

Oracle® Real User Experience Insight

Administration Guide

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Preface

Oracle Real User Experience Insight (RUEI) provides you with powerful analysis of your network and business infrastructure. You can monitor the real-user experience, define Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and Service Level Agreements (SLAs), and trigger alert notifications for incidents that violate them.

Audience

This document is intended for the following people:

- System administrators responsible for the installation of RUEI. This assumes a sound understanding of the Linux operating system.
- The person within your organization designated as RUEI Super Administrator (that is, the `admin` user). They are responsible for post-installation configuration, and system maintenance.

Some familiarity with network and web technology is assumed. In particular, you should have a sound understanding of network topology, and a good operational knowledge of your organization's network and application environment.

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Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents in the Oracle Real User Experience Insight (RUEI) documentation set:

- *Oracle Real User Experience Insight Release Notes*
- *Oracle Real User Experience Insight User's Guide*
- *Oracle Real User Experience Insight Installation Guide*

The latest version of this and other RUEI books can be found at the following location:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/documentation/realuserei-091455.html>

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
<i>italic</i>	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
monospace	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

Controlling Reporting

This chapter describes settings to optimize the reporting of monitored traffic. These include increasing the amount of information available within the Failed Data Browser groups, increasing the default user flow limits, and obtaining user event information.

1.1 Obtaining User Event Information

The RUEI database contains information about user events (such as when a user opens a report, consults a KPI alert log, or logs on and off). This information can be used for a wide variety of purposes, such as determining how often a particular report is opened or downloaded by users, or which is the most frequently accessed Data Browser group. In this way, you can optimize your RUEI installation to best meet the needs of your users.

The recording of user events is controlled by the `user_events_enabled` setting within the `C_config` table. When set to 1 (the default), user events are recorded; when set to 0, user events are not recorded.

By default, information about user events is held in the database for a maximum of 31 days. This is controlled by the `db_max_user_events` entry within the `C_config` table. To modify either of these settings, do the following:

Become the `RUEI_USER` user, and issue the following command to modify the user event retention setting:

```
execsql config_set_value processor db_max_user_events days
```

where `days` specifies the maximum number of days for which user event information should be stored. Note that this setting has an impact on database usage.

User Event Table Structure

The `C_USER_EVENTS` table, shown in [Table 1-1](#), contains user event information.

Table 1-1 *C_EVENTS Table*

Column	Type	Description
ID	NUMBER	Unique ID used to identify the user event.
STAMP	TIMESTAMP	Time (in UTC format) when event was performed by user.
USERNAME	VARCHAR2 (255 BYTE)	Logon name of user.
CODE	NUMBER	This is an event code.
EVENT	VARCHAR2 (4000 BYTE)	Brief description of the event.

Event Codes and Descriptions

The possible CODE events and their associated descriptions are shown in [Table 1–2](#).

Table 1–2 C_LANG_CATALOG_DATA Table

Code	Description
0	User logon.
1	User logout.
2	Load/reload Dashboard tab.
3	Added new dashboard (%1\$s).
4	Updated dashboard (%1\$s).
5	Removed dashboard (%1\$s).
6	Load/reload Report tab.
7	View report (%1\$s).
8	Load/reload preview report (%1\$s).
9	Save report (%1\$s).
10	Save report as new (%1\$s).
11	Download report as PDF (%1\$s).
12	Download report as CSV (%1\$s).
13	Download report as TSV (%1\$s).
14	Download report as XLS (%1\$s).
15	Download report as XML (%1\$s).
16	Add report to Favorites (%1\$s).
17	Remove report from Favorites (%1\$s).
18	Toggle report %1\$s mailing (%2\$s).
19	Remove report from %1\$s mailing (%2\$s).
20	Send %1\$s mailing now.
21	Load/reload Browse tab.
22	Select graph (%1\$s).
23	Select graph category (%1\$s).
24	Select group (%1\$s).
25	Load/reload diagnostics.
26	Browse report (%1\$s).
27	Load/reload KPI overview tab (%1\$s).
28	Load/reload KPI overall alert log.
29	Show KPI specific alert log (%1\$s).
30	Load/reload KPI correlation (%1\$s).
31	User %1\$s has been added.
32	User %1\$s has been removed.
33	Application %1\$s has been added.
34	Application %1\$s has been removed.

Table 1–2 (Cont.) C_LANG_CATALOG_DATA Table

Code	Description
35	Service %1\$s has been added.
36	Service %1\$s has been removed.
37	Suite %1\$s has been added.
38	Suite %1\$s has been removed.
39	Collector profile %1\$s has been added.
40	Collector profile %1\$s has been removed.
41	Collector %1\$s has been registered in profile %2\$s.
42	Collector %1\$s from profile %2\$s has been unregistered.
43	Collector %1\$s in profile %2\$s has been restarted.
44	Collector %1\$s in profile %2\$s has been disabled.
45	Collector %1\$s has been moved to profile %2\$s.
46	Traffic filter in profile %1\$s has been changed to %2\$s.
47	VLAN filter in profile %1\$s has been changed to %2\$s.
48	Port numbers (%1\$s) in profile %2\$s has been added.
49	Port numbers (%1\$s) in profile %2\$s has been removed.
50	The IP filter (%1\$s) has been added in profile %2\$s.
51	The IP filter (%1\$s) has been removed from profile %2\$s.
52	User account %1\$s has been enabled.
53	User account %1\$s has been disabled.
54	User account %1\$s has been locked.
55	User account %1\$s has been unlocked.
56	Maximum login attempt reached for user account %1\$s.
57	The password for user %1\$s has been expired.
58	The initial password for user %1\$s has expired.
59	The minimum password length has been changed to %1\$s.
60	The maximum password duration has been changed to %1\$s.
61	Remove report (%1\$s).
62	URL prefix %1\$s with action: %2\$s has been added.
63	URL prefix %1\$s with action: %2\$s has been removed.
64	URL prefix %1\$s with action: %2\$s has been updated.
65	Default replay action has been changed to %1\$s.
66	Replay IP range action has been changed to %1\$s.
67	Replay IP range %1\$s has been added.
68	Replay IP range %1\$s has been removed.
69	Replay all IP ranges have been removed.
70	Replay IP range %1\$s has been changed.
71	Replay IP ranges uploaded.

Table 1–2 (Cont.) C_LANG_CATALOG_DATA Table

Code	Description
72	%1\$s action with source value: %2\$s and action: %3\$s has been added.
73	%1\$s action with source value: %2\$s and action: %3\$s has been removed.
74	%1\$s action source value: %2\$s and action: %3\$s has been updated.
75	Default action for %1\$s has changed to %2\$s.

1.2 Increasing the Size of the Failed Groups

As explained in section 12.10 of the *Oracle Real User Experience Insight User's Guide*, the Failed URLs, Failed services, and Failed pages groups do not use the maximum group size setting. Instead, their size is controlled through the `event_max_fail` setting. This specifies the maximum number of rows that can be added to the group's main database table during a 1-minute period. By default, this is 1000 rows. For the Slow URLs group, the `event_max_slow` setting is used, and specifies the number of the slowest URLs that are recorded within each 1-minute period. By default, this is 1000 rows.

Note that if you change the `event_max_fail` or the `event_max_slow` setting, you should also review the `daily_max_fail` setting. This specifies the maximum number of rows that the groups' tables can contain. This is derived from the formula $1440 * \text{event_max_fail}$. The default, is 1.4 million rows.

To modify the above settings, issue the following commands:

```
execsql config_set_value processor event_max_fail 10000
execsql config_set_value processor daily_max_fail 4320000
```

Note that the `event_max_fail` setting is limited to a maximum of 10,000 rows.

Before starting the procedure described below, you should do the following:

- Confirm that more than 1000 error pages are *actually* reported for a 1-minute period within the All sessions group.
- Ensure that replay viewer functionality is enabled. To check this, select **Configuration**, then **Security**, and then **Replay logging policy**, and then click the **Default replay action** setting. Select the "Complete logging" option.

Important

Before changing the default of 1000 error pages, you should consider the following:

- Carefully consider whether you actually need to increase this limit. Typically, if a high number of error pages are reported within a 1-minute period, it is unlikely that they refer to different problems. Hence, having a large number of recordings for the same page errors will probably not help with root-cause analysis.
- Increasing the limit imposes a considerable I/O overhead on both the Reporter and Collector systems. Therefore, you should carefully consider the limits of these systems before modifying the default limit.
- Each group within the Data Browser has a maximum size. This is 1.5 times its "condense limit" (as specified by the `cube_max_size` option in the `C_CONFIG` table). The effect of trying to merge more than 5000 error pages within a 5-minute period can be that the system stops merging data at some point during the day. Obviously, the more error pages that are encountered, the sooner the Data Browser group will become full. Note you can diagnose this in the error log file (`RUEI_`

`DATA/processor/log/error.log`) by searching for errors containing the string "wg_failpg_dy_*" starting with the string "no merge:".

- The `event_max_fail` settings is used not only by the Failed pages group, but also by the Failed URLs and Failed services groups.

1.3 Increasing the Default Limits for User Flows

The default maximum number of steps that can be defined within a user flow is 15. This can be modified via the `txn_max_steps` setting. The default maximum number of user flows that can be defined is 200. This can be modified via the `txn_max_trans` setting. To change either setting, do the following:

1. Logon to the Reporter system as the `RUEI_USER` user.
2. Issue the following commands:

```
execsql config_set_value processor txn_max_steps steps
execsql config_set_value processor txn_max_trans flows
```

where:

- `steps` specifies the new maximum number of steps allowed with user flows.
- `flows` specifies the new maximum number of user flows that can be defined.

Important

Be aware that increasing either default maximum carries a performance overhead. In addition, if the maximum number of steps within user flows is significantly increased, the graphical reporting of user flows (such as the Flow status and Flow transitions) may become difficult to read.

1.4 Obtaining Client IP Addresses within Desktop Virtualization Environments

By default, the client IP address is obtained from the IP header packet sent from the client. The IP packet contains, among other things, the numerical source and destination address of the packet. If RUEI has been placed after a NAT device (such as a load balancer), you can configure RUEI to look in a specified header (set by the NAT device) rather than the IP packet. The procedure to do this is described in section P.2 of the *Oracle Real User Experience Insight User's Guide*. However, if monitored clients are using a desktop virtualization environment (such as a Citrix server), the IP address of the server is returned as the client IP address.

The following important points need to be considered:

- In desktop virtualization environments, you connect to the Internet using a browser running on the Desktop Virtualization Server (Citrix for example) rather than on the client machine. RUEI sees the IP from the Virtualization server and not the real originating client IP from the user. However, RUEI provides mapping of user-id to client-ip to provide some way of reporting on the real originating client IP. You can upload this mapping, but note that this has limited functionality.
- The `map-ranges` file contains the originating server IP ranges from which the user-id to client-ip mapping is done.
- The `map-users` file contains the user-id to real originating client-IP. For example: A set of Citrix Servers have IP addresses in the ranges 10.0.1.2 - 10.0.1.254 (10.0.1.0/24). Citrix Clients connecting to the Citrix Server have IP-addresses for

example in the range 192.168.1.2 to 192.168.1.254 (192.168.1.0/24). Users on these Citrix clients are using a web-application monitored by RUEI. In order to configure RUEI to report on the real client-ip instead of the Citrix Server IP, the following configuration is used:

```
RANGE
10.0.1.0/24

USER_ID\tCLIENT_IP
JohnSmith\t192.168.1.10
FredWhite\t192.168.1.10
SteveBrown\t192.168.1.10
```

- Whenever a session with a client-ip (the Citrix Server IP) within one of the ip-ranges in the RANGE file is found, RUEI will attempt to map the user-name from that session to a real-client ip (the citrix-client-pc of the user) using the USER_ID-CLIENT_IP mapping file.

So any functionality or reporting (for example, Client Network views in the data browser) in RUEI that depends on the client-ip will use the mapped client-ip. If no match is found in the USER_ID\tCLIENT_IP mapping file, the original client-ip retrieved from TCP/IP layer or from configured header will be used.

Important: Any user having a client IP in the map-ranges file, but where the user id is not in the map-users file, is not mapped. Pages requested by that user are reported with IP "unknown".

In order to configure RUEI to report a preferred client IP address, do the following:

1. Create a file containing a list of the IP address range(s) that you want to be remapped. Each range must be specified using the format 10.1.1.0/24. It is recommended that you call the file `ip-map-ranges-file.tsv`. For example:

```
RANGE
169.254.0.0/16
172.16.0.0/12
```

2. Create a tab-separated file containing a list of the required user IDs and client IP addresses. It is recommended that you call the file `ip-map-users-file.tsv`. For example:

```
USER_ID\tCLIENT_IP
JohnSmith\t10.10.10.50
FredWhite\t10.10.10.51
SteveBrown\t10.10.10.52
```

Note that in the above example `\t` indicates a tab character. Ensure that both files do not contain any leading or trailing characters, and no lines containing only whitespace or special characters (such as `/n` or `/r`).

3. Logon to the RUEI Reporter system as the `RUEI_USER` user.
4. Import the two created files onto a suitable location on the RUEI Reporter system.
5. Execute the `import-ip-map` script (located in the `RUEI_DATA/processor/bin` directory) using the following command:

```
import-ip-map -r ip-map-ranges-file -u ip-map-users-file
```

where *ip-map-ranges-file* and *ip-map-users-file* are the two files created and imported above.

Any reporting changes made by this facility take effect within appropriately 5 minutes.

Restoring Default functionality

To restore default client IP address reporting, create two files containing only column headers and repeat the above procedure.

1.5 Controlling the Maximum Session Duration and Idle Time

By default, a visitor session is regarded as terminated if the visitor has been inactive for longer than 60 minutes. This is controlled through the `session_idle_time` setting. In addition, the default number of hours that user IDs and custom dimensions are remembered for a session is 12 hours. This is controlled through the `max_age_session` setting.

Lowering the `session_idle_time` setting will increase Reporter system performance in terms of CPU utilization. It has no impact on memory usage. However, be aware that a drawback of lowering this setting is that identified visitors returning within the specified session idle time will be reported as anonymous.

You should consider lowering the `max_age_session` setting when the Reporter system does not have enough memory and starts to swap. Be aware that when this setting is lowered, and the monitored traffic contains mostly long sessions, user IDs can be lost. This setting should not be set lower than the `session_idle_time` setting.

Use the following commands to obtain a setting's current value:

```
execsql config_get_value processor session_idle_time
execsql config_get_value processor max_age_session
```

Use the following commands to modify a setting's value:

```
execsql config_set_value processor session_idle_time idle_time
execsql config_set_value processor max_age_session max_age
```

where

- `idle_time` specifies the number of seconds of visitor inactivity after which the session is considered terminated.
- `max_age` specifies the maximum number of hours after which session information is cleared from memory.

1.6 Improving Processing Concurrency

By default, 3 threads are used on the Reporter system for traffic processing. It is controlled by the `lookup_threads` setting. Performance improvement can be obtained (through additional concurrency in processing) by increasing this setting. An indication that this setting is too low is the following internal error appearing in the Event log:

```
Processing backlog larger than %d minutes, restarting logr (the backlog will be skipped).
```

It means that the Reporter system cannot keep up with the processing of the arriving data.

Use the following command to obtain the setting's current value:

```
execsql config_get_value processor lookup_threads
```

Use the following command to modify the setting's value:

```
execsql config_set_value processor lookup_threads threads
```

where *threads* specifies the number of threads available for use by the Reporter system. This setting should not be higher than the number of cores available on the Reporter system.

Note that a separate setting is available to control the performance of the Reporter user interface, and is described in [Section 3.3, "Improving GUI Performance"](#).

Configuring Collector Systems

This chapter describes settings to configure your Collector systems to perform domain-based segmentation, and increase the memory available to Collector processes.

2.1 Increasing Memory Availability to Collectors

By default, the Collector process (`panther`) is assigned 30% of available system memory within a single-server installation. Within a remote Collector installation, the Collector process is assigned 70% of available memory. To set the memory available to the Collector process, use the following command:

```
execsql config_set_profile_value profile config MaxMemoryUsage replace setting
```

where:

- *profile* specifies the name of the Collector profile that needs to be updated.
- *setting* is the percentage of system memory available to the Collector process. Note that percentage sign must *not* be specified with the setting. It is recommended that you specify a percentage not higher than 90%. If the Collector process has to share resources with other software running on the system, a maximum setting of 80% is more appropriate.

Collector Profile Name

Note that the required Collector profile name can either be obtained via the Reporter GUI (select **Configuration**, then **Security**, and then **Collector profiles**), or by executing the following command:

```
execsql config_get_profiles
```

2.2 Configuring Domain-Based Segmentation

To configure RUEI to filter (segment) monitored traffic based on domain names, do the following:

1. Select **Configuration**, then **Security**, then **Network filters**, and select the required Collector profile. Ensure that the **Packet capture** menu specifies the "Specified domains" option for each required Collector profile.
2. Create, modify, or delete the required rows in the `c_domain_segments` database table. The table has the following format:

ID	Priority	Domain	Profile_ID	Traffic_segment
1000	10	*.nl	2	1 1
1100	8	*.be	2	1 2

1150	3	*.oracle.*	2	1 1
1200	1	*.com	2	3 4

where:

- The `ID` column represents a unique identifier for each row in the table.
 - The `Priority` column represents the order in which the filters are applied. The filters with the highest priority numbers are applied first, and those with the lowest are resolved last. Hence, in the above example, monitored traffic relating to the domain `myshop.oracle.com` would be filtered as `*.oracle.* 1|1`, and not the `*.com 3|4` filters. Also, all domain traffic with the country code `nl` is monitored, while only the first half of the data stream should be monitored for domains with the country code `be`.
 - The `Domain` column contains the actual filter value where `*` can be used as a wildcard.
 - The `Profile_ID` column relates to the ID of the Collector profile for which the filters should apply. This ID can be found in `c_cprofiles`.
 - The `Traffic_segment` column contains the segment which should be used for the specified filter. You can specify up to 128 parts. For example, `34|128` will take the 34th segment out of 128.
3. To view the currently defined network filters, logon to the Reporter system as the `RUEI_USER` user, and issue the following command:

```
sqlplus /@RUEI_DB_TNSNAME
select id, prio, domain, profile_id, traffic_segment from c_domain_segments
order by prio;
```

4. To insert a row into the table, issue the following command:

```
insert into c_domain_segments (id, prio, domain, profile_id, traffic_segment)
values (c_domain_segments_seq.nextval, 1, '*.nl', 2, '1|2');
```

5. To delete a row from the table, issue the following command:

```
delete from c_domain_segments where id=1;
```

6. To alter a filter's priority, issue the following command:

```
update c_domain_segments set prio=100 where id=2;
```

2.3 Configuring the Number of NPA Threads

By default, a Collector system use three threads for Network Protocol Analysis (NPA). This is controlled by the `NumNPAThreads` setting. Collector performance can be improved by increasing this setting.

If not currently defined, this number can be increased by using the following command:

```
execsql config_set_profile_value profile config NumNPAThreads add 4
```

If previously defined, it can be modified by using the following command:

```
execsql config_set_profile_value profile config NumNPAThreads replace 5
```

where `profile` specifies the name of the Collector profile that needs to be updated.

2.4 Configuring the Forms Socket Mode Timeout

By default, the Forms socket mode setting is set to 10 minutes. To view it, issue the following command:

```
execsql config_get_profile_value System forms FormsSocketTimeout
```

To alter it, issue the following command:

```
execsql config_set_profile_value System forms FormsSocketTimeout replace 600
```

2.5 Connecting a Collector to a GRE Tunnel

This section describes how to set up a GRE Ethernet (Layer 2) tunnel to a RUEI Collector Engine using a script. With this configuration, it does not matter where the Collector Engine is running as long as the tunnel endpoints can reach each other through the network. However the network throughput can decrease when using tunnels, as there is network throughput overhead caused by the additional headers added to the packets and the CPU time overhead caused by encapsulation and decapsulation of those packets.

A GRE tunnel between two servers using Linux is created by creating a GRE endpoint on each server. The following sections describe how to set up such an endpoint using the provided `tunnelctl` script.

Note: Before attempting this procedure set up console access to the systems involved. This is required because issuing a wrong command can take a network offline, possibly severing any connection you have to the server. In that case console access is needed to repair the network.

2.5.1 Requirements

GRE Ethernet tunneling has been supported in Linux since kernel version 2.6.28, and requires an up to date version of the `iproute` package containing the utilities (specifically the `IP` utility) to set up and configure GRE Ethernet tunnel (`gretap`) interfaces.

This procedure uses Oracle Linux 6.4 as a base for setting up the GRE Ethernet tunnels, as OL6 provides a UEK kernel (Linux version 2.6.39-400.109.1.el6uek at time of writing) capable of setting up GRE Ethernet tunnels, as well as the correct version of the `iproute` package (`iproute-2.6.32-23.el6.x86_64` for OL6.4) needed to add, delete or change GRE Ethernet tunnels.

Oracle Linux 5 is not supported even though it could support GRE Ethernet tunnels in its UEK kernel (Linux version 2.6.39-400.21.1.el5uek for OEL5.9) but needs a newer version (2.6.28 or higher) of the `iproute` package capable of setting up GRE Ethernet tunnels. Such a version of the `iproute` package is currently not officially supported and as such it is not covered by this procedure.

Installing and configuring a Collector is described in the Oracle Real User Experience Insight Installation Guide.

The following environment is required for GRE tunnelling:

- A server running OL6 with a RUEI 12.1.0.6 Collector Engine installed and configured (can be a virtual machine).

- The two endpoints are able to reach each other (for example, tested using ping). The relevant ports must have been opened in any firewalls, both on the endpoints as well as on any router in between.
- The two endpoints must have an executable copy of the `tunnelctl` script.
- `root` user access is available on both endpoints.

2.5.2 Setting Up Endpoints

Perform the following steps to set up the endpoints:

1. Note the IP address of the local and remote endpoints.
2. Create an Identifier (ID) to be used for both endpoints, for example `ABC123`. This ID will be used to identify the tunnel on both sides.
3. Log in as `root` using `ssh` and enter the following command:

```
tunnelctl create gre Local_IP Remote_IP ID
```

where

- `Local_IP` is the address of the current server.
 - `Remote_IP` is the address of the remote server.
 - `ID` is the identifier you created in the previous step.
4. Check that the tunnel has been created:

```
tunnelctl list
```

An interface named `greID` should be listed.
 5. If the other endpoint is a server, repeat the steps above on the second endpoint (noting that you need to reverse the local and remote IP addresses when creating the tunnel).
 6. If the other endpoint is a router or switch capable of duplicating streams and sending them out through a GRE Ethernet tunnel, refer to the product documentation for any steps that might be necessary.

2.5.3 Testing the GRE Tunnel

Test the GRE tunnel by pinging from one endpoint and checking `tcpdump` output on the other endpoint:

1. Enter the following command as `root` on both endpoints to make sure the tunnel exists

```
tunnelctl list
```

2. Enter the following command as `root` on server A to create traffic that will be sent over the tunnel:

```
ping -I greID 127.1.1.1
```

where

- `greID` is the tunnel interface you created earlier.
3. Enter the following command as `root` on server B to check for traffic that was sent over the tunnel:

```
tcpdump -i ETH -c 100 proto gre
```

where

- *ETH* is the interface the tunnel uses (typically eth0), not the tunnel interface you created earlier.

You should see ARP and/or ICMP requests for the above IP address wrapped in GRE packets (GREv0) similar to these:

```
... IP server_A > server_B: GREv0, length 46:
ARP, Request who-has 127.1.1.1 tell server_A, length 28
... IP server_A > server_B: GREv0, length 102:
IP server_A > 127.1.1.1: ICMP echo request, id 62057,
seq 1, length 64
```

2.5.4 Deleting a GRE Tunnel

Perform the following steps to set up the endpoints:

1. Make sure that you know the ID of the tunnel.
2. Log in as root using `ssh` and enter the following command:

```
tunnelctl destroy greID
```

where

- *greID* is the tunnel interface you created earlier.
3. Check that the tunnel has been deleted:

```
tunnelctl list
```

The interface named *greID* should not be listed.

2.5.5 Configuring the Collector

To enable the RUEI Collector Engine to listen to the GRE Ethernet tunnel:

1. Using RUEI (**Configuration > Security > Collector profiles**, note the collector profile that you want to configure. The default network based profile is named **System network data collectors**. If necessary create a new profile.
2. Make sure the Collector you want to configure is governed by the chosen Collector profile.
3. Log in to the RUEI Reporter system as the `$RUEI_USER` user.
4. Enter the following command:

```
execsql config_set_profile_value PROFILE config ForceInterface add greID
```

where

- *greID* is the tunnel interface you created earlier.
- *PROFILE* is the profile you choose in step 1 above.

Note that the collector must be forced to listen to the interface since it is not a physical interface and thus lacks certain internal signals used by the collector to decide if the interface is up or down. The collector would otherwise not use the interface.

5. Make sure there is not a firewall filtering any packets coming through the interface. It is outside the scope of this document to explain how to perform this task but below is a short list of pitfalls to take into account:
 - The firewall should be set up to totally ignore the interface, not set up to route everything to a single other interface in the GRE tunnel network. This is because any filtering causes CPU overhead, which can have a negative effect on throughput.
 - Any generic firewall rules, that is rules covering all interfaces can also apply to the interface currently being configured, must be altered not to cover this interface. As a workaround, add new rules to ignore this interface.
6. Disable any network throttling that might affect the interface. It is outside the scope of this document to explain how to perform this task.
7. Create a boot script to be executed by the system at boot time that executes the above setup commands, including the GRE Ethernet tunnel creation, firewall modification and network throttling changes.

Note: Adding `-f` to the `tunnelctl` command makes it non-interactive. For example:

```
tunnelctl -f list
```

Maintaining the System

This chapter describes settings to perform various maintenance tasks, such as backing up a RUEI deployment, and improving Reporter GUI performance.

3.1 Disabling Modification to Administrators' Properties

By default, users with Administrator permissions can change the properties of other Administrators, as well as create and delete Administrator user accounts. If this is not consistent with your security requirements, you can disable this functionality by issuing the following commands:

```
execsql config_set_value wi_core user_mgmt_admin_edit_admins 0
```

3.2 Increasing the Linux Socket Memory Allocation Limit

The underlying Linux socket interface used by the Collector for monitoring traffic has a memory allocation limit of 20KB. This limit can be exceeded when a large number of network filters (or VLAN definitions) are configured. If so, the following error is reported in the Event log:

```
linux.c, 326,cap_dev_set_filter(): setsockopt(): Cannot allocate memory
```

In order to increase this limit, do the following:

1. Logon to the required Collector system as the `root` user.
2. Issue the following command to increase the underlying limit:

```
/sbin/sysctl -w net.core.optmem_max=65535
```

3. To make this setting persistent across reboots, add the following line to the `/etc/sysctl.conf` file:

```
net.core.optmem_max=65535
```

3.3 Improving GUI Performance

Within the Reporter user interface, the performance of queries (such as refreshing a dashboard or retrieving data within the Data Browser) is heavily influenced by the specified Degree of Parallelism (DOP) setting. This regulates the maximum number of parallel queries that may be made to the database. By default, this is two. In the case of deployments where the Reporter system has substantially more cores than this default, or where a dedicated database server is being used, a considerable user interface performance improvement can be realized by increasing the DOP setting.

The DOP is controlled by the `db_gui_dop` entry within the `c_config` table. Upon installation, this entry does not exist in the database. Issue the following command to obtain the setting's current value:

```
execsql config_get_value wi_core db_gui_dop
```

Use the following command to change the setting's value:

```
execsql config_set_value wi_core db_gui_dop dop
```

where `dop` specifies the degree of parallelism used for queries within the Reporter interface. Note that this should be less than the number of cores within the database system.

3.4 Backing up a RUEI Deployment

RUEI does not provide dedicated database backup and recovery functionality. Instead, it relies on standard Oracle database functionality. This is described in the *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide*, available at the following location:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/backup.111/b28270/toc.htm

Important

Regardless of the backup method you use, it is *strongly* recommended that you first stop RUEI data processing. Unless you do so, the integrity of the backed up data cannot be guaranteed. To do so, issue the following command as the `RUEI_USER` user:

```
project -stop
```

Be advised that this procedure may take several minutes, and any data being processed at the time of the stop command will be lost. However, traffic monitoring continues, and is written to log files that will be committed to the database once processing is resumed.

After backup creation, processing can be restarted with the following command:

```
project -start
```

3.4.1 Backing up RUEI Configuration Data

In addition to the database, RUEI configuration data should also be backed up. The procedure described below extracts configuration data from both the database as well as the file system, and writes it to the file system where it can be picked up for further backup to a suitable storage device.

1. Logon to the Reporter system as the `RUEI_USER` user, and issue the following command:

```
project -save --all
```

By default, this stores backup data to the `RUEI_DATA/processor/backup`. An alternate location can be specified using the `-file` directive. For example, to store to the location `/tmp/backup`, use the following command:

```
project -save --file /tmp/backup --all
```

2. To restore an earlier backup, issue the following command:

```
project -restore --file /tmp/backup --all
```

3.4.2 Backing up Session Diagnostic Data

One of the major strengths of RUEI is its ability to diagnose individual user sessions for slow performance or problem pages. This functionality relies on log files that are stored outside of the RUEI database. In order to allow access to Session Diagnostics functionality, this data also needs to be available during a restore. Backup the contents of the `RUEI_DATA/processor/data` directory.

Replay content is the data required to replay error pages or the full content of a session. Backup of this data depends on your requirements. That is, if there is a need to replay session content on a regular basis. Replay content can be easily backed up from the file system. The relevant directories are `$APPSENSOR_HOME/*/REPLAY`. The default location is `RUEI_DATA/collector/wg/REPLAY`. Note that the entire directory (and all sub-directories) should be backed up.

Note that the directories indicated above must be backed for *each* required Collector system. In a distributed environment, that means that the backup may have to be performed on multiple systems.

3.4.3 Restoring a RUEI Deployment Backup

To restore a RUEI deployment from scratch, do the following:

1. Install the RUEI software. The procedure do this is fully described in the *Oracle Real User Experience Insight Installation Guide*.
2. Restore the database content following the instructions in *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide* for the selected backup approach.
3. Restore the RUEI configuration information using the following command:

```
project -restore --all backup-file-location
```

where `backup-file-location` specifies the location of the backed-up data.

4. Restore the RUEI Session Diagnostics information by restoring the contents of the `RUEI_DATA/processor/data` directory.
5. For each required Collector system, restore the replay content to the location `$APPSENSOR_HOME/*/REPLAY`. Note that the Collector must be stopped before performing a restore. To stop the Collector, issue the following command as the `RUEI_DATA` user:

```
appsensor stop wg
```

To restart the Collector, issue the following command as the `RUEI_USER` user:

```
appsensor start wg
```

3.5 Moving RUEI Datafiles to a New Location

You may need to move the database datafiles to a new location. For example, because the current mount point or directory is running out of space. Note that the following procedure assumes that the database is running on the Reporter system, and the default installation paths are being used. This is fully described in the *Oracle Real User Experience Insight Installation Guide*.

Do the following:

1. Logon to the Reporter system as the `RUEI_USER` user.
2. Stop the database and processing by issuing the following commands:

```
project -stop
/etc/init.d/oracledb stop
```

3. Prepare the new mount using the following commands:

```
mkdir -p /oradata/ux/
chown oracle:oinstall -R /oradata
```

4. Copy the datafiles as the `oracle` user by issuing the following commands:

```
cd /u01/app/oracle/oradata
mv ux/* /oradata/ux
rm -f ux
ln -s /oradata/ux ux
```

5. Restart the database and processing by issuing the following commands:

```
# /etc/init.d/oracledb start
# su - RUEI_USERS$
project -start
```

3.6 Managing Users

The roles and responsibilities assigned to users within RUEI are explained in chapter 14 of the *Oracle Real User Experience Insight User's Guide*. This also explains the creation and management of user accounts via the Reporter interface.

Creating Users

To create a new user account, issue the following commands:

```
set serveroutput on
exec dbms_output.put_line (uxs_users.create_user('name', 'full-name',
'mail-address', 'authentication', 'access-level', [ADM|SEC|EM_ACCESS => 1]));
```

where:

- *name* specifies the user name by which the user will be known within the RUEI installation.
- *full-name* specifies the user's full name.
- *mail-address* specifies the user's E-mail address. This is the address to which reports and E-mail alerts will be sent. Ensure that this is correct.
- *authentication* specifies whether the user is authenticated against a configured LDAP (`ldap`) or Oracle SSO (`osso`) server.
- *access-level* specifies the Business and IT access-level permissions to be assigned to the user. This must be 0 (Full), 1 (Analytical), 2 (Inquiry), 3 (Overview), or 4 (None).
- Optionally, additional privileges can be assigned to the user. These are `ADM` (Administrator), `SEC` (Security Officer), or `EM_ACCESS` (Oracle Enterprise Manager access).

For example:

```
exec dbms_output.put_line(uxs_users.create_user('Jan', 'Jan Janssen',
'jan.janssen@oracle.com', 'ldap', '0', ADM => 1, SEC => 1));
```

The command will report an error message with the return code -1 if addition of the user account failed; 1 if successful.

Deleting Users

To delete a user, use the following command:

```
exec dbms_output.put_line(uxs_users.delete_user('name'));
```

where *name* specifies the user name by which the user is known within the RUEI installation.

Managing the Database

This chapter describes a number of settings necessary to perform database maintenance and facilitate backups.

4.1 Viewing the Status of RUEI Database Tables

In the event of a database crash, objects may become corrupted. Typically, this reveals itself with ORA-00376 and similar errors reported in the Event Log. It is recommended that you carefully review the information in the Knowledge Base article at the following location:

<https://support.us.oracle.com/oip/faces/secure/km/DocumentDisplay.jspx?id=1303180.1>

In particular, ensure that the indicated tablespaces are set to force logging. You can use the following command to view the status of the database tables:

```
cop stats %period
```

where *period* indicates the required year (2012), month (201203), or day (20120326). The command output appears as follows:

STRUCTURE	PRESENTATION		DATA		ROWS	DATA SIZE				
hash	data	dims	lvls	pres	view	data	desc	data	desc	cube name
yuY0aQ	29	11	20	153	204	-	343	2.0 MB	0.1 MB	wg_visit_mo_201203
ftq7vQ	19	11	22	133	156	0	2	0.1 MB	0.1 MB	c_keypage_mo_201203
u7q+3g	9	4	8	13	7	-	470	0.6 MB	0.1 MB	c_kpi_mo_201203
PMocAw	22	9	17	159	174	-	16960	19.0 MB	4.0 MB	c_page_mo_201203
K/p4ww	12	12	29	123	104	0	0	0.1 MB	0.1 MB	c_service_mo_201203
1S2Ggg	10	19	29	79	90	-	247	2.0 MB	0.1 MB	c_slowurl_mo_201203
lZRuxg	29	5	10	279	61	0	0	0.1 MB	0.1 MB	c_trasta_mo_201203
yuY0aQ	29	11	20	153	204	-	343	2.0 MB	0.1 MB	c_visit_mo_201203
hash	data	dims	lvls	pres	view	data	desc	data	desc	cube name

Note that if the Data column contains a zero value, or there a large number of zeros or dashes, this would indicate corrupted database tables. In this case, you should use the script described in the following Knowledge Base article to restore the database:

<https://support.us.oracle.com/oip/faces/secure/km/DocumentDisplay.jspx?id=556733.1>

In addition, it is recommended that you issue the following commands to force an update of the RUEI configuration and template tables:

```
makedatabase @  
modr -fn all
```

4.2 Suspending Processing When Performing Database Maintenance

When performing maintenance on the database, it is recommended that you manually stop RUEI processing for the time that the database is down to prevent the reporting of error messages to show. Do the following:

1. Use SSH to logon to the Reporter system as the *RUEI_USER* user.
2. Issue the following command to stop processing:

```
project -stop
```

3. Ensure that the following processes are no longer running before bringing down the database: *qjobd*, *logr*, and *rsynclogdird*. If necessary, use the *kill* command to stop them.
4. After completion of database maintenance, restart processing by issuing the following command:

```
project -start
```

4.3 Enabling Online Tablespace Backups

As of version 12.1.0.3, the *USERS* and *UXCONF* tablespaces within new installations are set to *force logging* mode. Previously, the default mode was *nologging*. The upgrade procedure does not change your database's current setting. However, be aware that changing the tablespace mode to *force logging* can considerably increase disk I/O.

By default, the database does not support online backups. In order to do so, the database's *noarchivelog* mode needs to be changed, and a number of operations changed from *nologging* mode to *force logging* mode. Do the following:

1. Logon to the database system as the *oracle* user:
2. Stop all processing by issuing the following commands:

```
source /etc/ruei.conf  
su - $RUEI_USER  
project -stop  
killall logmsgd  
killall qjobd  
killall rsynclogdird
```

3. Ensure that the *\$RUEI_DB_INST* setting specifies the RUEI database.
4. Change the database to *archivelog* mode by issuing the following commands:

```
. oraenv  
sqlplus / as sysdba  
shutdown immediate  
startup mount  
alter database archivelog;  
alter database open;
```

5. Issue the following commands to set the required operations to *force logging* mode:

```
alter tablespace USERS force logging;
```

```
alter tablespace UXCONF force logging;
```

6. Configure and schedule the online backup.

See the *Oracle Backup and Recovery User's Guide* for further information. It is available at the following location:

http://www.oracle.com/pls/db112/portal.portal_db?selected=14

4.4 Using Redo Logging

By default, redo logging of the RUEI database is disabled. If this is enabled for the complete database, very large redo log archives can be created. Therefore, if you want to use redo logging as part of your backup strategy, you need to make a number of configuration changes. Do the following:

1. Logon to the database system as the `oracle` user.
2. Issue the following commands to set the required logging options in the RUEI database table spaces:

```
sqlplus / as sysdba
SQL> alter tablespace USERS force logging;
SQL> alter tablespace UXCONF force logging;
SQL> alter tablespace UXSTAT no force logging;
SQL> alter tablespace UXTEMP no force logging;
```

Note that the `UXSTAT` and `UXTEMP` tablespaces are not set to force logging because they are not relevant to the backup and restore process because they only contain intermediate data.

4.5 Improving KPI Calculation Performance

By default, the degree of parallelism used for KPI calculation-related queries in the database is 1. This is controlled by the `db_core_dop_kpi` setting. Increasing the number available can improve KPI calculation performance. However, this setting should never be set to a number higher than the amount of cores available from the database server. This setting utilizes the DOP features of the Oracle database. It has no functional impact other than potentially making data processing run faster.

Use the following command to obtain the setting's current value:

```
execsql config_get_value processor db_core_dop_kpi
```

Use the following command to modify the setting's value:

```
execsql config_set_value processor db_core_dop_kpi dop
```

where `dop` specifies the degree of parallelism used for KPI queries in processing.

4.6 Managing Subpartitions in RUEI Tables

RUEI tables have subpartitions for their primary partitions and these are set to a default value of two during installation. If you need to change the number of subpartitions, use the following commands:

Note: Changing the number of subpartitions may require an additional license.

- KPI tables:

```
$ execsql config_set_value processor num_subpartitions_kpi_id 10
```

- User flow tables

```
$ execsql config_set_value processor num_subpartitions_user_flow_id 10
```

- All other tables

```
$ execsql config_set_value processor num_subpartitions_match_id 10
```

To read the current value, run the following command:

```
$ execsql config_get_value processor num_subpartitions_kpi_id
```

Note that the new value will not take effect until a new primary interval partition has been created. Depending on the type of table, a new interval partition may be created only once a day or even once a month.

Troubleshooting

This chapter describes settings for helping Customer Support to resolve problems encountered when using RUEI.

5.1 Enabling Core Dumps for Collector Processes

By default, in the event of a Collector instance crashing, no core dump is generated. This is for security reasons because the Collector may be monitoring encrypted (SSL) traffic. However, some customer issues can only be resolved by Customer Support if a core dump is made available. In order to ensure the creation of core dumps, do the following:

1. Issue the following command as the `RUEI_DATA` user on the system on which the Collector instance is running:

```
ulimit -c unlimited
```

2. Edit the `APPSENSOR_HOME/wg/config/config.cfg` file, and modify the value of `CoreSize` setting to `-1`.
3. Restart the Collector by issuing the following command as the `RUEI_DATA` user:

```
appsensor restart wg
```

When core dumps are enabled, stack trace extracts are stored in the `APPSENSOR_HOME/core_dir` directory. Note that RUEI automatically cleans up any core dumps in the `APPSENSOR_HOME` directory every night at 2:30 AM. In addition, be aware that if core dumps are regularly generated, the file system may start filling up. Therefore, it is recommended that the default configuration is restored as soon as the required core dumps have been harvested.

5.2 Manually Creating Helpdesk Reports

When contacting Customer Support, it is *strongly* recommended that a Helpdesk report file is created and uploaded to the Service Request (SR). This file contains extended system information that is extremely useful to Customer Support when handling any issues that are reported. This file can be created by selecting **System**, then **Maintenance**, and then **Helpdesk report**.

If the Reporter user interface, the Helpdesk report can be created manually by doing the following:

1. Logon to the Reporter system as the `RUEI_USER` user.
2. Issue the following commands:

```
source /etc/ruei.conf  
project -save --all
```

3. Fetch the generated .tgz file from the location as indicated by the command output.
4. Upload the file to the appropriate SR.

Third-Party Licenses

This appendix contains licensing information about certain third-party products included with this release of RUEI. Unless otherwise specifically noted, all licenses herein are provided for notice purposes only.

The sections in this appendix describe the following third-party licenses:

- [Apache Software License, Version 2.0](#)
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Java Runtime Environment

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