BEA SNMP Agent Administrator's Guide

for BEA Tuxedo and BEA WebLogic Enterprise

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2.1	October 2000	BEA SNMP Agent 2.1

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About This Document

The *BEA SNMP Agent Administrator's Guide for BEA Tuxedo and BEA WebLogic Enterprise* provides reference information about the agents, utilities, configuration files, and MIBs shipped in the BEA SNMP Agent software. This guide is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1, "BEA SNMP Agent Introduction," provides a brief description of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), the BEA SNMP Agent, the agent integrator component, and the Management Information Base (MIB).
- Chapter 2, "Setting Up the BEA SNMP Agent on a Managed Node," describes the procedure for setting up the BEA SNMP Agent on a managed node on both a UNIX and a Windows NT system. It also includes information about Tuxedo master and non-master nodes.
- Chapter 3, "Integrating the BEA SNMP Agent with a Management Framework," explains how to integrate the BEA SNMP Agent into a management system.
- Chapter 4, "Setting Up the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator," provides information about the optional SNMP Agent Integrator and explains how to install it.
- Chapter 5, "Using Multiple SNMP Agents,"discusses using the agent integrator component with other SNMP agents, and how to change the configuration file for each agent that runs on a managed node with the agent integrator.
- Chapter 6, "Using the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator for Polling,"describes how to use the agent integrator as a proxy for the management station to poll locally on the managed node.
- Chapter 7, "BEA SNMP Agent Integrator Commands,"explains commands for using the agent integrator.
- Chapter 8, "Configuration Files," describes the configuration files used with the agent integrator and other BEA SNMP Agent products.

- Chapter A, “SNMP Information,”discusses frequently asked questions and concerns about the SNMP protocol and Management Information Base (MIB); and provides sources for more information.
- Chapter , “Glossary,” defines terms used in the BEA SNMP Agent documentation set.

What You Need to Know

This document is intended for network or system administrators who are responsible for administering SNMP master agents and SMUX subagents.

e-docs Web Site

BEA product documentation is available on the BEA corporate Web site. From the BEA Home page, click on Product Documentation or go directly to the “e-docs” Product Documentation page at http://e-docs.beasys.com.

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If you do not have the Adobe Acrobat Reader, you can get it for free from the Adobe Web site at http://www.adobe.com/.

Related Information

The following BEA SNMP Agent documents contain additional information that is relevant to using the *BEA SNMP Agent Administrator's Guide*:

- *BEA SNMP Agent Installation Guide for BEA Tuxedo and BEA WebLogic Enterprise*
- *BEA SNMP Agent MIB Reference for BEA Tuxedo and BEA WebLogic Enterprise*
- *BEA SNMP Agent Release Notes for BEA Tuxedo and BEA WebLogic Enterprise*

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In your e-mail message, please indicate that you are using the documentation for the BEA SNMP Agent 2.1 release.

If you have any questions about this version of BEA SNMP Agent, or if you have problems installing and running BEA SNMP Agent, contact BEA Customer Support through BEA WebSupport at www.beasys.com. You can also contact Customer Support by using the contact information provided on the Customer Support Card, which is included in the product package.

When contacting Customer Support, be prepared to provide the following information:

- Your name, e-mail address, phone number, and fax number

- Your company name and company address
- Your machine type and authorization codes
- The name and version of the product you are using
- A description of the problem and the content of pertinent error messages

Documentation Conventions

The following documentation conventions are used throughout this document.

Convention	Item
boldface text	Indicates terms defined in the glossary.
Ctrl+Tab	Indicates that you must press two or more keys simultaneously.
italics	Indicates emphasis or book titles.

`monospace text`	Indicates code samples, commands and their options, data structures and their members, data types, directories, and file names and their extensions. Monospace text also indicates text that you must enter from the keyboard.
	Examples:
	`#include <iostream.h> void main ( ) the pointer psz`
	`chmod u+w *`
	`\tux\data\ap`
	`.doc`
	`tux.doc`
	`BITMAP`
	`float`

`monospace boldface text`	Identifies significant words in code. *Example*: `void` **`commit`** `( )`

Convention	Item
monospace italic text	Identifies variables in code. *Example*: `String expr`
UPPERCASE TEXT	Indicates device names, environment variables, and logical operators. *Example*s: LPT1 SIGNON OR
`{ }`	Indicates a set of choices in a syntax line. The braces themselves should never be typed.
`[ ]`	Indicates optional items in a syntax line. The brackets themselves should never be typed. *Example*: `buildobjclient [-v] [-o name ] [-f file-list]... [-l file-list]...`
`|`	Separates mutually exclusive choices in a syntax line. The symbol itself should never be typed.
`...`	Indicates one of the following in a command line: ■ That an argument can be repeated several times in a command line ■ That the statement omits additional optional arguments ■ That you can enter additional parameters, values, or other information The ellipsis itself should never be typed. *Example*: `buildobjclient [-v] [-o name ] [-f file-list]... [-l file-list]...`
. . .	Indicates the omission of items from a code example or from a syntax line. The vertical ellipsis itself should never be typed.

1 BEA SNMP Agent Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), the Management Information Base (MIB), SNMP protocol, and the BEA SNMP Agent product in the following sections:

- SNMP Overview
- MIB Overview
- SNMP Protocol
- Benefits of Network Management Integration
- The BEA SNMP Agent

Note: If you are upgrading from the BEA Manager product, see the *BEA SNMP Agent Release Notes for BEA Tuxedo and BEA WebLogic Enterprise* for changes that have occurred in the transition from the BEA Manager product to the BEA SNMP Agent product.

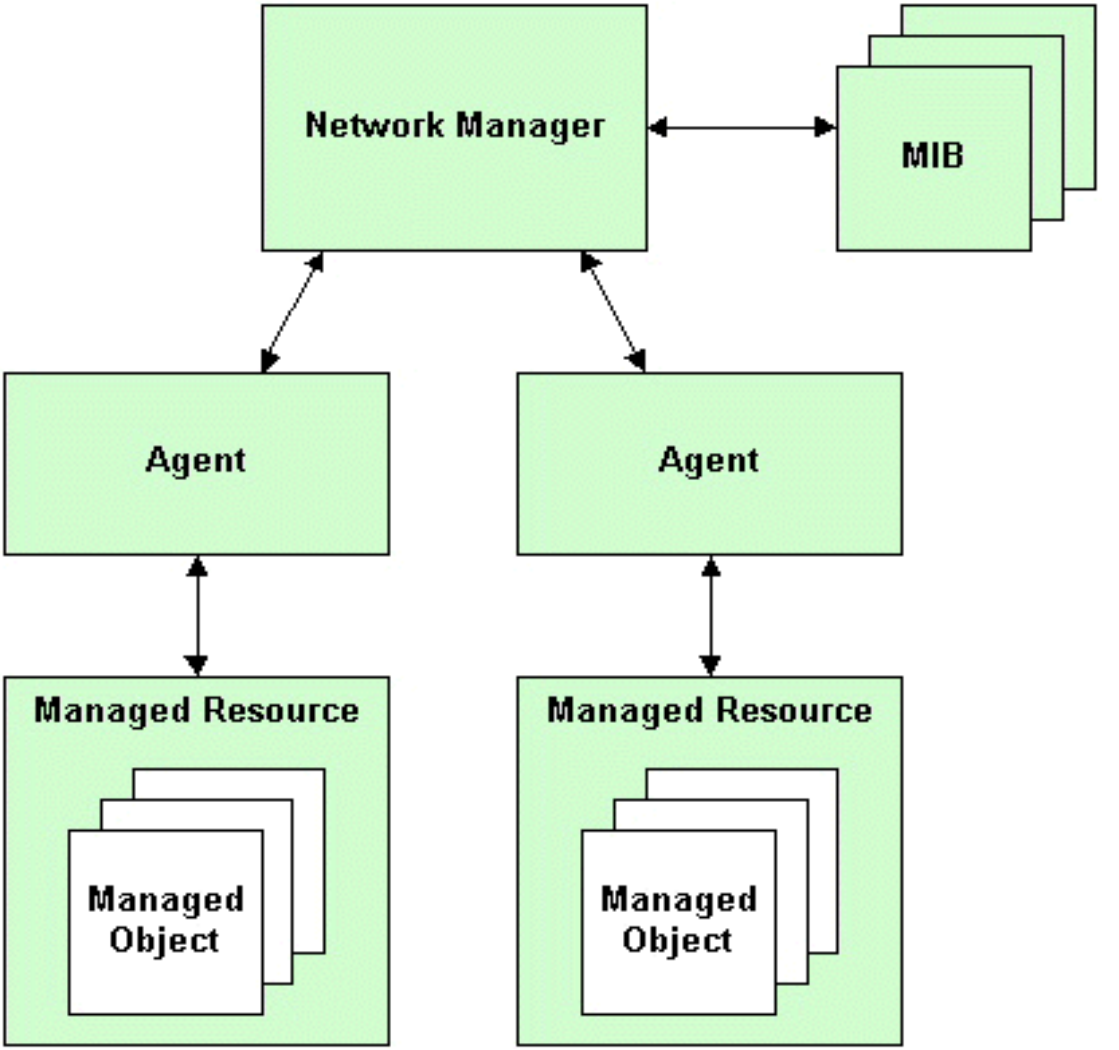
SNMP Overview

SNMP is an open network management standard for networks based on the Internet network protocols (TCP/IP). The basic SNMP standard for system management is defined in the Network Working Group (NWG) RFC 1157.

SNMP provides a standard system for classifying system information about hardware, software, and other aspects of a distributed client/server system. SNMP network and systems management is based on the manager/agent model described in the network management standards defined by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

In the model, shown in Figure 1-1, a network manager exchanges monitoring and control information about network and system resources with distributed software processes called *agents*.

Figure 1-1 Manager/Agent Model



Any system or network resource that is manageable through this exchange of information is a *managed resource*. This could be a software resource, such as a message queue or Tuxedo application, or a hardware resource such as a router or NFS file server.

SNMP enables you to correlate fault and performance data collected by different sources. For example, certain database inserts might fail because the file system on which the database resides has become full. This, in turn, might cause a Tuxedo service to fail.

For a management framework to correlate this failure information with other aspects of system information and thus enable pro-active management of the system, all pieces of management information need to be available from the same management console. To achieve this level of correlation, a standardized method of communicating management information is required.

SNMP provides a unified way of representing information about the manageable features of the heterogeneous components of large distributed systems because it is an open network management standard for networks.

Agents function as “collection devices” that typically gather and send data about the managed resource in response to a request from a manager. In addition, agents often have the ability to issue unsolicited reports to managers when they detect certain predefined thresholds or events on a managed resource. In SNMP terminology, these unsolicited event reports are called *trap notifications*.

MIB Overview

A manager relies upon the Management Information Base (MIB), a database that contains definitions and information about the properties of managed resources and the services the agents support. When a new agent is added to extend the manager’s domain, the manager must be provided with a new MIB component that defines the manageable features of the resources managed through that new agent.

The manageable features of resources, as defined in an SNMP-compliant MIB, are called *managed objects* (also termed management variables or variables). Examples of managed (or MIB) objects include the state of a Tuxedo domain, the number of users currently logged on to a system, the number of physical network interfaces on a router, a process, a piece of hardware, a system performance attribute. or a global static variable in an application. When the heterogeneous components of an enterprise’s distributed systems are defined within a common MIB on the management framework, a unified perspective and single access point is provided for managing system and network resources.

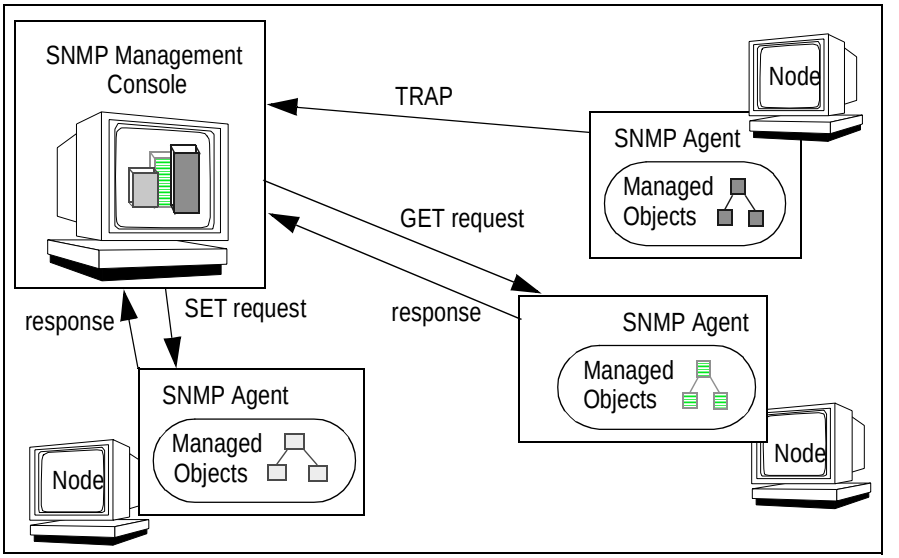
The data types and the representations of resources within a MIB, as well as the structure of a particular MIB, are defined in a standard called the Structure of Management Information (SMI). This standard is described in the NWG RFC 1155.

A formal language, known as the ISO Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1), is used to describe MIB data independently of any encoding technique used. SNMP uses a subset of the ASN.1 language to represent a MIB

Note: If a WLE application is not installed, the WLE specific objects included in the BEA Tuxedo MIB (`bea.asn1`) do not return values.

Figure 1-2 shows an example SNMP installation that provides system administrator access to management information from a management console. Management commands are issued to SNMP agents to collect the values of various management variables (as defined in the platform's MIB).

Figure 1-2 SNMP Management/Agent Interaction from a Management Console



Within most management frameworks, you can set up conditions to generate alarms generation based on defined event criteria. The criteria typically consist of changes in the values of certain attributes of the managed resources. These attributes are represented as MIB objects. You can also define the action to be taken when a specified event occurs, such as when a particular threshold is crossed.

The Tuxedo and WLE MIB for SNMP supports a full range of Tuxedo and WLE system and application events. These system and application events are transmitted as enterprise-specific traps. See the *BEA SNMP Agent MIB Reference* for more information about the Tuxedo MIB for SNMP.

SNMP Protocol

SNMP protocol is based on request/response commands. A management framework sends a GET or GET-NEXT command to request values of MIB variables from an agent, or a SET request to modify the value of a variable. Once the data is collected, management frameworks can present views or graphs of the information or take action in response to the information provided by SNMP agents.

Typically, management frameworks save the collected data to a repository for historical reporting. They also commonly include various tools and utilities to analyze the management data. The management framework enables you to automate responses to event-based operations, change access privileges, update application information, and tune application parameters.

Benefits of Network Management Integration

Because Tuxedo and WLE applications are part of an overall organization or business middleware solution, integrating them with SNMP enables you to effectively manage all your large-scale applications using the SNMP-compliant network management tool

of your choice. Since most management frameworks support SNMP, BEA SNMP Agent for Tuxedo and WLE applications can be integrated into virtually every management framework. Examples of such management frameworks include:

- HP OpenView Network Node Manager
- Tivoli NetView
- Evidian Open Master
- CA Unicenter TNG
- BMC Patrol

With these management frameworks, you can manage and control systems, databases, applications, and user access from a centralized management console. The tools available from the management framework enable you to automate and delegate routine and complex system tasks.

Using SNMP to manage Tuxedo and WLE applications provides the following benefits:

- Movement towards a single management console, providing integrated systems management of Tuxedo- or WLE-based applications.
- Hooking of Tuxedo or WLE applications into popular management frameworks, thereby making the management of Tuxedo or WLE applications more effective by providing a whole-system perspective instead of piecemeal solutions.
- Investment preservation in standard, SNMP-compliant management frameworks.

The BEA SNMP Agent

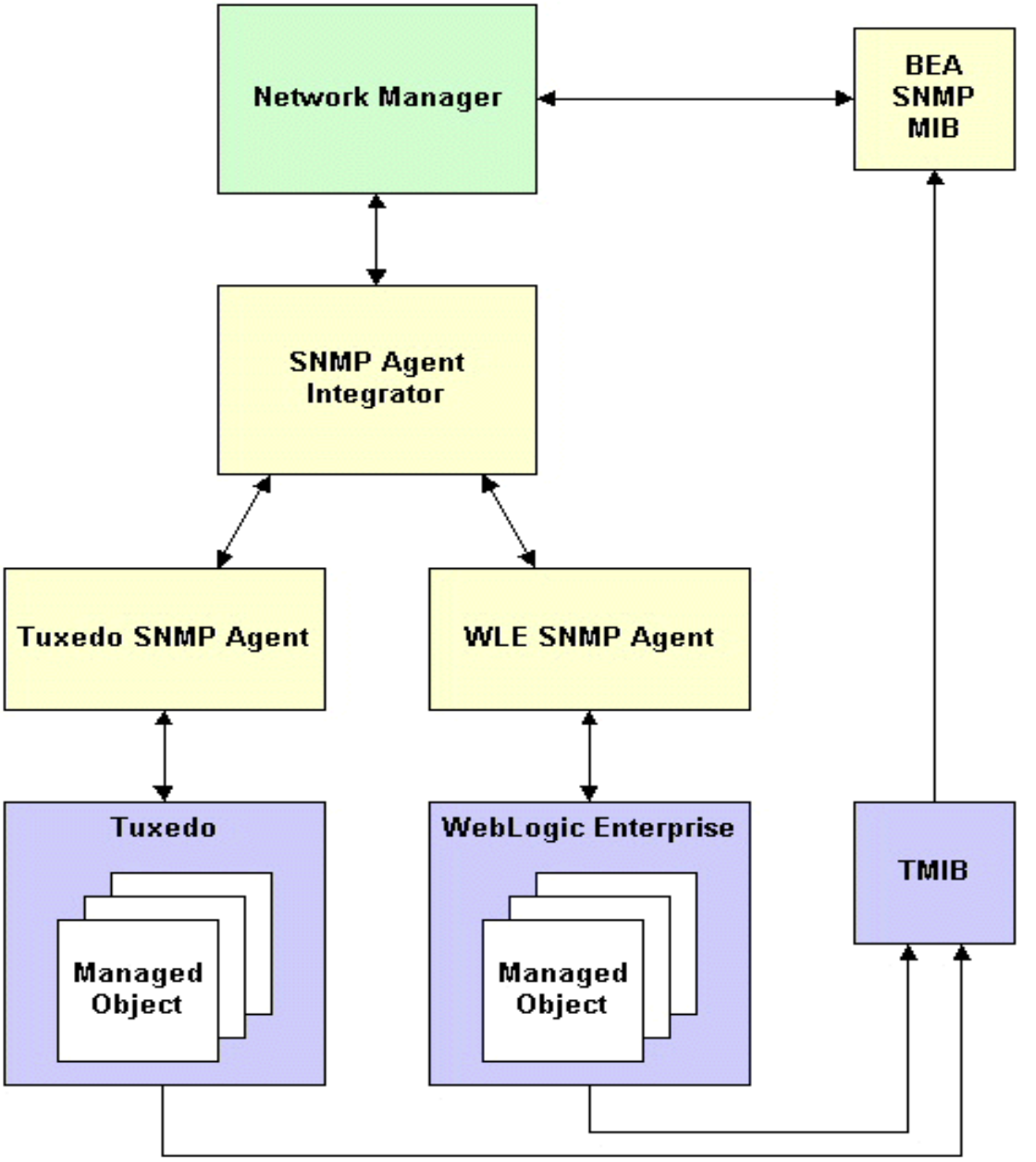
The BEA SNMP Agent for Tuxedo and WLE provides the following components to incorporate Tuxedo and WLE information within an SNMP management framework:

- The `tux_snmpd` Tuxedo SNMP Agent responds to requests from SNMP managers and generates SNMP trap notifications for Tuxedo system events.
- The `wle_snmpd` WLE SNMP Agent works with WLE applications.

- The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator enables a network manager to exchange monitoring and control information about network and system resources with the BEA SNMP Agent.
- The SNMP MIB, a translation of the Tuxedo and WLE MIB, makes manageable features of Tuxedo and WLE components recognizable within an SNMP management framework.

These components are shown in Figure 1-3.

Figure 1-3 BEA SNMP Agent Components



The BEA SNMP Agent provides the SNMP link from Tuxedo and WLE applications to SNMP-compliant network management frameworks (such as HP OpenView) for monitoring, control, and alarm notification, as follows:

- Monitoring

  SNMP monitoring allows any supported SNMP-capable management station to monitor the state of the Tuxedo or WLE system. Also, appropriate actions can be triggered when a variable crosses a predefined threshold.

- Control

  Using SNMP SET commands, an SNMP-capable management framework can modify the value of Tuxedo or WLE control and configuration parameters.

- Alarm Notification

  The Tuxedo or WLE system generates certain system-wide events in case of exceptions (such as a Tuxedo node going down). These events are trapped and sent as an SNMP trap notification to the management framework.

2 Setting Up the BEA SNMP Agent on a Managed Node

To integrate the BEA SNMP Agent into your management framework, you need to set up the BEA SNMP Agent software on the managed node and on the management framework. This chapter describes the procedure for setting up the BEA SNMP Agent on the managed node. Integration into the management framework is described in Chapter 3, "Integrating the BEA SNMP Agent with a Management Framework."

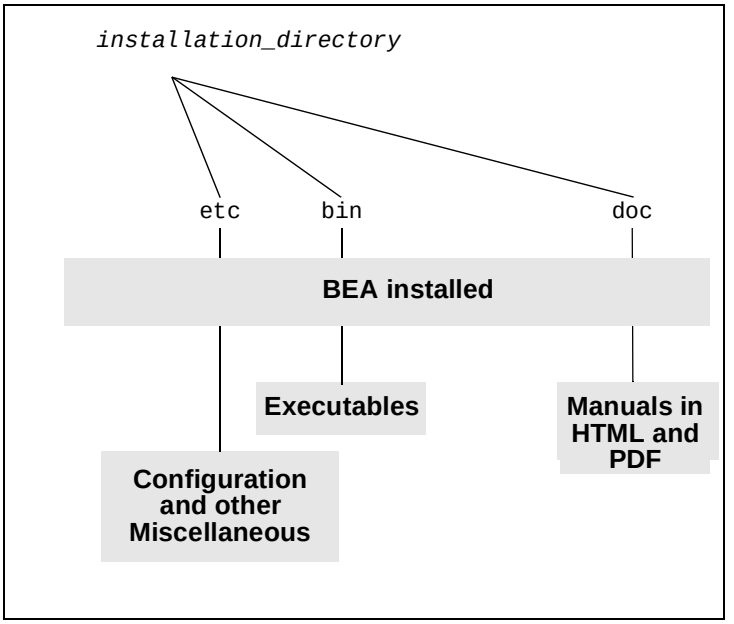
This chapter includes the following sections:

- Directory Structure
- Configuring the BEA SNMP Agent
- Advanced Configuration
- Starting the BEA SNMP Agent
- Stopping the BEA SNMP Agent
- Tuxedo and WLE Master and Non-Master Nodes

Directory Structure

The BEA SNMP Agent files can be found in the directories shown in Figure 2-1.

Figure 2-1 Directory Structure



Note: The items that appear in the gray boxes are descriptions only; they are not actual file names.

Configuring the BEA SNMP Agent

Configure the BEA SNMP Agent for Tuxedo or WLE by performing these steps::

1. Make sure Tuxedo or WLE is installed.
2. Install the BEA SNMP Agent on the managed nodes.

   The `tux_snmpd` Tuxedo SNMP Agent and the `wle_snmpd` SNMP Agent are installed one at a time. On a Windows NT system, if you do not install Tuxedo or WLE first, you do not get the option to install corresponding `tux_snmpd` or `wle_snmpd`. For detailed information about how to install the BEA SNMP

Agent, refer to the *BEA SNMP Agent Installation Guide for BEA Tuxedo and BEA WebLogic Enterprise*.

Some attributes of Tuxedo resources are accessible globally (that is, no matter which Tuxedo node they are on) while others are accessible only by an SNMP agent local to the same machine. To access managed objects that are only accessible locally, you must install Tuxedo SNMP agents on each machine where these resources reside, or install Tuxedo SNMP agents on the master node and execute it with the `-c` option, which enables you to run the agent only on the master node but to still gather information from all machines.

3. Set up access to WLE or Tuxedo shared binaries.

   - On a UNIX system:

     Make sure the search path for shared libraries includes `$TUXDIR/lib`.

     The search path for shared libraries is:

     `SHLIB_PATH` on HP-UX, `LIBPATH` on AIX, and `LIBRARY_PATH` on all other UNIX systems.

   - On a Windows NT system:

     If the BEA SNMP Agent is not installed in the same directory as the Tuxedo or WLE application, make sure that the `bin` directory of the appropriate Tuxedo or WLE installation precedes any other Tuxedo or WLE installations in the PATH system environment variable. This directory order in PATH enables the BEA SNMP Agent to have access to the correct Tuxedo or WLE dynamic link libraries (DLLs).

4. Install the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file.

   - On a UNIX system:

     Log in as root and copy the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file `beamgr.conf` from `installation_directory/etc` to the `/etc` directory.

     ```
     %su
     Password:
     # cp installation_directory/etc/beamgr.conf /etc
     ```

   - On a Windows NT system:

     Copy the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file (`beamgr.conf`):

     ```
     md c:\etc
     copy installation-directory\etc\beamgr.conf c:\etc
     ```

5. Set your PATH to include the location of the BEA SNMP Agent executables. This applies to both UNIX and Windows NT.

   All users of the installed BEA SNMP Agent products need to update their PATH environment variable to include the location of the BEA SNMP Agent executable files. The following is a UNIX example in C shell:

   ```
   % set path = ( $PATH installation_directory/bin )
   ```

6. Set your master agent timeout if you are running the agent as a subagent.

   Configure the timeout of your SMUX master, if any (such as `snmp_integrator`), and of your SNMP manager, to at least 30 seconds. For `snmp_integrator`, this can be done by adding a INTEGRATOR_TIMEOUT entry to the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file (`beamgr.conf`) as follows:

   ```
   INTEGRATOR_TIMEOUT 30
   ```

7. When the BEA SNMP Agent is installed on a Windows NT system, ensure that a match exists between the TCP/IP host name and the computer name.

   To do this, check that the host name specified in **Start->Settings->Control Panel->Network->Identification** is all UPPERCASE and matches the host name specified in **Start->Settings->Control Panel->Network->Protocols->TCP/IP-> Properties->DNS**, which should also be all UPPERCASE.

8. Specify the destination for traps.

   The default destination for SNMP trap notifications is `localhost`. To send traps to other destinations, use a text editor to modify the TRAP-HOST entry in the BEA SNMP Agent `beamgr.conf` configuration file to specify the host name of the target destination machine for SNMP trap notifications, and the port number and community name to use in sending traps.

   Typically the destination is the host machine where the SNMP management framework is located. Some management frameworks use distributed trap daemons that “collect” SNMP trap notifications for forwarding to management stations. In that case, the machine with the trap daemon should be the destination.

   For more information refer to Chapter 8, “Configuration Files.”

9. Identify the domain to be managed.

The identity of the Tuxedo application to be managed can be specified in two ways. The BEA SNMP Agent uses the following sources in the indicated order of precedence:

a. The `TMAGENT` entry in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file. This entry is of the form:

```
TMAGENT logical_agent_name tuxdir tuxconfig_path
```

For more information refer to Chapter 8, "Configuration Files."

b. TUXCONFIG and TUXDIR environment variables

10. Ensure that the Tuxedo Event Broker is configured.

    The BEA SNMP Agent cannot receive Tuxedo event notifications unless the Tuxedo Event Broker server (`TMSYSEVT`) is running. To enable forwarding of Tuxedo events as SNMP traps, ensure that the Tuxedo Event Broker servers are running. Information on the Tuxedo Event Broker can be found in the "Programmed Administration" chapter of the *BEA Tuxedo Administrator's Guide* and in Section 5 of the *BEA Tuxedo Reference Manual*.

11. If you are only using SNMP agents, start the Tuxedo or WLE SNMP agents on the managed nodes where your Tuxedo or WLE resources reside. See the "Starting the BEA SNMP Agent" section for more information.

    If you are using the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator, follow the instructions in Chapter 4, "Setting Up the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator," and set up the BEA SNMP Agent and then the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator.

12. Integrate the BEA SNMP Agent with your SNMP management framework. Refer to Chapter 3, "Integrating the BEA SNMP Agent with a Management Framework."

Advanced Configuration

There are additional steps that you may want to perform to customize the BEA SNMP Agent to your needs for tasks such as monitoring multiple Tuxedo domains concurrently or using nondefault ports for communication with the system manager. The following configuration steps are *optional:*

1. Define logical agent names if you want to monitor multiple Tuxedo domains concurrently.

   To monitor multiple Tuxedo domains at the same time, add a `TMAGENT` entry to the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file for each agent. The `TMAGENT` entry is of the following form:

   ```
   TMAGENT logical_agent_name tuxdir tuxconfig_path
   ```

   To monitor multiple domains, run a separate Tuxedo or WLE agent for each domain being monitored. These agents must be run as subagents under the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator.

   When multiple agents are running on the same node, then SNMP manager SET or GET requests to an agent must be addressed using a community of the form:

   ```
   community@logical_agent_name
   ```

   `logical_agent_name` identifies the agent to which the SNMP request is forwarded. For example:

   ```
   public@simpapp_agent
   ```

   If only one agent is running on a node, `logical_agent_name` is optional in specifying the community in GET or SET requests.

2. Define Tuxedo event filters to be used.

   Tuxedo event filters can define a subset of Tuxedo events to be received by the agent for each domain being monitored. You can use `TMEVENT_FILTER` entries in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file to define a subset of Tuxedo event notifications that are to be forwarded as SNMP trap notifications. For more information, see Chapter 8, "Configuration Files." MIB objects corresponding to Tuxedo event filters are described in "Tuxedo Core MIB" in the *BEA SNMP Agent Reference*.

3. Specify non-default SNMP communities and SMUX password.

   By default, SNMP agents (such as the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator or `tux_snmpd` or `wle_snmpd` when running as SNMP agents) use `public` as the read-only community and `iview` as the read-write community when communicating with SNMP managers. To define additional community names, specify them in the BEA SNMP Agent passwords file. You can also use the

passwords file to specify a password for the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to use for authenticating connection requests from SMUX subagents.

a. To set up the passwords file:

   On a UNIX system:

   Copy the BEA SNMP Agent `beamgr_snmpd.conf` passwords file from the `installation_directory/etc` to the `/etc` directory and make the copy readable and writable only by root. For example:

```
# cp installation_directory/etc/beamgr_snmpd.conf /etc
# chmod 600 /etc/beamgr_snmpd.conf
```

   On a Windows NT system:

   Copy the BEA SNMP Agent `beamgr_snmpd.conf` passwords file to `c:\etc`. For example:

```
copy installation-directory\etc\beamgr_snmpd.conf c:\etc
```

b. Modify the SNMP communities in this file. The keywords used in this file are:

   SMUX_PASSWD

   COMMUNITY_RO

   COMMUNITY_RW

   DISABLE_SET

c. If you want to set the agent to be read-only, specify a `DISABLE_SET` entry in the passwords file as follows:

   `DISABLE_SET` YES

   If there is no `DISABLE_SET` entry in the passwords file, the agent has both SET and GET capability.

   For more information refer to Chapter 8, “Configuration Files.”

4. Specify a SMUX password when using the BEA SNMP Agent as a subagent under a SMUX master agent, such as the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator.

   The environment variable `BEA_SMUX_PASSWD` specifies the password that the BEA SNMP Agent uses when registering with a SMUX master agent, such as the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator. This environment variable is required only if

the SMUX master agent expects a password. If this environment variable is not set, a password is not specified by `tux_snmpd` or `wle_snmpd` when registering.

5. Define different port numbers.

   By default, SNMP agents assume the following port numbers as specified by SNMP and SMUX standards:

   ```
   snmp         161/udp
   snmp-trap    162/udp
   smux         199/tcp
   ```

   If the default port assignments are not sufficient for your needs, you can define these services on other ports, or use the appropriate command-line options when starting SNMP agents to assign them to nondefault ports.

   - On a UNIX system:

     To modify or define the services, perform these steps:

     a. Determine if the NIS server is running. Use the `ypwhich` command to determine if an NIS server or map master is available. For example:

        ```
        % ypwhich
        zort.kremvax.com
        ```

     b. If an NIS server is available, use the `ypcat` command to determine if the services are available.

        ```
        % ypcat services | grep snmp
        snmp-trap    162/udp    snmptrap
        snmp         161/udp
        ```

     c. If an NIS server is not available and services are provided on the local host, examine the `/etc/services` file.

        ```
        % cat /etc/services | grep snmp
        snmp-trap    162/udp    snmptrap
        snmp         161/udp
        ```

        To establish the SNMP services, refer to your UNIX system documentation as needed for instructions specific to your UNIX platform.

   - On a Windows NT system:

     To modify or define the services, add the appropriate lines in the `NT-root-directory\system32\drivers\etc\services` file. For example:

     ```
     snmp                 161/udp    snmp
     ```

snmp-trap 162/udp snmp

Consult your NT system administrator for the default settings used for your SNMP-related services.

Starting the BEA SNMP Agent

To monitor multiple Tuxedo or WLE domains, you can run multiple SNMP agents on the same node. Each agent can monitor only one domain. To monitor multiple domains, you must have the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator running and the agents must be started as subagents.

On startup, a Tuxedo or WLE SNMP agent checks for a `TMAGENT` entry in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file that matches its logical agent name. A `TMAGENT` entry provides a path to the Tuxedo or WLE domain to be monitored. If no matching `TMAGENT` entry is found, the agent connects to the Tuxedo domain specified in the `TUXCONFIG` and `TUXDIR` environment variables. The agent exits if the `TUXCONFIG` or `TUXDIR` environment variable is not defined and no appropriate `TMAGENT` entry is found in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file. For more information refer to Chapter 8, "Configuration Files."

Starting the BEA SNMP Agent on a UNIX System

To start the BEA SNMP Agent on a UNIX system, enter the Tuxedo or WLE SNMP startup command at the command-line prompt.

For the Tuxedo SNMP Agent, the syntax of the startup command is:

```
tux_snmpd [-l logical_agent_name] [-d] [-n] [-s] [-p snmp_port]
[-r smux_port] [-m hostname] [-h] [-c]
```

For the WLE SNMP Agent, the syntax of the startup command is:

```
wle_snmpd [-l logical_agent_name] [-d] [-n] [-s] [-p snmp_port]
[-r smux_port] [-m hostname] [-h] [-c]
```

UNIX Startup Options

The command line options are:

`-l` *`logical_agent_name`*

The *`logical_agent_name`* string associates an agent with a Tuxedo domain as defined by a `TMAGENT` entry in the BEA SNMP Agent `beamgr.conf` configuration file . The logical agent name can be a maximum of 32 characters long. See the "Advanced Configuration" section for format information.

Assign separate logical agent names to run multiple instances of the agent on the same node. If you do not specify the `-l` option, the BEA SNMP Agent uses the name of the executable as the logical agent name.

`-d`

Dumps the SNMP or SMUX packets received and sent by the agent to standard output.

`-n`

If the agent/subagent is run with this option, it does not become a daemon. Use this option to start the BEA SNMP Agent with the `init` command.

`-s`

Specifies the BEA SNMP Agent to run as an SNMP agent. If you do not specify this option, the BEA SNMP Agent runs as a SMUX subagent.

`-c`

Enables you to run the agent only on the master node but to still gather information from all machines. This results in a more manageable solution because it requires you to run one agent process per domain instead of one per node. In addition, it enables you to gather SNMP information from nodes with operating systems not supporting the current SNMP Agent.

When using this option, you must ensure that only one agent is started on the domain; otherwise, the results are unpredictable.

`-p snmp_port`

The `snmp_port` option specifies the UDP port on which the BEA SNMP Agent listens for incoming SNMP packets. The `-p` option enables you to run the BEA SNMP Agent on a port other than the standard SNMP port 161. This option is meaningful only when the BEA SNMP Agent is running as an SNMP agent.

`-r smux_port`
: Specifies the TCP port to connect to a SMUX master agent. The default is port 199. This option is meaningful only when the BEA SNMP Agent is running as a SMUX subagent.

`-m hostname`
: The name of the machine where the SMUX master agent, such as the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator, is running. This option is used only when you want the BEA SNMP Agent to register with a SMUX master agent on a remote machine.

`-h`
: Displays the syntax for the `tux_snmpd` or `wle_snmpd` command.

BEA SNMP Agent Processes

The `tux_snmpd` binary is the Tuxedo SNMP agent which supports the Tuxedo MIB. For a description of the supported MIB groups and objects, please refer to the *BEA SNMP Agent Reference.*

The `wle_snmpd` binary is the WLE SNMP agent which supports the Tuxedo MIB with WLE extensions. For a description of the supported WLE-specific MIB groups and objects, refer to "WLE MIB Groups" in the *BEA SNMP Agent MIB Reference for BEA Tuxedo and BEA WebLogic Enterprise*.

The BEA SNMP Agent can run as an SNMP agent or as a SMUX subagent.

When the BEA SNMP Agent starts up as an SNMP agent, it generates a coldStart trap. The destination host, port, and community used when sending traps are as specified in the `TRAP_HOST` entry in the BEA SNMP Agent `beamgr.conf` configuration file . See the "Configuring the BEA SNMP Agent" section for more information.

When running as a SMUX subagent, the BEA SNMP Agent specifies a password to the SMUX master agent at the time of registration if the environment variable BEA_SMUX_PASSWD has been defined. In that case, the BEA SNMP Agent uses the value of BEA_SMUX_PASSWD as the password; if BEA_SMUX_PASSWD has not been defined, the BEA SNMP Agent does not specify a password to the master agent when registering.

Both `tux_snmpd` and `wle_snmpd` support the MIB-II snmp group when running as the SNMP agent.

Starting the BEA SNMP Agent on a Windows NT System

To start the BEA SNMP Agent on a Windoes NT system:

1. Install additional Windows NT services if you want to run multiple agents on a single node.

   The installation program for Windows NT installs the SNMP agent as a single Windows NT service. If you want to run multiple instances of the agent to monitor multiple Tuxedo or WLE domains, you need to install additional Windows NT services for the additional agents.

   Run the following commands for each additional BEA SNMP Agent for Tuxedo:

   ```
   instsrv logical_agent_name
   install_directory\bin\tux_snmpd.exe
   ```

   Alternatively, run the following commands for each additional BEA SNMP Agent for WLE:

   ```
   instsrv logical_agent_name
   install_directory\bin\wle_snmpd.exe
   ```

   Assign separate logical agent names to run multiple instances of the agent on the same node. To use multiple agents to monitor multiple Tuxedo or WLE domains, `logical_agent_name` is a string that associates an agent with a Tuxedo domain as defined by a `TMAGENT` entry in the BEA SNMP Agent `beamgr.conf` configuration file. See the "Advanced Configuration" section for more information.

   This entry assigns the agent started with `logical_agent_name` to the indicated Tuxedo or WLE domain. Refer to Chapter 8, "Configuration Files."

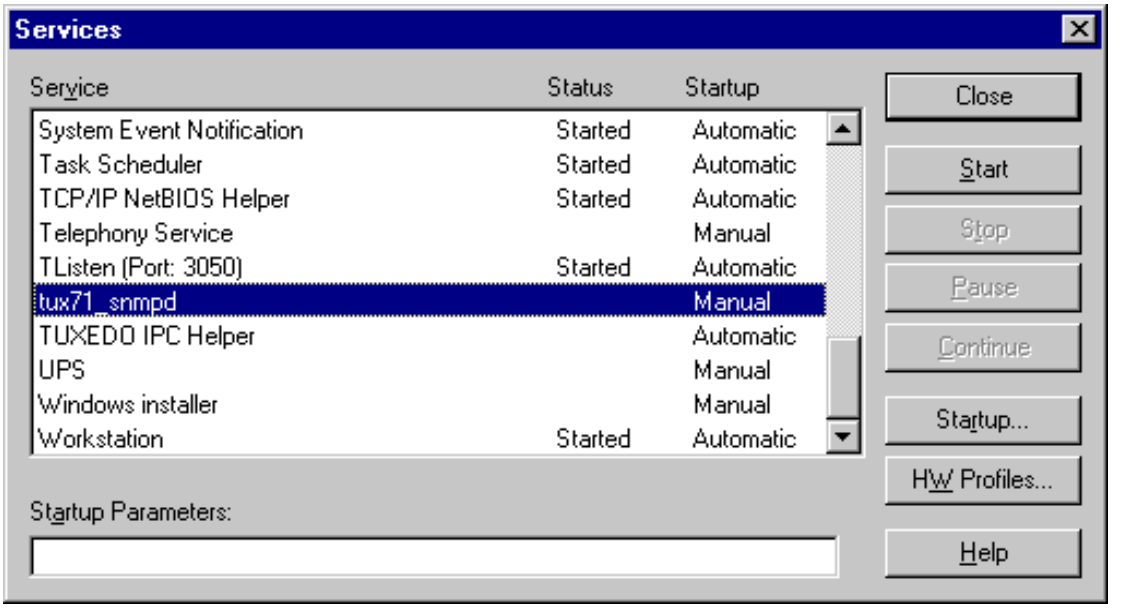
2. Start the BEA SNMP Agent for Tuxedo or WLE from the Services window.

   a. On the Windows taskbar, click **Start->Settings->Control Panel**.

   b. In the Control Panel window, double-click the **Services** icon. The Services window is displayed. (See Figure 2-2.)

3. In the list of Services, locate and select the installed service (`logical_agent_name`) and click **Start** to start it, as shown in Figure 2-2. There may be a short delay as the service is initiated.

Figure 2-2 Starting a Service



Windows NT Startup Options

Enter the desired startup options in the Startup Parameters field in the Services window.

`-d`

Dumps the SNMP or SMUX packets received and sent by the agent to the Windows NT Event Log.

`-s`

Specifies the BEA SNMP Agent to run as an SNMP agent. If you do not specify this option, the BEA SNMP Agent runs as a SMUX subagent. If a SMUX master agent (for example, `snmp_integrator`) is not running, you must provide `-s` as a start-up parameter before selecting **Start**.

`-p snmp_port`

The `snmp_port` option specifies the UDP port on which the BEA SNMP Agent listens for incoming SNMP packets. The `-p` option enables you to run the BEA SNMP Agent on a port other than the standard SNMP port 161. This option is meaningful only when the BEA SNMP Agent is running as an SNMP agent.

`-r smux_port`

Specifies the TCP port to connect to a SMUX master agent. (The default is port 199.) This option is meaningful only when `tux_snmpd` or `wle_snmpd` is running as a SMUX subagent.

`-m hostname`

The name of the machine where the SMUX master agent, such as the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator, is running. This option is used only when you want `tux_snmpd` or `wle_snmpd` to register with a SMUX master agent on a remote machine.

`-c`

Enables you to run the agent only on the master node but to still gather information from all machines. This results in a more manageable solution because it requires you to run one agent process per domain instead of one per node. In addition, it enables you to gather SNMP information from nodes with operating systems not supporting the current SNMP Agent.

When using this option, you must ensure that only one agent is started on the domain; otherwise, the results are unpredictable.

Stopping the BEA SNMP Agent

Use this command to stop one or more SNMP agents:

```
stop_agent logical_agent_name | all [logical_agent_name]
```

For example,

```
stop_agent tux_snmpd
```

If you specify `all`, all SNMP agents are stopped. The name of the executable is the default logical agent name.

Tuxedo and WLE Master and Non-Master Nodes

The Tuxedo SNMP agent can be installed on both Tuxedo or WLE master and non-master nodes. If the Tuxedo or WLE application is down on the non-master node, SNMP GET requests addressed to the SNMP agent on the non-master node may not have the latest information. For example, this would be true if the requested information was updated on a master node after the application on the non-master node went down. SET requests to a non-master node are not permitted if the Tuxedo or WLE application is down on the local node.

Some MIB groups in the Tuxedo MIB return values for all Tuxedo nodes whereas other MIB groups return data only for the local node, as shown in Table 2-1. Thus, if you want to manage objects whose values are local to a particular machine, you must install a copy of the SNMP Agent on that machine or start the SNMP Agent with the `-c` option on the master machine.

Table 2-1 MIB Tables/Groups Returning Only Local Values

MIB Table/Group	Description
`tuxTwshTbl`	Run time attributes of workstation handler (WSH) client processes.
`tuxTulog Table`	Run time attributes of userlog files within an application.
`tuxTmsgTable`	Run time attributes of the Tuxedo System/T UNIX system message tables.
`tuxTqueueTable`	Run time attributes of queues in an application.
`tuxTAppQTbl`	Attributes of application queues.
`tuxTAppQmsgTbl`	Attributes of messages stored in application queues.
`tuxTQspaceTbl`	Attributes of application queue spaces.
`tuxTQtransTbl`	Run time attributes of transactions associated with application queue spaces.

MIB Table/Group	Description
tuxTBridgeTbl	Status and statistics pertaining to connections between machines making up an application.
tuxTclientTbl	Run time attributes of active clients within an application.
tuxTconnTable	Run time attributes of active conversations within an application.
tuxTdeviceTbl	Configuration and run time attributes of raw disk slices or UNIX system files being used to store Tuxedo System/T device lists.
tuxTsrvrTblExt	Attributes of servers within an application. It is an extension of tuxTsrvrTbl.
tuxTranTbl	Run time attributes of active transactions within the application.
tuxTsvcGrp	Configuration attributes of services within an application.
wleLclIfQueueTable	Local run time attributes of an interface for a particular server queue.
wleLclInterfaceTable	Configuration and run time attributes of CORBA interfaces for the local host on which the BEA SNMP Agent is running.
tuxTAppQctrl	A control MIB that enables controlled access to all application queue-related MIB groups.

3 Integrating the BEA SNMP Agent with a Management Framework

This chapter explains how to integrate the BEA SNMP Agent into your management framework. It contains the following sections:

- Using the BEA SNMP Agent with a Management Framework
- Integrating Tuxedo and WLE Event Notifications

Using the BEA SNMP Agent with a Management Framework

To use the BEA SNMP Agent with your management framework:

1. Load the SNMP MIB for Tuxedo and WebLogic Enterprise (WLE) into the management framework.

   The MIB defines the data types and access permissions for the various managed objects that can be accessed through the BEA SNMP Agent. It also defines the

event notifications that can be generated by the BEA SNMP Agent. The MIB thus provides the management framework with information it requires to manage Tuxedo and WLE resources.

By default, this file is installed in the `installation_directory/etc` directory. This MIB must be imported into the management database of your management framework. Some management frameworks refer to this process as loading a MIB. Refer to the *BEA SNMP Agent Release Notes for BEA Tuxedo and BEA WebLogic Enterprise* for a list of management frameworks tested with the BEATuxedo SNMP Agent.

2. Decide what kind of information you need to meet your system management goals.

   For example, are there particular attributes of the resources you are managing that you want to monitor? Do you want to be notified when certain Tuxedo system events occur?

3. Configure the management framework response to incoming Tuxedo system events.

   This is described in the "Integrating Tuxedo and WLE Event Notifications" section.

4. Configure polling or data collection rules on the manager for performance and fault management.

   Periodic collection of values of pertinent objects is valuable for analysis of trends. This analysis is valuable for capacity-planning and load-balancing. You can also use polling to generate alarms, which is useful for fault management.

5. Define the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator polling rules (optional).

   If you are using the BEA SNMP Agent as a subagent with the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator, you might want to offload some threshold checking to the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator. The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator generates enterprise-specific traps when the user-defined threshold is crossed. Offloading checking of selective thresholds to the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator reduces the network bandwidth consumed by the management framework's polling activities.

6. Set up and start the agents.

   The procedure for setting up and starting the BEA SNMP Agent is described in Chapter 2, "Setting Up the BEA SNMP Agent on a Managed Node."

Integrating Tuxedo and WLE Event Notifications

To integrate the Tuxedo and WLE system event traps with your management framework, perform the following actions:

1. Make sure the Tuxedo Event Broker server (`TMSYSEVT`) is running for the domain being managed. See Chapter 2, “Setting Up the BEA SNMP Agent on a Managed Node,” for more information.

   The BEA SNMP Agent will not receive event notifications unless the Event Broker server (`TMSYSEVT`) is running. Information on the Tuxedo Event Broker can be found in Section 5 of the *BEA Tuxedo Reference Manual*.

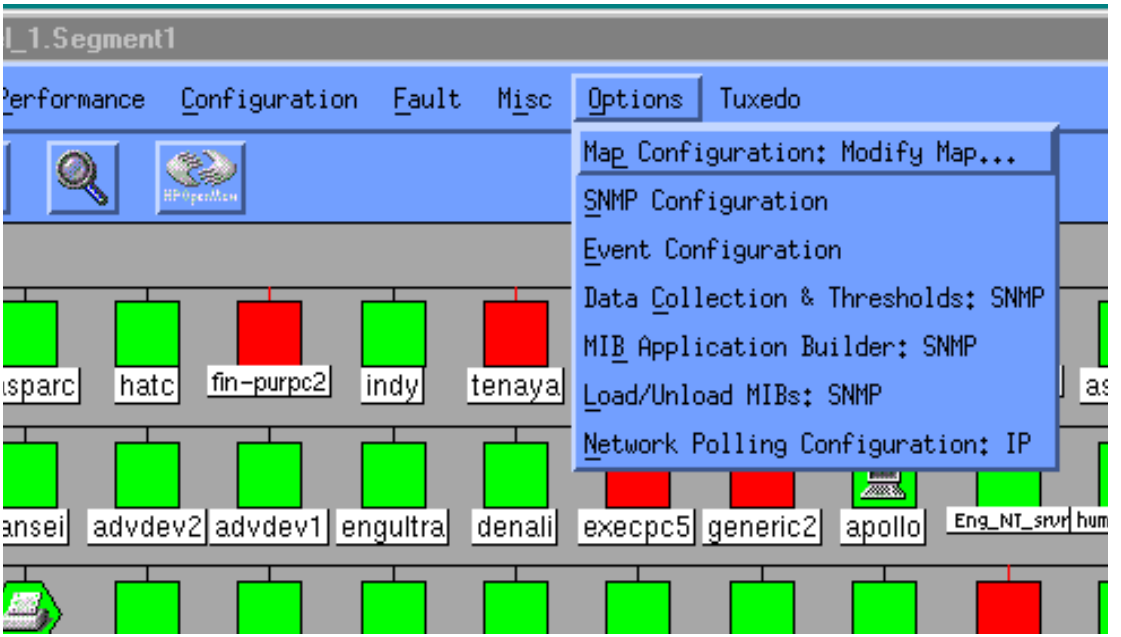
2. Modify the TRAP_HOST entry in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file (`beamgr.conf`) to specify the location of the management machine that is to be the destination for traps generated by the agent. See Chapter 2, “Setting Up the BEA SNMP Agent on a Managed Node,”for more information.

3. Load the BEA SNMP Agent MIB file (`bea.asn1`) into your management framework (if you have not already done so).

   For example, on HP OpenView Network Node Manager, do the following:

   a. Select Options–>Load/Unload MIBs: SNMP (Figure 3-1).

Figure 3-1 Selecting Load/Unload MIBs in HP OpenView



   b. Select Load.

   c. Specify the path to the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file (`bea.asn1`). By default, this file is installed in:

      ```
      install_directory\etc\bea.asn1
      ```

   d. Select OK.

4. Configure the management framework to take the appropriate action in response to incoming Tuxedo SNMP traps.

   You might want to change the way in which Tuxedo SNMP traps are displayed on your management console, or the actions that the management framework

takes in response to specified events. For example, you might choose to ignore some routine informational notifications. For example, to view the event configuration on HP OpenView, do the following:

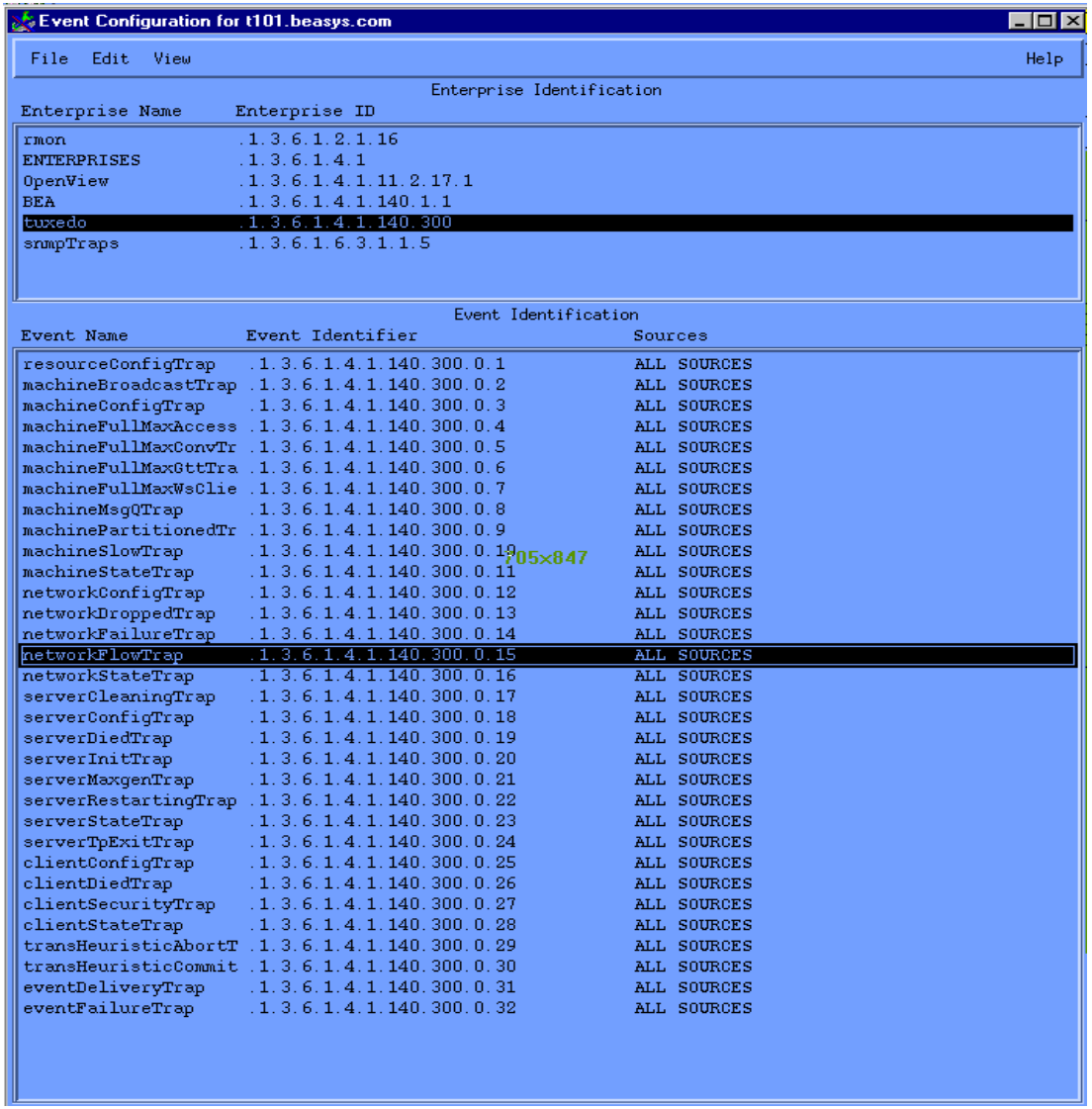
a. Select Options→Event Configuration.

b. Select the enterprise `tuxedo`.

c. Select an event type, such as `networkFlowTrap` in HP Open View.

d. Customize the management framework response to incoming events of that type. Select Edit→Modify Event in OpenView. This invokes the Event Configuration window (Figure 3-2).

Figure 3-2 HP OpenView Event Configuration Window



You can modify the event configuration to ignore an event, or generate a pop-up notification or run a program or script when the event is received. You might also want to create a separate category for Tuxedo events, as shown in this figure.

Retrieving or Modifying Object Values When Managing Multiple Domains

Monitoring of multiple domains is done by running a separate Tuxedo or WLE agent for each domain being monitored. These agents must be run as subagents under the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator.

When more than one WLE or Tuxedo SNMP agent is running on a node, then SNMP manager GET or SET requests to an agent must be addressed using a community of the form:

```
community@logical_agent_name
```

For example:

```
public@payrollagent
```

In this example `payrollagent` is a logical agent name that identifies the agent to which the request is to be forwarded by the BEA SNMP Agent.

Integrating Events Generated by BEA SNMP Agent Integrator Polling

The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator can be used to poll Tuxedo or WLE objects, or other managed resources. To integrate the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator threshold-checking activity with the management framework, do the following:

1. Set up the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator polling rules.

   A polling rule is defined by a RULE_ACTION entry in the BEA SNMP Agent `beamgr.conf` configuration file.

2. Configure the management framework to recognize the events generated by the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator.

   For example, in HP OpenView, you can add a new event type by doing the following:

a. Select Options Event Configuration

b. Select `beaSystemDescr`

c. Select Edit Add Event.

In the window that is invoked you would use the following as the event number:

```
.1.3.6.1.4.1.140.1.1.0.specific_trap_number
```

3. Configure the management framework to respond appropriately to incoming BEA SNMP Agent Integrator events.

See Chapter 6, “Using the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator for Polling,” for more information.

4 Setting Up the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator

This chapter provides information about the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator and describes the procedure that you need to perform *after* installing the BEA SNMP Agent (per the instructions in Chapter 2, "Setting Up the BEA SNMP Agent on a Managed Node,") if you want to install the *optional* BEA SNMP Agent Integrator. It includes the following sections:

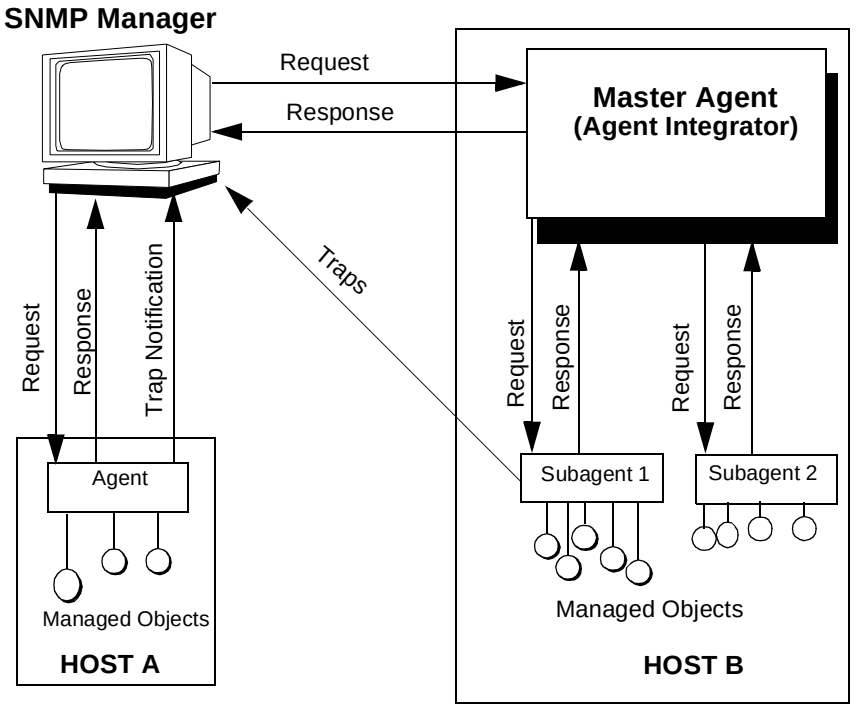
- About the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator
- Configuring the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator
- Starting the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator and Subagents on a UNIX System
- Starting the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator and Subagents on a Windows NT System
- Stopping the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator and Subagents

About the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator

The SNMP architecture is extended to enable a single master agent to communicate with subagents, enabling multiple agents to cooperate in managing diverse hardware and software components on a single host. This master agent functionality is provided by the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator component.

The optional BEA SNMP Agent Integrator is an intelligent master agent, and an important part of the BEA SNMP Agent product. The extended SNMP Manager/Agent model is shown in Figure 4-1.

Figure 4-1 SNMP Manager/Agent Model



The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator enables you to:

- Run multiple peer SNMP agents on a single managed node.

  All communication between the agents and the SNMP manager is handled through the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator master agent.

- Offload polling from the management station to reduce network traffic and reduce load on the network manager.

User-defined rules enable the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to check for the occurrence of significant system events and send alarms or execute programs when the events are detected. Communication over the network occurs only when an event is detected or when polling activity from the manager is started or stopped.

- Manage system resources using multiple SNMP Multiplex (SMUX) subagents.

  The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator uses SMUX to respond to the subagents and fans out requests from an SNMP-compliant system or network management station to the appropriate subagent.

- Manage system resources using any other master agent/subagent protocol, such as Desktop Program Interface (DPI), where the master agent responds to SNMP management requests.

  The DPI master agent uses SNMP to respond to requests from network managers. The DPI master agent can, therefore, be configured to communicate through the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator in the same manner as other perr SNMP agents.

- Coordinate communication between an SNMP manager and multiple SNMP agents on multiple network nodes.

  This feature is particularly useful for offloading polling to the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to manage a distributed system whose components are spread over a number of computers. To the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator, the managed resources appear as if they were on a single computer. See Chapter 6, “Using the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator for Polling,” for more information.

- Listen on UDP port 161 and handle all commnications with the SNMP manager.

  SNMP requests received by the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator are fanned out to the appropriate peer SNMP agent or SMUX subagent, and the responses from the agents or subagents are passed on to the SNMP manager by the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator.

  This enables multiple SNMP agents, SMUX subagents, and other master agent/subagent architectures that use SNMP to communicate to an SNMP manager to coexist on a single managed node. The various agents all appear to the SNMP manager as a single SNMP agent. Master agents that communicate with subagents using SMUX, DPI, or other master agent/subagent architecture appear to the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator as just another peer agent.

SNMP Multiplex Protocol (SMUX)

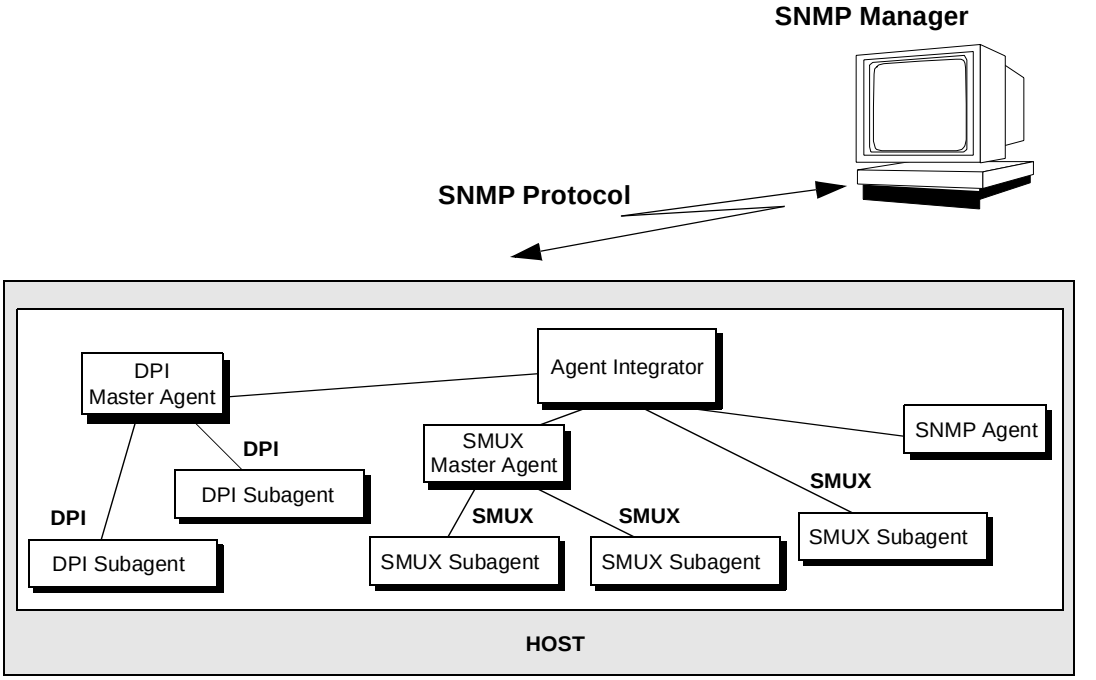
A typical protocol used for communication between an SNMP master agent and subagents is the SNMP Multiplex (SMUX) protocol, defined in RFC 1227. It may still be necessary to use one or more old-style monolithic agents that do not allow for a master agent/subagent architecture. Yet no standardized solution has emerged for the coexistence of non-SMUX SNMP agents on a single host. Master agents that "speak" SMUX protocol to subagents are typically able to communicate only with SMUX-compliant subagents, and cannot coexist with non-SMUX SNMP agents running on the same host.

The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator, however, can run on the same node with SNMP agents and SMUX subagents. The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator can also run on the same node with other master agent/subagent architectures, such as Distributed Program Interface (DPI) or EMANATE, so long as the master agent uses SNMP to respond to management requests. The DPI master agent simply appears to the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator as another SNMP agent. The multiple SNMP agents, SMUX subagents, and other subagents communicate with SNMP managers through the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator and appear as a single SNMP agent to any SNMP manager.

In its communication with SMUX subagents (and DPI master agents and monolithic SNMP agents), the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator acts as a proxy for the SNMP manager. Thus multiple agents and subagents from any vendor can cooperate in the management of system components.

The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator distributes requests from the manager to specific SNMP agents or subagents, receives the responses from the individual agents, and forwards those responses back to the manager. Figure 4-2 shows the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator master agent controlling two master agents (one SMUX master agent and one DPI master agent); while each of these, in turn, controls two subagents. The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator also directly controls one monolithic SNMP agent and a SMUX subagent.

Figure 4-2 BEA SNMP Agent Integrator Master/Subagent Architecture



Configuring the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator

The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator uses the following environment variables:

BEA_SMUX_PASSWD
: Indicates the password that a SMUX subagent must use when re-establishing communication with the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator.

BEA_PEER_MAX_TRIES
: Indicates the number of times the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator retries sending an SNMP request to peer SNMP agents when no response is received within the established timeout interval.

BEA_PEER_MAX_WAIT

Modifies the default time interval that the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator waits for a reply to a request sent to a SMUX subagent or an SNMP peer agent. This value can also be set by adding a BEA_PEER_MAX_WAIT entry to the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file.

If this environment variable is not set, and there is no BEA_PEER_MAX_WAIT entry in the configuration file, the default is three seconds. For peer SNMP agents, the default timeout value can be overridden for individual SNMP agents using the timeout parameter in NON_SMUX_PEER entries in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file (beamgr.conf).

BEA_SM_BEAMGR_CONF

Specifies the absolute path to the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file (including the file name).

Once you have set up the BEA SNMP Agent per the instructions in Chapter 2, "Setting Up the BEA SNMP Agent on a Managed Node," perform the following step to set up and use the BEA SNMP Agent Integrators:

1. Indicate the managed objects (if any) that are available from peer SNMP agents.

   The peer SNMP agents can be on the same managed node (IP address) as the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator, or they can be on remote nodes. Access to the objects managed by the peer SNMP agents is defined through NON_SMUX_PEER entries in the `beamgr.conf` configuration file. Each entry defines or moves a branch of the OID tree that is accessible via that agent. This task is described in Chapter 5, "Using Multiple SNMP Agents."

2. Indicate the managed objects that are available (if any) through Distributed Program Interface (DPI) master agents.

   Since a DPI master agent speaks SNMP, it appears to the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator as just another peer SNMP agent. Setting up access to DPI subagents is thus done the same way as setting up access to peer SNMP agents, as described in Step 1.

3. Modify the management scope of SMUX subagents, if desired.

   You can modify a SMUX subagent's management scope—for example, to avoid conflicts with other agents—by specifying OID_CLASS entries in the `beamgr.conf` configuration file. By default, a SMUX subagent automatically indicates the section of the OID tree for which it is responsible when it registers

with the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator master agent. The syntax for OID_CLASS entries is defined in Chapter 8, "Configuration Files."

4. Define local polling rules and the actions to be taken by the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator if user-defined thresholds are crossed.

   This step is necessary only if you want to use the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to offload polling from the management station. Polling rules are defined through RULE_ACTION entries in the `beamgr.conf` configuration file. Polling is automatically active when the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator starts. BEA SNMP Agent Integrator local polling can be de-activated or re-activated from a management station using SNMP SET commands. BEA SNMP Agent Integrator polling rules, and how to start and stop polling, are described in Chapter 6, "Using the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator for Polling."

5. Configure your SNMP management framework for the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator. See Chapter 3, "Integrating the BEA SNMP Agent with a Management Framework," for more information.

   Configure the management system for BEA SNMP Agent Integrator traps. Some configuration is required on your SNMP-compliant management framework to make use of SNMP trap notifications that are generated by the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator.

   The exact set of steps you need to perform vary depending upon which management system you are using. Typically, some configuration or mapping is required to get the management system to perform a desired action (such as turning an icon red) when a trap is received. Consult your management system documentation for specific instructions.

6. Modify other entries in the configuration file (if desired)

   You may want to modify the following fields in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file (`beamgr.conf`):

   - SYS_DESCR
   - SYS_CONTACT
   - SYS_LOCATION
   - SYS_SERVICES

These entries are supported by the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator in the MIB-2 SNMP group.

If you are using the BEA SNMP Agent as a subagent to manage Tuxedo or WLE applications, configure the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator timeout to at least 30 seconds. To do this, add a `BEA_PEER_MAX_WAIT` entry to the BEA SNMP Agent `beamgr.conf` configuration file as follows:

```
BEA_PEER_MAX_WAIT 30
```

Another way you can set the timeout value is to set the environment variable BEA_PEER_MAX_WAIT to 30. For C shell on UNIX systems, for example, use this command:

```
# setenv BEA_PEER_MAX_WAIT 30
```

Note: All NON_SMUX_PEERS (if any) should be started before starting the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator.

Starting the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator and Subagents on a UNIX System

To start the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator and subagents, log in as `root` and start the following programs in the specified order:

```
#  snmp integrator
```

```
# tux_snmpd or wle_snmpd
```

Starting the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator and Subagents on a Windows NT System

1. Start the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator and subagents from the Services window.
   a. On the Windows taskbar, click **Start->Settings->Control Panel**.

b. In the Control Panel window, double-click the **Services** icon. The Services window is displayed. This is shown in Figure 2-2.

2. Locate each of the installed services. The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator is installed as a Windows NT Service (`snmp_integrator`). It should be installed before the subagents.

   A system subagent is installed as a Windows NT service (`tux_snmpd` or `wle_snmpd`).

3. click **Start.** There may be a short delay as each service is initiated.

4. Start any other SMUX subagents.

Stopping the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator and Subagents

Enter the following comand to stop one or more SNMP agents:

`stop_agents` *`logical_agent_name`* `| all[`*`logial_agent_name`*`]`

For all SNMP agents other than tux_snmpd and wle_snmpd, the *`logical_agent_name`* is always the name of the executable. If you specify `all`, all SNMP agents.

5 Using Multiple SNMP Agents

This chapter discusses using the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator component with other SNMP agents. It contains the following sections:

- Configuring the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator for Use with Multiple SNMP Agents
- Integrator Access to Managed Objects
- SNMP Agents on Multiple Nodes

Configuring the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator for Use with Multiple SNMP Agents

Each SNMP agent that is to run on the managed node with the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator must have one or more NON_SMUX_PEER entries in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file (`beamgr.conf`). The syntax of NON_SMUX_PEER entries is described in Chapter 8, “Configuration Files.”

Each NON_SMUX_PEER entry lists the port that the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator is to use in communicating with the SNMP peer agent. When the agent is started, it must be configured to listen on the port assigned to it in the NON_SMUX_PEER entries for that agent.

Note: If an SNMP agent can only listen on default port 161, and has no ability to be reconfigured to listen on other ports, then any NON_SMUX_PEER entry for that agent must list 161 as its assigned port. In this case, that agent must be started before the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator is started.

Integrator Access to Managed Objects

BEA SNMP Agent Integrator access to the managed objects that each agent is responsible for is defined through the NON_SMUX_PEER entries. Each NON_SMUX_PEER entry for an agent lists a branch of the OID tree for which the SNMP agent is to be responsible. If agent A is listed as responsible for a certain branch of the OID tree, then management requests for objects within that branch will be passed on to agent A by the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator.

Example

For example:

```
NON_SMUX_PEER 2001 snmp .1.3.6.1.2.1.1,ro
NON_SMUX_PEER 2002 squid .1.3.6.1.4.1.141 .1.3.6.1.4.1.145
NON_SMUX_PEER 161 * .1.3.6.1.4.1.140 .1.3.6.1.4.1.145
```

The first entry tells the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to look for an SNMP agent at port 2001. All the requests from the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to this SNMP agent will use `snmp` as the community. The agent supports the subtree `.1.3.6.1.2.1.1,` and is available for read-only commands.

The second entry tells the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to look for an SNMP agent at port 2002. All the requests from the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to this SNMP agent will use `squid` as the community. The agent supports the subtrees `.1.3.6.1.4.1.141` and `.1.3.6.1.4.1.145`. Because no access option is specified, both subtrees default to read-write.

The third entry lists an agent at port 161. The asterisk means that the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator uses the community string supplied by the management station. The agent supports two subtrees: `.1.3.6.1.4.1.140` and `.1.3.6.1.4.1.145`. The subtree entries list no access information, so access defaults to read-write.

Note: The SMUX protocol provides that SMUX subagents automatically register the sections of the OID tree that they support with the master agent. Hence, it is not necessary to add specific configuration file entries to specify which sections of the OID tree are accessible from the SMUX subagents. However, this default behavior can be overridden using a configuration file OID_CLASS entry. For more information about the OID_CLASS entry, refer to Chapter 8, "Configuration Files."

Assigning Priority for Conflicting Agents

If two agents, A and B, conflict in the portions of the OID tree for which they are responsible, then the NON_SMUX_PEER entries that define these responsibilities must assign a distinct priority to the two agents. The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator thus refers requests for objects in the overlapping area to the agent with the lowest priority number. (The lower the priority number, the higher the priority.) For example:

```
NON_SMUX_PEER 2008 * .1.3.6.1.2.1.4,rw,8
NON_SMUX_PEER 2009 * .1.3.6.1.2.1.4,ro,5
```

In this example, the agents on port 2008 and port 2009 both support the MIB-II ip group. Thus, both agents support the `ipAddrTable` (object `.1.3.6.1.2.1.4.20`). Because the agent at port 2009 has a higher priority (5 is a higher priority than 8), the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator calls it for management requests for the `ipAddrTable`. Notice that this entry specifies read-only access. The other entry specifies read-write access, but because it has a lower priority, it is completely ignored for `ipAddrTable` requests.

The syntax of the NON_SMUX_PEER configuration file entry is described in detail, with examples, in Chapter 8, "Configuration Files."

SNMP Agents on Multiple Nodes

The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator can be used as a proxy agent for the management station, conducting polling of SNMP agents on a number of machines, and sending an enterprise-specific trap when a user-defined condition is encountered. This is useful when resources of a single distributed system are spread over a number of machines.

From the perspective of the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator, the resources managed by these multiple agents are viewed as though they were on a single machine. The polling capability of BEA SNMP Agent Integrator is described in Chapter 6, "Using the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator for Polling." Polling of agents on multiple machines assumes that NON_SMUX_PEER entries have been defined for these SNMP agents in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file (`beamgr.conf`). The following is an example where the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator is used as a proxy agent for communication with SNMP agents in a single subnet:

```
NON_SMUX_PEER 206.189.39.86.161 seahorse .1.3.6.1.2.1.4,rw,8
NON_SMUX_PEER 206.189.39.204.161 * \
.1.3.6.1.2.1.4.20,ro,5 .1.3.6.1.2.1.2
```

In this example, the SNMP agent on machine `206.189.39.86` communicates with the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator on port 161, uses a community string of `seahorse`, and is responsible for the MIB-II ip group. The SNMP agent on machine `206.189.39.204` also communicates with the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator on port 161, using the community string passed from the SNMP manager.

The machine at IP address `206.189.39.204` is responsible for the SNMP interfaces group (`.1.3.6.1.2.1.2`) as well as the `ipAddrTable` (`.1.3.6.1.2.1.4.20`). The machine at IP address `206.189.39.86` is responsible for the MIB-II ip group that includes the `ipAddrTable`. Even though these agents are on physically distinct network nodes, there is still a conflict in the responsibilities of these two agents, as far as the integrator is concerned. This is because the integrator views the resources managed by the agents specified in its configuration file as though they were all on a single machine. Thus, the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator only consults the machine at `206.189.39.204` for management requests for the `ipAddrTable` because the priority number for this entry is lower than the priority number for the machine at `206.189.39.86.` However, all other ip group requests and requests for the interfaces group are sent to `206.189.39.86.`

This feature of the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator is particularly useful when different functions of a distributed system are located on different machines, each with its own SNMP agent. The limitation to non-overlapping OID tree branches should not be a significant problem when different managed resources are located on the distinct nodes. If the same type of managed resource is located on multiple machines, then multiple BEA SNMP Agent Integrators can be used to manage these resources.

6 Using the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator for Polling

This chapter describes how to use the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator as a proxy for the management station to poll locally on the managed node. It contains the following sections:

- Overview of Polling
- Procedure for Setting Up Local Polling
- BEA SNMP Agent Integrator Rules
- Starting BEA SNMP Agent Integrator Polling Activity
- Stopping BEA SNMP Agent Integrator Polling Activity
- Restarting BEA SNMP Agent Integrator Polling Activity

Overview of Polling

Polling is the activity of checking the value of an attribute of a managed resource at a specific interval. To track faults in critical system components or applications, management systems use polling to determine whether attributes of the managed resource have crossed a significant threshold. However, direct polling by a

management station becomes increasingly inefficient as the number of components being polled increases—the load on network bandwidth increases as does the load on the management station itself.

The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator can be configured to act as a proxy for the manager and do the polling locally on the managed node. The load on the management station is reduced and less network bandwidth is consumed by off-loading polling to distributed integrator agents.

You can specify the threshold to check, and polling can be activated during BEA SNMP Agent Integrator startup or by an SNMP SET request from the management station. The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator sends an enterprise-specific SNMP trap when the threshold is crossed. To indicate the cause of the alarm, you can configure a specific-trap type number to be sent in the trap generated when a given threshold is crossed. Communication between the manager and BEA SNMP Agent Integrator occurs only when the manager sends a SET request to de-activate (or re-activate) the polling, or when the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator sends an SNMP trap if it detects the specified event in the managed resource. The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator can also be configured to execute a script or program when a threshold is crossed.

Procedure for Setting Up Local Polling

The steps in using the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator for local polling can be summarized as follows:

1. Decide which resources you want to monitor.

   The attributes of the resource that you want to monitor must be defined as MIB objects. These MIB objects must be supported by an agent or subagent that has been installed on the managed node.

2. Make the managed resource accessible to the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator.

   The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator must know how to access the managed object. This means the object identifier for that object must lie within branches of the OID tree that are known to the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator.

   If the managed object you want to monitor is supported by a SMUX subagent that has been installed on the managed node, the subagent automatically registers its section of the OID tree with the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator when the

subagent is started. This can be modified using OID_CLASS entries in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file, as described in Chapter 8, "Configuration Files."

For peer SNMP agents (or DPI or SMUX master agents), you must define the segments of the OID tree supported by those agents in NON_SMUX_PEER entries in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file. This is described in the section Integrator Access to Managed Objects in Chapter 5, "Using Multiple SNMP Agents."

The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator directly supports the following MIB groups: MIB II `system` and `snmp` groups, the SMUX MIB, and the BEA SNMP Agent `beaintAgtTable` in the SNMP agent MIB.

3. Define polling instructions for the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator

   This task consists of two main subtasks:

   - Define the desired threshold.
   - Specify the action to take if the threshold is crossed.

   Each polling instruction for the SNMP Integrator is called a *rule*. Rules are defined under the `RULE_ACTION` entry in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file, `beamgr.conf`. You can use your favorite text editor to modify this file. (For information on how to create rules, see the Creating New Polling Rules section in this chapter.) Rules are explained in the next section, ""BEA SNMP Agent Integrator Rules" while Chapter 8, "Configuration Files," provides the complete syntax for the `RULE_ACTION` entries.

4. Configure your SNMP management system for BEA SNMP Agent Integrator traps

   When a polling threshold is crossed, the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator sends an enterprise-specific SNMP trap notification to the destinations specified by the `TRAP_HOST` entries in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file. Some configuration is required on your SNMP-compliant management system to make use of the traps that are thus generated. The exact set of steps you need to perform varies, depending upon which management system you are using. Typically, some configuration or mapping is required to get the management system to perform a desired action when a trap is received. For example, you might want the management system to turn an icon red when a trap is received. Consult your management system documentation for specific instructions.

5. Start the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator polling.

The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator begins executing all valid polling rules when it is started. See the Starting BEA SNMP Agent Integrator Polling Activity section in this chapter for more information.

6. De-activate or re-activate BEA SNMP Agent Integrator polling, when desired.

   Polling rules are available as MIB objects; thus you can de-activate or re-activate polling from the management station by means of an SNMP SET request. This is described in the "Starting BEA SNMP Agent Integrator Polling Activity" section in this chapter.

BEA SNMP Agent Integrator Rules

An BEA SNMP Agent Integrator rule is a polling instruction for the SNMP BEA SNMP Agent Integrator, and it consists of the following parts:

- A unique name for the rule (can be a maximum of eight characters long)
- A *condition* (or threshold) for which the integrator is to check. (This is described further in the "Conditions" section in this chapter.)
- An *action* to take if the specified threshold is crossed. (This is described in the States and Transitions section in this chapter.)
- A *polling frequency* (specified in seconds), that is, the time delay between each access of the specified object value

Conditions

When the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator polls, it checks to determine if a specified condition holds. A *condition* is defined as a relationship between an object (specified by its object identifier) and a value.

Relations for Defining Conditions

The condition obtains (the threshold is crossed) if and only if the specified relation holds between the object and the value. For example, the relation “greater than” defines the following condition:

disk capacity in use greater than 90 percent

In this case, the condition holds (evaluates to true) if the object (percentage of disk capacity in use) has a value that is greater than 90. (In this example, the condition is described in English, not the actual code used to define BEA SNMP Agent Integrator polling rules.)

Any of the following relations can be used to define conditions (Table 6-1):

Table 6-1 Relations for Defining Conditions

Symbol	Meaning
==	Is identical to
!=	Is not identical to
<	Is less than (for numeric values is a substring of (for strings)
>	Is greater than (for numeric values) contains (for strings)
<=	Is less than or equal to
>=	Is greater than or equal to

Polling with a SMUX Subagent

For example, suppose that you want the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to check if any server group is inactive. The state of the server group is represented by the `tuxTgroupState` object in the `beaSysPerf` group. The BEA SNMP Agent uses SNMP multiplex (SMUX) protocol to talk to the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator, and to supply the value of the object to the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator on the same machine.object in the `beaSysPerf` group. This subagent uses SNMP Multiplex (SMUX) protocol to talk to the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator.

Examples

You can use the following condition to define a polling rule for the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator:

```
(VAL(.1.3.6.1.4.1.140.300.4.1.1.4.*) !=1)
```

The expression `VAL()` is used to obtain the value of the `tuxTgroupState` object. The specified condition is obtained if any server group is not active (`!=1`). In this example, the initial dot indicates that this is an absolute OID; that is, the path to the `tuxTgroupState` object is `.1.3.6.1.4.1.140.300.4.1.1.4.` The asterisk (`*`) wildcard for the instance index indicates that the condition is satisfied if any `tuxTgroupState` is not equal to 1. Use 0 as the instance index for scalar objects. See the "Instance Indexes" section for more information.

The following example is of a BEA SNMP Agent Integrator rule that uses the condition previously specified:

```
RULE_ACTION grpState 60 if (VAL(140.300.4.1.1.4.*) !=1)
                {TRAPID_ERR=300}
```

In this example, `grpState` is the name of the rule. The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator checks the server group state every 1 minute (60). If any value of `tuxTgroupState` is not equal to 1, `TRAPID_ERR=300` instructs the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to generate an enterprise-specific trap with a specific-trap type number of 300.

Note: (The MIB objects whose values the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator can obtain depend on the MIB objects supported by the agents or subagents that the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator is managing. In the previous example, the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator can poll for the `tuxTgroupState` object value only if the `tux_snmpd` or `wle_snmpd` subagent is running on the managed node. The MIB objects that the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator can access through a peer SNMP agent depend on the NON_SMUX_PEER entries in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file, as explained in Chapter 5, "Using Multiple SNMP Agents."

Polling with SNMP Peer Agents

The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator can also obtain MIB object values from SNMP peer agents on either the same machine or other machines in the network. For example, suppose that a peer SNMP agent supports the MIB II interfaces group. If so, you might want the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to check if a physical interface is not

operational. This feature of the interface is represented by the `ifOperStatus` object in the `ifTable` in the MIB II interfaces group. In this case, you want to know whether the value of `ifOperStatus` is not equal to 1. (An interface is operational if its `ifOperStatus` value is 1.) If you want to check the `ifOperStatus` value for the first interface on the machine, you could use the following condition:

```
(VAL(.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.8.1) != 1)
```

This condition holds if, and only if, the first interface in the `ifTable` is operational. The last numeral, `1`, specifies the instance index—the first interface entry in the table.

If the condition is satisfied, you want the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to take some action. For example, if the `ifOperStatus` value for an interface is not 1 (that is, the interface is not up), you might want the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to notify the management station. To do this, you can specify that the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator send an enterprise-specific SNMP trap to the management station with a special specific-trap value that identifies the cause of the trap to you (the system administrator).

Instead of requesting this notification if a specific interface (such as the first one in the `ifTable`) is down, you might want to be notified if *any* of the interfaces is down.

Here is an example of a rule entry that would do this:

```
RULE_ACTION checkIf 120 \
if (VAL(.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.8.*) != 1) {TRAPID_ERR=300}
```

In this example, `checkIf` is the name given to this particular rule. The value `120` indicates that the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator should check the interface every two minutes. By using the asterisk wildcard for the instance index, the condition is satisfied if any interface in the `ifTable` has an `ifOperStatus` not equal to 1; that is, all instances are checked. If the value of the OID is not equal to 1 (the interface is not up) for any instance, an enterprise-specific trap is sent with a specific trap ID of 300.

Note: This rule only causes a trap to be generated when the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator first detects that an interface is down. If the interface continues to be down, it does not generate additional traps.

Use of Logical Operators in Conditions

Conditions are of two types, simple and complex. A *simple* condition consists of a relation between a managed object and a value. All of the examples in the previous sections have been simple conditions.

You can use the logical operators AND, OR, and NOT to define *complex* conditions. For example, if A and B are two simple conditions, you can specify a complex condition where *both* A and B occur.

The following symbols can be used to define complex conditions (Table 6-2):

Table 6-2 Logical Operators for Specifying Complex Conditions

Symbol	Meaning
`!(condition_A)`	Logical negation. The threshold is crossed if and only if *condition_A* does not hold.
`(condition_A || condition_B)`	Logical disjunction. The threshold is crossed if and only if either *condition_A* or *condition_B* obtain.
`(condition_A && condition_B)`	Logical conjunction. The threshold is crossed if and only if both *condition_A* and *condition_B* obtain.

Scenario for Using a Complex Condition

For example, you might not want the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to send an alarm when `ifOperStatus` is not up for an interface if you have taken that interface down for repair. In that case, you could define a rule that asks the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to determine if two conditions hold: `ifOperStatus` is not up AND `ifAdminStatus` is up. That is, you want to be notified if the interface *should* be up but is not.

Note: The MIB objects whose values the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator can obtain depend on the MIB objects supported by the agents or subagents that the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator is managing.

Sample Code for this Scenario

To do this, you might modify your `checkIf` rule as follows:

```
RULE_ACTION checkIf 60\
if ((VAL(.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.8.*) != 1) && \
(VAL(.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.7.*) == 1)) \
{TRAPID_ERR=301}
```

How this Rule Works

In this example, the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator checks the interfaces every minute (`60`) and generates an enterprise-specific trap, with a specific trap value of 301, if any of the interfaces is not up (`ifOperStatus` not equal to 1) but has an `ifAdminStatus` value of up (that is, the interface should be up but it is not).

Note: This rule causes this trap to be generated only when the condition first evaluates to true. As long as the interface continues in the same state, a new trap is not generated.

Data Types for Defining Conditions

The syntax for a simple condition is as follows:

```
(VAL(oid) relation value)
```

where

`relation`
: Is one of the relations described in Table 6-1.

`oid`
: Is specified in one of the formats described in the "Specifying Object Identifiers in Conditions" section.

`value`
: Can be one of the following data types:

- integer
- string
- IP address (in the form *number1.number2.number3.number4*)
- Object identifier, surrounded by single quotes (‘). The OID should be specified exactly as returned by the agent managing that object.

Specifying Object Identifiers in Conditions

In defining polling conditions, the object identifier (OID) must be specified numerically, not using textual symbols (other than `mib-2` or `enterprises` as indicated in the following list). One of the following formats can be used to specify the object identifier:

- An absolute object identifier, that is, the full path to the object is specified from the root of the OID tree. An initial dot is used to indicate that the path starts at root, (for example, `.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0`). Note that the trailing zero in this example is the instance index.
- A relative OID under the MIB II branch can be specified in the form:

  `mib-2.number.number ...`

  When the reserved word `mib-2` appears as the leading sub-oid, `.1.3.6.1.2.1` is assumed to be prefixed to the rest of OID. For example:

  `mib-2.1.1.0`

  represents the absolute OID:

  `.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0`
- A relative OID under the enterprises branch can be specified in the form:

  `enterprises.number.number ...`

  When the reserved word `enterprises` appears as the leading sub-oid, `.1.3.6.1.4.1` is assumed to be prefixed to the rest of OID. For example:

  `enterprises.140.1.0`

  represents the absolute OID:

  `.1.3.6.1.4.1.140.1.0`
- A relative OID under the enterprises branch can also be specified in purely numeric form:

  `number.number.number ... ,`

  If there is no leading "." and the OID starts with a number, `.1.3.6.1.4.1` is assumed to be prefixed to the rest of OID. For example:

  `140.1.1.0`

  represents the absolute OID:

  `.1.3.6.1.4.1.140.1.1.0`

Instance Indexes

Columnar objects are used to represent a column of a tabular MIB group. Columnar objects, accordingly, can have multiple instances. To specify an instance, the index is appended to the rest of the OID. If the index is a single attribute, the last number in an OID is used to specify the particular instance. If the more than one attribute is required

to uniquely identify an instance, an instance number for each attribute is appended to the OID, separated by a dot, in the order specified by the INDEX definition in the `ASN.1` file.

For example, suppose that you want to check for the condition in which the state of a particular server is anything but active. To uniquely specify a server instance, you require both the group number and the server ID. The INDEX entry for `tuxTsrvrTbl` in the `ASN.1` file specifies the following as an INDEX to particular instances.

```
INDEX (tuxTsrvrGrpNo,tuxTsrvrId)
```

The relative OID for `tuxTsrverState` is the following:

```
140.300.20.1.1.5
```

Thus, to specify the particular server instance for group 55 and server ID 3, you use the following OID:

```
140.300.20.1.1.5.55.3
```

Note that the order of the two attribute instances added to the `tuxTsrvrState` OID is indicated by the INDEX definition above: `tuxTsrvrGrpNo` followed by `tuxTsrvrId`.

You can thus define the condition that you want to check as follows:

```
VAL(140.300.20.1.1.5.55.3) != 1
```

This condition evaluates to true whenever this particular server instance is not active.

You can use a specific number to specify a particular instance or the asterisk wildcard to specify all instances. Use zero as the instance index in the case of *scalar* objects (objects that can have only one instance). Use the asterisk wildcard only to represent all instances of a columnar object. For example:

```
.1.3.6.1.4.1.140.1.1.0
```

specifies the single instance of a scalar object while:

```
.1.3.6.1.4.1.140.2.22.1.2.*
```

specifies all of the instances of a columnar object. When a wildcard is used to define a condition, the condition is satisfied if *any* instance satisfies the condition.

Notes:

- When you specify multiple OIDs in a complex rule, the OIDs should either all use wildcards or none should. That is, you should not combine an OID that specifies a particular instance with an OID that uses a wildcard in the same rule.
- When you use multiple OIDs with wildcards in a single rule, all the OIDs should specify objects only within the same table.
- In complex conditions, when you use asterisk (*) as the index for the OIDs, the condition is checked between columns of the same row, for all rows available in that table.
- When you use a wildcard to define a condition, the condition is satisfied if any instance satisfies the condition. For example,

```
VAL(.1.3.6.1.2.1.2.1.2.2.1.8.*) == 1
```

is satisfied if `1` is the value of any instance. Once the condition is satisfied, the rule is in the ERR state. The rule remains in the ERR state as long as any instance satisfies the condition. The rule transitions to the OK state only when no instance satisfies the rule.

States and Transitions

Associated with each active polling rule is a *state.* There are two possible states for an active rule:

- OK—A rule is in the OK state when the specified condition does not hold (threshold is not crossed).
- ERR—A rule is in the ERR state when the specified condition does hold (threshold is crossed).

Transitions determine when an action is to be taken in response to a poll. BEA SNMP Agent Integrator polling rules execute an action (such as generating a trap notification) only when a polling rule undergoes a transition from OK to ERR or from ERR to OK.

When the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator begins executing a polling rule, the rule is initially in the OK state. As long as the threshold is not crossed, the rule remains in the OK state. If the threshold is crossed, the rule undergoes a transition from the OK state

to the ERR state. As long as the condition continues to evaluate as true, the rule remains in the ERR state. If the condition subsequently evaluates to false, the rule then transitions back to the OK state. Thus, there are two types of transition:

- A transition from the OK state to the ERR state
- A transition from the ERR state to the OK state

Note: When conditions are defined for all instances of a columnar object using a wildcard ("*"), the rule transitions from the OK state to the ERR state if the column in any row of the table evaluates to true for the defined condition. The rule transitions to OK if the condition evaluates to false for the column in all rows of the table.

Actions

An BEA SNMP Agent Integrator rule can specify two types of action to be taken if the polling rule undergoes a transition:

- An enterprise-specific trap with a user-specified specific trap number.
- A specified program or script (or batch file).

Both types of action can be specified in the same rule.

Note: The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator carries out an action *only* when a transition occurs. Continued polling does not result in duplicate actions as long as the rule remains in the same state. This restriction prevents duplicate traps from being generated in response to detection of a single event.

Four keywords are used to define actions:

`TRAPID_ERR = specific-trap-number`
: Indicates that a trap should be sent if the state of the rule transitions from OK to ERR.

`TRAPID_OK = specific-trap-number`
: Indicates that a trap should be sent if the state of the rule transitions from ERR to OK.

`COMMAND_ERR = "command"`
: The program specified by *`command`* is executed if the state of the rule transitions from OK to ERR.

`COMMAND_OK = “command”`
The program specified by *command* is executed if the state of the rule transitions from ERR to OK.

Note: The string specifying the command to be executed must be in quotes. For example:

```
COMMAND_ERR = “usr/mybin/test.ksh”
```

If you do not specify the absolute path to the executable or script, the path should be specified in the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator’s environment settings.

The statements specifying actions must be placed within curly braces. When multiple commands are specified in a rule, the commands must be separated by spaces and `command` must be enclosed in quotes.

A string containing the name of the rule and the direction of the state transition (OK to ERR or ERR to OK) is passed as an argument to the script or program called by the `COMMAND_ERR` or `COMMAND_OK` actions.

Trap Information

The following information is passed in the enterprise-specific traps generated by BEA SNMP Agent Integrator polling rules:

- User-defined specific trap number
- Rule name and state change

  A `TRAPID_ERR` action passes a string in the variable bindings of the trap that takes the following form:

  ```
  Rule id rule-name has triggered from OK to ERR state
  ```

  A `TRAPID_OK` action passes a string in the variable bindings of the trap that takes the following form:

  ```
  Rule id rule-name has triggered from ERR to OK state
  ```

- Enterprise ID

  When a threshold is crossed, the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator generates an SNMP trap packet (PDU) that has the following enterprise OID in its enterprise field:

  ```
  .1.3.6.1.4.1.140.1.1
  ```

Note: BEA SNMP Agent Integrator polling alarms have a different enterprise identifier in the enterprise field of the trap than the BEA SNMP Agent traps that forward Tuxedo or WebLogic Enterprise (WLE) system events. BEA SNMP Agent Integrator polling alarms use `bea` as an enterprise identifier whereas the BEA Tuxedo SNMP Agent system traps use `tuxedo` as the enterprise identifier.

Examples

In the following example, the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator polls every ten minutes (`600`) to determine if disk capacity in use is greater than 90 percent. If any file system has more than 90 percent capacity in use, an enterprise-specific trap with number 102 is generated. If subsequently all the file systems have less than or equal to 90 percent of capacity in use, an enterprise-specific trap with trap number 202 is generated.

```
RULE_ACTION diskchk 600 \
if (VAL(140.2.22.1.5.*) > 90) {TRAPID_ERR = 102 TRAPID_OK = 202}
```

In the next example, a Tuxedo application is checked to determine if the transaction `triptime` exceeds 36 msec. If the threshold is crossed, an enterprise-specific trap is generated and a user script, `logtime`, is invoked to log the time of the event. If the `triptime` is subsequently less than 36 msec after having crossed that threshold on the previous poll, an enterprise-specific trap with a number of 302 is generated.

```
RULE_ACTION triptime 20 \
if (VAL(140.150.1.3.*) > 36) \
{TRAPID_ERR = 301 TRAPID_OK = 302 \
COMMAND_ERR = “/usr/sbin/logtime”}
```

Note: The object identifier in this example is not defined in the BEA MIB. This is an example of an object that might be defined in a user-supplied custom MIB.

In the next example, the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator polls every five seconds to check whether the number of requests completed by the Tuxedo server `Server1` is greater than six. If it is, an enterprise-specific trap is generated with a specific trap number of 210 and the command `c:/etc/srv_reqs.cmd` is executed.

```
RULE_ACTION Server1 5 \
if ((VAL(140.300.20.2.1.12.*) > 6)) \
{ TRAPID_ERR=210  COMMAND_ERR="c:/etc/srv_reqs.cmd" }
```

In the next example, the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator is checking a particular server instance in any state other than active. The server that is being checked is uniquely identified by its group number and server ID: group number 55 and server ID 3.

```
RULE_ACTION srvrUp 60 if (VAL(140.300.20.1.1.5.55.3) != 1 \
                          {TRAPID_ERR = 306 TRAPID_OK = 307}
```

Whenever the server satisfies the condition, the rule transitions to the ERR state and generates an enterprise-specific trap with the specific trap number of 306. Whenever the server becomes active again, it transitions back to the OK state and issues a trap with the specific trap number of 307.

Starting BEA SNMP Agent Integrator Polling Activity

Polling rules are defined as RULE_ACTION entries in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file, `beamgr.conf`. The default location of this file is `/etc` on UNIX machines or `C:\etc` on Windows NT machines. Individual rules are MIB objects, stored as an entry (row) in the `beaIntAgtTable`.

The status of each rule entry determines whether the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator executes that rule (that is, whether the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator actively checks the condition specified in the rule). The status of each rule entry is stored in the `beaIntAgtStatus` object. Polling is active for a rule if the status of that rule is valid (integer value of 1). Polling is inactive for a rule if its status has been set to inactive (integer value of 3). The specific rule can be SET from a management station (such as OpenView or SunNet Manager) by using the unique name of the rule as the key field used to specify the entry instance (row).

Note: The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator must be running in order to successfully SET objects in the `beaIntAgtTable`.

The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator begins to execute all polling rules defined in RULE_ACTION entries in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file (`beamgr.conf`) when it first starts up. The status of each rule object in the `beaIntAgtTable` is valid at startup.

Creating New Polling Rules

You can add rules to the configuration file in two ways:

- Use a text editor, such as vi, to add a RULE_ACTION entry to file, making sure that you conform to the syntax of the rule, as described in Chapter 8, "Configuration Files."However, if the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator is already running, the new rule does not take effect until you execute the following command:

  ```
  reinit_agents snmp_integrator
  ```

  This causes the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to re-read its configuration file.

- Since individual rules are MIB objects, stored as an entry (row) in the `beaIntAgtTable`, you can use an SNMP manager (or the `snmptest` utility) to create a new entry (row) in the `beaIntMgtTable`. (The SNMP manager must have the ability to issue SNMP SET requests that contain multiple objects in a single SET request.) To create the new row, issue a SET request after you specify an index value that does not already exist in the table. This SET request causes a new RULE_ACTION entry to be created in the configuration file.

Deleting or Modifying Polling Rules

BEA SNMP Agent Integrator polling rules can be modified in the same two ways they can be created:

- Use a text editor to delete (or comment out) or modify a RULE_ACTION entry in the `beamgr.conf` file. This change does not take effect unless you issue the following command to force the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to re-read its configuration file:

  ```
  reinit_agents snmp_integrator
  ```

- Use SNMP SET commands to delete or modify rules.

Stopping BEA SNMP Agent Integrator Polling Activity

Polling can be de-activated in one of two ways:

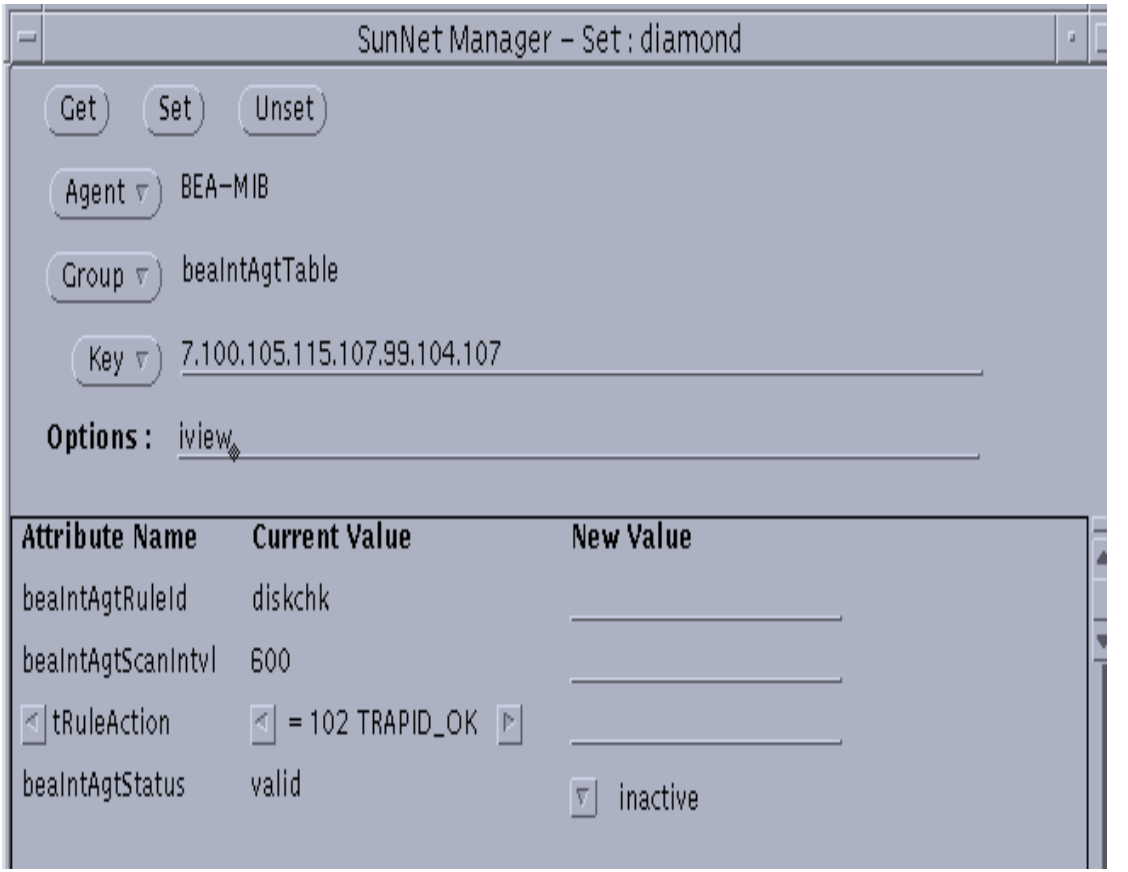
- Remove the RULE_ACTION entry in the configuration file.

  You can turn off a polling rule by commenting out or deleting that RULE_ACTION entry in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file (`beamgr.conf`). However, for this to take effect, you need to execute `reinit_integrator`. This execution, in turn, causes the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to re-read its configuration file.

- Use `snmptest` or an SNMP-compliant manager to SET the value of the rule status to inactive.

  Polling for that rule can be de-activated from the management station (or by using the `snmptest` utility packaged with the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator) by setting the value of that object to inactive (an integer value of 3). Setting the value to 2 (invalid) causes the RULE_ACTION entry to be deleted from the configuration file Figure 6-1shows the rule `diskchk`, discussed earlier, being set to `inactive`. Note that the read/write community string (in this example, `iview`) is required for set permission.

Figure 6-1 Setting a Polling Rule to Inactive



Restarting BEA SNMP Agent Integrator Polling Activity

When a polling rule has been de-activated using a SET request from a management station, the rule can be re-activated using a SET request to set the value of the corresponding `beaIntAgtStatus` object to valid (integer value of 1).

7 BEA SNMP Agent Integrator Commands

This chapter explains the commands and utilities used for the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator. It includes the following sections:

- Commands
  - reinit_agent
  - snmp_integrator
  - stop_agent
  - show_agent
- BEA SNMP Agent Utilities
- SNMP Request Format
- MIB Variable Definition Files

Commands

reinit_agent

Syntax

```
reinit_agents all | logical_agent_name [logical_agent_name]
```

Description

Causes the specified agents to re-read their configuration file. This utility must be run with root permissions. Using the `all` argument causes all SNMP agents to re-initialize. For all SNMP agents other than `tux_snmpd` or `wle_snmpd`, `logical_agent_name` is the name of the executable.

For example, the command:

```
reinit_agents snmp_integrator
```

causes the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to re-read its configuration file.

snmp_integrator

Syntax

```
snmp_integrator [-d] [-n] [-p port | -r smux_port] [-b ipaddr_list
| hostname_list ]
```

Arguments

`-d`
: Causes the program to display a message for each SNMP/SMUX packet sent or received.

`-n`
: The program is not run as a daemon (UNIX only).

`-p port`
: Specifies the port on which the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator listens for SNMP requests (default: 161/udp).

`-r smux_port`
: Specifies the port used to communicate with SMUX subagents (default: 199/tcp).

`-b ipaddr_list | hostname_list`
: If the machine where the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator is running has multiple IP addresses, by default the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator listens on

all IP addresses. The `-b` option can be used to specify a subset of IP addresses to monitor for incoming SNMP requests.

`ipaddr_list`
: Can consist of a single IP address or a blank-separated list of IP addresses.

`hostname_list`
: Can consist of one host name or a blank-separated list of host names.

For example, if the machine on which the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator is running has the following IP addresses:

```
130.86.34.3
130.86.33.13
130.86.23.1
```

you can configure the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to only service requests addressed to `130.86.23.1` by starting it with the following command:

```
snmp_integrator -b 130.86.23.1
```

Description

`The snmp_integrator` file is the SNMP BEA SNMP Agent Integrator executable. It allows multiple SNMP agents and SMUX subagents from any vendor to coexist on the same node and to appear as a single SNMP agent to any SNMP manager.

The BEA SNMP Agent can simultaneously support any number of:

- SNMP agents
- SMUX subagents
- Master agents such as other SMUX or DPI master agents or any other proprietary master agents. (The master agent must respond to requests from a manager using SNMP.)

Also, the BEA SNMP Agent can coexist on the standard SNMP port (161/udp) with any other SNMP agent. It directly supports the SMUX MIB (RFC 1227) in addition to the `system(1)` and `snmp(3)` groups of MIB II.

When the program is running as an SNMP agent, it generates a coldStart trap to the host specified by the TRAP_HOST entry in the `beamgr.conf` file at startup. If there is no TRAP_HOST entry, the trap is sent to port 162 on the host where the utility is running, with a community defined as `public`.

Read-write and read-only communities supported by the Integrator can be specified in the `beamgr_snmpd.conf` file. By default, read-only community is `public` and read-write community is `beamgr`.

You can configure the BEA SNMP Agent to expect a password from SMUX subagents that register with it.

On UNIX Systems

The `-d` argument is usually used for debugging purposes when the program is executed on the command line . Messages displayed are sent to the standard output of the program. If the program is started by `init`(1M), the destination of these messages is determined by the UNIX platform and version. These messages are most frequently sent to the console.

The `-n` argument is usually used when the program is started by `init`(1M) with the respawn option.

On Windows NT Systems

Messages displayed with the `-d` argument are sent to the NT Event Log.

The `-n` argument has no effect.

stop_agent

Syntax

```
stop_agents logical_agent_name | all [logical_agent_name}
```

Arguments

`all`
: Stops all SNMP agents.

`logical_agent_name`
: For all SNMP agents other than `tux_snmpd` and `wle_snmpd`, the logical agent name is always the name of the executable.

show_agent

Syntax

```
show_agent all | logical_agent_name {logical_agent_name}
```

Description

Lists the names and PIDs of all the running agents and requested agents.

BEA SNMP Agent Utilities

The BEA SNMP Agent software provides the following utilities to help you install and test an agent or subagent:

`instrsrv`	Installs an agent as a Windows NT service.
`snmpget`	Reports information about scalar managed objects.
`snmpgetnext`	Returns the next entry in a table or the next consecutive managed object in a MIB.
`snmptest`	Selectively performs `get` and `set` operations on any MIB object.
`snmptrap`	Sends an SNMP trap message to a host.
`snmptrapd`	Receives and logs SNMP trap messages sent on a local machine to the snmp-trap port.
`snmpwalk`	Traverses the OID tree using the SNMP `getnext` request to query managed objects.

instsrv

Purpose
Used to install any module built as a Windows NT service under a specified name. For example, use it to reinstall the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator in a multi-version environment aftre uninstalling one of the versions. Applies to Windows NT only (not UNIX).

Synopsis
```
instsrv service-name [executable-file | remove]
```

Enter *executable-file* to create a service. Enter `remove` to remove a service.

For example:

```
instrsrv snmp_integrator c:\tux71\bin\snmp_integrator.exe
```

Arguments

`service-name`
The name of the service.

`executable-file`
The complete path to the executable file.

snmpget

Purpose
Reports information about scalar managed objects.

Synopsis
```
snmpget [-d] [-p port] host community variable-name
[variable-name ...]
```

Arguments

`-d`
Causes the program to display a message for each packet.

`-p port`
Specifies the port used to communicate with the SNMP agent (default: 161).

`host`
The internet address or host name of the node executing the SNMP agent to be queried.

`community`
The community name for the transaction.

`variable-name`
At least one unique object identifier (OID).

Description

The `snmpget` utility uses SNMP get requests to retrieve information about managed objects. You can enter one or more object identifiers as arguments on the command line. These names can be absolute, starting from the root of the tree, or relative to `.iso.org.dod.internet.`

Environment Variables

`BEA_SM_SNMP_MIBFILE`

Must be set to specify the path to `mib.txt`, which provides an ASCII text description of the contents of your private MIB.

Examples

The following command sends a query to the SNMP agent running on the host named `topaz,` using `public` as the community for authorization. The agent retrieves the value of the managed object `beaSysHasDisk` in the BEA private MIB. Note that in this example, a relative OID (`private.enterprises.bea.beaSystem`) is specified. `.iso.org.dod.internet.` is prepended to generate an absolute path.

```
snmpget topaz public private.enterprises.bea.beaSystem
    .beaSysHasDisk.0
```

This command returns the following information about the object:

```
Name: private.enterprises.bea.beaSystem.beaSysHasDisk.0
INTEGER: yes(2)
```

The following command sends a query to the SNMP agent running on the host named `ruby,` using `public` as the community for authorization. The agent retrieves the value of the managed objects `sysDescr` and `sysUptime` in the MIB.

```
snmpget ruby public mgmt.mib.system.sysDescr.0
    mgmt.mib.system.sysUpTime.0
```

This command returns the following information:

```
Name: mgmt.mib.system.sysDescr.0
OCTET STRING- (ascii): Kinetics FastPath2

Name: mgmt.mib.system.sysUpTime.0
Timeticks: (2270351) 6:18:23
```

snmpgetnext

Purpose

Returns the next entry in a table or the next consecutive managed object in a MIB.

Synopsis

```
snmpgetnext [-d] [-p port] host community variable-name
   [variable-name ...]
```

Arguments

`-d`
Causes the program to display a message for each packet.

`-p port`
Specifies the port used to communicate with the SNMP agent (default: 161).

`host`
The internet address or host name of the node executing the SNMP agent to be queried.

`community`
The community name of the transaction.

`variable-name`
At least one unique object identifier (OID).

Description

You can enter one or more object identifiers as arguments on the command line. These names can be absolute, starting from the root of the tree, or relative to `.iso.org.dod.internet.`

Environment Variables

`BEA_SM_SNMP_MIBFILE`
Must be set to specify the path to `mib.txt`, which provides an ASCII text description of your private MIB.

Examples

This example contacts the host named `blueberry` using the community name `public` and retrieves the value of the instance immediately following `mgmt.mib.interfaces.ifTable.ifEntry.ifOutOctets.0` from the MIB:

```
snmpgetnext blueberry public mgmt.mib.interfaces.ifTable.ifEntry
  .ifOutOctets.0
```

Note: The instance index `.0` must be appended to the end of the OID to refer to the value of the object.

The output of the previous command might look like this:

```
Name: mgmt.mib.interfaces.ifTable.ifEntry.ifOutOctets.1
COUNTER: 85655250
```

You could then enter a command that retrieves information about the next variable:

```
snmpgetnext blueberry public mgmt.mib.interfaces.ifTable.ifEntry
  .ifOutOctets.1
```

snmptest

Purpose

Selectively performs get, getnext and set operations on any MIB object.

Synopsis `snmptest [-d] [-p port] host community`

Arguments:

`-d`
Causes the program to display a message for each packet.

`-p port`
Specifies the port used to communicate with the SNMP agent (default: 161).

`host`
The internet address or host name of the node executing the SNMP agent to be queried.

`community`
The community name of the transaction.

Description When this program is executed, it prompts you to enter an OID. The `snmptest` utility returns information about request and reply packets as well as the name and type of the object.

By default, the program sends a GET request packet. This can be changed by entering a value from the following table at the prompt.

Command	Request Type
`$G`	GET
`$N`	GETNEXT
`$S`	SET

If you choose the SET request mode, the program prompts you for a variable type from the following list.

Variable Type	Description
`a`	IP address.
`d`	Octet string as decimal bytes separated by white space (that is, 105 118 105 101 119)
`i`	Integer
`n`	Null value

Variable Type	Description
o	Object identifier
s	Octet string in ASCII (that is, bea)
t	Time ticks
x	Octet string as hexadecimal bytes separated by white space (for example, 69 76 69 65 77)

After you specify the request type, the program prompts you to enter a value of the type you just specified. At this prompt, enter the integer (in decimal) or enter a string and press **Return**. To send the request packet, press **Return** again at the next prompt.

To quit the program, enter:

```
$Q
```

Environment Variables

`BEA_SM_SNMP_MIBFILE`
: Must be set to specify the path to `mib.txt`, which provides an ASCII text description of your private MIB.

Examples

Start the program by entering the command:

```
snmptest topaz public
```

The program responds with:

```
Please enter the variable name:
```

Enter a variable name and press **Return**:

```
private.enterprises.bea.beaEm.beaEmMonitorTimer.0
```

The program requests another variable name:

```
Please enter the variable name:
```

You can either enter another variable name, or press **Return** to see the result. When you press **Return**, the program displays the result of the test:

```
Received GET RESPONSE from 192.84.232.47
requestid 0x775efba0 errstat 0x0 errindex 0x0
Name: private.enterprises.bea.beaEm.beaEmMonitorTimer.0
INTEGER: 5000
```

After displaying the result, you can enter another variable name, or `$Q` to quit the program.

```
Please enter the variable name: $Q
```

If you enter `$Q`, a quit message is displayed:

```
Quitting, Good-bye
```

snmptrap

Purpose Sends an SNMP trap message to a host.

Synopsis

```
snmptrap [-a agent-addr] [-d] [-p port] host community trap-type
 specific-trap variable-binding-value
```

Arguments

`-a agent-addr`
: Specifies an originating address, if it is different from that of the host, where `snmptrap` is executed. This enables you to send a trap on behalf of another host.

`-d`
: Causes the program to display a message for each packet.

`-p port`
: Specifies the port to which the SNMP trap should be sent on the target host (default is port 162).

`host`
: The Internet address or name of the host to which the SNMP trap is to be sent.

`community`
: The community name of the transaction.

`trap-type`
: An integer that specifies the generic type (in the range 0 to 6) of the trap to be sent.

`specific-trap`
: An integer that identifies the enterprise-specific trap that occurs when `trap-type` is set to generic trap type 6.

`variable-binding-value`
: Information to be transported within the trap packet. The program uses this as the value in the variable binding list when it sends the trap.

Description This table defines the valid (generic) trap types.

Name of Trap Type	Generic Trap Number	Description
coldStart	0	The sending agent is re-initializing itself, typically due to a reboot.
warmStart	1	The sending agent is re-initializing itself, typically due to a normal restart.
linkDown	2	One of the communication links on the agent node has failed. The first element in the variable bindings contains the name and value of the ifIndex instance for the downed interface.
linkUp	3	One of the communication links on the agent node has come up. The first element in the variable bindings contains the name and value of the ifIndex instance for the affected interface.
authenticationFailure	4	The agent is reporting it has received a request with an invalid community specification or a community with insufficient permissions to complete the request.
egpNeighborLoss	5	The agent is reporting that the peer relationship between an External Gateway Protocol (EGP) neighbor and an EGP peer no longer exists.
enterpriseSpecific	6	The sending agent is reporting that an enterprise-specific event has occurred. The value of the `specific-trap` field indicates the nature of the event.

The trap generated by this tool has a fixed variable-binding list that contains only one object-value pair. The object is:

```
.iso.org.dod.internet.private.enterprises.bea.beaSystem.
  beaTrapDescr.0
```

The value of this object can be specified in the `variable-binding-value` argument.

The enterprise field, which is part of the SNMP trap PDU header, is always:

```
.1.3.6.1.4.1.140.1.1
```

which is equivalent to:

```
.iso.org.dod.internet.private.enterprises.bea.beaSystem.sysDescr
```

Examples The following command sends a `coldStart` trap to the host named `topaz`, using `public` as the community for authorization. Note that a value for the `specific-trap` argument must be present, even though it is ignored when the value of the `trap-type` argument is not 6 (`enterpriseSpecific`).

```
snmptrap topaz public 0 1 "host xyz is booting"
```

snmptrapd

Purpose Receives and logs SNMP trap messages sent to the snmp-trap port.

Synopsis `snmptrapd [-d] [ -l port ] [-p]`

Arguments

`-d`
Causes the program to display a debug message for each packet.

`-l port`
Specifies the port to use when listening for incoming trap packets (default is port 162).

`-p`
Causes the program to print trap information output to the standard output.

Environment Variables

`BEA_SM_SNMP_MIBFILE`
Must be used to specify the path to `mib.txt`, which provides an ASCII text description of your private MIB.

Description This utility receives SNMP traps sent on the port specified by the `-l` argument. If no port is specified, it uses port number 162. This utility must be able to open the snmp-trap port, which usually requires `root` permissions.

On UNIX platforms, if the `-p` argument is not specified, `snmptrapd` uses the UNIX `syslog` utility to log messages with a status of WARNING. If the LOG_LOCAL0 facility is available, it is used instead of `syslog` or `snmptrapd`.

On machines running Windows NT, if the `-p` argument is not specified, the NT Event Log is used to log WARNING messages.

Examples This command collects the incoming SNMP trap sent by another host, and displays it to standard output:

```
snmptrapd -p
```

When the host receives the trap, it displays the following information:

```
192.84.232.47: Cold Start Trap (0) Uptime: 0:00:00
Name: private.enterprises.bea. beaSystem.beaTrapDescr.0
OCTET STRING- (ascii): host xyz is booting
```

snmpwalk

Purpose Traverses the OID tree using the SNMP `getnext` request to query managed objects.

Synopsis

```
snmpwalk [-d] [-p port] host community [variable-name ...]
```

Arguments

`-d`
: Causes the program to display a message for each packet.

`-p port`
: Specifies the port used to communicate with the SNMP agent (default: 161).

`host`
: The host name or an Internet address, in "dot-dot" notation (that is, separated with periods), where the SNMP request is to be sent.

`community`
: The community name to use in the SNMP request.

`variable-name`
: The unique object identifier, expressed symbolically, decimally, or as a combination of both. If you do not specify a variable name, `snmpwalk` searches the entire MIB.

Description This utility traverses the OID tree from the object specified on the command line. You can enter one or more object identifiers as arguments on the command line. These names can be absolute, starting from the root of the tree, or relative to `.iso.org.dod.internet`. If no objects are specified, `snmpwalk` searches the entire MIB tree supported by the SNMP agent.

Environment Variables

`BEA_SM_SNMP_MIBFILE`
: Must be used to specify the path to `mib.txt`, which provides an ASCII text description of your private MIB objects.

Diagnostics If the tree search causes the program to search beyond the end of the MIB, this message is displayed:

```
End of MIB
```

Examples This is an example of an `snmpwalk` command:

```
snmpwalk blueberry public private.enterprises.bea.beaSystem
```

```
This is some of the output generated from the command:

Name: private.enterprises.bea.beaSystem.beaSysSysname.0
  OCTET STRING- (ascii): SunOS

Name: private.enterprises.bea.beaSystem.beaSysNodename.0
  OCTET STRING- (ascii):  blueberry
```

SNMP Request Format

BEA SNMP Agent utilities use SNMP requests to query SNMP agents for information about managed objects. Refer to RFC 1157 (SNMP) for more information about the format of SNMP requests. See Appendix A, "SNMP Information," for information about locating RFCs on the Internet.

MIB Variable Definition Files

When a MIB variable is used with a BEA SNMP Agent utility, the utility attempts to convert the variable to a numeric OID by searching first in a file named `mib.txt` in the current directory, then in a file specified in the environment variable BEA_SM_SNMP_MIBFILE, and finally in the `/etc/mib.txt` file. These files should use ASN.1 notation and use the OBJECT TYPE macro defined in RFC 1155 (Structure of Management Information).

The `installation-directory/etc/mib.txt` file describes the RFC 1213 (MIB-II) and the BEA private MIB objects.

8 Configuration Files

This chapter describes the configuration files used with the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator and other BEA SNMP Agent products. It includes the following sections:

- BEA SNMP Agent Configuration File (beamgr.conf)
  - Default Location
  - Description
  - Keywords Used by All BEA SNMP Agent Products
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BEA SNMP Agent Configuration File (beamgr.conf)

The `beamgr.conf` configuration file is used for the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator and other BEA SNMP Agent applications.

Default Location

The default location is:

- For UNIX systems: `/etc/beamgr.conf`
- For Windows NT systems: `C:\etc\beamgr.conf`

Description

The `beamgr.conf` file contains information used by the BEA SNMP Agent product (including the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator). The location of this configuration file can be specified by the environment variable `BEA_SM_BEAMGR_CONF`. A configuration entry is composed of two or more blank or tab-separated fields:

```
KEYWORD parameters
```

If an entry is too long, you can use the backslash (\) character as a continuation character at the end of the line. There should be a newline character immediately following the \ character.

The following keywords have corresponding MIB objects:

- TMEVENT_FILTER
- SYS_INSTALL
- SYS_CONTACT
- SYS_NAME

- SYS_LOCATION
- SYS_SERVICES
- RULE_ACTION

Keywords Used by All BEA SNMP Agent Products

TRAP_HOST

Host name, port number, and community name necessary to send SNMP traps.

```
host_name trap_port trap_community
```

`host_hame`

The name of the target destination machine for the trap notification. The default is the local host.

You can have multiple TRAP_HOST entries in the configuration file if you need to send traps to multiple destinations.

The TRAP_HOST entry is used by the SNMP agents and the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to determine trap destinations when they generate SNMP trap notifications:

SNMP_ENABLE_AUTH_TRAP

Contains a value that indicates whether the SNMP agent is permitted to generate authentication-failure traps. If the value is 1, the SNMP agent generates authentication-failure traps when an invalid request (according to the community profile) is received. If the value is not 1, no authentication-failure trap is generated.

OID_CLASS

The OID is a unique number assigned to each object in the MIB as an object identifier. OIDs fall into specific categories or classes. When the SNMP agent accesses a specific object, it traverses the OID tree in the MIB file to find the object. An OID identifies an object by specifying a unique path to the object from the root of the OID tree.

Keywords Used by the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator

INTEGRATOR_TIMEOUT

Sets the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator timeout in waiting for responses to requests. The default timeout is 30 seconds.You can set the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator timeout by adding an INTEGRATOR_TIMEOUT entry as follows:

```
BEA_PEER MAX_WAIT 30
```

INTEGRATOR_MAX_TIMEOUTS

Sets the maximum number of times the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator permits requests to an SNMP peer or SMUX subagent to time out before disregarding any further requests for that agent or subagent. The default is 3.

NON_SMUX_PEER

Specifies the OIDs supported by an SNMP agent when it is running as a peer of the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator. See the NON_SMUX_PEER Entry section of this chapter for more information.

RULE_ACTION

Specifies an BEA SNMP Agent Integrator polling rule. This allows threshold-checking to be offloaded from the network management system to the distributed integrator agents on managed nodes. See the RULE_ACTION Entry section of this chapter for more information.

Keywords Used by the BEA SNMP Agent

TMAGENT

Defines the Tuxedo or WebLogic Enterprise (WLE) domain that an agent is to monitor. There must be one TMAGENT entry for each Tuxedo or WLE agent on a managed node. The format of the entry is as follows:

```
TMAGENT logical_agent_name tuxdir tuxconfig_path
```

Monitoring of multiple domains is performed by running a separate Tuxedo or WLE agent for each domain being monitored. These agents must be run as subagents under the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator.

When there are multiple Tuxedo or WLE SNMP agents running on a managed node, the logical agent name must be used to modify the community in SET or GET requests. The community must be of the following form:

```
community@logical_agent_name
```

For example:

```
public@payrollagent
```

The community does not need to be qualified with the logical agent name when there is only one Tuxedo or WLE SNMP agent running on the managed node.

TMEVENT_FILTER

Defines a subset of Tuxedo event notifications that are to be forwarded as SNMP trap notifications. By default, if no filter is provided, the BEA SNMP Agent forwards all Tuxedo events as SNMP traps. The format of the entry is:

```
TMEVENT_FILTER filter_id logical_agent_name tux_evt_expr
tux_evt_filter status
```

Note: The strings used for each of the parameters must not have blanks or white space.

`filter_id`

A string that must be unique among all TMEVENT_FILTER entries in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file. The maximum length of the string is 16 characters.

`logical_agent_name`

Maps the event filter to a particular agent on that node. A logical agent name is a string up to 32 characters long. The logical agent name is as specified in the `-l` option used when starting the agent (on UNIX systems) or the name of the Windows NT service (on Windows NT systems).

`tux_evt_expr`

A Tuxedo event name expression. This string can be a maximum of 255 characters long. Refer to the `recomp` entry in Section 3 of the *BEA Tuxedo Reference Manual* for information about event name expressions. This name must match a Tuxedo event name for that event to be forwarded as an SNMP trap. See the `EVENTS` entry in the *BEA Tuxedo Reference Manual* for a list of event names.The default is `all` events. If `NONE` is used, no events are forwarded and the other

parameters in the TMEVENT_FILTER entry can be omitted. An entry of `NONE` overrides all other event filter entries for the same logical agent name. For example:
An entry of
`\.Sys.*`
matches all events.

An entry of
`\.SysServer.*`
matches all system events related to servers.

`tux_evt_filter`
An event filter expression. This is string can be a maximum of 255 characters long. Each Tuxedo event is accompanied by an FML buffer that contains pertinent information about the event. The buffer is evaluated with respect to this filter if the filter is present. If the buffer content is evaluated to TRUE, the event is forwarded; otherwise the event is not forwarded. The BEA SNMP Agent uses this filter as an argument for a call to `tpsubscribe()`. Refer to the `tpsubscribe()`entry in Section 3 of the *BEA Tuxedo Reference Manual* for more information.

`status`
Can be either `active` or `inactive`. If the status is active, the filter is being used; otherwise the filter is not being used.

There is a MIB table that corresponds to the TMEVENT_FILTER entries in the BEA SNMP Agent configuration file. These entries can be updated dynamically using an SNMP SET request. For more information, refer to the `beaEvtFilterTable` section in the *BEA SNMP Agent Reference.*

NON_SMUX_PEER Entry

To configure the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to access MIB objects through a peer SNMP agent, (for example, a non-SMUX master agent), add the NON_SMUX_PEER entry to the `beamgr.conf` file in the following format:

```
NON_SMUX_PEER port community|* OID_Node[,ro|rw][,priority][,timeout] ...
```

`NON_SMUX_PEER`
The keyword for the entry.

`port`

Specifies the UDP port number on which the SNMP agent is listening. This value can be specified in the forms:

```
ip_address.port
hostname.port
```

when the SNMP agent is remote from the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator. If `ip_address` or `hostname` is not specified, the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator assumes that the peer SNMP agent is on the same managed node as the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator.

`community`

Specifies the community to be used by the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator when the SNMP agent is polled. The special value * is used to specify that the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator should use the community supplied by the SNMP manager.

`OID_Node`

Specifies the OID of the root of the MIB tree that is supported by this SNMP agent.

`ro|rw`

Specifies whether this OID tree is being exported as read-only or as read-write. The default is `rw`.

`priority`

A positive number that specifies the priority at which the OID tree is being exported. The lower the number, the higher the priority. If there are multiple agents/subagents supporting the same MIB tree, the subagent with the highest priority is consulted. Multiple SNMP agents and SMUX subagents can register the same subtree; however, they must do so at different priorities.

If an SNMP agent tries to register a subtree at a priority that is already taken, the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator repeatedly increments the integer value (lowering the priority) until an unused priority is found. A special priority `-1`, causes the selection of the highest available priority. When a request is made to register with priority `-1`, registration is made at the highest available number below 20. If the priority field is missing, the MIB tree is exported at a `-1` priority.

`timeout`

Specifies the time interval in seconds for which the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator waits for the replies from this SNMP agent for the particular MIB group. The default value is three seconds. This default can be changed by setting the BEA_PEER_MAX_WAIT environment variable to a different value.

The access (`ro` or `rw`), `priority`, and `timeout` fields are optional. However, you must specify access and `priority` if you need to specify `timeout`, and you must specify access if you need to specify `priority` for a MIB tree.

You can list multiple OID nodes.

Note: A subtree registration hides the registrations by other SNMP agents/subagents of objects within the subtree. So, if an agent A registers subtree `.1.3.6.1.4.1.140` and another agent/subagent, B, registers subtree `.1.3.6.1.4.1.140.1`, agent/subagent A is consulted for all the objects under the `.1.3.6.1.4.1.140.1` subtree.

Also, when the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator reads this entry, an SNMP agent should be running on the specified port. Otherwise, the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator disregards this entry. Also, if three consecutive requests to this SNMP agent time out, it is assumed that the SNMP agent specified by this entry is no longer alive and this entry is disregarded.

At any point, the utility `reinit_integrator` can be used to force the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to re-read its configuration file.

The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator disallows/disregards any attempt to register above, at, or below the SNMP (mib2.snmp) and SMUX subtrees of the MIB.

NON_SMUX_PEER Examples

The following examples are provided to illustrate the use of the NON_SMUX_PEER entry:

- Consider the following sample entries in the `beamgr.conf` file:

```
NON_SMUX_PEER 2001 snmp .1.3.6.1.2.1.1,ro
NON_SMUX_PEER 2002 squid .1.3.6.1.4.1.141 .1.3.6.1.4.1.145
NON_SMUX_PEER 2008 * .1.3.6.1.4.1,ro
NON_SMUX_PEER 2005 * .1.3.6.1.4.1.140 .1.3.6.1.4.1.145,rw
```

The first entry tells the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to look for an SNMP agent at port 2001. All the requests from BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to this SNMP agent use `snmp` as the community. The agent supports the subtree `.1.3.6.1.2.1.1`, and is available for read-only commands.

The second entry tells the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to look for an SNMP agent at port 2002. All the requests from BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to this SNMP agent use `squid` as the community. The agent supports the subtrees `.1.3.6.1.4.1.141` and `.1.3.6.1.4.1.145`. Since no access option is specified, both subtrees default to `rw`.

The third entry specifies a non-SMUX agent at port 2008 with a community of *. The * tells the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to pass along the same community information it receives from the SNMP manager. For example, if the SNMP manager sends the community `nevus`, the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator sends `nevus` along to the subagent. (Of course, `nevus` must be a valid community for the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator in the first place.)

The fourth entry lists an agent at port 2005 with a community of *. The agent supports two subtrees: `.1.3.6.1.4.1.140` and `.1.3.6.1.4.1.145.` Since the first subtree lists no access information, access defaults to `rw`. The second subtree specifically lists `rw`. This means exactly the same thing; the `rw` could have been left off with no effect.

If the `rw` is redundant, then why have it at all? Because each OID node can have three arguments: access (`ro` or `rw`), `priority`, and `timeout`. If you specify any of these arguments, you must also specify all the arguments that come before it. For example, if you specify priority, you must also specify access. If you specify timeout, you must specify both access and priority.

- The following entry tells the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator to look for an agent at port 2008 with a community of *. The agent supports two subtrees. The first has an access of `rw`, a priority of `-1`, and a timeout of two seconds; the second has an access of `rw,` a priority of `-1`, and a timeout of ten seconds. Although `rw` and `-1` are the defaults for access and priority, these values must be stated explicitly in order to include a timeout value.

  ```
  NON_SMUX_PEER 2008 * .1.3.6.1.2.1.1,rw,-1,2
  .1.3.6.1.2.1.2,rw,-1,10
  ```

  The timeout values are the maximum amount of time the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator waits for a response from the SNMP agent for a given object. In this case, two seconds for a response if the object falls under MIB tree `.1.3.6.1.2.1.1,` and ten seconds for a response if the object falls under the

.1.3.6.1.2.1.2 MIB group. The default value is three seconds. This default value can be changed by setting the environment variable BEA_PEER_MAX_WAIT.

- The priority value decides which agent is consulted by the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator in the event of a conflict. If more than one agent handles the same object, the one with the lowest number as a priority value is called. In the following entries, the agents on ports 2008 and 2009 both support object .1.3.6.1.2.1.1. The agent at port 2009 has a higher priority (5 is a higher priority than 8), so that is the one the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator calls. Notice that this entry specifies rw access. The other entry specifies ro access, but since it has a lower priority, it is completely ignored. As far as the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator is concerned, the only agent supporting .1.3.6.1.2.1.1 is at port 2009.

  ```
  NON_SMUX_PEER 2008 * .1.3.6.1.2.1.1,ro,8
  NON_SMUX_PEER 2009 * .1.3.6.1.2.1.1,rw,5
  ```

  The default is -1 if a priority is not specified. The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator reads through the file sequentially. When it comes to an object with a -1 priority, it tries to assign it a priority of 20. If 20 has already been assigned to that MIB group (in another entry), it tries to assign 19. It keeps trying each successive lower number until it finds one that is not taken, or until it reaches 0, in which case an error message is displayed.

- In the following entries, the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator assigns a priority of 20 to the first entry and a priority of 19 to the second entry. Since 19 is a higher priority, the agent at port 2009 handles object .1.3.6.1.2.1.1 and the first entry is ignored. As before, the access is rw, since the entry specifying ro access is ignored.

  ```
  NON_SMUX_PEER 2008 * .1.3.6.1.2.1.1,ro
  NON_SMUX_PEER 2009 * .1.3.6.1.2.1.1
  ```

- The MIB tree .1.3.6.1.2.1.11 is a special case, called mib2.snmp. This MIB group is always handled by the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator itself, and should not be exported by any agent or subagent. Any registration at, above, or below this MIB tree is not permitted. For example, none of the following entries is permitted:

  ```
  NON_SMUX_PEER 2005 * .1.3.6.1.2.1
  NON_SMUX_PEER 2006 * .1.3.6.1.2.1.11
  NON_SMUX_PEER 2007 * .1.3.6.1.2.1.11.7
  ```

The first includes `mib2.snmp`, the second specifies it exactly, and the third specifies a part of it.

If an SNMP agent wants to support `mib2` (except for the `snmp` group, as it is not permitted), you need to enter each of the `mib2` subtrees explicitly:

```
NON_SMUX_PEER 2002 * .1.3.6.1.2.1.1 .1.3.6.1.2.1.2 .1.3.6.1.2.1.3 \
                    .1.3.6.1.2.1.4 .1.3.6.1.2.1.5 .1.3.6.1.2.1.6 \
                    .1.3.6.1.2.1.7 .1.3.6.1.2.1.8 .1.3.6.1.2.1.9 \
                     .1.3.6.1.2.1.10
```

Note: To continue an entry on another line, use a backslash. Make sure that there are no characters (other than the carriage return) immediately following the backslash.

- The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator supports row-level registration. Consider a table with five columns and two rows. Each item in the table is a separate object and can be identified by the column and row identifiers, in that order. The following entry:

  ```
  NON_SMUX_PEER 2000 * .1.3.6.1.4.1.140.100.5.1.2.1
  ```

  specifies row 1 of the second column of table object `.1.3.6.1.4.1.140.100.5.1`. Row 1 is not necessarily the first row. 1 is simply a unique identifier for the row.

  Notice that `.1.3.6.1.4.1.140.100.5.1.2` refers to the whole second column. To associate the two rows with different subagents, you need to specify each object in the row:

  ```
  NON_SMUX_PEER 2000 * .1.3.6.1.4.1.140.100.5.1.1.1
  .1.3.6.1.4.1.140.100.5.1.2.1 \
                       .1.3.6.1.4.1.140.100.5.1.3.1
  .1.3.6.1.4.1.140.100.5.1.4.1 \
                       .1.3.6.1.4.1.140.100.5.1.5.1

  NON_SMUX_PEER 2002 * .1.3.6.1.4.1.140.100.5.1.1.2
  .1.3.6.1.4.1.140.100.5.1.2.2 \
                       .1.3.6.1.4.1.140.100.5.1.3.2
  .1.3.6.1.4.1.140.100.5.1.4.2 \
                       .1.3.6.1.4.1.140.100.5.1.5.2
  ```

  The first entry lists the object in row 1 in each of the five columns. The second entry lists the object in row 2 in each of the five columns.

OID_CLASS Entry

This entry is used by the SMUX subagents. Normally, these SMUX subagents register all the MIB groups they know about with the SMUX master agent. But you can limit the MIB groups exported by the SMUX subagents. To do so, you need to add an OID_CLASS entry to `beamgr.conf` in the following format:

```
OID_CLASS agent_name OID_Node[,ro| rw] [,priority] ..
```

`OID_CLASS`
: The keyword for the entry.

`agent_name`
: Specifies the name of the SMUX subagent for which this entry is applicable.

`OID_Node`
: Specifies the OID of the tree that is supported by this subagent.

`ro|rw`
: Specifies whther this OID tree is being exported as read-only or as read-write. The default is rw.

`priority`
: A positive number that specifies the sequence in which the OID tree is being exported. The lower the number, the higher the priority. If there are multiple subagents supporting the same MIB tree, the subagent with the highest priority is consulted. If the priority field is missing, the MIB tree is exportd at the highest available priority. This entry is mainly used to limit the OID subtrees being exported by the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator SMUX subagents. If this entry is not present, the SMUX subagent exports all the MIB groups it knows about.

Multiple OID nodes can be lsited.

RULE_ACTION Entry

The BEA SNMP Agent Integrator can be configured to manage locally on the managed node and inform the SNMP manager selectively to reduce polling traffic generated by the SNMP manager. The user can define rules in terms of MIB objects available locally using a C-like “IF” syntax, and accordingly send SNMP traps or execute commands locally (or both). The MIB object can be the one supported by the BEA SNMP Agent

Integrator itself or the one supported by one of its SMUX subagents or SNMP agents. For a discussion of RULE_ACTION entries, with examples, refer to Chapter 6, "Using the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator for Polling."

The configuration is done in the `beamgr.conf` file. Syntax of the entry looks like following:

```
RULE_ACTION rule-name frequency_in_secs \
if (VAL(oid) rel_operator value) logical_op ( cond_2 ) ...\
{ \
TRAPID_ERR=enterprise-specific-trapid\
TRAPID_OK=enterprise-specific-trapid\
COMMAND_ERR=executable\
COMMAND_OK=executable\
}
```

Note: The whole entry should appear on the same line, else the backslash (\) should be used as a continuation character. If \ is being used as a continuation character, a newline character should immediately follow it.

`RULE_ACTION`
: A keyword to identify this entry.

`rule-name`
: A unique identifier for each RULE_ACTION entry that is passed as a command-line argument to any commands specified as actions in the rule. This identifier can be a maximum of eight characters long.

`frequency`
: The polling frequency (in seconds) at which the `snmp_integrator` should check the condition.

`VAL`
: Each left-hand side of a condition should have this keyword, which should be followed by the object identifier (within parentheses) of the MIB object. Each rule can contain a maximum of ten `VAL` keywords.

`oid`
: An object identifier (OID). The OID must be specified only in numeric form and can be in one of the following formats:

- An absolute OID, that is, the full path to the object is specified from the root of the OID tree. An initial dot is used to indicate that the path starts at root. For example: `.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0`. Note that the trailing zero in this example is the instance index.

- A relative OID under the MIB II branch can be specified in the form

  `mib-2.number.number ...`

  When the reserved word `mib-2` appears as the leading sub-oid, `.1.3.6.1.2.1.` is assumed to be prefixed to the rest of the OID. For example:

  `mib-2.1.1.0`

  represents the absolute OID:

  `.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0`

- A relative OID under the enterprises branch can be specified in the form:

  `enterprises.number.number ...`

  When the reserved word `enterprises` appears as the leading sub-oid, `.1.3.6.1.4.1.` is assumed to be prefixed to the rest of the OID. For example:

  `enterprises.140.1.0`

  represents the absolute OID:

  `.1.3.6.1.4.1.140.1.0`

- A relative OID under the enterprises branch can also be specified in purely numeric form:

  `number.number.number ... ,`

  If there is no leading "." and the OID starts with a number, `.1.3.6.1.4.1.` is assumed to be prefixed to the rest of OID. For example:

  `140.1.1.0`

  represents the absolute OID:

  `.1.3.6.1.4.1.140.1.1.0`

  Columnar objects are used to represent a column of a tabular MIB group. Columnar objects, accordingly, can have multiple instances. The last number in an OID is used to specify the particular instance. A specific number can be used to specify a particular instance or the asterisk (*) wildcard can be used to specify all instances. Zero is used as the instance index in the case of *scalar* objects (objects that can have only one instance). The asterisk wildcard is only used to represent all instances of a columnar object. For example:

```
.1.3.6.1.4.1.140.1.1.0
```

specifies the single instance of a scalar object while

```
1.3.6.1.4.1.140.2.22.1.2.*
```

specifies all of the instances of a columnar object.

Note: When you specify multiple OIDs in a complex rule, you should not combine an OID that specifies a particular instance with an OID that uses a wildcard in the same rule. Also, when you use multiple OIDs with wildcards in a single rule, all the OIDs should specify objects only within the same table.

rel_operator
: See Table 6-1 for a list of valid relational operators.

value
: The RHS in a condition can be one of the following: number, string, IP address: number1.number2.number3.number4, or OID (as previously explained).

  If RHS is an OID it must be enclosed in single quotes. Also, the type of value on RHS should correspond to the type of VALUE of the OID in LHS of the condition.

logical_op
: See Table 6-2 for a list of valid logical operators.

Specifying Actions

You can take two actions whenever there is a transition in the state of a rule from true (ERR) to false (OK) and false (OK) to true (ERR)—namely, execute a command and/or generate an SNMP_TRAP. When generic OIDs (those that use an asterisk to specify all instances of a columnar object) are used to define a rule, the rule state transitions from the OK state to the ERR state if the threshold evaluates to true for any row in the table; and the rule state transitions from ERR to OK if the threshold evaluates to false for all rows in the MIB table. Initially, the rule states of all rules are set to OK when the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator starts up (or is re-initialized using the `reinit_agent` command). Specify actions using the following keywords:

`TRAPID_ERR =` *number*
: Indicates that an enterprise-specific SNMP trap with trapid of *number* should be generated whenever there is a transition from false (OK) to true (ERR).

`TRAPID_OK = number`
: Indicates that an enterprise-specific SNMP trap with trapid of *number* should be generated whenever there is a transition from true (ERR) to false (OK).

`COMMAND_ERR = command`
: Indicates that *command* should be executed whenever there is a transition from false (OK) to true (ERR).

`COMMAND_OK = command`
: Indicates that *command* should be executed whenever there is a transition from true (ERR) to false (OK).

Setting Up RULE_ACTION for Multiple Domains

The configuration file can contain multiple domains defined by multiple `TMAGENT`s. The instructions for setting up `RULE_ACTION` are as follows:

1. The `TMAGENT` entry defines the Tuxedo or WLE domain that an agent monitors. There must be one `TMAGENT` entry for a Tuxedo or WLE agent on a single managed node.

   ```
   TMAGENT <logical_agent_name> <TUXDIR> <TUXCONFIG>
   ```

2. The `RULE_ACTION` entry is used to inform the SNMP manager of selective information gathered by the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator.

   ```
   RULE_ACTION <rule-name> <frequency_in_secs>
   ```

3. The optional `rule-name` component, `logical _agent_name`, must be appended to `rule-name` if multiple Tuxedo or WLE agents are running on the same node and the rule uses any Tuxedo MIB objects.

   ```
   RULE_ACTION <rule-name>@<logical_agent_name> <frequency_in_sec\
   onds> if (...
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   RULE_ACTION rule1@tux_snmpd10...
   ```

BEA SNMP Agent Passwords File (beamgr_snmpd.conf)

The `beamgr_snmpd.conf` configuration file is used by the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator.

Default Location

The default location of the `beamgr_snmpd.conf` file is:

- For UNIX systems: `/etc/beamgr_snmpd.conf`
- For Windows NT systems: `C:\etc\beamgr_snmpd.conf`

Description

The `beamgr_snmpd.conf` configuration file contains information used by the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator and BEA SNMP Agent. This file is separate from the `beamgr.conf` file because it contains the SNMP community strings that are used as passwords in communication between agents and managers.

This file is installed with access privileges for root only. For password security, the read and write permissions for the `beamgr_snmpd.conf` file should be set to permit access only by root.

A configuration entry is composed of two or more blank or tab-separated fields:

`KEYWORD parameters`

Recognized values for *`KEYWORD`* are:

`COMMUNITY_RW`

The string following this keyword specifies the read-write community for the agent. If this keyword is not present in the configuration file, the SNMP agent uses `beamgr` as the read-write community. Entries with this keyword can be repeated more than one time to specify more than one read-write community.

`COMMUNITY_RO`

The string following this keyword specifies the read-only community for the agent. If this keyword is not present in the configuration file, the SNMP agent uses `public` as the read-only community. Entries with this keyword can be repeated more than one time to specify more than one read-only community.

`SMUX_PASSWD`

The string following this keyword specifies the SMUX password. Any SMUX subagent that needs to register with the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator should specify this password. If this keyword is not present, no authentication is done by the BEA SNMP Agent Integrator.

`DISABLE_SET`

The possible values for this keyword are `YES` or `NO, with NO` being the default. If set to `YES`, SET access for all SNMP agents is disabled.

A SNMP Information

This appendix discusses frequently asked questions and concerns about the SNMP protocol and Management Information Bases (MIBs). It includes the following sections:

- Reference Books
- Obtaining MIBs
- Enterprise ID Assignment
- Obtaining Requests for Comments
- Obtaining Specifications
  - OSI NMF Documents
- Mailing Lists and News Groups
- Standards and Drafts
- Accessing Internet Drafts

Reference Books

The following books provide additional information about MIBs, agents, or the SNMP protocol:

- Comer, Douglas; *Internetworking with TCP/IP, Vol. 2*; Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1991
- Leinwand, Allan and Fang, Karen; *Network Management: A Practical Perspective*; Addison-Wesley, Reading, Massachusetts, 1993
- Rose, Marshall T.; *The Simple Book: An Introduction to Management of TCP/IP-based Internets*; Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1991
- Rose, Marshall T.; *The Open Book: A Practical Perspective on Open Systems Interconnection*; Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1989
- Miller, Mark; *Managing Internetworks with SNMP*, M & T Books
- Stallings, William; *SNMP, SNMPv2 and CMIP: The Practical Guide to Network Management Standards*, Addison-Wesley, Reading, Massachusetts, 1993

Obtaining MIBs

The vendor-specific MIBs and MIBs under development in the following list are available via anonymous FTP at the indicated IP address:

- venera.isi.edu [128.9.0.32] in directory mib (for vendor MIBs)
- nic.ddn.mil [192.67.67.20] in directory internet drafts
- nnsc.nsf.net [192.31.103.6] in directory internet drafts
- munnari.oz.au [128.250.1.21] in directory internet drafts (Pacific Rim)
- nic.nordu.net [192.36.148.17] in directory internet drafts (Europe)

Enterprise ID Assignment

To develop your own private MIB, you must obtain an enterprise ID assignment from the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority.

Contact	Joyce K. Reynolds
Mailing Address	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority USC/Information Sciences Institute 4676 Admiralty Way Marina del Rey, CA 90292-6695
Phone	+1.323.822.1511
e-mail	iana@isi.edu

Obtaining Requests for Comments

You can obtain Requests for Comments (RFCs) in either of the following ways:

- Download them from almost anywhere on the Internet
- Obtain them from SRI International

Mailing Address	SRI International, EJ291 DDN Network Information Center 333 Ravenswood Ave. Menlo Park CA 94025
Phone	+1.800.235.3155
e-mail	MAIL-SERVER@nisc.sri.com Leave the subject field blank. In the body, enter: SEND RFCnnnn.TXT-1
FTP	ftp://ftp.nisc.sri.com/rfc/rfcNNNN.txt

Obtaining Specifications

Refer to the following sources for SNMP specifications:

- IEEE and ISO/IEC[IEEE] Standards

Mailing Address	Service Center 445 Hoes Lane PO Box 1331 Piscataway NJ 08855-1331
Phone	+1.800.678.4333

- IEEE drafts

Mailing Address	IEEE Computer Society Documents c/o AlphaGraphics ATTN: P. Thrush 10215 N. 35th Ave., Suite A & B Phoenix AZ 85051

- ISO and ISO/IEC documents

Mailing Address	American National Standards Institute 1430 Broadway New York NY 10018 USA

OSI NMF Documents

- ITU-T (formerly CCITT) Blue Book documents:

FTP	ftp://bruno.cs.colordo.edu ftp://gatekeeper.dec.com/pub/bruno.cs.colorado.edu/pub/standards ftp://ftp.uu.net/doc/standards

FTP	Europe: ftp://src.doc.ic.ac.uk/doc/ccitt-standards ftp://nic.ja.net/doc/ccitt-standards

Mailing Lists and News Groups

The following news and mail groups provide general information about SNMP. You can also contact BEA SNMP Agent Customer Support. (See the customer support card included in your BEA SNMP Agent product box).

SNMP in general
snmp-request@uu.psi.com

RMON MIB
rmonmib-request@lexcel.com

Security issues
snmp-sec-dev-request@tis.com

Device discovery
finder-request@emerald.acc.com

Standards and Drafts

The following standards and drafts are available for SNMP:

RFC Number	Description
052	IAB Recommendations
1089	SNMP over Ethernet
1109	Ad-hoc Review
1155	Structure of Management Information
1156	Management Information Base (MIB-I)
1157	SNMP
1161	SNMP over OSI
1187	Bulk table retrieval
1212	Concise MIB definitions
1213	Management Information Base (MIB-II)
1214	OSI MIB
1215	Traps
1227	SNMP Multiplex (SMUX)
1228	SNMP-DPI
1229	Generic-interface MIB extensions
1230 IEEE 802.4	Token Bus MIB
1231 IEEE 802.5	Token Ring MIB
1239	Reassignment of MIBs
1243	AppleTalk MIB
1248	OSPF MIB
ISO 8824	ASN.1
ISO 8825	BER for ASN.1

Accessing Internet Drafts

Internet drafts are available by anonymous FTP. Log in with the username `anonymous` and password `guest`. After logging in, type `cd internet-drafts`.

Internet drafts directories are located at:

US East Coast	ftp://ds.intermic.net/internet-drafts
US West Coast	ftp://ftp.isi.edu/internet-drafts
Pacific Rim	ftp://munnari.oz.au/internet-drafts
Europe	ftp://nic.nordu.net/internet-drafts

Internet drafts are also available by mail. Send e-mail to mailserv@ds.intermic.net. In the body, type:

```
FILE/internet-drafts-ietf-rdbmsmib-mib-02.txt
```

For questions, please send e-mail to:

```
Internet-Drafts@cnri.seston.va.us
```

Glossary

absolute OID

An *object identifier* (OID) that specifies a unique path to a managed object from the root of the OID tree.

Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)

A formal notation used to define data types and encode data values. A language that describes the data structures that make up an abstract syntax. ITU-T (formerly CCITT) specification X.409 is equivalent to ASN.1. ASN.1 is used to define a management information base (MIB). ASN.1 is a common requirement of the SNMP and CMIP network management protocols.

agent

1) A component of a network management system that exchanges data about managed objects with a manager at a network management workstation. At a manager's request, agents provide a software interface to, and gather data about, managed resources. 2) In a two-phase commit syncpointing sequence (LU6.2 or MRO), a task that receives syncpoint requests from an initiator (a task that initiates syncpointing activity). 3) See *SNMP agent*.

agent-manager model

A model where a manager communicates with many distributed agents through a system management protocol.

alarm

A means of reporting that a managed object is in an abnormal state (that is, a managed object has passed a predefined threshold).

API

See *application programming interface.*

application programming interface (API)

1) The verbs and environment that exist at the application level to support a particular system software product. 2) A set of code that enables a developer to initiate and complete client/server requests within an application. 3) A set of calling conventions that define how to invoke a service.

architecture

The structure and interrelationship of components in a system or in an environment.

ASN.1

See *Abstract Syntax Notation One*.

atomic set

A behavior of SNMP agents that operates as follows: When an SNMP agent receives an SNMP set request that contains more than one variable, the agent either sets all requested objects or sets none. This behavior is a requirement of the SNMP standard.

bandwidth

The transmission capacity of a computer or communications channel.

BEA Tuxedo

A robust middleware engine for developing and deploying business-critical client/server applications. It handles distributed transaction processing, application messaging, and the full complement of services necessary to build and run enterprise-wide applications.

client/server

1) A model used in distributed systems where one host acts as a system server, and the other host acts as a client. 2) A distribution model in which there are two types of applications: client applications that request that tasks be performed, and server applications that perform those tasks. 3) A programming model in which application programs are structured as clients or servers. A client program is an application program that requests services to be performed. A server program is an entity that dispatches service routines to satisfy requests from client programs. A service routine is an application program module that performs one or more specific functions on behalf of client programs.

CMIP

See *Common Management Interface Protocol.*

columnar object

A MIB "leaf" object—that is, a MIB object that does not have any objects below it in the OID tree—which can have zero or more instances. A columnar object represents one column in a table.

Common Management Interface Protocol (CMIP)

An protocol for network management defined by ISO standards.

database

A collection of interrelated or independent data items stored together without redundancy to serve one or more applications.

database management system (DBMS)

A program or set of programs that let users structure and manipulate the data in the tables of a database. A DBMS ensures privacy, recovery, and integrity of data in a multi-user environment.

DBMS

See *database management system*.

Distributed Program Interface (DPI)

The Distributed Program Interface (DPI) protocol extension to SNMP agents. Permits end-users to dynamically add, delete or replace variables in the local MIB without recompiling the SNMP agent, by creating a subagent that communicates with the agent via the SNMP-DPI protocol.

DPI subagent

See *Distributed Program Interface*.

Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP)

A protocol used to advertise the set of networks that can be reached within an autonomous system. EGP enables this information to be shared with other autonomous systems.

Factory

An interface used by a client to obtain an object reference to a CORBA object. Object references to factories are obtained by the client using an object reference to a Factory Finder interface. The Factory Finder interface is advertised by the system and is made available to the client as part of client bootstrap processing.

Factory-based routing

A feature of WLE used to distribute processing to specific server groups. Routing is done when a factory creates an object reference in its call to a TP framework. The framework executes the routing algorithm based on the routing criteria specified by the administrator.

field

1) In a record, a specified area used for a particular category of data. 2) An area within a segment that is the smallest referable unit of data. 3) Any designated portion of a segment. 4) A way of addressing a single item of data in a database table. 5) An area of a window where data displays.

graphical user interface (GUI)

A high-level interface that uses windows and menus with graphic symbols instead of system commands typed at a prompt to provide an interactive environment for a user.

group

See *MIB group*.

GUI

See *graphical user interface*.

host

A computer that is attached to a network and provides services other than acting as a communication switch.

host computer

The primary or controlling computer in a data communication system.

ident string

See *identification string*.

identification string

Portions of a file that get expanded by RCS and SNMP Agent utilities to contain file and identification information. If compiled, these strings are placed into object file functions, where the information is made available.

instrumentation

Facilities that provide access to the attributes of managed resources, to retrieve or modify values of these attributes. Access to managed resources used by agents to respond to management requests.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

An international organization whose membership includes standards and research groups from various nations. ISO establishes standards for computer network communications and many other technologies.

ISO

See *International Organization for Standardization.*

managed object

A software entity, defined within the *management information base*, that represents a feature of a *managed resource* (such as a process, a piece of hardware, or system performance attribute) and is controlled by a management device.

managed resource

The physical resource whose attributes are represented by *managed objects* in a *management information base*. A managed resource can be a software entity such as an application or queue, or a hardware device, such as an interface card or hub.

management framework

A system that provides a unified view of hardware and software resources on distributed systems and enterprise-wide networks to help network or system administrators to manage and control these resources.

management information base (MIB)

1) A virtual storage database that uses ASN.1 notation. The MIB contains each object that the BEA SNMP Agent software monitors and controls. These objects are written in ASN.1 notation. Each has a unique object name and a unique object identifier. See also *Tuxedo MIB.*

management station

The machine on which the SNMP manager application runs.

mask

An SNMP means of hiding selected SNMP traps, so that alarms are generated only for specified instances.

master agent

The single point of contact for the SNMP manager on a managed node. The master agent receives requests from the SNMP manager and contacts the appropriate subagents to fulfill the requests.

message (log message)

A means for sending data and values across applications. Messages represent statistical or status information about application processes, and consist of a header, containing message ID data, and a body containing user-defined information.

message definition block

The total body of data that comprises a message definition, such as the command name, the subsystem name, and the internal and external recommendations.

MIB

See *management information base*.

MIB group

Ancestor object of MIB objects within the OID (or registration) tree. A MIB group may contain other MIB groups, or it may contain scalar or tabular objects.

monitor

Allows an SNMP-capable management station to watch the status of the Tuxedo system.

MOPS

Management operations per second

object identifier (OID)

A unique number assigned to each object in the MIB. These OIDs fall into specific categories and form a tree. When the SNMP agent accesses a specific object, it traverses the OID tree in the MIB file to find the object. An OID identifies an object by specifying a unique path to the object from the root of the OID tree.

OID

See *object identifier.*

OLTP

See *online transaction processing.*

online transaction processing (OLTP)

The execution of units of work in a performance-critical environment that appears to the user as immediate; real-time; usually having internal recoverability, history-keeping and consistency-assurance features.

Open Systems Interconnection (OSI)

A consortium that facilitates communication between different types of computer systems.

OSI

See *Open Systems Interconnection.*

PID

See *process ID*.

polling

An activity in which a manager interrogates an agent at periodic intervals, checking to determine whether a managed object value has crossed a specified threshold. The agent reports the values of specified managed objects.

private MIB

A MIB that is defined under the private MIB directory

process ID (PID)

A unique number that identifies a process.

relative OID

An *object identifier* (OID) that specifies a path to a managed object only relative to some node in the OID tree below root.

requester

A process that receives messages from clients, converts these messages to a common internal form, determines the appropriate server or servers for the transaction request, and forwards the request to a server.

Requests For Comments (RFC)

Documents in which Internet standards, as approved by the Internet Architecture Board (IAB), are published.

RFC

See *Requests for Comments*.

scalar object

A MIB "leaf" object—that is, a MIB object that does not contain other MIB objects below it in the OID tree—that can have only one instance.

server

1) Software that performs a task requested of it by a client. 2) In client/server terminology, a server application typically stores and manipulates the data, as opposed to the client, which contains the user interface. 3) A software module that accepts requests from clients and other servers and returns responses.

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)

A de facto standard network management protocol developed by the Internet community.

SMUX

Stands for SNMP multiplexing. A protocol for master agent/subagent communication defined by RFC 1227.

SMUX subagent

The SNMP Multiplexing (SMUX) protocol allows the creation of subagents that communicate with the agent and resolve management operations for specific objects in the MIB module.

SNMP

See *Simple Network Management Protocol*.

SNMP agent

An agent that uses the SNMP protocol to exchange data with a system manager.

SNMP MIB

Any SNMP format MIB including, but not limited to, Tuxedo MIB for SNMP.

standard MIB

A MIB developed as a standard by the Internet community. Examples are MIB I and MIB II.

subagent

A component of the master agent protocol that fulfills requests and replies to the master agent.

system manager

The part of a network management system that requests data from an agent and takes actions based on that data.

TCP/IP

See *Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol*.

token

An individual element in the message definition block, such as the command or the subsystem name.

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)

1) A provider of network services that is supported by the transport layer interface.
2) Communications protocol standard.

trap

An SNMP data packet that contains information about an error that occurred with a managed object. Traps are unsolicited event notifications, that is, notifications generated by an agent on its own initiative.

Tuxedo MIB

A Tuxedo internal data structure for resources. Specifically, it is a Tuxedo or WLE framework component that provides a complete definition of the object classes and their attributes that together constitute the Tuxedo or WLE framework. The total Tuxedo System management information base is organized into a generic MIB and component-specific MIBs for each major component. Configuration and administration of the Tuxedo or WLE framework can be done programmatically.

Tuxedo MIB for SNMP

An SNMP MIB that defines Tuxedo or WLE objects. See also *SNMP MIB*.

UDP

See *user datagram protocol*.

user datagram protocol (UDP)

The TCP/IP datagram transport layer protocol.

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