

IBM® Tivoli® Netcool/OMNIbus Exec Probe
4.0

Reference Guide
July 20, 2017



Note

Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in [Appendix A, “Notices and Trademarks,”](#) on page 9.

Edition notice

This edition (SC27-2302-03) applies to version 4.0 of the IBM Tivoli Netcool/OMNIBus Exec Probe and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

This edition replaces SC27-2302-02.

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About this guide

The following sections contain important information about using this guide.

Document control page

Use this information to track changes between versions of this guide.

The IBM Tivoli Netcool/OMNIBus Exec Probe documentation is provided in softcopy format only. To obtain the most recent version, visit the IBM® Tivoli® Information Center:

http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/tivihelp/v8r1/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.tivoli.namomnibus.doc/welcome_ptsm.htm

Table 1. Document modification history		
Document version	Publication date	Comments
SC27-2302-00	August 22, 2008	First IBM publication.
SC27-2302-01	December 31, 2008	Summary table updated. IPv6 support information added. FIPS information added. Installation section added.
SC27-2302-02	November 04, 2011	Information about operating system conventions added in “Conventions used in this guide” on page v. Multicultural support information updated in “Summary” on page 1. Installation section replaced by “Installing probes” on page 2.
SC27-2302-03	July 20, 2017	“Example usage” on page 2 added.

Conventions used in this guide

All probe guides use standard conventions for operating system-dependent environment variables and directory paths.

Operating system-dependent variables and paths

All probe guides use standard conventions for specifying environment variables and describing directory paths, depending on what operating systems the probe is supported on.

For probes supported on UNIX and Linux operating systems, probe guides use the standard UNIX conventions such as `$variable` for environment variables and forward slashes (/) in directory paths. For example:

`$OMNIBUSHOME/probes`

For probes supported only on Windows operating systems, probe guides use the standard Windows conventions such as `%variable%` for environment variables and backward slashes (\) in directory paths. For example:

%OMNIHOME%\probes

For probes supported on UNIX, Linux, and Windows operating systems, probe guides use the standard UNIX conventions for specifying environment variables and describing directory paths. When using the Windows command line with these probes, replace the UNIX conventions used in the guide with Windows conventions. If you are using the bash shell on a Windows system, you can use the UNIX conventions.

Note : The names of environment variables are not always the same in Windows and UNIX environments. For example, %TEMP% in Windows environments is equivalent to \$TMPDIR in UNIX and Linux environments. Where such variables are described in the guide, both the UNIX and Windows conventions will be used.

Operating system-specific directory names

Where Tivoli Netcool/OMNIBus files are identified as located within an *arch* directory under NCHOME or OMNIHOME, *arch* is a variable that represents your operating system directory. For example:

\$OMNIHOME/probes/*arch*

The following table lists the directory names used for each operating system.

Note : This probe may not support all of the operating systems specified in the table.

Table 2. Directory names for the arch variable	
Operating system	Directory name represented by <i>arch</i>
AIX® systems	aix5
Red Hat Linux® and SUSE systems	linux2x86
Linux for System z	linux2s390
Solaris systems	solaris2
Windows systems	win32

OMNIHOME location

Probes and older versions of Tivoli Netcool/OMNIBus use the OMNIHOME environment variable in many configuration files. Set the value of OMNIHOME as follows:

- On UNIX and Linux, set \$OMNIHOME to \$NCHOME/omnibus.
- On Windows, set %OMNIHOME% to %NCHOME%\omnibus.

Chapter 1. Exec Probe

The IBM Tivoli Netcool/OMNIBus Exec Probe is a generic probe that connects to exec commands on UNIX and Linux operating systems. It has built in chat in-chat out capabilities and an exposed parser with many definable features, including a termination character, break characters, and message sizing. It supports a wide range of alarm formats.

This guide contains the following sections:

- [“Summary” on page 1](#)
- [“Installing probes” on page 2](#)
- [“Running the probe” on page 2](#)
- [“Example usage” on page 2](#)
- [“Data acquisition” on page 3](#)
- [“Properties and command line options” on page 5](#)
- [“Elements” on page 6](#)
- [“Error messages” on page 7](#)
- [“ProbeWatch messages” on page 8](#)

Summary

Each probe works in a different way to acquire event data from its source, and therefore has specific features, default values, and changeable properties. Use this summary information to learn about this probe.

The following table provides a summary of the Exec Probe.

Table 3. Summary	
Probe target	A command or application process.
Probe executable name	nco_p_exec
Probe installation package	omnibus-arch-probe-nco-p-exec-version
Package version	4.0
Probe supported on	For details of supported operating systems, see the following Release Notice on the IBM Software Support website: https://www-304.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21414840
Properties file	\$OMNIHOME/probes/arch/exec.props
Rules file	\$OMNIHOME/probes/arch/exec.rules
Requirements	A currently supported version of IBM Tivoli Netcool/OMNIBus.
Connection method	Reads and writes to an internally spawned process using pipes.
Remote connectivity	Not available

Table 3. Summary (continued)	
Multicultural support	Available
Peer-to-peer failover functionality	Available
IP environment	IPv4 and IPv6

Installing probes

All probes are installed in a similar way. The process involves downloading the appropriate installation package for your operating system, installing the appropriate files for the version of Netcool/OMNIBus that you are running, and configuring the probe to suit your environment.

The installation process consists of the following steps:

1. Downloading the installation package for the probe from the Passport Advantage Online website.

Each probe has a single installation package for each operating system supported. For details about how to locate and download the installation package for your operating system, visit the following page on the IBM Tivoli Knowledge Center:

http://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSSHTQ/omnibus/probes/all_probes/wip/reference/install_download_intro.html

2. Installing the probe using the installation package.

The installation package contains the appropriate files for all supported versions of Netcool/OMNIBus. For details about how to install the probe to run with your version of Netcool/OMNIBus, visit the following page on the IBM Tivoli Knowledge Center:

http://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSSHTQ/omnibus/probes/all_probes/wip/reference/install_install_intro.html

3. Configuring the probe.

This guide contains details of the essential configuration required to run this probe. It combines topics that are common to all probes and topics that are peculiar to this probe. For details about additional configuration that is common to all probes, see the *IBM Tivoli Netcool/OMNIBus Probe and Gateway Guide*.

Running the probe

The probe is started from the command line.

Before running the probe, use the **ExecCommand** property to specify the command to be spawned.

To start the probe, use the following command:

```
$OMNIHOME/probes/nco_p_exec
```

Example usage

In this example, the Exec Probe is used to connect to a Telnet server to receive an event stream.

Set the following properties in the `exec.props` file:

```
ExecCommand    : 'telnet sol10-build2 8001'
Footer         : 'END JOB'
Header         : 'CNK1'
ParseAsLines   : 1
```


These properties specify that the probe reads events from port 8001 of the Telnet server sol10-build2, treats the text CNK1 as the start of an event and the text END JOB as the end of an event, and treats each line in the event as a separate token.

If the probe receives the following event stream from the Telnet server:

```
CNK1/721TESI001D/CTYCBZ1V1332-P37/013          99-12-21 18:29:08
7898          3073/03999 ARCHIV.CPSPT-10035

CCS7 - BLOCKED TRUNKS

SPC          NETIND  USNAME  FIRST CIC  LAST CIC  NUM OF TRUNKS
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
4-4- 8-0    NAT1    ISUP    4- 1      4-31     31
END JOB 7898
```

It creates the following tokens:

```
Header:      CNK1/721TESI001D/CTYCBZ1V1332-P37/013          99-12-21 18:29:08
Token0:      7898          3073/03999 ARCHIV.CPSPT-10035
Token1:
Token2:      CCS7 - BLOCKED TRUNKS
Token3:
Token4:      SPC          NETIND  USNAME  FIRST CIC  LAST CIC  NUM OF TRUNKS
Token5:      -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
Token6:      4-4- 8-0    NAT1    ISUP    4- 1      4-31     31
Footer:      END JOB 7898
```

Data acquisition

Each probe uses a different method to acquire data. Which method the probe uses depends on the target system from which it receives data.

The Exec Probe reads events from the internally spawned process specified by the **ExecCommand** property. It connects to the process by opening three pipes: one pipe to the process, one pipe from the process, and one pipe to standard error (stderr). The probe processes events according to the values specified in the properties file.

The **EntrySequence** property specifies the chat in string and the **ExitSequence** property specifies the chat out string.

The probe can be configured to recognize the beginning (header) and the end (footer) of an event. Data can be added to the header and footer of an event using the **Header** and **Footer** properties. The probe can also alter the format of the event and how it is processed using the **TokenSize**, **MessageSize**, and **TerminationCharacter** properties.

Data acquisition is further described in the following topics:

- [“Tokenization” on page 3](#)
- [“Probe heartbeat” on page 4](#)
- [“Peer-to-peer failover functionality” on page 4](#)

Tokenization

You can configure how events are tokenized using the **ParseAsLines** property.

The probe processes the data acquired from a process either one character at a time or one line at a time, depending on the value specified by the **ParseAsLines** property. The probe separates tokens according to the characters specified by the **BreakCharacters** property. Delimiters are specified by the **WhiteSpaces** property.

The following three lines are examples of three events received by the probe from the monitored process:

```
user;host;port; 0;1;2;3;4;this is an example;1
user;host;port; 0;1;2;3;4;this is an example;2
user;host;port; 0;1;2;3;4;this is an example;3
```

The following examples show how the probe parses the events differently depending on the value of the **ParseAsLines** property.

Example 1

If you use the default **ParseAsLines** property value of 0, the probe parses the events one character at a time and separates the tokens as follows:

```
Header = <header>
Token 00 = user;host;port;
Token 01 = 0;1;2;3;4;this
Token 02 = is
Token 03 = an
Token 04 = example;1
Token 05 = user;host;port;
Token 06 = 0;1;2;3;4;this
Token 07 = is
Token 08 = an
Token 09 = example;2
Token 10 = user;host;port;
Token 11 = 0;1;2;3;4;this
Token 12 = is
Token 13 = an
Token 14 = example;3
Footer = <footer>
```

Example 2

If you specify a value of 1 for the **ParseAsLines** property, the probe parses the events one line at a time and separates the tokens as follows:

```
Header = <header>
Token 00 = user;host;port; 0;1;2;3;4;this is an example;1
Token 01 = user;host;port; 0;1;2;3;4;this is an example;2
Token 02 = user;host;port; 0;1;2;3;4;this is an example;3
Footer = <footer>
```

Probe heartbeat

You can specify the interval at which the probe sends a regular heartbeat message to the ObjectServer.

Use the **Heartbeat** property to specify the interval (in seconds) at which the probe sends a heartbeat ProbeWatch message to the ObjectServer. The default is 60 seconds.

Peer-to-peer failover functionality

The probe supports failover configurations where two probes run simultaneously. One probe acts as the master probe, sending events to the ObjectServer; the other acts as the slave probe on standby. If the master probe fails, the slave probe activates.

While the slave probe receives heartbeats from the master probe, it does not forward events to the ObjectServer. If the master probe shuts down, the slave probe stops receiving heartbeats from the master and any events it receives thereafter are forwarded to the ObjectServer on behalf of the master probe. When the master probe is running again, the slave probe continues to receive events, but no longer sends them to the ObjectServer.

Example property file settings for peer-to-peer failover

You set the peer-to-peer failover mode in the properties files of the master and slave probes. The settings differ for a master probe and slave probe.

Note : In the examples, make sure to use the full path for the property value. In other words replace \$OMNIHOME with the full path. For example: /opt/IBM/tivoli/netcool.

The following example shows the peer-to-peer settings from the properties file of a master probe:

```

Server      : "NCOMS"
RulesFile   : "master_rules_file"
MessageLog  : "master_log_file"
PeerHost    : "slave_hostname"
PeerPort    : 6789 # [communication port between master and slave probe]
Mode        : "master"
PidFile     : "master_pid_file"

```

The following example shows the peer-to-peer settings from the properties file of the corresponding slave probe:

```

Server      : "NCOMS"
RulesFile   : "slave_rules_file"
MessageLog  : "slave_log_file"
PeerHost    : "master_hostname"
PeerPort    : 6789 # [communication port between master and slave probe]
Mode        : "slave"
PidFile     : "slave_pid_file"

```

Properties and command line options

You use properties to specify how the probe interacts with the device. You can override the default values by using the properties file or the command line options.

The following table describes the properties and command line options specific to this probe. For information about generic properties and command line options, see the *IBM Tivoli Netcool/OMNIbus Probe and Gateway Guide* (SC14-7608).

Table 4. Properties and command line options		
Property name	Command line option	Description
BreakCharacters <i>string</i>	-break <i>string</i>	Use this property to specify the characters that separate non-quoted tokens. The default is ,=\r\n (comma, equals sign, backslash, carriage return, backslash, newline).
EntrySequence <i>string</i>	-entrysequence <i>string</i>	Use this property to specify the login chat string. The default is "".
ExecCommand <i>string</i>	-exec <i>string</i>	Use this property to specify the command to be spawned. The default is "".
ExitSequence <i>string</i>	-exitsequence <i>string</i>	Use this property to specify the logout chat string. The default is "".
Footer <i>string</i>	-footer <i>string</i>	Use this property to specify the contents of the message footer. The default is "".

Table 4. Properties and command line options (continued)

Property name	Command line option	Description
Header <i>string</i>	-header <i>string</i>	Use this property to specify the contents of the message header. The default is "".
Heartbeat <i>integer</i>	-heartbeat <i>integer</i>	Use this property to specify the interval (in seconds) at which the probe sends a heartbeat ProbeWatch message. The default is 60.
MessageSize <i>integer</i>	-msgbufsize <i>integer</i>	Use this property to specify the maximum number of characters per message output. The default is 2048 characters.
ParseAsLines <i>integer</i>	-parseaslines <i>integer</i>	Use this property to specify whether data between the header and footer is passed through a line at a time. The default is 0.
QuoteCharacters <i>string</i>	-quote <i>string</i>	Use this property to specify characters within which event data is processed but not interpreted. The default is ' \' \' \' " (single quote, backslash, single quote, backslash, double quote).
TerminationCharacter <i>integer</i>	-termination <i>integer</i>	Use this property to specify the character that terminates each line of output. The default is 10.
TokenSize <i>integer</i>	-tokensize <i>integer</i>	Use this property to specify the maximum number of characters allowed in any one token. The default is 80.
WhiteSpaces <i>string</i>	-white <i>string</i>	Use this property to specify characters to be ignored, unless they are situated within quotes. The default is \t (space, backslash, tab).

Elements

The probe breaks event data down into tokens and parses them into elements. Elements are used to assign values to ObjectServer fields; the field values contain the event details in a form that the ObjectServer understands.

The following table describes the elements that the Exec Probe generates.

Table 5. Elements	
Element name	Element description
\$AlertGroup	This element indicates the alert status of the probe.
\$Date	This element contains the date of the event in mm/dd/yy format.
\$Footer	This element displays the contents of the message footer, if one is specified.
\$Header	This element displays the contents of the message header, if one is specified.
\$Location	This element indicates the location of the equipment for which the alarm was raised.
\$Manager	This element shows the host on which the probe is running.
\$Node	This element displays the name of the node.
\$Token(01 ... n)	This element identifies the line that contains the token that was read.
\$Summary	This element displays the summary of the event.

Error messages

Error messages provide information about problems that occur while running the probe. You can use the information that they contain to resolve such problems.

The following table describes the error messages specific to this probe. For information about generic error messages, see the *IBM Tivoli Netcool/OMNIbus Probe and Gateway Guide* (SC14-7608).

Table 6. Error messages		
Error	Description	Action
Expect call failed!	The probe cannot connect.	Check the availability of the host.
Failed to open tty for reading	The probe was unable to log on.	Check that the properties are set correctly.
Failed to read ExecCommand Property	The probe failed to read the ExecCommand property.	Check that the ExecCommand property is set correctly.
Footer defined, but no header. Please define or undefine both Header defined, but no footer. Please define or undefine both	The probe found that the Header and Footer properties are undefined.	Check the Header and Footer properties are set correctly.

Table 6. Error messages (continued)		
Error	Description	Action
Line processing failed	The probe encountered a tokenization problem and/or parsing error.	Check that the TerminationCharacter , BreakCharacter , QuoteCharacter , and WhiteSpaces properties have been set correctly.
LogoutProcedure Failed	The probe is unable to logout correctly.	Check that the ExitSequence property is set correctly.
Op1ProbeWatch() failed to send XYZ message	The probe has failed to send mandatory ProbeWatch messages.	Check the connection to the ObjectServer.
ReadCharacterAtThe Time failed	The probe failed while reading character.	Contact IBM Support.
RegComp Failed\n	The probe received an error while compiling a string (header or footer) into internal exec format and comparing with the set property.	Contact IBM Support.
select(): reason	The probe received while setting I/O multiplexing.	Contact IBM Support.
System Interrupted: System Interruption: reason	The probe received a signal while reading character.	Contact IBM Support.
time: AlertSetFieldValue failed	The probe was unable to send first and last occurrence fields to the ObjectServer.	Contact IBM Support.

ProbeWatch messages

During normal operations, the probe generates ProbeWatch messages and sends them to the ObjectServer. These messages tell the ObjectServer how the probe is running.

The following table describes the raw ProbeWatch error messages that the probe generates. For information about generic ProbeWatch messages, see the *IBM Tivoli Netcool/OMNIBus Probe and Gateway Guide* (SC14-7608).

Table 7. ProbeWatch messages		
ProbeWatch message	Description	Triggers/causes
Heartbeat Message	This is the regular heartbeat message that the probe sends to the ObjectServer.	The probe sends this message to the ObjectServer with a frequency specified by the Heartbeat property.

Appendix A. Notices and Trademarks

This appendix contains the following sections:

- Notices
- Trademarks

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