Elixir Ambience

Release 3.5.0

Elixir **Technology Pte Ltd**

Elixir Ambience: Release 3.5.0

Elixir Technology Pte Ltd

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Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Chapter 1
Introduction

Overview

Elixir Ambience is a Cloud-Scale Business Analytics/Intelligence Platform that helps you analyse and manage your data effectively to make accurate business decisions.

Data can be kept confidential to be shared between users in a domain, using access rights. Ambience allows creation of multiple domains, and users with differing access rights can be created for each domain. This ensures separation of responsibilities for each user.

There are two users pre-defined: admin:sa and test:test - the former is an administrator with full control of the system, the other is a regular user. The choices available depend on whether a user has administrator rights - you may have several administrators. Your administrator account does not have to be called admin.

You can create a variety of dashboards and reports to explore and filter your data. These tools help you extract the relevant information that is crucial to support your business decisions.

You can create numerous jobs to be run at scheduled intervals of time. For example, you may want to pull in sales data and turn it into a report each night, automatically.

You can access frequently used reports and dashboards easily by marking them as Watched Files.

Read through this manual to discover how to use the Ambience Web Interface effectively.

Logging in

Navigate to `http://<host>:8080/elx/` to view the Elixir Ambience Web Console. Type the domain name (for example, “eno”, “foxx”, etc), user name and password to sign in.

The default domain is **eno**.The default user name is **admin**. The default password is **sa**.

Anonymous mode

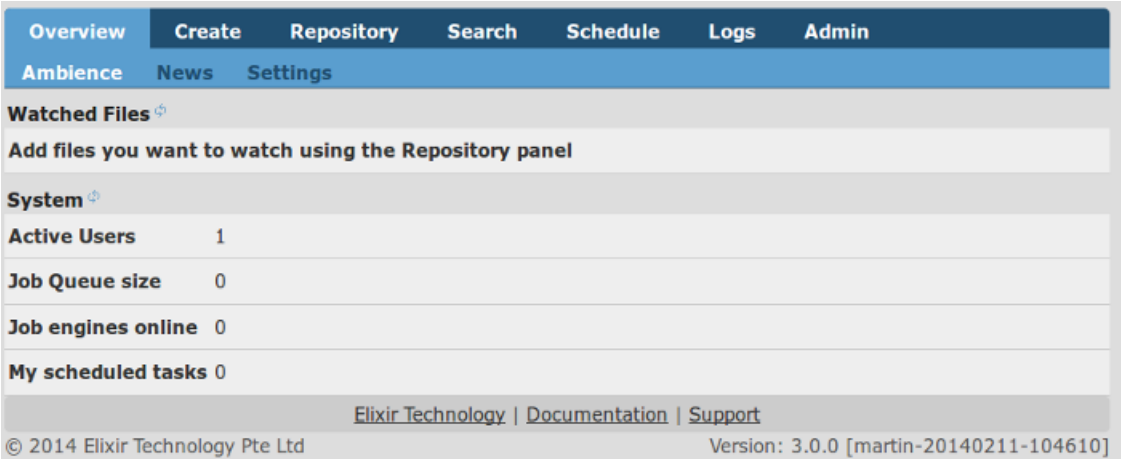
The anonymous mode screen will be seen if you have bookmarked a page within the Ambience web interface and logged out, or your session has expired through inactivity. In this case, you will see the anonymous screen to show you that you no longer have user privileges. For more details on anonymous mode, refer to *Elixir Administration Tools User Manual*.

Chapter 2
Using Elixir Ambience

Overview

After logging in to the Ambience Web Console, the following screen is displayed.

Figure 2.1. Main Screen

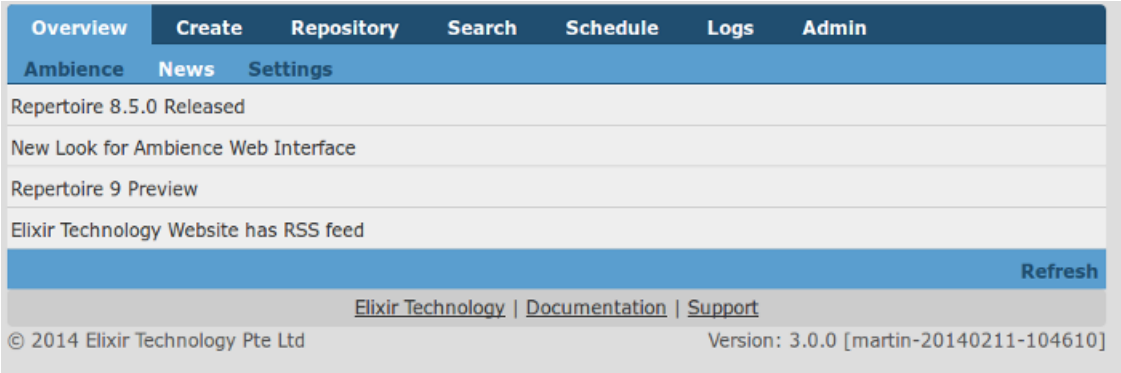


The screen displays some statistics about the number of active users and jobs on your system. To refresh this information, click .

News

This screen displays the latest news about Elixir products, including recent releases, and future product forecasts.

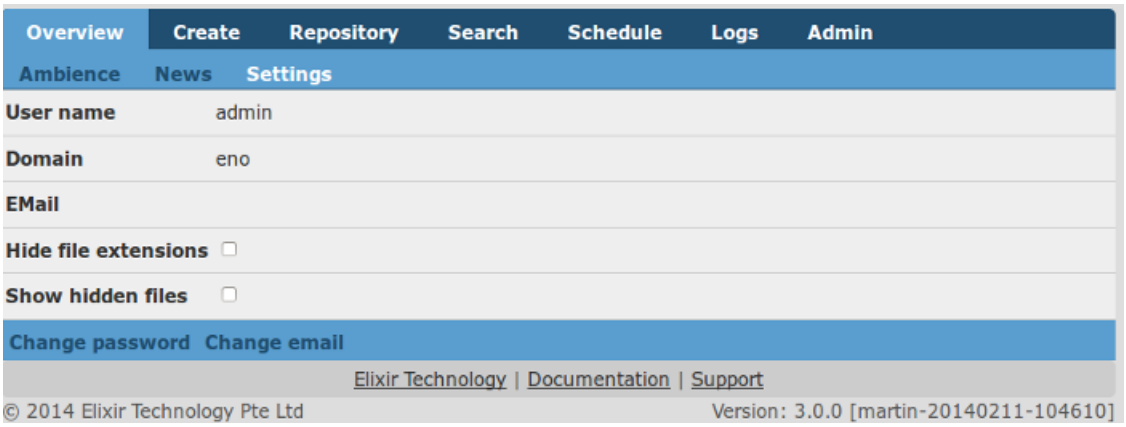
Figure 2.2. News Screen



Settings

Click **Settings** to navigate to the `Settings` page for the domain.

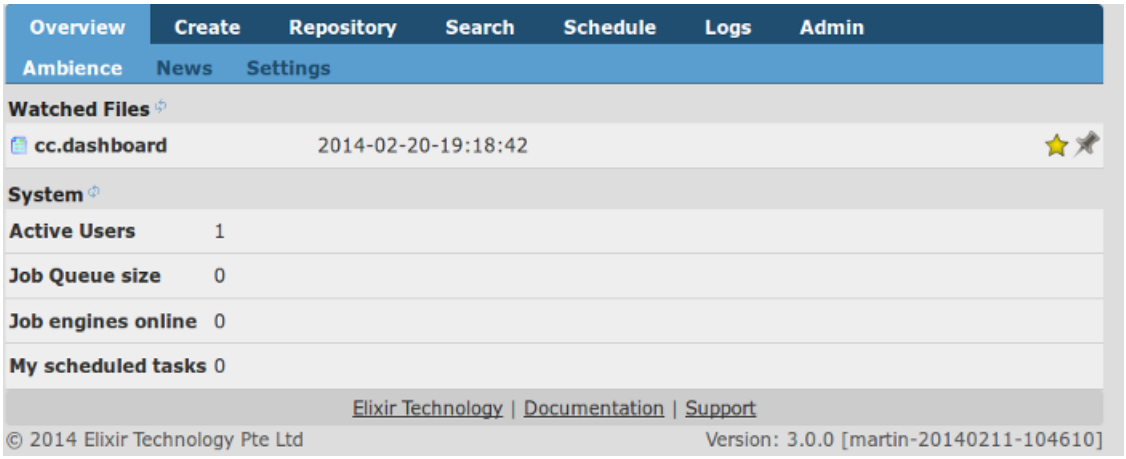
Figure 2.3. Overview Settings



1. User name: Displays the user name using which you logged in.
2. Domain: Displays the domain using which you logged in.
3. Hide file extensions: Select to hide the file extensions. For example, `chart.dashboard` will be displayed as `chart` (without the `.dashboard` extension). By default, the files are displayed with the file extension turned on.
4. Show hidden files: Select to show files that are marked as hidden. By default, hidden files are not displayed.
5. To change the password, click **Change password**, enter the current password, set the new password, and repeat the new password as confirmation.
6. To change the email address, click **Change email**, enter the current email, and enter the new email address.

Watched Files

Figure 2.4. Watched Files Pane



You can mark commonly viewed files as watched files for easier access to them. For example, you can set up a nightly job to generate the sales report. If you mark this sales report as a watched file, it will appear in the watched files section enabling you to access it speedily. The last modification time of the file is also displayed, helping you easily discern which files are new and are to be viewed. For more details on how to start watching a file, refer to the section called “Watch”.

Create

Create an Ad-hoc Dashboard

For more details, refer to *Elixir Ad-hoc Dashboard User Manual*.

Create an Ad-hoc Report

For more details, refer to *Elixir Ad-hoc Report User Manual*.

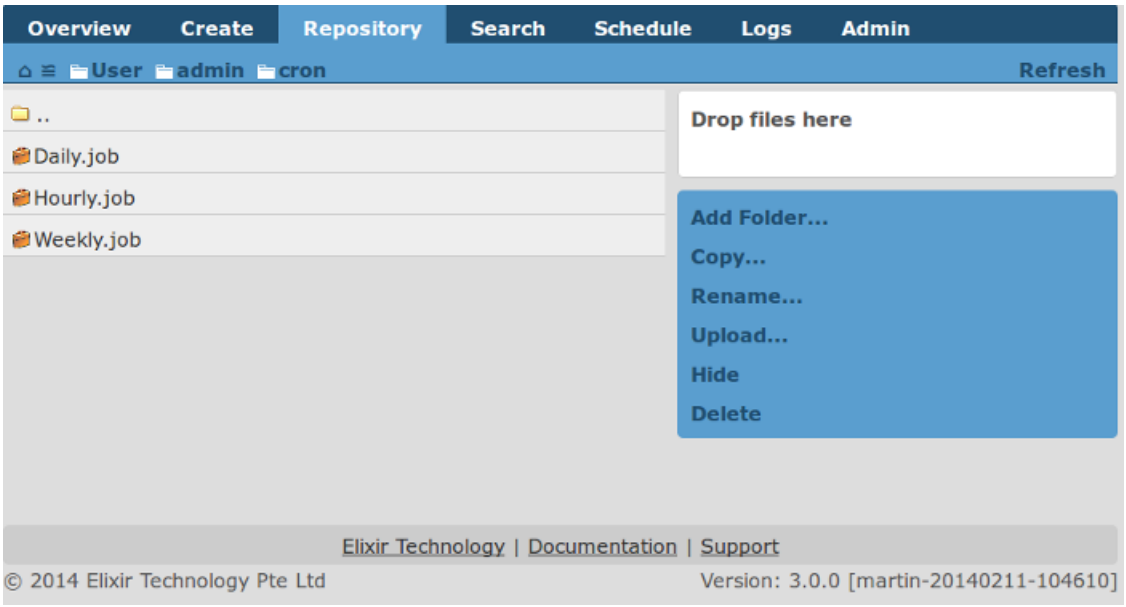
Repository

Allows you to manage the folders and files in the repository.

Actions for a folder

When a folder is selected, the following actions are available:

Figure 2.5. Actions for Folders



Add Folder

Allows you to add a sub-folder under the current folder.

Copy

Allows you to copy the current folder and its contents into another folder.

Rename

Allows you to rename the current folder.

Upload

Enables you to choose a file from the designated location and upload it to the current folder.

Alternatively, you can upload any type of file using the **curl** command as follows:

```
curl --user <username>:<password>
  --upload-file <source-file-path> <target-file-path>
```

The following shows an example of uploading a sample JAR file to `/Public/lib`:

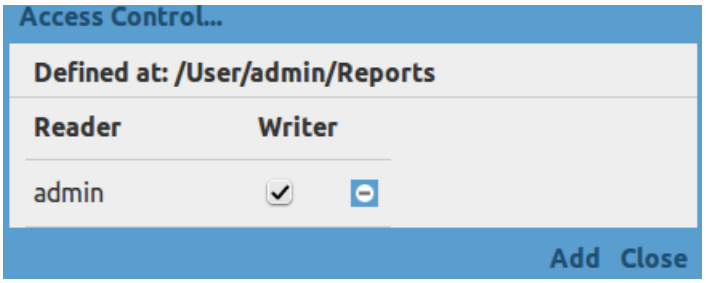
```
curl --user admin:sa --upload-file ~/JDBC/myfile.jar
  http://knockshinnie:8080/elx/do/eno/dc/content/Public/myfile.jar
```

Access Control

You can specify the actions that users can perform on the folder.

The Access Control option for the folder is shown in Figure 2.6, “Access Control for a Folder”.

Figure 2.6. Access Control for a Folder



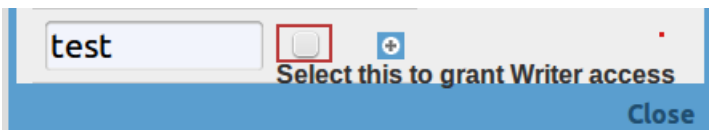
The two permissions are:

1. Reader: Allows only reading files from the folder. Users cannot write to files in the folder.
2. Writer: Allows writing to files in the folder.

To add access rights for a user:

1. Click **Add**
2. Enter the name of the user to add. On platforms that support it, the edit field uses auto-complete to narrow down the name choices, as you type the name.
3. By default, a user gets `Reader` access when added. To grant `Writer` access, select the `Writer` option. This is show in Figure 2.7, “Grant a User Access to a Folder”.

Figure 2.7. Grant a User Access to a Folder

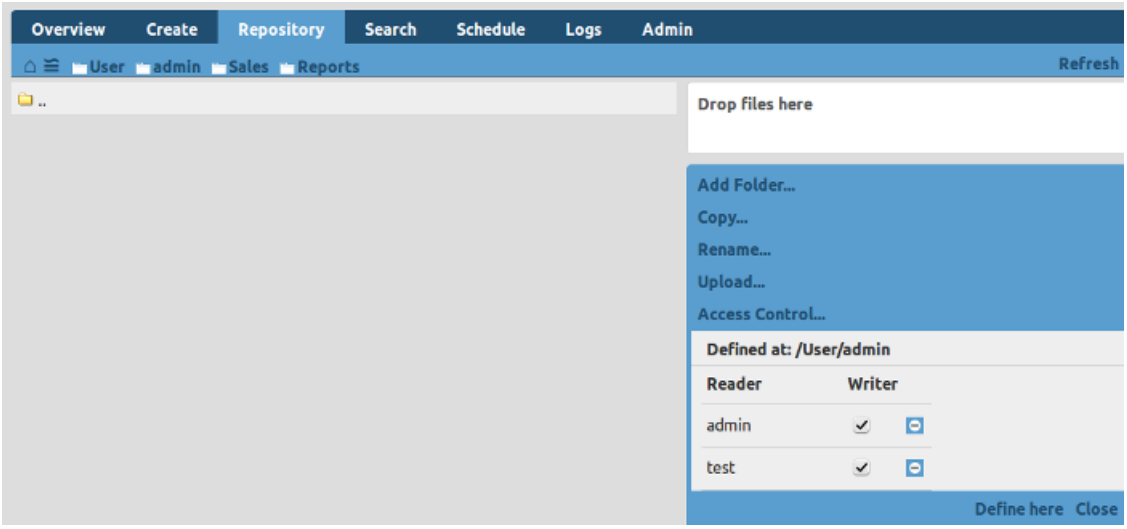


4. Click the Add icon ( ) to add the access right.

1. You cannot remove your own access rights from your home directory, and also cannot disable your own write access to your home directory.

2. For a sub-folder, you have to first clone the access rights from the highest level parent folder and then add and modify the access rights as needed. Click **Define here** to clone the access rights from the highest level parent folder. This is show in Figure 2.8, “Clone Access to a Folder”.

Figure 2.8. Clone Access to a Folder



Notice that in this screen shot, although we are in the `Reports` folder under `User > admin > Sales`, the access rights are cloned from `User > admin` folder (highest level parent folder).

3. If you delete all the access rights at the filesystem level, the default access rights of the `admin` user will be inherited.

Drop files here

If you are using an HTML5 compliant browser, **Drop files here** will appear in a text field. Drag and drop a file into the text field to upload.

Delete Folder

Deletes the current folder and its contents.

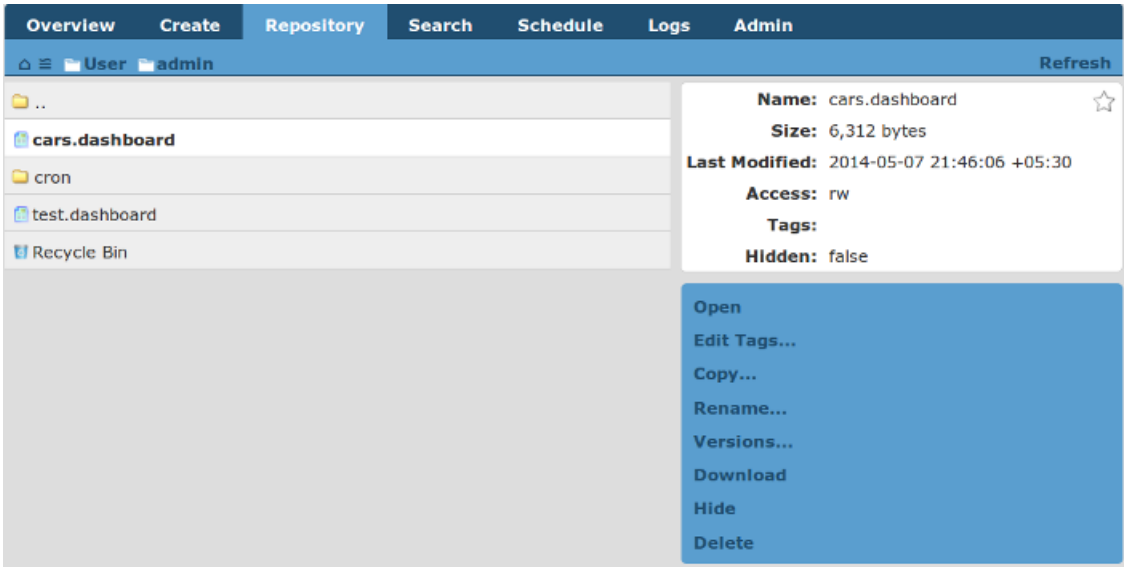
Hide/Show

Hides/Shows the action menu for folder operations.

Actions for a file

The following actions are available to all file types. There are some other actions that are specific to reports and datasources, and are mentioned in their relevant sections.

Figure 2.9. Actions for Files



Open

This action opens the current file in a new tab. The supported file types include datasources, image files, PDF and more.

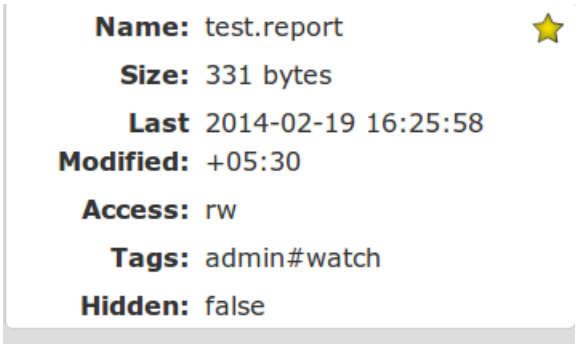
Parameters in datasources are supported, including two new types, #timestamp and #time.

Watch

Watch provides a quick way to keep track of files that are frequently used, which saves you from the trouble of repeatedly navigating to these files or searching for them.

After selecting a file, enable **Watch** by clicking the star ( ) in the top right hand corner of the File Information panel. After clicking, the file will be watched, and a tag **<user>#watch** will be added.

Figure 2.10. A File Being Watched

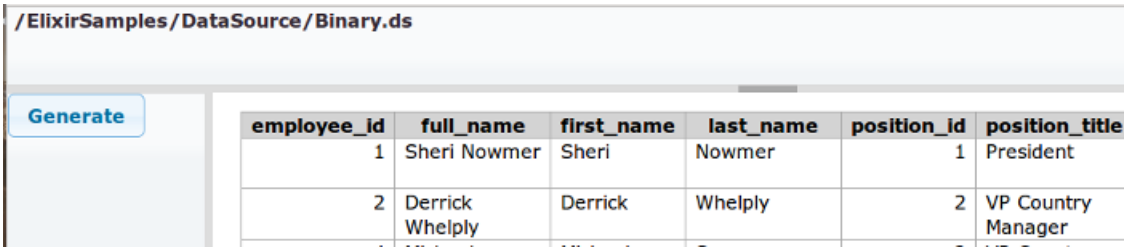


Open the **Overview** panel and click the **Refresh** icon next to the watched files, and the file list will be updated.

Generate a datasource

After opening a datasource in the Ambience Web Console, you can generate it by clicking **Generate**. Data fields will be shown in the browser.

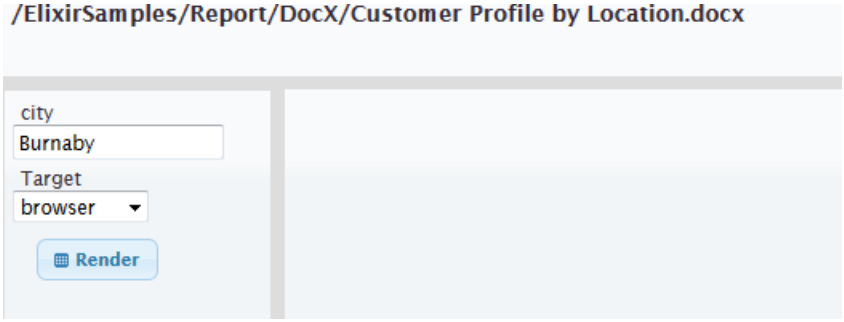
Figure 2.11. Generate a Data Source



Render a report

After opening a report in the Ambience Web Console, you can render the report by selecting from the **Target** drop-down list and the **Render Type** drop-down list. Target options include browser, mail, printer and userhome. Render type options include HTML and Simple HTML.

Figure 2.12. Render a Report



As an alternative to using the Ambience Web Console, you can also use HTTP requests to render a report. HTTP Requests support all the output types provided in the Render Wizard. You can send a HTTP request with a parameter list with **?mode=render** and other options, or send a HTTP request with an XML body describing the options. In all cases, it is assumed that authentication has been completed as a cookie is required to be sent with each request. All requests must use POST and not GET. For a complete list of parameters used in HTTP requests, refer to Table 2.1, “Parameters”.

You can specify the parameters as part of the URL, such as “?elx.start.timeout=30&elx.end.timeout=120”, which works for all jobs. An example is as follows:

```
curl -X POST -u admin:sa --data "mime-type=application/x-glint
&elx.target=output1&elx.start.timeout=30&elx.end.timetout=120
&elx.job.retry=5"
http://MachineName:8080/elx/do/eno/re/ElixirSamples/Feature/Report/
Form.rml?mode=render
```

The order of parameters is not important. Report parameters are distinguished from target parameters by not having the **elx.target.** prefix.

The response from the parameter string version is the same as the XML version, with the same headers.

> **Note**
>
> Different browsers and web servers impose different limits on the length of URL strings. Hence, a very long request URL, perhaps 1024 characters or greater, should be sent using the XML approach, where there is no such limit.

Table 2.1. Parameters

Parameter	Description	Value Options	Necessary
mode=render	Indicates that the report will be rendered.	render	Yes
mime-type={mime-type}	Defines the report output type.	Refer to Table 2.2, "Mime Types"	Yes
{name}={value}	User-defined report parameter.	Add any value.	Optional
elx.target={target}	Defines the report output target.	Add any target.	Yes
elx.target.{name}={value}	Defines the report output target name.	Add any value by prefixing the parameter name with **elx.target.**	Optional
elx.start.timeout	Timeout parameter for job engines, which specifies the time spent in the job queue. If the job is in the queue for a time longer than this value, and no job engine starts processing it, then the job will quit.	The default value is 60 (seconds).	Optional
elx.end.timeout	This is a timeout parameter for job engines, which specifies the time spent running the job. If a job takes longer than this value, then the system aborts the job, and assumes it was stuck in an endless loop or is thrashing. This ensures the job engine will be able to run other jobs.	The default value is 60 (seconds).	Optional
elx.job.retry	This is a timeout parameter for job engines, which specifies the number of retries before a job gives up. This only applies for elx.end.timeout. If the job does not complete in 60 seconds, it will be put back on the queue to get picked up. Therefore, if a machine fails while running a job, the job will still have another chance at running.	In most cases, the default value is 3.	Optional

Table 2.2. Mime Types

Name	Extension	Mime Type
Windows Bitmap	bmp	image/bmp
Zipped Windows Bitmap File	bmp.zip	application/x-bmp-zip
Cascading Stylesheets	css	text/css
Comma Separated Values	csv	text/csv
Elixir Ad-hoc Cube	cube	text/x-adhoc-cube
Elixir Ad-hoc Dashboard	dashboard	text/x-adhoc-dashboard
Elixir Database Filesystem	dbf	application/x-dbf
Microsoft Office Open XML Format Document	docx	application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.wordprocessingml.document
Elixir DataSource	ds	text/x-datasource
Graphical Interchange Format File	gif	image/gif
Elixir Glint File	glint	application/x-glint
HyperText Markup Language File	html	text/html
Zipped HyperText Markup Language File	html.zip	application/x-html-zip
Elixir Interactive Markup Language File	iml	application/x-rml-interactive
Elixir Job File	job	text/x-job
Joint Photographic Experts Group File	jpg	image/jpeg
Zipped Joint Photographic Experts Group File	jpg.zip	application/x-jpeg-zip
JavaScript File	js	application/javascript
JavaScript Object Notation File	json	application/json
Elixir Line Print Text File	lpt	text/x-lpt
Elixir Map File	map	text/x-map
OpenDocument Presentation File	odp	application/vnd.oasis.opendocument.presentation
OpenDocument Spreadsheet File	ods	application/vnd.oasis.opendocument.spreadsheet
OpenDocument Text Document	odt	application/vnd.oasis.opendocument.text
Printer Command Language Document	pcl	application/vnd.hp-pcl
Portable Document Format File	pdf	application/pdf
Elixir Perspective Markup Language File	pml	text/x-perspective
Portable Network Graphic File	png	image/png
Zipped Portable Network Graphic File	png.zip	application/x-png-zip
Elixir Connection Pool	pool	text/x-connection-pool
Elixir Connection Pool	pool	text/x-connection-pool
Microsoft PowerPoint Presentation	ppt	application/vnd.ms-powerpoint
Microsoft PowerPoint Open XML Presentation	pptx	application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentationml.presentation

Name	Extension	Mime Type
Elixir Print	Print the file on the specified printer.	application/x-print
Adobe PostScript File	ps	application/postscript
Elixir Ad-hoc Report	report	text/x-adhoc-report
Elixir Report Markup Language File	rml	text/x-report-template
Rich Text Format File	rtf	application/rtf
Elixir Safe File	safe	application/x-safe
Elixir Shape File	shp	application/x-esri-shapefile
Scalable Vector Graphics File	svg	image/svg+xml
Zipped Scalable Vector Graphic File	svg.zip	application/x-svg-zip
Elixir Shockwave Flash File	swf	application/x-shockwave-flash
Tagged Image File Format	tiff	image/tiff
Zipped Tagged Image File Format File	tiff.zip	application/x-tiff-zip
Plain Text File	txt	text/plain
Wireless Bitmap File	wbmp	image/vnd.wap.wbmp
Zipped Wireless Bitmap File	wbmp.zip	application/x-wbmp-zip
Extensible Hypertext Markup Language File	xhtml	application/xhtml+xml
Zipped Extensible Hypertext Markup Language File	xhtml.zip	application/x-xhtml-zip
Extensible Markup Language File	xml	text/xml
Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet File	xls	application/vnd.ms-excel
Microsoft Excel Open XML Spreadsheet File	xlsx	application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet
Zipped File	zip	application/zip

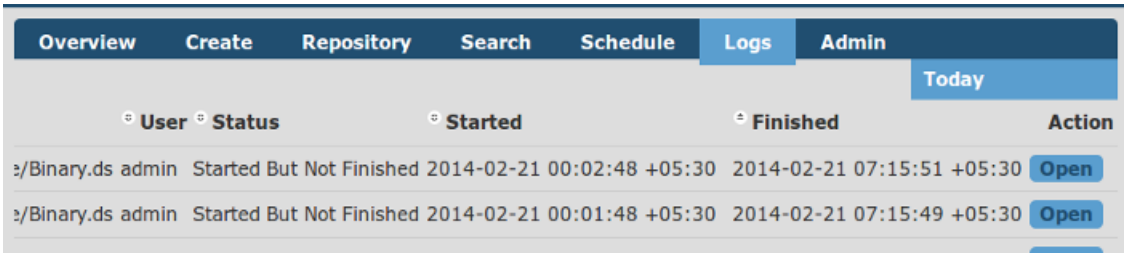
Run a job

Run a job by navigating to the job file in the Repository and clicking **Run**. A new tab will open and display a message “Request Submitted”. The system will prompt for parameters (if any), run the job and display the job log when finished.

View a log

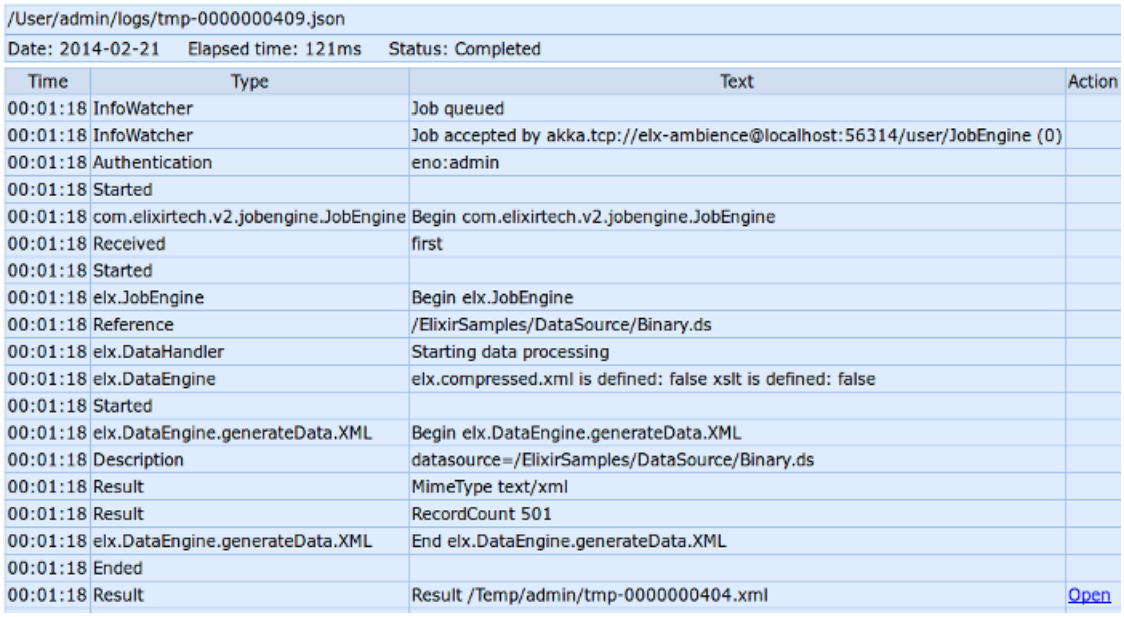
Some events may open the log viewer. For example, when you are rendering a report to mail, printer, userhome or any other target except the browser, there will be a log file link which appears in the status box at the end of the rendering. Click the log file to view the details. Alternatively, Logs are available in the /User/{User_Name}/logs/ directory in the Repository. Logs are stored in JSON files, which are excluded from indexing and are therefore not searchable. Select a JSON file and click the **Open** button.

Figure 2.13. Open a Log File



The log viewer will show the appropriate actions on the right hand side. The actions include **Open**, **View** and **Follow**, allowing you to look at job results, view more details of exceptions or follow hand overs to other jobs.

Figure 2.14. View a Log File



/User/admin/logs/tmp-0000000409.json

Date: 2014-02-21 Elapsed time: 121ms Status: Completed

Time	Type	Text	Action
00:01:18	InfoWatcher	Job queued	
00:01:18	InfoWatcher	Job accepted by akka.tcp://elx-ambience@localhost:56314/user/JobEngine (0)	
00:01:18	Authentication	eno:admin	
00:01:18	Started		
00:01:18	com.elixirtech.v2.jobengine.JobEngine	Begin com.elixirtech.v2.jobengine.JobEngine	
00:01:18	Received	first	
00:01:18	Started		
00:01:18	elx.JobEngine	Begin elx.JobEngine	
00:01:18	Reference	/ElixirSamples/DataSource/Binary.ds	
00:01:18	elx.DataHandler	Starting data processing	
00:01:18	elx.DataEngine	elx.compressed.xml is defined: false xslt is defined: false	
00:01:18	Started		
00:01:18	elx.DataEngine.generateData.XML	Begin elx.DataEngine.generateData.XML	
00:01:18	Description	datasource=/ElixirSamples/DataSource/Binary.ds	
00:01:18	Result	MimeType text/xml	
00:01:18	Result	RecordCount 501	
00:01:18	elx.DataEngine.generateData.XML	End elx.DataEngine.generateData.XML	
00:01:18	Ended		
00:01:18	Result	Result /Temp/admin/tmp-0000000404.xml	Open

For example, the **Follow** action helps you navigate through a potential tree of logs produced by multiple engines working together to solve a problem. The parent log will show the status and elapsed time of each child processing log, saving you from the trouble of following irrelevant logs.

Schedule

This option is applicable when you click a datasource or a report file from the repository. It allows you to create job schedules that determine when the datasource or a report is to be run.

For more info, see the section called “Schedule”

Edit Tags

Enables you to edit the tag keywords for the current file.

Copy

Allows you to copy the current file into another folder.

Rename

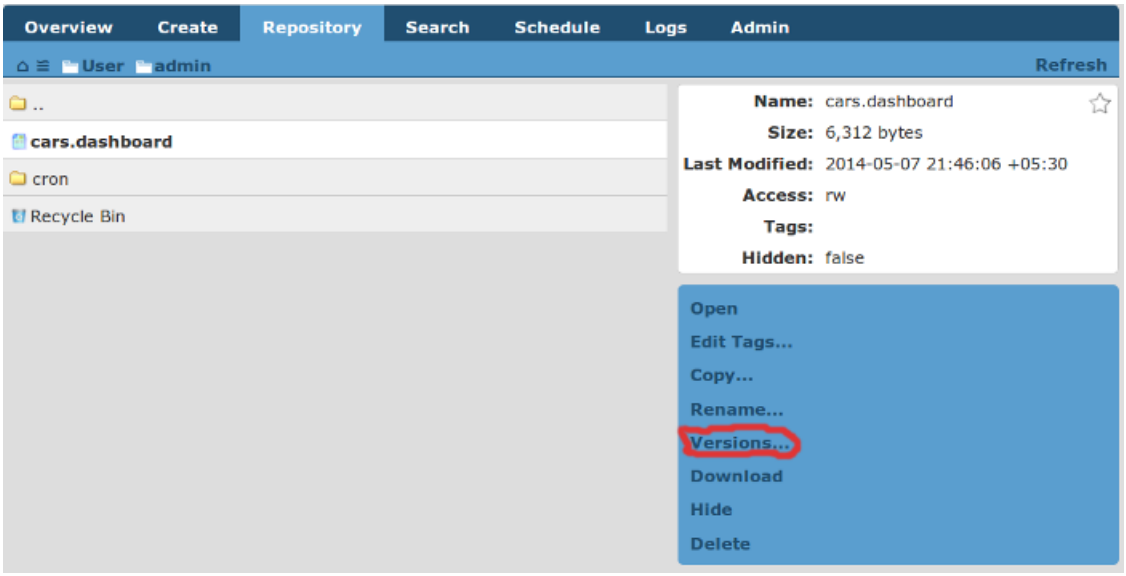
Facilitates renaming the current file.

Version

Allows you to restore any of the previous versions of the file.

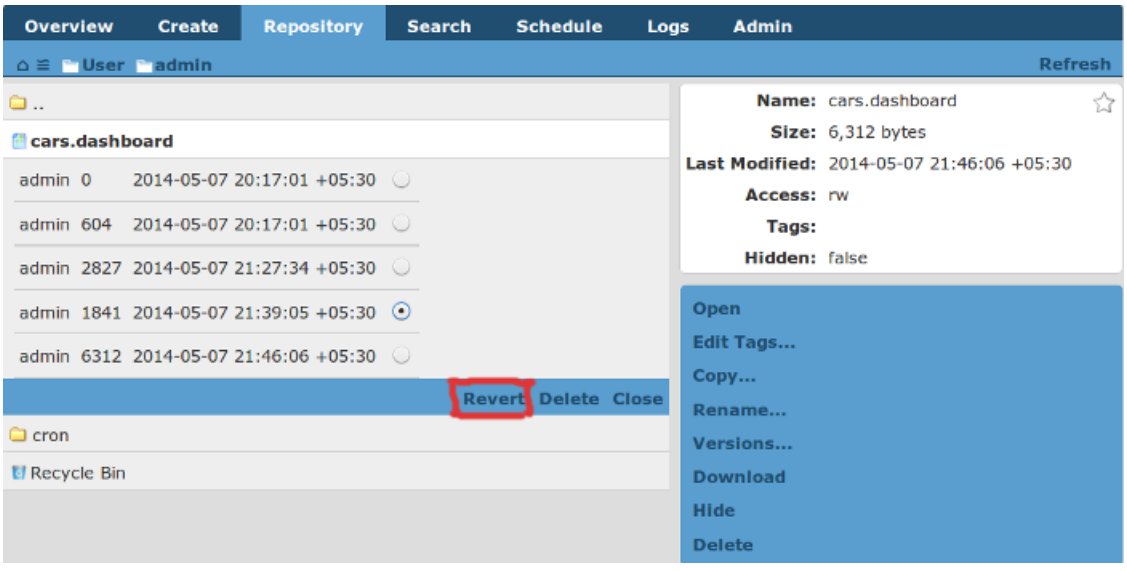
1. Navigate to the folder where your file is located, and click the filename.
2. Click **Versions** from the right pane.

Figure 2.15. File Versions



3. The list of versions of the file is displayed. Select the version to be restored and click **Revert** to revert to the selected version of the file.

Figure 2.16. Revert to a Version of the File



Access Control

Allows you to set access rights for the file. For more information refer to the section called “Access Control”.

Download

Downloads the current file into the default folder on the system.

Hide/Show

Hides/Shows the action menu for file operations.

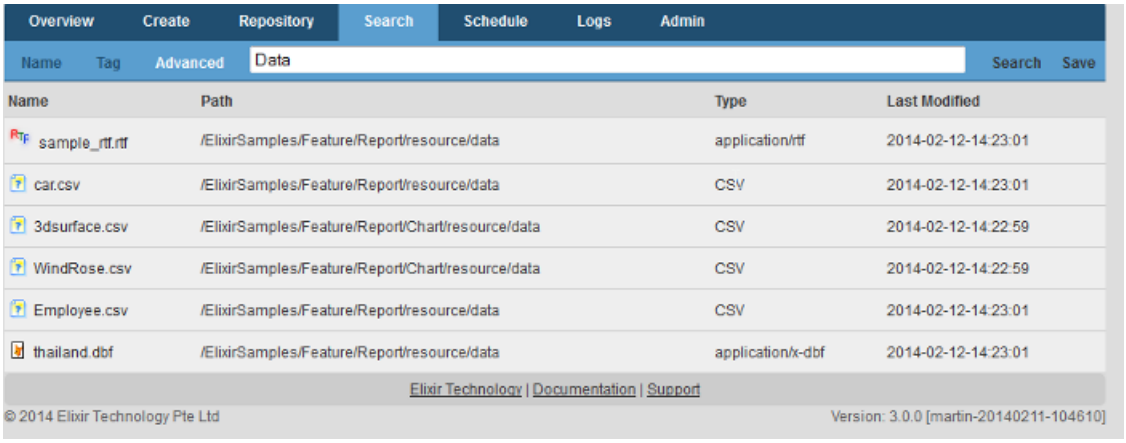
Delete

Deletes the current file. After deletion, the file will be temporarily placed in the /User/admin/deleted/ folder.

Search

The Search page allows you to search for files by name, content or tags. Click **Name**, **Tags** or **Advanced** , type the keyword, and click **Search**. Results will display, which can then be sorted by name, path, file type and last modification time.

Figure 2.17. Search Results



Search by name

This enables you to type keywords and search for file names and paths. Wildcards such as * and ? are supported. For exampe, sa*.rml will match salesreport.rml and salestargets.rml.

Search by tags

For detailed information on searching by tags, refer to *Elixir Repository User Manual* > *Tags*.

Advanced Search

The Advanced Search follows Lucene syntax. The following are keyword and search result examples.

Table 2.3. Keywords and Results

Keywords	Description
Sales	This will match exactly all files containing “Sales” in the path. For example: `/anything/Sales/anything` or `anything/Report.ext` (for any extension).
Sales Resources	This will match all files containing “Sales” or “Resources” in the path. Here, OR is the default operator.
Sales AND Resources	This will match all files containing “Sales” AND “Resources” in the path.
Sales ext:ds	This will match files with either “Sales” in the path, or files with the extension “.ds”. **Note** There are a few specialised options, that are only defined for certain file types: DS: ds.type -- the type of the datasource, eg JDBC, Text PDF (read from the PDF file properties): • obj.author • obj.creator • obj.tags • obj.producer • obj.subject • obj.title • obj.created
Sales AND ext:ds	This will match only those files with “Sales” in the path and the extension “.ds”.
tags: popular	This will find all files that are tagged with word "popular".

For more details on Lucene syntax, refer the following link:

http://lucene.apache.org/java/3_5_0/queryparsersyntax.html

In Advanced Search, you can use the following filters, either alone or with keywords in front:

Table 2.4. Advanced Search Filters

Filter	Description
ancestor:XXX	Finds all files that have the specified folder in their path. For example: `ancestor:Sales` finds all files that have the world Sales in their paths. `Folder:XXX` only looks at the immediate parent folder, while `ancestor:XXX` looks at all parent folders back to / .
contents:XXX	Restricts the search to files containing a specified keyword in the contents.
ext:XXX	Restricts the search to files with a specified extension.
fs:XXX	Restricts the search to a specified filesystem.
folder:XXX	Will find all files that are present in the specified folder. For example: `folder: Sales` will find all files that are present in the folder called Sales.
mimetype:XXX	Restricts the search to files with a specified MIME type.
date:XXX	Restricts the search to a particular date or date range. For example, `date: 2014-03-29` finds all files modified on that particular date. You can specify a date range as in the following examples: `date: [2005-06 TO 2010-05]` which finds all files between June 2005 and May 2010, `date: [2005 TO 2010]` which finds all the files between the years 2005 and 2010, and `date: [2005-06-14 TO 2010-05-30]` which finds all files between the 14th of June 2005 and 30th of May 2010. There are two special keywords - `today` and `yesterday` that find all files that were modified today and yesterday, respectively. Use them as: `date: today` and `date: yesterday`.
time:XXX	Restricts the search to a particular time or time range. **Note** The ":" character is a reserved character in Lucene. To get around this limitation, either enclose the time within double quotes or use a backslash to escape the ":". For example, `time: "13:40:15"` or `time: 13\:40\:15` both find all files that were modified at that specified time. You can specify a time range as in the following example: `time: ["13:40" TO "14:00"]` or `time: [13\:40 TO 14\:00]`finds files modified between 1:40 PM and 2 PM. You can even combine dates and times together to make the search even more powerful and specific. For example: `date: [2005-06-14 TO 2010-05-30] AND time: ["13:40" TO "14:00"]` will find all files that were modified between those specific dates AND in that specific time range.
modified:XXX	Restricts the search to files with a certain modification date and time. For example: `modified: 2014-04-03T16\:18\:57` finds all files that were modified on 3rd April 2014 at 4:18:57 PM. The "T" after the date is the separator between the date and time.
name:XXX	Restricts the search to files with a specified name.
path:XXX	Restricts the search to files located in paths containing a specified keyword. For example: `path: /ElixirSamples/DataSource/FruitSales.ds` matches this one file in the specified path.
tags:XXX	Restricts the search to files with a specified tag.

The indexer only incrementally updates the index every 15 minutes, and hence very recent changes will not be seen. The exception is tag changes, where an immediate update is forced.

The indexer frequency is controlled by: `elixir.indexer.update-interval = 15 minutes` You can put your own value in `etc/application.conf` to override this default.

When the system is initialised, all files last modified time is the time at which they are added, so `modified: today` will find all files, if you have just initialised the system.

Save a search

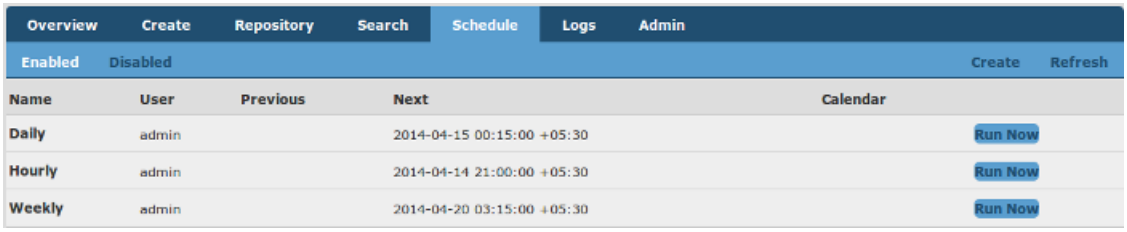
Click **Save** to save the search. Saved searches will display on the right pane.

Schedule

This option is applicable when you click a datasource or a report file from the repository. It allows you to create job schedules that determine when the datasource or a report is to be run.

Through the Scheduler Web interface, triggers may be created, tested and modified, while calendars can be specified to exclude some dates such as public holidays from firing the job. Time zone can also be selected to ensure every trigger will be fired at a proper time, no matter where you are around the globe.

Figure 2.18. Schedule Option



Enabled

This tab page shows the jobs that are currently enabled in the Ambience system. It provides information including trigger name, job file path, previous running time, next running time and the calendar on which the trigger is based.

Disabled

This tab page shows the triggers that are currently disabled in the Ambience system. It provides complete information including trigger name, job file path and the calendar on which the trigger is based.

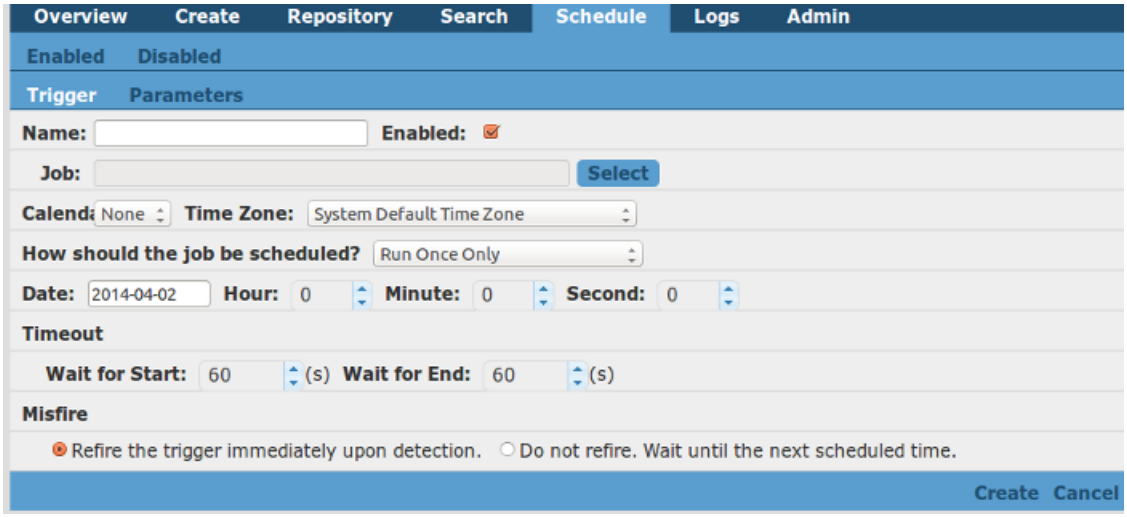
Create

This page allows you to create a trigger to schedule a job. A trigger is a mechanism for deciding when to invoke a job. Most commonly, triggers are time-based - for example invoke the job every Tuesday at 6am. All triggers have a name, an enabled/disabled flag and some specialised fields for identifying when to run.

All triggers have a Start and Stop time and can only fire between those times. It is possible to set the Stop to be Never, so that the trigger is always operational.

Trigger

Figure 2.19. Create a Schedule



Enter the name of the trigger and select the job to be triggered.

Select the calendar and the time zone for the trigger.

With the correct time zone selected, job firing will be accurate, and follows the rules as stated below:

1. The time should always follow the changes of daylight saving time. Therefore 01:00 is the same whether Summer or Winter.

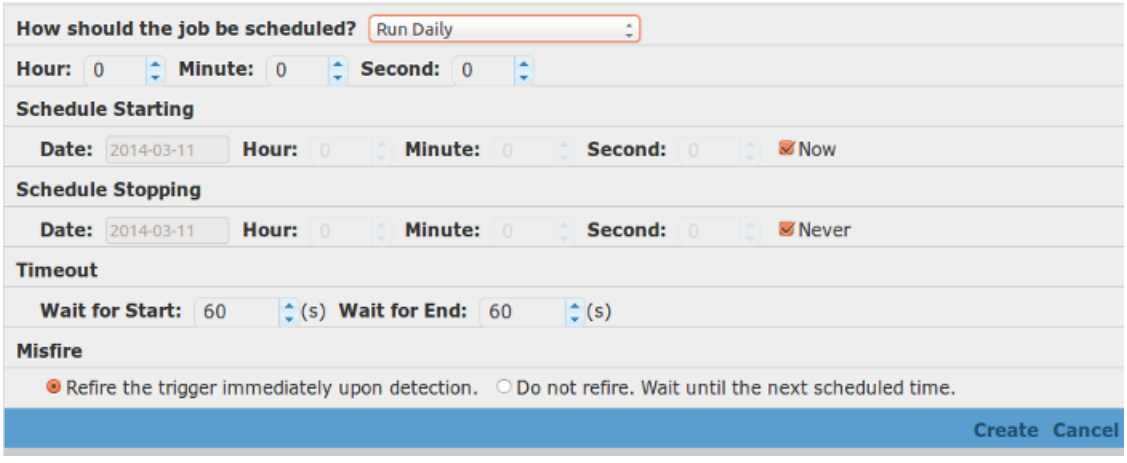
2. When a time does not exist (a gap due to the clocks moving forwards), job firing will choose the first valid time after the gap.

3. When the time exists twice, job firing will choose the first occurrence and ignore the second.

You can schedule a job to run once only, daily, weekly, monthly, at regular intervals or controlled by a CRON expression.

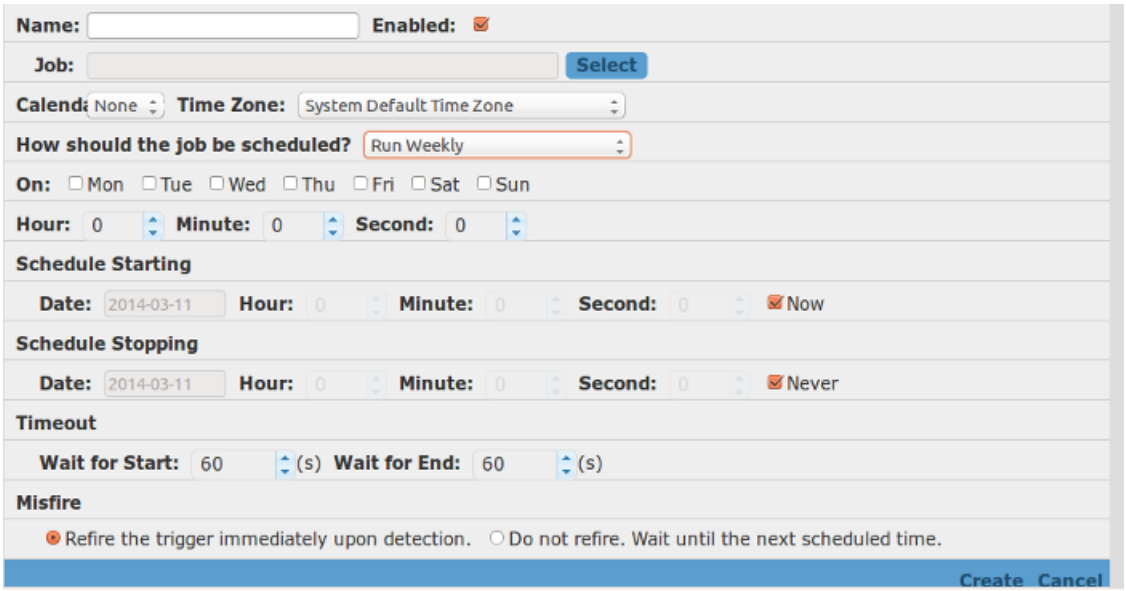
For daily events, you need to choose the time when the job should run.

Figure 2.20. Daily Schedule



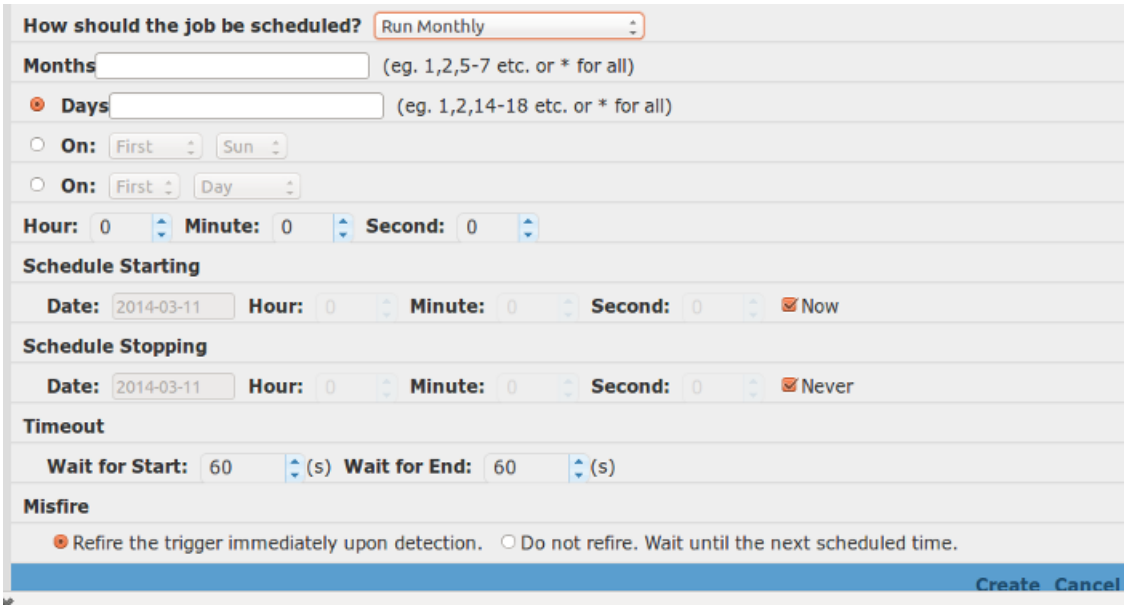
For weekly events, you need to choose the day(s) of the week when the job should run.

Figure 2.21. Weekly Schedule



For monthly events, you need to choose the day(s) and month(s) to run the job. You can also choose specific day(s) within each month.

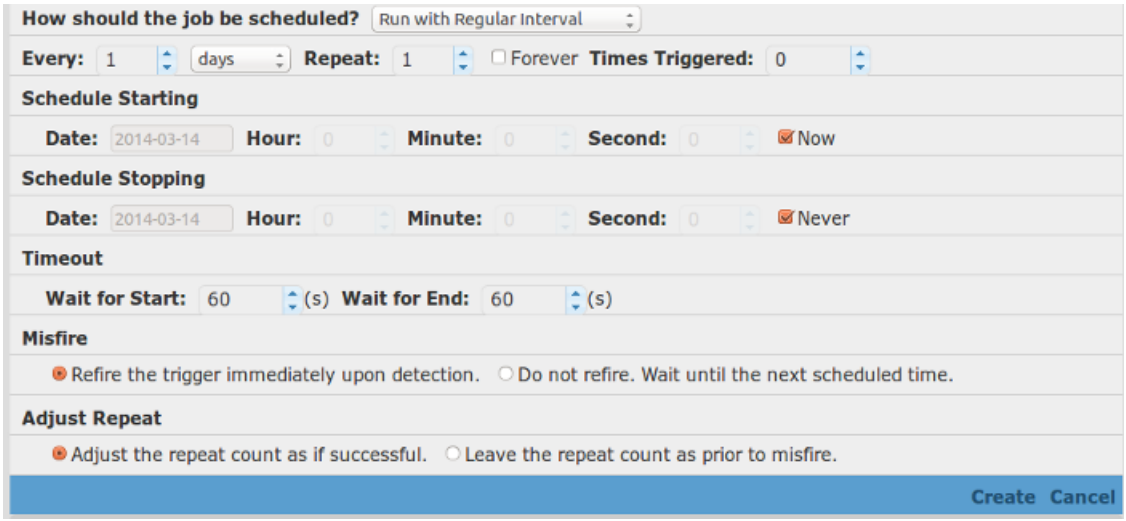
Figure 2.22. Monthly Schedule



For jobs that run daily, weekly or monthly, the job will fire at the same time on the scheduled days.

You can also run the job at regular intervals.

Figure 2.23. Regular Interval Schedule



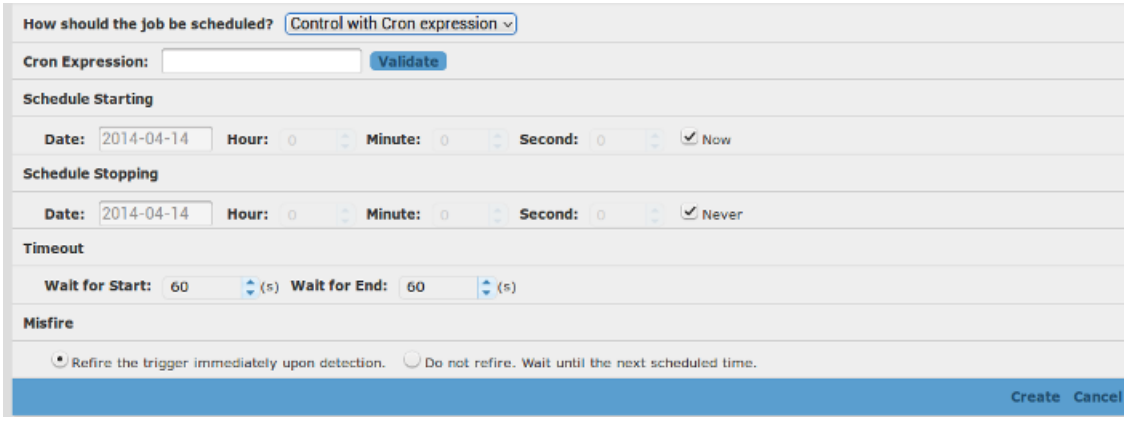
Select the number of days/hours/minutes/seconds the job should run. To repeat the job, set the repeat count to the number of times the job is to be repeated. The job is then repeated at the time the job first fires. For example, if the job is set to fire each hour, and the repeat count is set to 2, then the job fires once each hour, twice.

You can tick the `Forever` option to set the repeat count for ever.

The Times Triggered option keeps a track of the number of times, the job repeats. The job will repeat as scheduled if times triggered is <= repeat count.

The system allows you to schedule a job using a CRON expression.

Figure 2.24. Cron Expression Schedule



Enter a CRON expression and click **Validate** to validate it.

The `Schedule Starting` and `Schedule Stopping` values define the "activity period" for the trigger - the trigger can only fire between the starting times and the stopping times. This does not necessarily mean the trigger will first fire at the start time, just that it cannot ever fire before the start time. For example, if the trigger has a start on 2014-04-01 (a Tuesday) and the trigger is set for fire every Thursday, then it will first fire on 2014-04-03.

Selecting `Now` indicates that the trigger may fire at any time from now on.

Selecting `Never` implies that the trigger will be active for ever.

Note

By default, a trigger becomes active on completion of the wizard and never stops. Also, when the trigger has completed the job run, it will be set to disabled automatically. If you would like to run the job again, you need to enable the trigger and make the relevant adjustments to the `Schedule Starting` and `Schedule Ending` values.

Misfire

Misfire allows you to override the default job timeouts by setting start/end timeout intervals, and choosing the action to be taken when a trigger fails to work the way it was supposed to.

Misfire Configuration

1. **Wait for Start:** Set the start timeout value for the job (in seconds). If the job does not get started within the start timeout value, the trigger will be considered misfired.

2. **Wait for End:** Set the end timeout value for the job (in seconds). If the job does not complete within the end timeout value, the trigger will be considered misfired.

Fire the trigger immediately when misfire is detected

1. **Refire the trigger immediately upon detection:** This option enables the trigger to fire soon after the misfire is discovered.

2. **Do not refire. Wait until the next scheduled time:** This option enables the trigger to fire in the next round.

Adjust the repeat count when misfire is detected

1. **Adjust the repeat count as if successful:** Adjusts the repeat count as if the job has run, even if it has been misfired.

2. **Leave the repeat count as prior to misfire:** Does not increment the repeat count if the job has misfired.

Parameters

This page allows you to add, edit and delete trigger parameters, as well as view existing parameter information.

Trigger Parameters

If the job requires parameters, you should enter them here. Parameters can be used by all the tasks within the job and it is useful to have a single point of maintenance. Parameters can either be hard-coded, for example User = Bill, or can be dynamic, for example, User = ${User Name##Bill}. This indicates that the triggering code should supply a value for User, by prompting for "User Name", and that the default value is Bill. Refer to the *Repertoire User Manual* for details of how dynamic parameters can be used throughout the Elixir Repertoire suite.

Adding a trigger parameter

Complete the following steps to add a trigger parameter:

1. On the Schedule > Create > Parameter page, click **Add**. The Edit Entry panel displays.

2. Fill in the parameter name and value. Select the **Enabled** checkbox as needed.

3. Click **OK**. The trigger parameter is successfully added.

Editing a trigger parameter

Complete the following steps to edit a trigger parameter:

1. On the **Schedule > Create > Parameter** page, select an existing trigger. The line of the trigger information becomes grey.
2. Click **Edit**. The Edit Entry Panel displays.
3. Change the parameter name or value. Select or deselect the **Enabled** checkbox as needed.
4. Click **OK**. The trigger parameter is successfully edited.

Deleting a trigger parameter

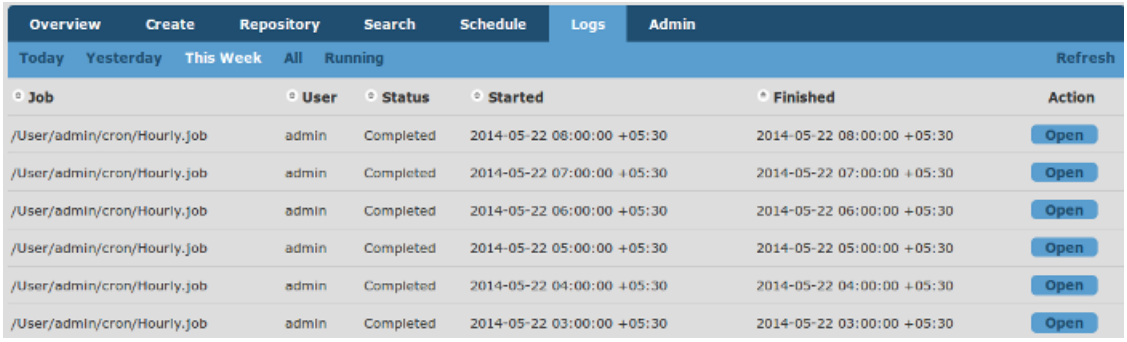
Complete the following steps to delete a trigger parameter:

1. From the **Schedule > Create > Parameter** page, select an existing trigger. The line of the trigger information becomes grey.
2. Click **Delete**. The parameter is successfully removed.

Logs

You can view the logs for all the actions that you have initiated. Actions include running a job at a specified time, creating a dashboard and creating a report.

Figure 2.25. User Logs



Admin

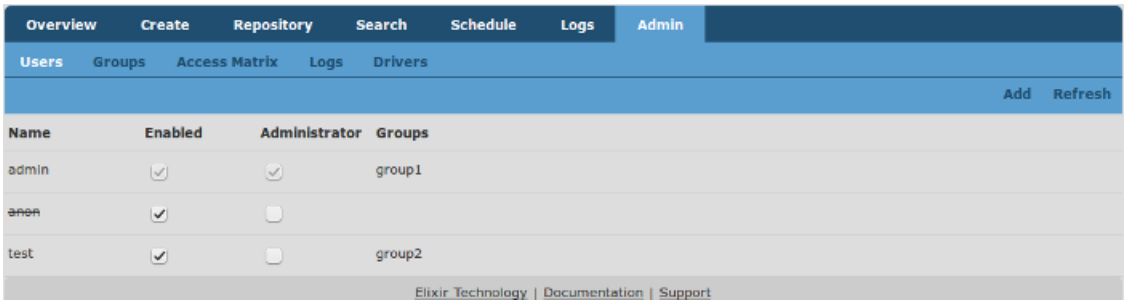
Allows you to administer users and groups. You can set access rights and view system logs.

Users, groups and access rights are all specific to the domain using which you have logged in. You will not be able to login nor use these access rights on another domain.

Users

The screen displays the list of users and the groups to which they belong.

Figure 2.26. List of Users



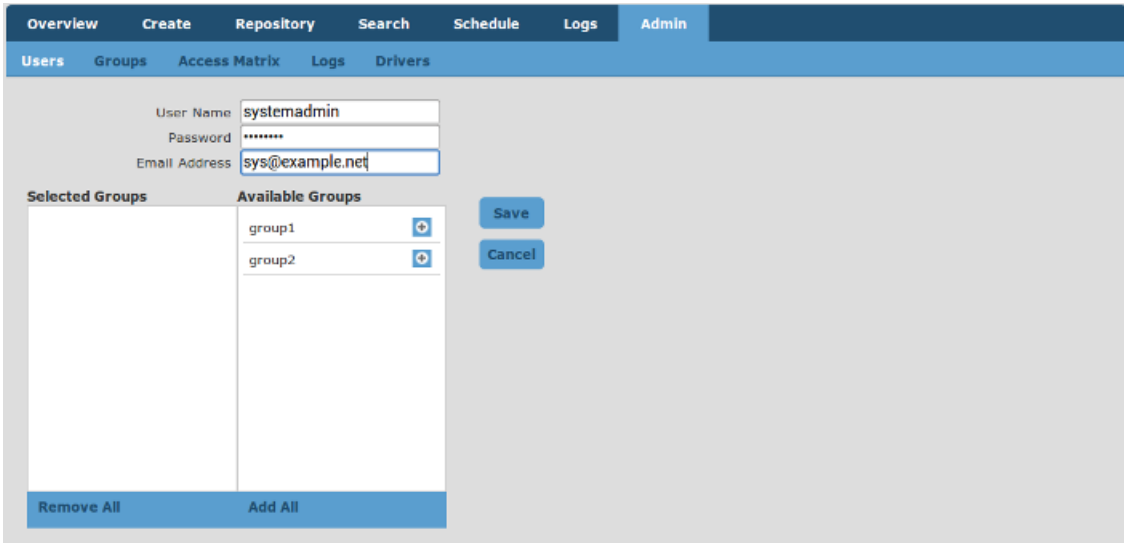
To enable or disable a user, toggle the **Enabled** checkbox.

To make or remove an user as an administrator, toggle the **Administrator** checkbox.

Adding a User

1. Click **Add**.
2. Fill in the appropriate details.

Figure 2.27. Add a User



3. Optionally, to add the user to a group, click the icon next to the group.
4. Click **Save** to add the user.

Editing a User

The user name cannot be edited. To edit the other details, click the user name from the `Users` screen and follow the process as described in the section called “Adding a User”.

Deleting a User

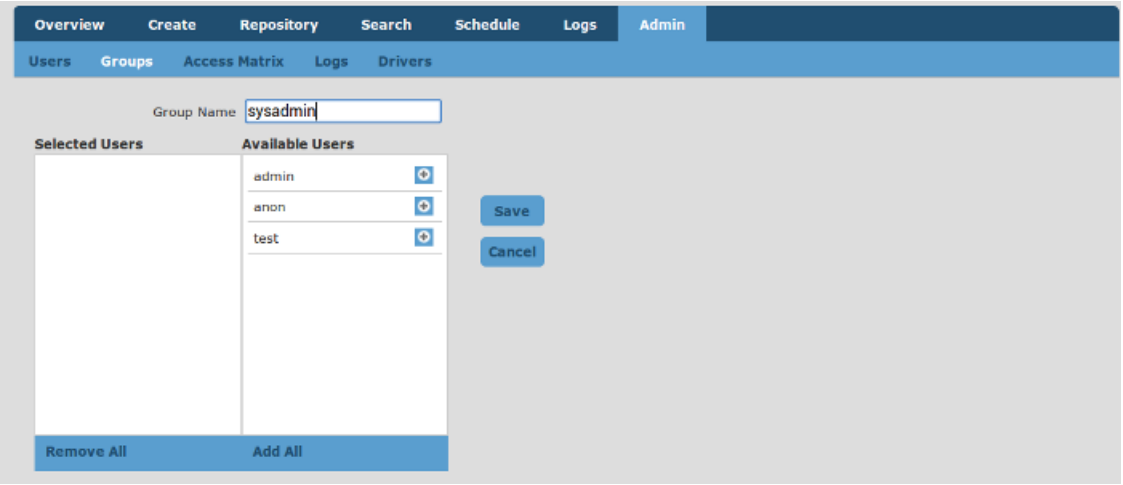
Click the user name from the `Users` screen, and click **Delete**.

Groups

Adding a Group

1. Click **Add**.
2. Fill in the appropriate details.

Figure 2.28. Add a Group



3. Optionally, to add a user to the group, click the icon next to the user.
4. Click **Save** to add the group.

Editing a Group

The group name cannot be edited. To edit the users in a group, click the group name from the `Groups` screen and follow the process as described in the section called “Adding a Group”.

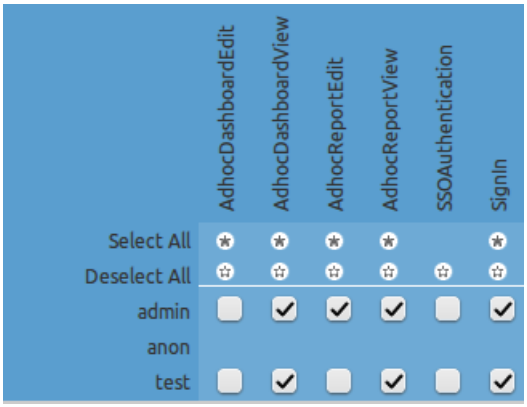
Deleting a Group

Click the group name from the `Groups` screen, and click **Delete**.

Access matrix

Allows you to set the access rights for each user. The access rights are:

Figure 2.29. Access Matrix



1. **AdhocDashboardEdit**: Allows the user to create, edit and delete dashboards.
2. **AdhocDashboardView**: Allows the user to only view dashboards. The user cannot create, edit and delete dashboards.
3. **AdhocReportEdit**: Allows the user to create, edit and delete reports.
4. **AdhocReportView**: Allows the user to only view reports. The user cannot create, edit and delete reports.
5. **SignIn**: Allows the user to sign in to the Ambience Web Interface.
6. **SSOAuthentication**: Allows the user to sign in to the Ambience Web Interface using Single Sign On.

The `Select All` and `Deselect All` options toggle the selection of the access right for all users.

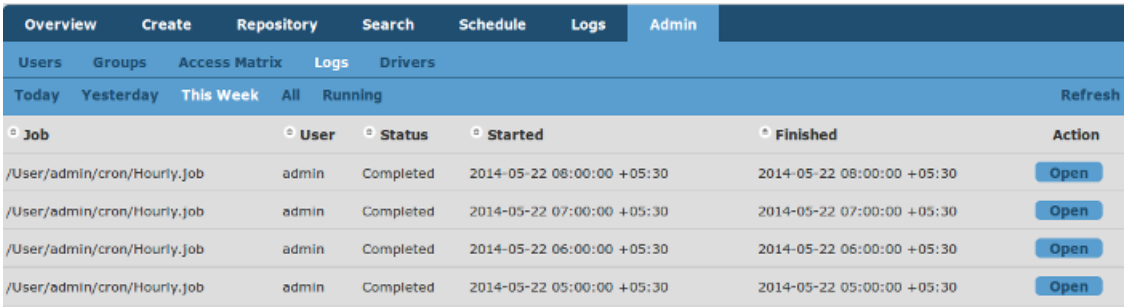
For enhanced security:

1. Deselect All will NOT turn off the SignIn access right for the curent user.
2. Select All will NOT turn on the access right for the `anon` user.
3. Deselect All will turn off the access right for the `anon` user.

Logs

You can view logs of everything that takes place on the system. All user logs are displayed for you to view as an administrator, and take the appropriate actions.

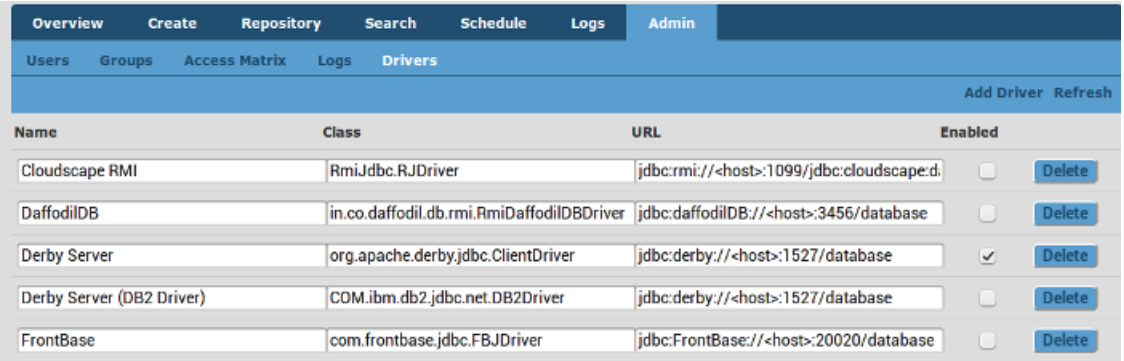
Figure 2.30. Admin Logs



Drivers

This page lists the JDBC driver configuration for databases that have been configured on the system.

Figure 2.31. JDBC Drivers



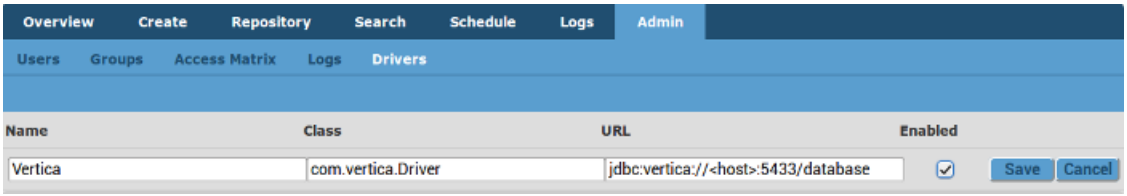
To enable or disable a driver configuration, toggle the **Enabled** checkbox.

To delete a driver configuration, click **Delete**.

Adding a Driver Configuration

1. Click **Add Driver**.
2. Enter the appropriate driver details as shown in the following example:

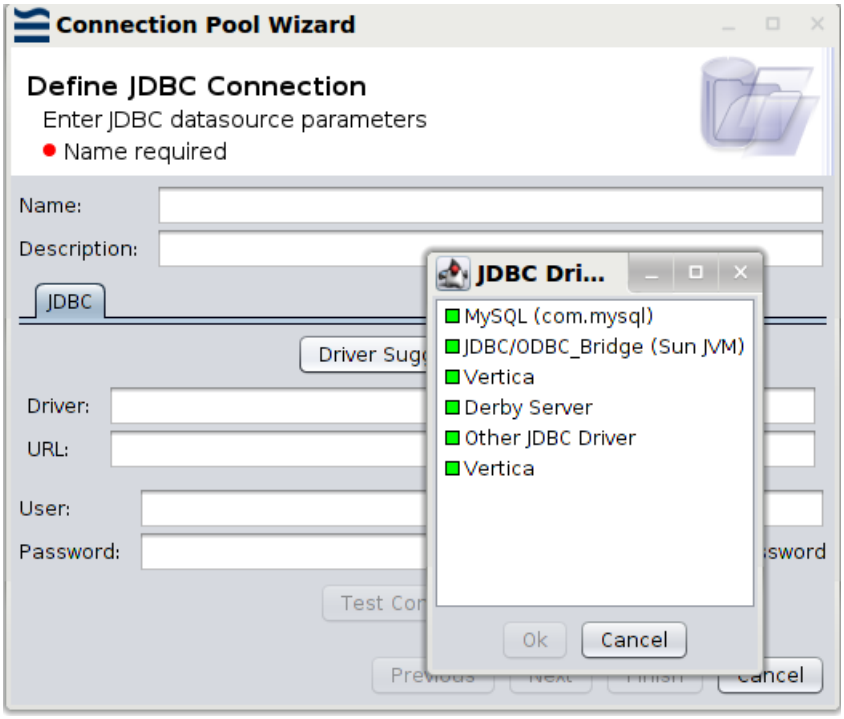
Figure 2.32. JDBC Drivers



3. Click **Save** to save the driver configuration.

These driver configurations are displayed as driver suggestions in various other screens where JDBC drivers are used. For example, the Connection Pool wizard displays these driver suggestions as shown in Figure 2.33, “JDBC Driver Suggestions”:

Figure 2.33. JDBC Driver Suggestions



Download the appropriate driver files from the respective database vendors. Place them in the `/lib` directory and restart the server to have them loaded.

Universe

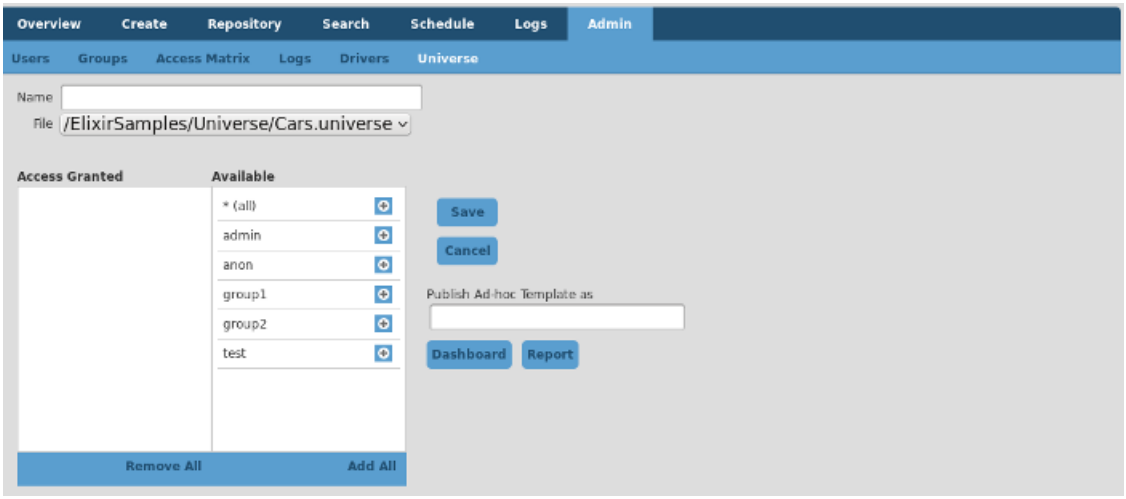
The Universe section allows you to map a Universe to a specified universe name and then export the Universe in a format suitable for use by Ad-hoc Dashboard and Ad-Hoc Report.

Adding a Universe Mapping

To add a Universe mapping:

1. Click `Add Mapping`. The `Add Mapping` screen displays as shown:

Figure 2.34. Adding a Universe Mapping



2. Enter a name for the Universe and select the Universe file.

3. Click **Save** to save the mapping.

Publishing the Universe as a Template

To publish the Universe in a format suitable for use by Ad-Hoc Dashboard and Ad-Hoc Report, enter a name for the template in `Publish Ad-hoc Template as`. Then, click **Dashboard** or **Report** respectively.

Setting Universe Access Permissions

By default, everyone can access the Universe provided it is saved in a publicly accessible folder, i.e. not in any User folder.

Optionally, to set restrict the users and groups who can access the Universe:

Click the Add icon ( ) next to the user or group to move it from the `Available` section to the `Access Granted` section, as shown:

Figure 2.35. Setting Access Rights for a Universe