

TotalView Configuration Tool

Devices Cloud Servers Services Reports

Search Options (Ctrl+E)

TotalView

- ▼ TotalView
 - Data Retention
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 - Alert Options
 - Storage
 - Tech Support
- ▼ Web Interface
 - API Keys
 - Authentication
 - Web Server
- Cloud**
 - ▼ Dashboard
 - Weather Widget
 - Internet
- ▼ Network
 - Alerts
 - Backup
 - BGP
 - Custom OID

TotalView
pathSolutions®
PathSolutions
www.PathSolutions.com
Total Network Visibility®

License Information

Customer Number:

Customer Location:

Contact Name:

Contact Phone:

Contact Email:

MAC Address:

Change / Validate License

License Count

494	Licensed interfaces x 1	494
20	Servers x 5	100
1	Services x 1	1
1	Cloud x 3	3

NetOps | SecOps | Telecom Ops | RemoteInsight

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Version Information

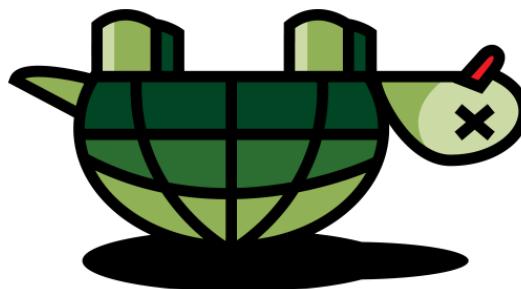
TotalView
Version: 14.2

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Don't Turtle Your Network

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Conventions

The following conventions are used in this manual:

Italic

Used for emphasis and to signify the first use of a glossary term.

Courier

Used for URLs, host names, email addresses, registry entries, and other system definitions.

<TAB>

Used for the tab character on the keyboard.

Bold

Used for calling out buttons, file paths, tabs, fields, checkboxes, links and windows.

Note: Notes are called out to inform you of specific information that is relevant to the configuration or operation of TotalView. Notes may occasionally be used to describe best practices for using the system.

Technical Support

For technical support:

Support@PathSolutions.com

(877) 748-1444 (7x24 tier 1 telephone support)
(408) 748-1777 Select 1 for tier 2 support

Activation and Quick Config Wizard

The simplest way to deploy and start TotalView is by using the Quick Config Wizard. Follow the instructions in the Deployment Guide to activate and use the Quick Config Wizard.

The **QuickConfig Wizard** will auto-configure the PathSolutions TotalView and begin monitoring in minutes.

Using the Configuration Tool

The **Configuration Tool** can change the general configuration options of the product as well as add or remove devices from monitoring.

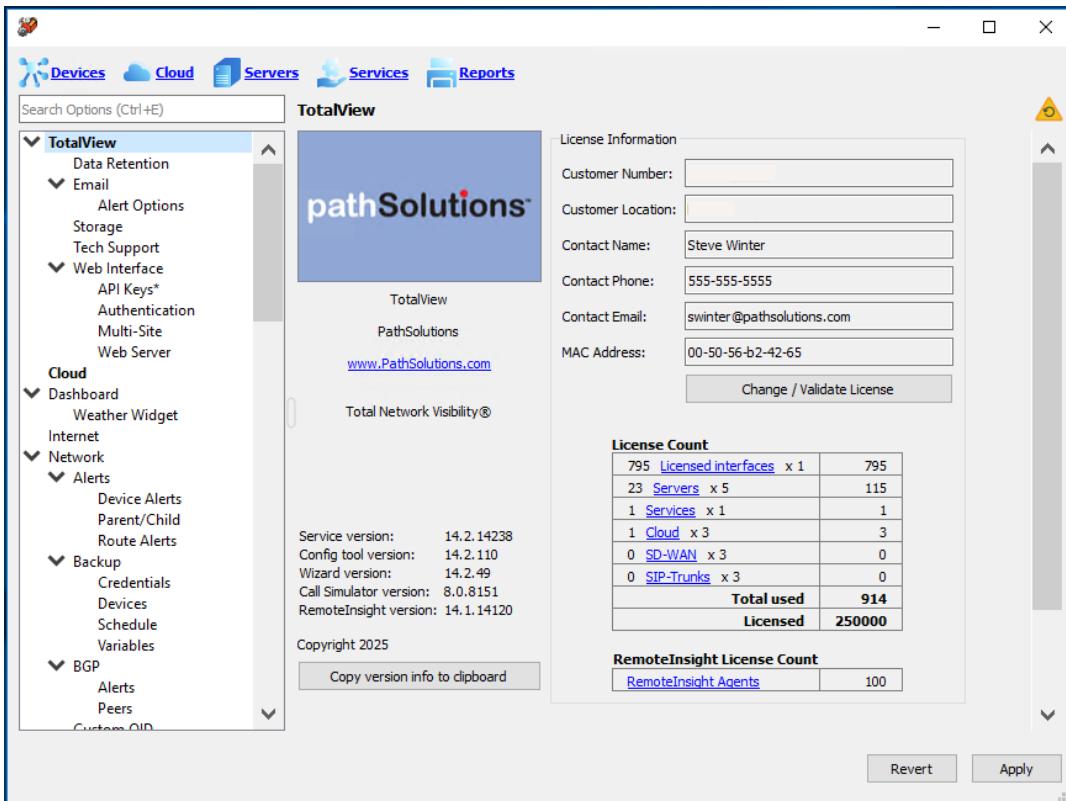
Note: The **Interface Discovery Tool** is an alternate tool used to scan for devices and cut down interfaces that are monitored. See the section [Interface Discovery Tool](#).

Running the Configuration Tool

The **Configuration Tool** can be launched on the server's console by selecting **Start**, choose **Programs > PathSolutions > TotalView > Config Tool**.

Navigation

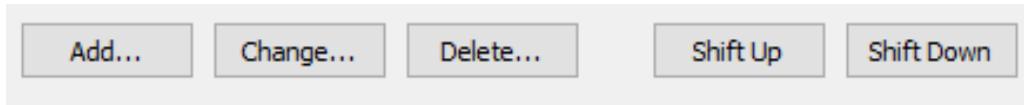
The menu on the left-hand side displays all the categories for configuration. Expand or contract the sections on the list to see options for each area.



The list can be filtered to search for specific entries. For example, if you enter "alert", it will show all of the pages that have that configuration option.

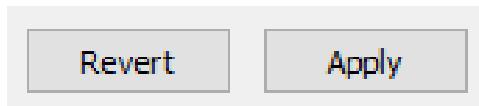
Buttons

Multiple sections include buttons on the bottom of the screen to add, change, or delete settings and to organize the display.



- Use the **Add** button to add new items like device config and alerts to settings.
- Use the **Change** button to change items listed in each section.
- Use the **Delete** button to delete an item listed in each section. For safety reasons, a dialog box will appear requesting confirmation to delete it.
- Use the **Shift Up** and **Shift Down** buttons to shift the order of items in list up and down.

At the very bottom right of all screens, there are also **Revert** and **Apply** buttons that will be available if you have made any edits.



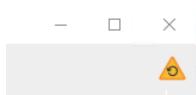
- Use the **Apply** button to apply all the settings you've configured during this session. By selecting **Apply**, it will stop and restart the TotalView service. This could take up to 5 minutes.
- Use the **Revert** button to revert to the last saved configuration.

Toolbars

You can add menu items on the left to the toolbar at the top by right-clicking on a menu item and choose “Add toolbar”. You can remove a toolbar from the top by right-clicking on the toolbar and choose “Remove”.

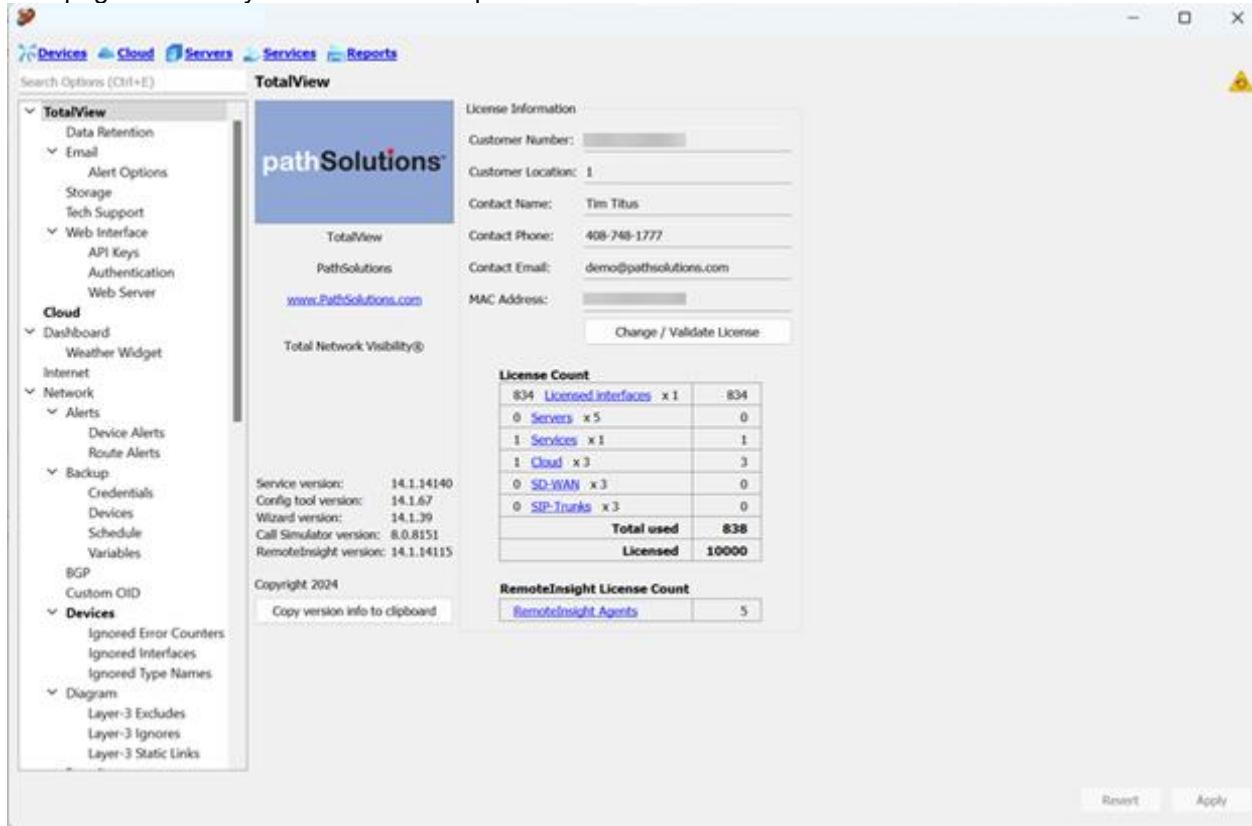
Restart Icon

In the upper right corner of many screens is a yellow restart icon. This icon will prompt a notification for changes that will require a service restart. It is generally best to make multiple changes and then apply all of them at once to have the service only restart once.

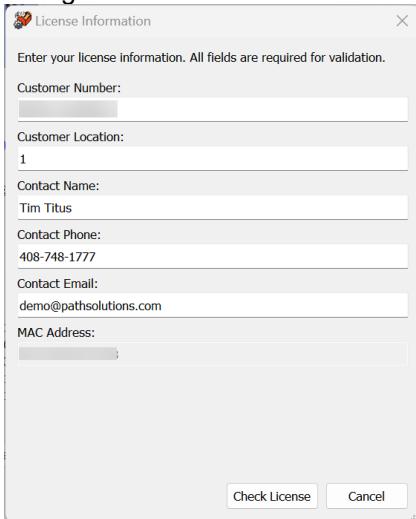


TotalView License Page

This page will allow you to review and update the license information for TotalView:



Click “Change/Validate License” to make a change to the license information or re-validate the license.

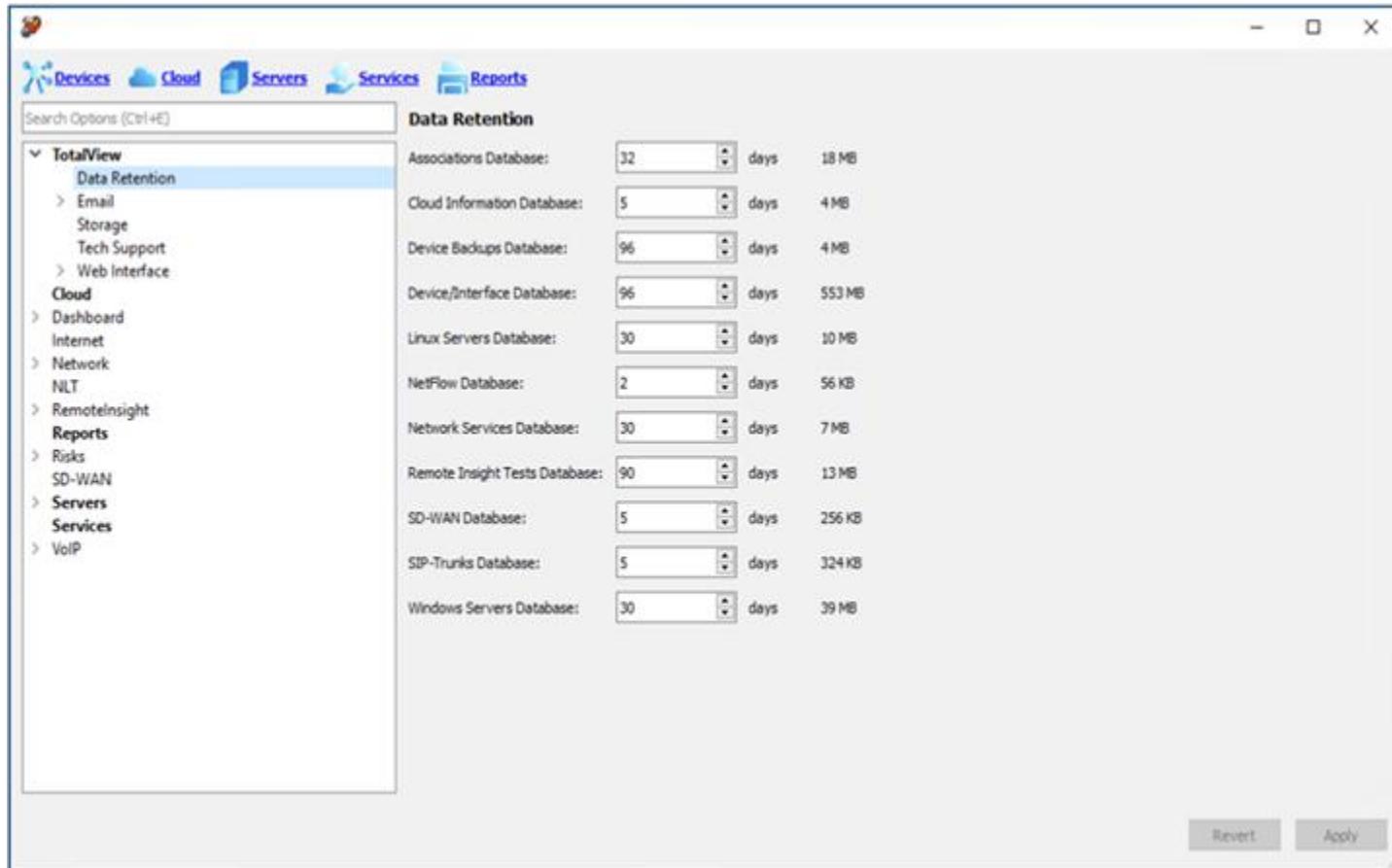


Enter your subscription information and then select **Check License** to validate the license.

If you purchase additional interfaces for your growing network, just give us a call or email sales@pathsolutions.com. After purchasing additional licenses, use this to re-validate the license.

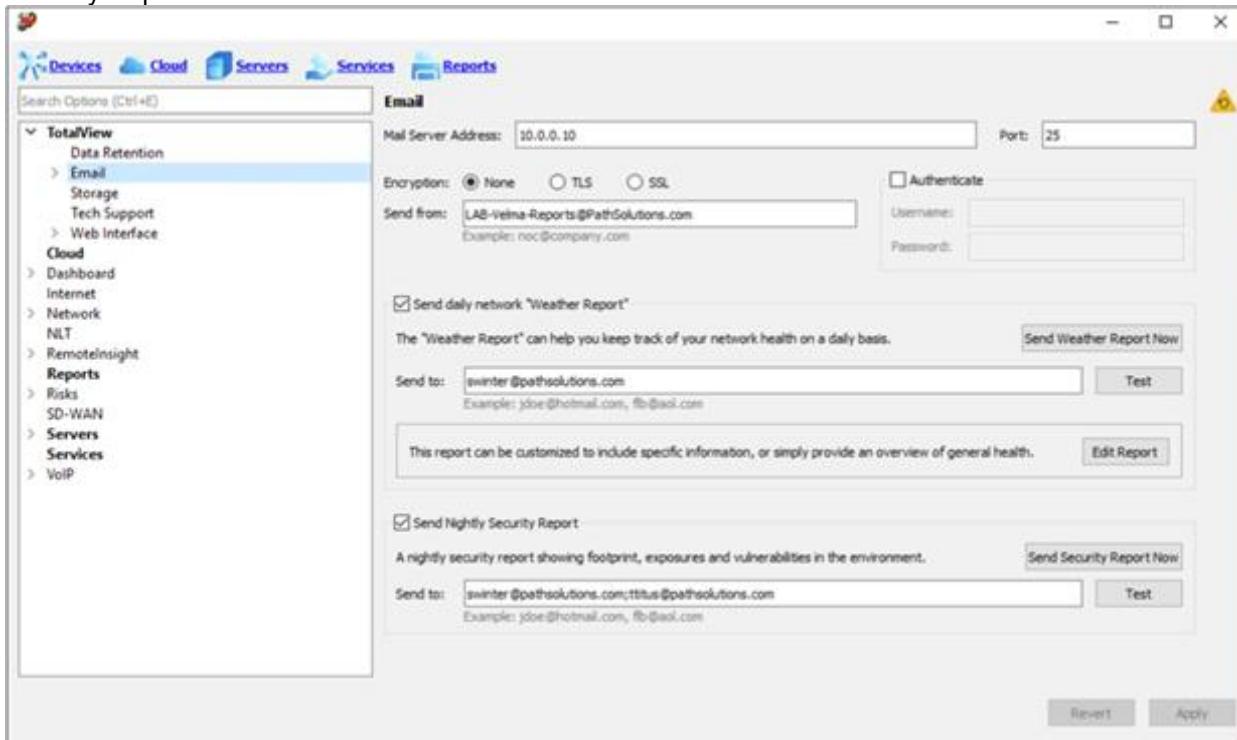
Data Retention

The **Data Retention** section allows you to determine how much storage is taken up with each data element and control the retention days for each.



Email Configuration

This section configures the email communications along with the automated Network Weather Report and the Nightly Security Report.



Enter your SMTP relay server IP address. This address can be your SMTP mail Internet gateway server's IP address (depending on your mail server configuration). If you are uncertain, check with your email server administrator. See [Appendix B. SMTP Email Forwarding](#) for additional information on SMTP relay server configuration.

You should select the type of encryption and what type of authentication (if any).

Enter the email address where the emails should be sent from.

Configuring the Weather Report

If you want to receive a daily network Weather Report, select the **Send daily network "Weather Report"** checkbox and enter one or more email addresses. Separate each email address with a space, comma, or semicolon.

Select **Test** to send a test email to all users listed.

If you want to modify the network Weather Report, select **Edit Report**. You will be able to modify the default report template to include your company logo, custom information, or shrink the email to display only the information selected. See [Creating Email Report Templates](#) for a full list of the objects that can be included in emailed reports.

Note: The report uses MIME encoding to allow email readers to respect the content as HTML formatted content. If you need assistance with modifying this report, and do not understand MIME encoding, refer to the IETF's RFC1521 (www.ietf.org) or contact PathSolutions Technical Support for assistance support@pathsolutions.com.

Note: Do NOT put a period (".") on its own line anywhere in this file.

Configuring the Nightly Security Report

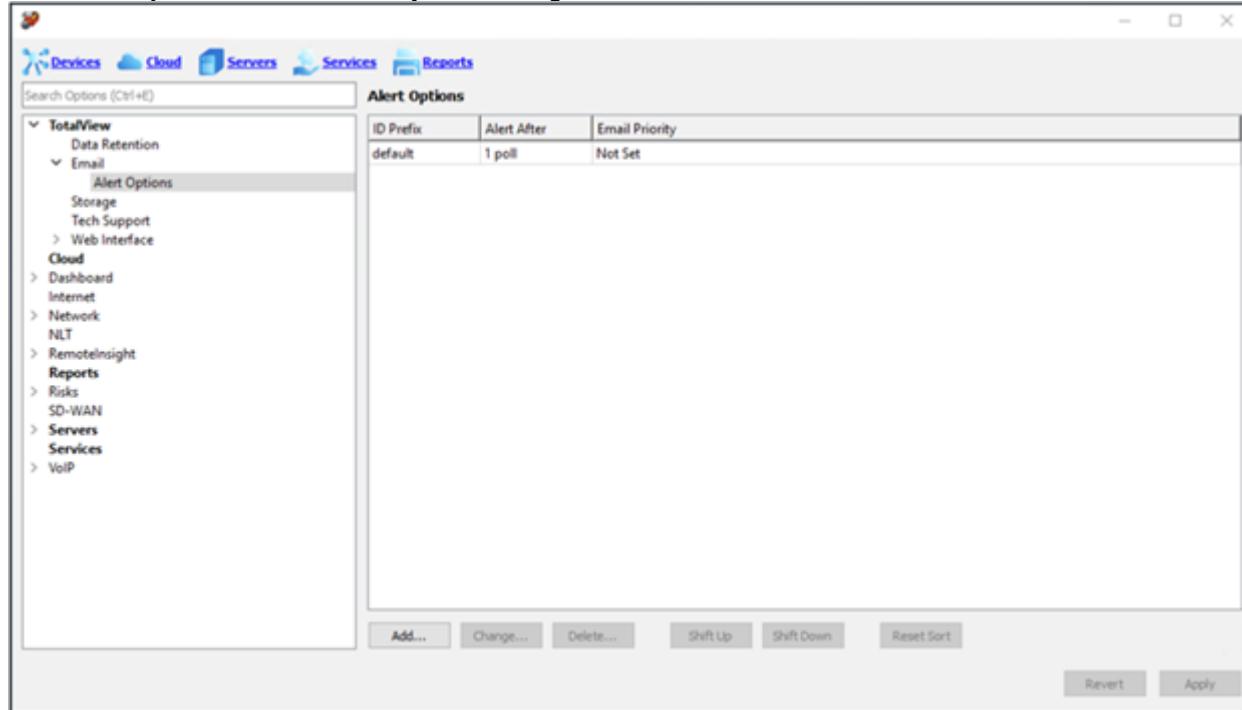
If you have the Security Operations Manager module, you can get a nightly security report sent to your mailbox that has a summary of your security posture. If you want to receive the Nightly Security Report, select the **Send Nightly Security**

Report checkbox and enter one or more email addresses who should receive the report. Separate each email address with a space, comma, or semicolon

Select **Test** to send a test email to all users listed.

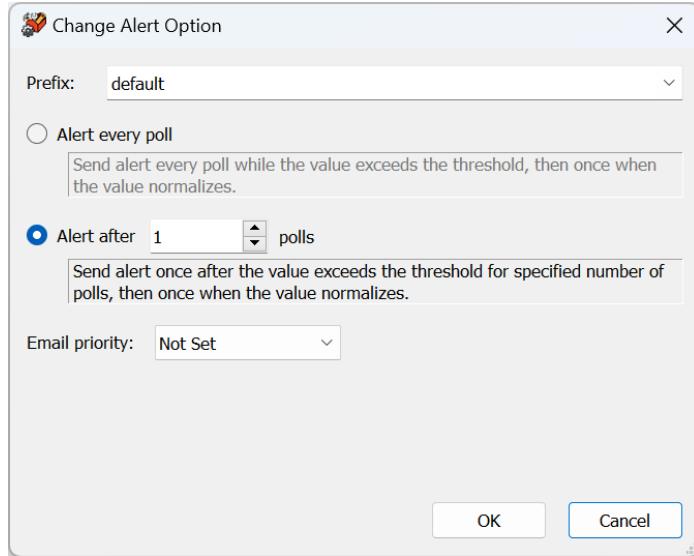
Alert Options

The **Alert Options** section allows you to change how alerts work.



For example: Alerts are triggered the first time an event happens (the default).

If you want alerts to trigger only after the third time it occurs, select the option and click “Change”:



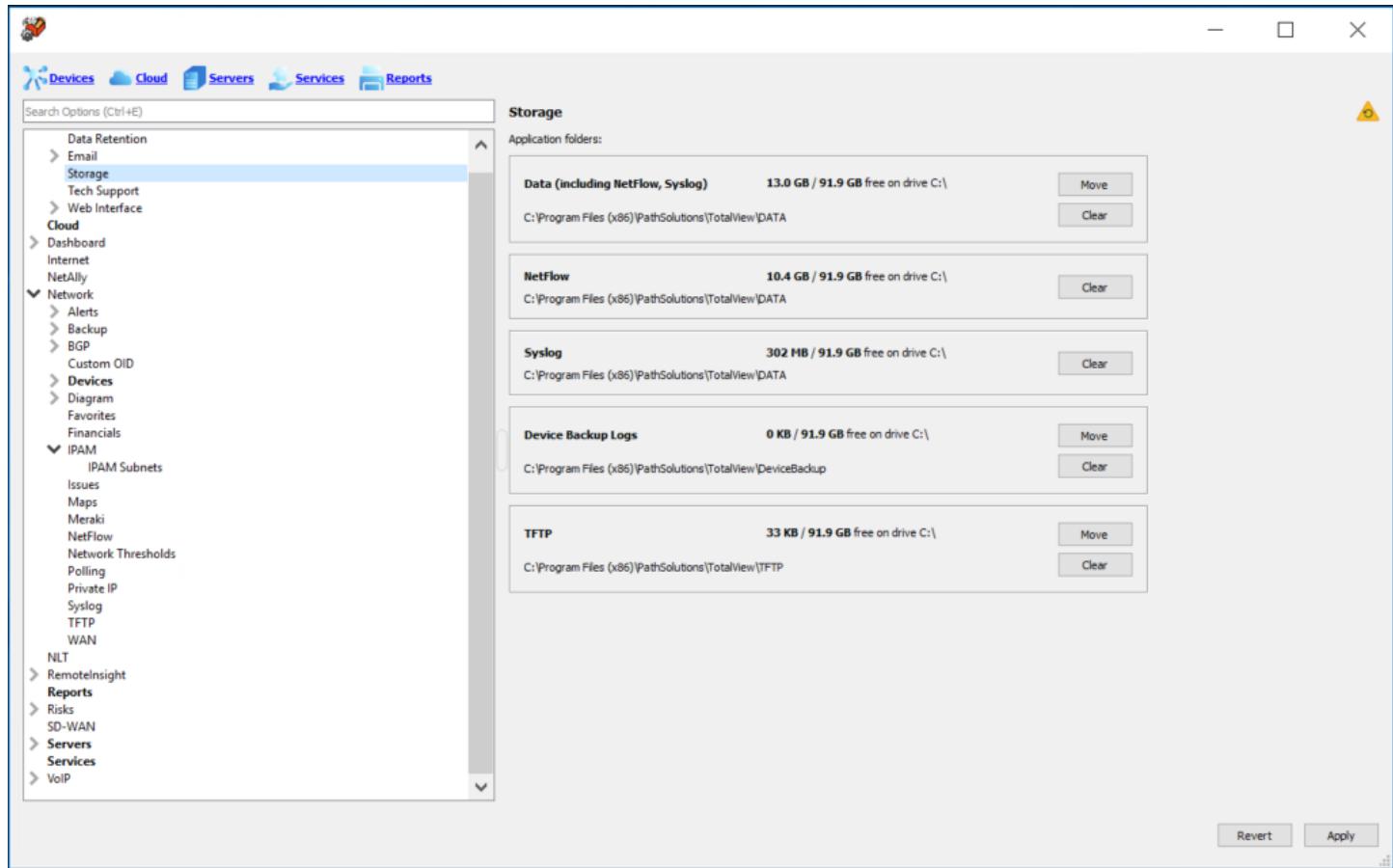
Set the alert to trigger only after X number of successive failed polls, and the once when the condition recovers.

For example, if every 5 minutes an alert is sent on low disk space on one drive, the frequency of the alerting can fill your mailbox with alerts. In that case, set it to send just the **Low disk space on Fred drive C** alert and then it will be silent until the disk space problem is fixed. Once fixed, it will send out the **Disk space on Fred drive C has recovered** alert.

Note: There are also many other alerts to set up for different conditions and events, available to you when you start to navigate the sections. Create a filter on the word *alerts* to quickly get to the sections for setting Network alerts, Risk alerts, Server alerts, and VoIP alerts. The screenshot below displays an example of the alerts filter.

Storage

The **Storage** section allows you determine how much disk space is taken up for various parts of the product as well as to make it easy to move a section to a different drive on the server.

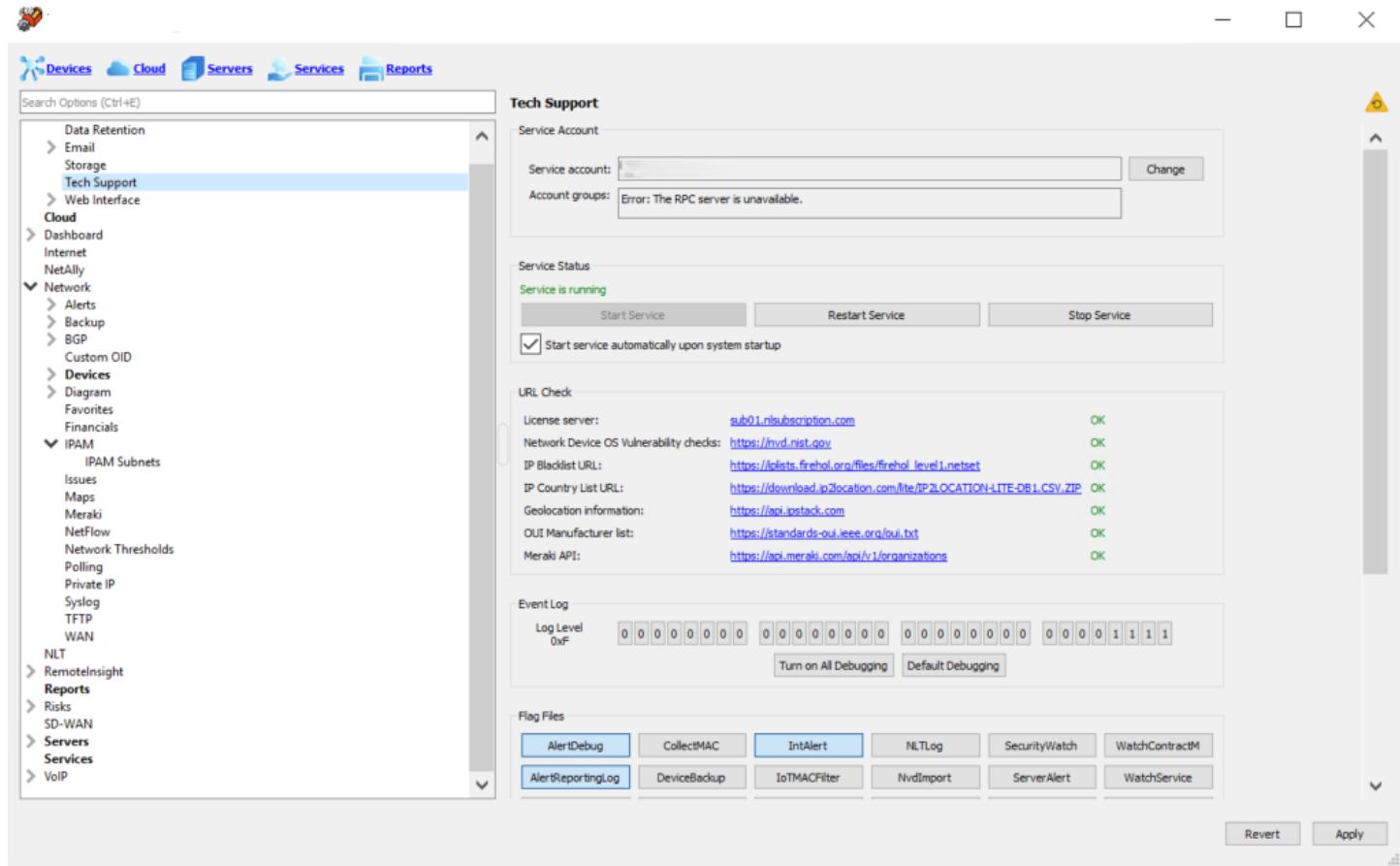


Select **Move** to relocate the folder to a new location or select **Clear** to empty the folder.

Note: If you move a folder, you must specify a local drive on the server, you cannot use a network share.

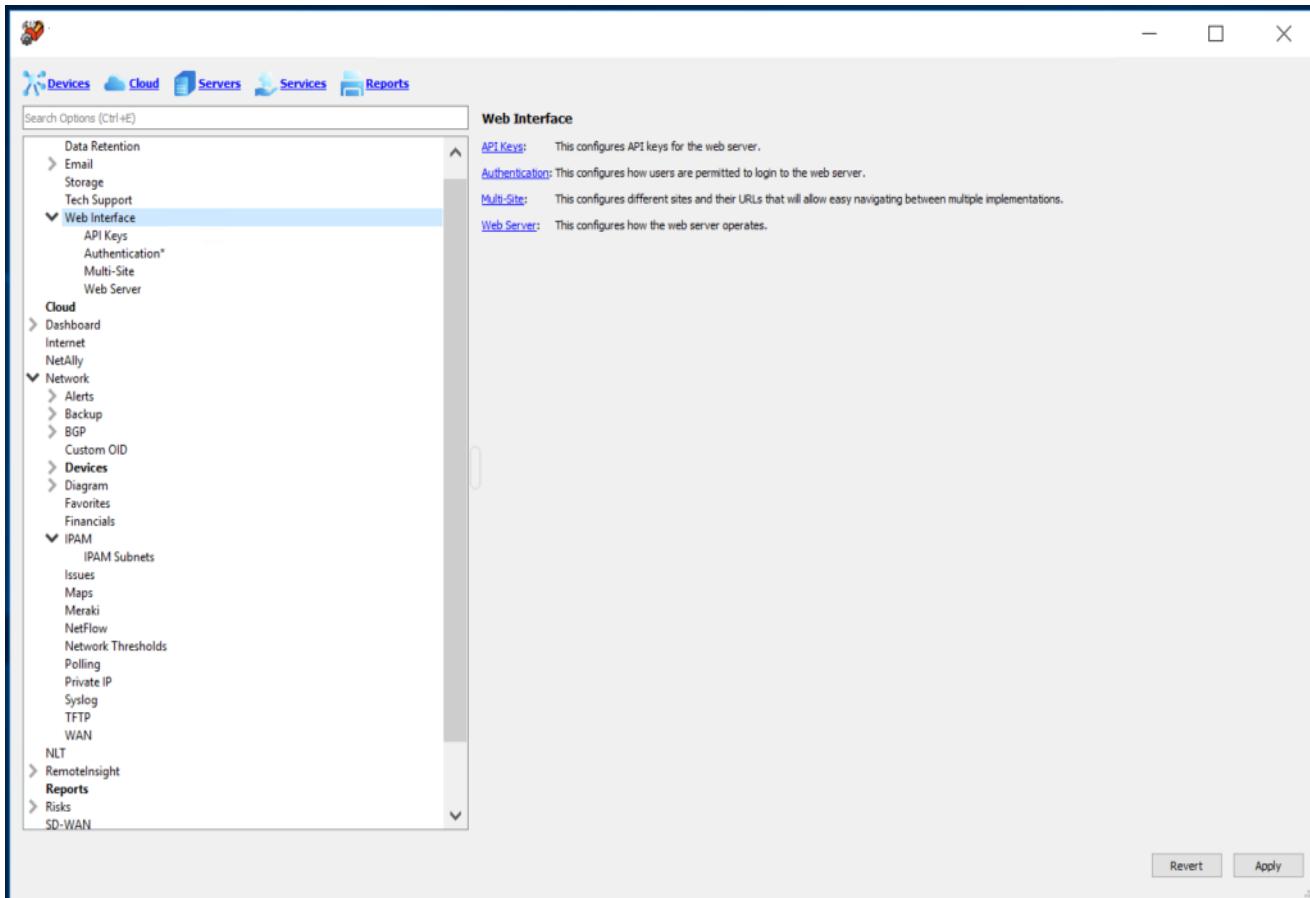
Tech Support

The **Tech Support** section allows you to change the service account and validate various connections to different external sites that the product uses for external data.



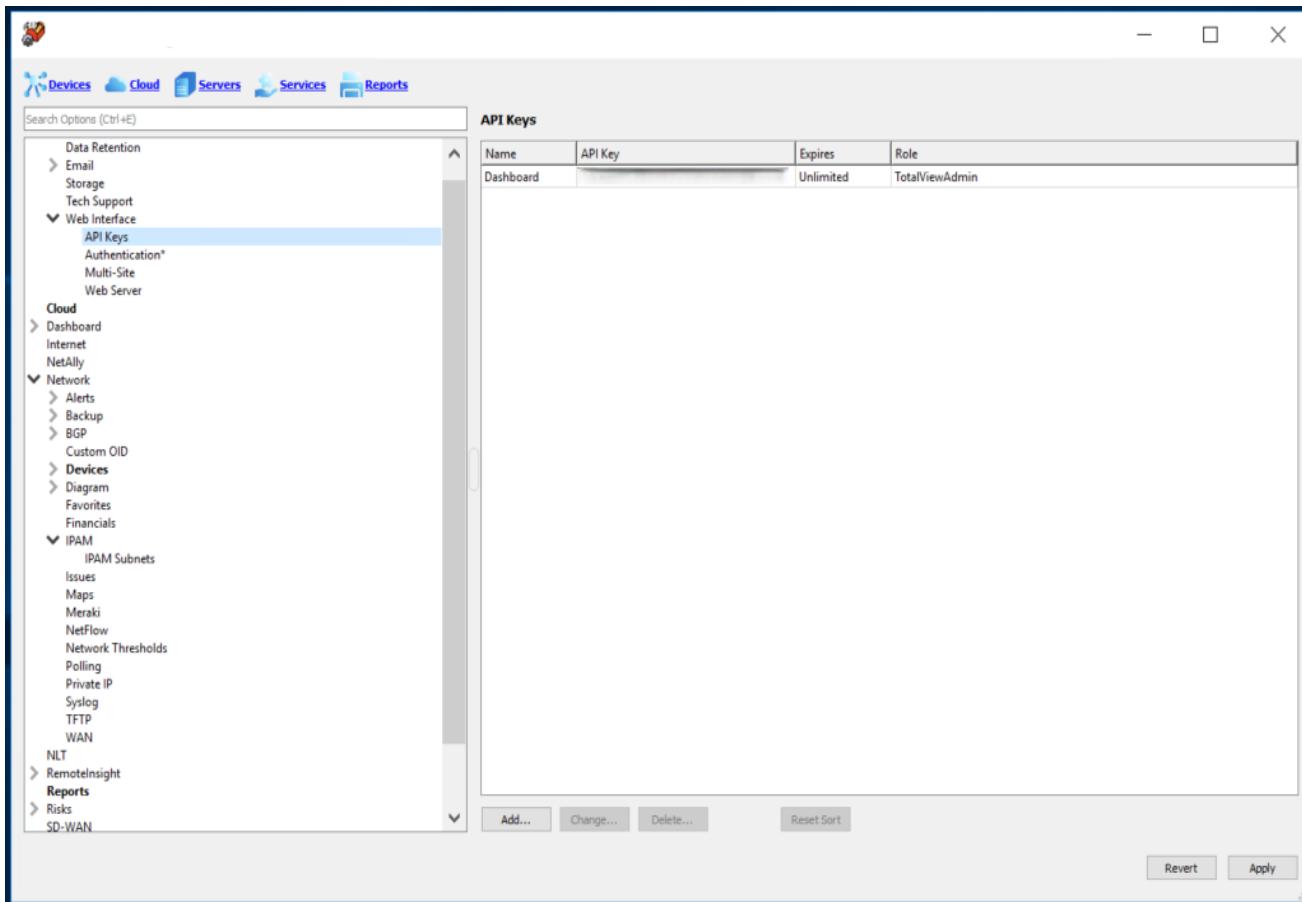
Web Interface

The **Website Interface** section controls the built-in webserver that is part of TotalView. Select the **Web Interface** section from the left-hand menu and it will show three different areas: API Keys, Authentication, and Web Server.



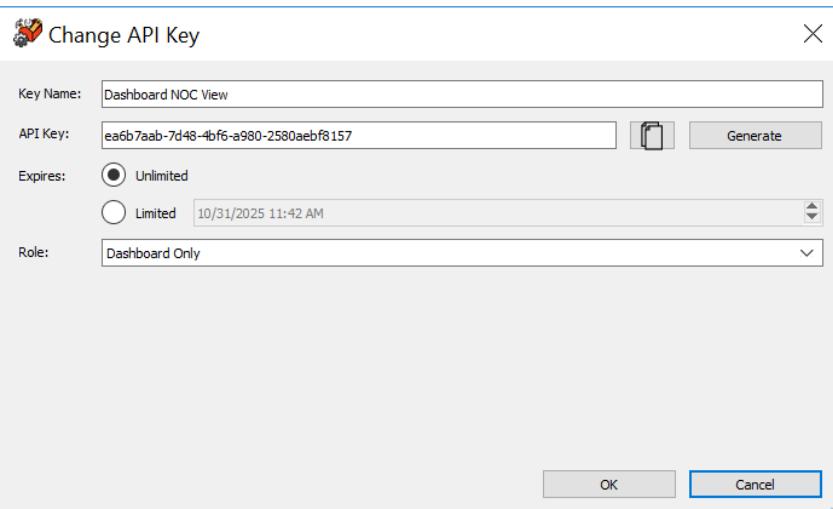
API Keys

The API Keys section allows you to create accounts that will programmatically collect data from TotalView's RESTful JSON API in a controlled fashion. This can be used for CURL requests, Postman requests, or any other mechanism.



Name	API Key	Expires	Role
Dashboard		Unlimited	TotalViewAdmin

To create a new key, click **Add**. You will see the following dialog:



Change API Key

Key Name: Dashboard NOC View

API Key: ea6b7aab-7d48-4bf6-a980-2580aebf8157

Expires: Unlimited Limited 10/31/2025 11:42 AM

Role: Dashboard Only

OK Cancel

You must give the key a name. The API key string is automatically generated. You can re-generate the key string if necessary.

You can also set an expiration date on the key.

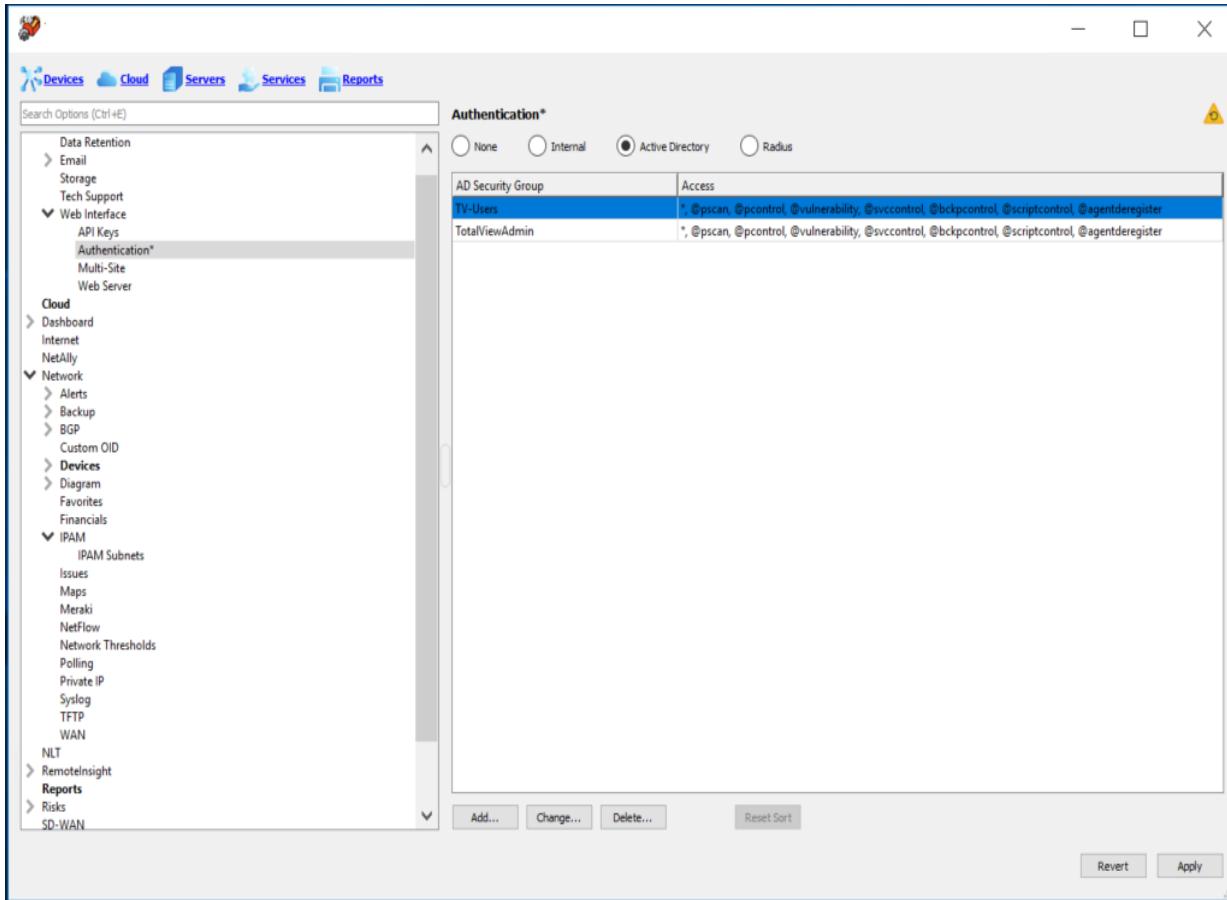
Each key should have a role identified as to what data is available. The role is defined on the Authentication tab.

Authentication

This section allows you to control how the webserver authenticates users, and what type of authentication should be performed. Select from **None**, **Internal**, **Active Directory**, or **Other**.

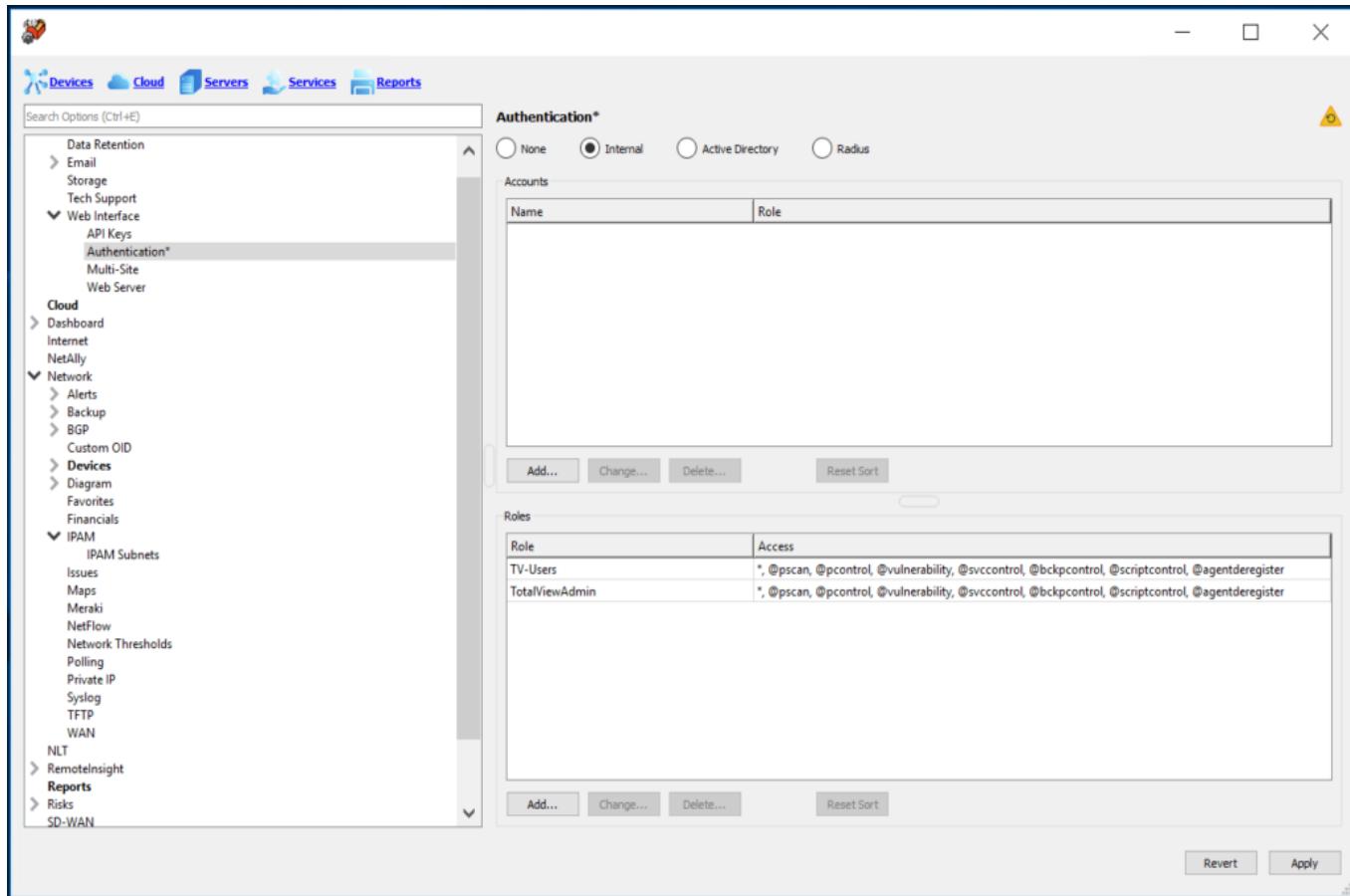
When “None” is selected, there will be no authentication and the web pages are freely available for anyone to view.

Below is a screenshot of the **None** authentication option.

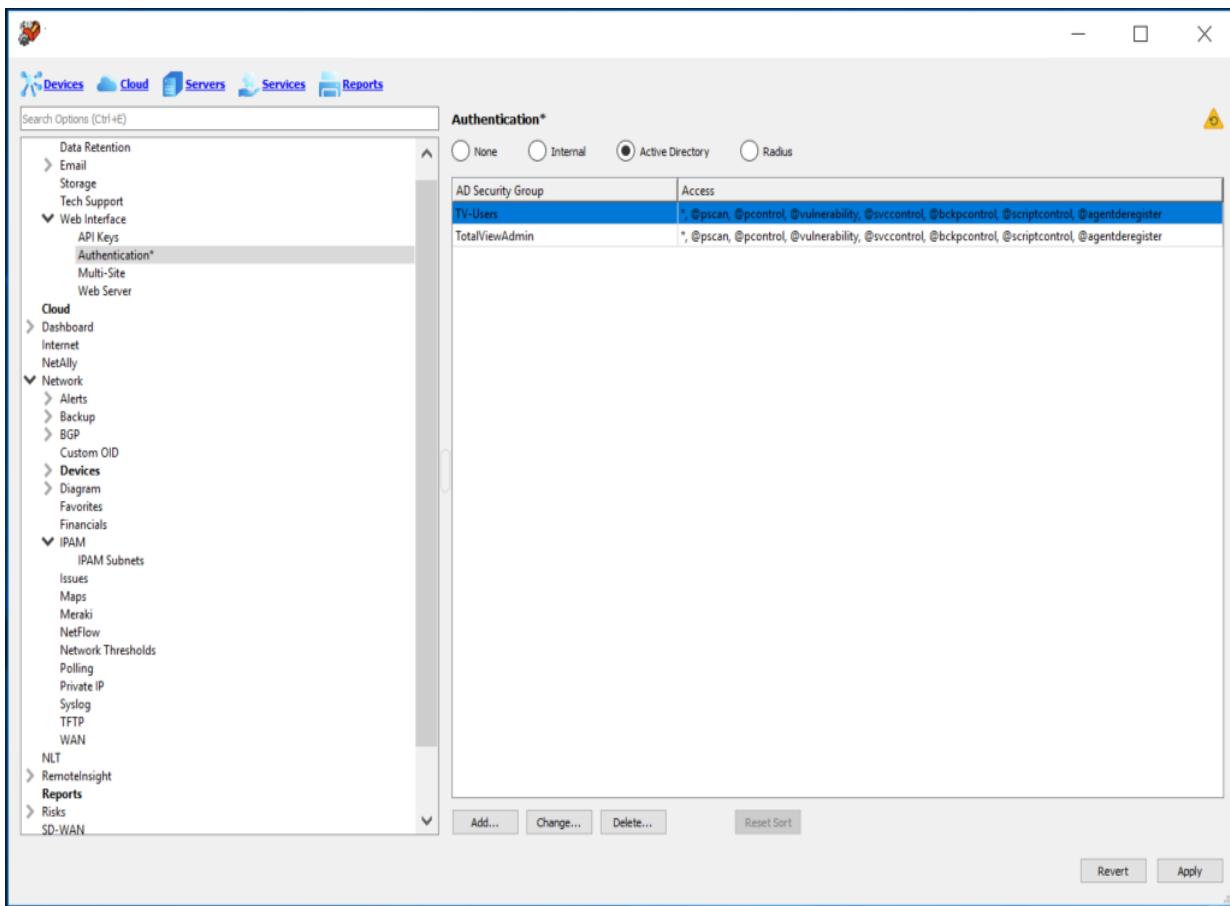


When “Internal” is selected, it will use a list of accounts that are local to the TotalView server.

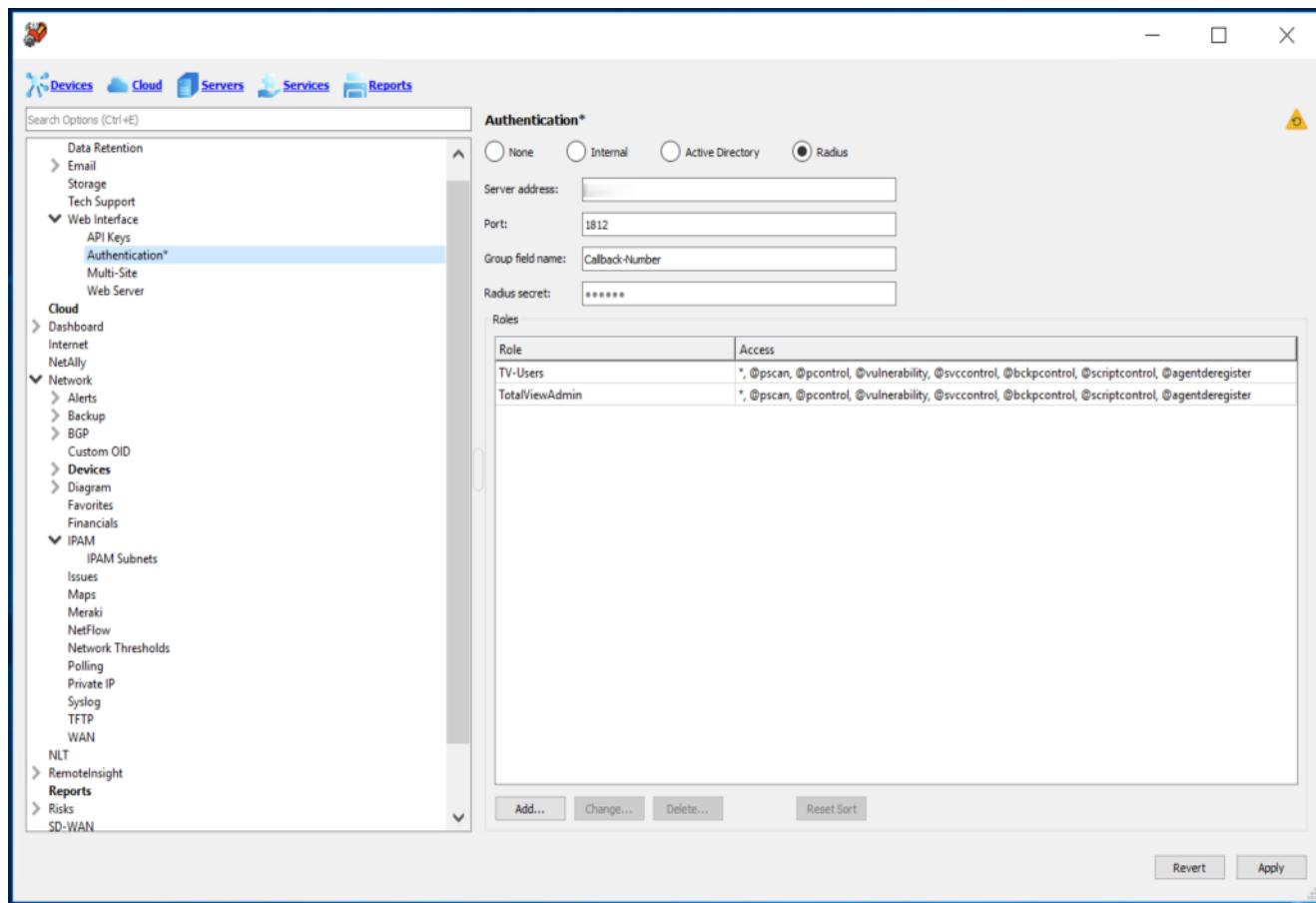
Below is a screenshot of the **Internal** authentication option. Accounts and roles can be added, changed, or deleted in this section.



When “Active Directory” is selected, it will have AD integration using the domain account. One or more AD groups should be created on the domain that reflect the users who have different rights to TotalView. The AD Security Group name will be used to assign access rights to those users.



Below is a screenshot of the **Radius** authentication option. You will need to enter the Radius server IP address and port and the Radius secret. You will need to have the Radius server send back the group field name to use to identify which security group the logged in user should be assigned to.



Multi-Site

TotalView has the ability to link Multiple TotalView Instances together within the TotalView WebUI.

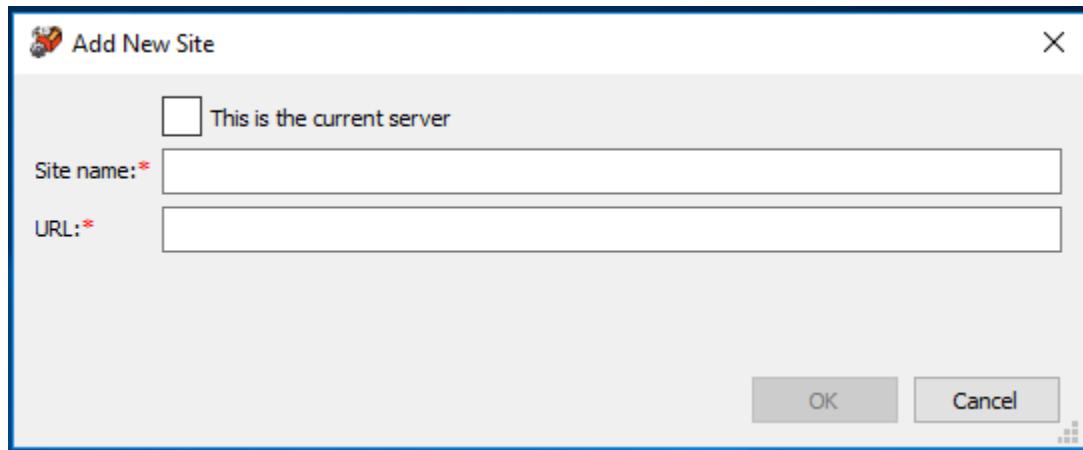
Multi-Site*

	Current	Site name	URL
●	Google	https://www.google.com/?zx=1761936279592&no_sw_cr=1	
●	Glenlivet Distillery	https://www.maltwhiskydistilleries.com/the-glenlivet/age-gate	
●	PathSolutions	https://www.pathsolutions.com/	

Add... Change... Delete... Make current Shift Up Shift Down Reset Sort Revert Apply

Add the Site Name (Name to be displayed on the Tab)

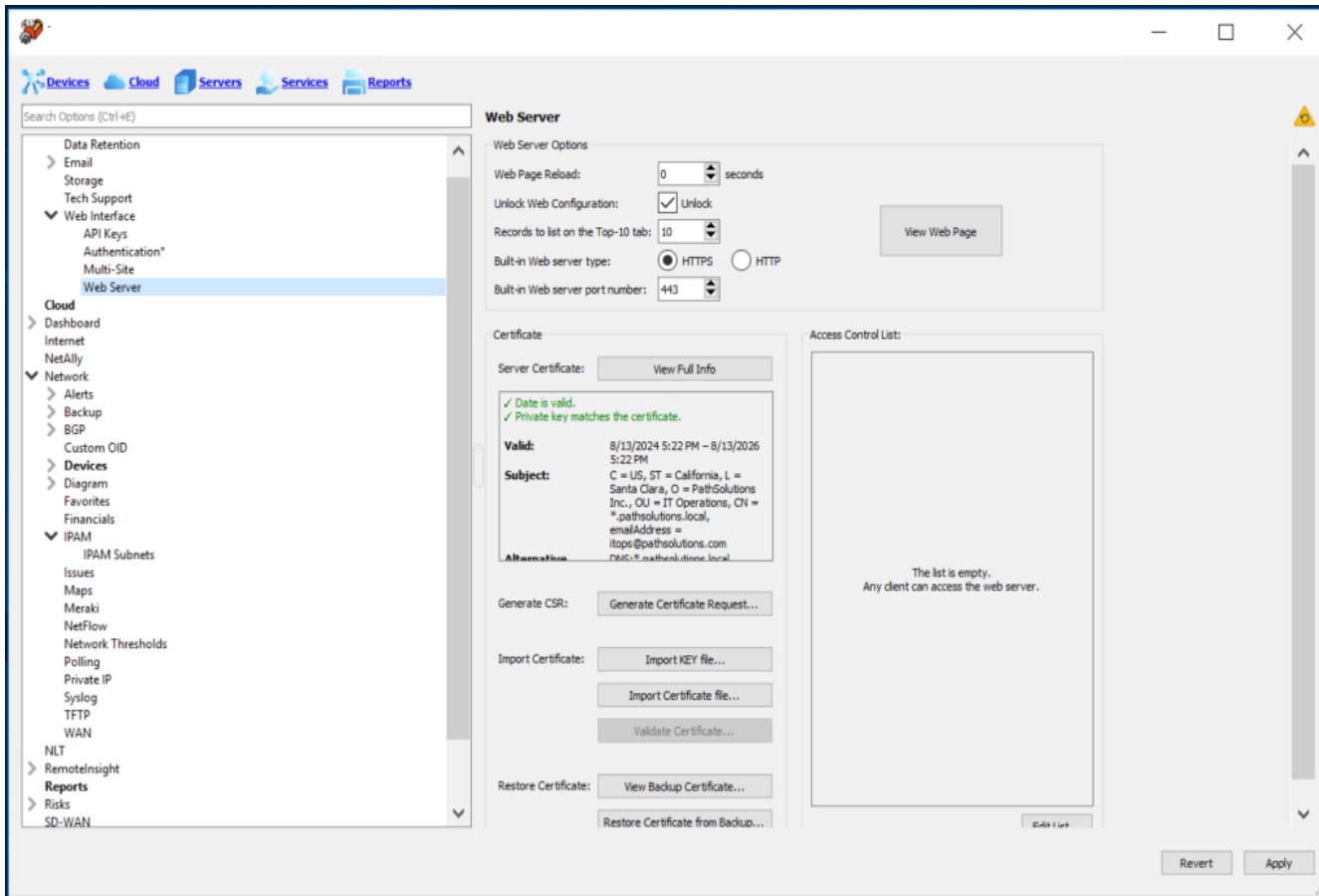
Add the URL for the Additional TotalView Current and Additional Instance



Web Server

This section controls how the webserver will host the pages out and assists with creating a website certificate for the site.

You can also add an access control list to only respond to requests from a specific subnet or IP address.



The Web page reload allows for global setting to have web pages refresh after a set number of seconds. This will affect all pages viewed on the site. To change an individual page's refresh, AutoRefresh.cfg can be modified to specify the page and refresh interval for that page.

The web front-end can be unlocked with the checkbox to permit removing individual interfaces from being monitored as well as add interfaces to the WAN and global Favorites list.

The next field controls how many records to list on the "Top-10" list.

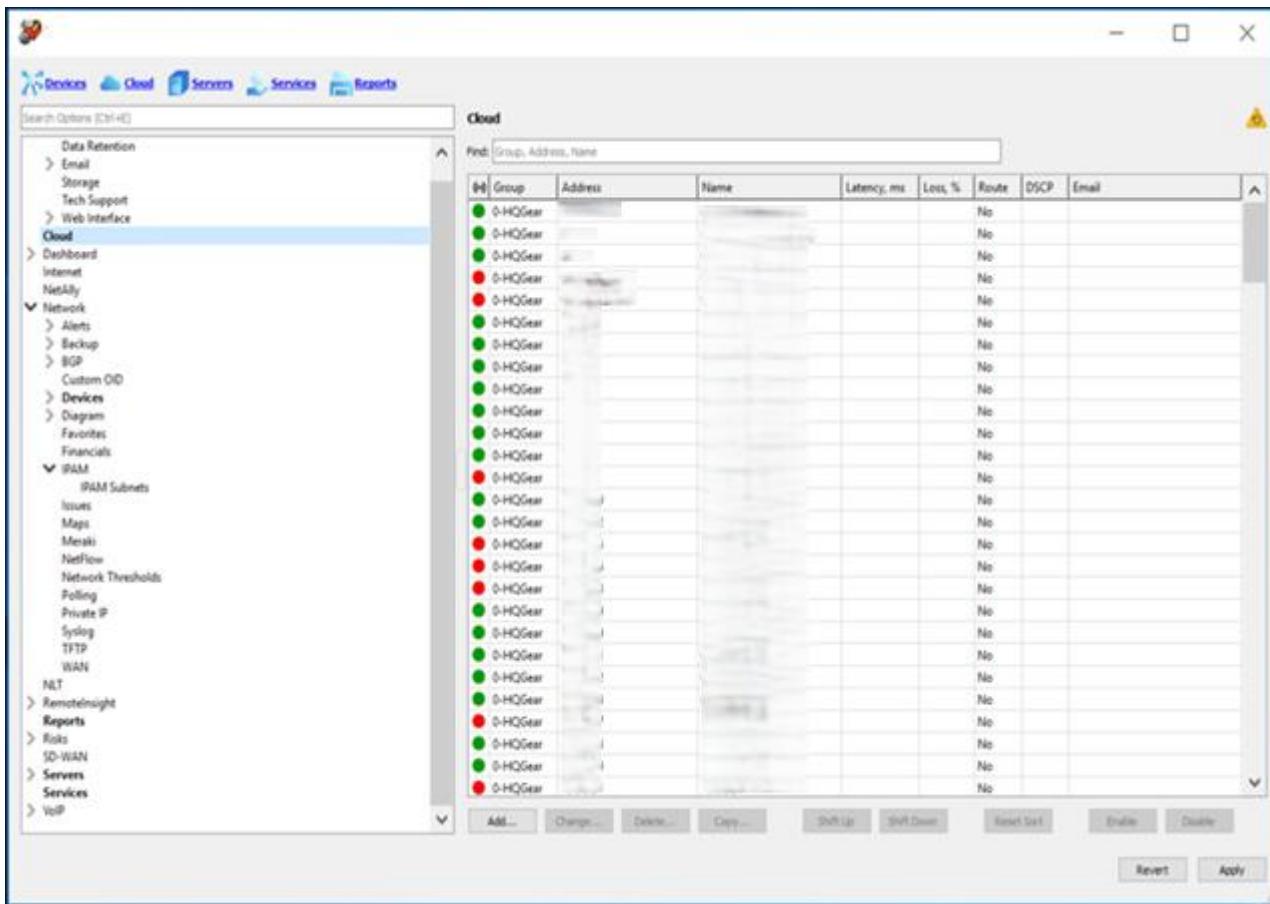
The built-in webserver can use either HTTPS (recommended) or HTTP for communications. The webserver port can be overridden to be any port desired as long as it is not used on the server.

There are certificate handling capabilities on this page allowing you to create a certificate request and then import the KEY file and certificate file after they are generated by your certificate authority.

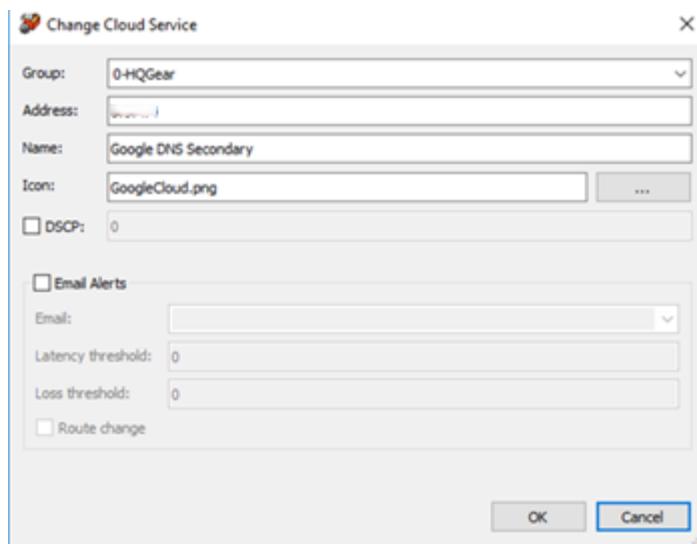
You can add an access control list to only permit certain IP addresses or subnets to use the web pages.

Cloud Monitoring

To configure Cloud interfaces, select **Cloud** from the left-hand menu. Here, you can add, change, or delete any websites by name and IP address. Assign a sort order, by using the **Shift Up** or **Shift Down** buttons.

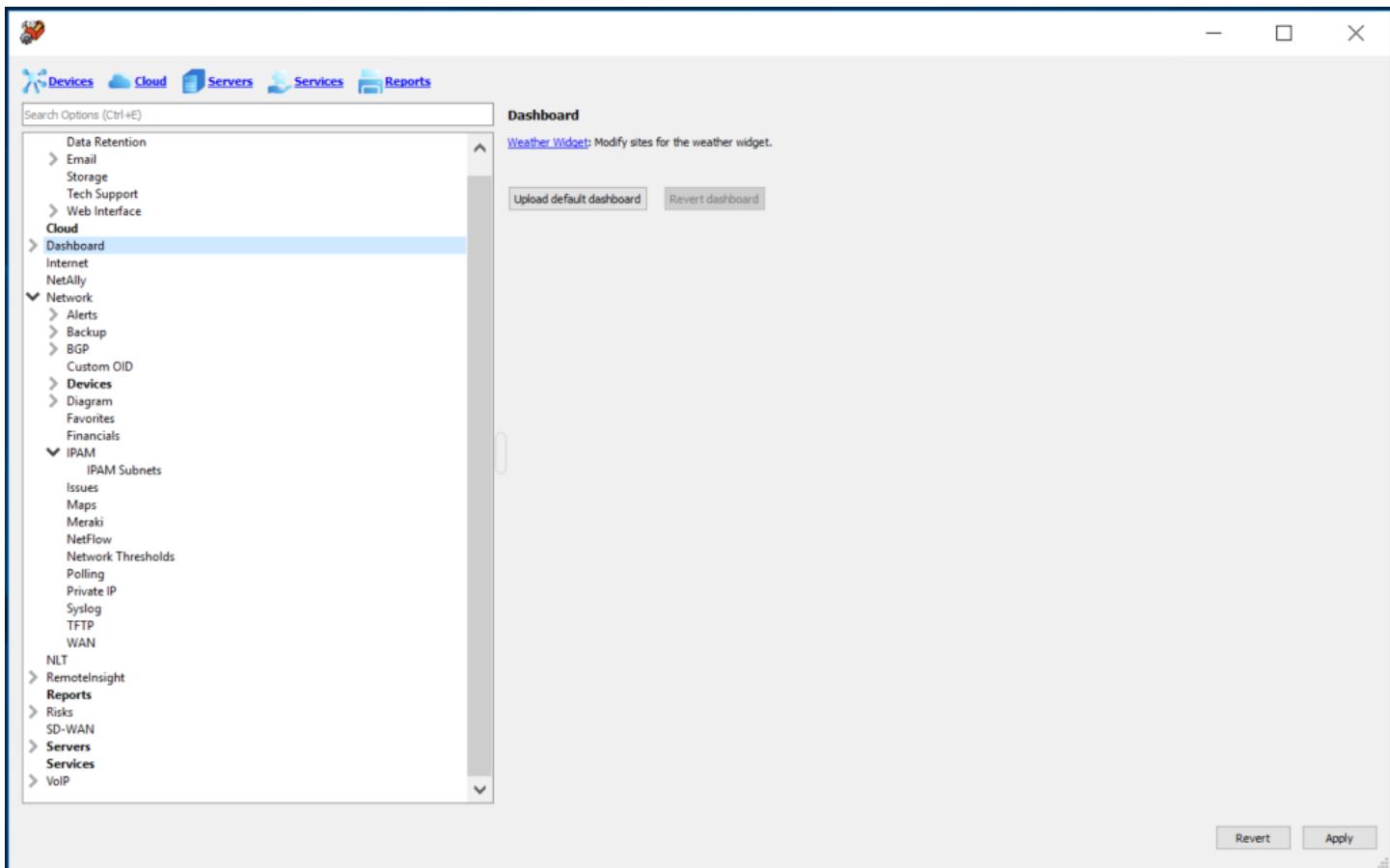


Setup email alerts for latency and loss thresholds when you add or change the address on the cloud list: Select an address on the Cloud list, then select **Change**. If you want email alerts, select the **Email Alerts** checkbox and fill out those fields. Select **OK** to save.



Dashboard Settings

The Dashboard page allows controlling dashboard widgets.



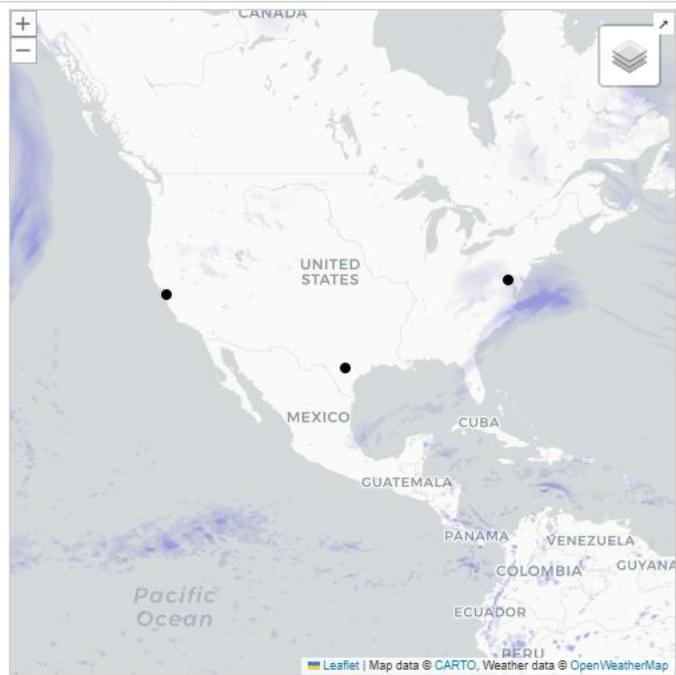
If you want to change the default dashboard that all new users see, create the dashboard on your local browser and then choose "Save" and the dashboard will be downloaded to your local machine. Copy this file to the TotalView server and then click "Upload default dashboard" to import it as the new default.

Weather Widget Page

The Weather Widget page allows you to add locations to the weather dashboard widget. These locations are typically office locations and datacenters so you can correlate when weather events will affect these sites.

Site name	Coordinates
Santa Clara	37.3784579, -121.9678433
Washington	38.8976667, -77.0365371
The Alamo	29.4260629, -98.4861715

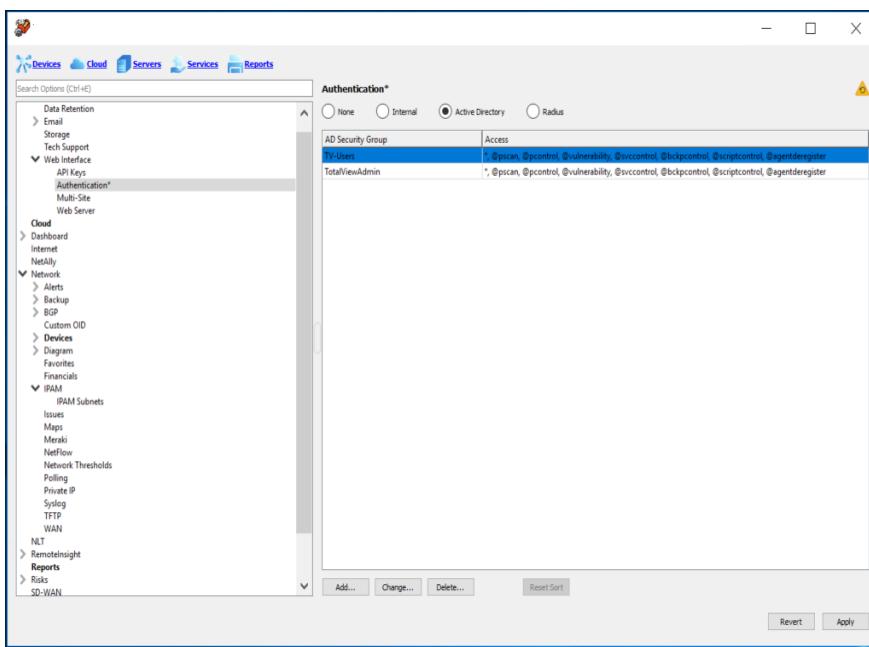
The resulting weather dashboard widget will look like this



Optionally:

You can create a Dashboard URL that doesn't require Authentication:

Create a role (TotalView -> Web Interface -> Authentication) with Dashboard Only view



Create an API with the view selected

Refer to TotalView -> Web Interface -> API Document section

Create and API Key with a Dashboard only Restricted View

Then you can use the API in a HTTP call to display the Dashboard Information without Login required.

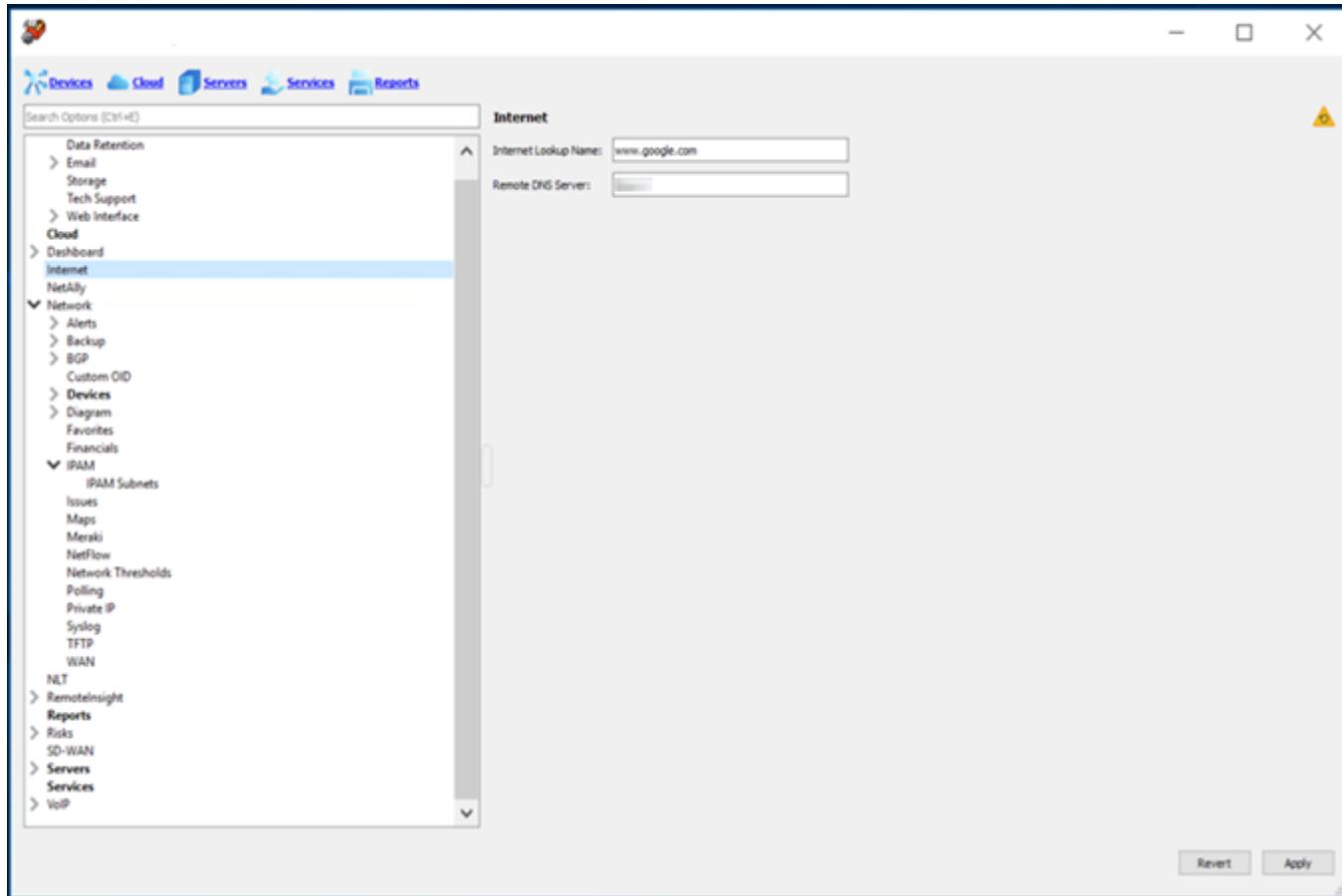
If you create an API key and then use it as part of the URL for the dashboard, a logged in user on a NOC monitoring machine should have continuous access to the dashboard information after the service is restarted:

Example: https://<totalview server no brackets>/dashboard.html?api_key=<API Key with no brackets>



Internet Settings

The Internet page configures the external DNS and remote connection that should be tested to validate Internet connectivity on the Internet tab.

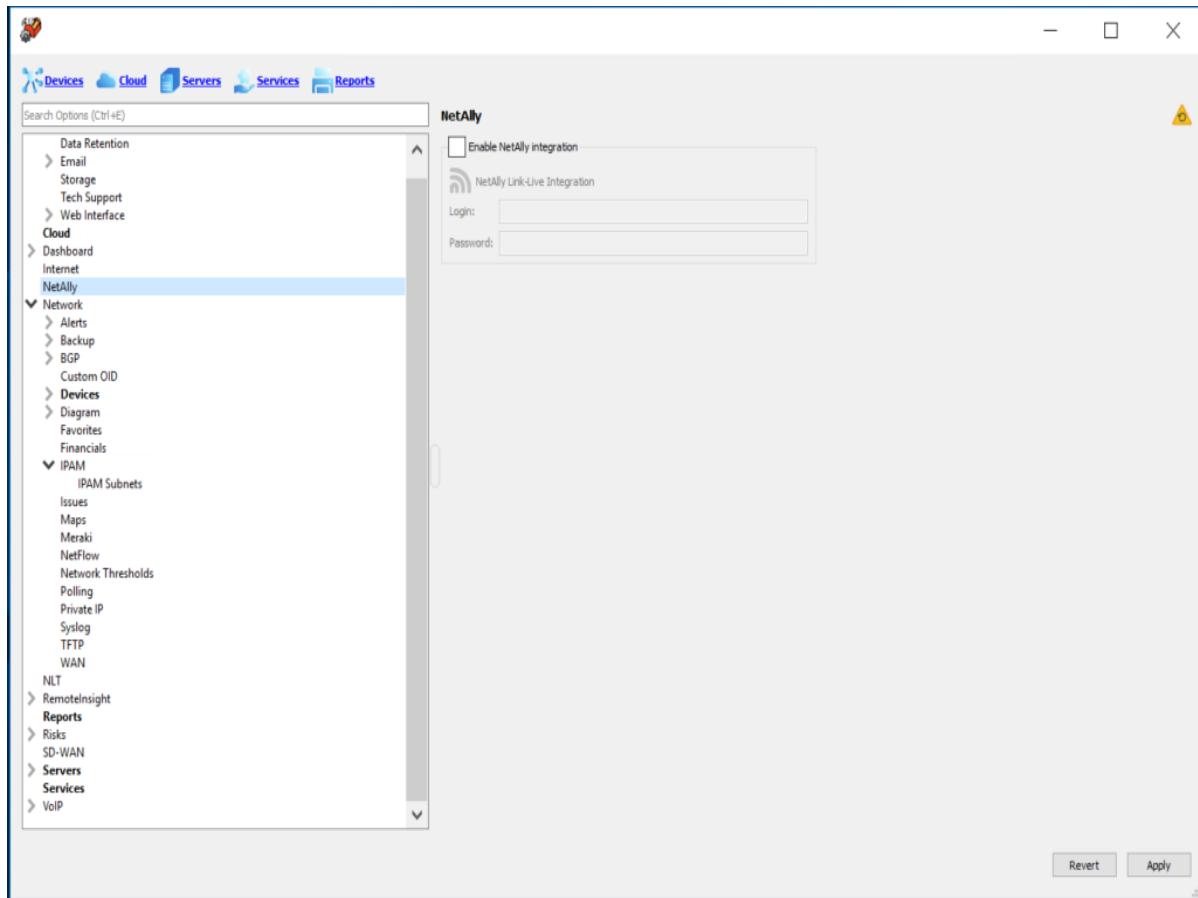


The name will be used to do a local DNS check as well as a remote DNS to validate that Internet connectivity is working smoothly.

NetAlly Settings

Select **NetAlly** from the left-hand menu, then select the **Enable NetAlly Integration** checkbox and the section on NetAlly link-Live Integration will become available.

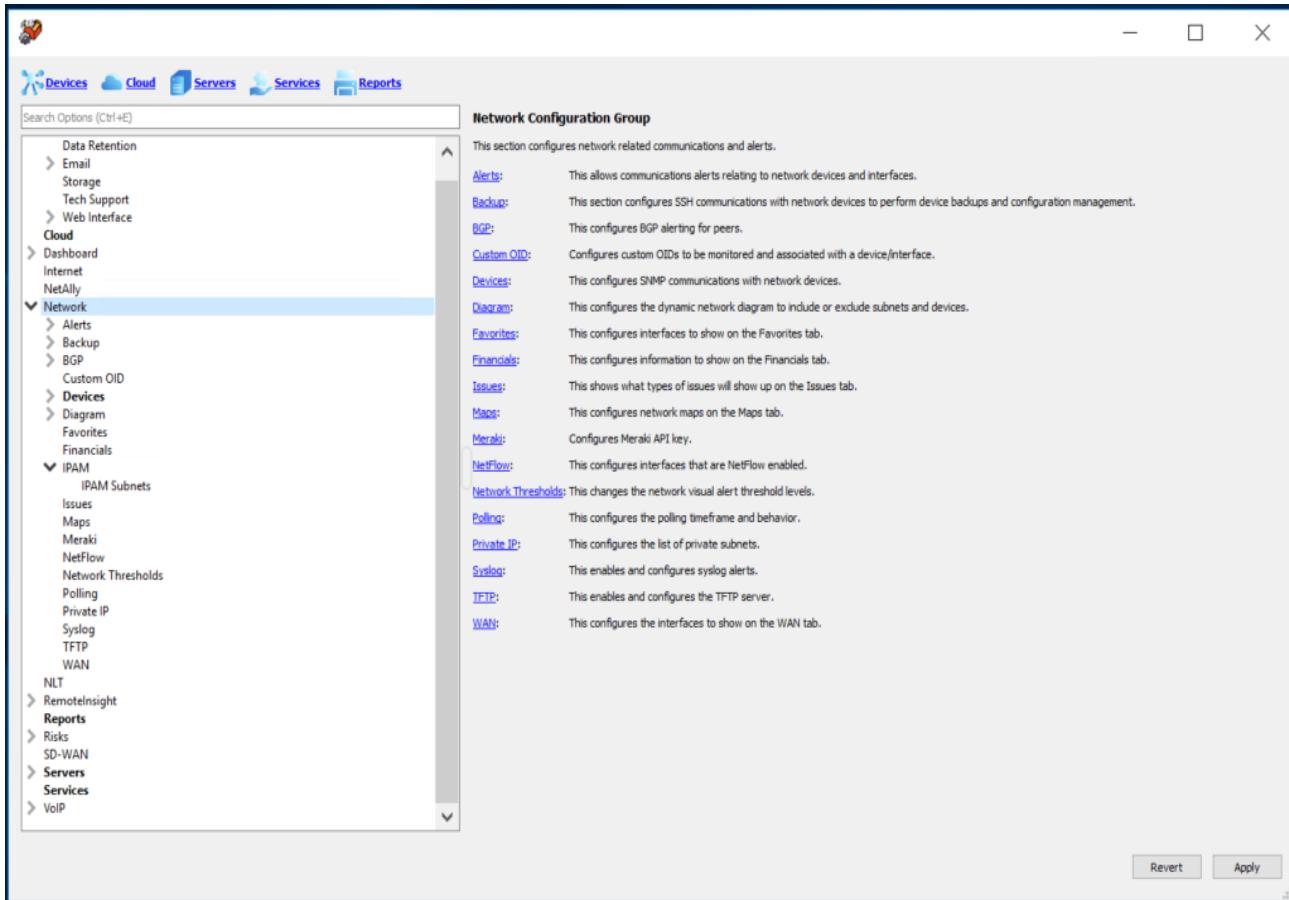
Then enter your NetAlly login and password in the **Login** and **Password** fields.



Note: If the NetAlly tab does not show up on your deployment, contact support@pathsolutions.com for it to be enabled.

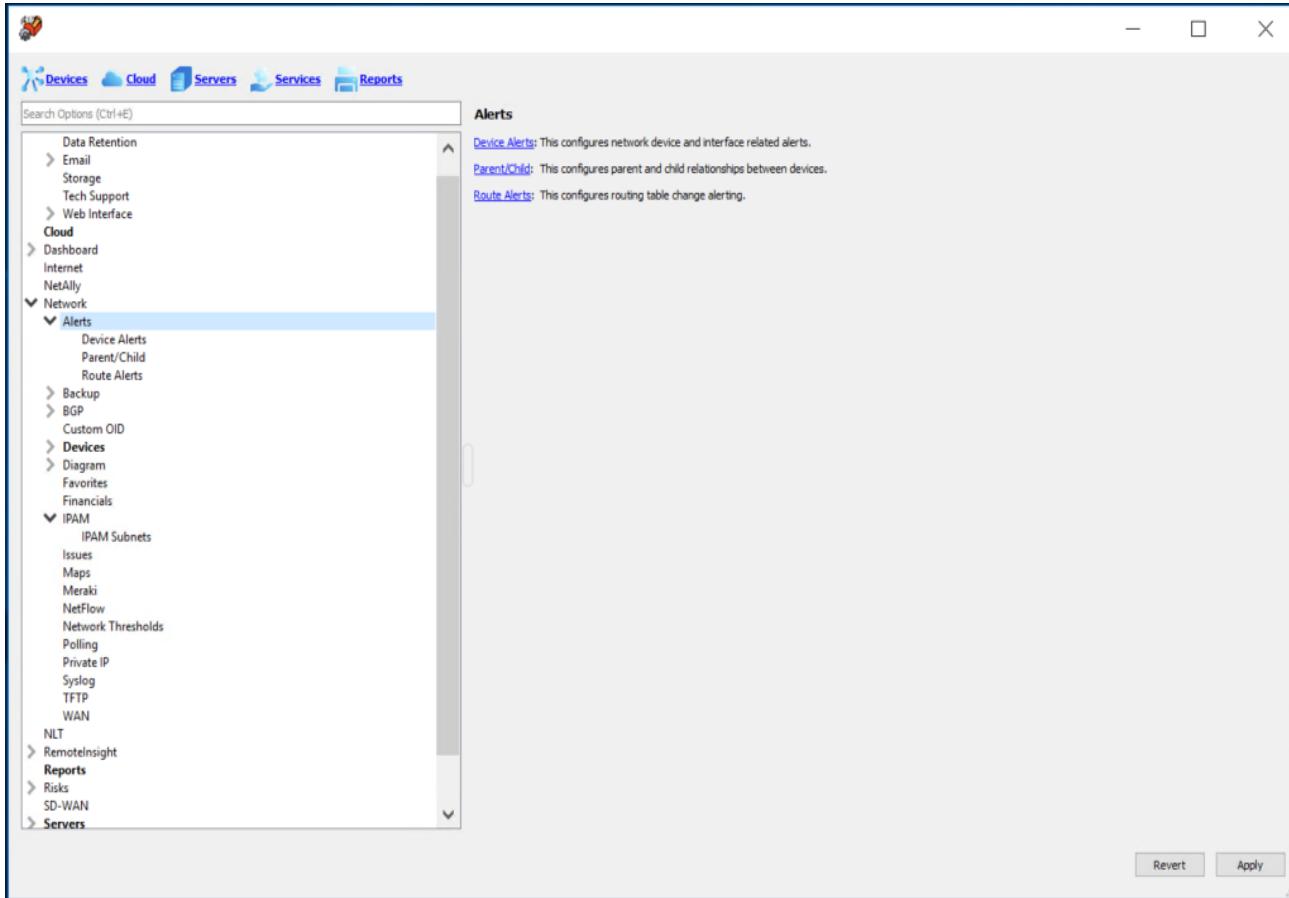
Network Monitoring

Select **Network** from the left-hand menu. This section configures network related communications and alerts. The top menu provides a short description of each subsection.



Alerts

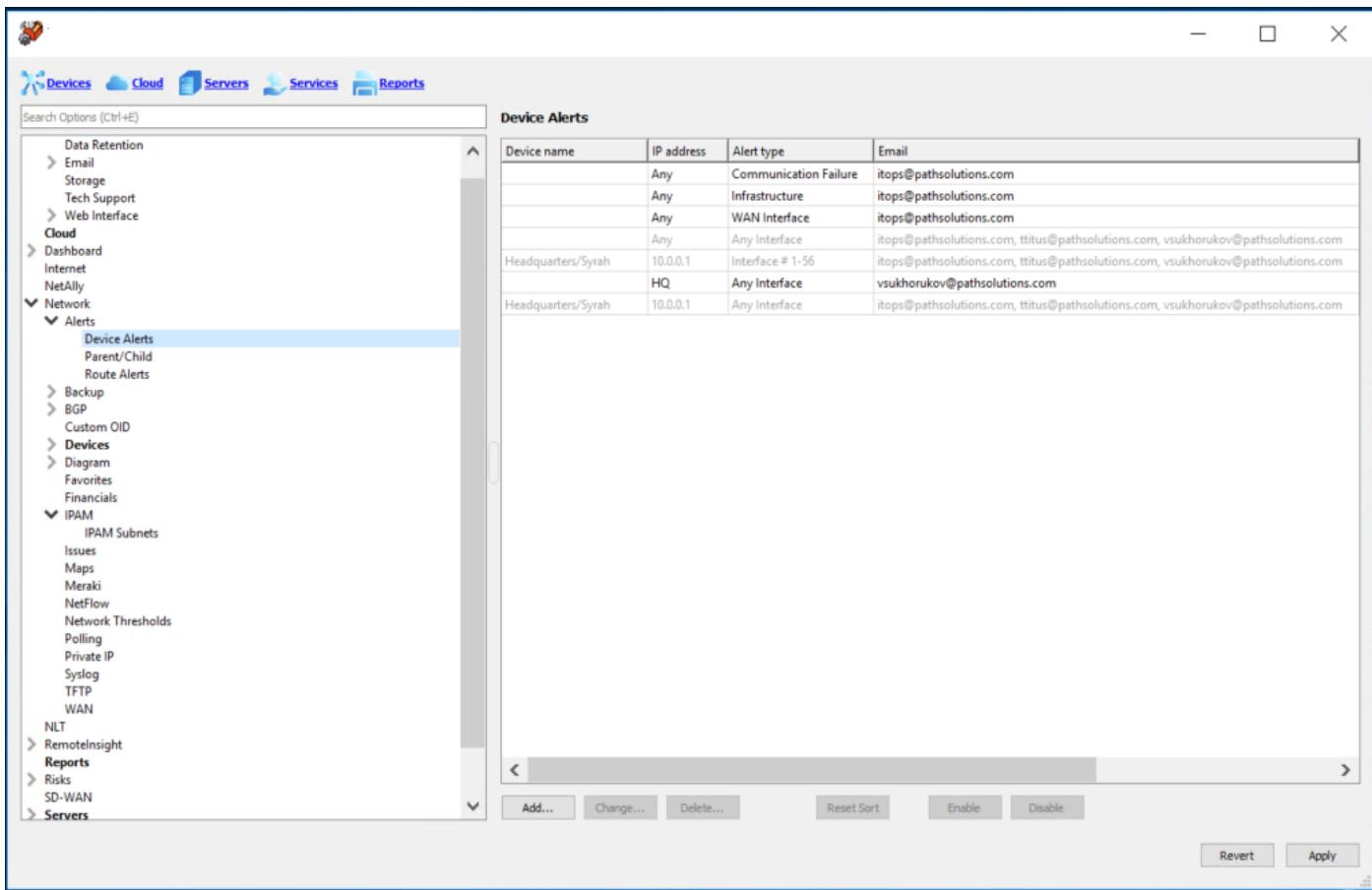
Select **Network > Alerts** from the left-hand menu. This section allows for you to set **Device Alerts** and **Route Alerts**.



Note: There are other network alerts to set up for different conditions and events, available when you start to navigate the sections.

Device Alerts

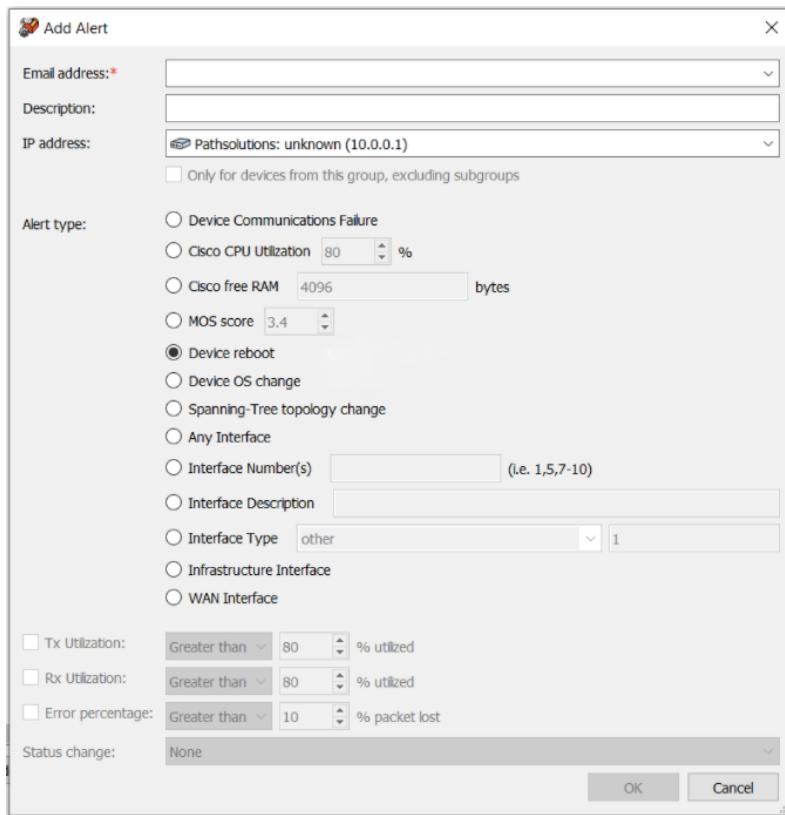
Go to **Networks > Alerts > Device Alerts**. The system can generate alerts if interfaces change status or exceed set levels of utilization or errors.



Device name	IP address	Alert type	Email
Any		Communication Failure	itops@pathsolutions.com
Any		Infrastructure	itops@pathsolutions.com
Any		WAN Interface	itops@pathsolutions.com
Any		Any Interface	itops@pathsolutions.com, ttitus@pathsolutions.com, vsukhorukov@pathsolutions.com
Headquarters/Syrah	10.0.0.1	Interface # 1-56	itops@pathsolutions.com, ttitus@pathsolutions.com, vsukhorukov@pathsolutions.com
HQ		Any Interface	vsukhorukov@pathsolutions.com
Headquarters/Syrah	10.0.0.1	Any Interface	itops@pathsolutions.com, ttitus@pathsolutions.com, vsukhorukov@pathsolutions.com

Add or change alerting for interfaces or devices on the **Alerts** section.

For Device Alerts, if you select the **Add** button, you should see the following alert configuration dialog.



Enter the email address that should receive the alert and a short description of the alert.

Enter the IP address of the device or select **Any** from the **IP address** field to match any device or device group.

Choose a device-related alert like the following:

- **Device Communications Failure:** This will trigger if the device does not respond to the initial SNMP query at the start of a poll. If it does not respond, it will attempt to ping the device to see if it is completely unreachable and then send the appropriate alert.
- **Cisco CPU utilization:** This will trigger if the Cisco device shows its 5 minute average CPU utilization above the threshold level.
- **Cisco free RAM:** This will trigger if the amount of free RAM on the device drops below this level.
- **MOS score:** This will trigger if the MOS score to/from the device drops below this level. This option will only be enabled if you have the Telecom Ops package as part of your license.
- **Spanning-tree topology change:** This will trigger if the spanning-tree topology changes for the layer-2 domain.

Choose an interface-related alert. The interface related alerts allow selecting interfaces based on the following criteria.

- **Any interface:** Any interface on the selected device(s)
- **Interface number:** This allows selecting a specific interface number
- **Interface description:** This allows entering an interface description that will match with text that exists on the interface description or interface alias.
- **Interface type:** This allows selecting a specific interface type that would match interfaces.
- **Infrastructure Interface:** This type of interface matches any interface that is a switch interface that connects to another switch (more than 4 MAC addresses on an interface), or connects to another monitored device (switch, server, or router), or is an interface on a server or router. This allows selecting "all non-user switch interfaces" with one selection.

For interface alerts, trigger thresholds can be set for one or multiple conditions.

- Transmit Utilization Rate
- Receive Utilization Rate
- Error Rate
- Status Change: PoE change or up/down change

Group Alerting

To setup an alert for devices in a group, select the dropdown menu for **IP address** and select **Any from group NAME**. For example, if you want to know when any device in the *Chicago* group has an interface with high utilization, select the **IP address** drop-down menu, and select “Any from group “Chicago.” Write a concise description, such as *Chicago Group Alert* and fill out the parameters that will trigger the alerts.

The screenshot shows the 'Add Alert' dialog box. The 'IP address' field is highlighted with a yellow background and contains the text 'Any from group "Chicago"'. Other fields include 'Email address' (itops@pathsolutions.com), 'Description' (poe), 'Alert type' (radio button selected for 'Any Interface'), 'Tx Utilization' (80 percent utilized), 'Rx Utilization' (80 percent utilized), 'Error percentage' (10 percent packet lost), and 'Status change' (PoE change). The 'OK' button is highlighted with a blue border.

PoE Alerts

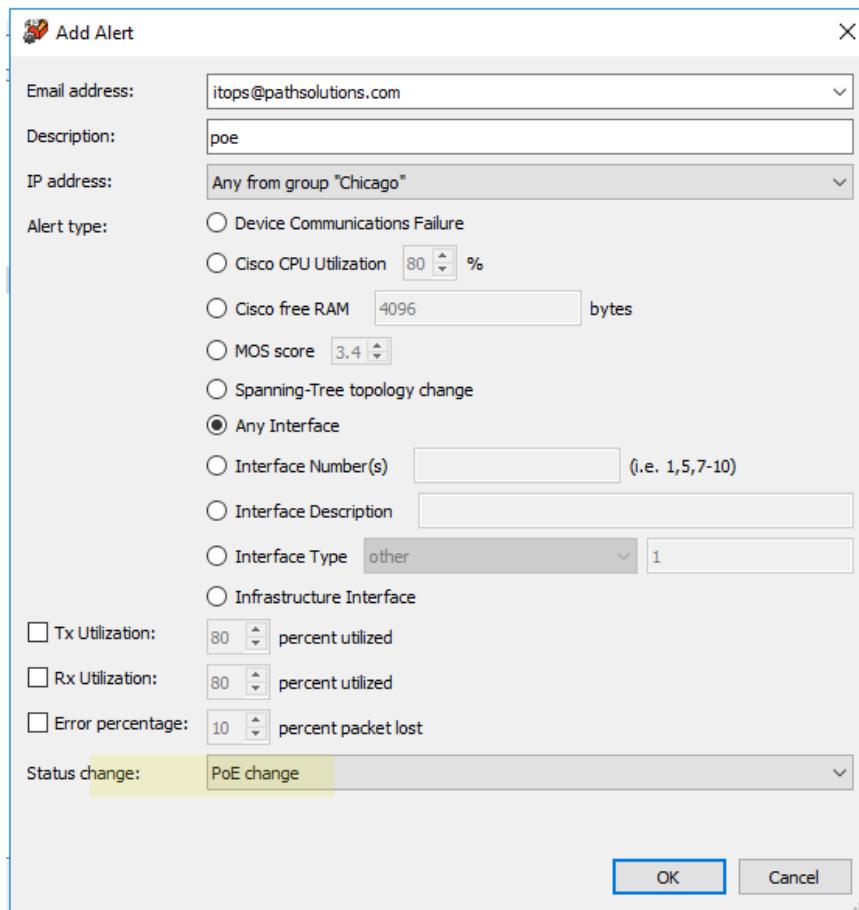
If you want to set an alert when a PoE-enabled device is connected or disconnected from your network, go to the **Network Alerts** section and select **Add**.

Setup an email address from the drop-down menu for the alert.

Add a concise description, such as *PoE alert*, and complete the **Alert type** field and the settings that will trigger the alerts.

Select **PoE change** from the **Status Change** drop-down menu and then select **OK**.

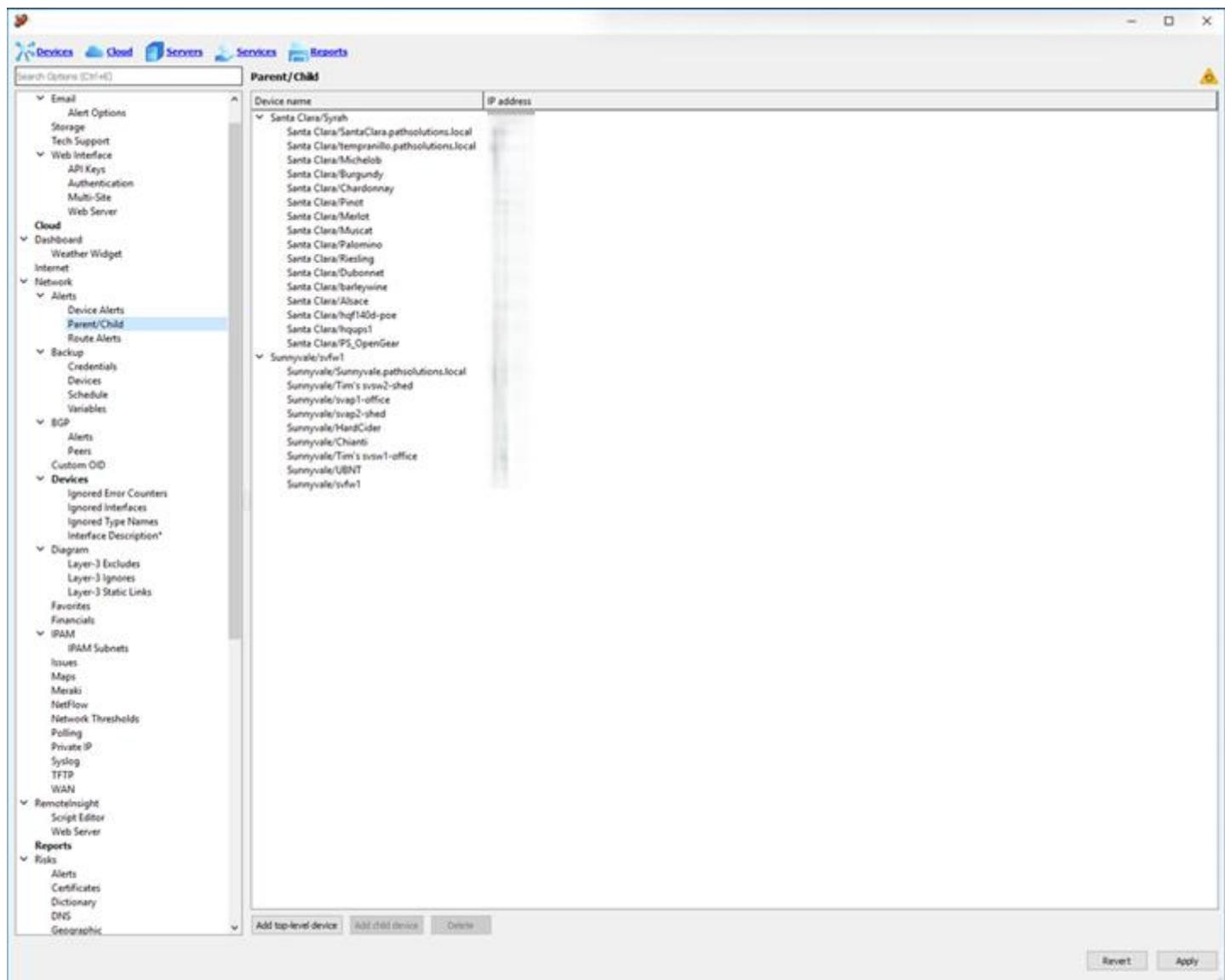
Note: You must first select an option in the **Alert type** field for the **Status Change** field to become active.



The screenshot shows the 'Add Alert' dialog box. The 'Status change' dropdown is highlighted in yellow, indicating it is the active field. The selected value is 'PoE change'. Other fields include 'Email address' (itops@pathsolutions.com), 'Description' (poe), 'IP address' (Any from group "Chicago"), and various alert type options like 'Device Communications Failure', 'Cisco CPU Utilization' (set to 80%), 'Cisco free RAM' (4096 bytes), 'MOS score' (3.4), 'Spanning-Tree topology change', 'Any Interface' (selected), 'Interface Number(s)' (1-5,7-10), 'Interface Description', 'Interface Type' (set to 'other'), 'Infrastructure Interface', 'Tx Utilization' (80 percent utilized), 'Rx Utilization' (80 percent utilized), and 'Error percentage' (10 percent packet lost). The 'OK' button is highlighted with a blue border.

Parent/Child

This feature is used to establish relationships between devices for alerting notifications. If the parent is unresponsive the children will not alert.



Device name	IP address
Santa Clara/Syrah	
Sunnyvale/svfw1	

Select the top level(parent) and then choose the children devices.

Select top-level devices X

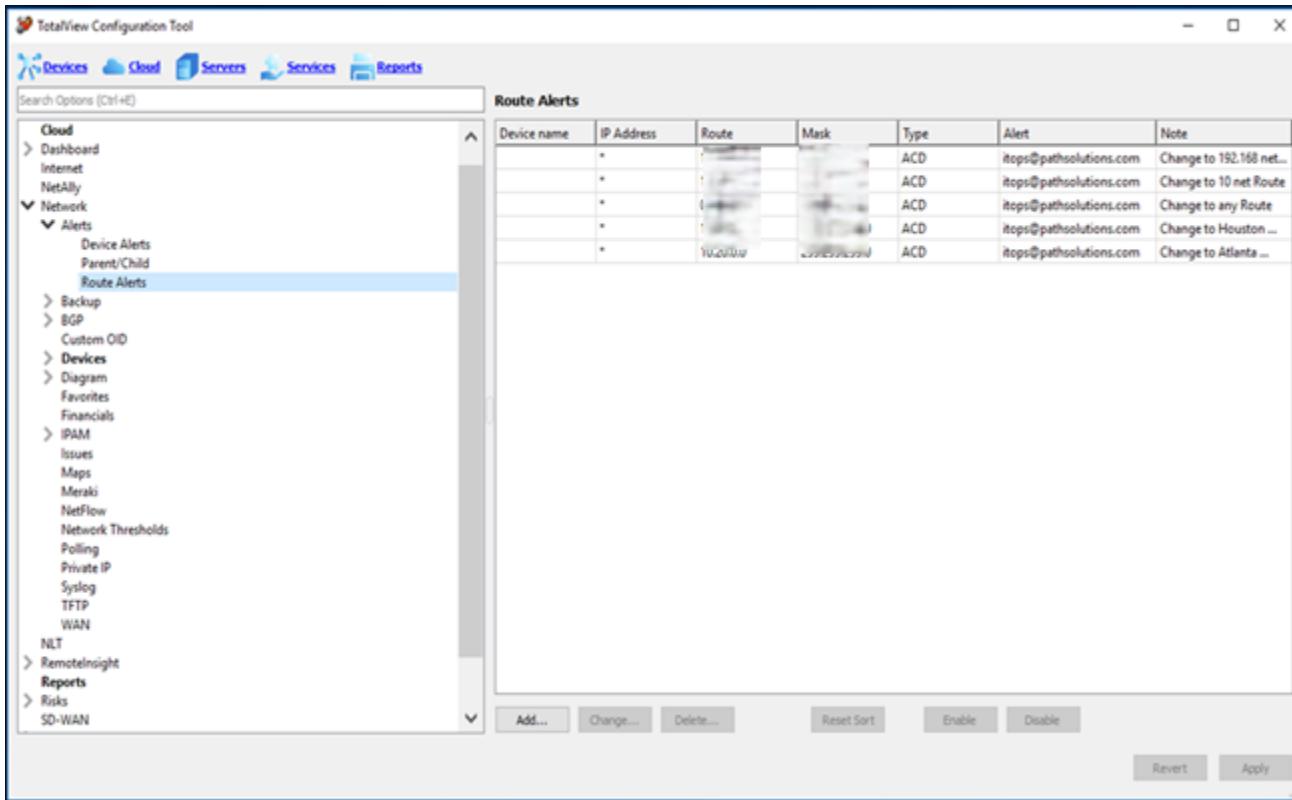
Select devices

Group	Device name	IP Address
Santa Clara	Syrah	
Santa Clara	SantaClara.pathsolutions.local	
Santa Clara		
Santa Clara	tempranillo.pathsolutions.local	
Santa Clara	Michelob	
Santa Clara	Burgundy	
Santa Clara	Chardonnay	
Santa Clara	Pinot	
Santa Clara	Merlot	
Santa Clara	Muscat	
Santa Clara	Palomino	
Santa Clara	Riesling	
Santa Clara		
Santa Clara	Dubonnet	
Santa Clara	barleywine	
Santa Clara	Alsace	
Santa Clara	hqf140d-poe	
Santa Clara	hqups1	
Santa Clara		
Santa Clara	PS_OpenGear	
Sunnyvale	svfw1	
Sunnyvale	Sunnyvale.pathsolutions.local	
Sunnyvale	Tim's svsw2-shed	
Sunnyvale	svap1-office	
Sunnyvale	svap2-shed	
Sunnyvale	HardCider	
Sunnyvale	Chianti	
Sunnyvale	Tim's svsw1-office	
Sunnyvale	UBNT	
Sunnyvale	svfw1	
Santa Clara	titos	10.0.0.15

OK Cancel

Route Alerts

Go to **Network > Alerts > Route Alerts** to configure route alerts. This displays the list of configured Route Alerts.

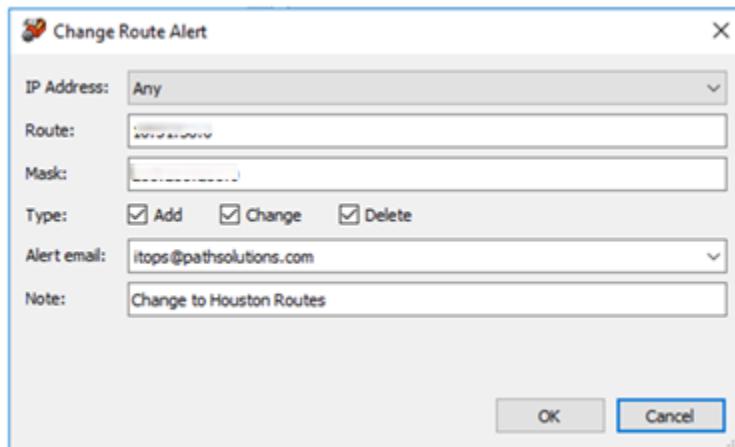


The screenshot shows the TotalView Configuration Tool interface. The left sidebar has a tree view with 'Cloud' expanded, showing 'Dashboard', 'Internet', 'NetAlly', 'Network' (which is expanded to show 'Device Alerts', 'Parent/Child', and 'Route Alerts' which is selected), 'Backup', 'BGP', 'Custom OID', 'Devices', 'Diagram', 'Favorites', 'Financials', 'IPAM', 'Issues', 'Maps', 'Meraki', 'NetFlow', 'Network Thresholds', 'Polling', 'Private IP', 'Syslog', 'TFTP', 'WAN', 'NLT', 'RemoteInsight', 'Reports', 'Risks', and 'SD-WAN'. The main area is titled 'Route Alerts' and contains a table with the following data:

Device name	IP Address	Route	Mask	Type	Alert	Note
*				ACD	itops@pathsolutions.com	Change to 192.168 net...
*				ACD	itops@pathsolutions.com	Change to 10 net Route
*				ACD	itops@pathsolutions.com	Change to any Route
*				ACD	itops@pathsolutions.com	Change to Houston ...
*	192.168.0.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.0.0	ACD	itops@pathsolutions.com	Change to Atlanta ...

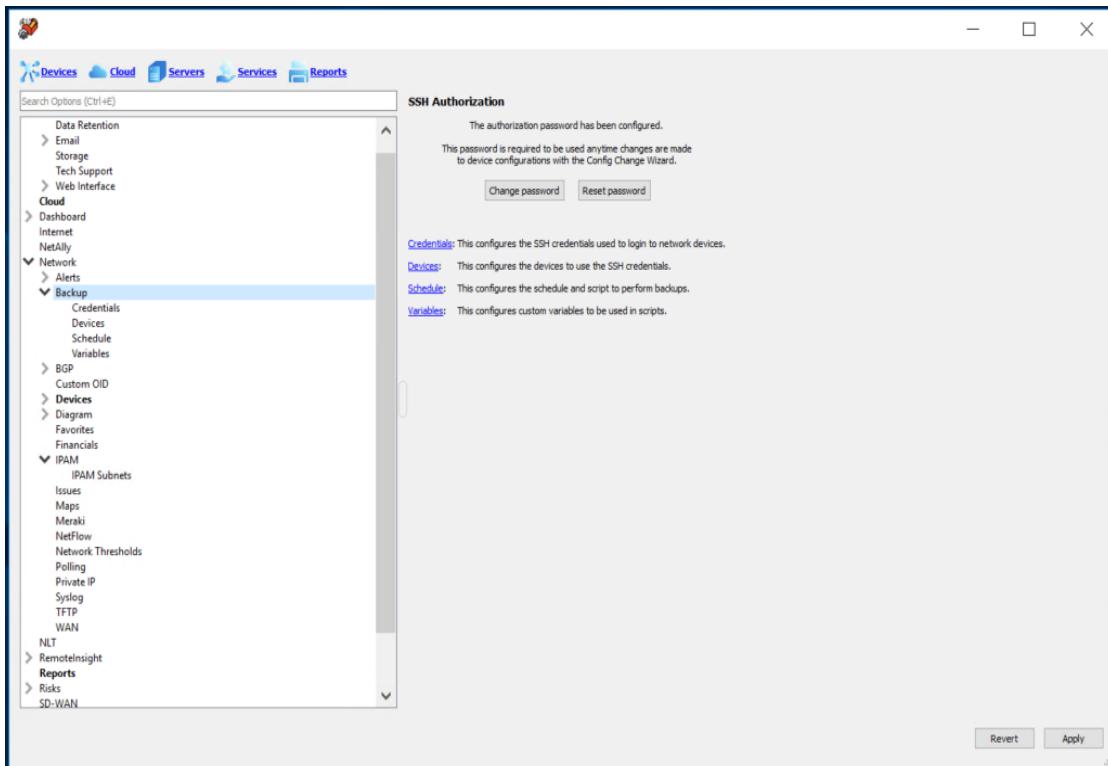
Below the table are buttons: 'Add...', 'Change...', 'Delete...', 'Reset Sort', 'Enable', 'Disable', 'Revert', and 'Apply'.

Use the **Add** and **Change** buttons to add and change the route alerts (IP address and mask), the type of alerts to send, and the email recipient.



Backup Configuration

Go to **Network > Backups**. This section permits network equipment configurations to have scheduled backups. TotalView shows backup configurations can also do a diff against previous versions to see what has changed. Also, view the logfile of backups and initiate a manual backup from the web interface.



To use the device configuration backup capability, a master password must be set. This master password is used to protect the device login credentials from being used illicitly.

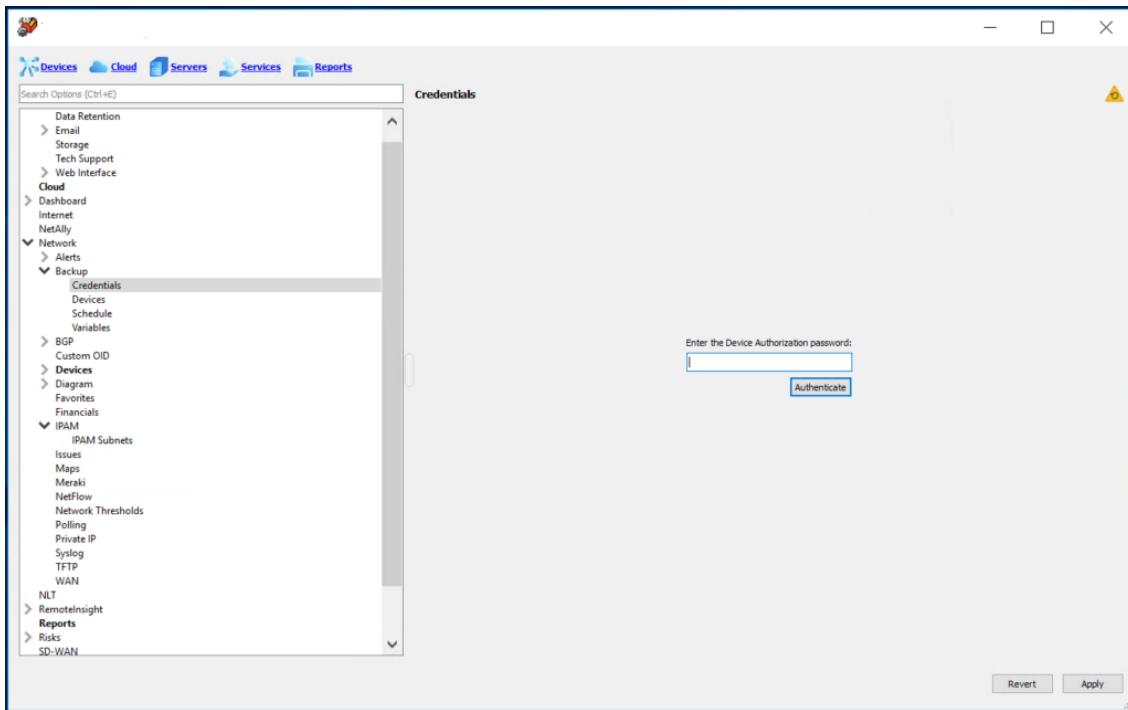
Once the master password has been set, it must be used for any changes made to the configuration, or anytime that the Device Configuration Wizard is used.

Note: If you must reset the password because it was lost, all credentials will be deleted in the system and will need to be re-entered.

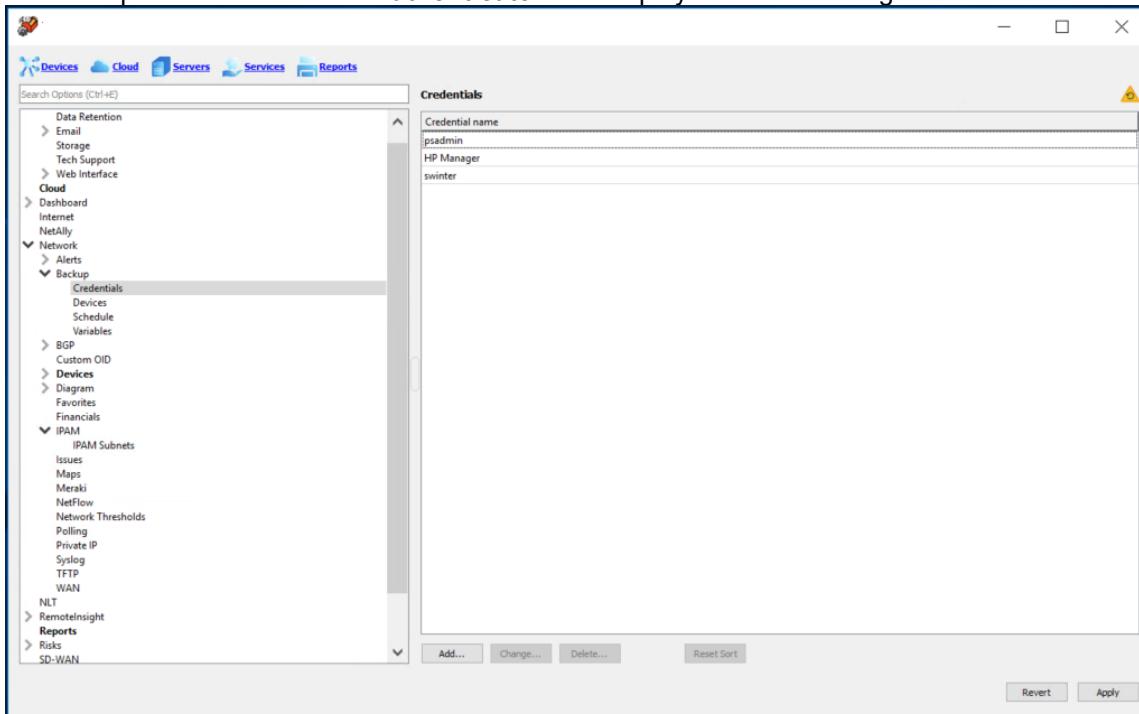
Once the master authorization password is set, select the **Credentials** section.

Credentials

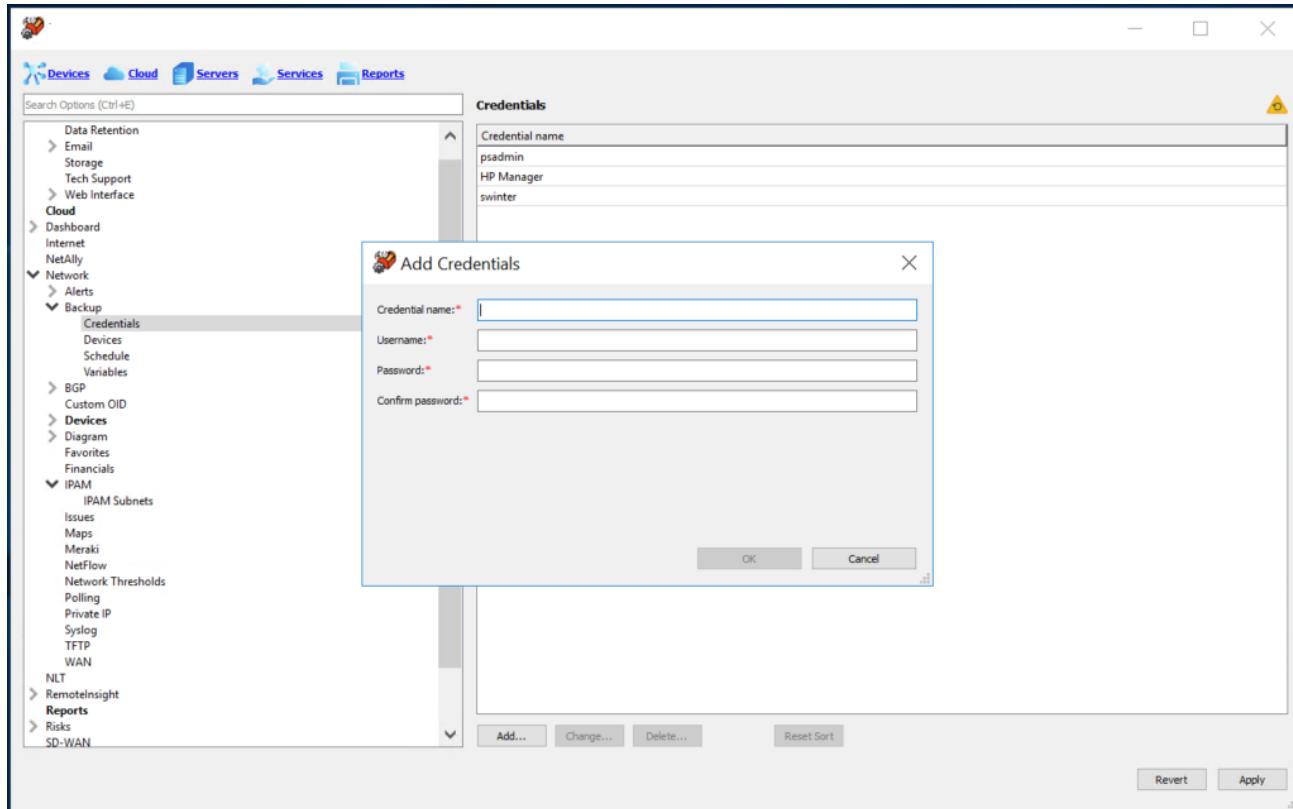
The first time you select **Backup > Credentials** in the menu (or any other Backup subsection), you will get a message that states **Enter the Device Authorization password** field.



Enter the password and select **Authenticate**. This displays the list of configured credentials.

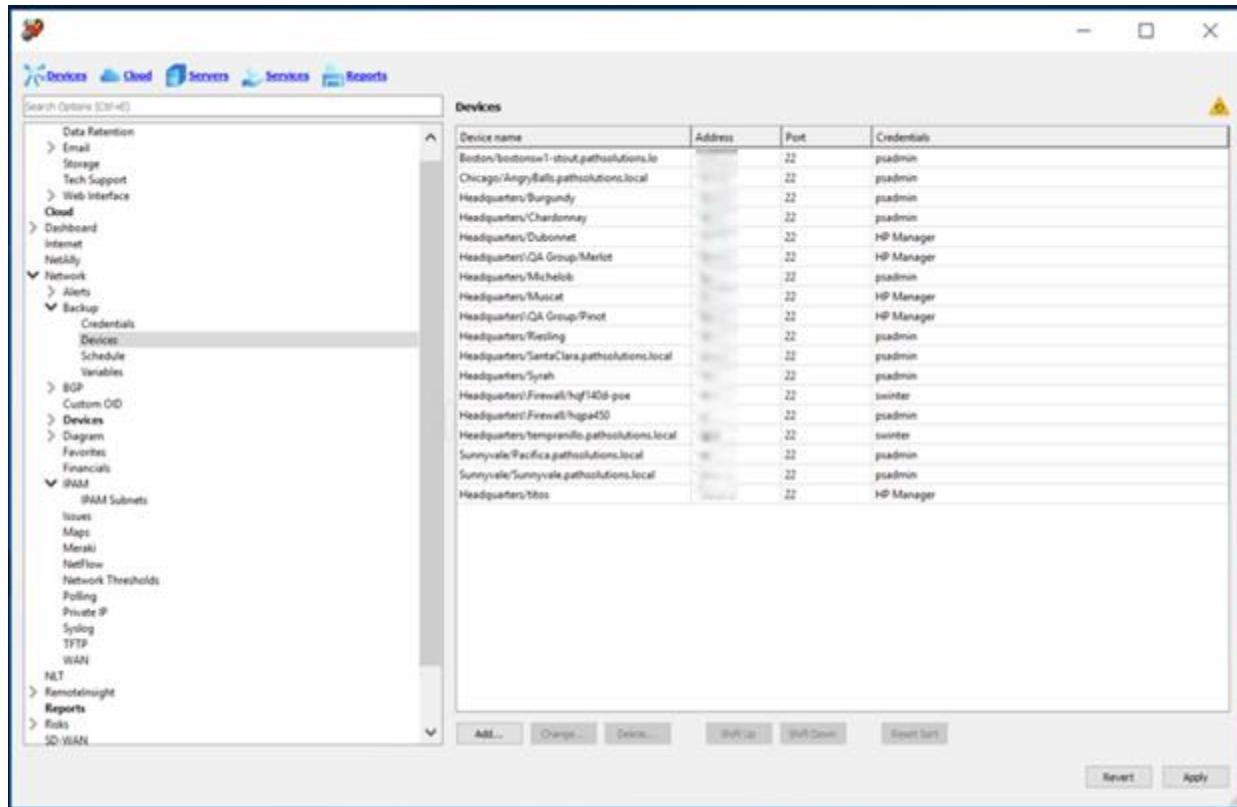


Select **Add** to add credentials to the system. The dialog box asks you to enter the username and password that you would use for SSH connect to a switch or router. Typically, this would be your Radius server credentials or a set of credentials created on the system for TotalView to use.



Devices

Go to **Backup > Devices** section to assign device backups. This displays the list of devices with backup configurations.



The screenshot shows the TotalView 14.2 application window. The left sidebar contains a navigation tree with the following structure:

- Devices
- Cloud
- Servers
- Services
- Reports
- Search Options (Ctrl+F)
- Data Retention
 - Email
 - Storage
 - Tech Support
- Web Interface
- Cloud
- Dashboard
 - Internet
 - NetFlow
- Network
 - Alerts
 - Backup
 - Credentials
 - Devices**
 - Schedule
 - Variables
 - BGP
 - Custom OID
 - Devices
 - Diagram
 - Favorites
 - Financials
- IPAM
 - IPAM Subnets
 - Issues
 - Maps
 - Metrics
 - NetFlow
 - Network Thresholds
 - Polling
 - Private IP
 - Syslog
 - TFTP
 - WAN
- MLT
- RemoteInsight
- Reports
- Risks
- SD-WAN

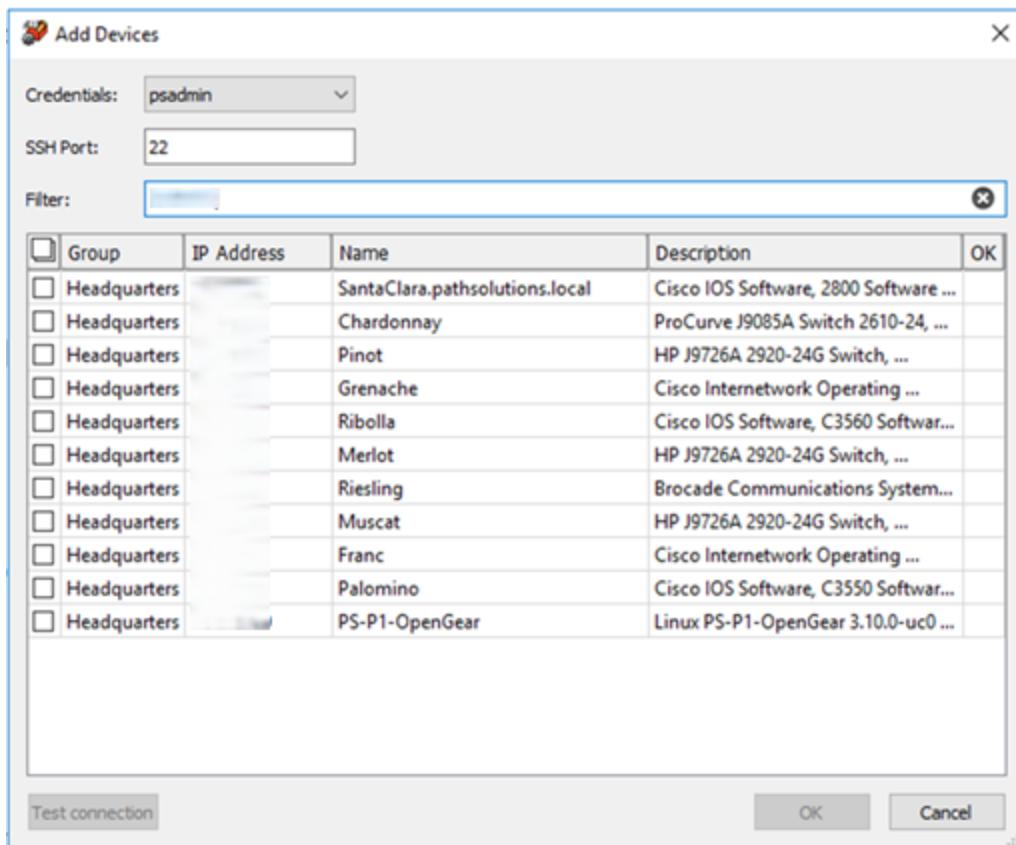
Devices

Device name	Address	Port	Credentials
Boston/BottomsUp1-shout.pathsolutions.local	22	psadmin	
Chicago/AngryBalls.pathsolutions.local	22	psadmin	
Headquarters/Burgundy	22	psadmin	
Headquarters/Chardonnay	22	psadmin	
Headquarters/Dubonnet	22	HP Manager	
Headquarters/QA Group/Merlot	22	HP Manager	
Headquarters/Michelob	22	psadmin	
Headquarters/Muscat	22	HP Manager	
Headquarters/QA Group/Pinot	22	HP Manager	
Headquarters/Riesling	22	psadmin	
Headquarters/SantaClara.pathsolutions.local	22	psadmin	
Headquarters/Syrah	22	psadmin	
Headquarters/Firewall/hg1408-poe	22	swinter	
Headquarters/Firewall/hg4250	22	psadmin	
Headquarters/Tempenario.pathsolutions.local	22	swinter	
Sunnyvale/Pacifica.pathsolutions.local	22	psadmin	
Sunnyvale/Sunnyvale.pathsolutions.local	22	psadmin	
Headquarters/Titos	22	HP Manager	

Buttons: Add..., Change..., Delete..., Refresh, Shift Delete, Export CSV

Buttons: Revert, Apply

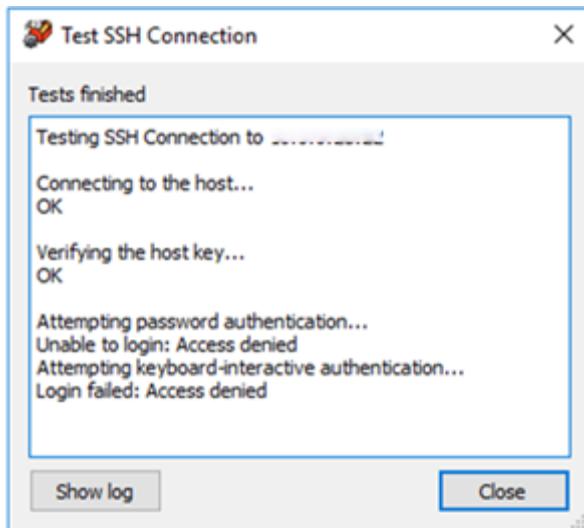
Select **Add** if you need to add a device to the configuration.



Select the credentials from the **Credentials** drop-down menu to show you a list of devices, so you can use the appropriate credentials for the device and use the **Filter** field to filter the list.

It is recommended to select the device then select **Test connection** to verify those credentials and ensure the security token is read and stored. If this is the first time communicating with the device, it will ask you to verify the hardware security token.

The screenshot below displays an example of testing a connection.

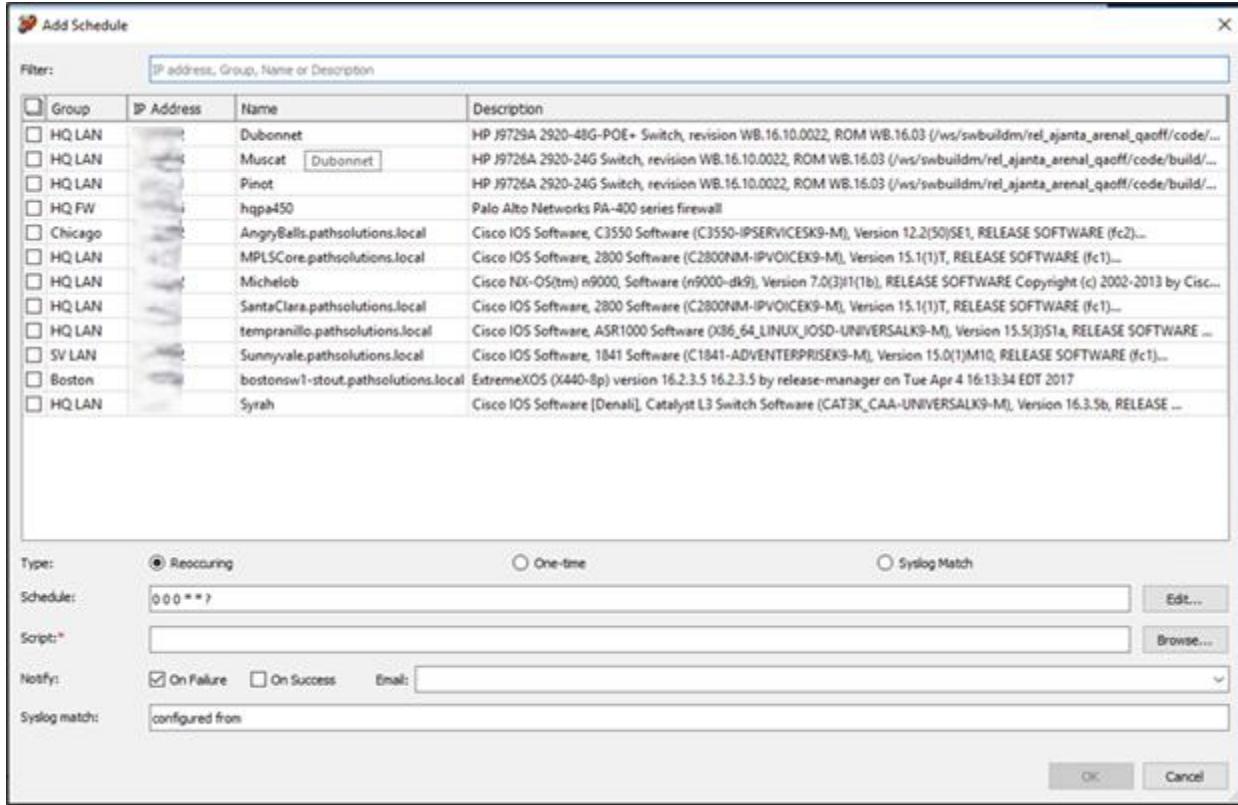


Schedule Backup

Go to **Backup > Schedule** section to create a backup schedule of network devices. This displays the list of devices with schedules.

Device name	Address	Schedule	Script	Email
Boston/bostonowl1-stout.pathsolutions.io		00:00-1	ExtremeOS(RunningConfig).txt	rops@pathsolutions.com, tml
Chicago/angryballs.pathsolutions.local		00:00-1	CiscoIOS(RunningConfig).txt	rops@pathsolutions.com, tml
Headquarters/Burgundy		00:00-1	HP(RunningConfig).txt	rops@pathsolutions.com, tml
Headquarters/Chardonnay		00:00-1	HP(RunningConfig).txt	rops@pathsolutions.com, tml
Headquarters/Dubonnet		00:00-1	HP(RunningConfig).txt	rops@pathsolutions.com, tml
Headquarters/QA Group/Merlot		00:00-1	HP(RunningConfig).txt	rops@pathsolutions.com, tml
Headquarters/Michele		00:00-1	CiscoNX-OS(RunningConfig).txt	rops@pathsolutions.com, tml
Headquarters/Muscat		00:00-1	HP(RunningConfig).txt	rops@pathsolutions.com, tml
Headquarters/QA Group/Pinot		00:00-1	HP(RunningConfig).txt	rops@pathsolutions.com, tml
Headquarters/Riesling		00:00-4	Brocade with enable(RunningConfig).txt	rops@pathsolutions.com, tml
Headquarters/SantaClara.pathsolutions.local		00:00-1	CiscoIOS(RunningConfig).txt	rops@pathsolutions.com, tml
Headquarters/Syrah		00:00-1	CiscoIOS with enable(RunningConfig).txt	rops@pathsolutions.com, tml
Headquarters/Firewall/hg140d-poe		00:00-1	Fortigate(RunningConfig).txt	rops@pathsolutions.com, tml
Headquarters/Firewall/hg400		00:00-1	PalioAuto-set(RunningConfig).txt	rops@pathsolutions.com, tml
Headquarters/tempgrando.pathsolutions.local		00:00-1	CiscoIOS(RunningConfig).txt	rops@pathsolutions.com, tml
Headquarters/White		00:00-1	HP2920(RunningConfig).txt	rops@pathsolutions.com, tml

Select **Add** to add backup schedules for devices. Then select the backup type, set a schedule, pick a script (browse from the scripts provided with TotalView), and an email to notify once finished.



For the selected device, it will show the internal system description to help you determine what schedule and script to use to perform the backup.

The Script should be chosen based on the device manufacturer and OS.

Enter an email address that should be notified of backup success or failure.

The schedule information is entered in **CRON** tab format but can easily be modified by selecting **Edit** to see the full set of timing options.

 **Backup Schedule** X

Cron string:

Next launches:

Seconds: Every second(s)
 Specific

Minutes: Every minute(s)
 Specific

Hours: Every hour(s)
 Specific

Days of month: Any
 Every day(s)
 Specific

Months: Every month(s)
 Specific

Days of week: Any
 Specific

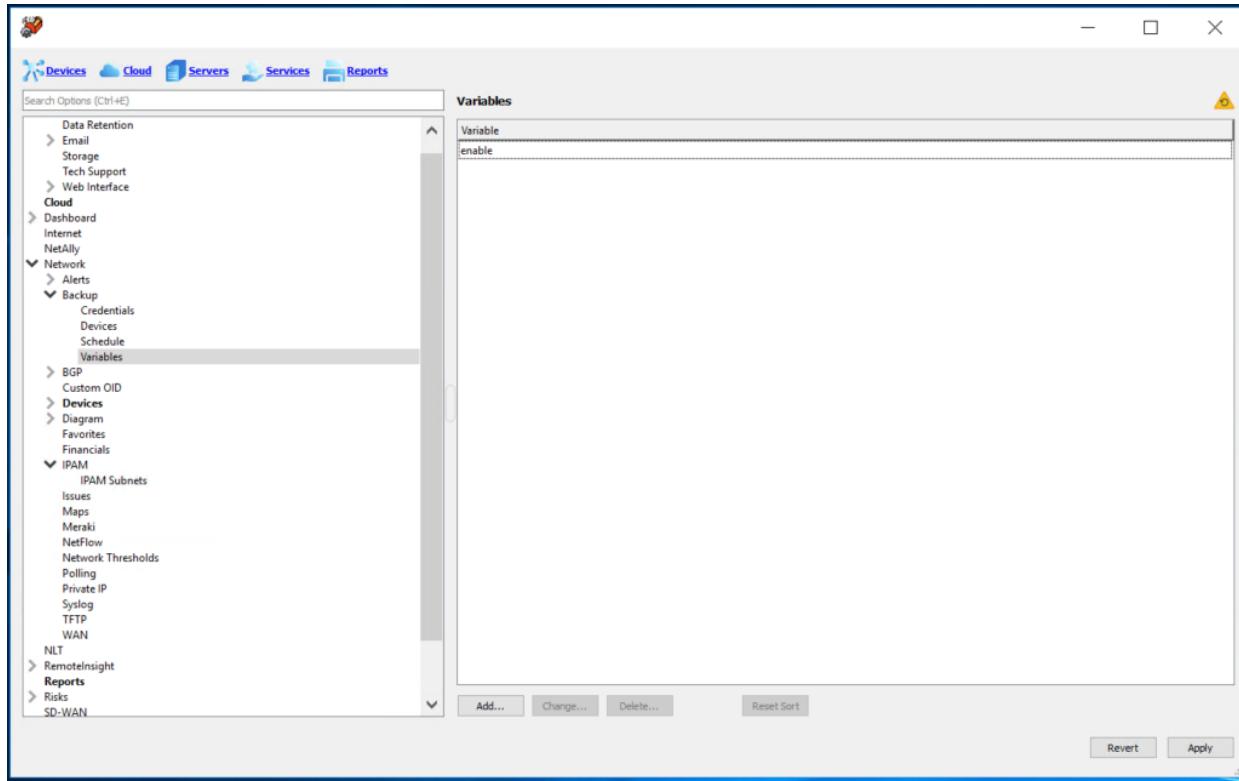
Note the “Next Launches” field as it will show when the backups would be scheduled with the selected entries.

Select **OK** to completed the schedule changes.

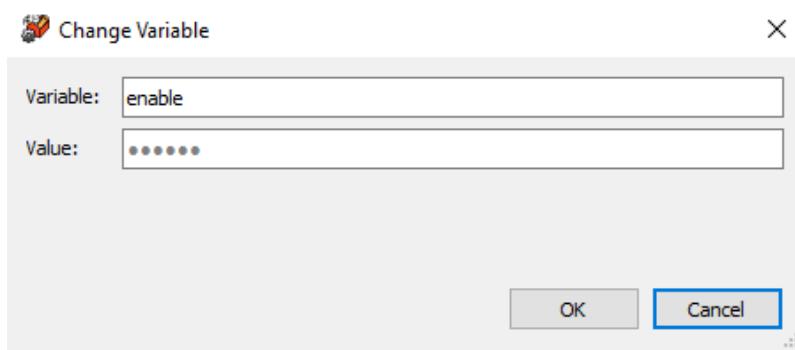
Variables

Go to **Network Backup > Variables** section for setting up backup variables for the backup scripts. This calls up the list of variables.

In some cases, you may want to use a variable in a script, and have TotalView fill in the variable when the script runs. This variable may be a password (for security reasons it will not save the variables to the files made during backup). Or the variable may be a variable that you may want to use in multiple scripts, such as a domain name.

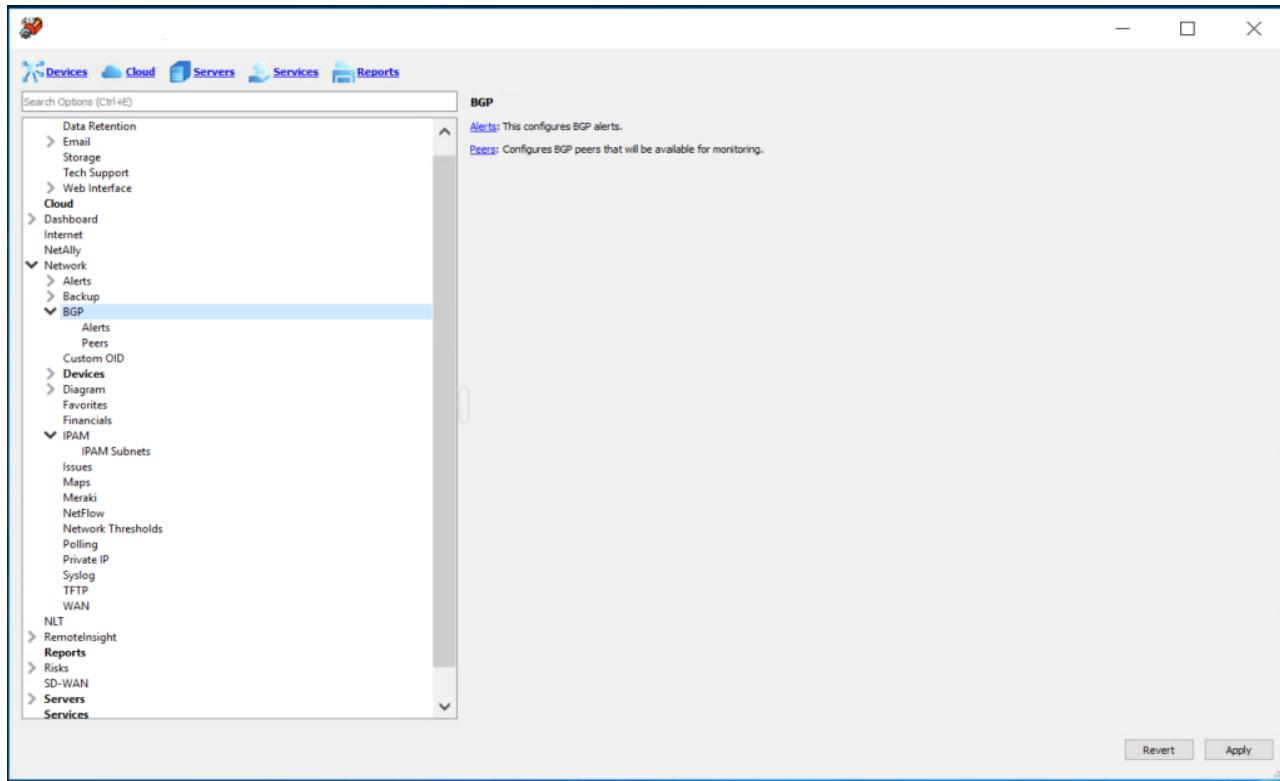


Add or change variables by selecting the **Add** and **Change** buttons and filling out the **Variable** and **Value** fields.



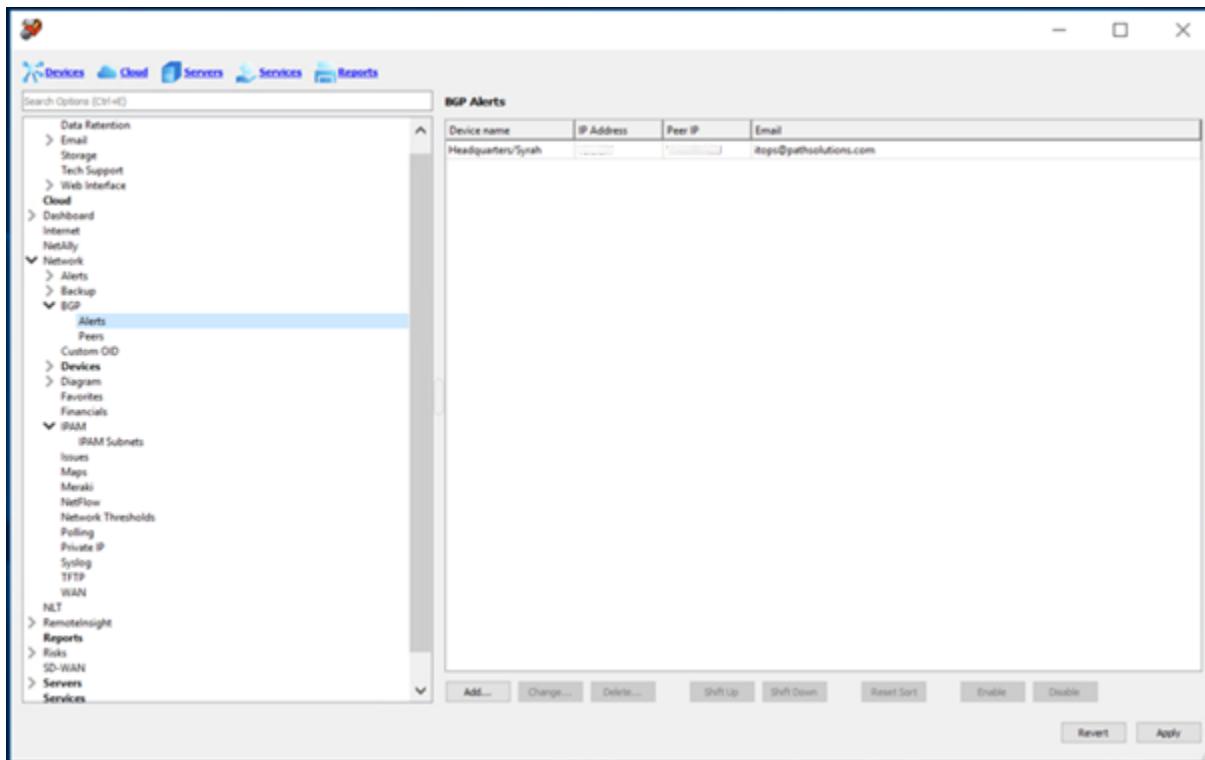
BGP

Go to **Network > Alerts > BGP Alerts**, choose **Alerts** or **Peers**

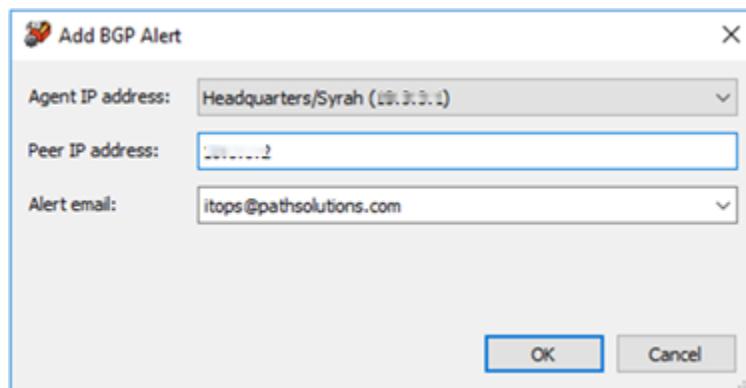


BGP Alerts

Go to **BGP > Alerts** If a BGP peer gets disconnected or changes status, you can receive alerts.

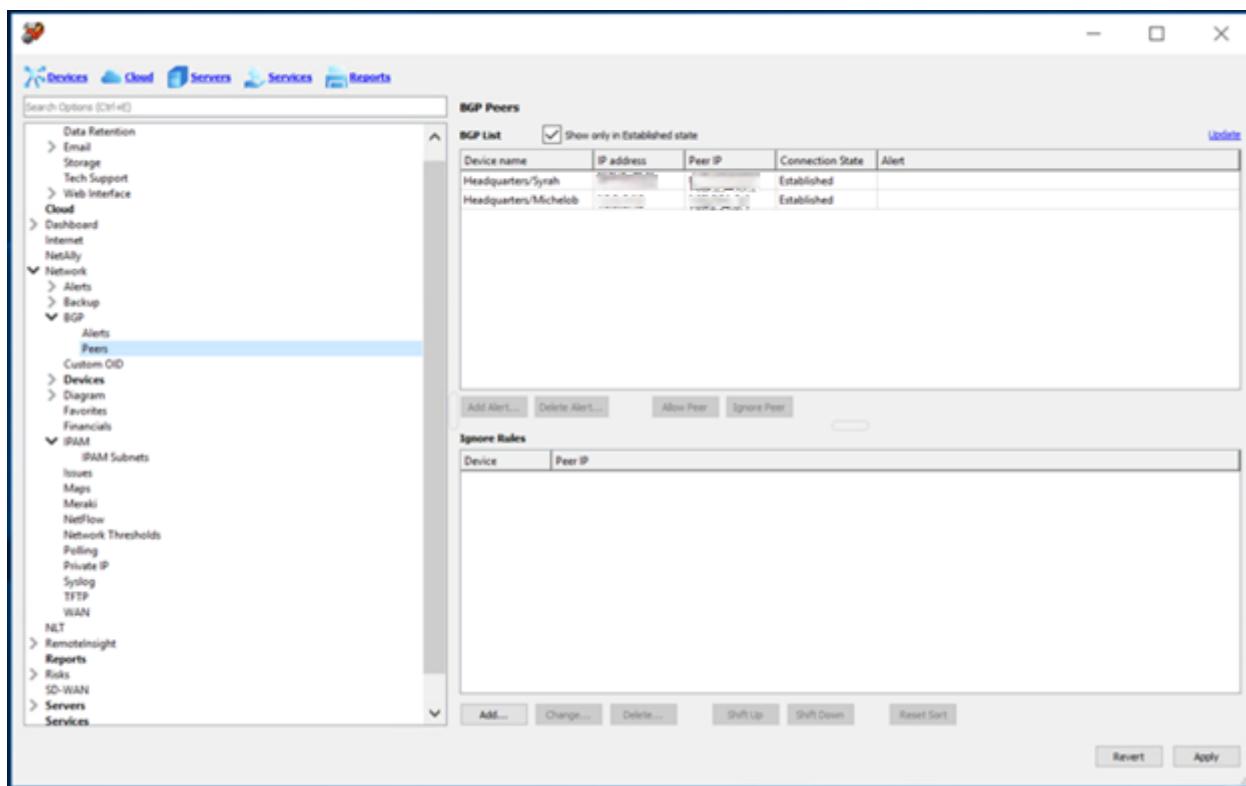


Use the **Add** or **Change** buttons to add or modify agents and peers on the list, and email for the alert.

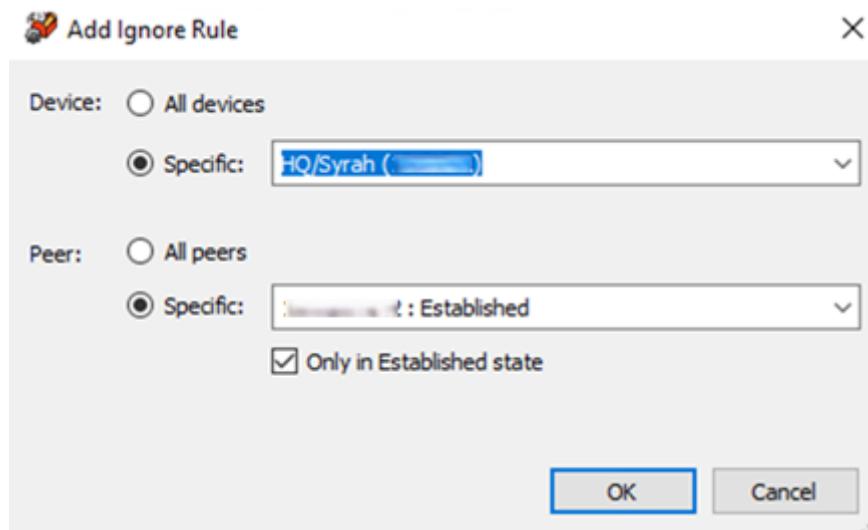


BGP Peers

Go to **BGP > Peers** If a BGP peer gets disconnected or changes status, you can receive alerts.



Use the **Add** or **Change** buttons to add or modify devices and peers on the list.

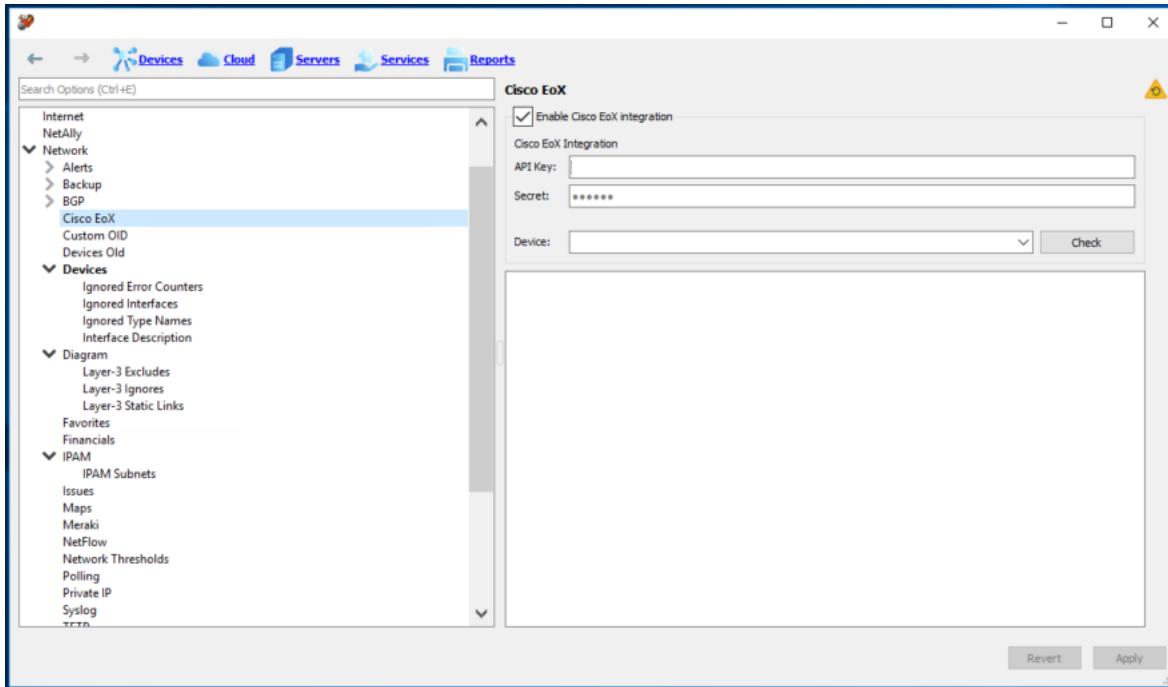


Cisco EoX

TotalView can display pertinent End of Life/Sales/Support information for Cisco Devices once configured with the Cisco APIs.

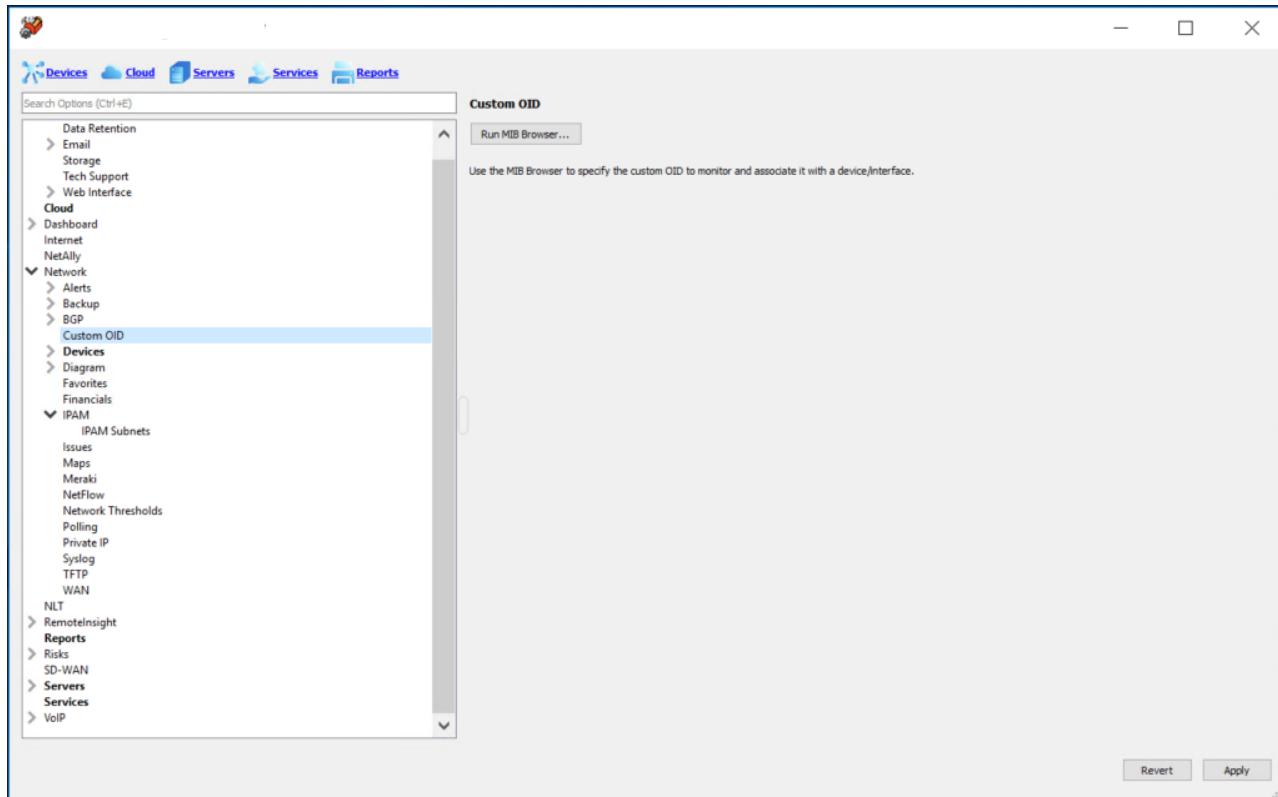
This link will guide you to set up the APIs that are needed.

<https://support.pathsolutions.com/a/solutions/articles/14000159831>

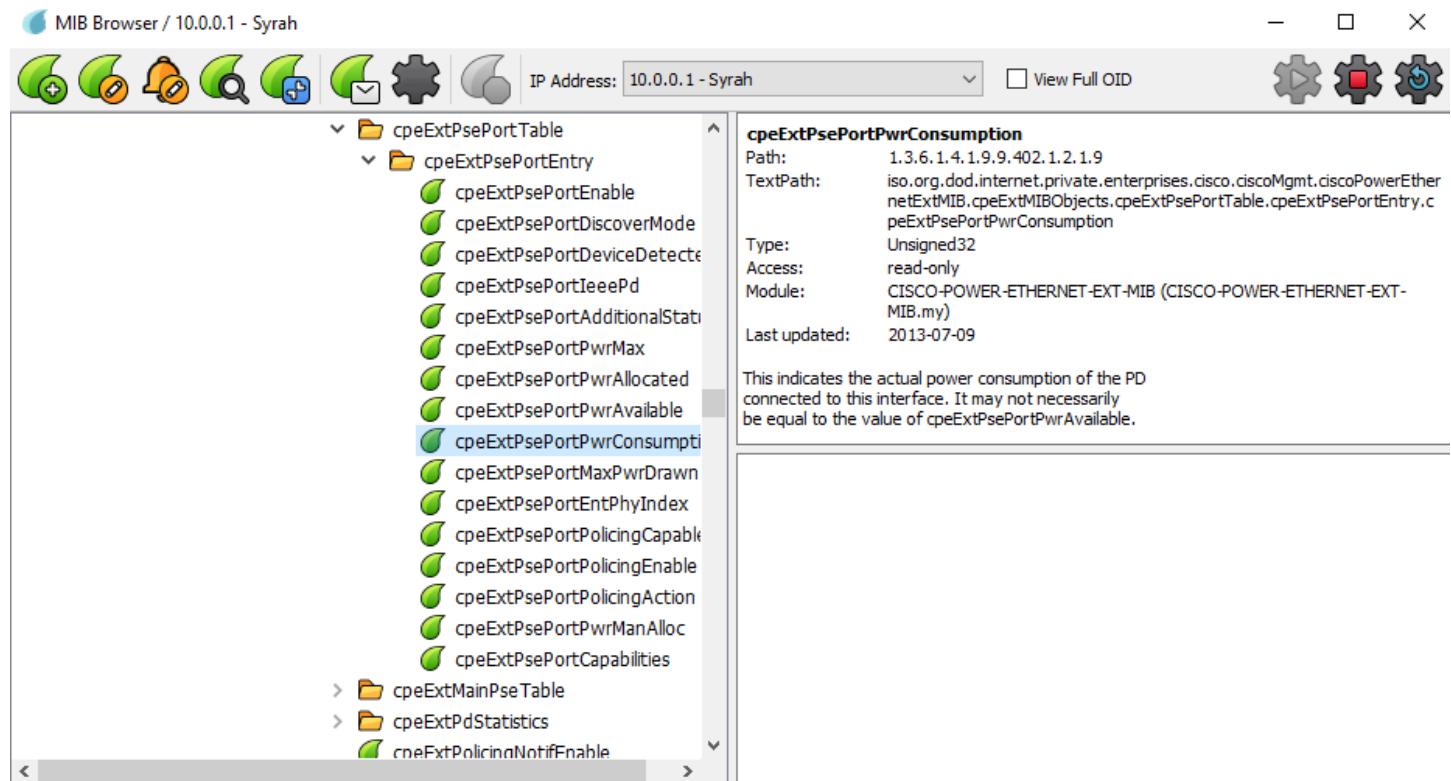


Custom OID

PathSolutions TotalView can monitor custom OIDs such as CPU utilization, memory usage, and temperature if the device provides this information via SNMP. The Config Tool has a button **Run MIB Browser** to specify the custom OID to monitor and associate it with a device/interface.



The **MIB Browser** will open in a separate window. See the section [MIB Browser](#) for OID lookups, OID monitoring and OID graphing.



Note: Customize OID monitoring reports by editing the cfg file. See [Appendix F. Custom OID Monitoring](#).

Devices Configuration

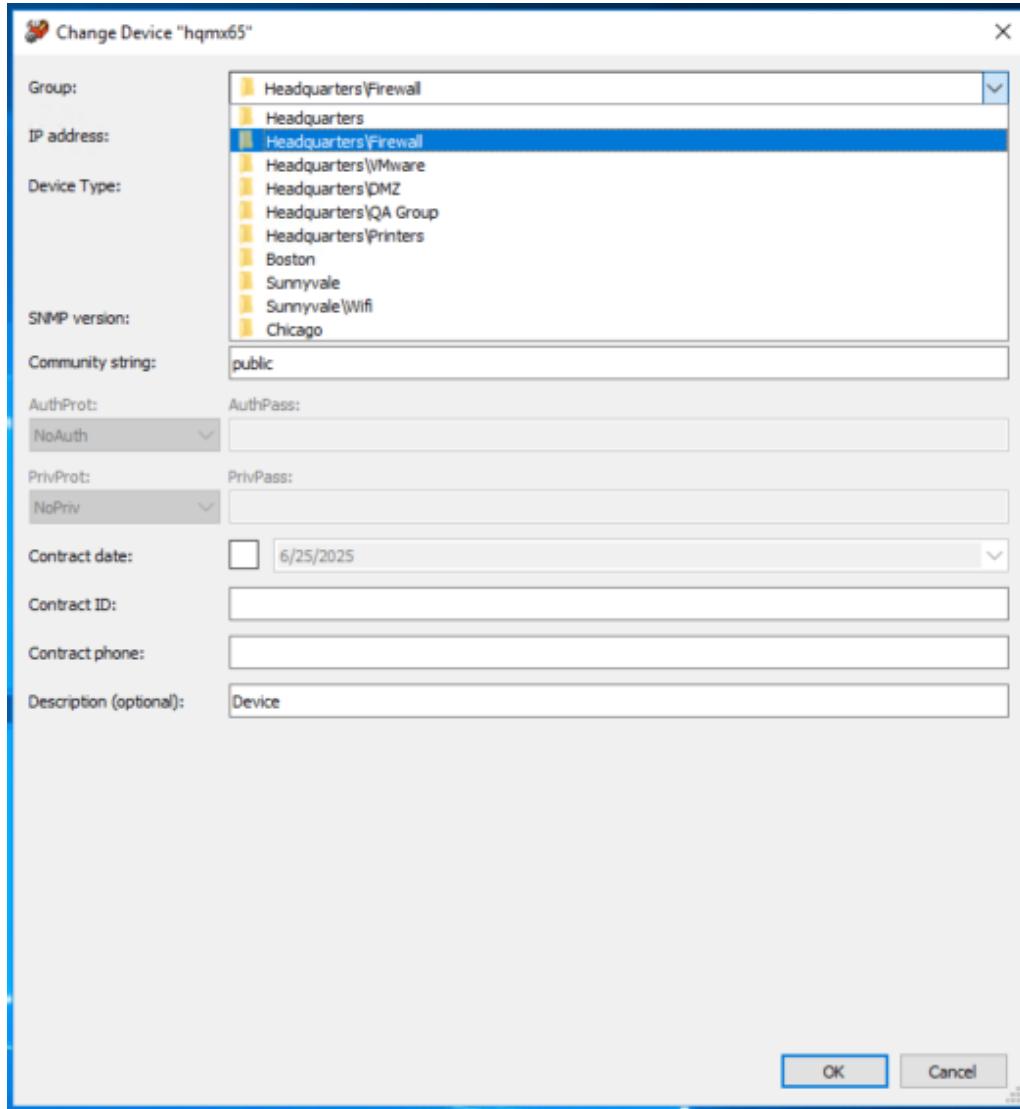
Go to **Network > Devices** section, to see the list of currently monitored devices.

Note: All interfaces for each switch are monitored by default, ignore individual interfaces from being monitored on the web interface.

Note: If SNMPv3 is not enabled and is desired, contact support@pathsolutions.com.

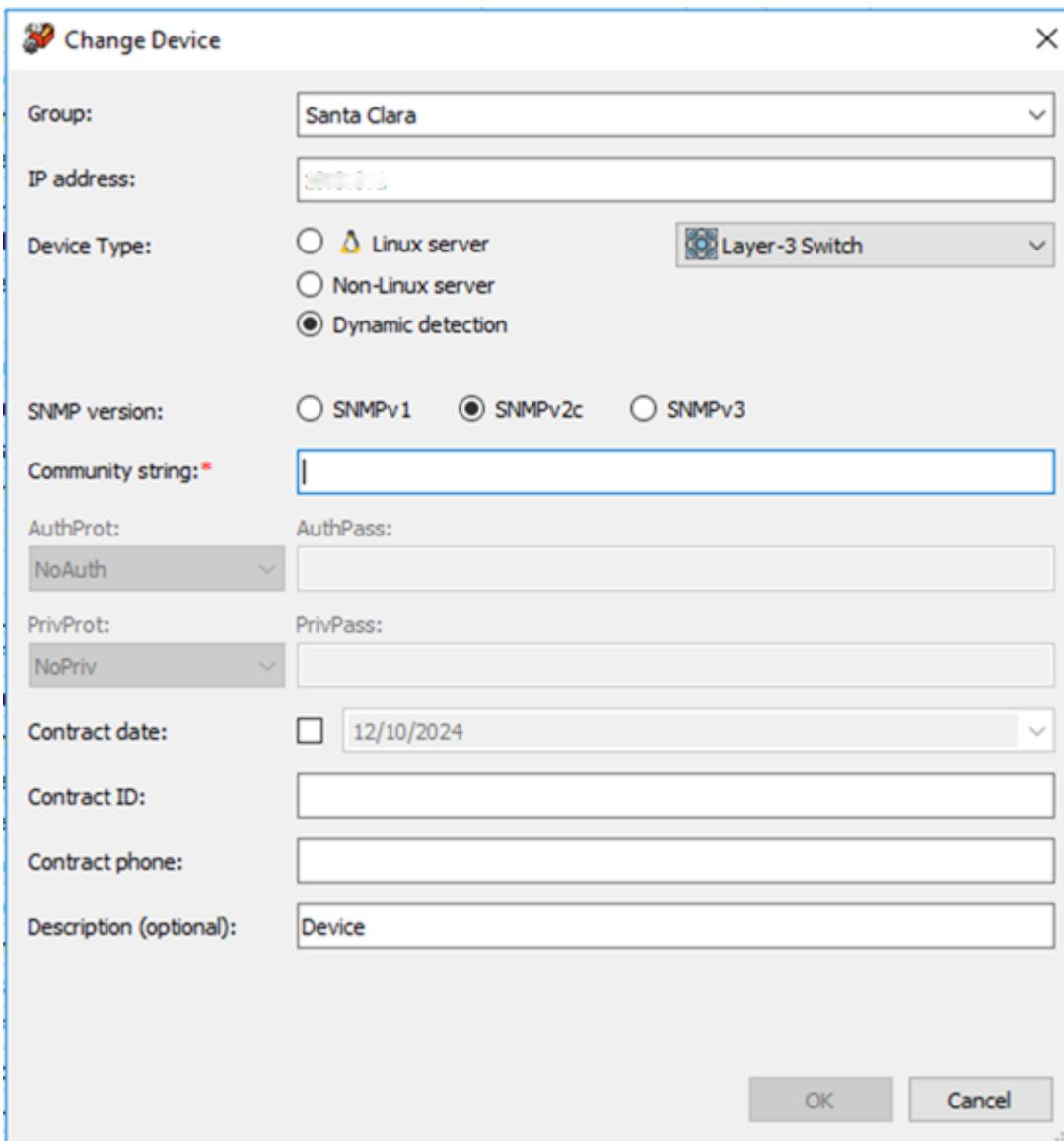
Device	Name	Int	SNMP	Description
HQ	iDRAC-149XCV2	2	v2c	Device
	hqmx65	12	v2c	Device
	hqpa450	18	v3	
	hqf140d-poe	9	v2c	Device
	PS-PTR1	2	v2c	Device
	hqups1	0	v2c	Device
	dev-ubnt-lts01	2	v2c	Device
	dev-rhel85-01.pathsolutions.local	4	v2c	Device
	scrappy.pathsolutions.local	8	v2c	Device
	ps-esx2.pathsolutions.local	9	v2c	Device
	psvm1.pathsolutions.local	0	v2c	Device

Change the sort order for TotalView web display if desired. To move items on the list up or down, select on the item, and then select **Shift Up** or **Shift Down**. TotalView can organize devices into Device Groups.



Adding Devices

To add a device, select **Add**. The **Add device** dialog will display.



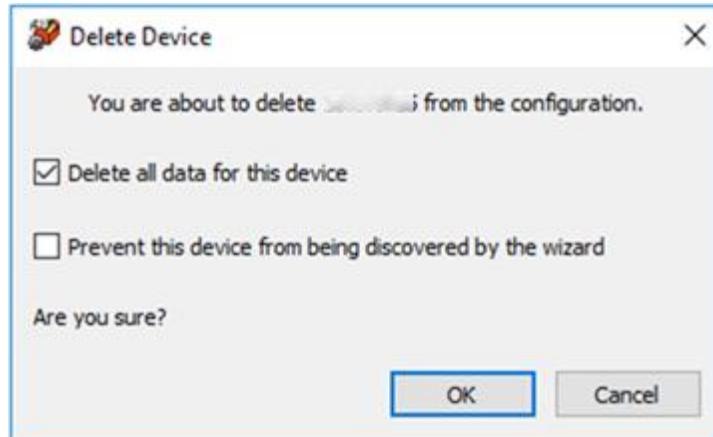
Enter the IP address and SNMP read-only community string for the device.

Optionally, add the support contract date, ID, contract phone and contract description for the device. This contract information will appear on TotalView's **Support** tab.

Select **OK** to add the device or select **Cancel**.

Deleting Devices

To delete a device, select the device and select **Delete**. The **Delete Device** dialog will display.



If you select on the **Prevent this device from being discovered by the wizard** checkbox, the device will no longer be discovered when running the wizard.

Note: Deleting a device from monitoring will not delete the previously collected graph data. Add the device back to monitoring and it will continue to use the same data file for graph data storage.

Note: Any device prevented from being re-discovered when the QuickConfig Wizard runs can be added back again by removing the device from being ignored in the **SwMonIgnore.cfg** file or by adding the device to be monitored again in the **SwitchMonitor.cfg** file. These files can be found in the following directory:

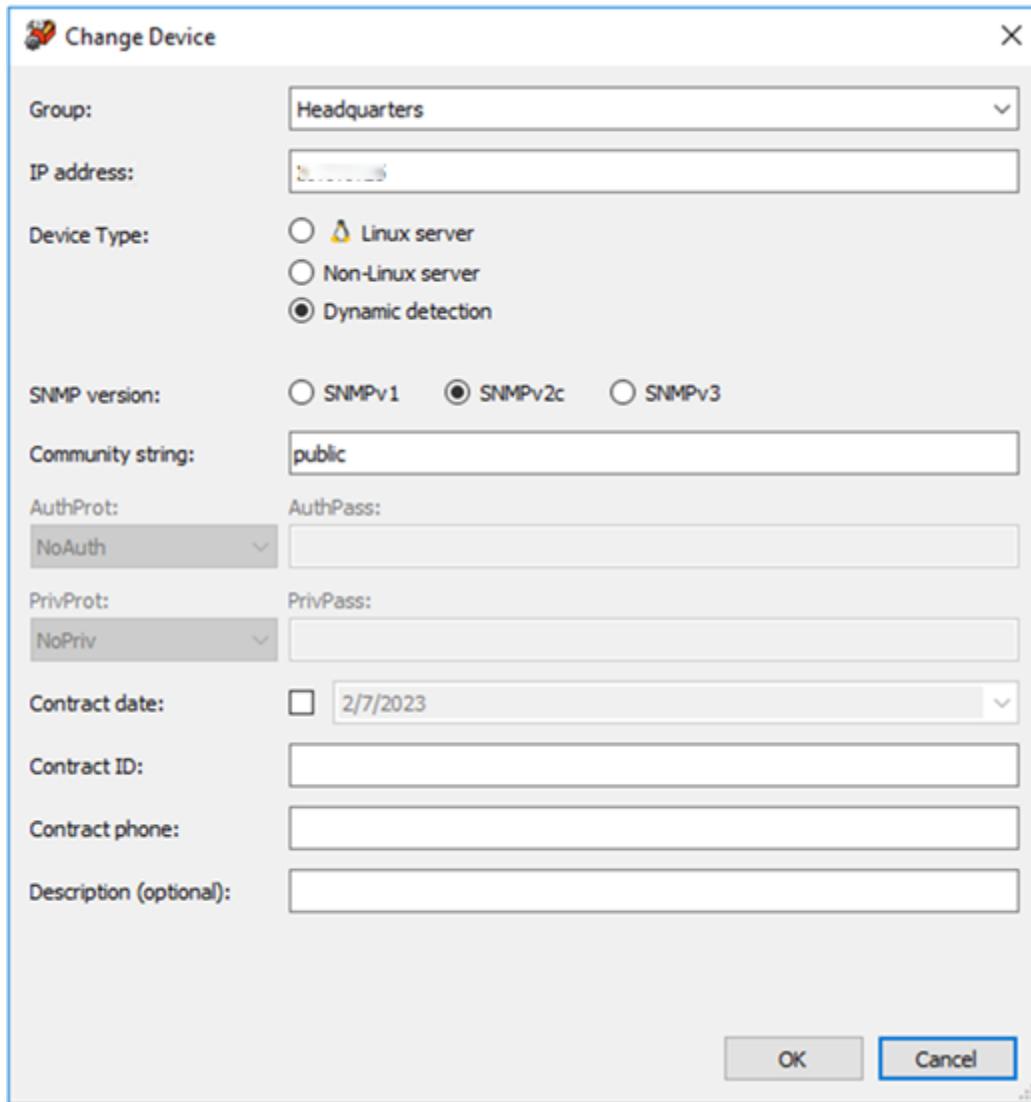
C:\Program Files (x86)\PathSolutions\TotalView

Save the file after any modification.

Changing Device Information

To modify a device, double-select on an existing device IP address or select the device's IP address and select **Change**.

The **Change Device** dialog will display.



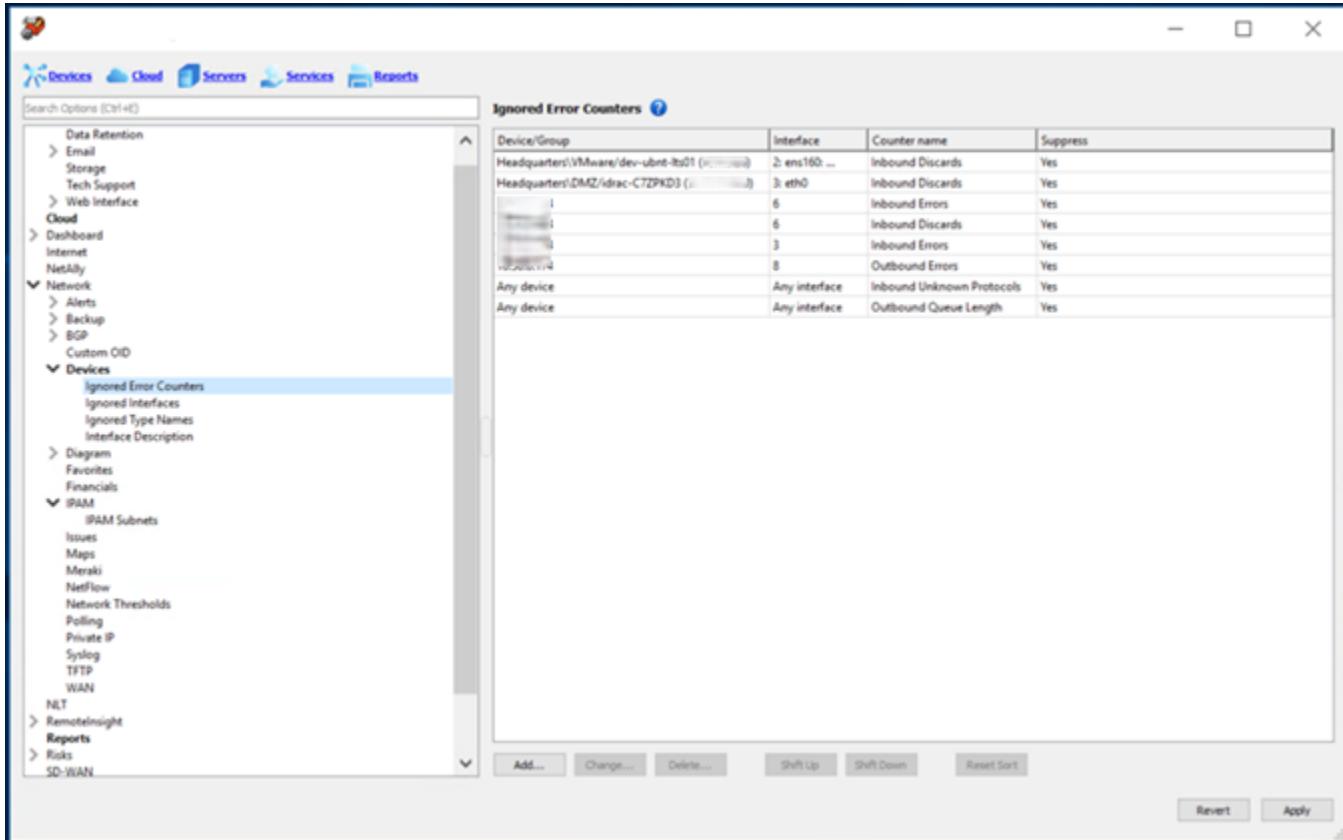
The only required fields for a device are the Group, IP address, and SNMP community string fields.

Configuring the Support Tab

If you add the support contract date, ID, contract phone and contract description for devices, this information will appear on TotalView's **Support** tab.

Ignored Error Counters

Select **Network > Devices > Ignored Error Counters** then add, change or delete the error counters that you want to no longer respect as errors. This can be done for a single interface on a device, an entire device, or all devices and interfaces in the deployment.



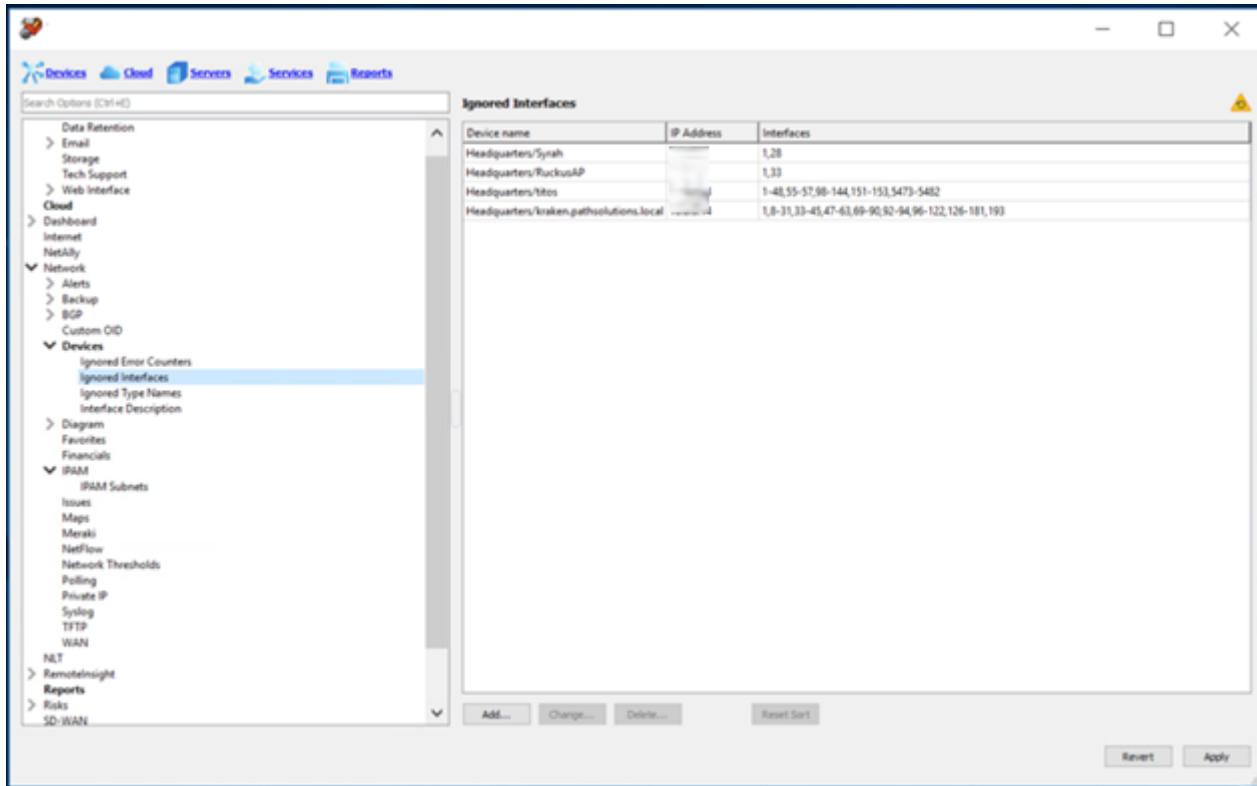
The screenshot shows the 'Ignored Error Counters' configuration screen. The left sidebar contains a navigation tree with categories like Devices, Network, and IPAM. The 'Devices' section is expanded, showing 'Ignored Error Counters' as the selected item. The main area displays a table with the following data:

Device/Group	Interface	Counter name	Suppress
Headquarters\VMware\dev-ubnt-lts01 (...	2: ens160:...	Inbound Discards	Yes
Headquarters\DMZ\idrac-C7ZPKD3 (...	3: eth0	Inbound Discards	Yes
1	6	Inbound Errors	Yes
2	6	Inbound Discards	Yes
3	3	Inbound Errors	Yes
4	8	Outbound Errors	Yes
Any device	Any interface	Inbound Unknown Protocols	Yes
Any device	Any interface	Outbound Queue Length	Yes

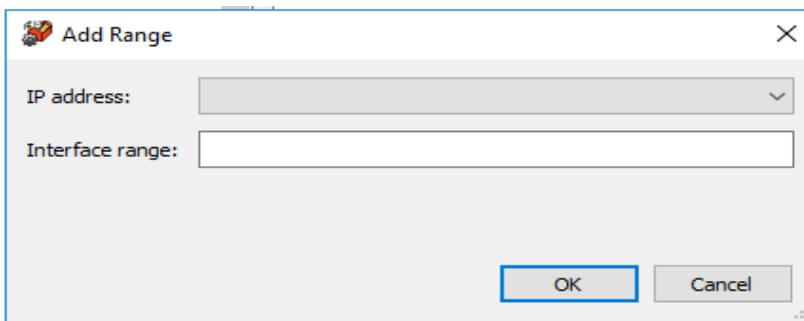
At the bottom of the table are buttons for 'Add...', 'Change...', 'Delete...', 'Shift Up', 'Shift Down', 'Reset Sort', 'Revert', and 'Apply'.

Ignored Interfaces

Go to **Network > Devices > Ignored Interfaces**, and add, delete and change the list of interfaces to ignore here. These interfaces will not be monitored and will not count towards licensing.



Select **Add** or **Change** buttons to add devices by IP address and interface ranges to the ignored list.



Alternate Methods to Ignore Interfaces

There are two other ways of ignoring interfaces, outside of using the Config Tool.

- 1) The **IgnoreList.cfg** allows you to ignore ranges of interfaces on devices.

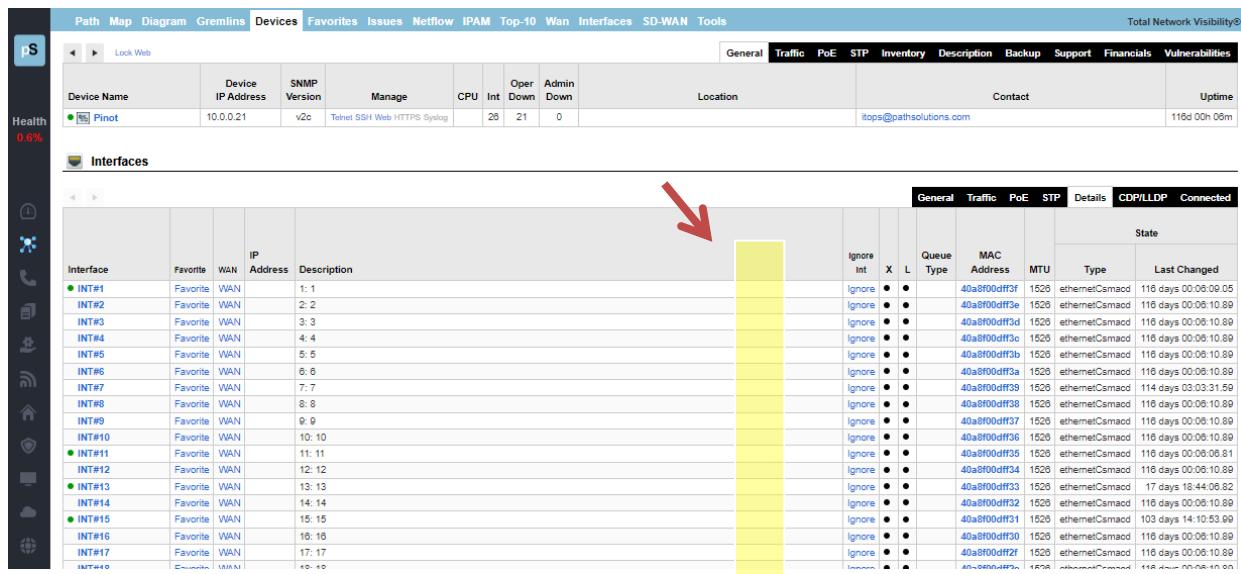
The above file should be opened in Notepad for editing. After you save the file, stop and restart the service to have this change take effect.

This file is located in the following directory:

C:/Program Files (x86)/PathSolutions/TotalView/IgnoreList.cfg

2) If you only have a couple of ports you would like to ignore, go to the TotalView Web Interface, **Device List** tab and select on a device and then select on the **Ignore** link towards the right-hand side of the table for each interface number you would like to ignore.

Note: The web server must be unlocked in order for the Ignore column to show up in TotalView. See the section [Error! Reference source not found.](#) for how to lock and unlock the web server.

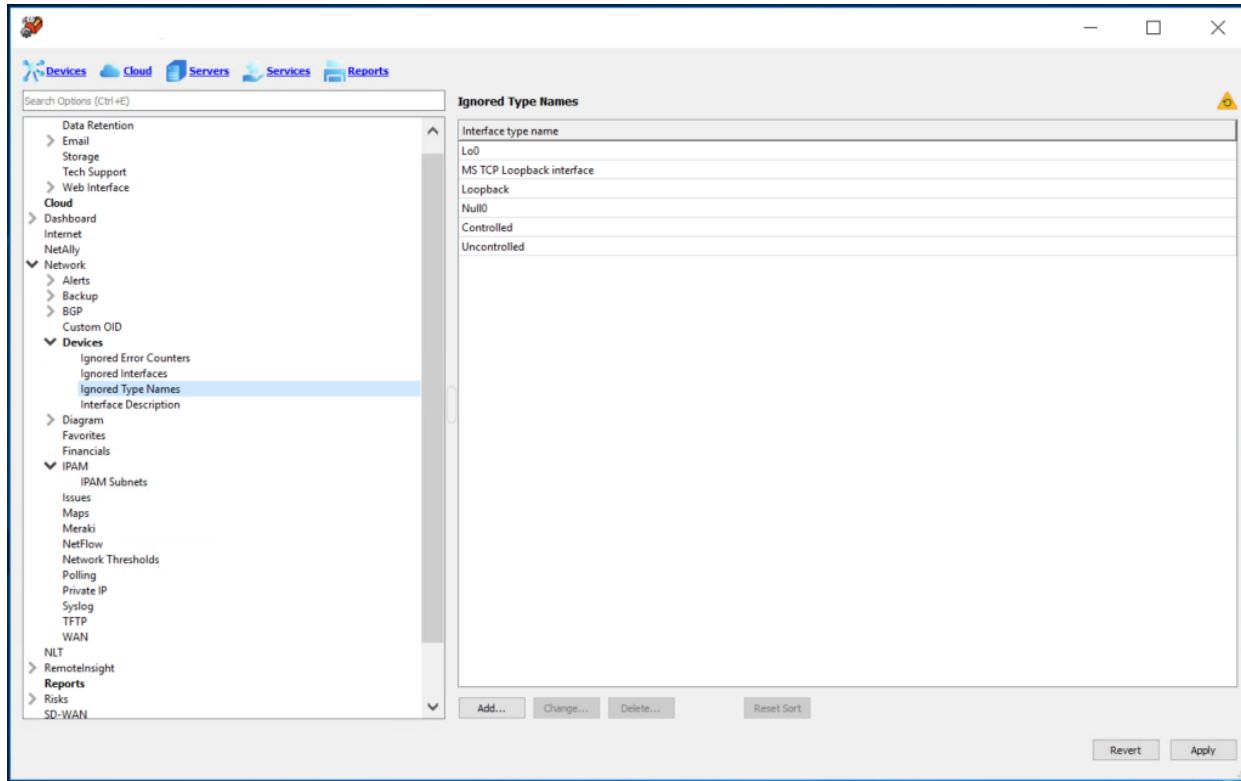


The screenshot shows the TotalView Web Interface with the following details:

- Device List Tab:** Shows a table with columns: Device Name, Device IP Address, SNMP Version, Manage, CPU Int, Oper Down, Admin Down, Location, Contact, and Uptime. One device, 'Pinot', is listed with IP 10.0.0.21 and Contact 'itops@pathsolutions.com'.
- Interfaces Tab:** Shows a table with columns: Interface, Favorite, WAN, IP Address, Description, and a yellow-highlighted 'Ignore' column. The 'Ignore' column contains entries like 'Ignore Int X L' for various interface numbers (INT#1 to INT#17).

Ignored Type Names

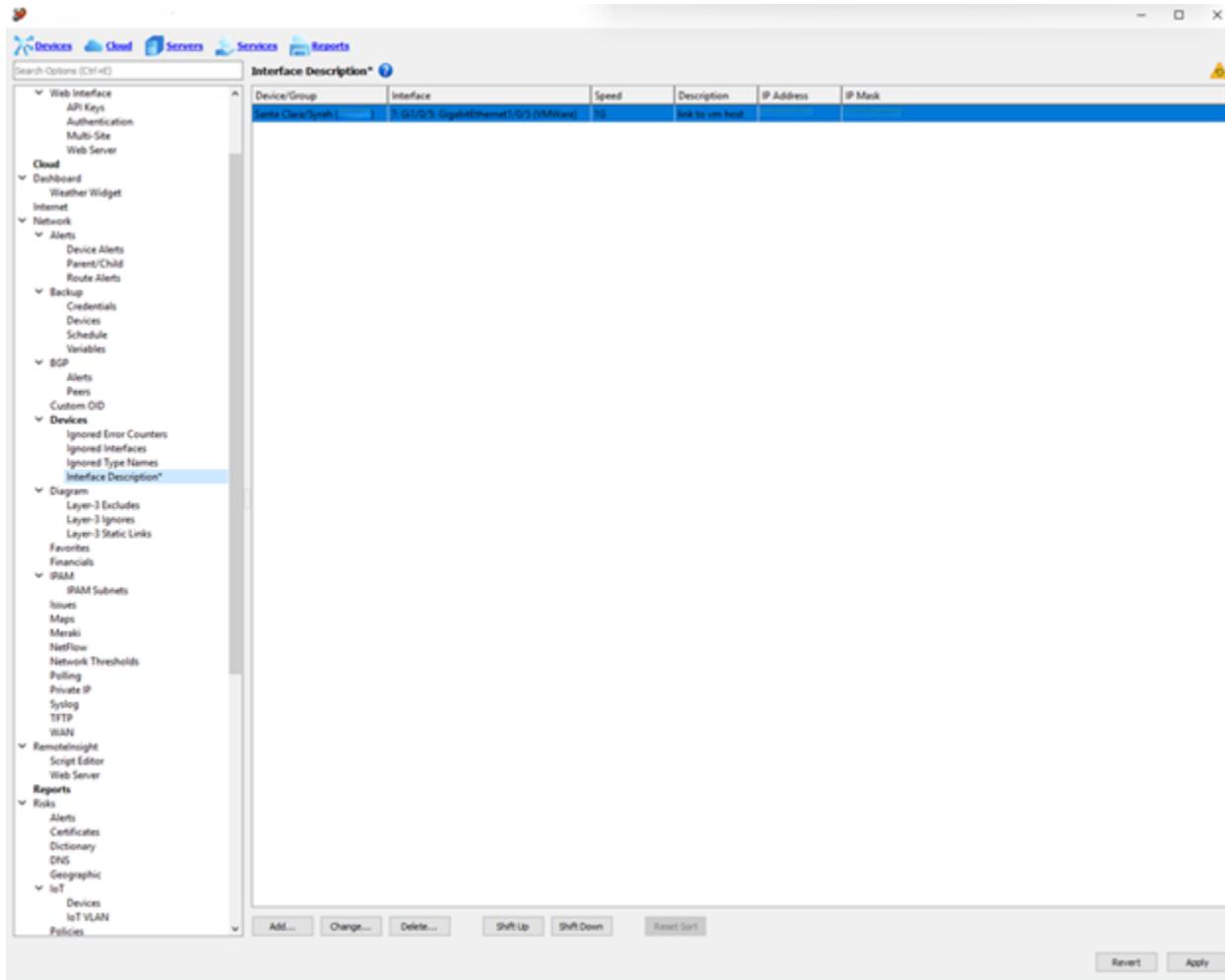
Select **Network > Devices > Ignored Type Names** then add, change or delete the interface types you want to ignore.



Select **Add** or **Change** buttons to modify the types on the ignored list.

Interface Description

The ability to override interface name, bandwidth, and IP/Subnet.



The screenshot shows the 'Interface Description' configuration window in the TotalView 14.2 interface. The window has a title bar 'Interface Description*' and a toolbar with buttons for 'Add...', 'Change...', 'Delete...', 'Shift Up', 'Shift Down', and 'Reset Sort'. Below the toolbar is a table with columns: Device/Group, Interface, Speed, Description, IP Address, and IP Mask. A single row is selected, showing 'Netw Class/Graph L3' in the Device/Group column and '3.00/0.5 GigabitEthernet1/0/3 (Miflaid)' in the Interface column. The table has a blue header row. The left side of the window features a navigation tree with various categories like Devices, Network, and Reports, with 'Interface Description*' selected. The bottom right of the window has 'Revert' and 'Apply' buttons.

Device/Group	Interface	Speed	Description	IP Address	IP Mask
Netw Class/Graph L3	3.00/0.5 GigabitEthernet1/0/3 (Miflaid)	10	Link to vsm host		

Add Device and Interface

 Change Interface Description

Device

Specific:

Any device

Match sysDescr:

Interface

Specific:

Match fields: ifAlias:
 ifType:

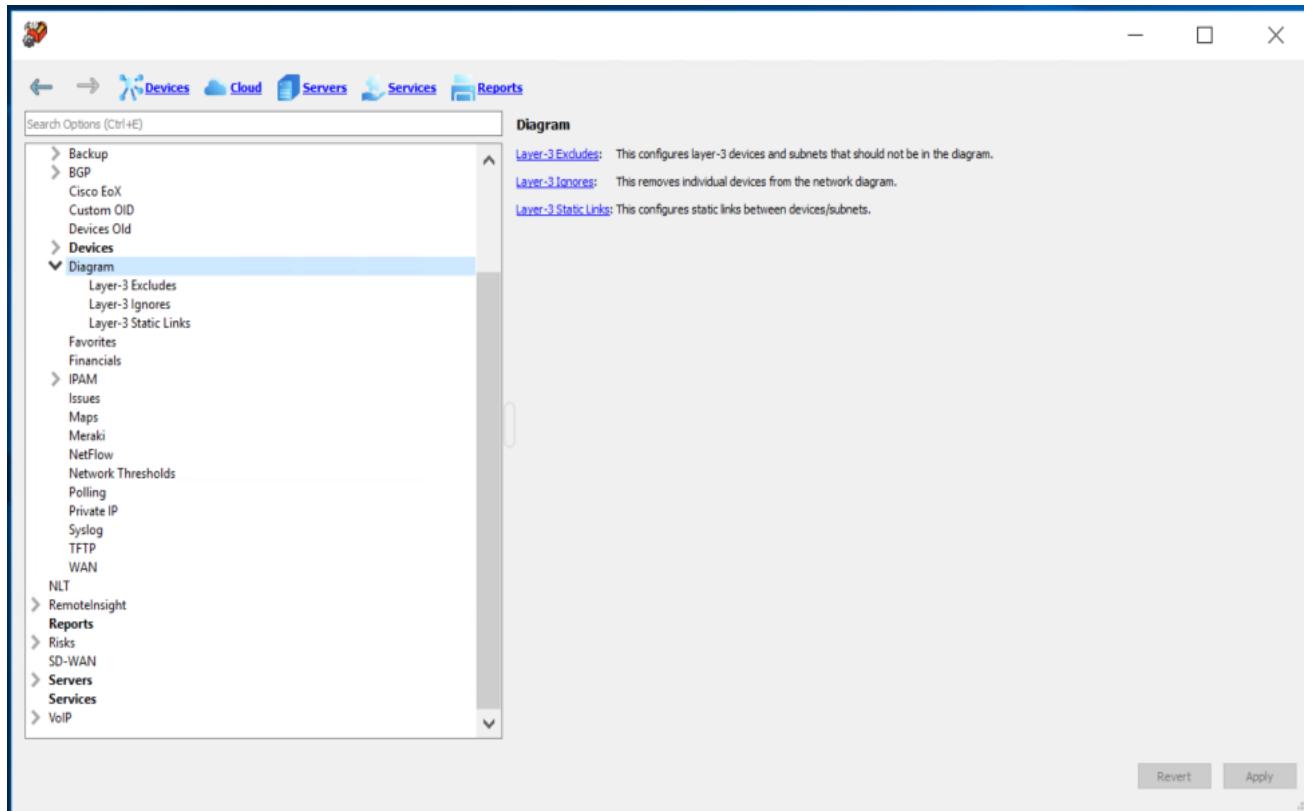
Override fields

Speed: IP:

Description: IP mask:

Diagram (Interactive Diagrams)

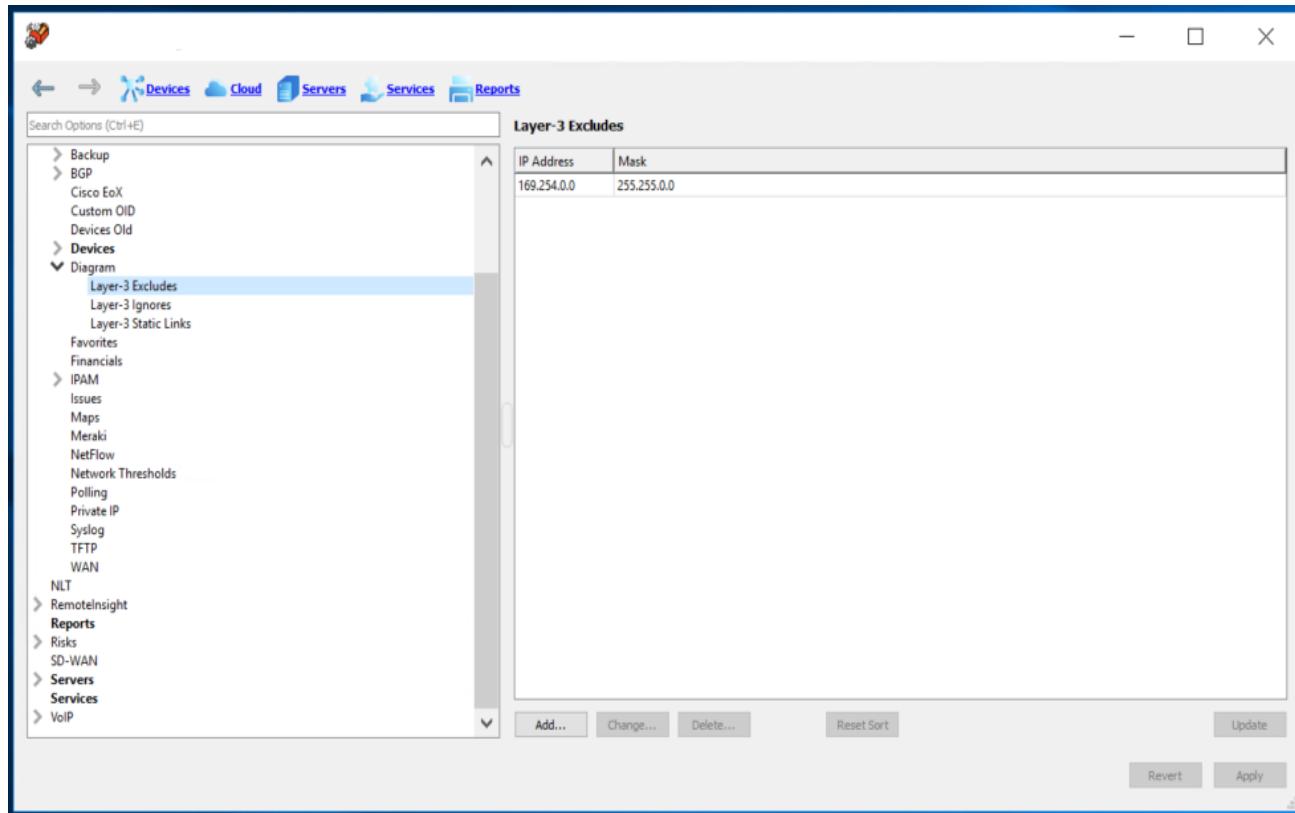
To configure how to display the interfaces and devices on the Automatic Interactive Network Diagram, go to the **Network > Diagram** section from the left-hand menu. There are three sub-sections: Layer-3 Excludes, Layer-3 Ignores and Layer-3 Static Links.



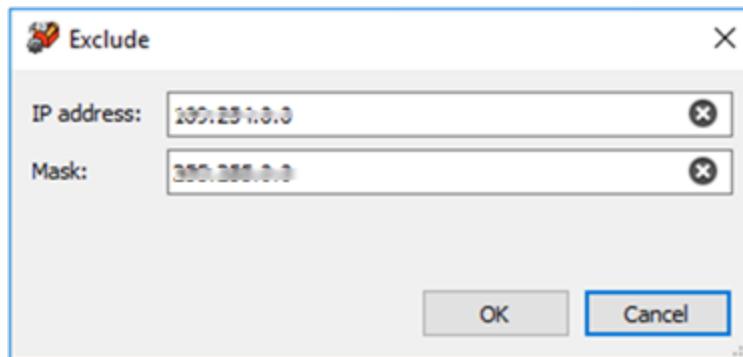
Revert Apply

Layer-3 Excludes

The **Layer-3 Excludes** section allows you to exclude large sections of your network from the diagram (devices and subnets). This is useful if you have a lab network that you do not want to be part of the diagram, but still want to be monitored.



Use the **Add** and **Change** buttons to specify an IP address and subnet mask of a device/subnet that you wanted to exclude from display on the diagram. Then select **OK** to close this dialog and the subnets and devices will be removed from the diagram.

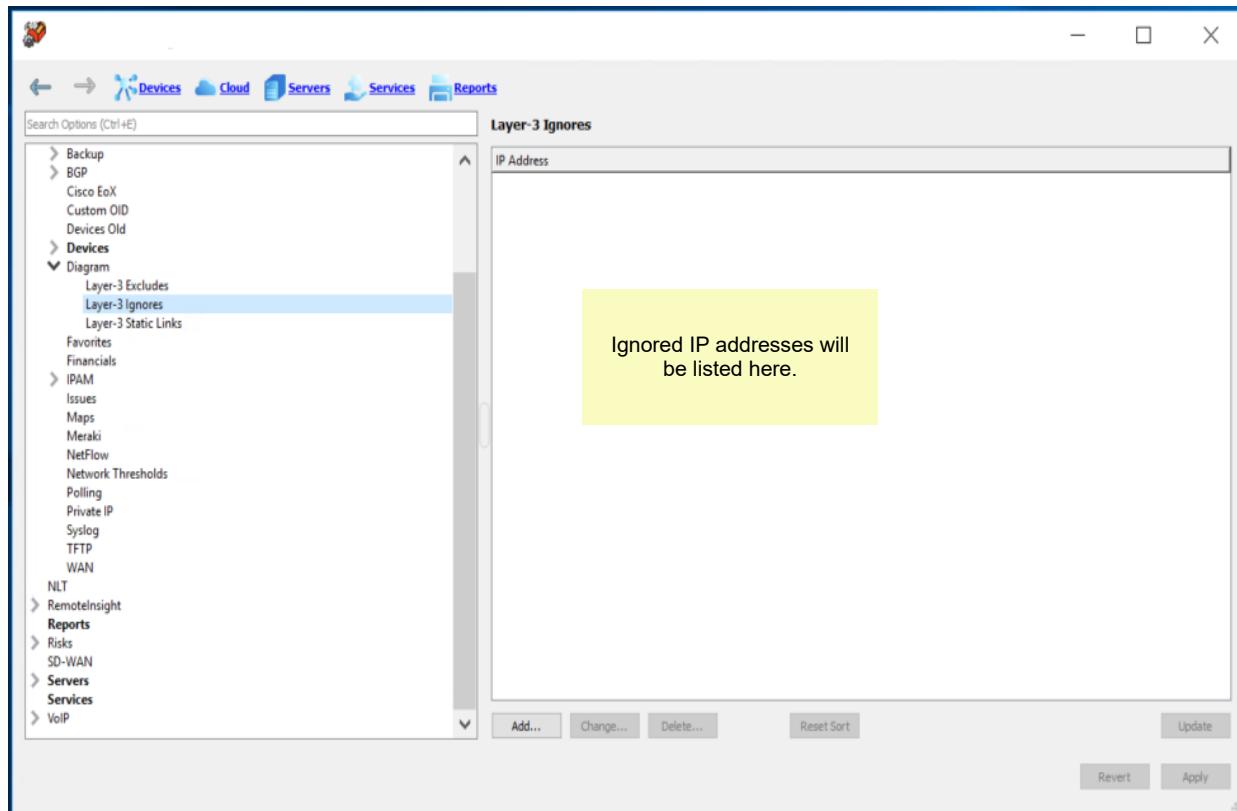


After finishing a batch of additions and changes, to preview the changes to the diagram, select **Update** and then refresh your browser window.

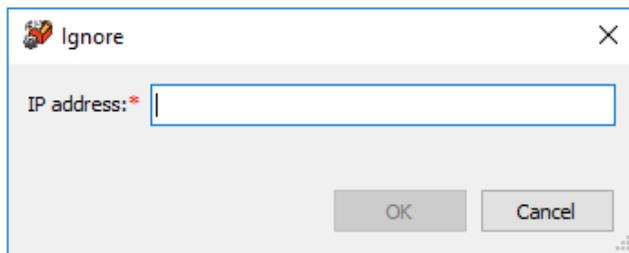
Note: The **Update** button will do an instant update (approximately 2 seconds) of any diagram changes that you have made. It is good practice to use the **Update** button rather than the **Apply** button for checking the diagrams. The **Apply** button would stop and start TotalView with the latest configured settings, which may take a lot longer.

Layer-3 Ignores

This configures layer-3 devices and subnets that should not be in the diagram. If you want to remove a specific link from the diagram, enter it on this section.



Use the **Add** and **Change** buttons to specify an IP address that should be ignored and not displayed on the diagram. Then select **OK** to close this dialog.



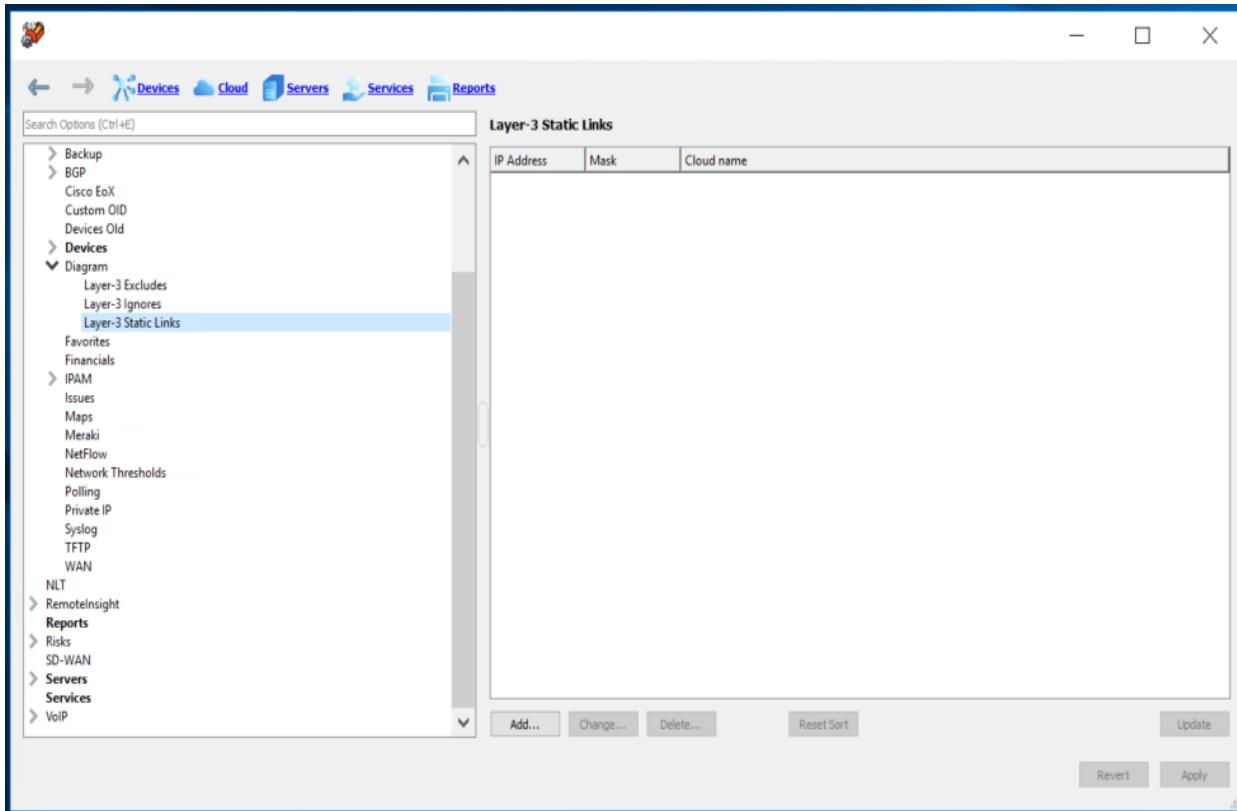
To review your work on the diagram, select **Update** and then refresh your browser window to verify that item was removed.

Note: The **Update** button will do an instant update (approximately 2 seconds) of any diagram changes that you have made. It is good practice to use the **Update** button rather than the **Apply** button for checking the diagram.

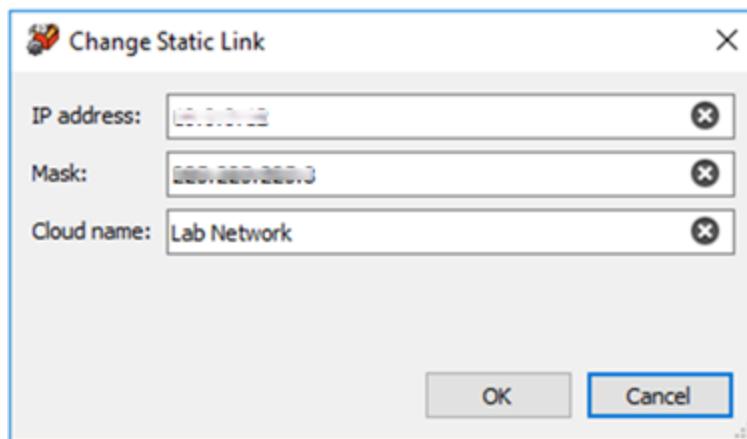
Layer-3 Static Links

This configures static links between devices/subnets.

The Layer-3 Static Links section is used to tie separate networks together when they have no direct connection like when an MPLS or VPN cloud is between subnets.

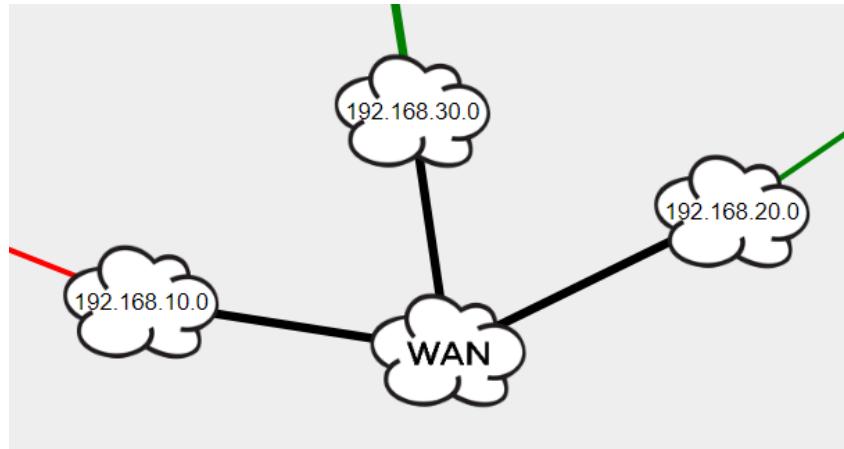


Enter the **IP address**, **Mask** of an existing subnet and the **Cloud name** that you want to connect.



In general, you will want multiple subnets to connect to the same Cloud Name. The **Cloud name** field must be identical to have them connect to each other.

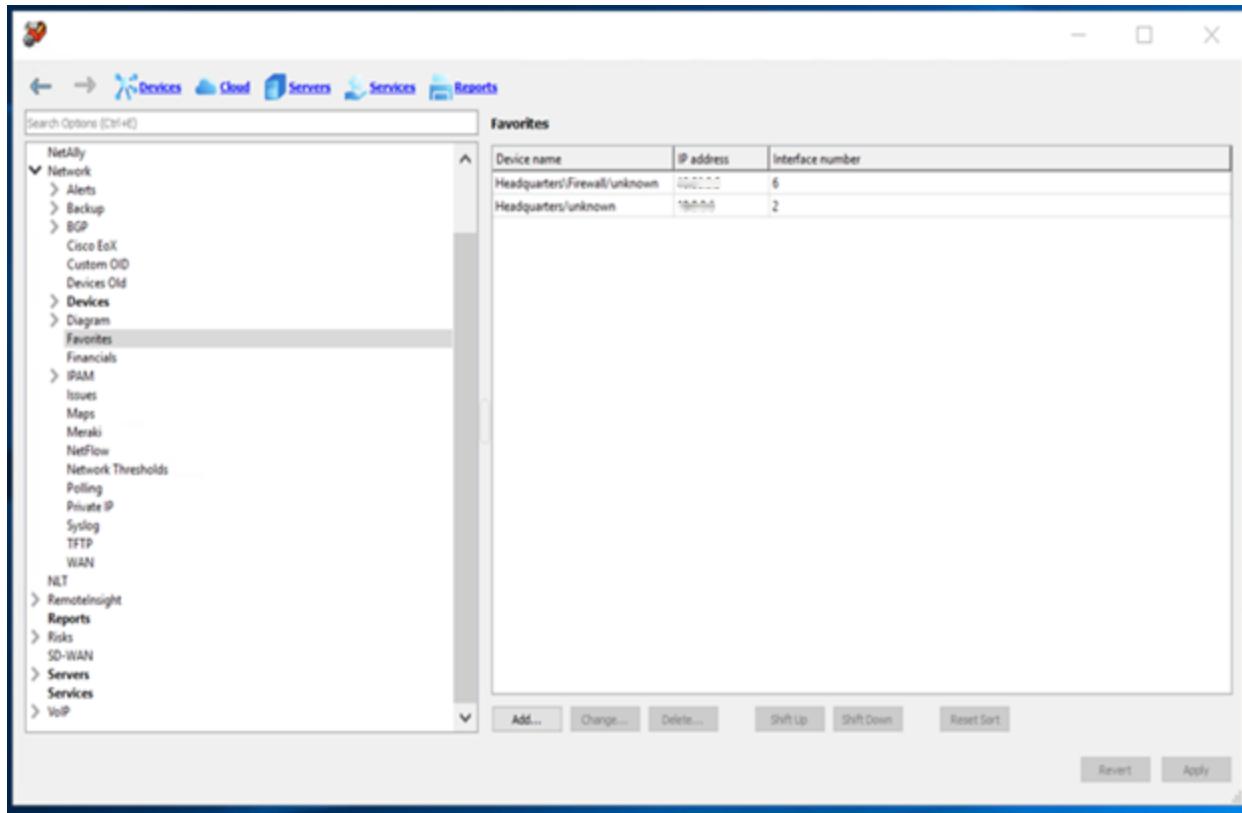
The screenshot below is an example of a WAN cloud that connects three subnets together.



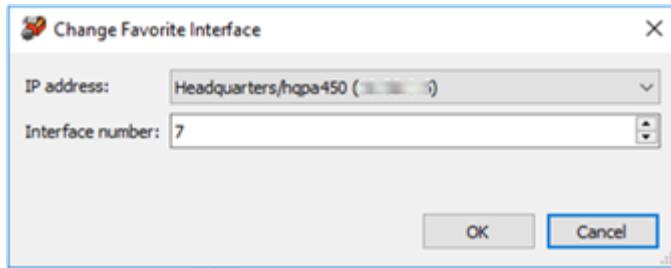
When you are finished adding your links, select **Update** and then refresh the web page to see how it takes effect. This allows you to quickly make changes and see the results.

Favorites

Specific interfaces can be selected to appear on the **Favorites** tab in TotalView.



Select the **Add** and **Change** buttons to add or change the items on the list of Favorites.

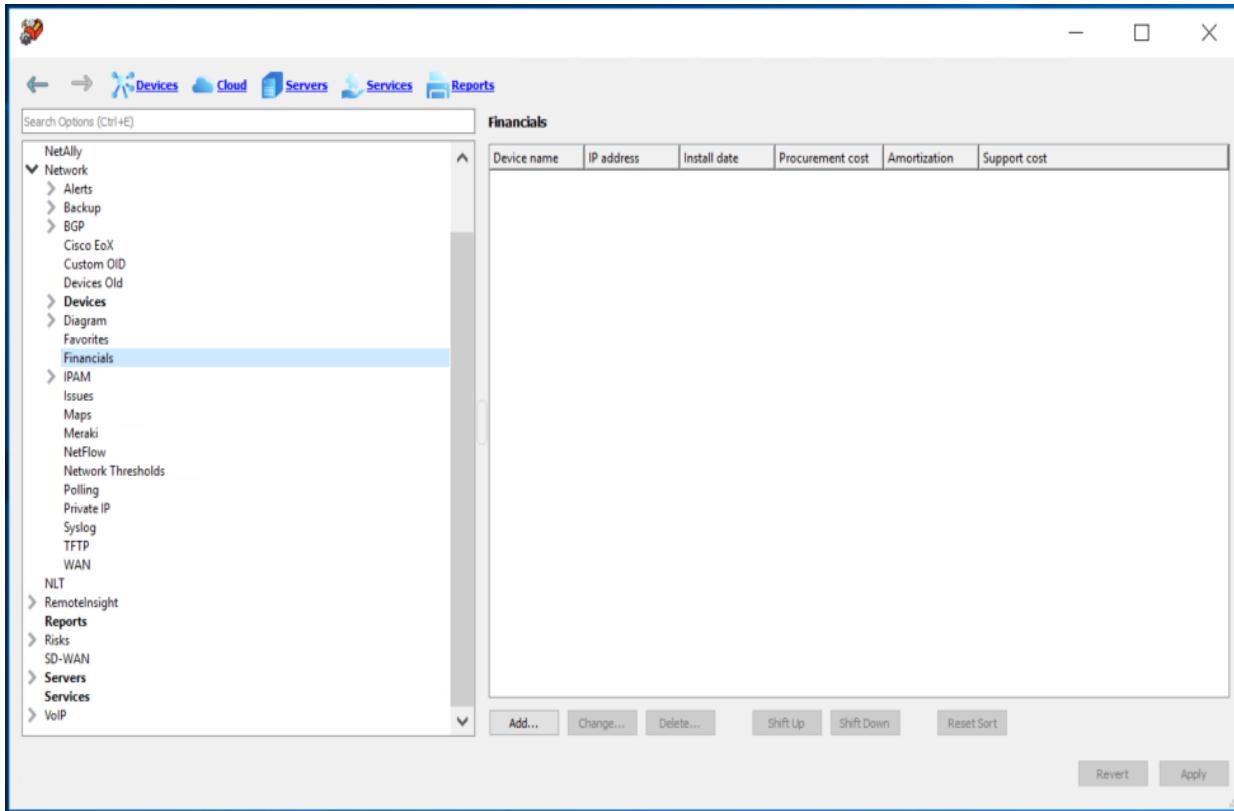


Configure it so that users can chose Favorites while in the TotalView web interface.

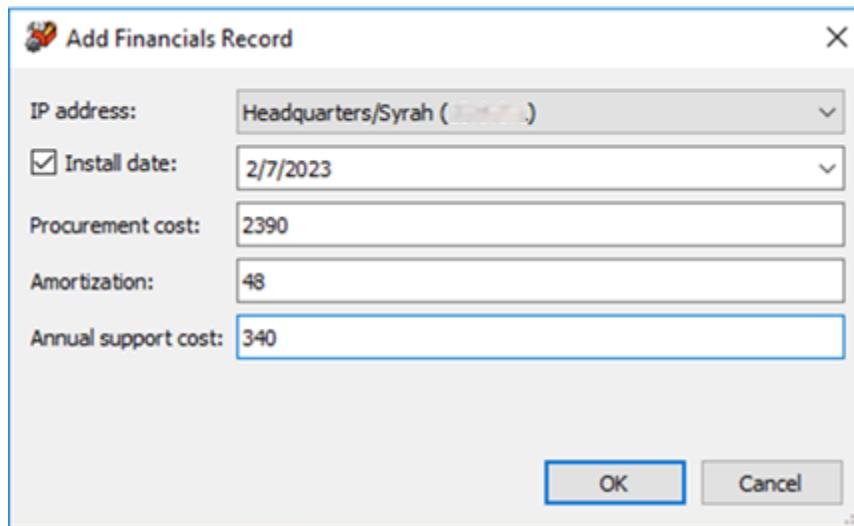
Note: The web server must be unlocked for the **Favorites** column to show up in TotalView.

Financials

You may add your procurement cost and other financial information if you would like TotalView to track it for you. Select **Network > Financials** from the left-hand menu to get this section.

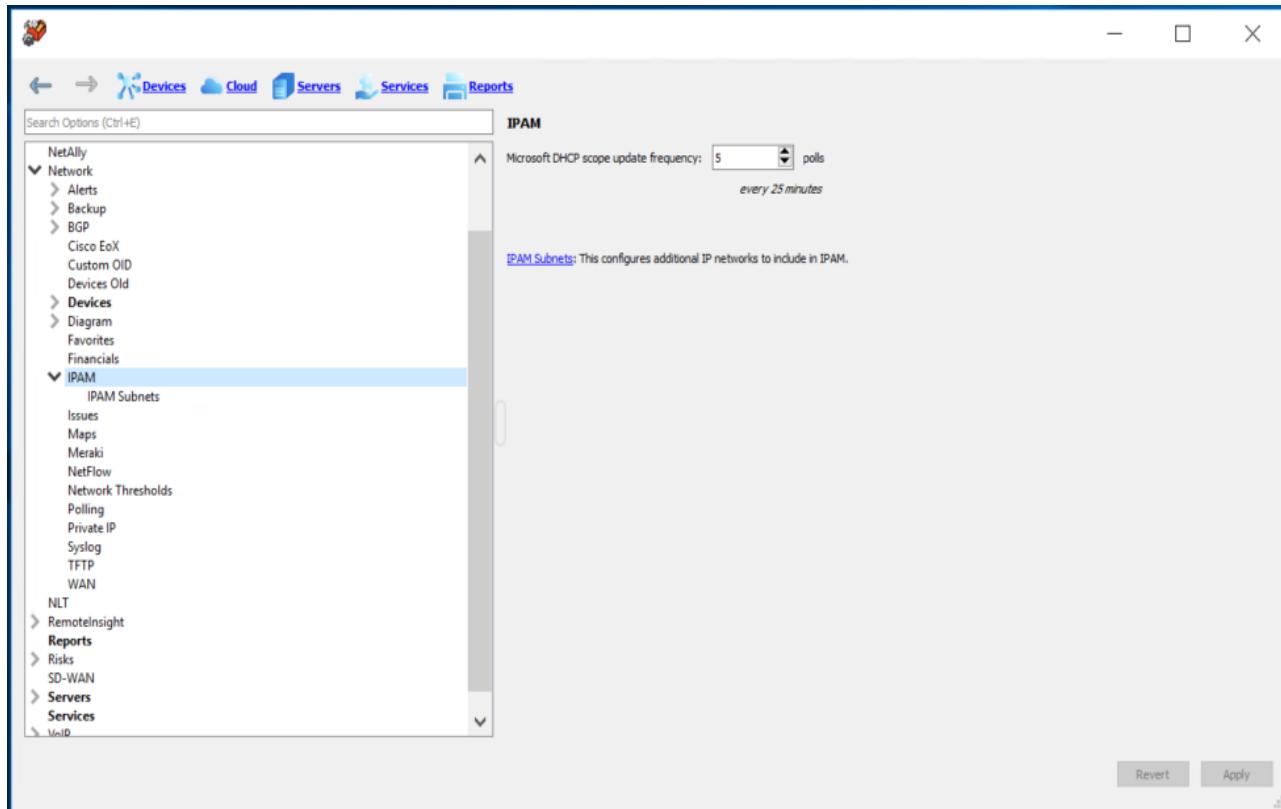


Add and change financial records, by selecting the **Add** and **Change** buttons and entering new information.



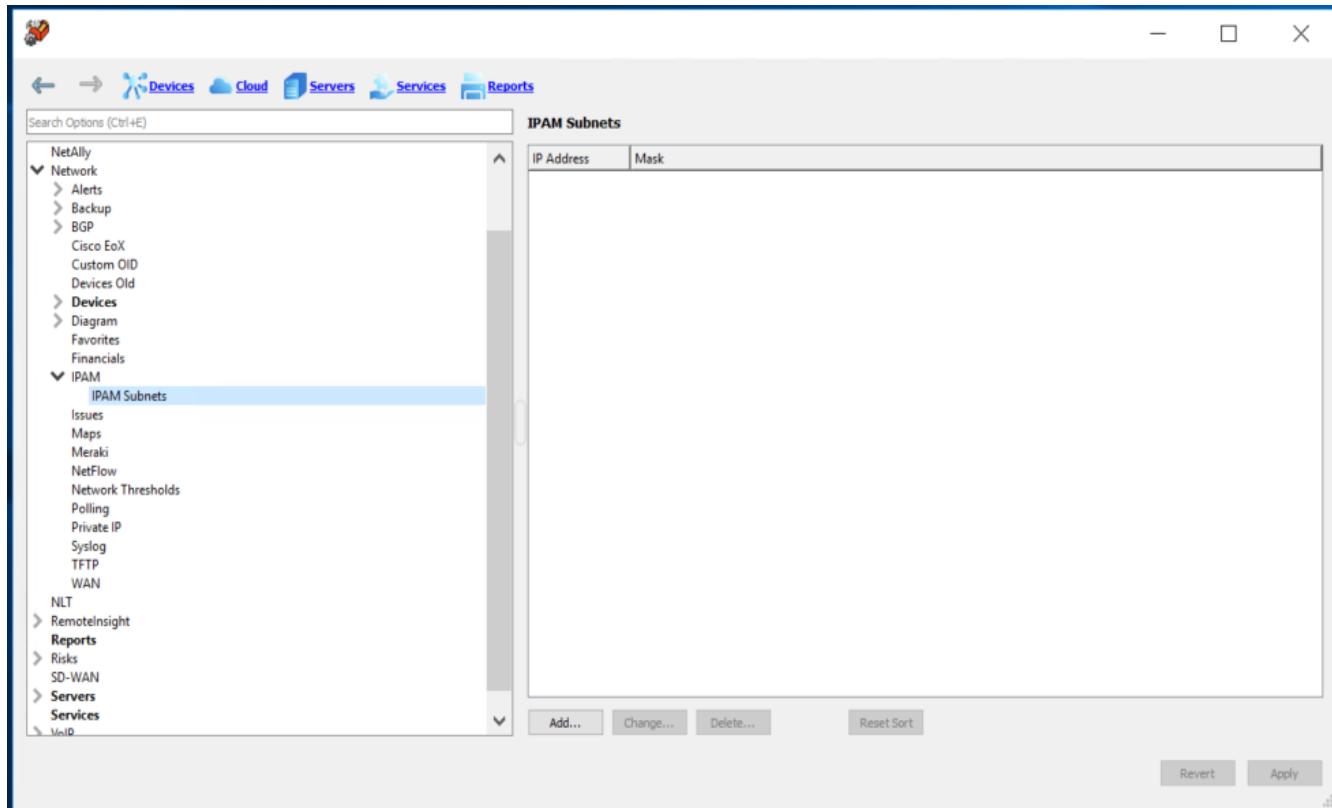
IPAM

How often do you want TotalView to update Microsoft DHCP information.



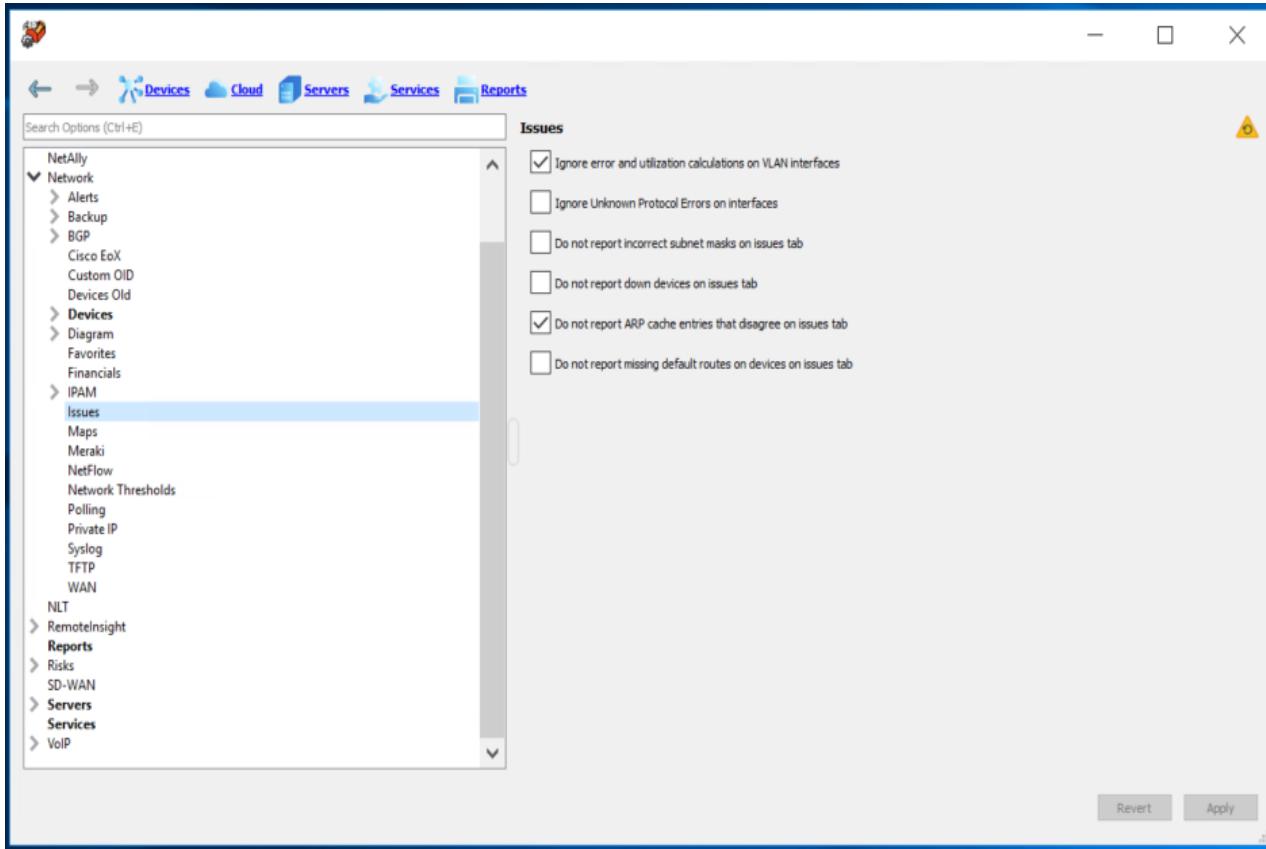
IPAM Subnet

The ability to add non-monitored IP subnets into the IPAM Tab



Issues

Specify what issues you want to view or ignore on the **Issues** list.



How to Ignore Unknown Protocol Errors

Select the **Ignore Unknown Protocol Errors** checkbox, if you do not want to regard Inbound Unknown Protocols as errors.

By default, devices will increment the Inbound Unknown Protocols error counters on interfaces if strange protocols are received. This is typically when network adapters receive IPX, AppleTalk, or Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) broadcasts from devices. These packets can be perceived as errors since they may be unwanted protocols on the network, or the network administrator may view these as valid packets that were successfully delivered although are of no use to the recipient device.

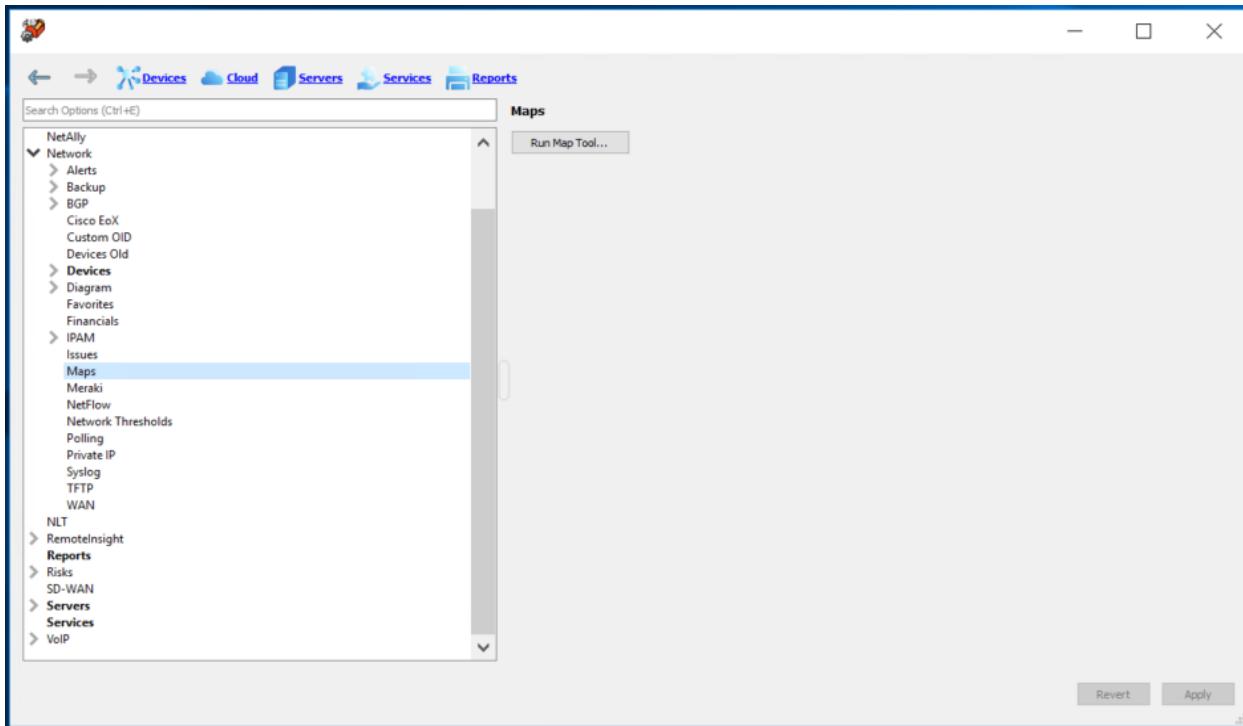
How to Ignore VLAN Interface Errors

Select the **Ignore errors and utilization calculations on VLAN interfaces** checkbox in the **Network > Issues** section.

For some switch manufacturers, VLAN interfaces report anomalous errors. If you do not want the error rate of VLAN interfaces calculated, select the **Ignore error calculations on VLAN interfaces** checkbox. The VLAN interface will still be listed, but it will not be listed on the TotalView **Issues** tab.

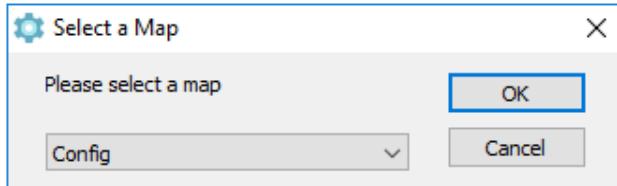
Maps

Select **Network > Maps** from the left-hand side. It will bring you to this screen to open the Map Config Tool.



Note: Ignore select the **Apply** and **Revert** buttons on screen in this section. They do not save the map or revert the map.

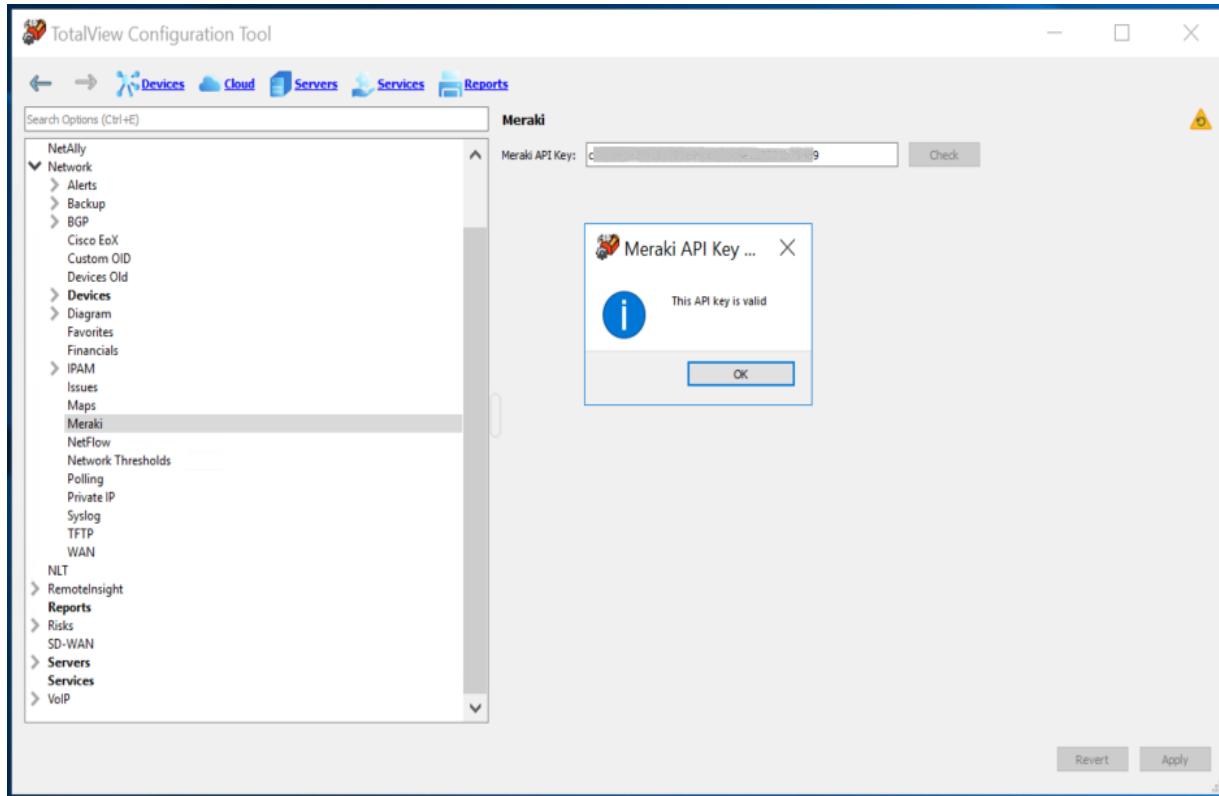
Select **Run Map Tool**. The Map Config Tool will open in a new window and will ask you to select a map. Select a map from the drop-down menu.



See the section on the [Map Config Tool](#) for instructions how to use this tool.

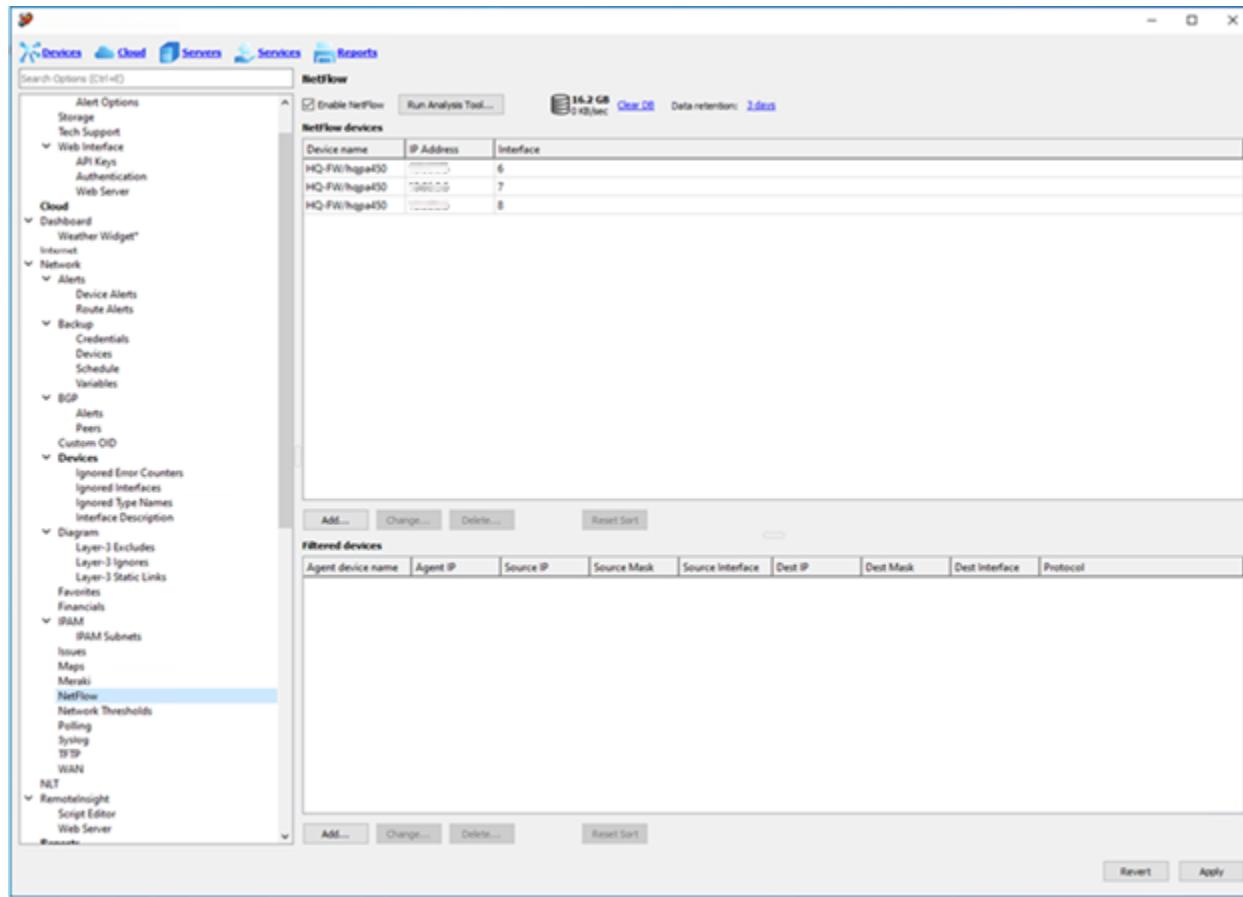
Meraki

Select **Network > Meraki** from the left-hand list. Enter the Meraki API key. Select **Check** to check the key is valid. A notice will verify if the API key is valid.

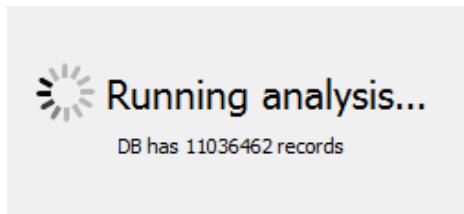


NetFlow

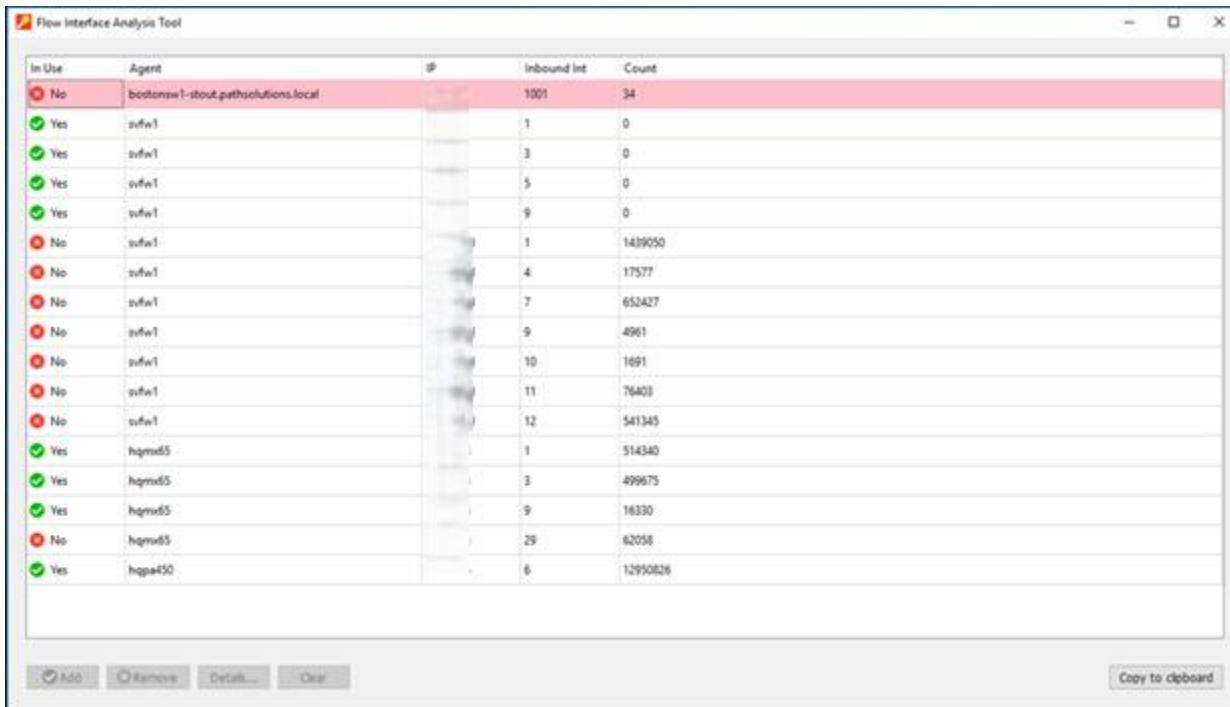
To configure NetFlow, select **Network > NetFlow** from the left-hand menu. Select **Run Analysis Tool** at the top to run a NetFlow Analysis and adjust the interfaces displayed on the **NetFlow** section.



The **Run Analysis Tool** button performs a NetFlow analysis (this may take up to 30 minutes depending on the size of your NetFlow database).



The NetFlow analysis report then gets called up in a new window and displays similar to the screenshot below.

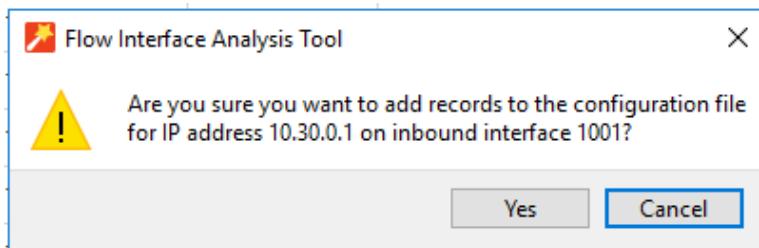


In Use	Agent	IP	Inbound Int	Count
No	botomw1-stout.pathsolutions.local		1001	34
Yes	snfw1		1	0
Yes	snfw1		3	0
Yes	snfw1		5	0
Yes	snfw1		9	0
No	snfw1		1	1439050
No	snfw1		4	17577
No	snfw1		7	652427
No	snfw1		9	4961
No	snfw1		10	1691
No	snfw1		11	76401
No	snfw1		12	541345
Yes	hgmx65		1	514340
Yes	hgmx65		3	499675
Yes	hgmx65		9	16330
No	hgmx65		29	62058
Yes	hgpa450		6	12950826

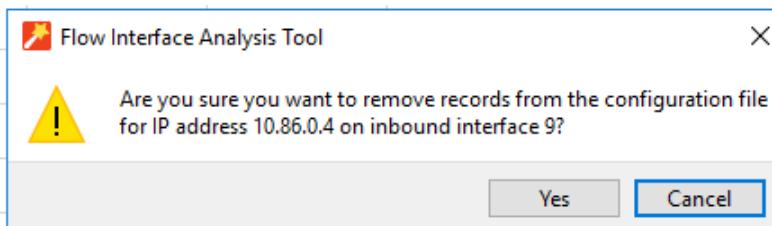
Buttons at the bottom: Add, Remove, Details..., Clear, Copy to clipboard.

Change the sort order, by selecting items on the list, selecting the **Shift Up** or **Shift Down** buttons. You can also assign the sort order by entering an Interface number.

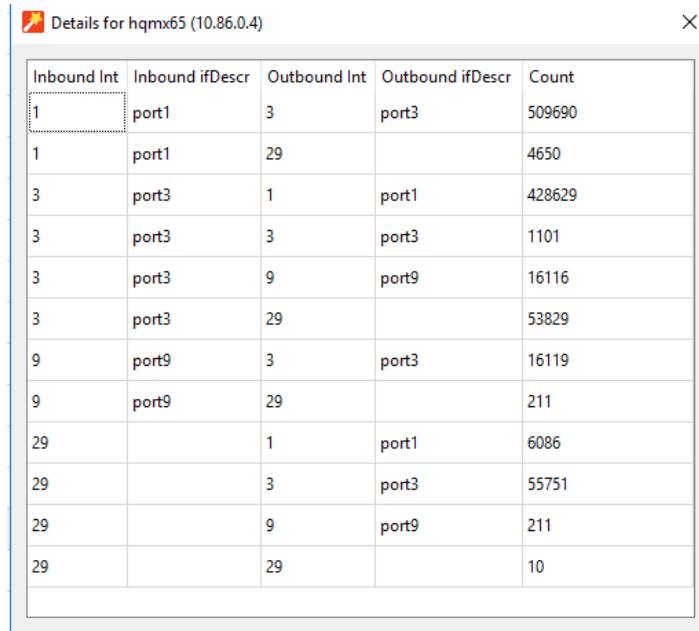
To add an interface, select something marked **No** from the list. Then select the **Add** button at the bottom. It will ask if you are sure you want to add records to the configuration file? Select **Yes** or **Cancel**.



To remove an interface, select something from the list marked **Yes**. Then select **Remove** at the bottom. A dialog box will ask if you are sure you want to remove records from the configuration file? Select **Yes** or **Cancel**.



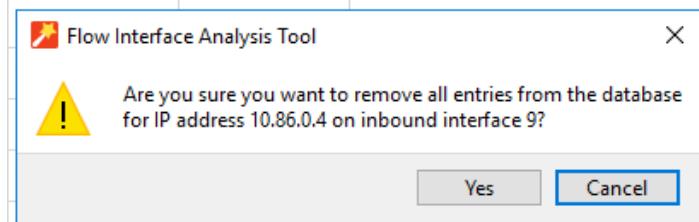
To view the NetFlow details of any agent, select something from the list, then select the **Details** button.



The screenshot shows a window titled 'Details for hqmx65 (10.86.0.4)'. It contains a table with the following data:

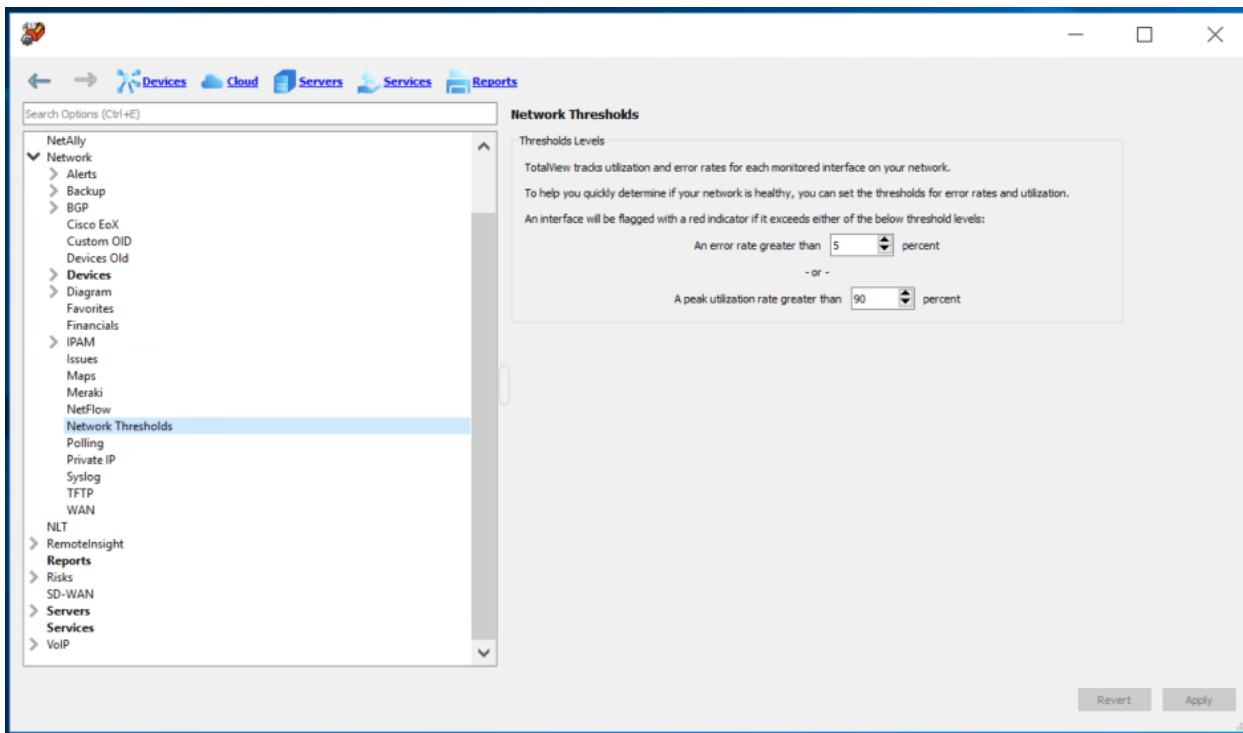
Inbound Int	Inbound ifDescr	Outbound Int	Outbound ifDescr	Count
1	port1	3	port3	509690
1	port1	29		4650
3	port3	1	port1	428629
3	port3	3	port3	1101
3	port3	9	port9	16116
3	port3	29		53829
9	port9	3	port3	16119
9	port9	29		211
29		1	port1	6086
29		3	port3	55751
29		9	port9	211
29		29		10

The **Clear** button asks if you want to remove all entries from the database for an address at the IP address selected? Select **Yes** or **Cancel**.



Network Thresholds

To edit thresholds for on-screen alerts in the Web Interface, select **Network > Thresholds** from the left-hand menu. Set what percentages of errors will be flagged with a red indicator on the TotalView Interface or a peak utilization rate is greater than a specified percent.



For example, if an interface has an error rate higher than 5%, the network status will be changed to 'Degraded'.

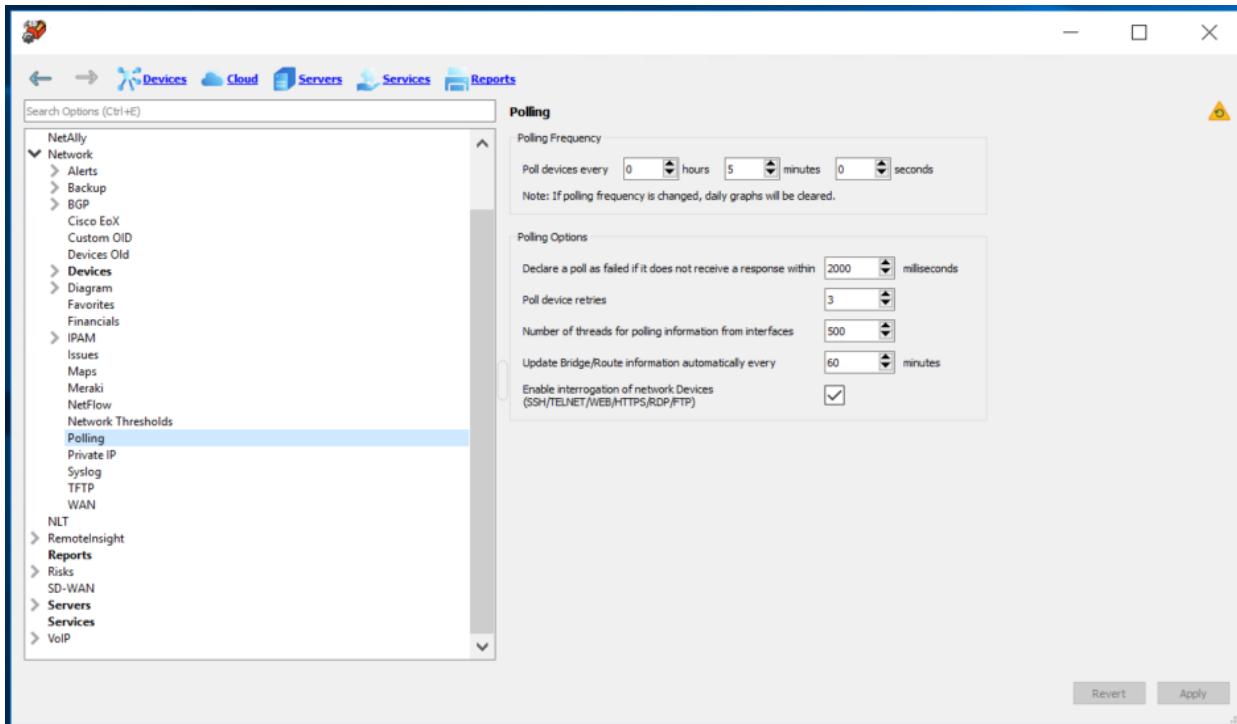
If an interface has a peak utilization rate (transmitted or received) over 90%, the network status will be changed to **Degraded**.

These numbers can be adjusted to suit your specific network environment, and your tolerance for errors.

When you are finished making changes, select **Apply** to commit the changes to memory.

Polling Behavior

Go to the **Network > Polling** section to configure polling behaviors: frequency and options.



TotalView is network friendly and makes every attempt to prevent the network from flooding with requests. One minimum sized SNMP packet is sent per interface.

Polling Options

TotalView will need to know how long to wait for a response before declaring an individual poll as failed. The default is 3000ms (3 seconds). If you have a network that has extremely high latencies, you may choose to increase this number. If you want the PathSolutions TotalView to declare a device as failed if it does not respond within a smaller response window, adjust this number down.

Polling Threads

PathSolutions' TotalView uses 20 threads for polling devices for SNMP information. If you have a faster computer, you may choose to increase this number. If you have a slower computer and PathSolutions TotalView is utilizing 100% of the system's CPU during a polling cycle, you may get better performance by reducing the CPU. This will cause less thread overhead in the system.

Configuring the Polling Frequency

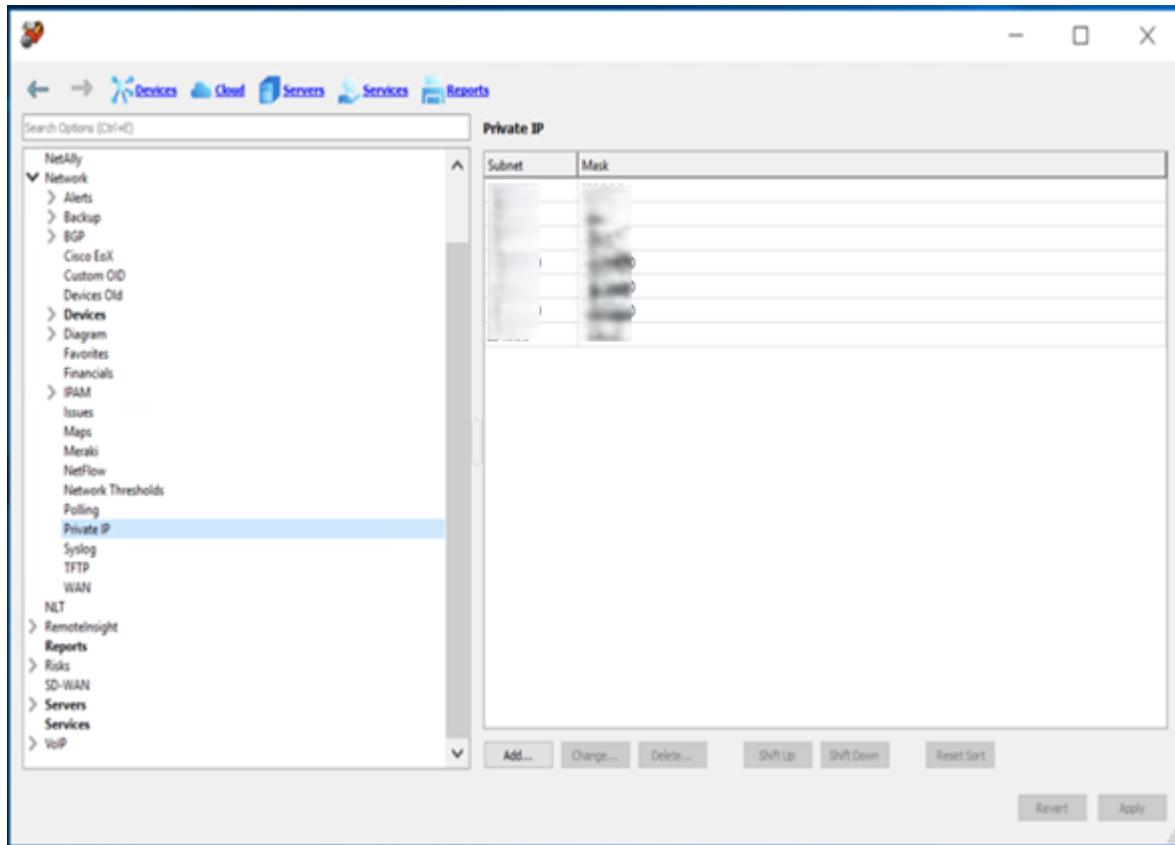
You will want to select how often the program should poll each interface. The default is 5 minutes. Less frequent polls will decrease the traffic on your network. However, it will not provide you with as granular information on utilization and error rates.

Note: If you change the polling frequency, all historical utilization information (daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly graphs) will be erased when you select **OK** or **Apply**.

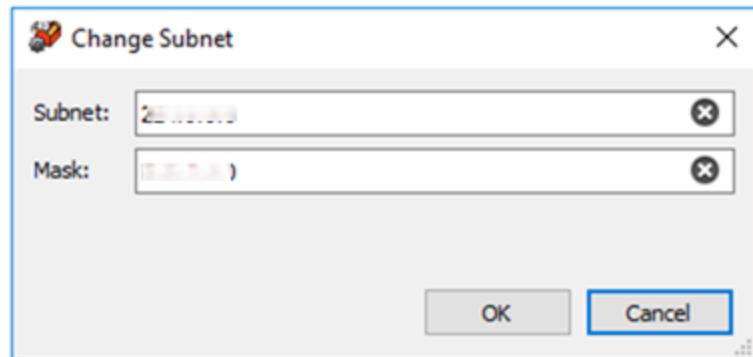
Note: It is important not to poll your devices too often, as this can add to network overhead. In general, you should poll your interfaces every 5 minutes.

Private IP

To manually add public IP space into your internal network so it is not identified as internet.

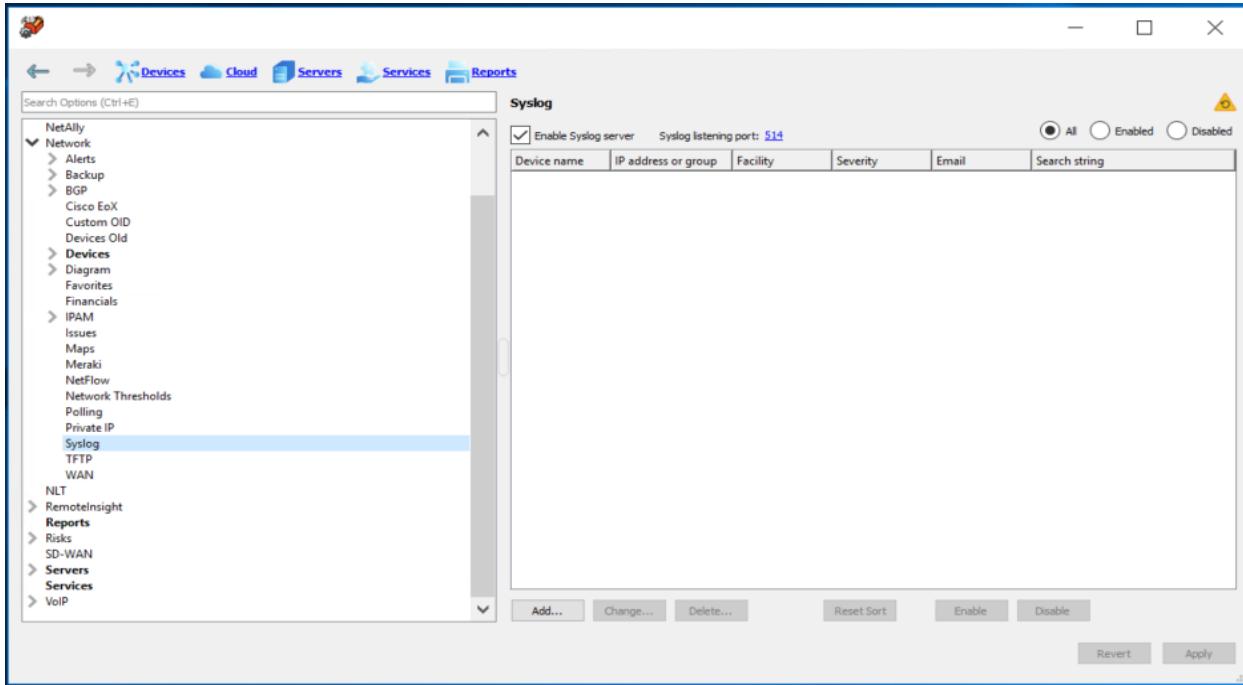


Add button



Syslog

The system has a built-in syslog server to receive and organize syslog messages received from network devices.

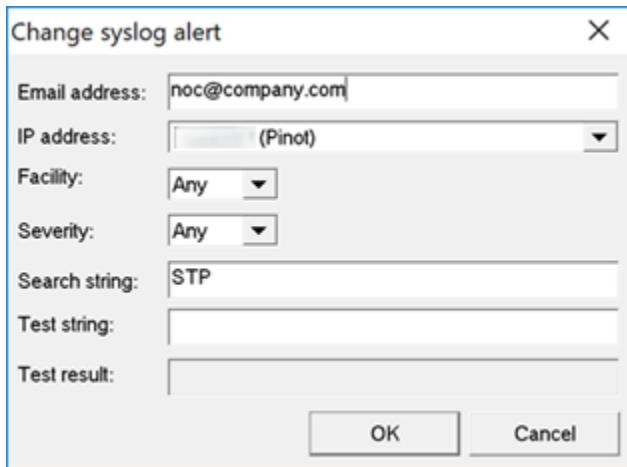


To enable the syslog server, select the **Enable Syslog Server** checkbox.

Syslog messages will be captured and be visible from the web pages. Select the **Syslog** link to the right of **Telnet** and **Web** to view the received syslog messages from each device.

Note: You will have to configure each of your network devices to send their syslog messages to the PathSolutions TotalView server.

Add or change alerting for syslog messages by selecting the **Add** and **Change** buttons. The dialog shown below will display.



Enter the search string with a regular expression to enter a test string and see if it matches.

Enter the email address that should receive the alert, the IP address where the syslog message should come from, the facility number (or **Any** if it could be any facility number) the Severity number (or **Any**), The Search String, The Test String, to view the Test Result.

The Syslog matching capability is ECMAScript compatible.

Facility Levels

A facility level is used to specify what type of program is logging the message. This lets the configuration file specify that messages from different facilities will be handled accordingly .[4] The list of facilities available are defined by [RFC 3164](#).

Facility Number Keyword Facility Description

0	kern	kernel messages
1	user	user-level messages
2	mail	mail system
3	daemon	system daemons
4	auth	security/authorization messages
5	syslog	messages generated internally by syslog
6	lpr	line printer subsystem
7	news	network news subsystem
8	uucp	UUCP subsystem
9		clock daemon
10	authpriv	security/authorization messages
11	ftp	FTP daemon
12	-	NTP subsystem
13	-	log audit
14	-	log alert
15	cron	clock daemon
16	local0	local use 0 (local0)
17	local1	local use 1 (local1)
18	local2	local use 2 (local2)
19	local3	local use 3 (local3)
20	local4	local use 4 (local4)
21	local5	local use 5 (local5)
22	local6	local use 6 (local6)
23	local7	local use 7 (local7)

The mapping between Facility Number and Keyword is not uniform over different operating systems and different syslog implementations. For cron either 9,15, or both may be used. The confusion is even greater regarding auth/authpriv. 4 and 10 are most common, but 13 and 14 can be used.

Severity Levels

[RFC 5424](#) defines eight severity levels.

Code	Severity	Keyword	Description	General Description
0	Emergency	emerg (panic)	System is unusable.	A "panic" condition usually affecting multiple apps/servers/sites. At this level it would usually notify all tech staff on call.
1	Alert	alert	Action must be taken immediately.	Should be corrected immediately, therefore notify staff who can fix the problem. An example would be the loss of a primary ISP connection.
2	Critical	crit	Critical conditions.	Should be corrected immediately, but indicates failure in a secondary system, an example is a loss of a backup ISP connection.
3	Error	err (error)	Error conditions.	Non-urgent failures, these should be relayed to developers or admins; each item must be resolved within a given time.
4	Warning	warning (warn)	Warning conditions.	Warning messages, not an error, but indication that an error will occur if action is not taken, e.g. file system 85% full - each item must be resolved within a given time.
5	Notice	notice	Normal but significant condition.	Events that are unusual but not error conditions - might be summarized in an email to developers or admins to spot potential problems - no immediate action required.
6	Informational	info	Informational messages.	Normal operational messages - may be harvested for reporting, measuring throughput, etc. - no action required.
7	Debug	debug	Debug-level messages.	Information useful to developers for debugging the application, not useful during operations.

ECMAScript Regular Expressions Pattern Syntax (regex)

The following syntax is used to construct regex objects (or assign) that have selected ECMAScript as its grammar.

A *regular expression pattern* is formed by a sequence of characters. Regular expression operations look sequentially for matches between the characters of the pattern and the characters in the target sequence. In principle, each character in the pattern is matched against the corresponding character in the target sequence, one by one. The regex syntax allows special characters and expressions in the pattern.

Special Pattern Characters

Special pattern characters or sequences of characters have a special meaning when they appear in a regular expression pattern, either to represent a character that is difficult to express in a string, or to represent a category of characters. Each of these special pattern characters is matched in the target sequence against a single character (unless a quantifier specifies otherwise).

characters	description	matches
.	not newline	any character except <i>line terminators</i> (LF, CR, LS, PS).
\t	tab (HT)	a horizontal tab character (same as \u0009).
\n	newline (LF)	a newline (line feed) character (same as \u000A).
\v	vertical tab (VT)	a vertical tab character (same as \u000B).
\f	form feed (FF)	a form feed character (same as \u000C).
\r	carriage return (CR)	a carriage return character (same as \u000D).
\cletter	control code	a control code character whose <i>code unit value</i> is the same as the remainder of dividing the <i>code unit value</i> of <i>letter</i> by 32. For example: \ca is the same as \u0001, \cb the same as \u0002, and so on...
\xhh	ASCII character	a character whose <i>code unit value</i> has a hex value equivalent to the two hex digits <i>hh</i> . For example: \x4c is the same as L, or \x23 the same as #.
\uhhhh	Unicode character	a character whose <i>code unit value</i> has a hex value equivalent to the four hex digits <i>hhhh</i> .
\0	null	a null character (same as \u0000).
\int	backreference	the result of the submatch whose opening parenthesis is the <i>int</i> -th (<i>int</i> shall begin by a digit other than 0). See groups below for more info.
\d	digit	a decimal digit character (same as [[:digit:]]).
\D	not digit	any character that is not a decimal digit character (same as [[^[:digit:]]]).
\s	whitespace	a whitespace character (same as [[:space:]]).
\S	not whitespace	any character that is not a whitespace character (same as [[^[:space:]]]).
\w	word	an alphanumeric or underscore character (same as [[_[:alnum:]]]).
\W	not word	any character that is not an alphanumeric or underscore character (same as [[^_[:alnum:]]]).

\character	character	the <i>character</i> as it is, without interpreting its special meaning within a regex expression. Any <i>character</i> can be escaped except those which form any of the special character sequences above. Needed for: ^ \$ \ . * + ? () [] { }
[class]	character class	the target character is part of the class (see character classes below)
[^class]	negated character class	the target character is not part of the class (see character classes below)

Notice that, in C++, character and string literals also escape characters using the backslash character (\), and this affects the syntax for constructing regular expressions from such types. For example:

```
1 std::regex e1 ("\\d"); // regular expression: \d -> matches a digit character
  std::regex e2 ("\\\\\\"); // regular expression: \\ -> matches a single backslash () character
2
```

Quantifiers

Quantifiers follow a character or a special pattern character. They can modify the number of times that character is repeated in the match.

characters	times	effects
*	0 or more	The preceding atom is matched 0 or more times.
+	1 or more	The preceding atom is matched 1 or more times.
?	0 or 1	The preceding atom is optional (matched either 0 times or once).
{int}	int	The preceding atom is matched exactly <i>int</i> times.
{int,}	int or more	The preceding atom is matched <i>int</i> or more times.
{min, max}	between <i>min</i> and <i>max</i>	The preceding atom is matched at least <i>min</i> times, but not more than <i>max</i> .

By default, all these quantifiers are greedy (i.e., they take as many characters that meet the condition as possible). This behavior can be overridden to ungreedy (i.e., take as few characters that meet the condition as possible) by adding a question mark (?) after the quantifier.

For example:

Matching "(a+).*" against "aardvark" succeeds and yields aa as the first sub match.

While matching "(a+?).*" against "aardvark" also succeeds, but yields a as the first sub match.

Groups

Groups allow applying quantifiers to a sequence of characters (instead of a single character). There are two kinds of groups.

characters	description	effects
(subpattern)	Group	Creates a backreference.
(?:subpattern)	Passive group	Does not create a backreference.

When a group creates a backreference, the characters that represent the subpattern in the target sequence are stored as a submatch. Each submatch is numbered after the order of appearance of their opening parenthesis (the first submatch is number 1; the second is number 2, and so on...).

These submatches can be used in the regular expression itself to specify that the entire subpattern should appear again

somewhere else (see `\int` in the [special characters](#) list). They can also be used in the [replacement string](#) or retrieved in the [match results](#) object filled by some [regex](#) operations.

Assertions

Assertions are conditions that do not consume characters in the target sequence: they do not describe a character, but a condition that must be fulfilled before or after a character.

characters	description	condition for match
<code>^</code>	Beginning of line	Either it is the beginning of the target sequence or follows a <i>line terminator</i> .
<code>\$</code>	End of line	Either it is the end of the target sequence or precedes a <i>line terminator</i> .
<code>\b</code>	Word boundary	The previous character is a <i>word character</i> and the next is a <i>non-word character</i> (or vice-versa). Note: The beginning and the end of the target sequence are considered here as <i>non-word characters</i> .
<code>\B</code>	Not a word boundary	The previous and next characters are both <i>word characters</i> or both are <i>non-word characters</i> . Note: The beginning and the end of the target sequence are considered here as <i>non-word characters</i> .
<code>(?=subpattern)</code>	Positive lookahead	The characters following the assertion must match <i>subpattern</i> , but no characters are consumed.
<code>(?!subpattern)</code>	Negative lookahead	The characters following the assertion must not match <i>subpattern</i> , but no characters are consumed.

Alternatives

A pattern can include different alternatives:

character	description	effects
<code> </code>	Separator	Separates two alternative patterns or subpatterns.

A regular expression can contain multiple alternative patterns simply by separating them with the *separator operator* (`|`): The regular expression will match if any of the alternatives match, and as soon as one does.

Subpatterns (in groups or assertions) can also use the *separator operator* to separate different alternatives.

Character Classes

A character class defines a category of characters. It is introduced by enclosing its descriptors in square brackets ([and]). The regex object attempts to match the entire character class against a single character in the target sequence (unless a quantifier specifies otherwise).

The character class can contain any combination of:

- **Individual characters:** Any character specified is considered part of the class (except \, [,] and -, which have a special meaning under some circumstances and may need to be escaped to be part of the class).

For example:

[abc] matches a, b or c.

[^xyz] matches any character except x, y and z.

- **Ranges:** They can be specified by using the hyphen character (-) between two valid characters.

For example:

[a-z] matches any lowercase letter (a, b, c ... until z).

[abc1-5] matches either a, b or c, or a digit between 1 and 5.

- **POSIX-like classes:** A whole set of predefined classes can be added to a custom character class. There are three kinds:

class	description	notes
[:classname:]	character class	Uses the <i>regex traits</i> ' isctype member with the appropriate type gotten from applying lookup classname member on <i>classname</i> for the match.
[.classname.]	collating sequence	Uses the <i>regex traits</i> ' lookup collatename to interpret <i>classname</i> .
[=classname=]	character equivalents	Uses the <i>regex traits</i> ' transform primary of the result of regex traits::lookup collatename for <i>classname</i> to check for matches.

- The choice of available classes depends on the [regex traits](#) type and on its selected locale, but at least the following character classes shall be recognized by any [regex traits](#) type and locale:

class	description	equivalent (with regex traits , default locale)
[:alnum:]	alpha-numerical character	isalnum
[:alpha:]	alphabetic character	isalpha
[:blank:]	blank character	isblank
[:cntrl:]	control character	iscntrl
[:digit:]	decimal digit character	isdigit
[:graph:]	character with graphical representation	isgraph
[:lower:]	lowercase letter	islower
[:print:]	printable character	isprint
[:punct:]	punctuation mark character	ispunct
[:space:]	whitespace character	isspace
[:upper:]	uppercase letter	isupper
[:xdigit:]	hexadecimal digit character	isxdigit
[:d:]	decimal digit character	isdigit
[:w:]	word character	isalnum
[:s:]	whitespace character	isspace

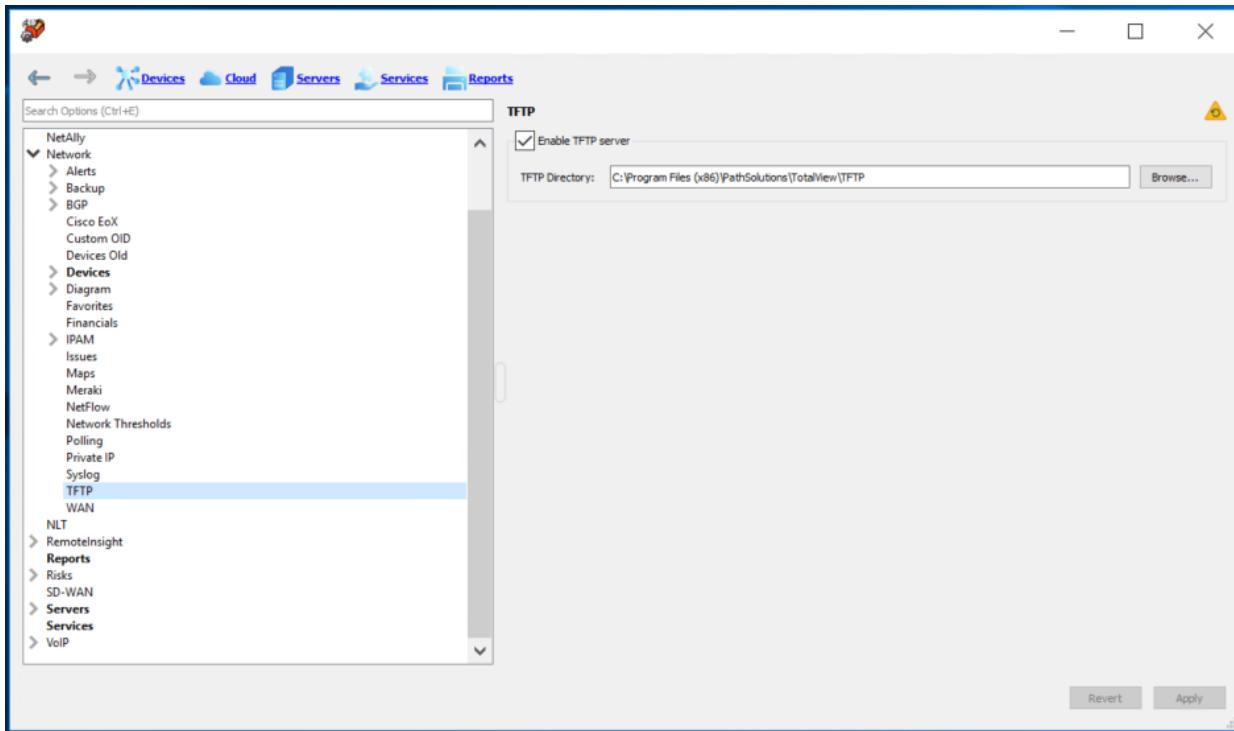
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- Please note that the brackets in the class names are additional to those opening and closing the class definition. For example:
[:alpha:] is a character class that matches any alphanumeric character.
[abc[:digit:]] is a character class that matches a, b, c, or a digit.
[^[:space:]] is a character class that matches any character except a whitespace.
- **Escape characters:** All escape characters described above can also be used within a character class specification. The only change is with \b, that here is interpreted as a backspace character (\u0008) instead of a word boundary.
Notice that within a class definition, those characters that have a special meaning in the regular expression (such as *, ., \$) don't have such a meaning and are interpreted as normal characters (so they do not need to be escaped). Instead, within a class definition, the hyphen (-) and the brackets ([and]) do have a special meaning under some circumstances, in which case they should be escaped with a backslash (\) to be interpreted as normal characters.

Character class support depends on the [regex traits](#) used by the [regex](#) object: the [regex](#) object calls its traits' [isctype](#) member function with the appropriate arguments. For the standard [regex traits](#) object using the default locale, see [ctype](#) for a classification of characters.

TFTP Server

The system can receive TFTP files from network devices via the built-in TFTP server.



Select the **Enable TFTP server** checkbox. If desired, select **Browse** to select a different directory where the TFTP files are saved/retrieved.

WAN Interfaces

Go to the **Network > WAN** section. The **WAN** tab of TotalView can include any interface desired. You can also include the **Provider**, **Circuit ID**, **Support Phone**, **Monthly Cost**, **Expiration Date** and **Notes** about a device to display on the **WAN** tab.

Device name	IP address	Int #	Provider	Circuit ID	Support Phone	Month
Headquarters/unknown		1	-	-	-	0
Headquarters/unknown		2	-	-	-	0
Boston/unknown		3	-	-	-	0
Boston/unknown		4	-	-	-	0
Sunnyvale/unknown		1	-	-	-	0
Sunnyvale/unknown		1	-	-	-	0
Chicago/unknown		1	-	-	-	0
Headquarters/Firewall/unknown		6	-	-	-	0
Headquarters/Firewall/unknown		4	400000001	-	-	0
Headquarters/Firewall/unknown		8	-	-	-	0
Headquarters/Firewall/unknown		3	-	-	-	0
Headquarters/Firewall/unknown		3	-	-	-	0
Sunnyvale/unknown		2	-	-	-	0

To add an interface, select the **Add** button and add the details, then select **OK**.

IP address: 192.168.1.1 (Syrah)

Interface number: 1

Provider: AT&T

Circuit ID: C8272-72-A827

Support phone: 1-877-555-1234

Monthly cost: 680

Expiration date: 6/28/2019

Notes: Patch Panel B2:21

OK Cancel

Use the **Change** or **Delete** buttons to change and delete WAN interfaces and the **Shift Up** or **Shift Down** buttons to sort the list in the order you would like to view them.

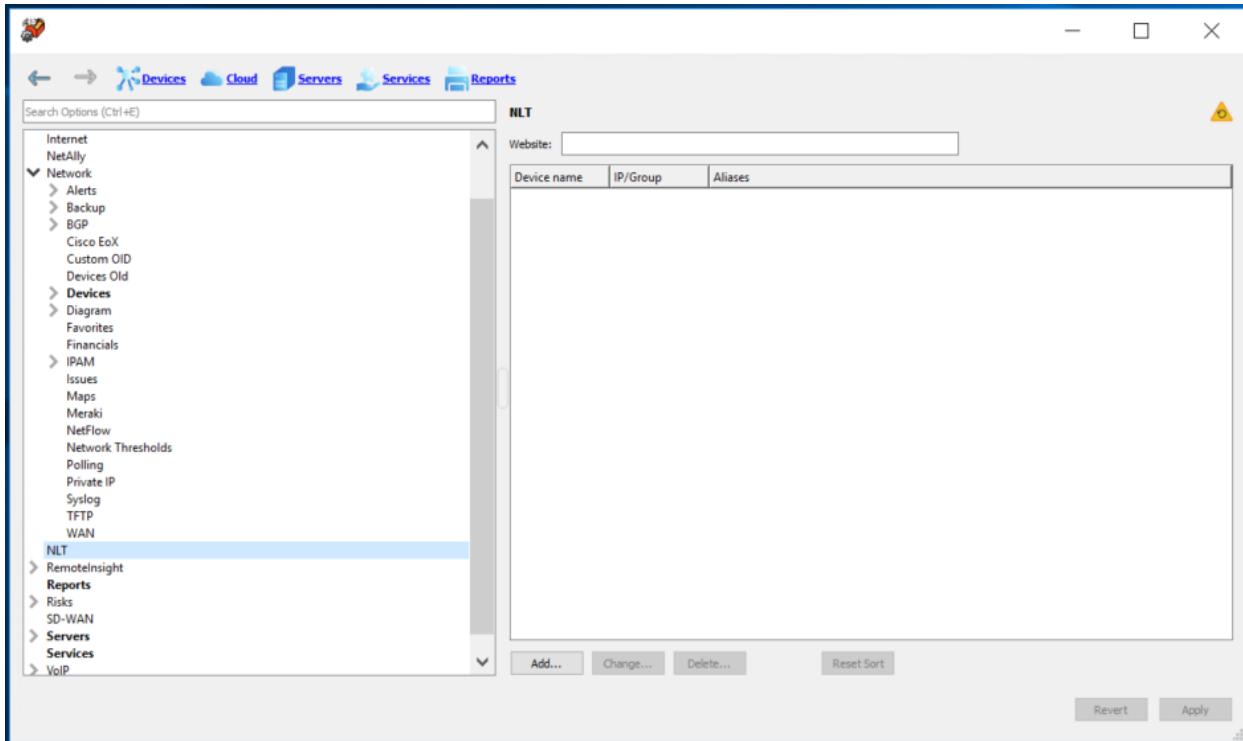
You can also configure it so that users can add WAN interfaces while in the TotalView web interface.

Note: The web server must be unlocked for the Favorites column to show up in TotalView. See the Section [Web Authentication](#) for how to lock and unlock the web server.

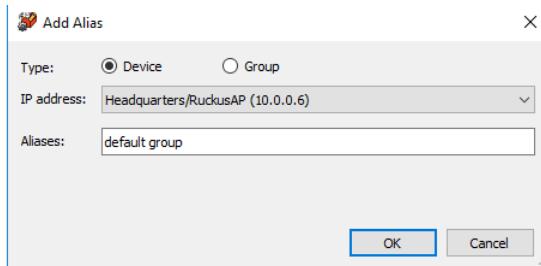
Note: Add WAN by editing the CFG text file. See [Appendix H. Changing the WAN Tab.](#)

NLT

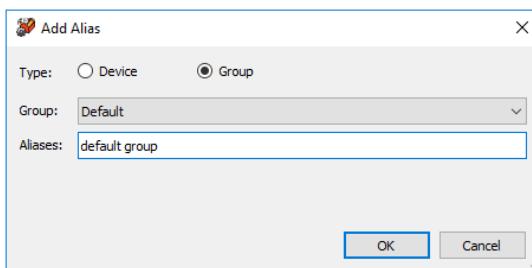
NLT stands for Natural Language Troubleshooting. Go to the **NLT** section to add a website and to setup alias names. Aliases allow you to refer to devices and groups by aliases when asking questions on the TotalView **NLT** tab.



Use the **Add** and **Change** buttons to add and change aliases. For devices, select the **Device** radio button, then pick an IP address from the IP drop-down menu and give it an alias.

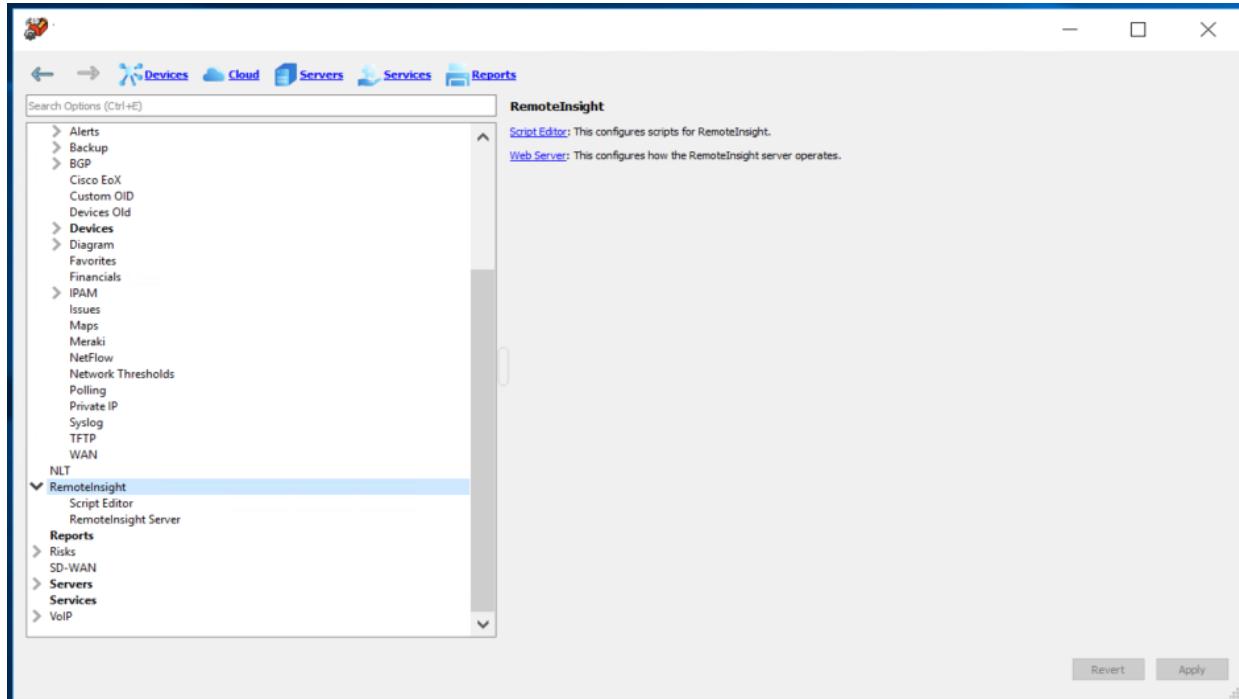


For groups, select the type of **Group**, then pick a group from the drop-down menu and give it an alias.



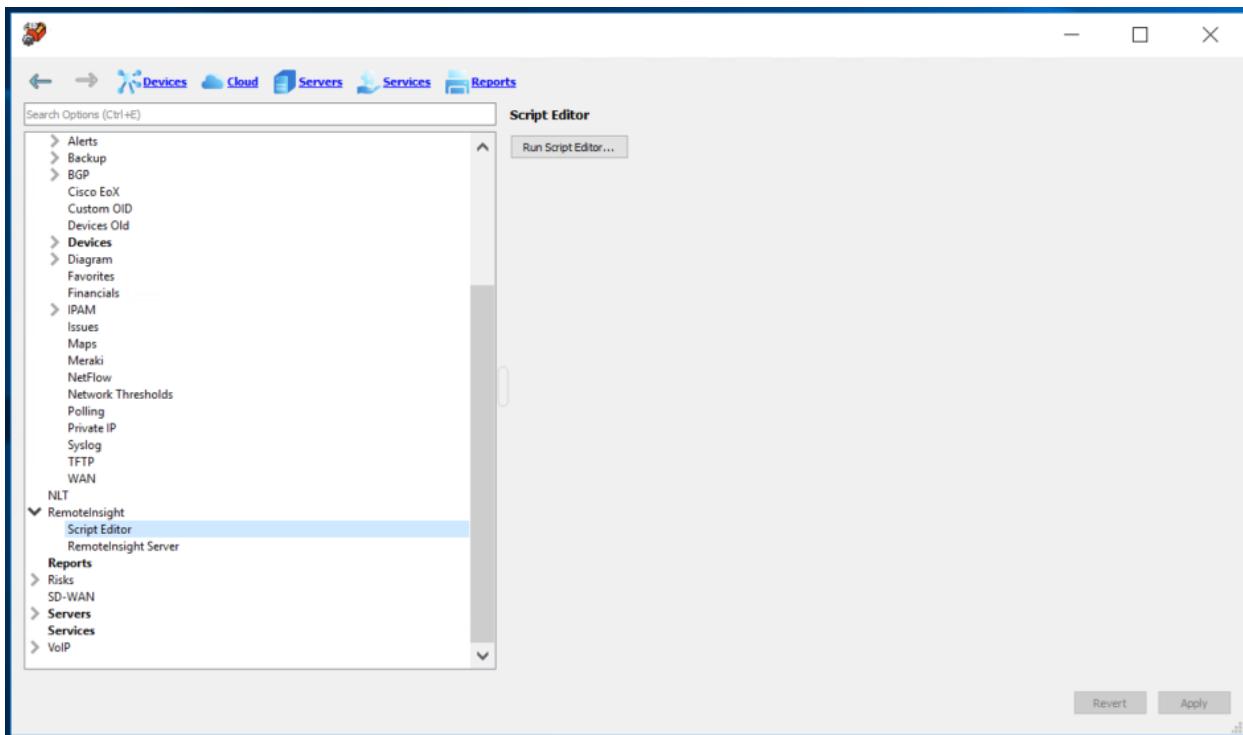
Remote Insight

If you have the license to the optional **RemoteInsight** module, you will see **RemoteInsight** included in the left-hand menu. The first screen shows a short description and links to the Script Editor and Web Server subsections:

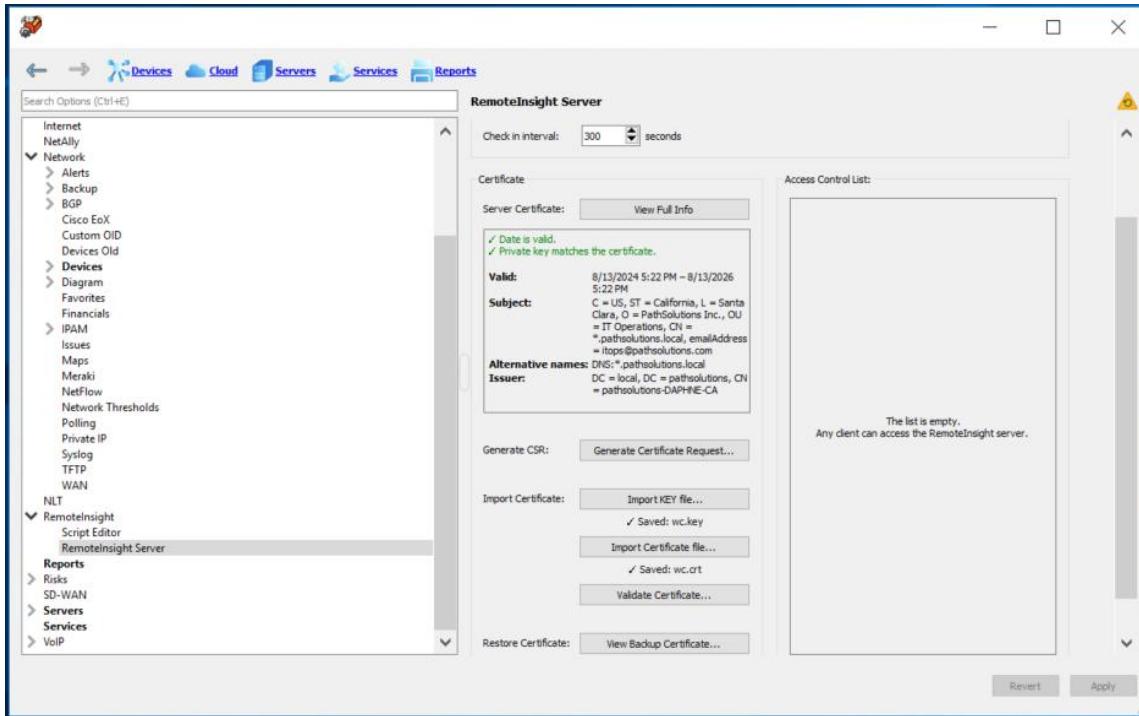


The **RemotelInsightt > Script Editor** section permits the launch of the **Script Editor** program. For this to work, a certificate must be added to this Web Server. The field descriptions should be the same as the main **TotalView > Web Server** fields.

The **Script Editor** configures scripts for **RemotelInsight**.



The **RemoteInsight > Web Server** section allows you to designate a separate listening webserver on a different port so it can be accessed via the Internet. This Web Server will only respond to RemoteInsight requests, so it will not permit access to the TotalView web UI.



Reports

The **Reports** section allows you to configure scheduled email report sending.

Select **Add** to request a report name as well as a report template file. Select **Browse** to display report templates that can be selected, and a sample of the generated report will display on the right side.

The report can be scheduled to be sent on a regular basis. It uses Unix CRON formatting to define the report schedule. Select **Edit** for an easy way to enter the schedule for the report to be generated. The **Next launches** field for the dates and times when the report will go out. Once this is correct, you can select **OK** and it will generate the CRON formatting for that scheduled report to be sent.

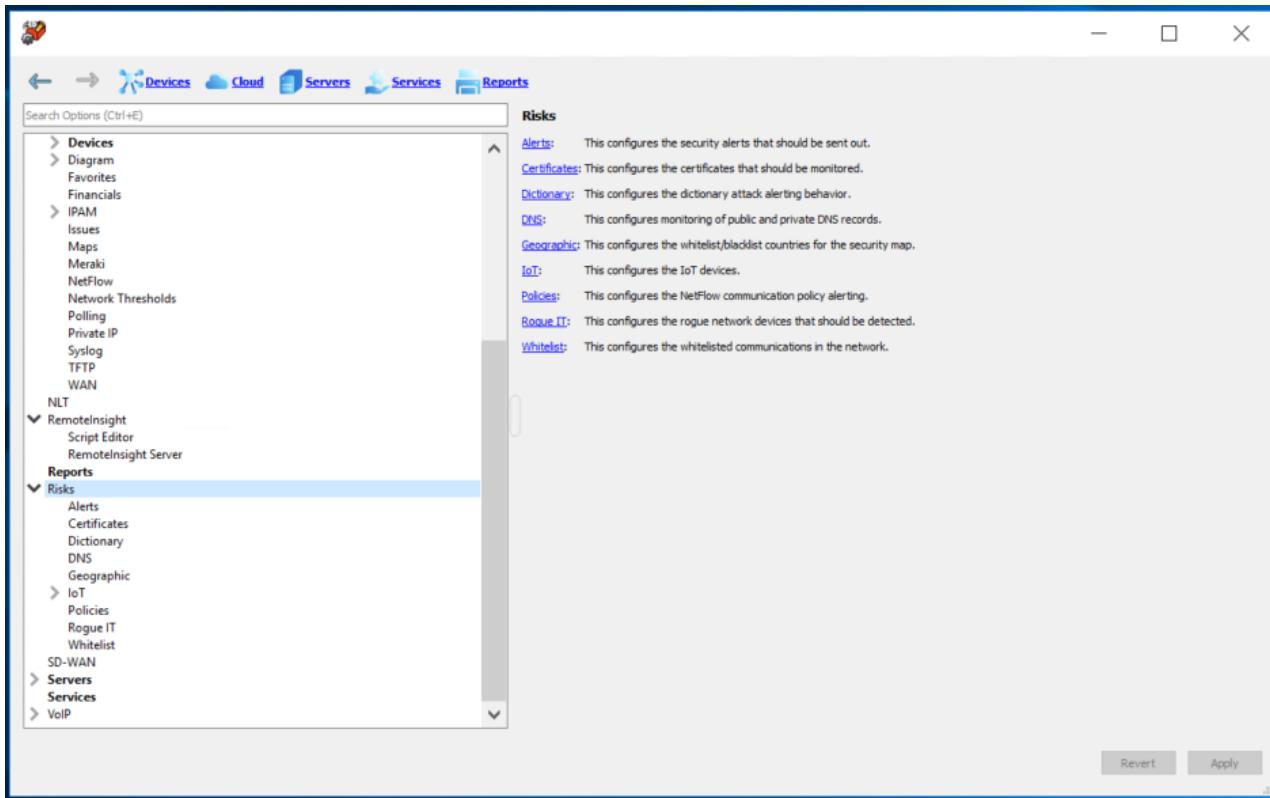
The **Send to** field allows defines email recipients who should receive the report. Enter multiple names by using commas or semicolons to separate the recipients.

Some report templates require sending a device or an interface number. Those can be entered in the provided fields.

Report Name	Report File	Schedule	Send To
Backup Report	BackupReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
Cloud Monthly Uptime Report	UptimeCloudMonthlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
Cloud Quarterly Uptime Report	UptimeCloudQuarterlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
Cloud Yearly Uptime Report	UptimeCloudYearlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
Device Monthly Uptime Report	UptimeDevicesMonthlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
Device Quarterly Uptime Report	UptimeDevicesQuarterlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
Device Yearly Uptime Report	UptimeDevicesYearlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
Services Monthly Uptime Report	UptimeServicesMonthlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
Services Quarterly Uptime Report	UptimeServicesQuarterlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
Services Yearly Uptime Report	UptimeServicesYearlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
All Server Monthly Uptime Report	UptimeServersAllMonthlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
All Server Quarterly Uptime Report	UptimeServersAllQuarterlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
All Server Yearly Uptime Report	UptimeServersAllYearlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
Windows Server Monthly Uptime Report	UptimeServersWindowsMonthlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
Windows Server Quarterly Uptime Report	UptimeServersWindowsQuarterlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
Windows Server Yearly Uptime Report	UptimeServersWindowsYearlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
Linux Servers Monthly Uptime Report	UptimeServersLinuxMonthlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
Linux Servers Quarterly Uptime Report	UptimeServersLinuxQuarterlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
Linux Yearly Uptime Report	UptimeServersLinuxYearlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
SD-WAN Monthly Uptime Report	UptimeSD-WANMonthlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
SD-WAN Quarterly Uptime Report	UptimeSD-WANQuarterlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
SD-WAN Yearly Uptime Report	UptimeSD-WANYearlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
SIP-TRUNK Monthly Uptime Report	UptimeSIP-TRUNKMonthlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com
SIP-TRUNK Quarterly Uptime Report	UptimeSIP-TRUNKQuarterlyReport.txt	0 0 10 * * ?	itops@pathsolutions.com

Risks Monitoring

This section is part of the optional SecOps module. If you have the license to the SecOps module, you will see the **Risks** section included in the left-hand menu. It opens the **Risks** configuration menu with a short description of the various settings you can change: **Alerts**, **Certificates**, **Dictionary**, **DNS**, **Geographic** (security map), **IoT**, **Policies**, **Rogue IT**, and **Whitelist**.



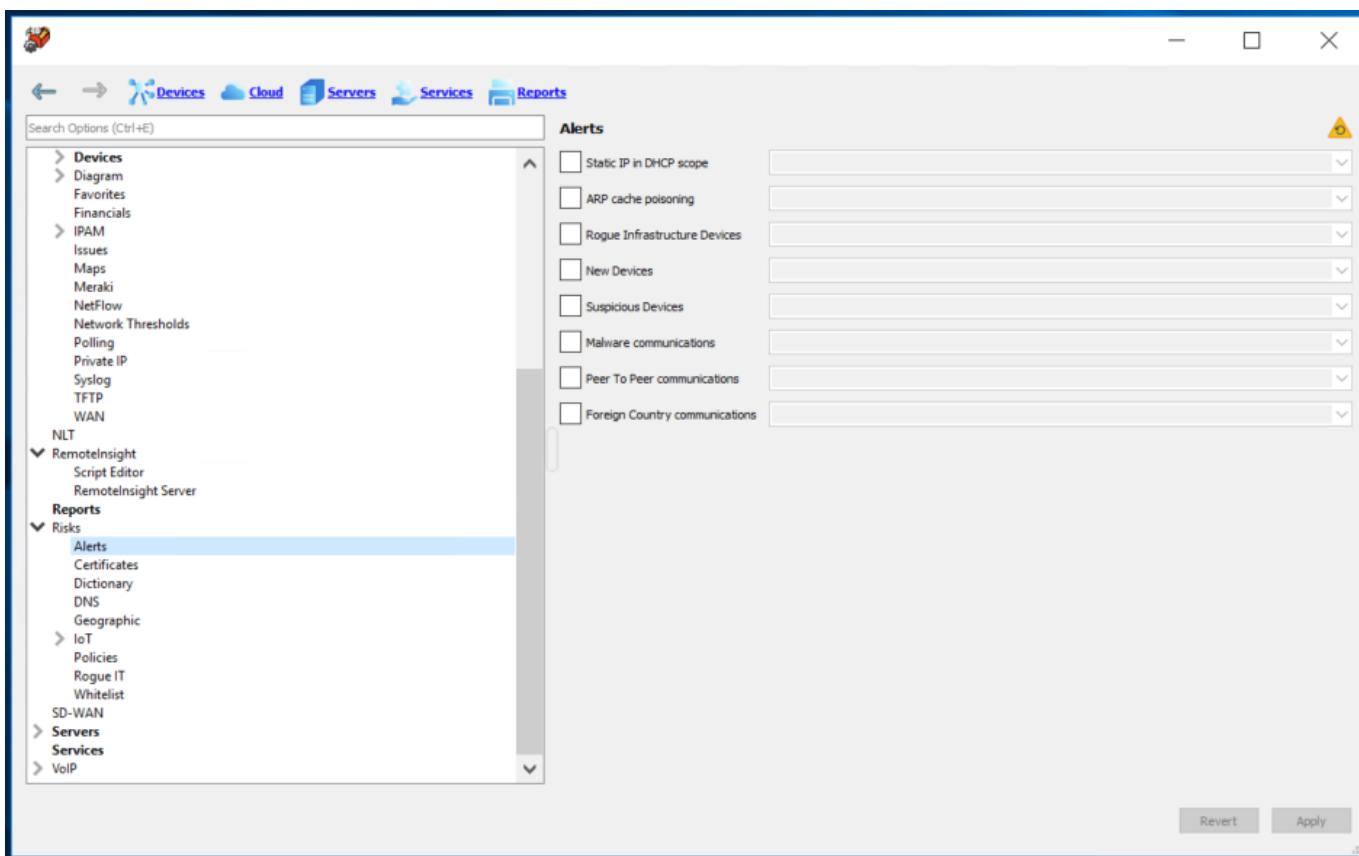
Risks Alerts

This section is to configure risk alerts that can be sent out on Risks via email. Select **Risks > Alerts** from the left-hand menu and select the type of alerts to receive.

- **Static IP in DHCP Scope**
- **ARP Cache Poisoning**
- **Rogue Infrastructure Devices**
- **New Devices**
- **Suspicious Devices**
- **Malware Communications**
- **Peer to Peer Communications**
- **Foreign Country Communications**

In addition, the alerts for SSL Certificates and DNS Records are covered in the Certificate and DNS sections.

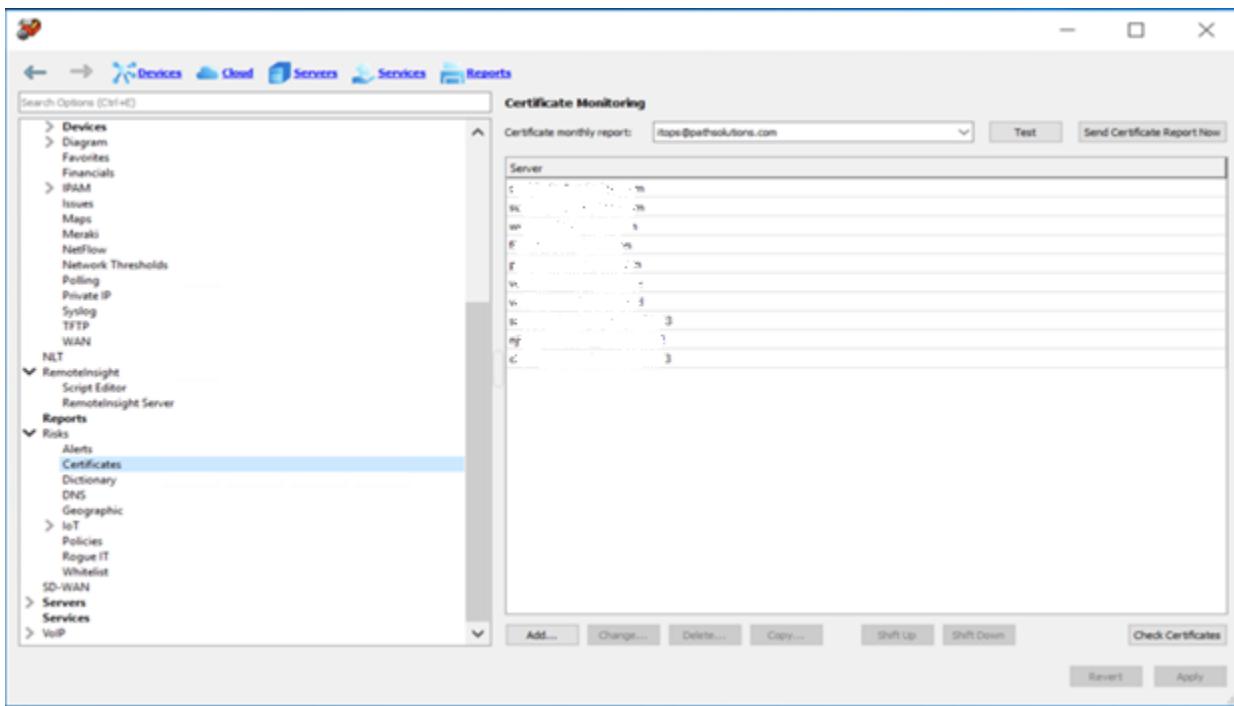
Select the security alerts you want to get and specify the email recipient for security alerts in this menu.



Certificates (SSL)

Go to the **Risks > Certificates** section to configure SSL Certificate monitoring. This is where you setup the email alert of expiring SSL Certificates.

At the top of the left-hand, enter the name of the person to get the email reports on certificate status. To make that easy, view commonly used email addresses in the drop-down menus.



Add, change, and delete servers on the **Certificate Monitoring** list by using the buttons below the list.

If you want to check certificates, use the **Check Certificates** button.

If you want to get an emailed report now, select the **Send Report Now** button. A small menu will confirm that you are going to send monthly reports. Select **OK**.



Below is an example of the emailed report.

lab-fred-reports@pathsolutions.com | IT Operations; Tim Titus | Tue 2:59 PM

TotalView Expired Certificates Report

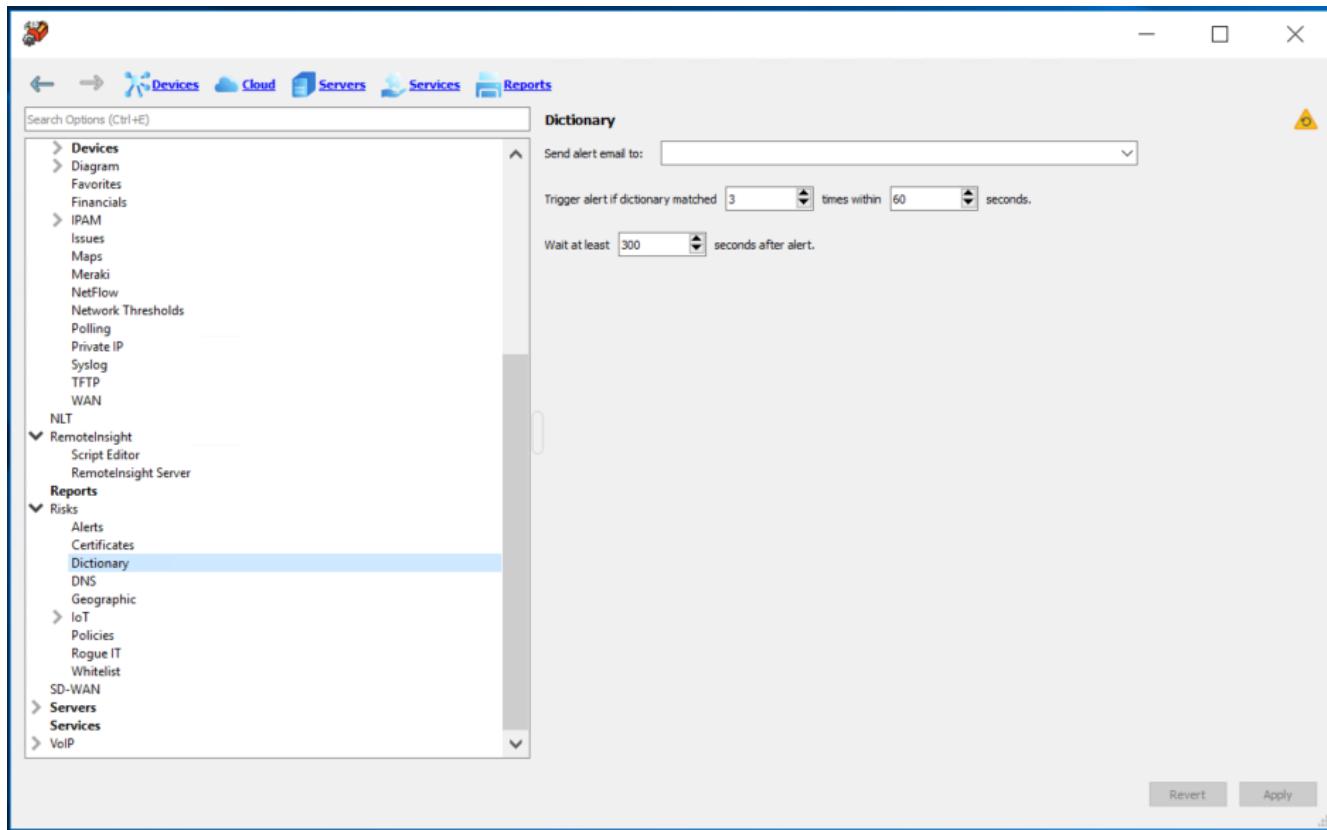
TotalView Expired Certificates as of 1/31/2023 2:59:19 PM

Status	Server	Start Date	End Date	Common Name	Alternative Names
expired	https://scooby.pathsolutions.local	Mon Feb 17 14:37:18 2020	Wed Feb 16 14:37:18 2022	TotalView UI	
invalid	https://chi01.pathsolutions.com:54433				
invalid	https://nj01.pathsolutions.com:54433				
invalid	https://sea01.pathsolutions.com:54433				
invalid	https://sub02.nlsubscription.com				
invalid	https://portal.pathsolutions.com				
invalid	https://vpn.pathsolutions.com				
invalid	https://bad.pathsolutions.com				

TotalView 14.0 (14022) Copyright ©2022 [PathSolutions, Inc.](#)

Dictionary

Use the **Risks > Dictionary** section to setup alerts for dictionary attacks. Select the email recipients, the settings for what matches will trigger an alert, and how long to wait between sending alerts.



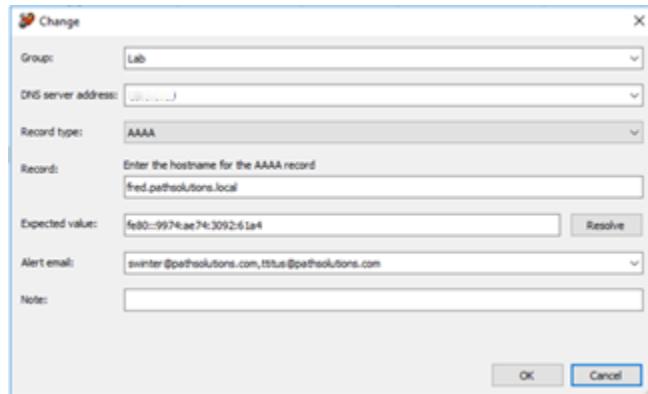
Note: Syslog must be set up for this feature to function.

DNS (DNS Record Monitoring)

Go to the **Risks > DNS** section to monitor DNS records and receive an alert if a DNS record is changed.

Group	DNS Server Address	Type	Record	Expected Value	Email
Work		A	www.pathsolutions.com		
Work		CNAME	www.pathsolutions.com		
Work		A	file.pathsolutions.com		
Work		A	portal.pathsolutions.com		
Work		MX	pathsolutions.com		
Work		NS	pathsolutions.com		
Winter		A	www.fbcr.org		
Winter		MX			
Winter		NS			

Add, change, and delete URLs on the DNS Monitoring list by using the buttons below the list. Below is an example of the **Change** dialog box.



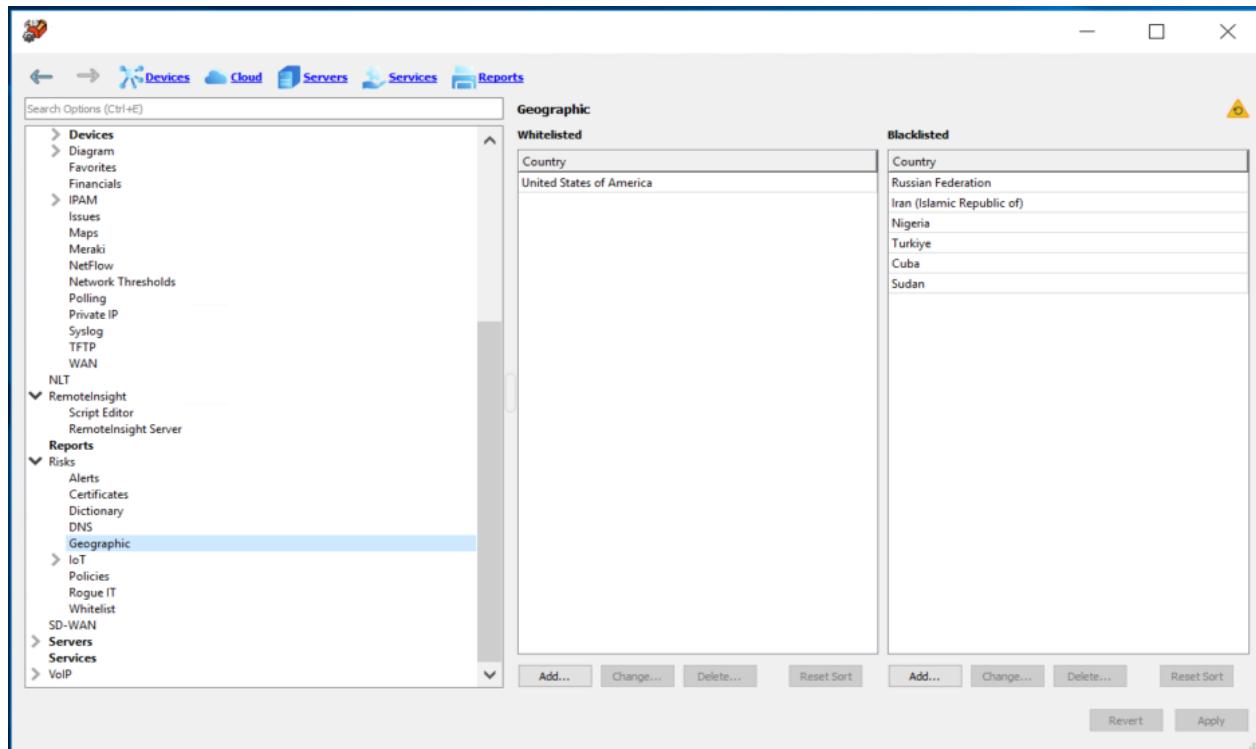
For the **Add** and **Change** dialog boxes, use the drop-down menus to select the group, DNS server address, and record type you want to monitor. Enter the hostname for the record, complete the **Expected Value** field, and the **Alert email** field.

If you do not know the value for the **Expected Value** field, select **Resolve** and it will fill in the field. Select **Resolve** to also check and correct this field.

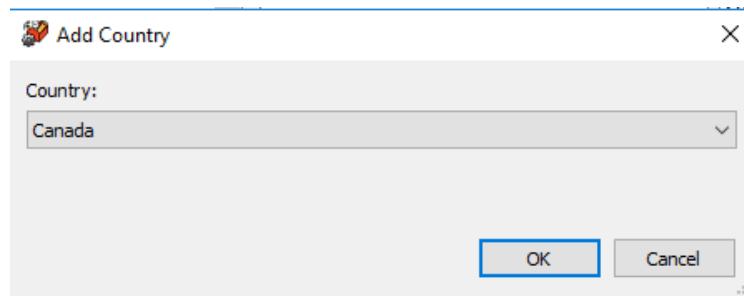
Geographic

In the **Risks > Geographic** section, configure the Whitelisted and Blacklisted locations to monitoring communications by geographic location. These lists will allow you to filter the communications in the web interface and sort between Whitelisted (safer) communications and Blacklisted (riskier) communications.

The communications with countries you add to the Whitelisted are shaded light green on the web interface map. The communications with the countries you place on the Blacklisted are to be monitored and shaded red on the geographic map. Countries that are not whitelisted or blacklisted, will be grey on the map.

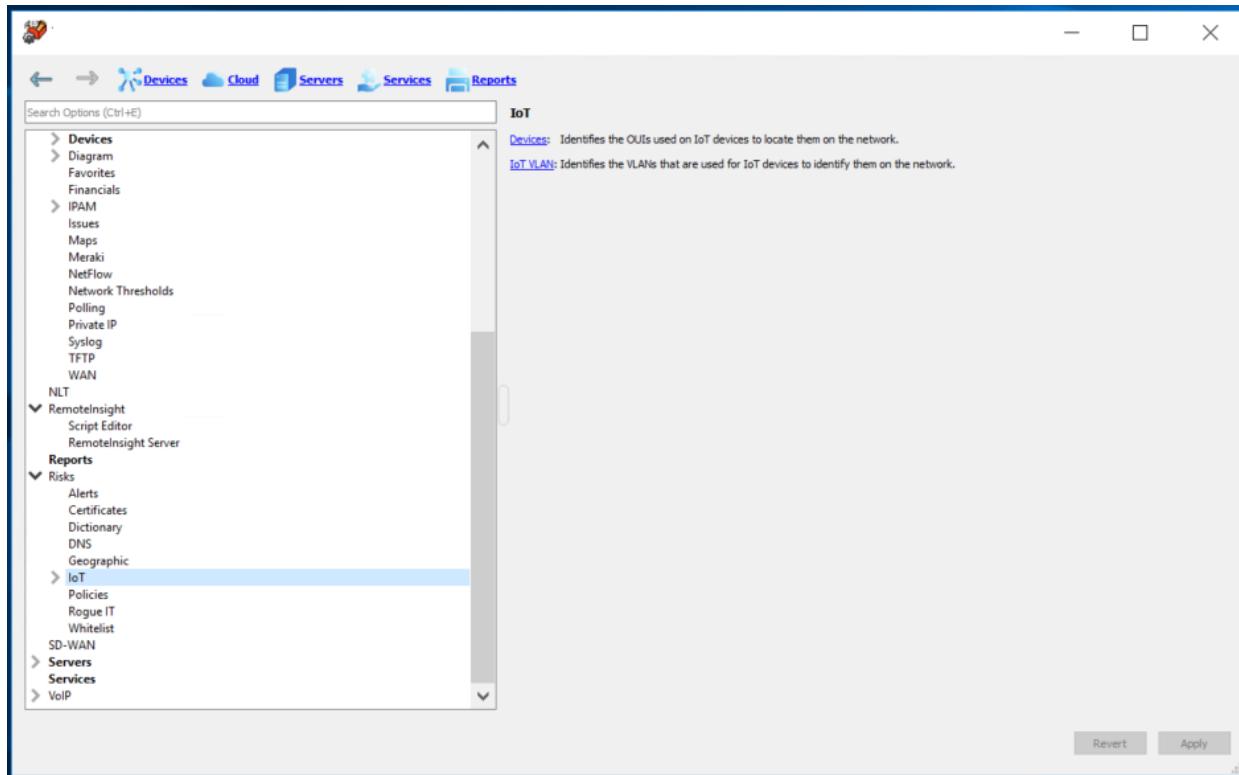


Use the **Add**, **Change** and **Delete** buttons to edit the Whitelist and Blacklist of countries. Below is a screenshot of the **Add Country** dialog box.



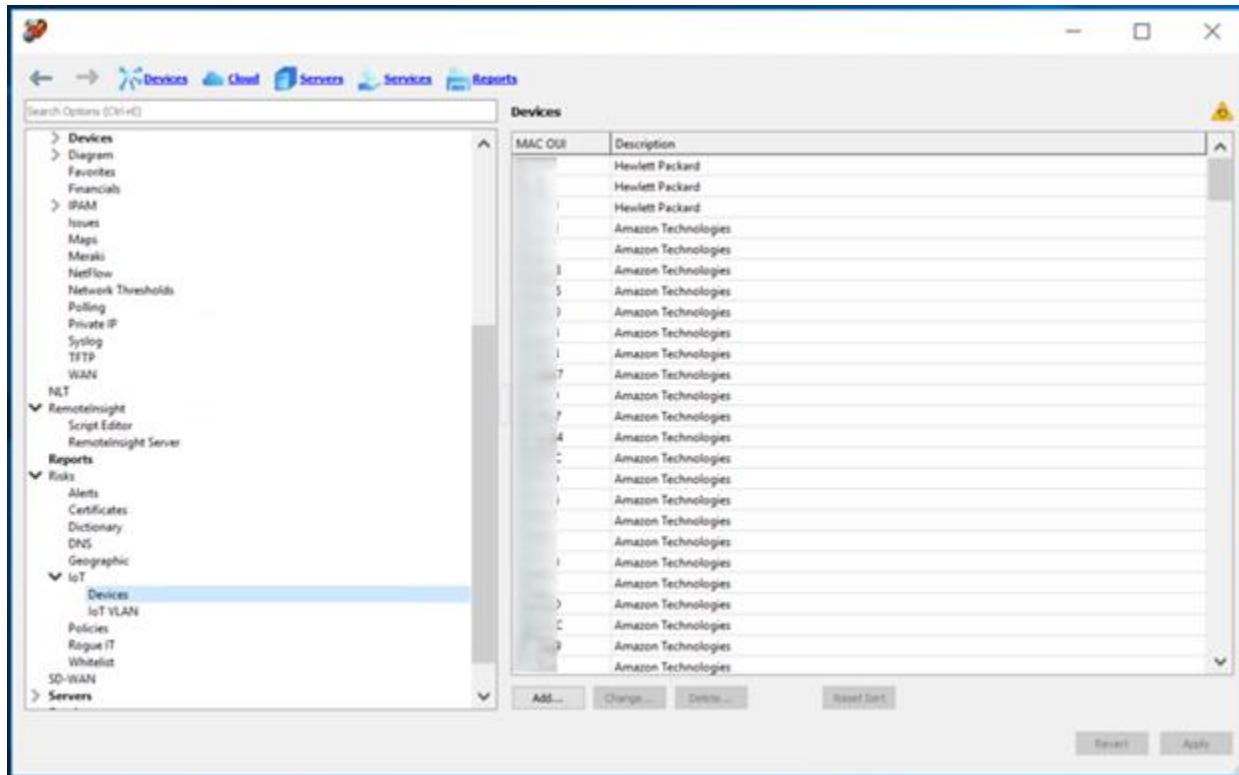
IoT

In the **Risks > IoT** section, you can configure TotalView to find IoT devices by manufacturer or by VLAN name or number.



Devices

Devices identify the OUIs used on IoT devices to find their location on the network.



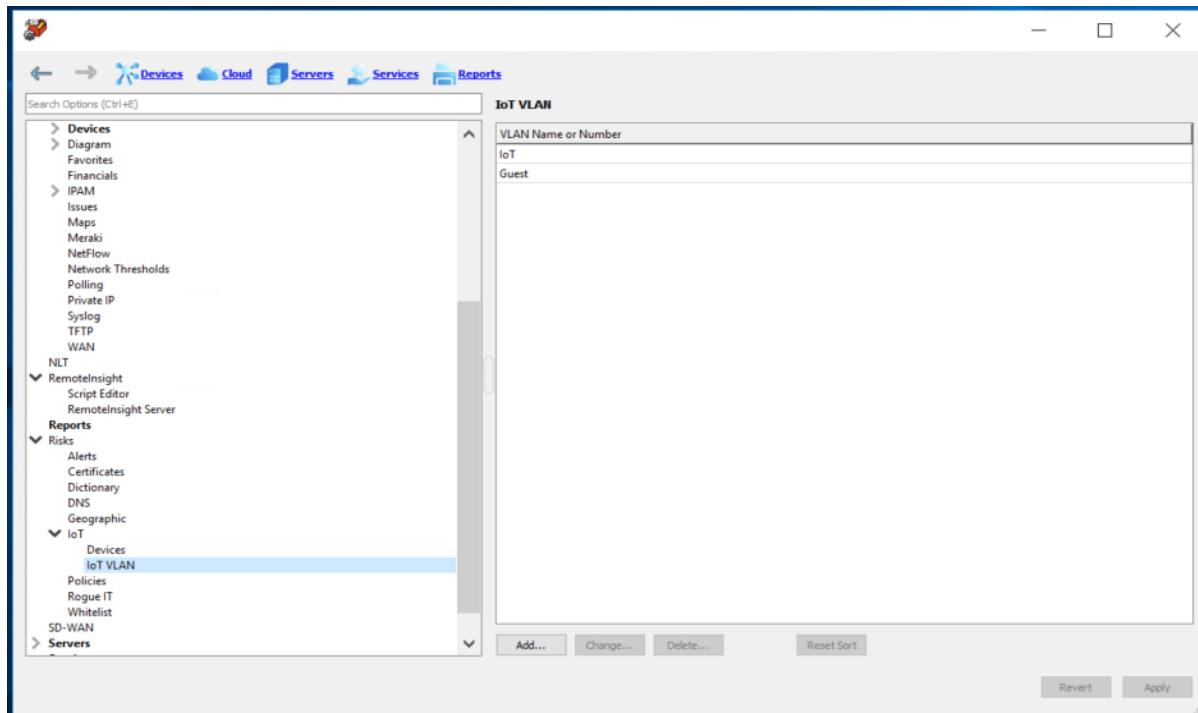
The screenshot shows the TotalView 14.2 Administration Guide interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation tree with the following structure:

- Devices
- Diagram
- Favorites
- Financials
- IPAM
- Issues
- Maps
- Meraki
- NetFlow
- Network Thresholds
- Polling
- Private IP
- Syslog
- TFTP
- WAN
- NLT
- RemoteInsight
- Script Editor
- RemoteInsight Server
- Reports
- Risks
- Alerts
- Certificates
- Dictionary
- DNS
- Geographic
- IoT
 - Devices
 - IoT VLAN
- Policies
- Rogue IT
- Whitelist
- SD-WAN
- Servers

The "Devices" node under the IoT category is selected, highlighted with a blue background. The main content area is titled "Devices" and displays a table with two columns: "MAC OUI" and "Description". The table lists 24 entries, all of which are "Amazon Technologies". The table includes standard data grid controls at the bottom: "Add...", "Change...", "Delete...", "Reset Sort", "Revert", and "Apply".

IoT VLAN

IoT VLAN identify the VLANs that are used for IoT devices to find their location on the network.



The screenshot shows the TotalView 14.2 administration interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation tree with the following structure:

- Devices
 - Diagram
 - Favorites
 - Financials
 - IPAM
 - Issues
 - Maps
 - Meraki
 - NetFlow
 - Network Thresholds
 - Polling
 - Private IP
 - Syslog
 - TFTP
 - WAN
 - NLT
 - Remotelnisght
 - Script Editor
 - Remotelnisght Server
 - Risks
 - Alerts
 - Certificates
 - Dictionary
 - DNS
 - Geographic
 - IoT
 - Devices
 - IoT VLAN
 - SD-WAN
 - Servers

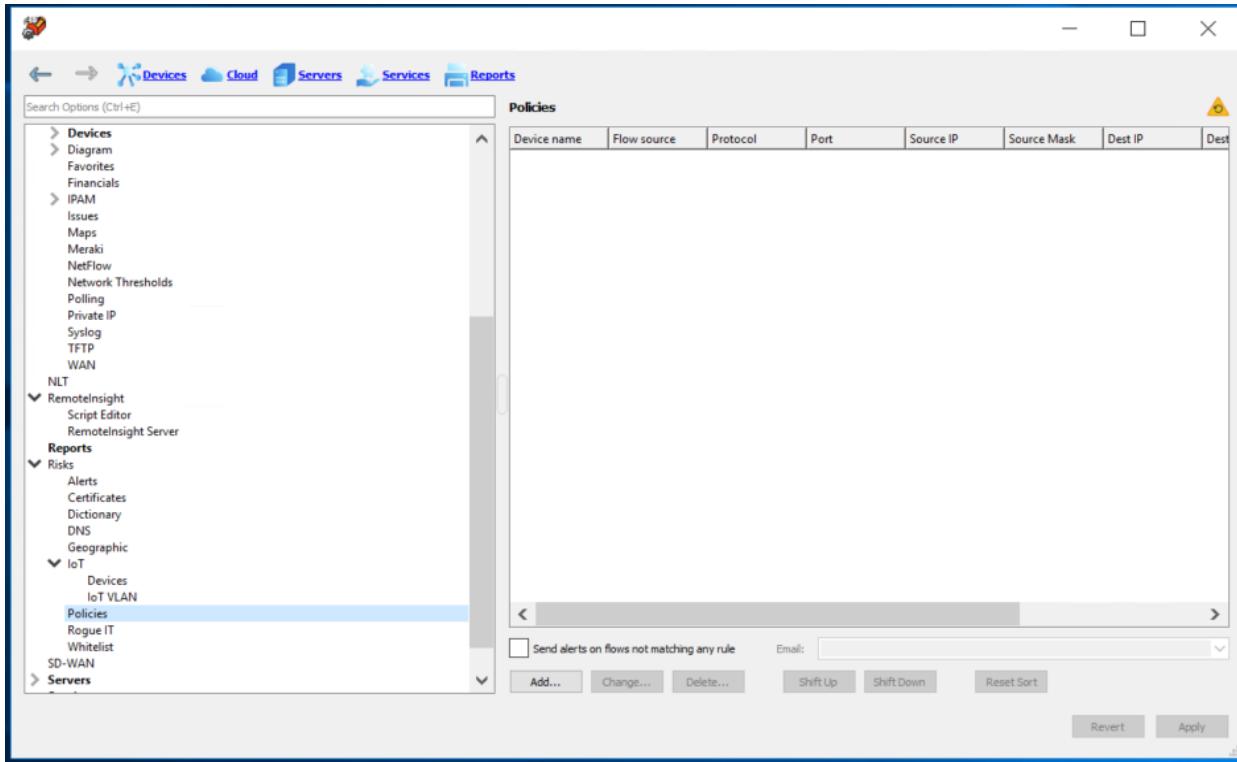
The "IoT VLAN" item is selected and highlighted with a blue bar. The main content area is titled "IoT VLAN" and contains a table with the following data:

VLAN Name or Number
IoT
Guest

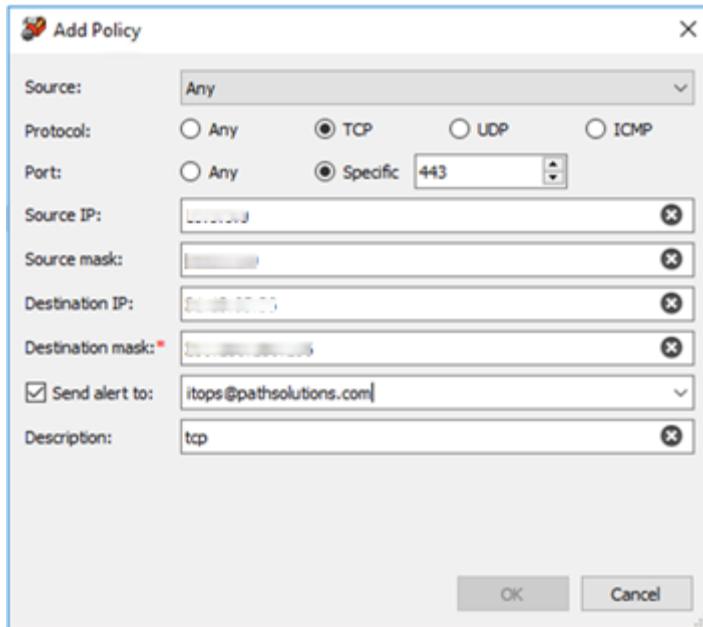
Below the table are several buttons: "Add...", "Change...", "Delete...", "Reset Sort", "Revert", and "Apply".

Policies

In the **Risks > Policies** section, Security Policy Alerting is performed by analyzing all collected flows and applying them to a security policy template. Alerts can be generated and sent to your e-mail if a policy is not followed.



To create a security policy, select **Add**, the **Add Policy** dialog will display.



A single policy match can be defined on this dialog.

The **Source** is the NetFlow flow generator for IP addresses. In most cases, this can be set to **Any** and the policy can be defined to match traffic flows no matter where the flow came from.

Choose the protocol and port number that should match the policy.

The **Source IP** and **Source Mask** define a subnet or host of the source of the flow.

The **Destination IP** and **Destination Mask** define a subnet or host of the destination of the flow.

Note: If the Source IP or Destination IP is a host, use the Mask of 255.255.255.255.

Note: Flow records are checked from Source to Destination as well as from Destination to Source.

A single policy match can be created that addresses any communications between two IP addresses.

If this communication occurs, choose to send an email alert to a destination.

Note: If **No alert** is selected and this flow is matched, it will immediately stop checking policies for this flow, as it is defined as an accepted policy on the network.

Define all the policy matches that are appropriate for your network and change the policy match order to generate alerts for policies that you deem unacceptable.

Below is an example of a policy list.

<i>Flow Source</i>	<i>Protocol</i>	<i>Port</i>	<i>Source IP</i>	<i>Source Mask</i>	<i>Destination IP</i>	<i>Destination Mask</i>	<i>Email</i>
Any	Any	Any	10.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	10.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	
Any	TCP	Any	10.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	10.0.12.42	255.255.255.255	noc@company.com
Any	TCP	443	10.0.1.0	255.255.255.0	10.8.2.0	255.255.255.0	noc@company.com
Any	TCP	443	10.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	45.8.0.0	255.255.0.0	

In the above example, the first policy will match any traffic from any internal source to any other internal source and stop checking after it finds match. If the Flow Source **Any** is going to Destination 255.0.0.0, the second and third policy will never be checked. If the first policy does not match, then the other policies will be checked in order.

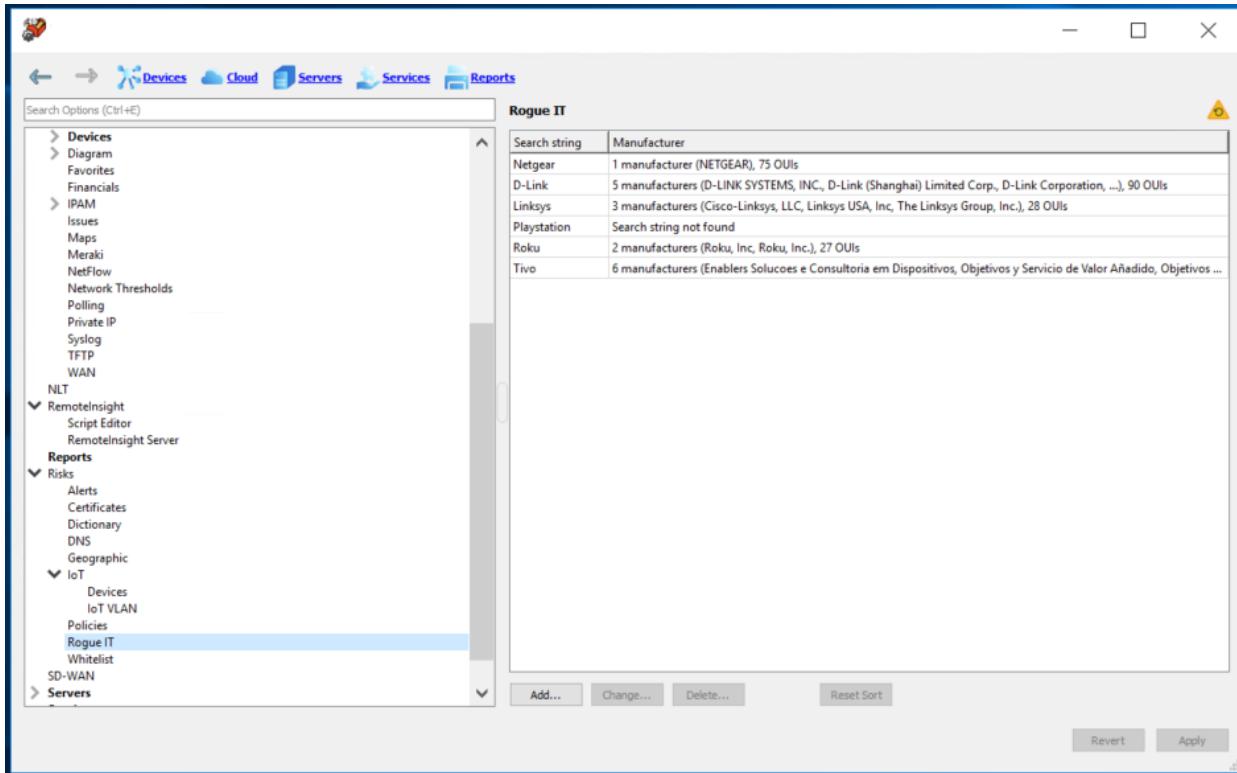
Note: Policy list ordering is important not only to make sure that alerts are generated correctly, but also to ensure that NetFlow record processing is not slowed down by excessive policy checking or a poorly ordered list.

Once you setup a security policy, e-mail alerts will be sent when communications occur outside of the policy.

Rogue IT

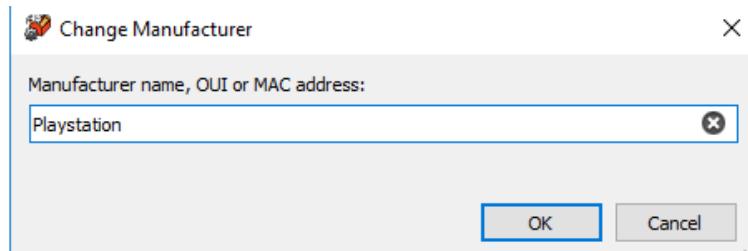
In the **Risks > Rogue IT** section, identify the things that are rogues in your network, by manufacturer name, OUI or Mac Addresses, and to configure the alerts to send if one is found. Rogue device manufacturers are devices that should not be found on the network.

For example: If you run a network and all your network equipment is manufactured by Cisco, if a D-Link device shows up on the network, it is rogue and unapproved.



The screenshot shows the TotalView 14.2 application window. The left sidebar contains a navigation tree with sections like Devices, Diagram, Favorites, Financials, IPAM, Issues, Maps, Meraki, NetFlow, Network Thresholds, Polling, Private IP, Syslog, TFTP, and WAN. Under the NLT section, there are Remotelogin, Remotelogin Server, and Reports. The Reports section is expanded, showing Risks, which is further expanded to show Alerts, Certificates, Dictionary, DNS, Geographic, and IoT. The IoT section is expanded, showing Devices, IoT VLAN, Policies, and Rogue IT. The Rogue IT item is selected and highlighted with a blue bar. The main pane is titled "Rogue IT" and contains a table with two columns: "Search string" and "Manufacturer". The table lists several entries: Netgear (1 manufacturer), D-Link (5 manufacturers), Linksys (3 manufacturers), Playstation (Search string not found), Roku (2 manufacturers), and Tivo (6 manufacturers). At the bottom of the main pane are buttons for "Add...", "Change...", "Delete...", "Reset Sort", "Revert", and "Apply".

Use the **Add** or **Change** buttons to add or change manufacturer names, OUI and Mac Addresses on the Rogue IT list.



Whitelist

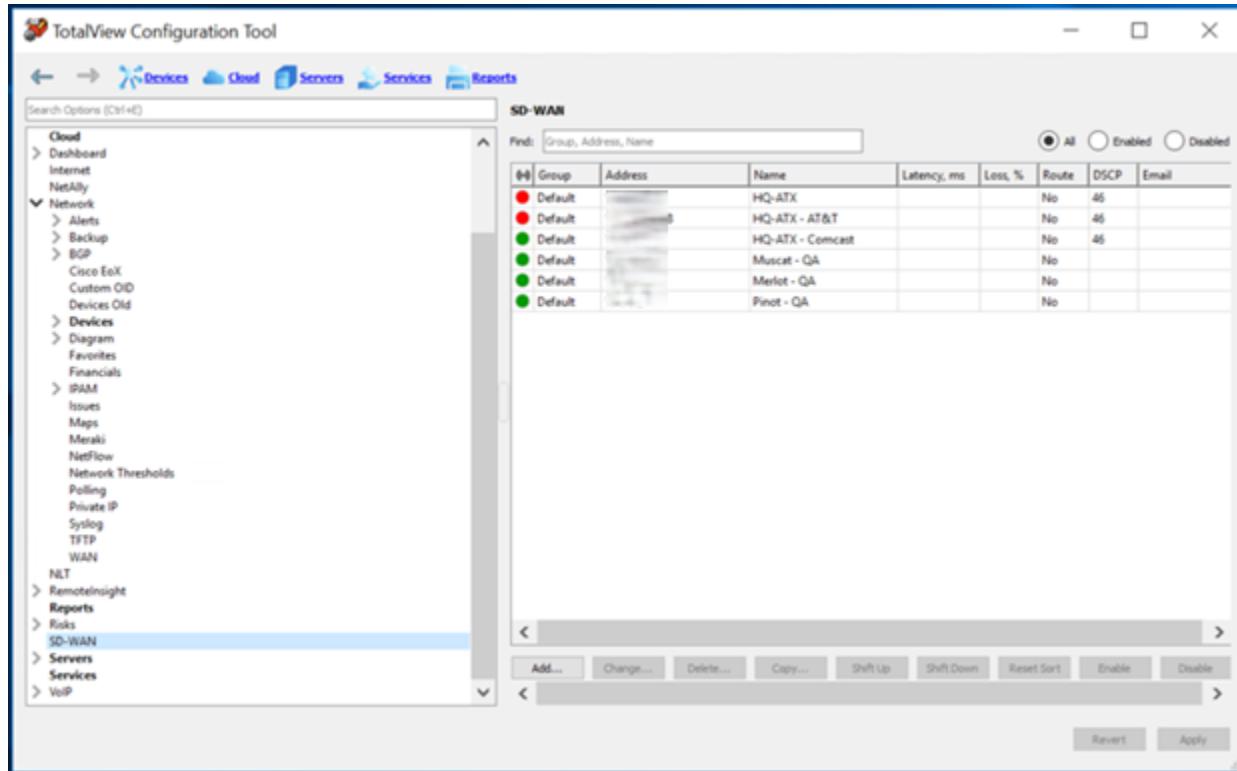
In the **Risks > Whitelist** section, list any devices that you do not need to monitor as a security risk.

Type	Address	Protocol	Business justification
New Device	00-18-0A-28-D6-90		MAC Address 00-18-0A-28-D6-90 checked by user swinter on 10:46:41 ...
New Device	00-18-0A-3F-6F-E0		MAC Address 00-18-0A-3F-6F-E0 checked by user swinter on 10:46:41 ...
New Device	00-18-0A-59-DB-30		MAC Address 00-18-0A-59-DB-30 checked by user swinter on 10:46:41 ...
New Device	0C-8D-DB-82-D8-39		MAC Address 0C-8D-DB-82-D8-39 checked by user swinter on 10:46:41 ...
New Device	88-15-44-02-43-13		MAC Address 88-15-44-02-43-13 checked by user swinter on 10:46:41 ...
New Device	88-15-44-6C-6D-50		MAC Address 88-15-44-6C-6D-50 checked by user swinter on 10:46:41 ...
New Device	88-15-44-79-2D-7A		MAC Address 88-15-44-79-2D-7A checked by user swinter on 10:46:41 ...
New Device	88-15-44-DE-CD-2D		MAC Address 88-15-44-DE-CD-2D checked by user swinter on 10:46:41 ...
New Device	E0-55-3D-6D-EF-52		MAC Address E0-55-3D-6D-EF-52 checked by user swinter on 10:46:41 ...
New Device	E0-55-3D-6D-EF-53		MAC Address E0-55-3D-6D-EF-53 checked by user swinter on 10:46:41 ...
New Device	E0-55-3D-6D-EF-FB		MAC Address E0-55-3D-6D-EF-FB checked by user swinter on 10:46:41 ...

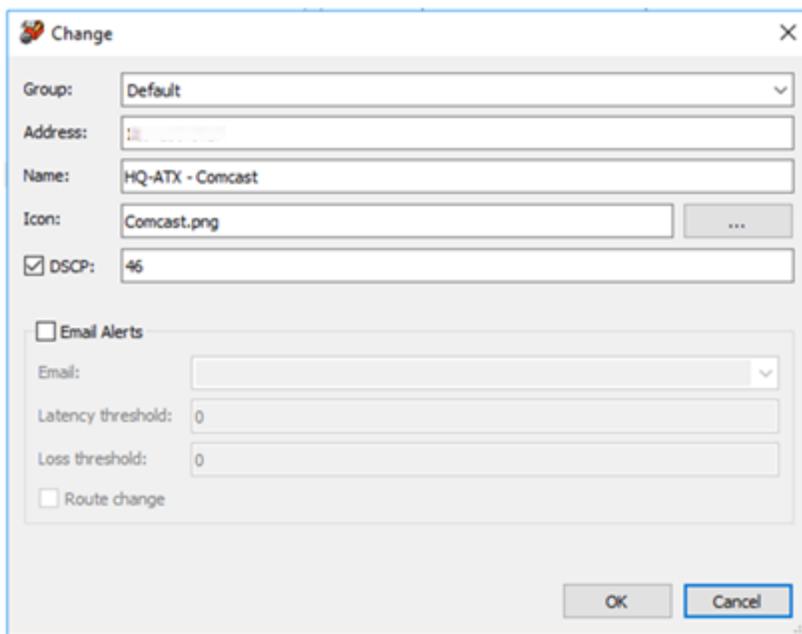
To add or change items to the Whitelist, use the **Add** or **Change** buttons. The **Add** menu shows a list of entry types to Whitelist in the **Entry type** drop-down menu such as: Unsecured Communications, Unauthorized Static IP, New Devices and Rogues. It will ask you to specify the IP address or Mac Address, the protocol (DNS, NTP, or SMTP), and the business reason.

SD-WAN

To configure **SD-WAN**, select the SD-WAN section from the left-hand menu. In this section you can add, change, or delete SD-WAN services by using the **Add**, **Change** and **Delete** buttons. Adding a Service Icon picture is optional.

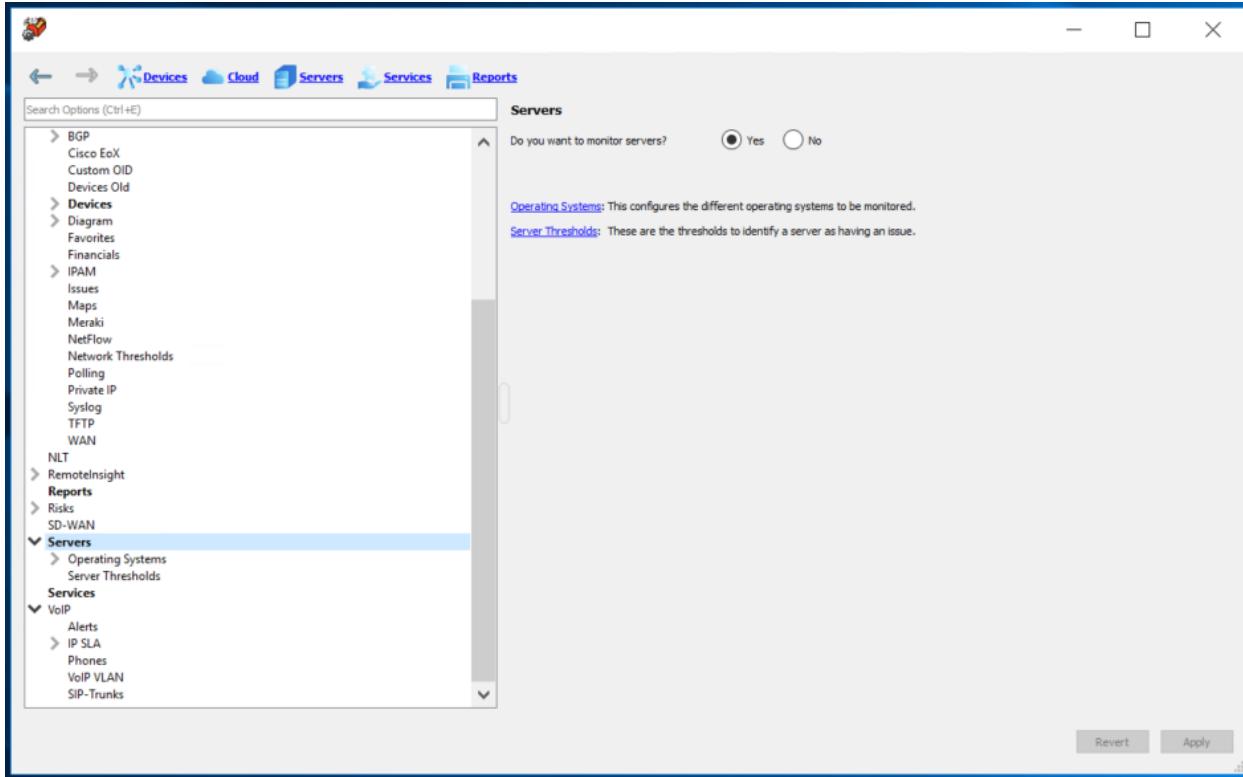


Setup email alerts for latency and loss thresholds on the submenu. You can also assign a sort order by using the **Shift Up** or **Shift Down** keys.



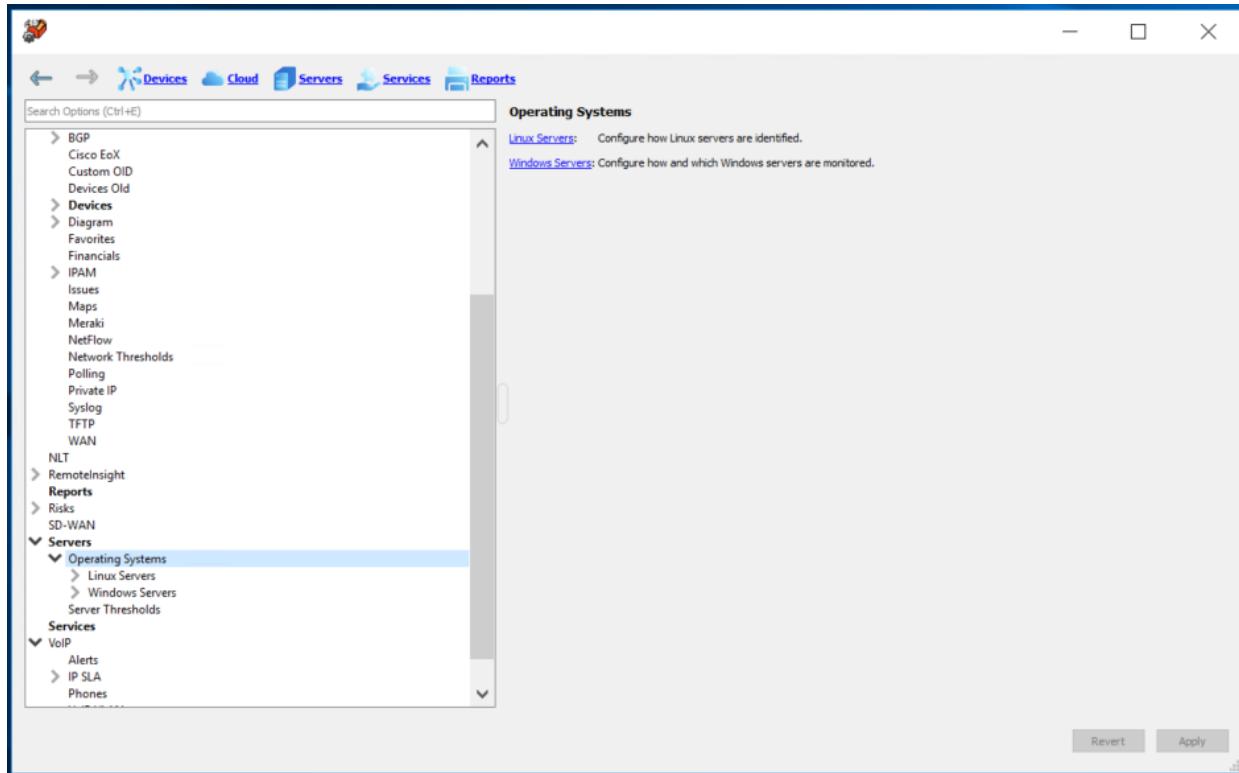
Servers and Operating Systems

Select **Servers** from the left-hand menu. This section is to configure the different operating systems and to set server thresholds for identifying issues.



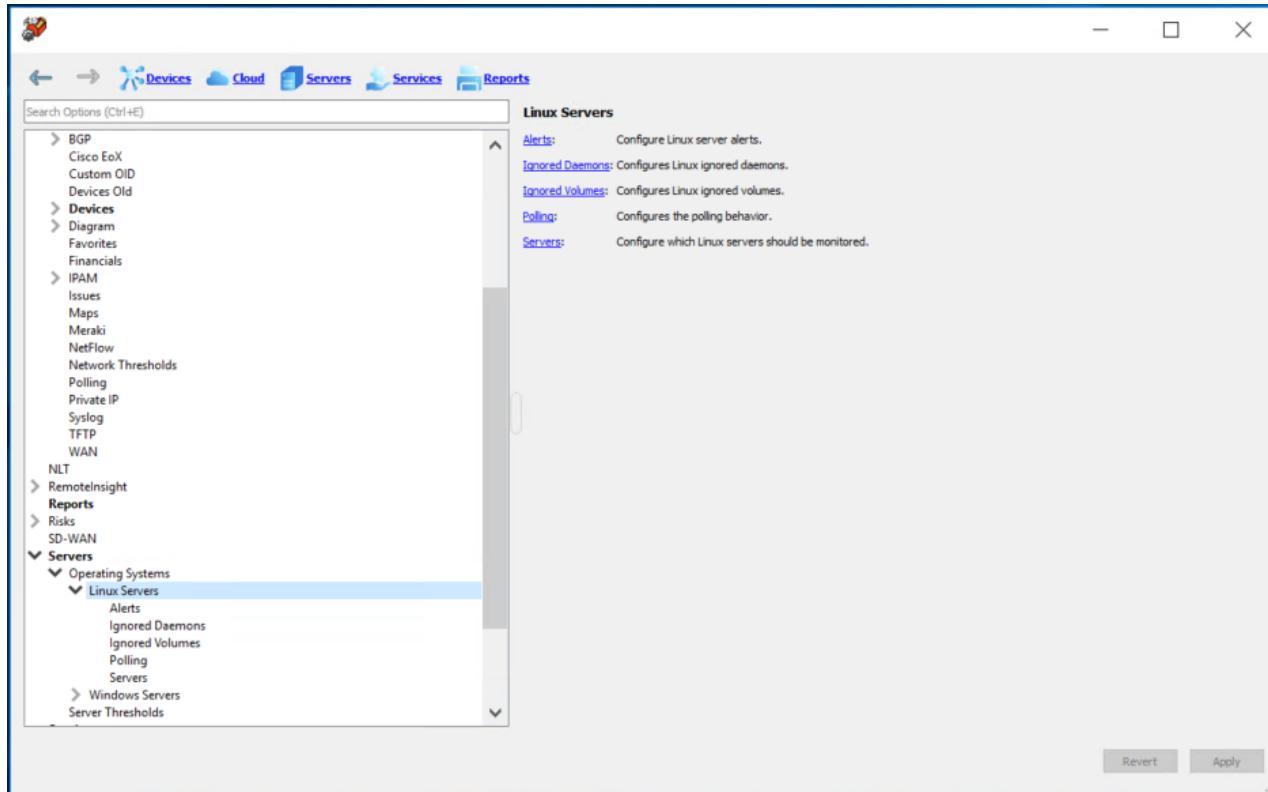
Do you want to monitor servers? Select **Yes** or **No**.

The **Operating Systems** section links to Linux and Windows.



Linux Servers Monitoring

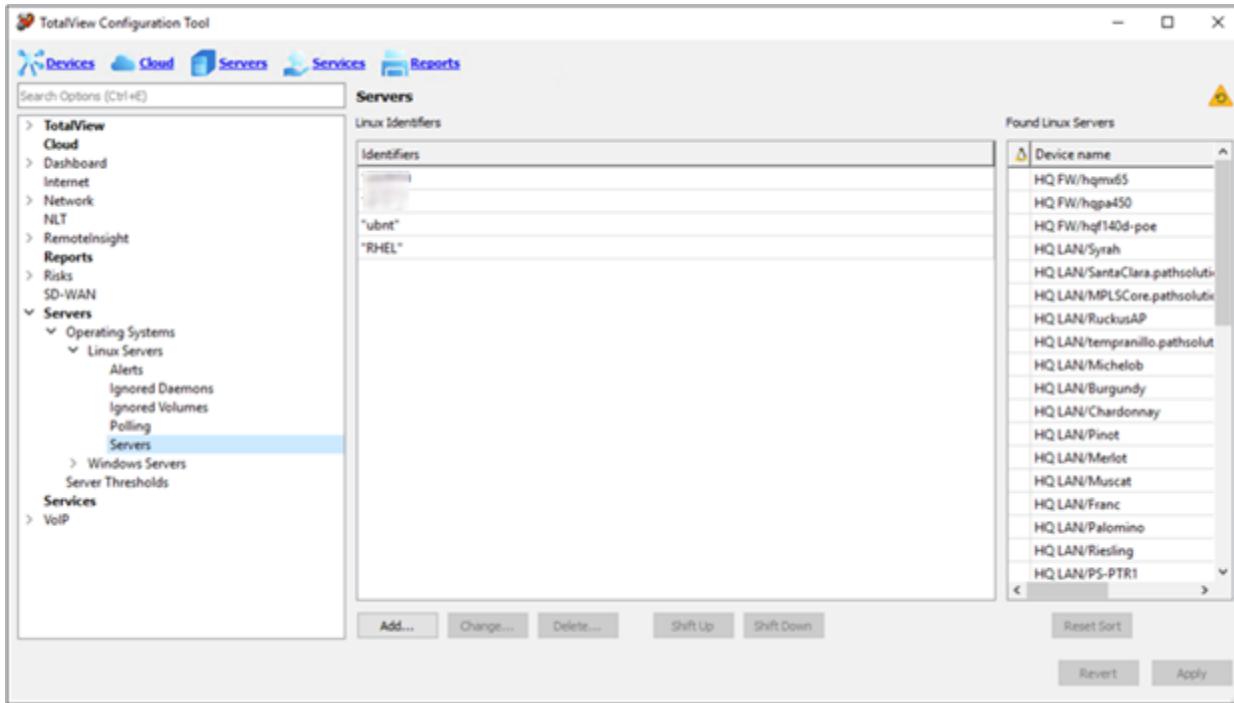
Navigate to the **Linux Servers** section from the left-hand menu. There are options to configure alerts, ignore Daemons, ignore volumes, polling and servers.



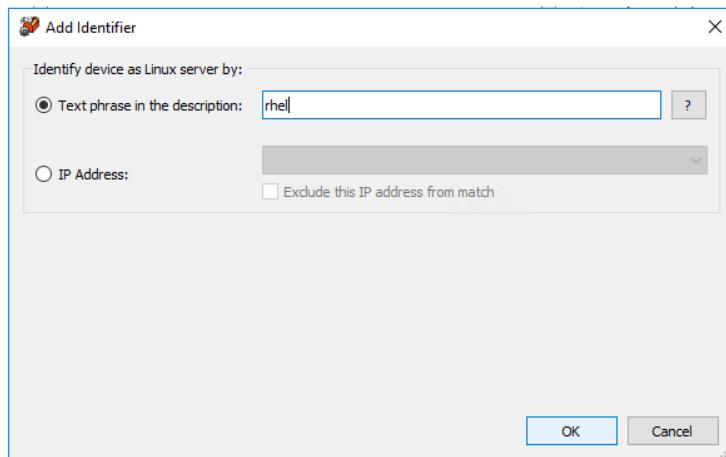
How to Identify Linux Servers

TotalView will recognize anything with a system description for Linux, as well as any IPs you identify as Linux, by following the steps below. First, make sure the items you are going to monitor have already been added to the network devices (see the section under Network).

Navigate to **Servers > Operating Systems > Linux Servers > Servers** to designate the Linux Servers (identifiers) and build a list of Linux identifiers.

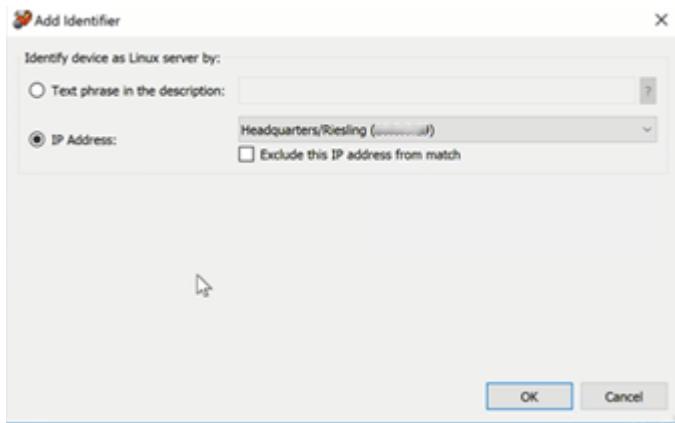


Under the middle column, select **Add**. The **Add Identifier** window will appear. In the **Text phrase in the description** field for add the phrase of *rhel*, which stands for *Red Hat Enterprise License* (as a common identifier for a Linux server).



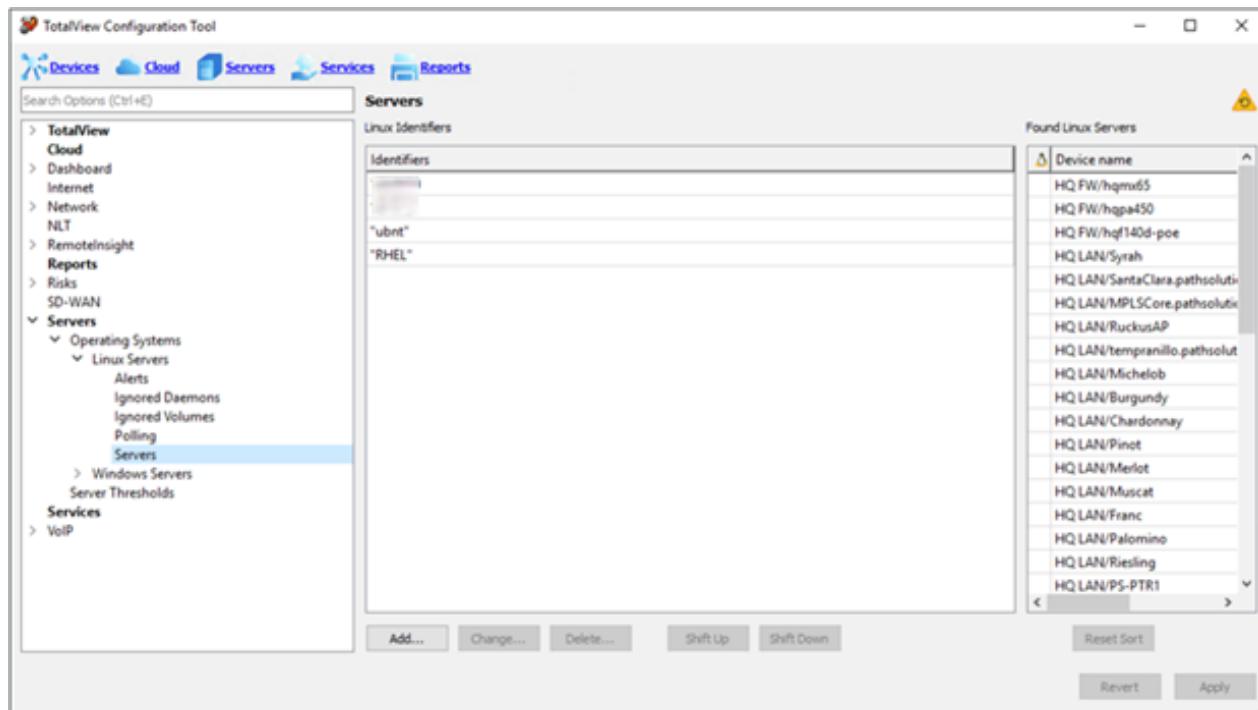
Repeat this step and add the phrase of *Ubuntu* (another common identifier for a Linux server).

To enter specific Linux devices, select the **IP address** radio button, select devices from the drop-down menu, and then select **OK**.



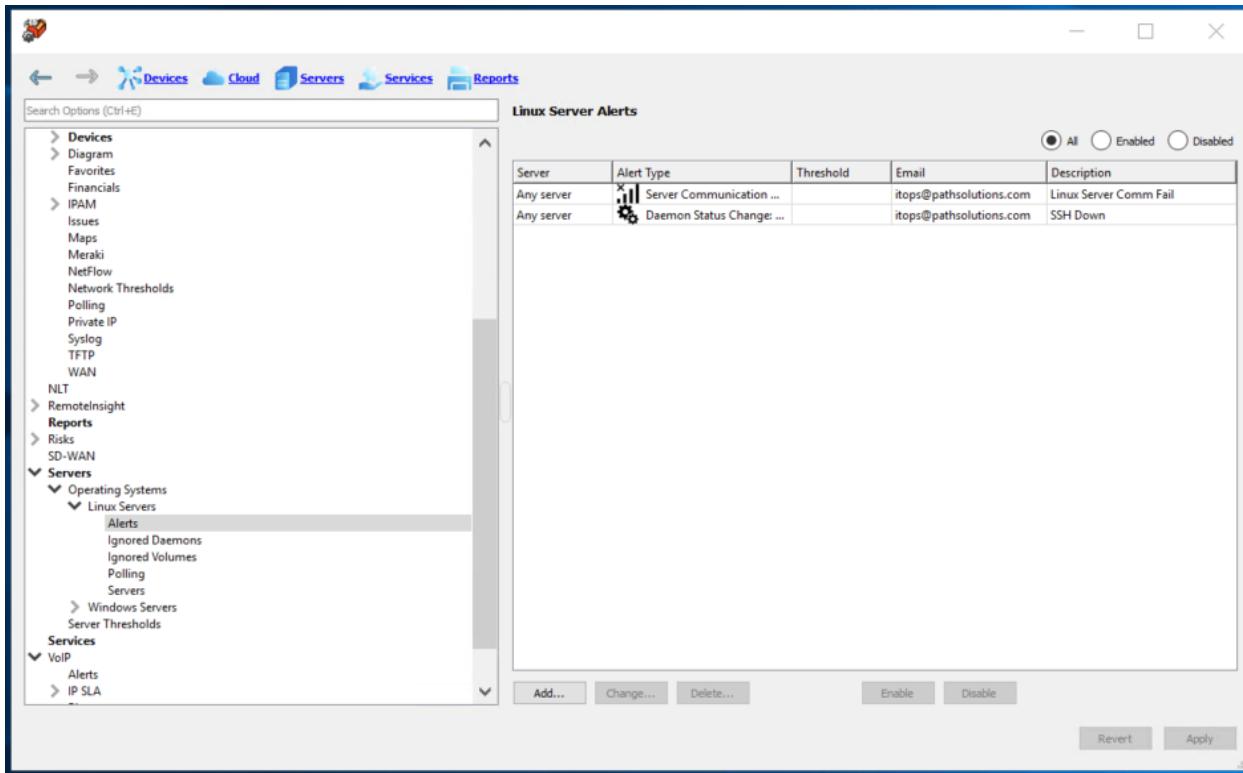
Exclude devices by adding their IP addresses. Find the IP address, select the **Exclude this IP address from match** checkbox and select **OK**.

The Linux servers are identified in the list at the far right, with a small penguin. Edit the Linux identifiers, as needed using the **Add**, **Change** and **Delete** buttons.



Linux - Alerts

Go to the **Linux Servers > Alerts** section to set Linux alerts, the thresholds that trigger alerts, and the email recipients.

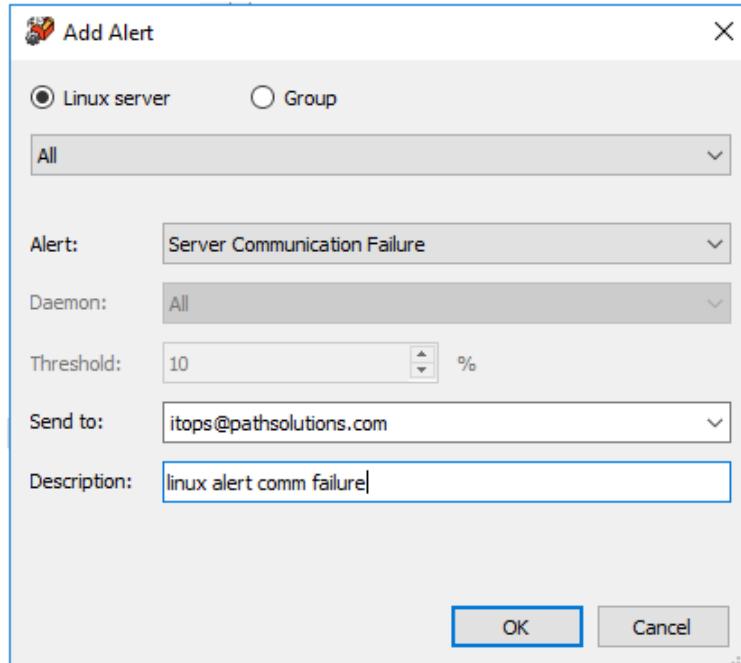


The screenshot shows the 'Linux Server Alerts' section within the TotalView 14.2 interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation tree with categories like Devices, IPAM, Servers, and Services. Under 'Servers', 'Operating Systems' is expanded, showing 'Linux Servers' and 'Windows Servers'. 'Linux Servers' is further expanded to show 'Alerts' (selected), 'Ignored Daemons', 'Ignored Volumes', 'Polling', and 'Servers'. The main pane displays a table titled 'Linux Server Alerts' with the following data:

Server	Alert Type	Threshold	Email	Description
Any server	Server Communication ...		itops@pathsolutions.com	Linux Server Comm Fail
Any server	Daemon Status Change: ...		itops@pathsolutions.com	SSH Down

At the bottom of the main pane are buttons for 'Add...', 'Change...', 'Delete...', 'Enable', 'Disable', 'Revert', and 'Apply'.

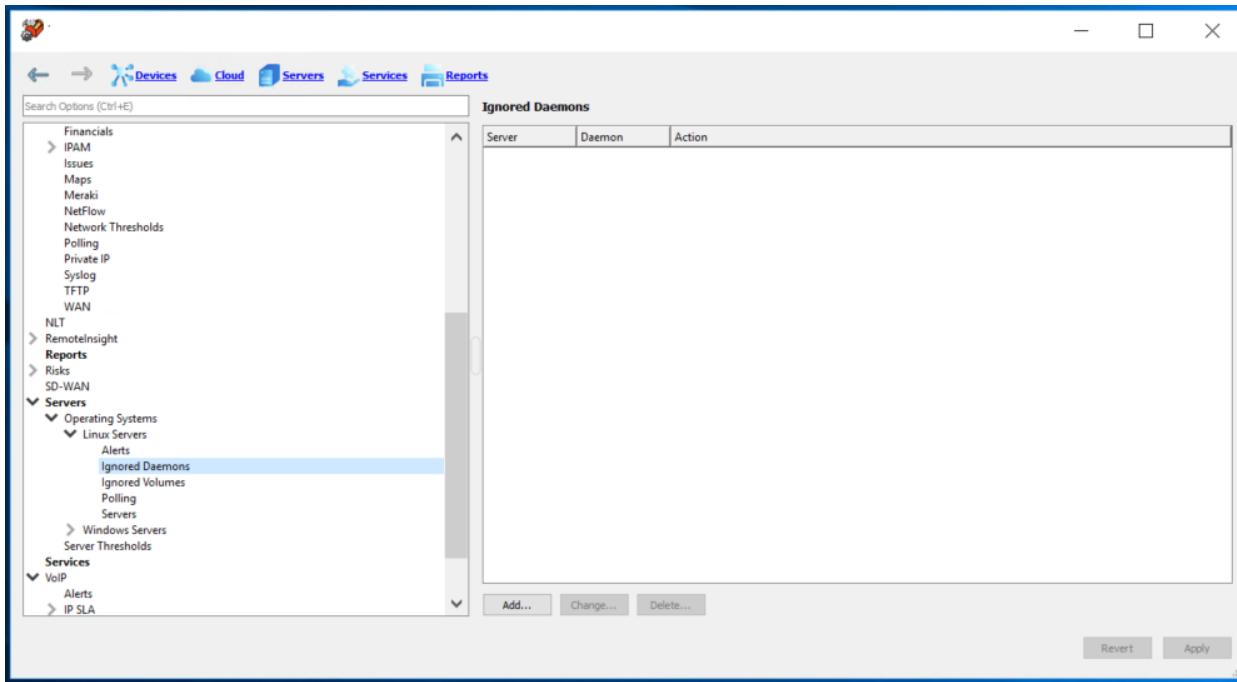
Use the **Add** and **Change** buttons to modify the alerts.



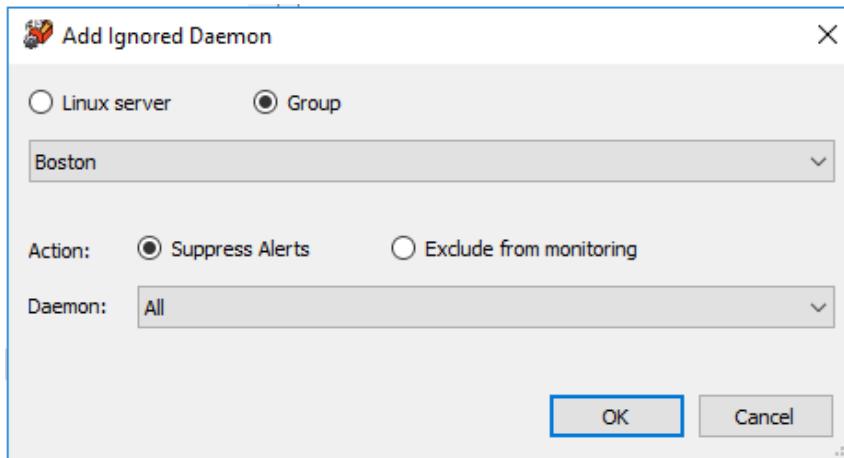
The screenshot shows the 'Add Alert' dialog box. The 'Linux server' radio button is selected. The 'Alert' dropdown is set to 'Server Communication Failure'. The 'Daemon' dropdown is set to 'All'. The 'Threshold' input field is set to '10'. The 'Send to' dropdown is set to 'itops@pathsolutions.com'. The 'Description' input field contains 'linux alert comm failure'. At the bottom are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Linux - Ignored Daemons

Go to the **Linux Servers > Ignored Daemons** section to identify the Ignored Daemons.

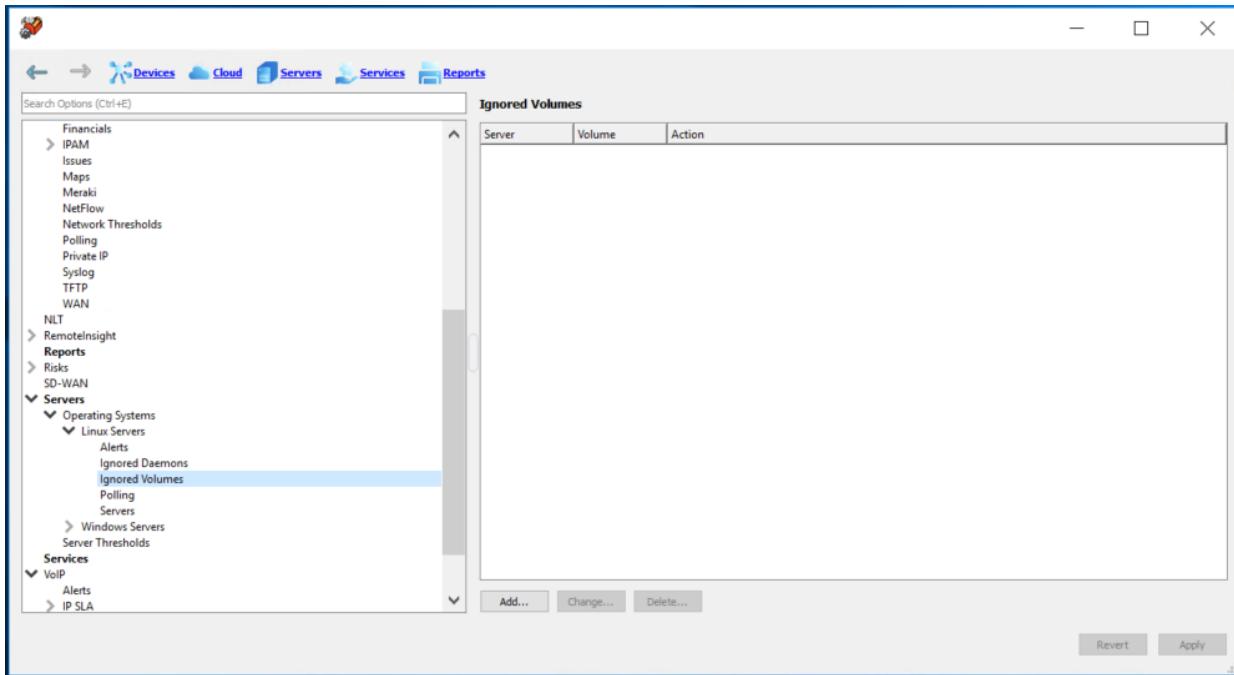


Use the **Add** and **Change** buttons to edit the list of ignored Daemons, and whether to suppress alerts or exclude each one from monitoring altogether:

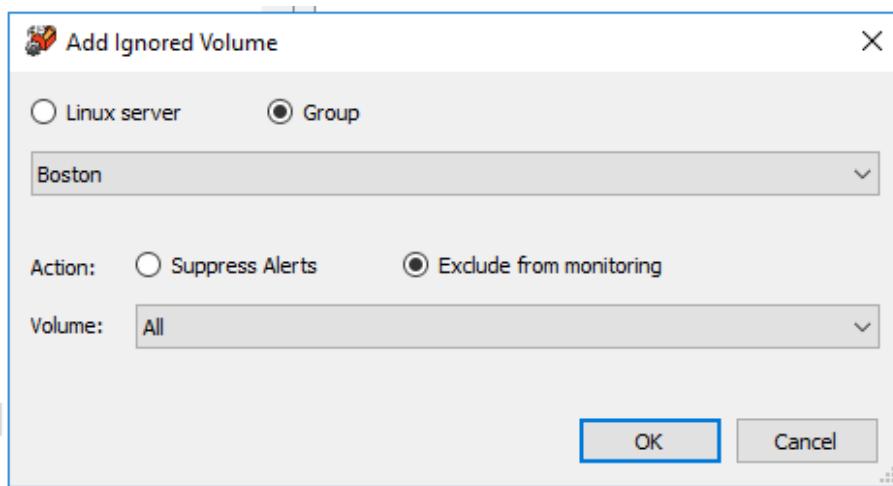


Linux - Ignored Volumes

Go to the **Linux Servers > Ignored Volumes** section to identify the Linux Ignored Volumes.

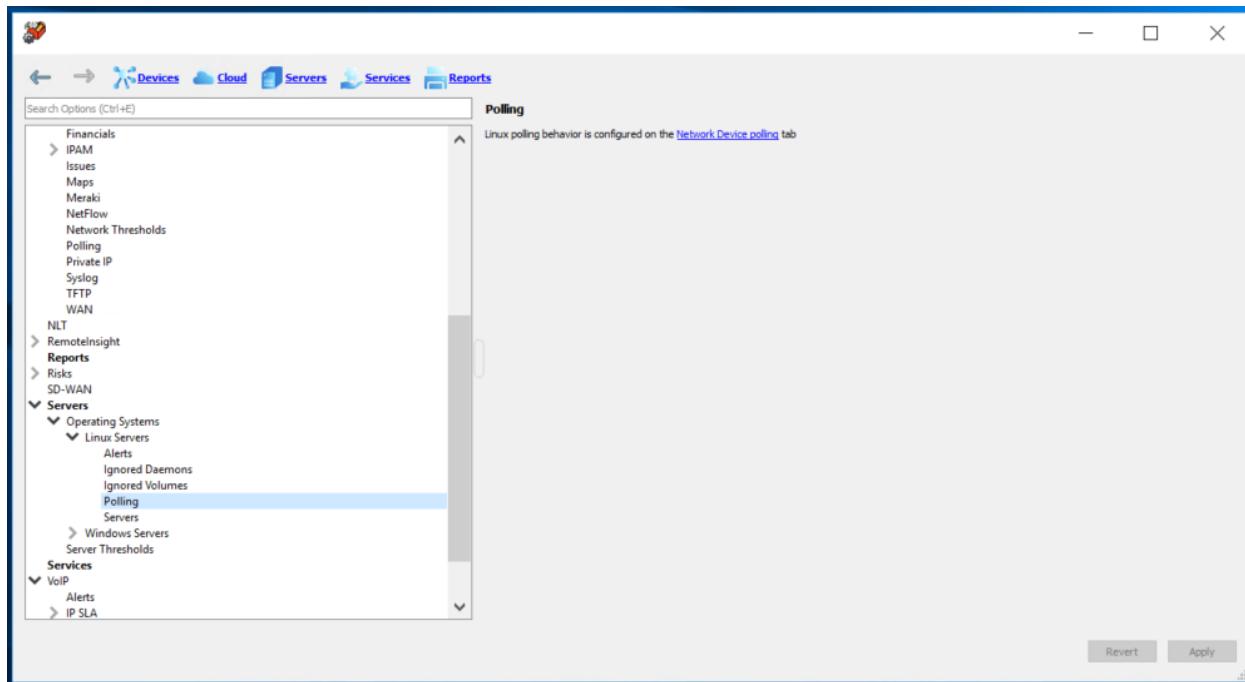


Use the **Add** and **Change** buttons to edit the list of ignored Volumes and to suppress alerts or exclude each one monitoring them.



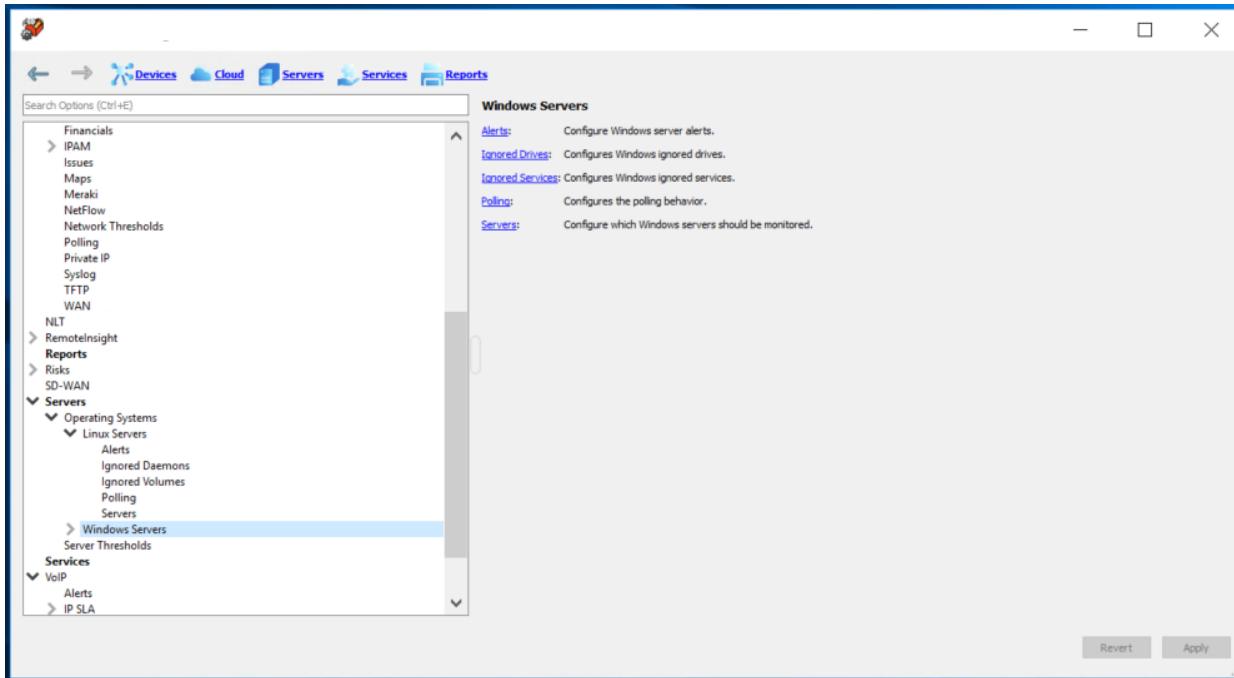
Linux - Polling

The **Linux Server > Polling** section, states that polling is configured on the **Network Device Polling** tab and provides a link. Set up polling there.



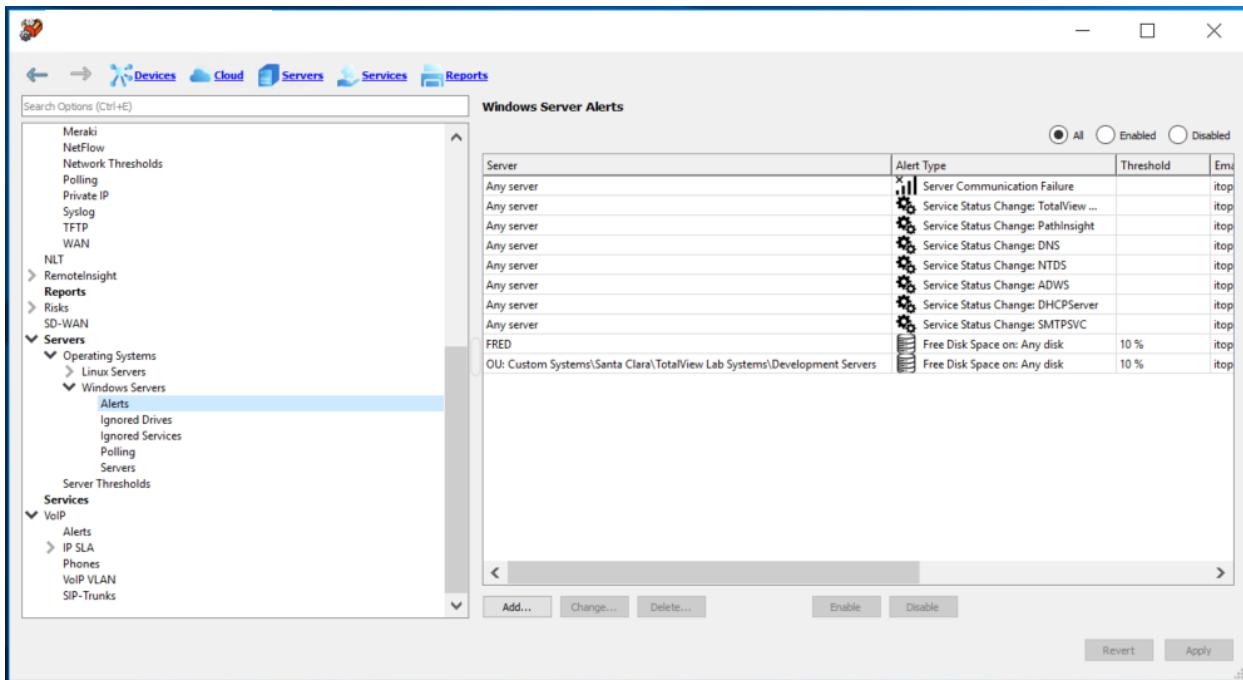
Windows Servers

Go to the **Servers > Operating Systems > Windows Servers** section. You will see the options to configure Window Server alerts, ignore drives, ignore services, polling and servers.

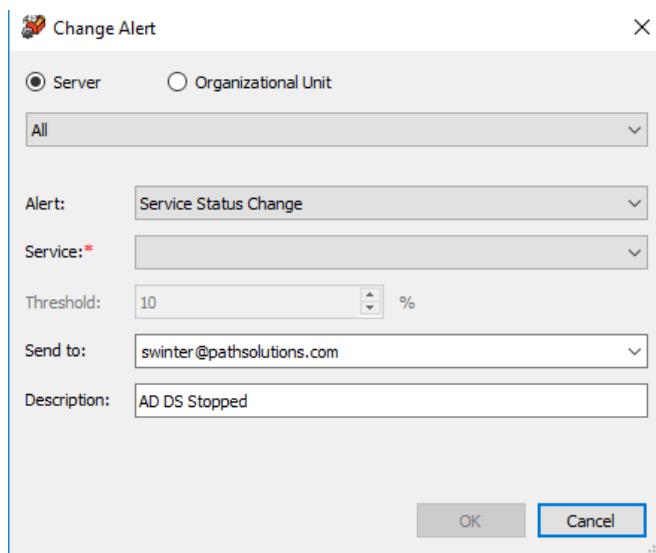


Windows - Alerts

Go to **Windows Servers > Alerts** section to set Windows alerts, the thresholds that trigger alerts, and the email recipients.

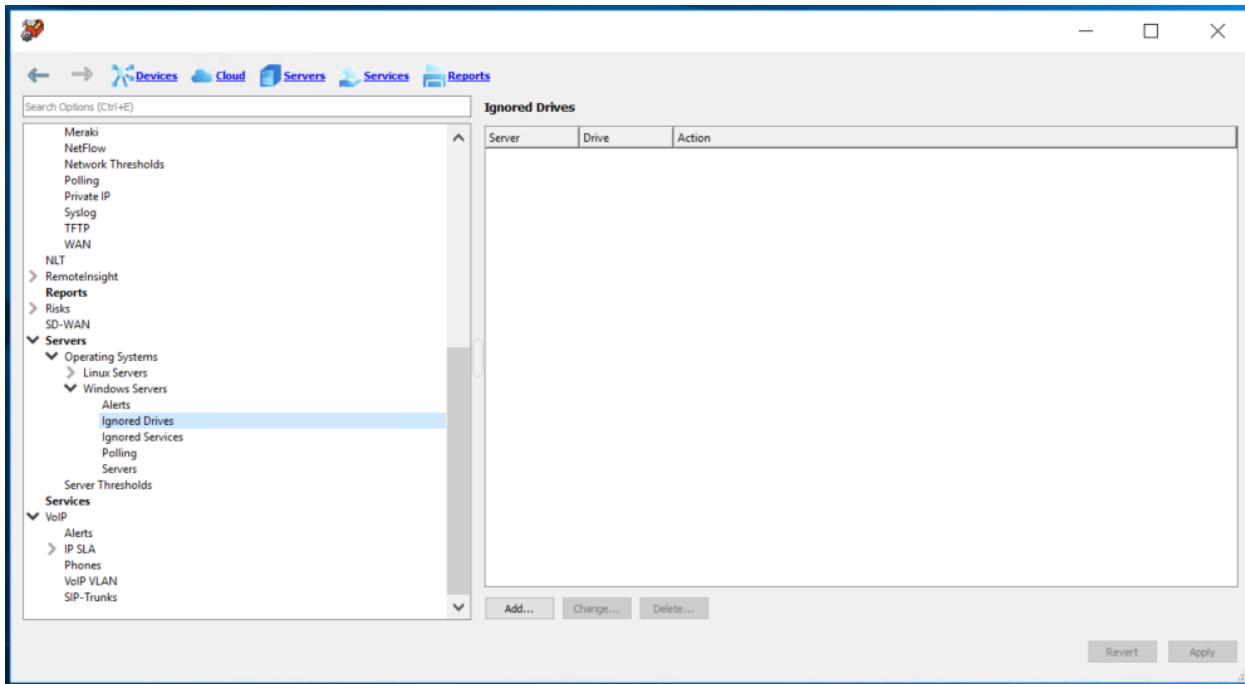


Use the **Add**, **Change**, and **Delete** buttons to set up Window Server alerts and designate the email where the alerts will go to:

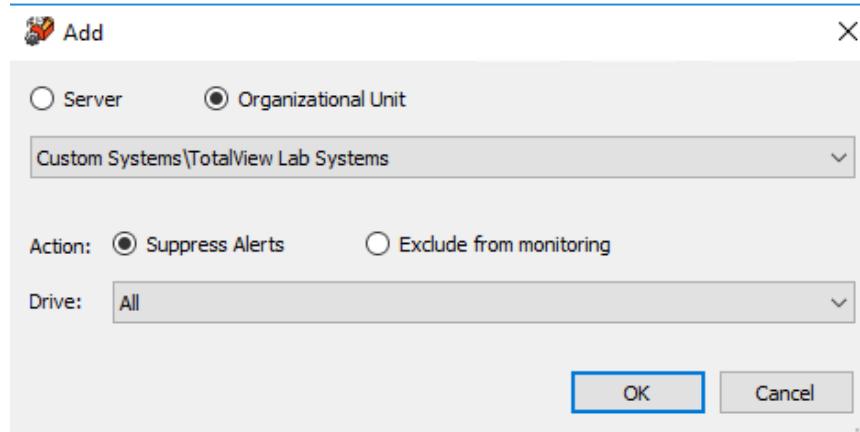


Windows - Ignored Drives

Go to the **Windows > Ignored Drives** section to identify the Windows Volumes to ignore.

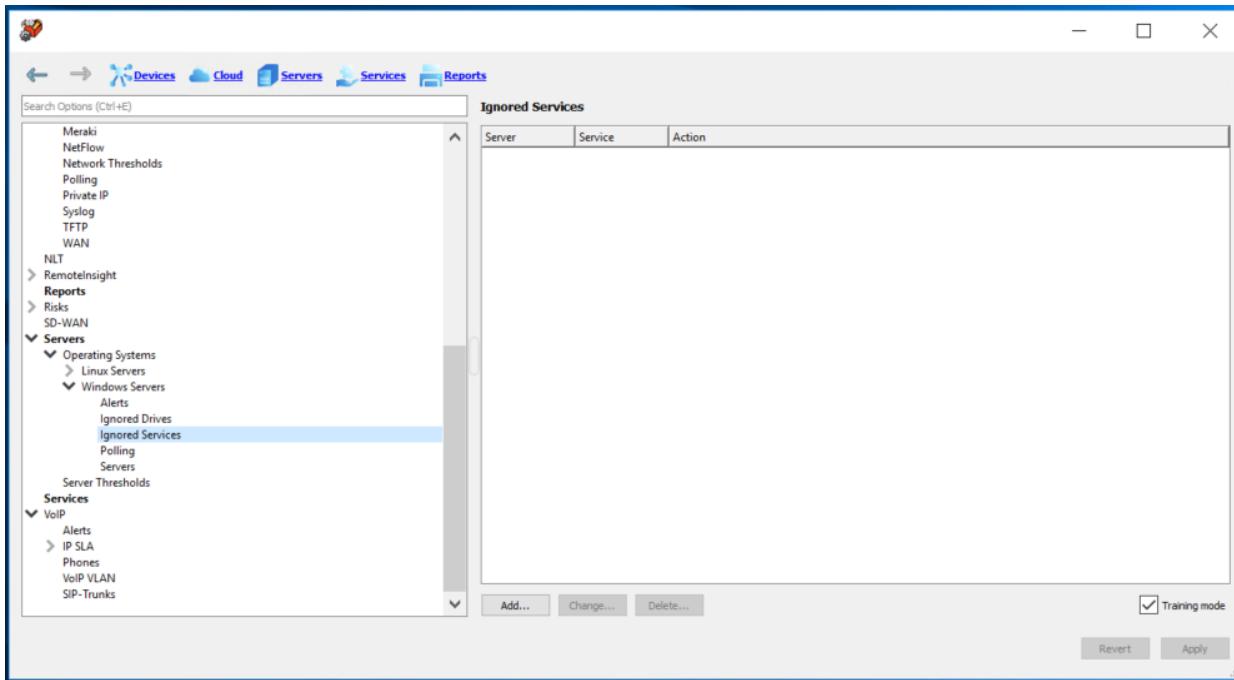


Use the **Add** and **Change** buttons to modify the Windows Drives on the **Ignored Drives** list and to suppress alerts or exclude each one from monitoring altogether.

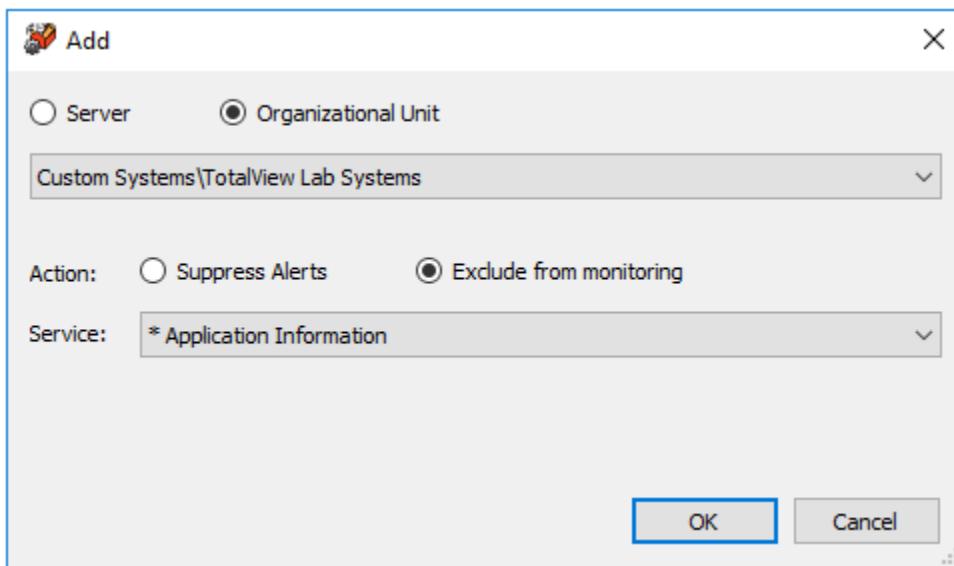


Windows - Ignored Services

Go to the **Windows > Ignored Services** section to identify the Windows Services to ignore.

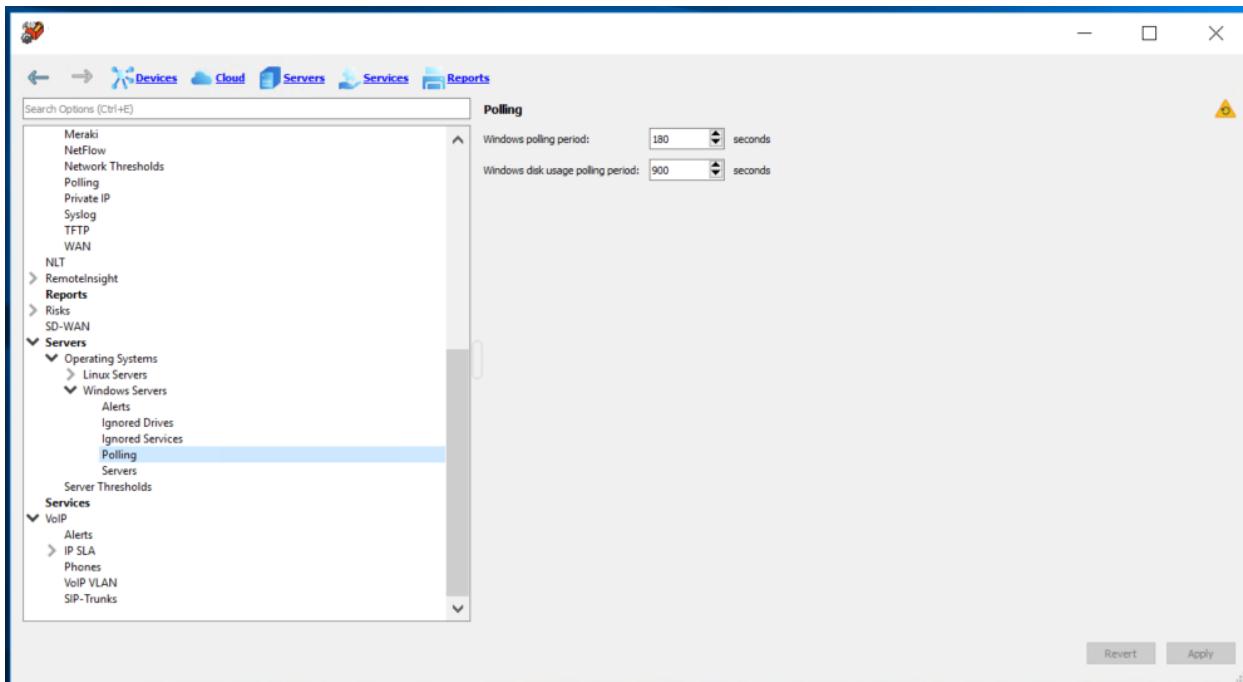


Use the **Add** and **Change** buttons to modify the Windows Services on the Ignored Services list and to suppress alerts or exclude each one from monitoring altogether.



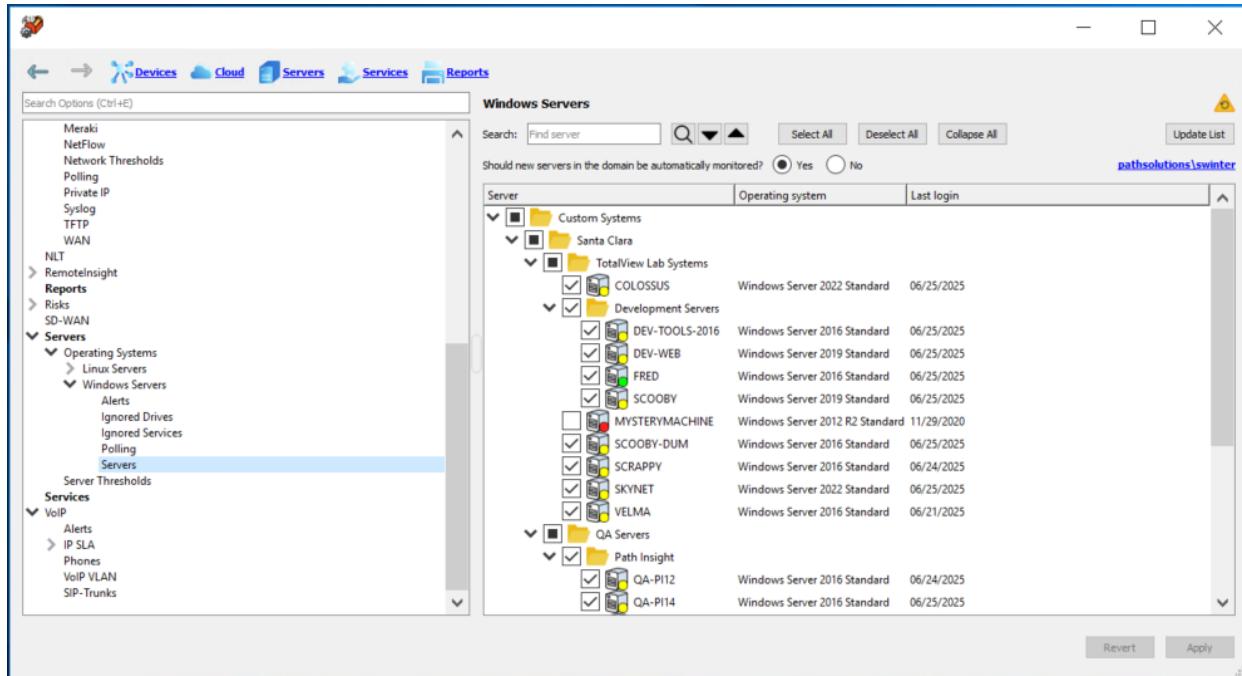
Windows - Polling

The **Windows Server > Polling** section, lets you configure the windows per poll period in seconds, and the windows disks usage poll period in seconds. Enter values and either select **Apply** to save or **Revert** to cancel your changes.



Servers

The **Windows Servers > Servers** section it will allow you to select or deselect servers that should be monitored.

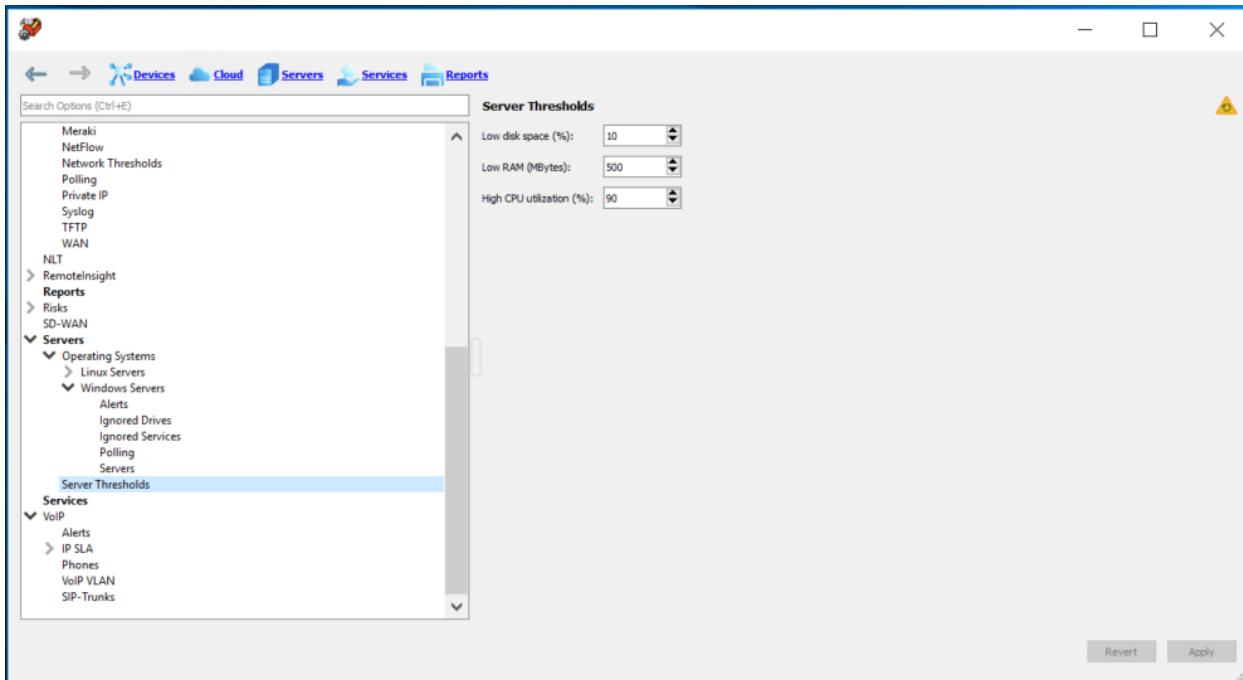


The screenshot shows the 'Servers' section of the TotalView 14.2 interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation tree with sections like Meraki, NetFlow, Network Thresholds, Polling, Private IP, Syslog, TFTP, WAN, NLT, Remotelnsight, Reports, Risks, SD-WAN, and Servers. The 'Servers' section is expanded, showing Operating Systems (Linux Servers and Windows Servers), Server Thresholds, and Services (VoIP). The Windows Servers section is selected and expanded, showing sub-folders for Custom Systems, Santa Clara, and QA Servers. The 'Santa Clara' folder contains a 'TotalView Lab Systems' folder, which in turn contains several servers: COLOSSUS, DEV-TOOLS-2016, DEV-WEB, FRED, SCOOBY, MYSTERYMACHINE, SCOOBY-DUM, SCRAPPY, SKYNET, and VELMA. The 'QA Servers' folder contains Path Insight, QA-PI12, and QA-PI14. Each server entry includes its operating system and last login date. At the bottom right of the main window are 'Revert' and 'Apply' buttons.

Server	Operating system	Last login
COLOSSUS	Windows Server 2022 Standard	06/25/2025
DEV-TOOLS-2016	Windows Server 2016 Standard	06/25/2025
DEV-WEB	Windows Server 2019 Standard	06/25/2025
FRED	Windows Server 2016 Standard	06/25/2025
SCOOBY	Windows Server 2019 Standard	06/25/2025
MYSTERYMACHINE	Windows Server 2012 R2 Standard	11/29/2020
SCOOBY-DUM	Windows Server 2016 Standard	06/25/2025
SCRAPPY	Windows Server 2016 Standard	06/24/2025
SKYNET	Windows Server 2022 Standard	06/25/2025
VELMA	Windows Server 2016 Standard	06/21/2025
QA-PI12	Windows Server 2016 Standard	06/24/2025
QA-PI14	Windows Server 2016 Standard	06/25/2025

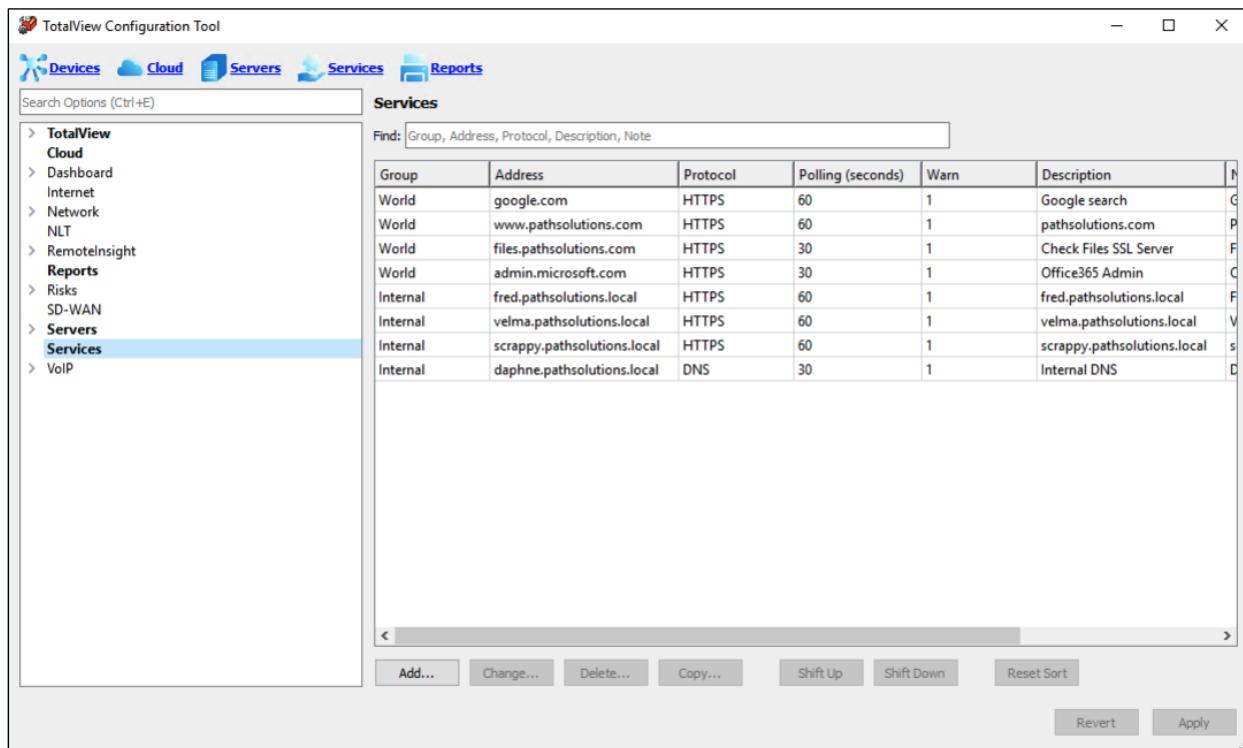
Server Thresholds

Go to the **Server Thresholds** section to set server thresholds for Low disk space, Low RAM, and High CPU utilization.

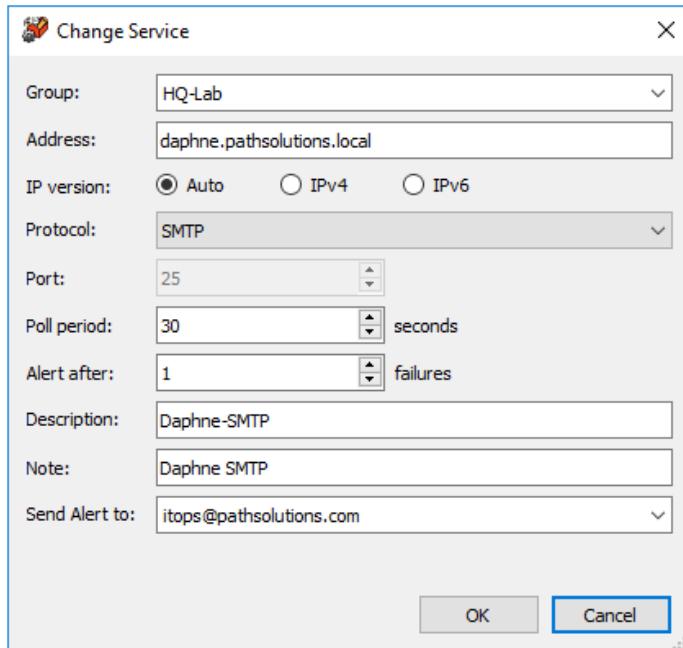


Enter threshold values and then either select **Apply** to save or **Revert** to cancel your changes. **ate**
Services

Go to the **Services** section to configure the list of Services. Note there is a **Find** field at the top to filter the list. Find and filter services by group, address, protocol, description and by notes through this field.

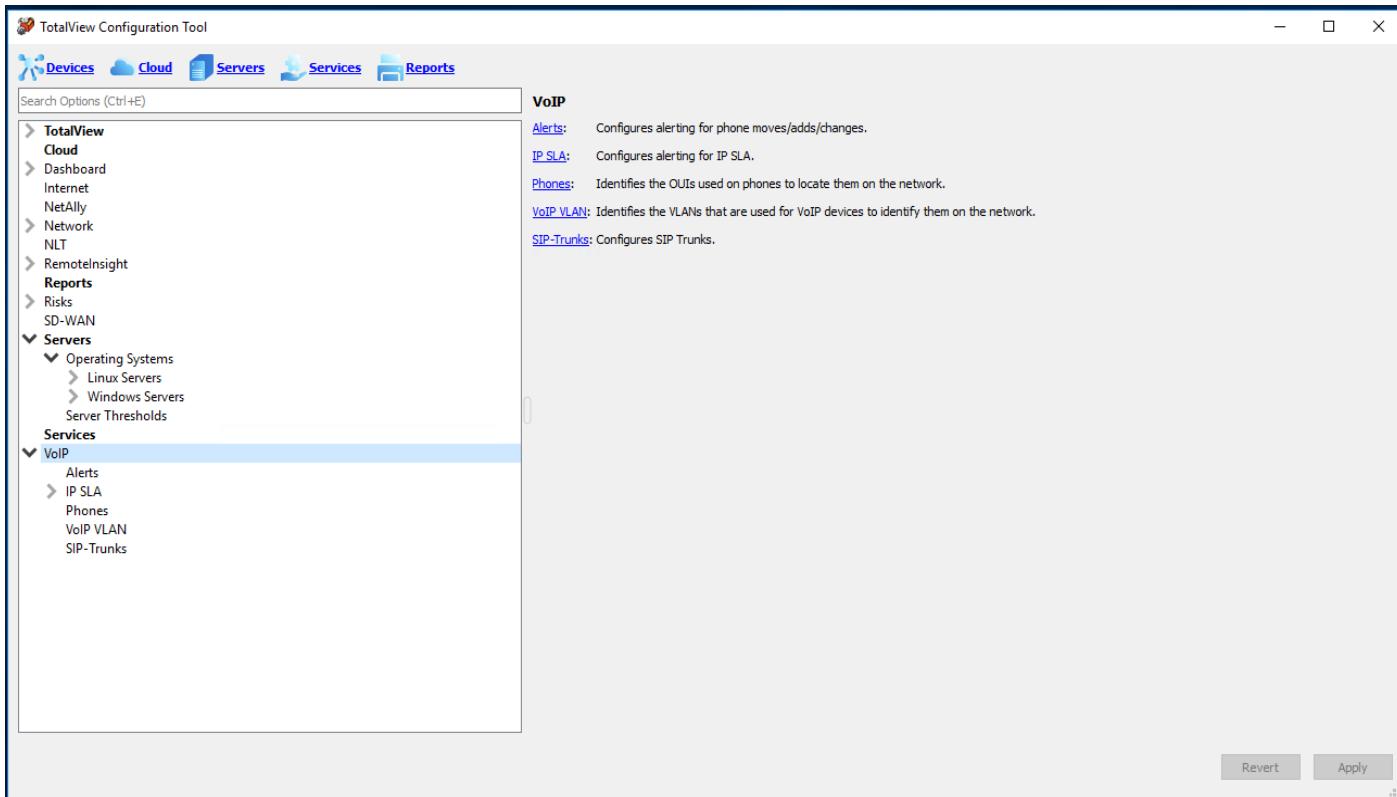


Use the **Add** or **Change** buttons to modify services on the list. Fill out the information about the group, protocol, poll period, and email alerts in the **Change Service** window.



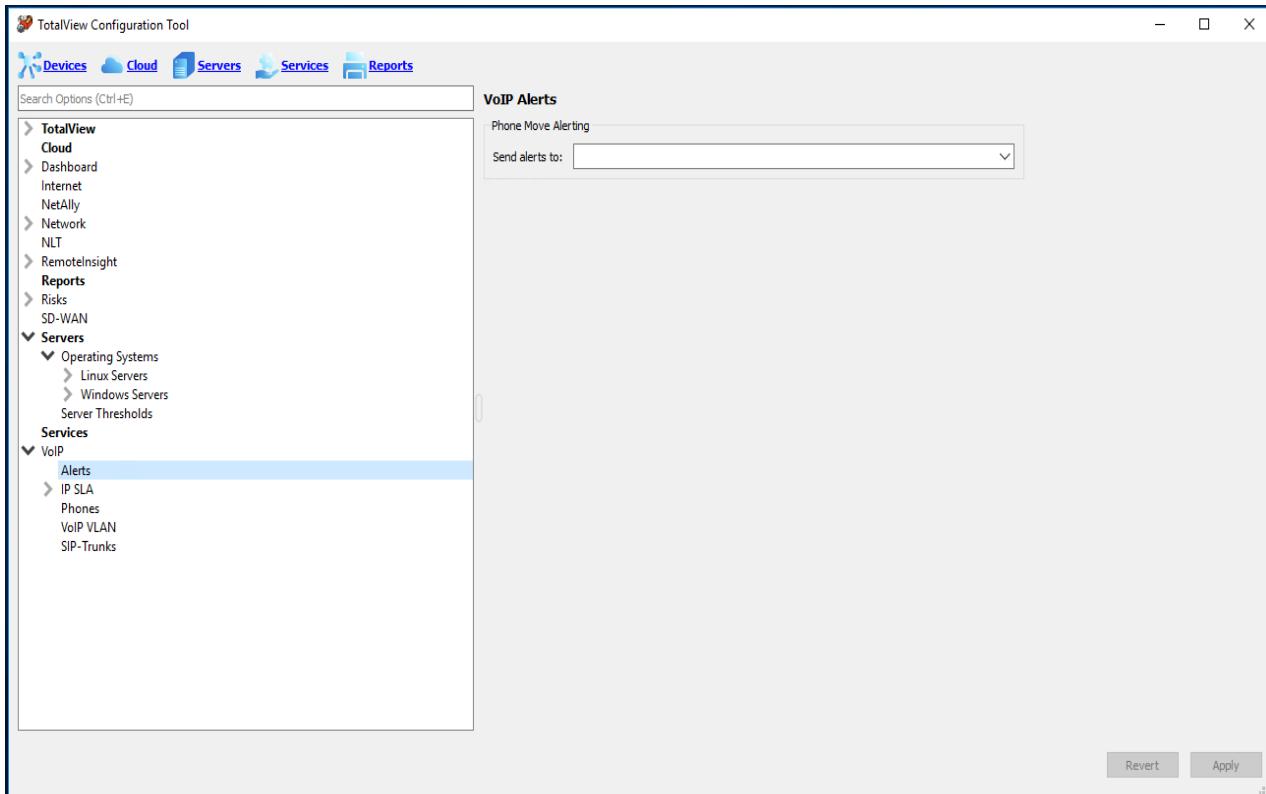
VoIP

This section will appear if you have the VoIP module license. To configure VoIP/Telecom settings, select **VoIP** in the left-hand menu. You will see options to configure **Alerts**, **IP SLA**, **Phones**, **VoIP VLAN**, and **SIP-Trunks**.



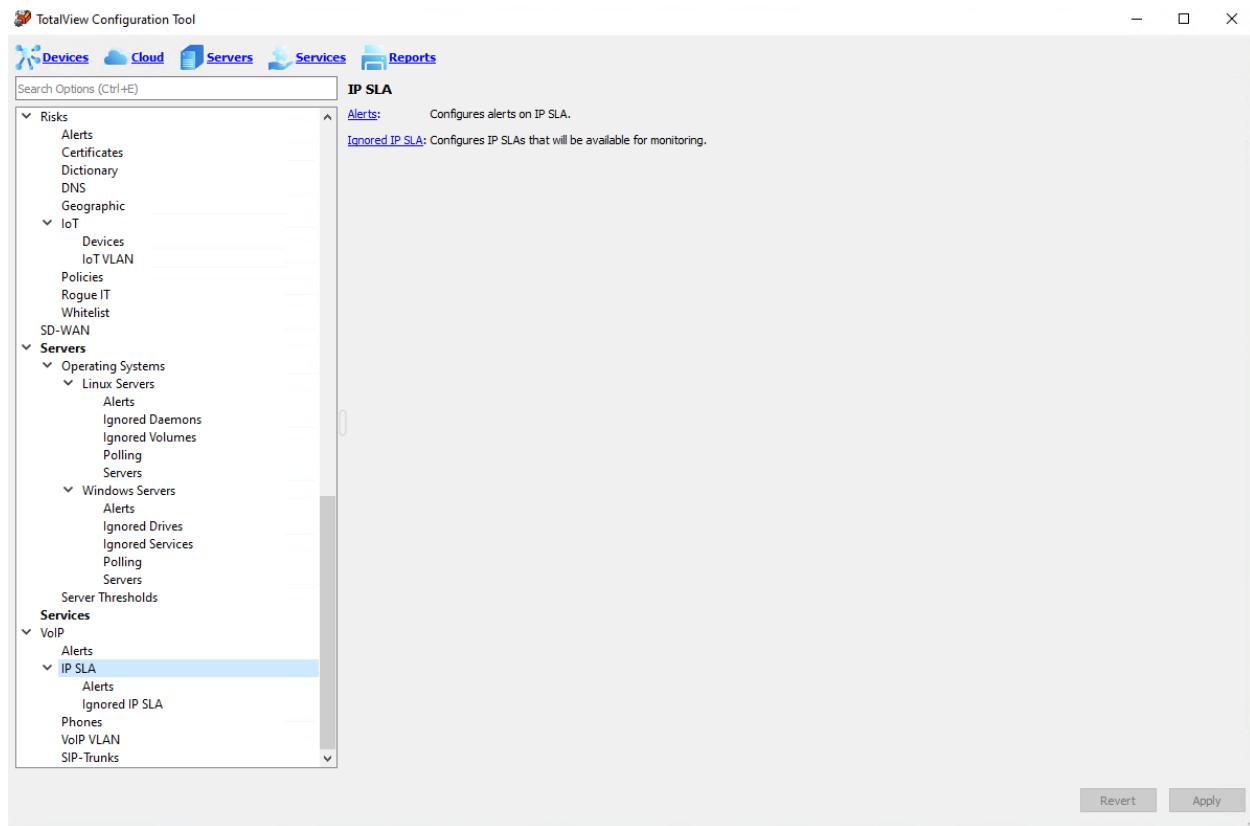
VoIP Alerts

On the **VoIP > Alerts** section, choose where to send email alerts for **Phone Move Alerting**.



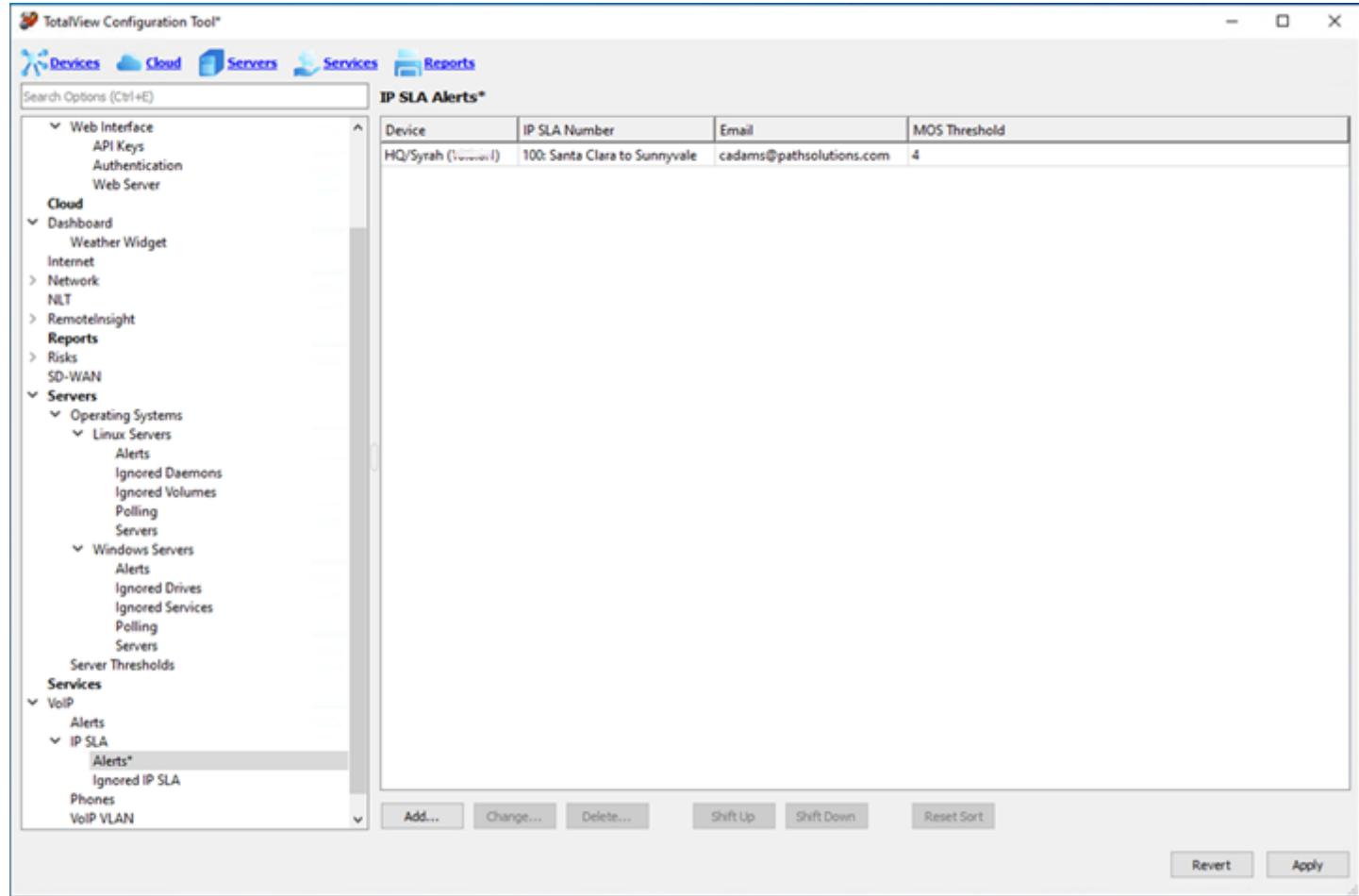
IP SLA

On the **VoIP > IP SLA** section, chose **Alert** or **Ignored IP SLA**



IP SLA Alerts

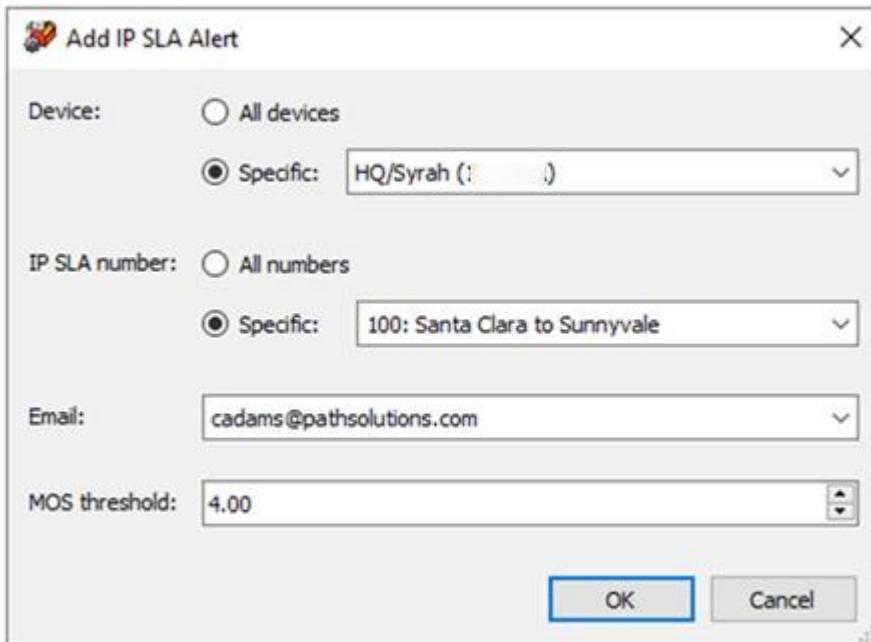
Go to **IP SLA > Alerts** section to set Device, IP SLA Number, email recipients, and the MOS thresholds that triggers alerts



The screenshot shows the TotalView Configuration Tool interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation tree with categories like Devices, Cloud, Servers, Services, and Reports. Under the Servers category, the IP SLA sub-section is selected, with 'Alerts*' highlighted. The main pane is titled 'IP SLA Alerts*' and displays a table with one row of data. The table columns are 'Device', 'IP SLA Number', 'Email', and 'MOS Threshold'. The data row shows 'HQ/Syrah (192.168.1.1)', '100: Santa Clara to Sunnyvale', 'cadams@pathsolutions.com', and '4'. Below the table are buttons for 'Add...', 'Change...', 'Delete...', 'Shift Up', 'Shift Down', and 'Reset Sort'. At the bottom right are 'Revert' and 'Apply' buttons.

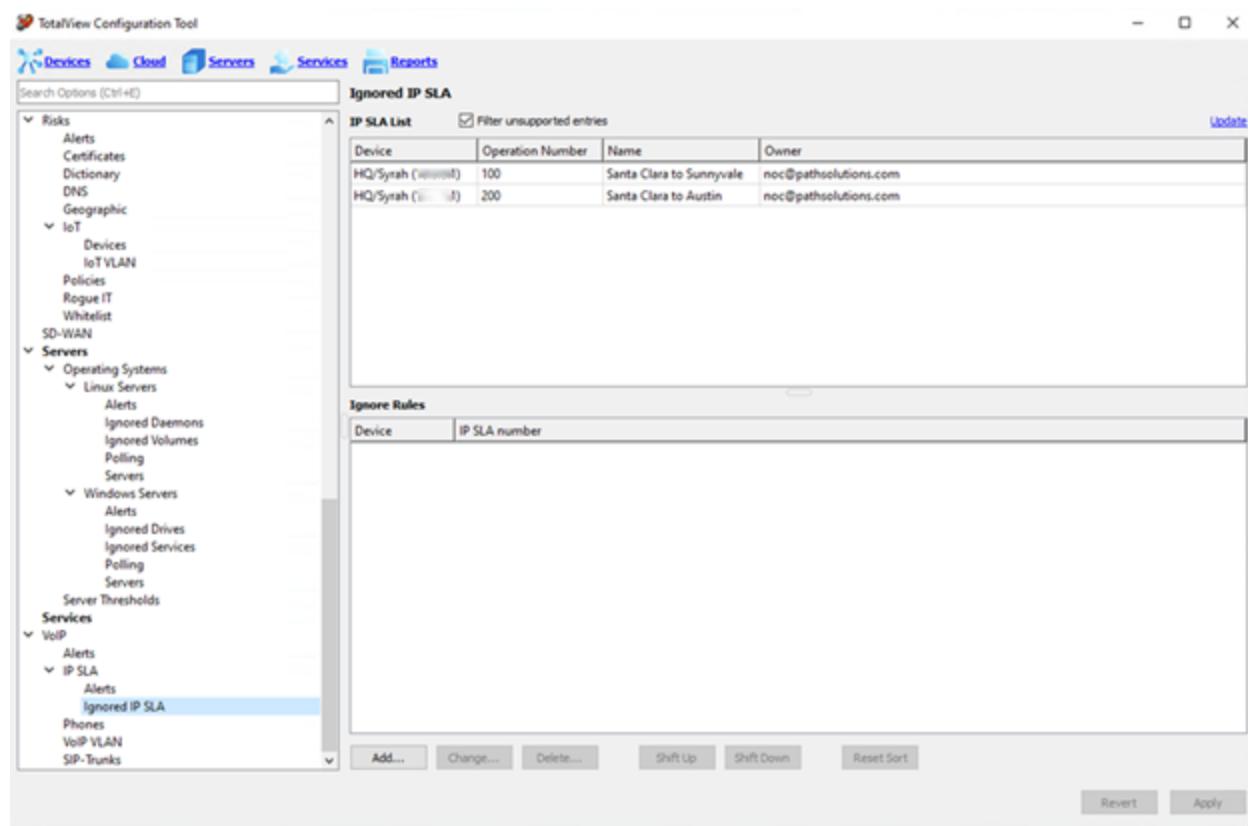
Device	IP SLA Number	Email	MOS Threshold
HQ/Syrah (192.168.1.1)	100: Santa Clara to Sunnyvale	cadams@pathsolutions.com	4

Use the **Add**, **Change**, and **Delete** buttons to set Device, IP SLA Number, email recipients, and the MOS thresholds that triggers alerts

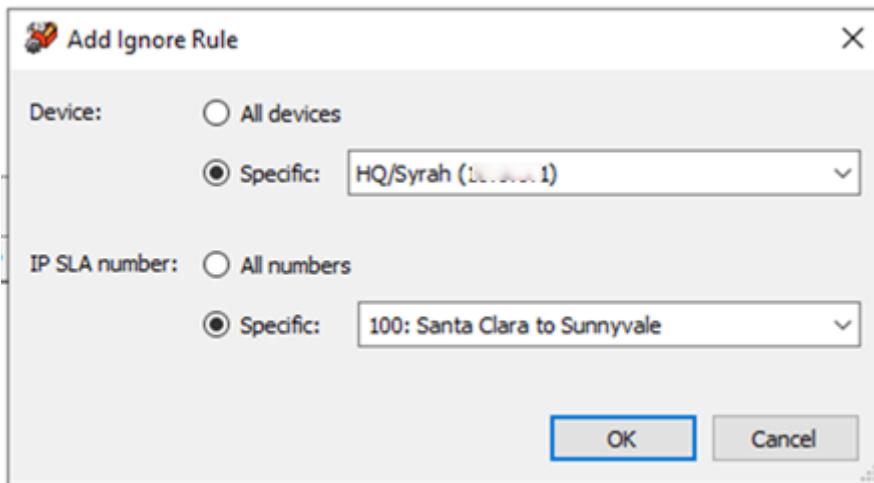


IP SLA Ignored IP SLA

Go to the IP SLA > Ignored IP SLA section to identify the IP SLA to ignore.

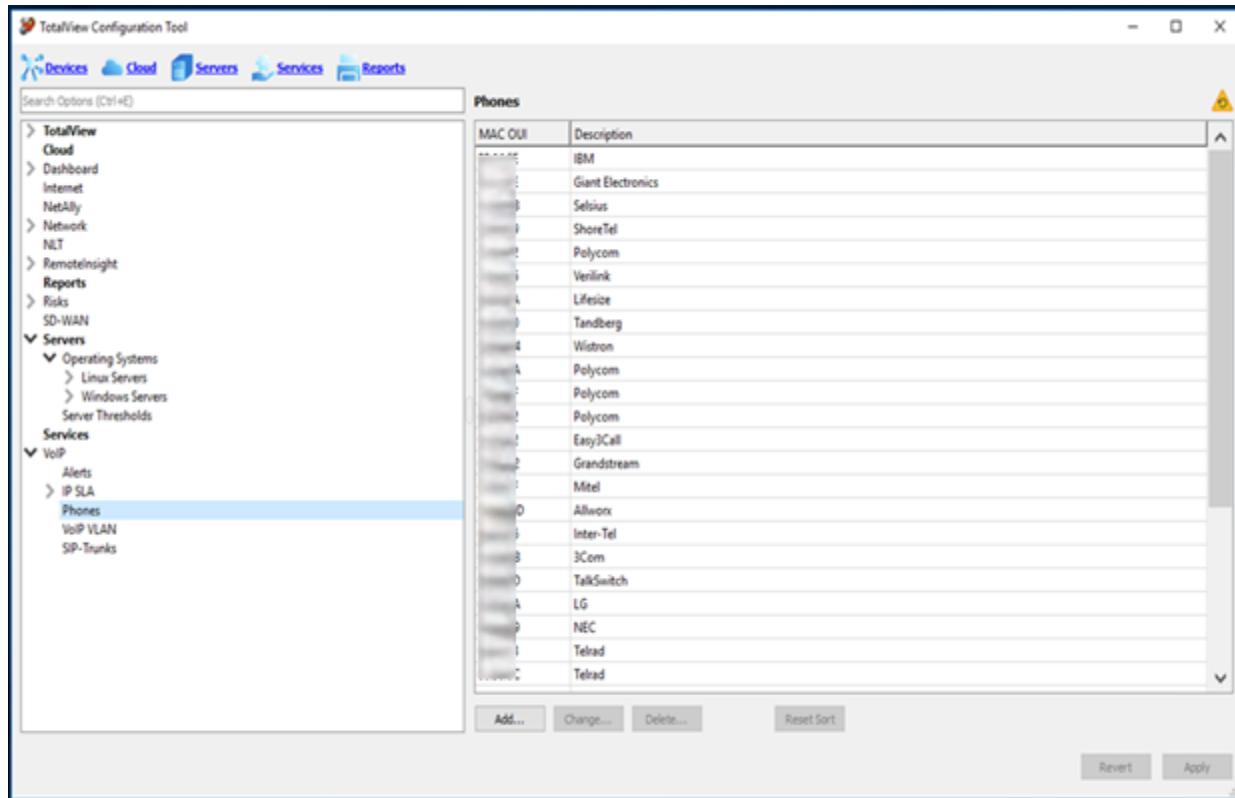


Use the **Add** and **Change** buttons to modify the Ignored IP SLA to suppress alerts for Devices and IP SLA numbers.



Phones

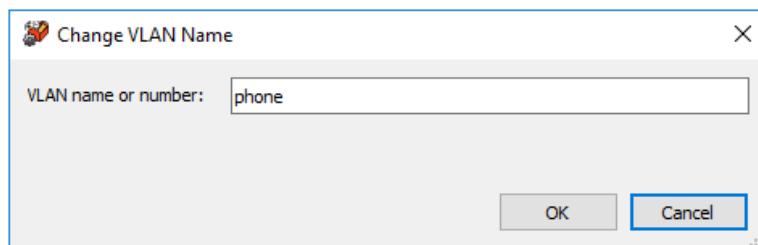
In the **VoIP > Phones** section, enter the VLAN name and/or number.



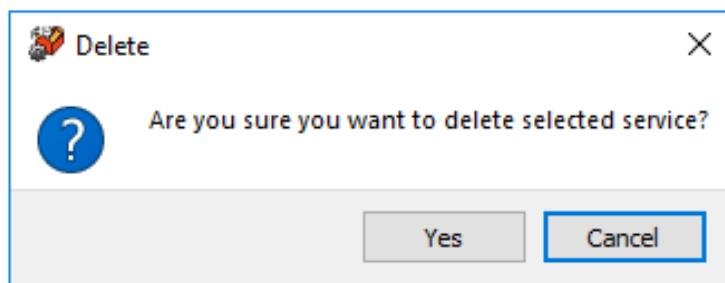
The screenshot shows the 'Phones' list in the TotalView Configuration Tool. The left sidebar has a tree view with 'VoIP' expanded, showing 'Phones' selected. The main area is a table with columns 'MAC OUI' and 'Description', listing various phone manufacturers. Buttons at the bottom include 'Add...', 'Change...', 'Delete...', 'Reset Sort', 'Revert', and 'Apply'.

MAC OUI	Description
1	IBM
2	Giant Electronics
3	Selus
4	ShoreTel
5	Polycom
6	Verilink
7	Lifesize
8	Tandberg
9	Wistron
10	Polycom
11	Polycom
12	Polycom
13	Easy3Call
14	Grandstream
15	Mitel
16	Allworx
17	Inter-Tel
18	3Com
19	TalkSwitch
20	LG
21	NEC
22	Telrad
23	Telrad

Use the **Add** and **Change** buttons to add and edit VLAN names or numbers.

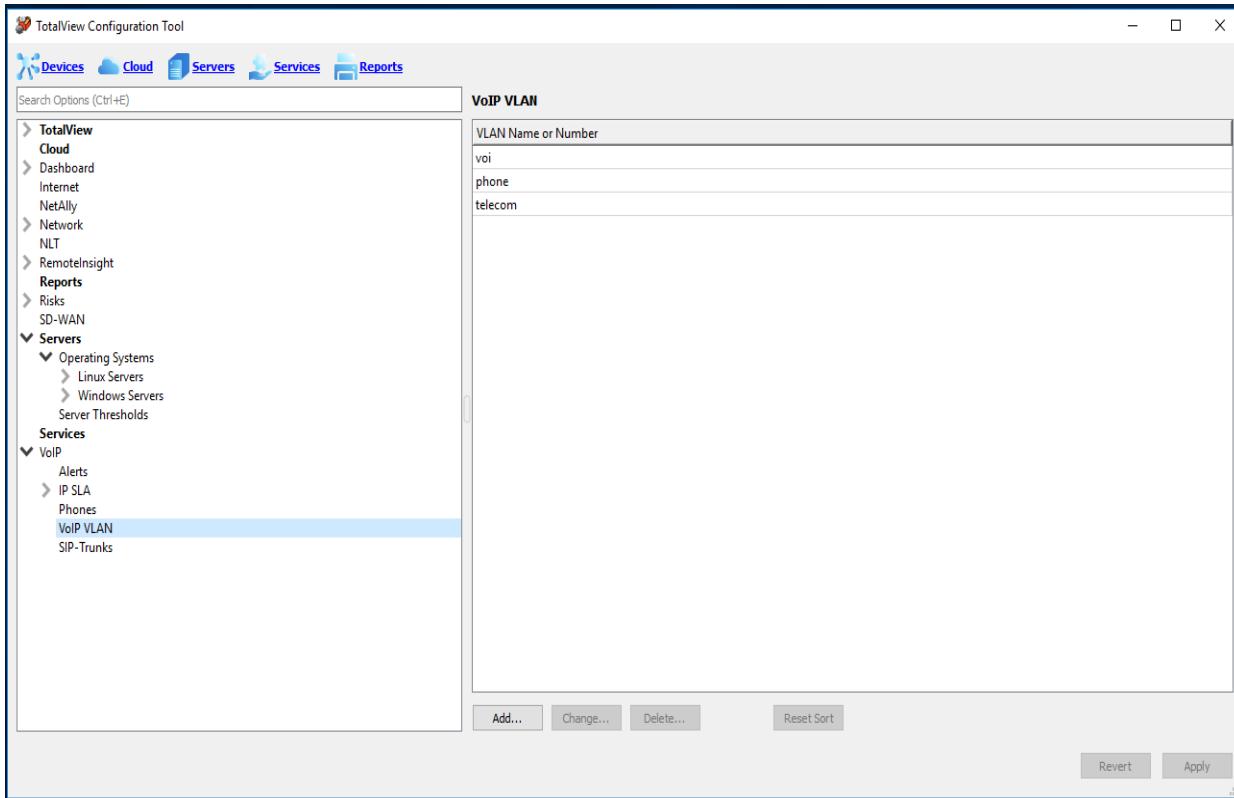


Use the delete button to delete one.



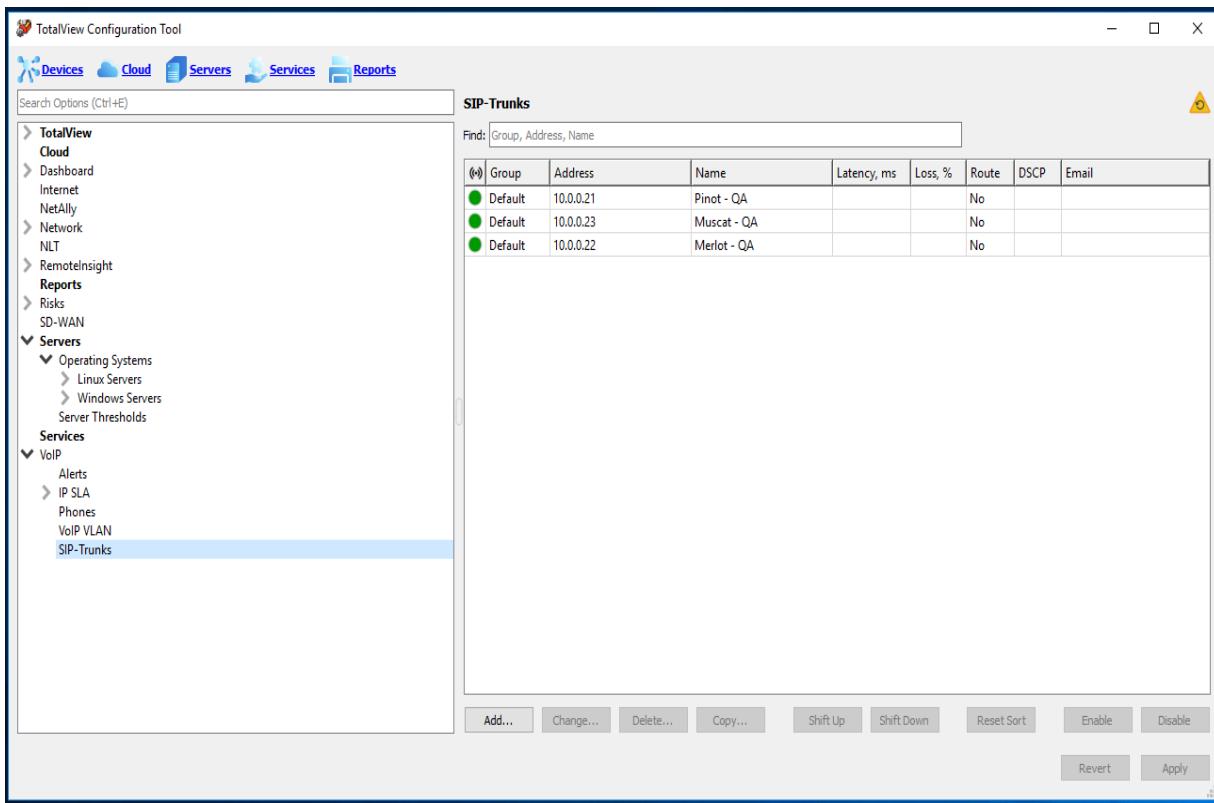
VoIP VLAN

The VoIP VLAN section allows you to add, update, or delete a VLAN name or number.



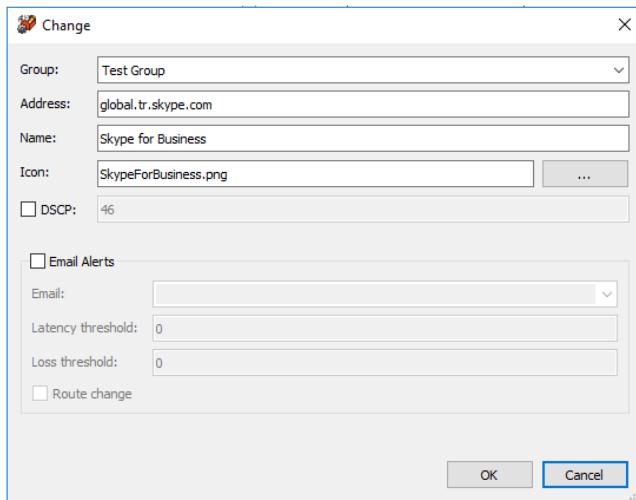
SIP-Trunks

To configure SIP-Trunk interfaces, select **SIP-Trunks** from the left-hand menu.



You can add, change, or delete any service by using the **Add**, **Change**, and **Delete** buttons and entering the group, address and name. Adding an **Icon** (a service picture) is optional.

When you add or change the devices, you can also setup email alerts for latency and loss thresholds, by checking the **Email Alerts** button and filling out those fields:



Using the Device Configuration Wizard

The Device Configuration Wizard is a 3-step wizard designed to make it quick and easy to change network equipment configurations on a large number of network devices, or extract operational information from multiple network devices.

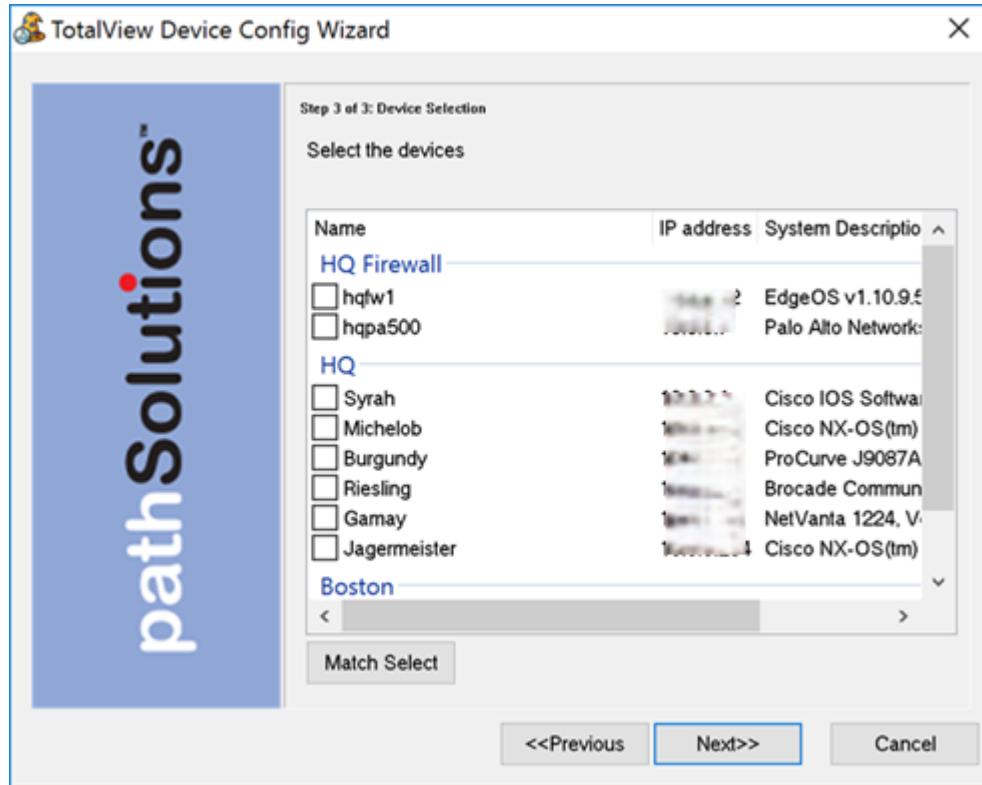
The program can be launched on the server's console by selecting **Start**, choosing **PathSolutions > TotalView > TotalView Device Config Wizard**.

The wizard will launch and show you the first step. This step will ask you to enter the configuration change password. This password is set in the Config Tool on the Backup section.

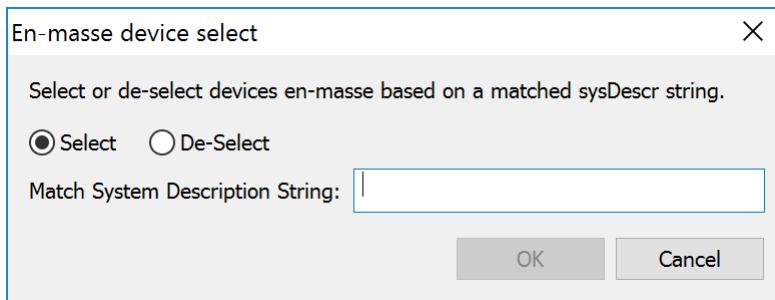


Select **Next** to continue.

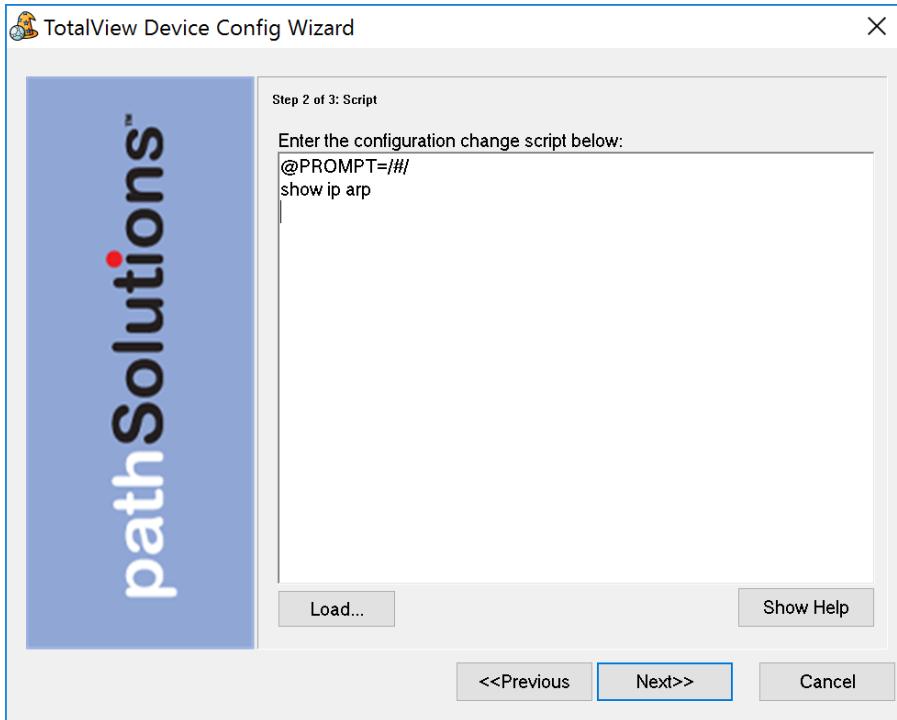
Step 2 will permit you to select devices. Check the appropriate device or devices that you want the configuration to apply to.



If you want to do global selects, this can be done with the **Match Select** option. For example, you can select **Match Select** and choose all devices that have **Cisco** in the system description. Then you can do another match select and choose **De-select** to remove all references to Nexus. At this point, it will have all Cisco devices that are Not Nexus selected.

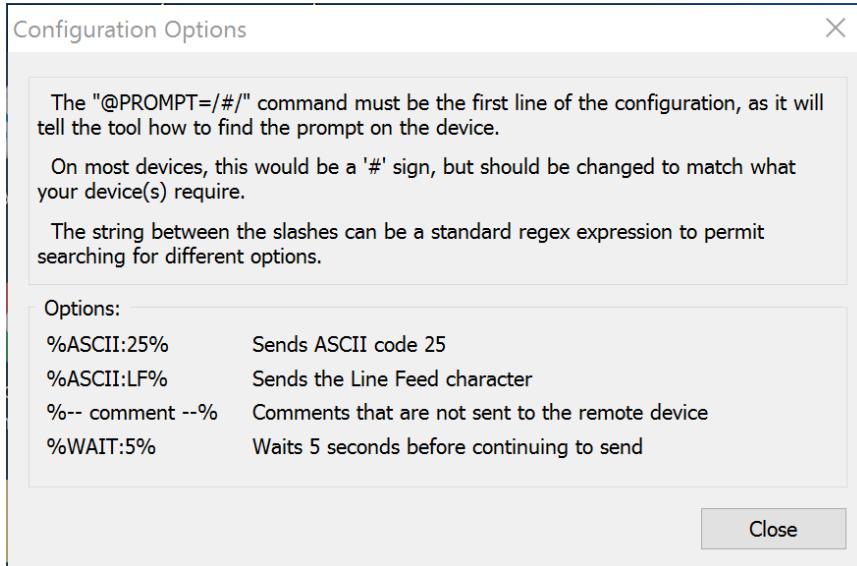


Then in step 3, enter the configuration change script. If needed select **Load** or **Show Help**. When finished, select **Next**.



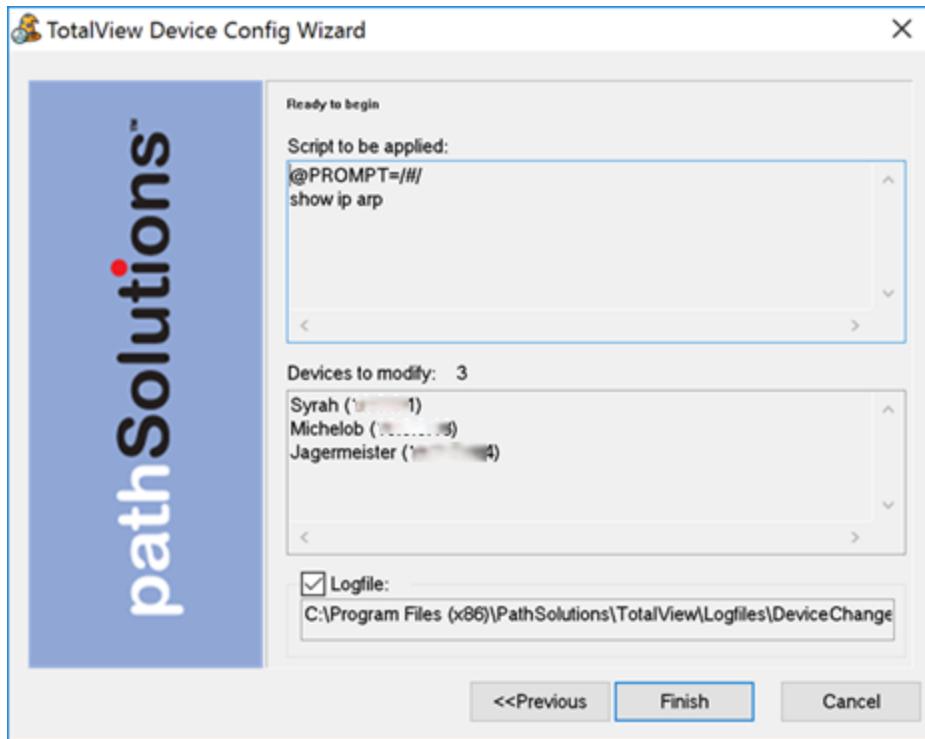
Note: The "@PROMPT=/#" must be the first or second line, as this tells the program how to identify that the console is ready to accept input. This may be different depending on the device being connected to.

Additional options can be entered in the configuration. Select **Show Help** to open a non-modal dialog box that can help with the configuration input.



Select **Next** to continue.

A final confirmation will appear. Select **Finish** if everything looks correct.



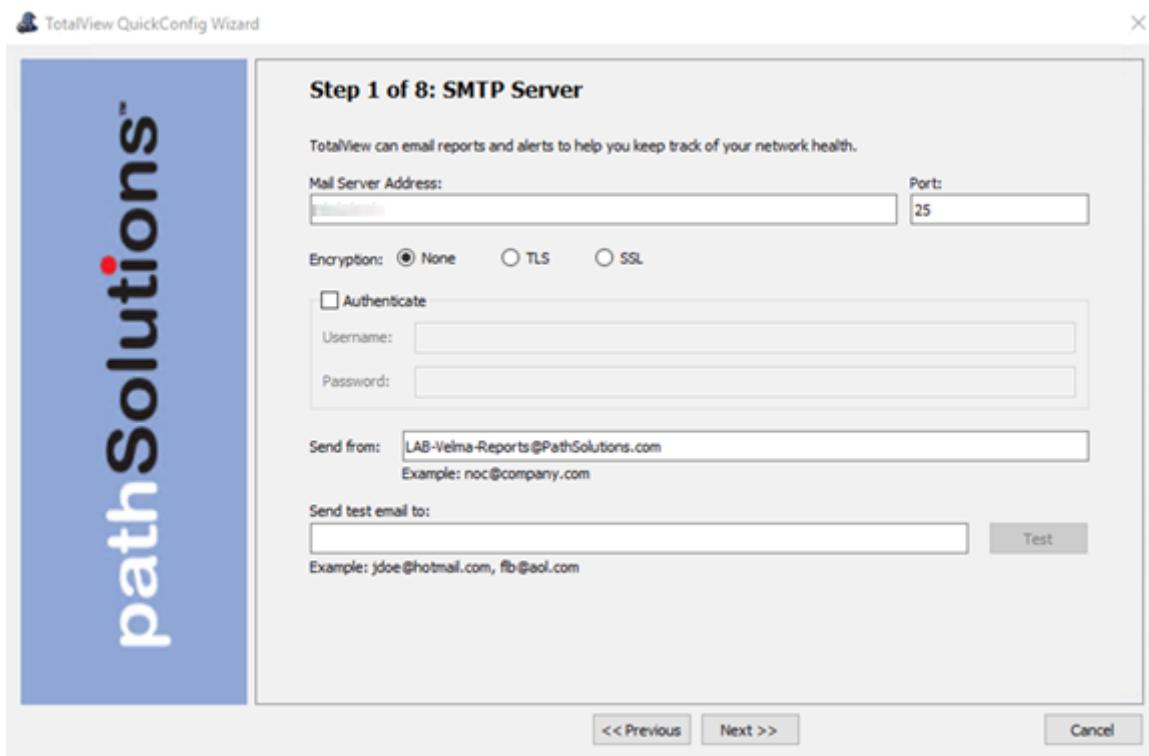
The wizard will then start applying the configuration query to the devices and show a status of each. When completed, it will open the device change log to show the results of each communication.

Re-Configuring TotalView When Your Network Changes

If you have new interfaces on your network, you can re-run the QuickConfig Wizard to scan your network and determine what changes have occurred.

To re-run the QuickConfig Wizard, select **Start**. Then choose **Programs > PathSolutions > TotalView > QuickConfig Wizard**.

You don't have to change any configurations already set with the QuickConfig Wizard. Select **Next** on every screen and the network will be scanned for new devices.



Automatic Re-Configuration

The QuickConfig wizard can be run in automatic mode from a scheduled task if it is desired for new devices to be automatically discovered on a regular basis.

MonitorWizard.exe /a

When run in automatic mode, the program will not ask any questions but will scan the previous IP address ranges, will use the previous SNMP community strings, and add any new devices to the service. The service will then be stopped and then re-started to have the new devices added.

To change what IP address ranges and SNMP community strings are used in the automatic scan, edit the wizard.ini file:

```
/#10.100.47.1 - 10.100.47.254 [Default]/
/#10.100.56.1 - 10.100.56.254 [Default]/
/#192.168.136.1 - 192.168.136.10 [Edge Network]/
/#192.168.110.1 - 192.168.110.10 [Edge Network]/
/public/
```

Make sure all slashes '/' and pound signs '#' are maintained.

Other Network Program Configuration Tools

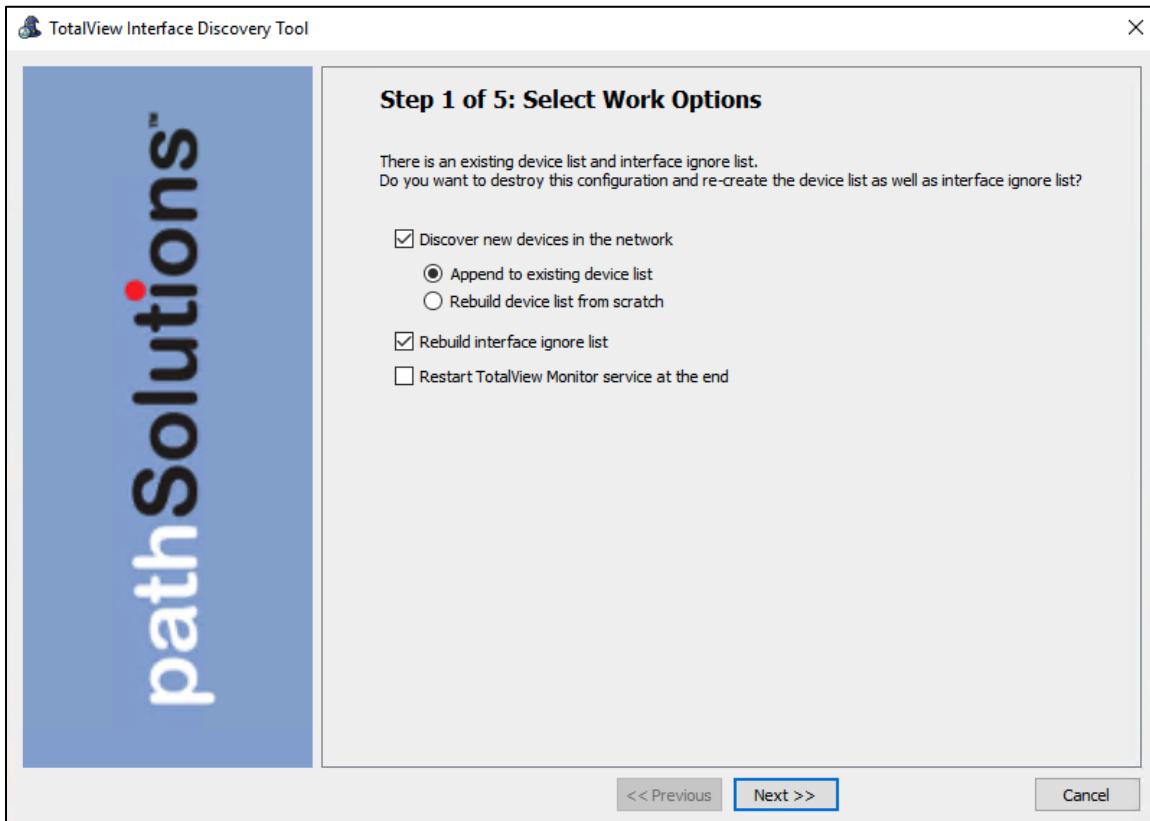
These are the config tools for TotalView deployment and use: In TotalView 14, the config tool has been completely re-designed to be faster and easier to navigate. It also includes configuration options. It also has been changed to make it faster/easier to set up SSH device backups on multiple devices faster.

Interface Discovery Tool

The Interface Discovery Tool is a three-step wizard designed to find new devices on the network and fine-tune which interfaces are monitored. This can help reduce the number of monitored interfaces to fix license limitation problems.

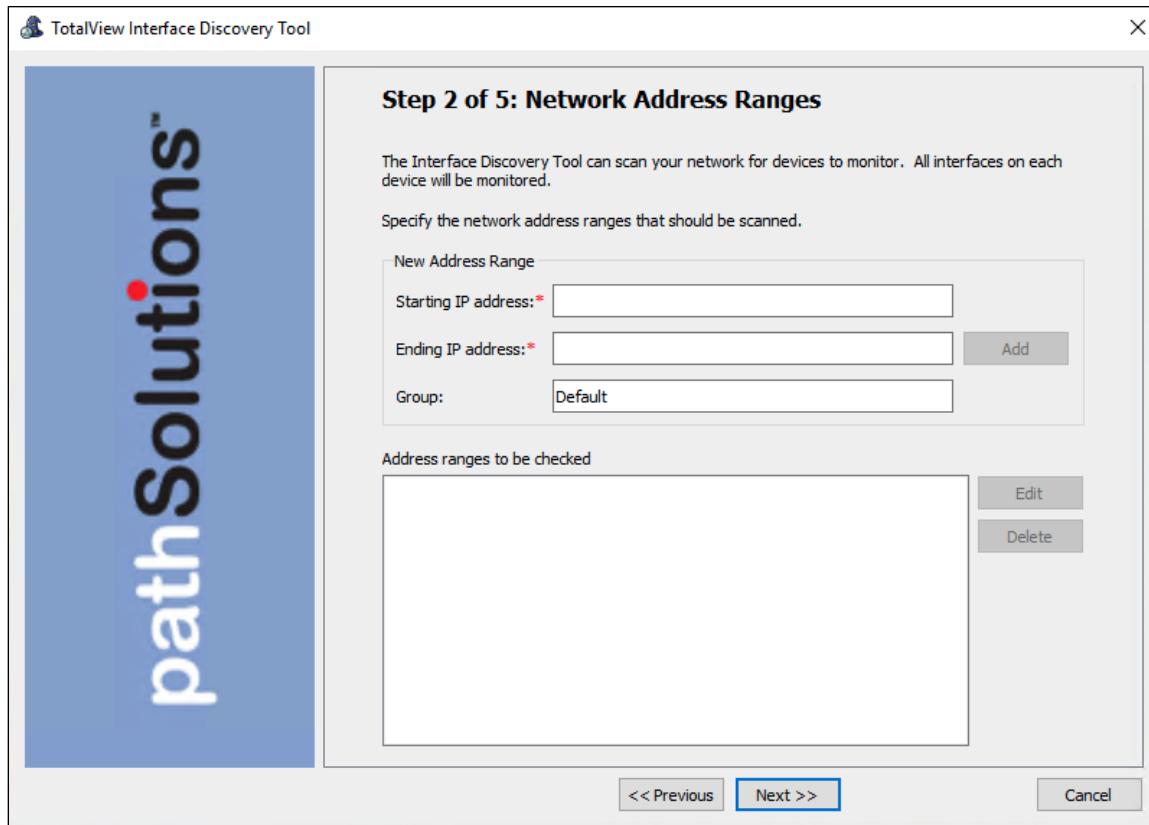
Go to **C:\Program Files (x86)\PathSolutions\TotalView** and select **IntDiscoveryTool** to launch the Interface Discovery Tool on the server's console.

It will launch and show the first step.



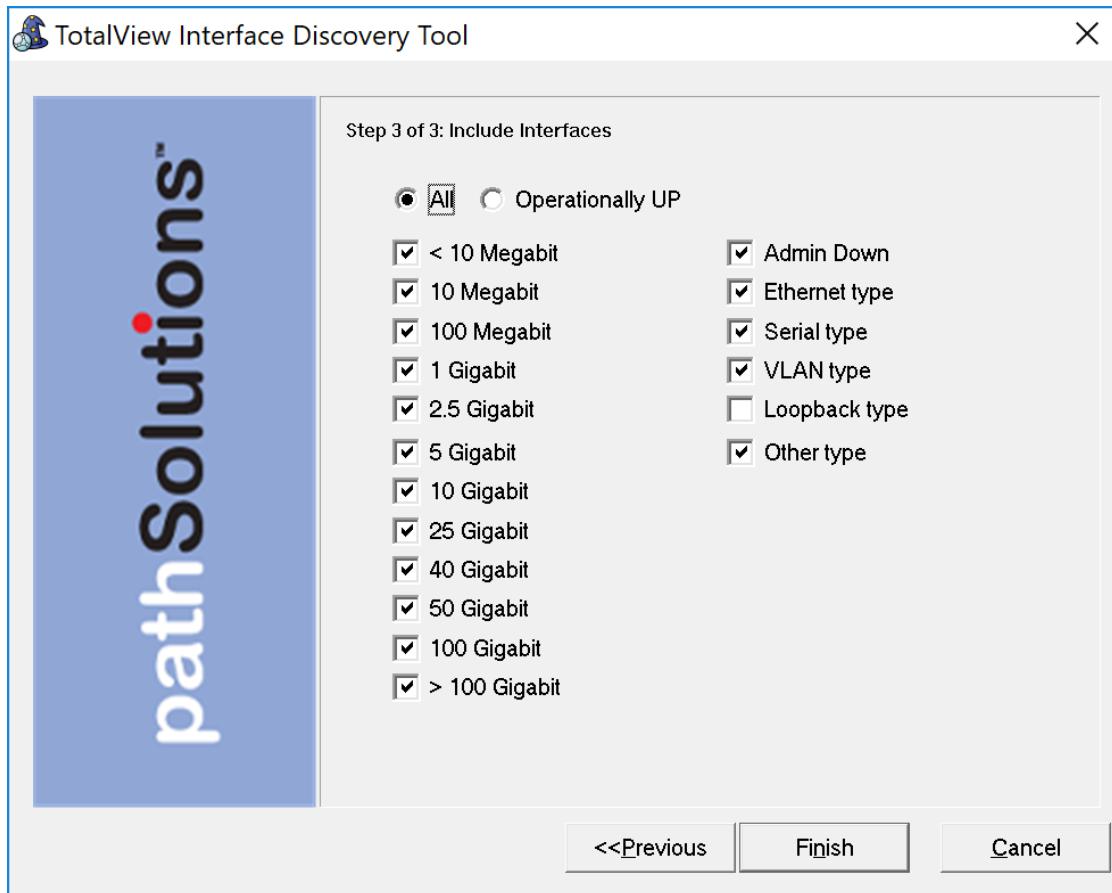
This step will allow you to select work options.

The second step allows you to enter network address ranges.



Enter the appropriate IP addresses and select **Next** to continue.

The third step permits selecting which types of interfaces should be included in monitoring.

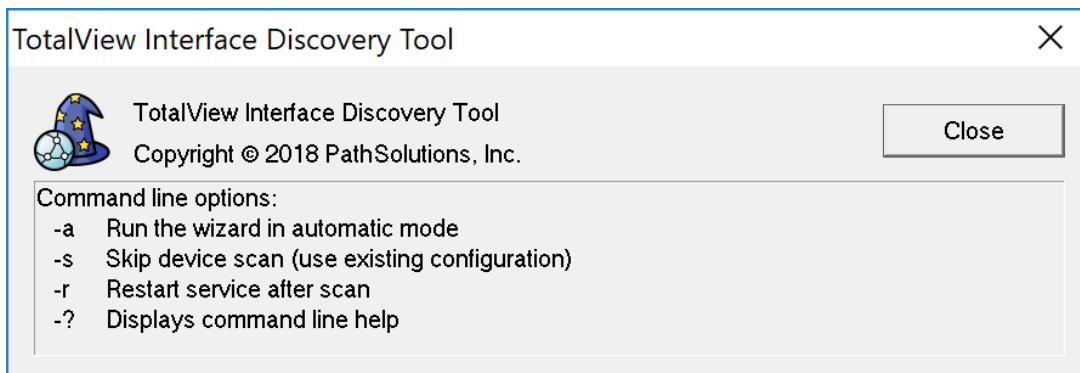


If an interface type is not checked, it will not be included in TotalView's configuration.

When you select **Finish**, it will scan the network for new devices, add them to monitoring, and then remove interfaces that don't match the interface types.

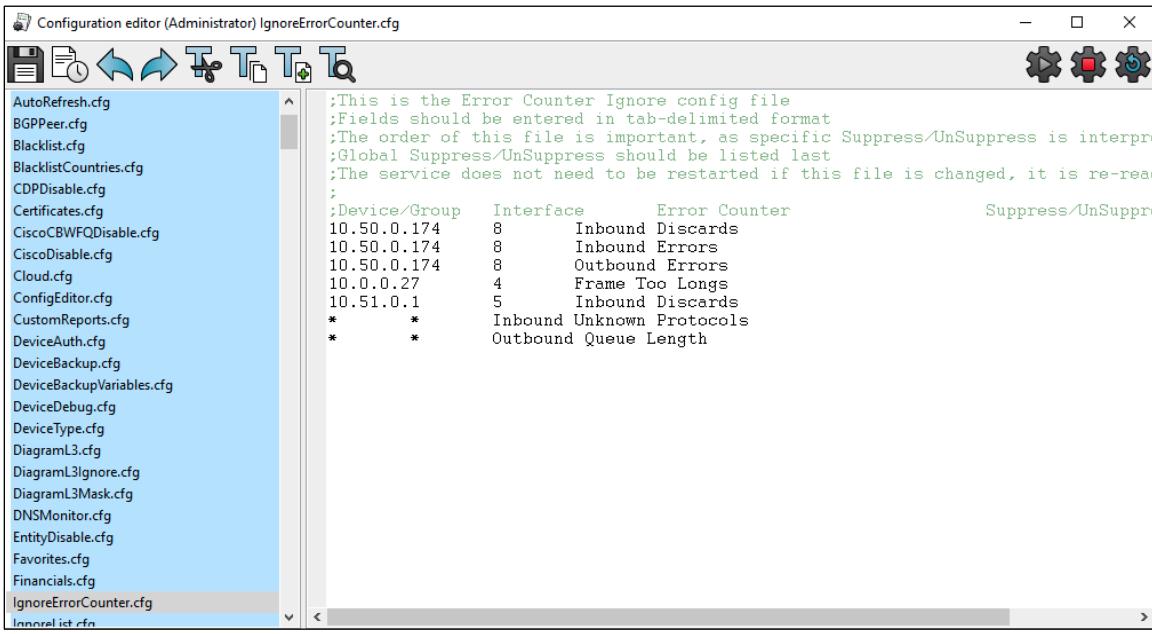
The service will then be restarted.

This tool is designed to also run from command-line as a nightly task if desired. It includes the following command-line options.



Config Editor

This tool can be used to free-form update configuration files. It can be launched by selecting **Start/Programs/PathSolutions/TotalView** and choosing **Config Editor**. It will show the default screen.



Choose a config file in the left column and it will show the contents of the file in the main window.

The file can be edited and saved by selecting the disk icon in the toolbar.

The service can be restarted by selecting the far-right toolbar icon.

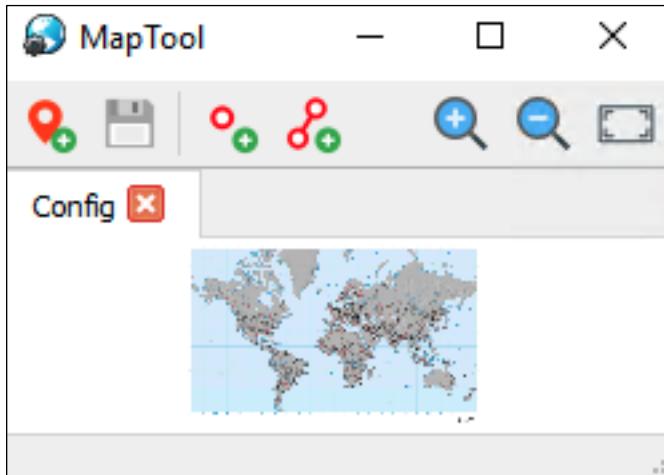
Note: Some configuration files will take immediate effect and do not require a service restart.

Map Config Tool

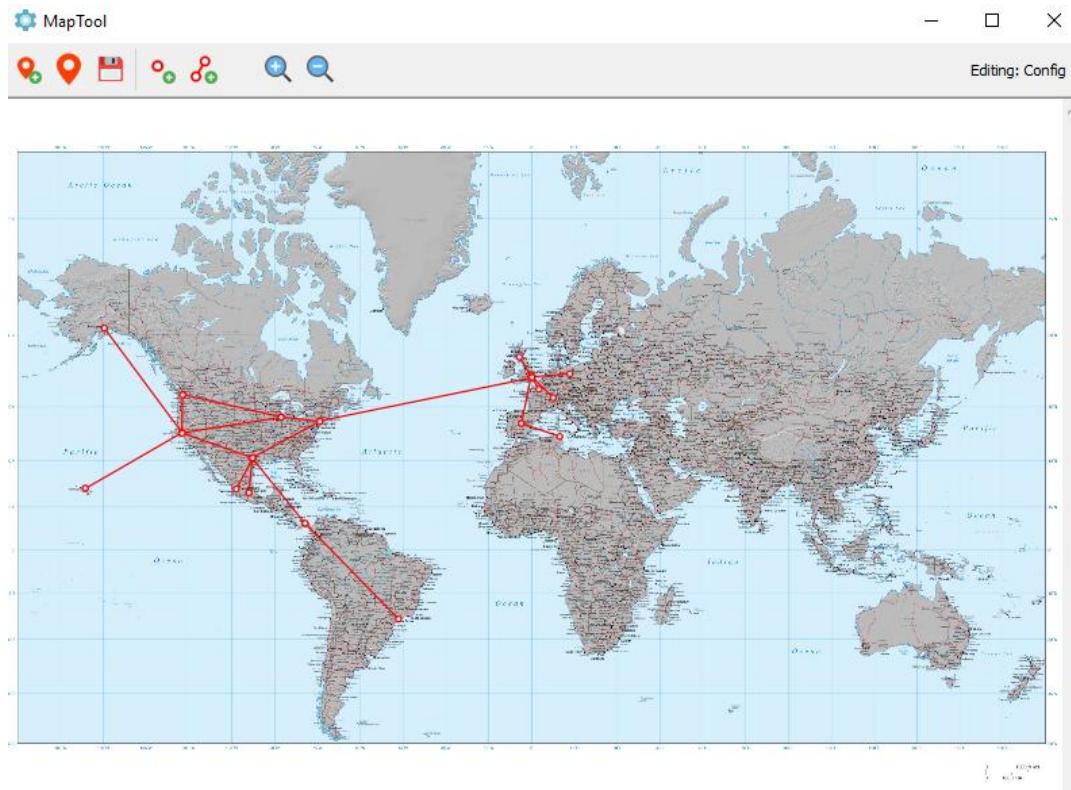
The Map Config Tool can be used to create and update the **Map** tab on the web user interface. It can be launched from the Configuration Tool. It can also be run from the console where TotalView is installed.

To run from the console, go to **Start/Programs/PathSolutions/Map Tool**.

When you first start the app, it will ask you to select a map. Select from the drop-down menu then select **OK**. The default map is **Config** but others may be available if they were created and saved.



After the map is chosen, the Map Tool will load the map and show any previously configured ping points and links.



A ping point or link can be added by right-clicking anywhere on the map and choosing the element type you want to add.

The toolbar across the top contains these tools:

The pointer with a plus sign allows you to add and name a new map:



Select this pointer symbol to select and open a map:



Select the floppy disk symbol to update the dynamic map:



To add a device ping, use the **Add Device Ping** symbol:



To add a link, use the **Add Link** symbol:



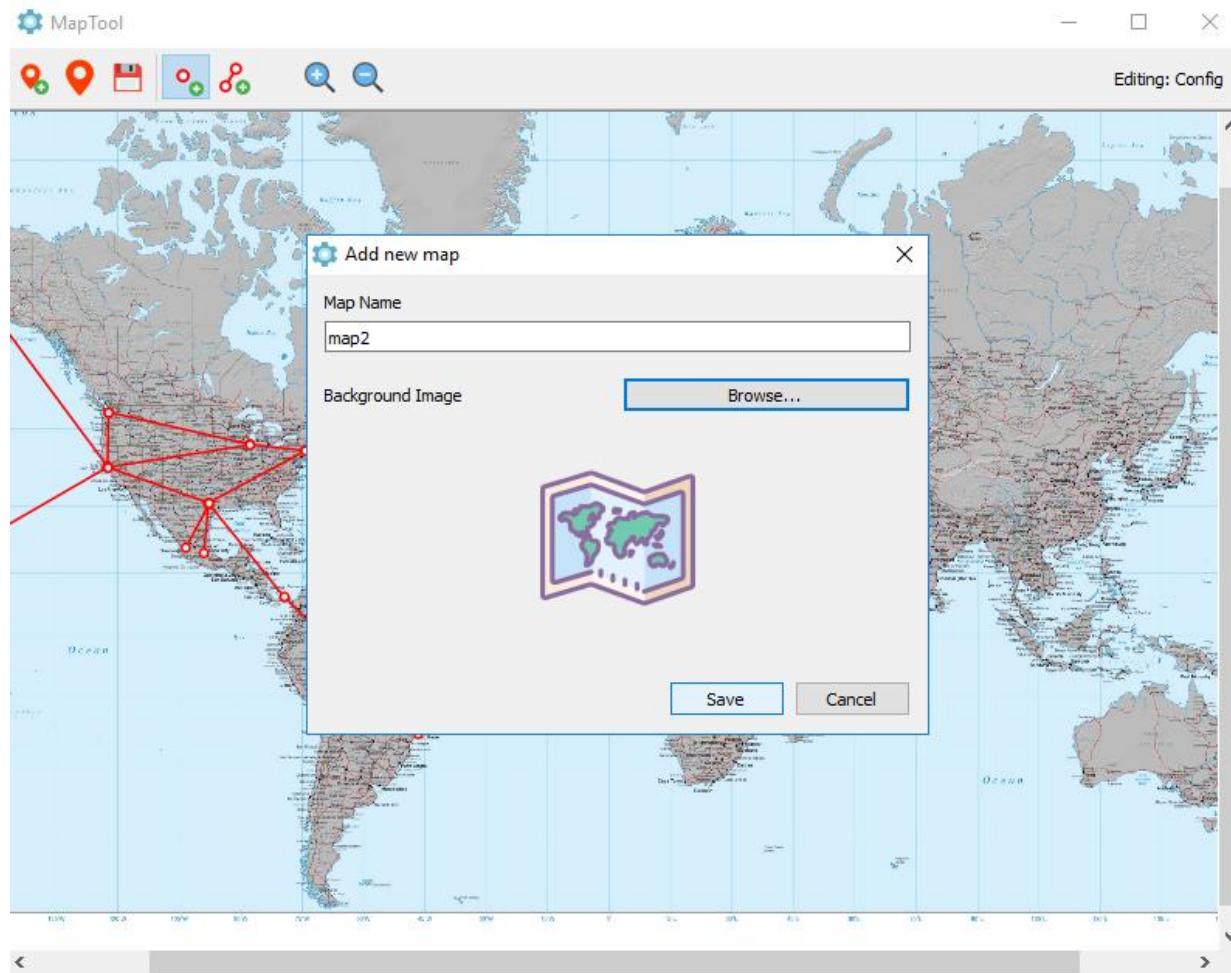
To change magnification up or down, click on the magnifying icons:



How to Add Maps



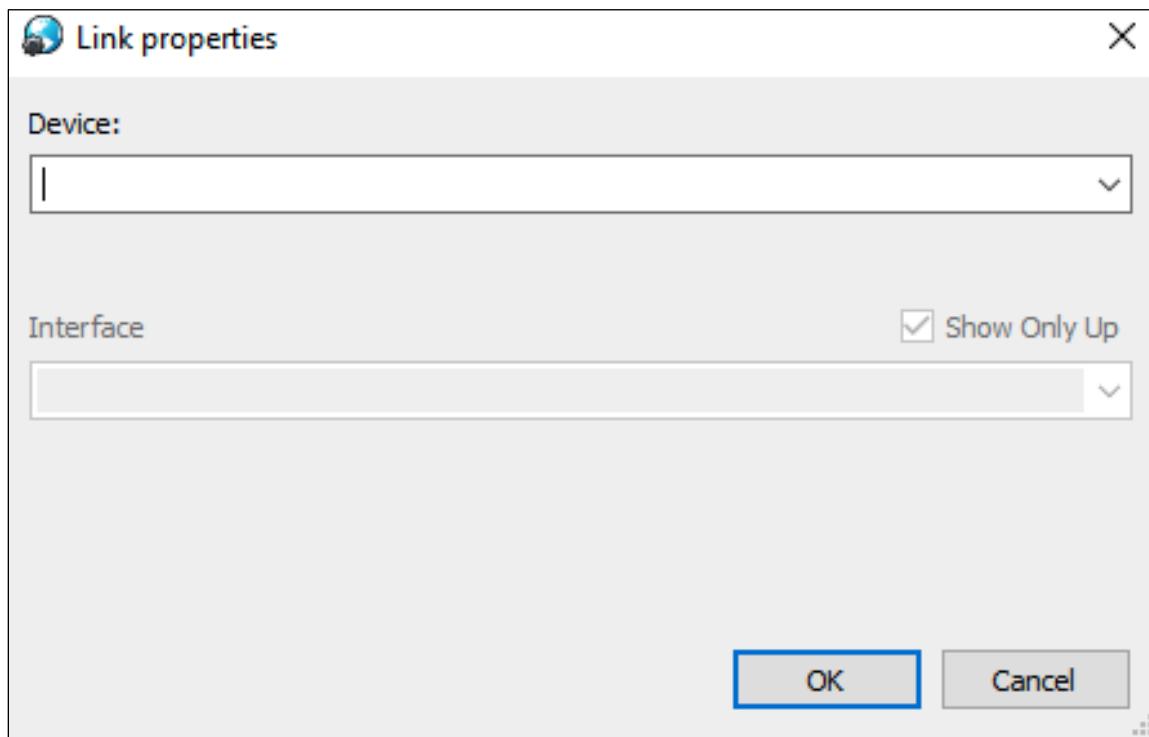
Select the **Add Map** icon and this popup menu will ask you to name the map and select a map background image from computer files. Select a map from your TotalView Graphics folder. Multiple Maps can be created this way.



How to Add Links

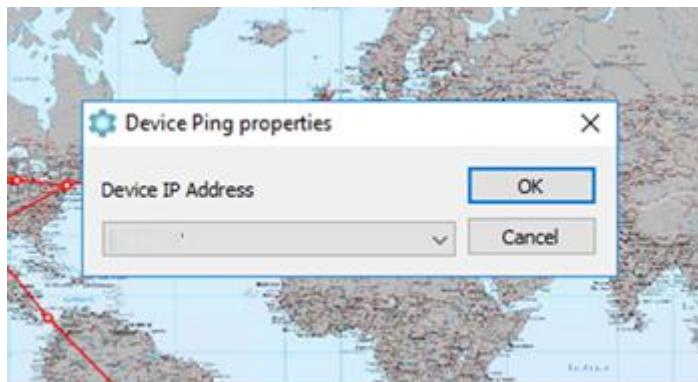


To add a link connection between coordinates, select the **Add Link** icon. It will ask you to select the device IP address and interface that should be associated with the link:



After selecting the device and interface, it will start a line draw that will allow you to position the remote endpoint of the link. Position it with a select.

Then, it will ask you to select the device IP address for that ping point.

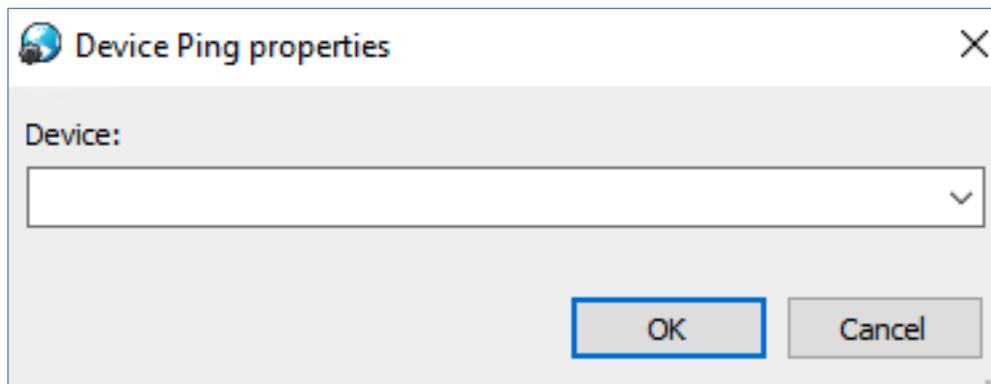


If you save the map, you can immediately check the web page's map to see the change automatically updated. (There's no need to restart the service or refresh the browser window).

How to Add Ping Points

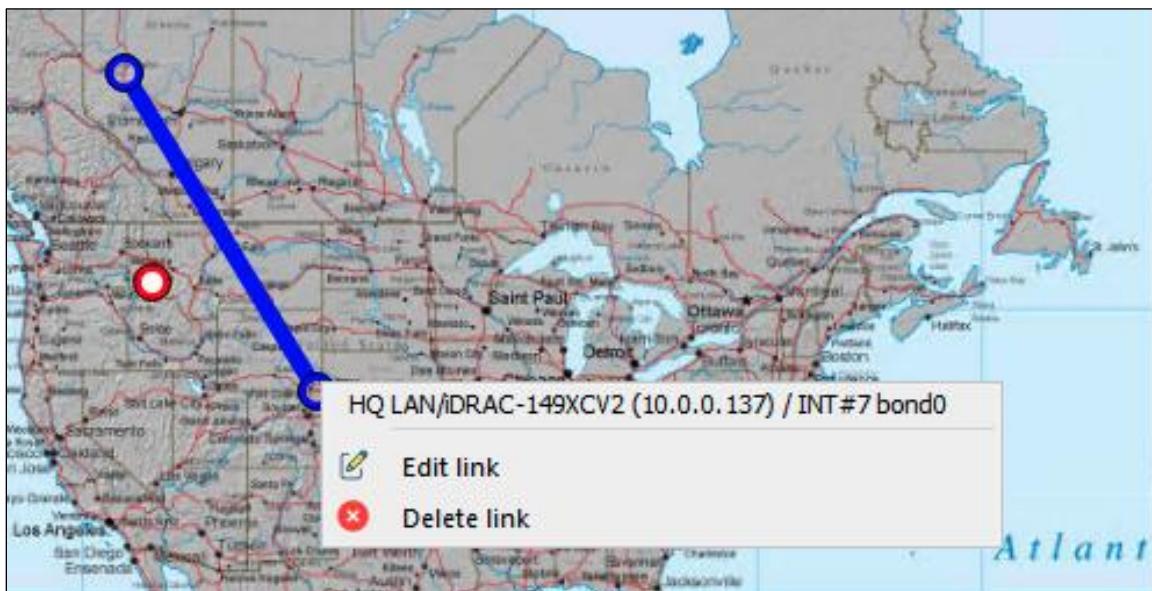


For a Ping point, select the **Ping Point** icon, and then enter the Device's IP address. This represents that the Device can be pinged. In TotalView, the point will display as a green dot (can ping), a red dot (cannot ping), or a black dot (device is down).



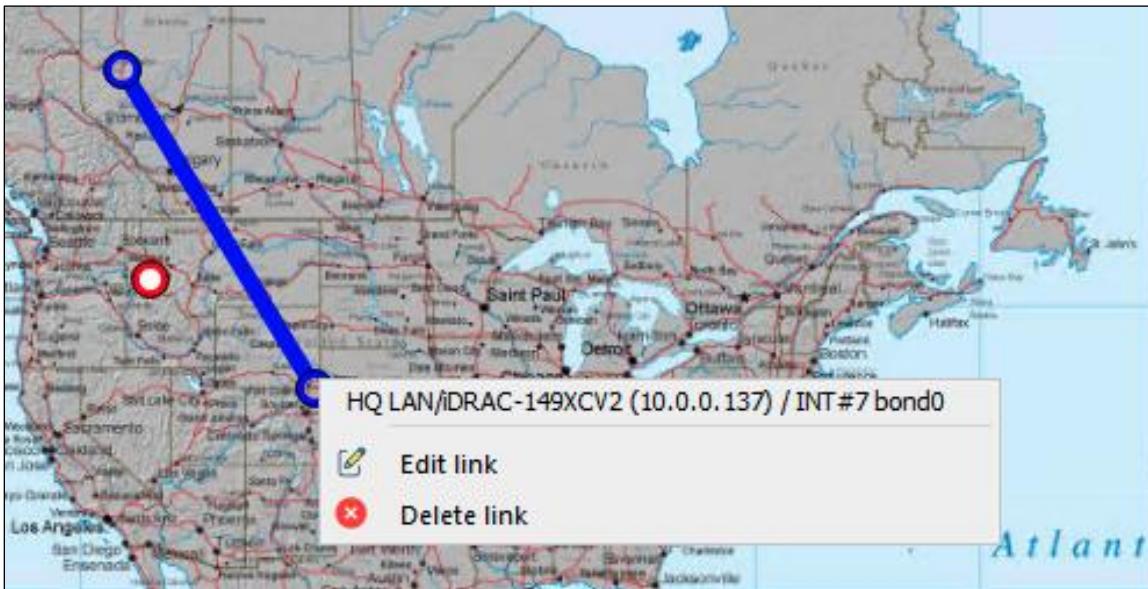
How to Change Items on the Map

Hover your mouse over one of the endpoint dots of a link. The element will turn from red to blue. Right-click on the element, then select **Edit** from the pop-up menu. It will allow you to choose a new IP address and move the point.



How to Delete Items on the Map

Hover your mouse over one of the endpoint dots of a link. The element will turn from red to blue. Right-click on the element, then select **Delete** from the pop-up menu.



How to Save the Map



When finished adding Links and Ping Points, select the **Save** icon to save the changes in the map. If you save the map, immediately check the web page's map to see the change automatically update (no need to restart the service or refresh the browser window).

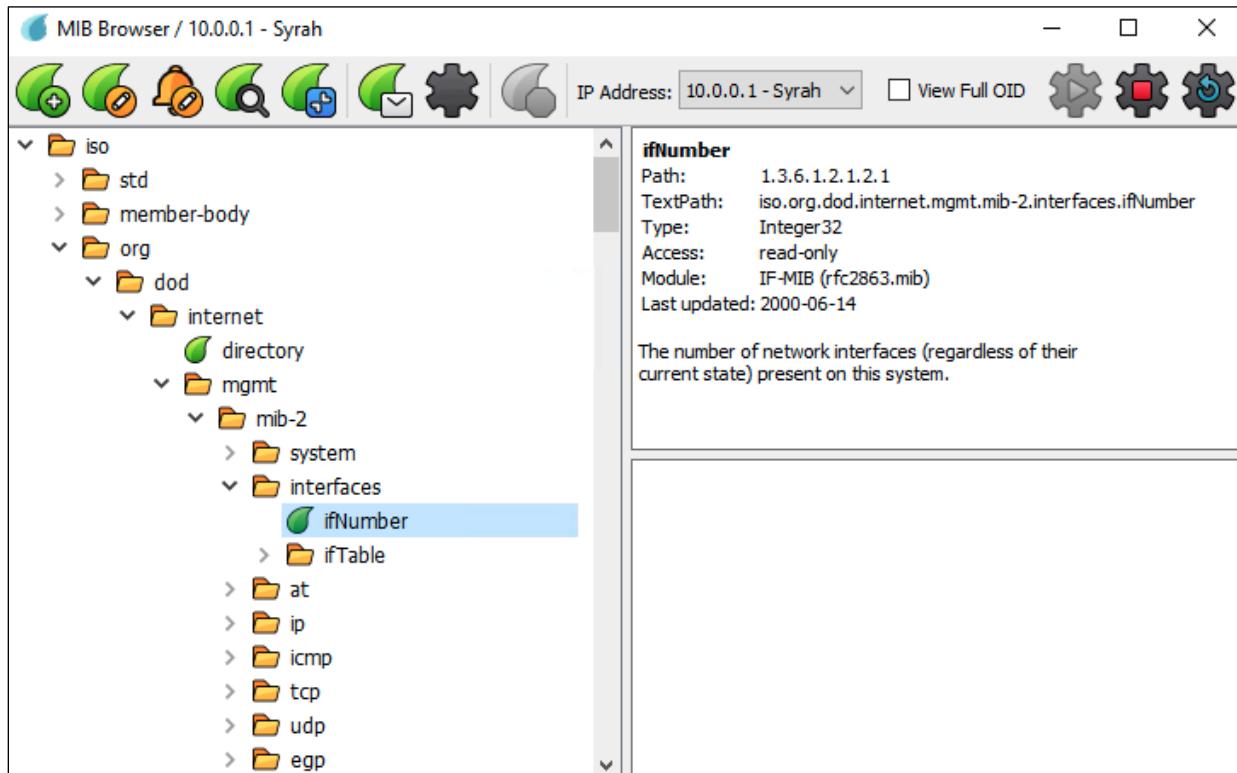
After saving, close the **Map Tool**.

MIB Browser

A full-featured MIB Browser is included for easily finding and selecting SNMP variables from devices. It can easily be launched from the Configuration Tool. It can also be run from the console where TotalView was installed.

To launch the MIB browser from the console, select **Start/Programs/PathSolutions/MIB Browser** (MIBBrowser.exe).

The first time it launches, it will download the latest MIB database from the PathSolutions website.



Most all manufacturer's MIBs have been automatically added into the database so variables can be immediately queried without the need to find and compile MIBs. Live and historic graphing and tracking of variables are also available to see inflection changes.

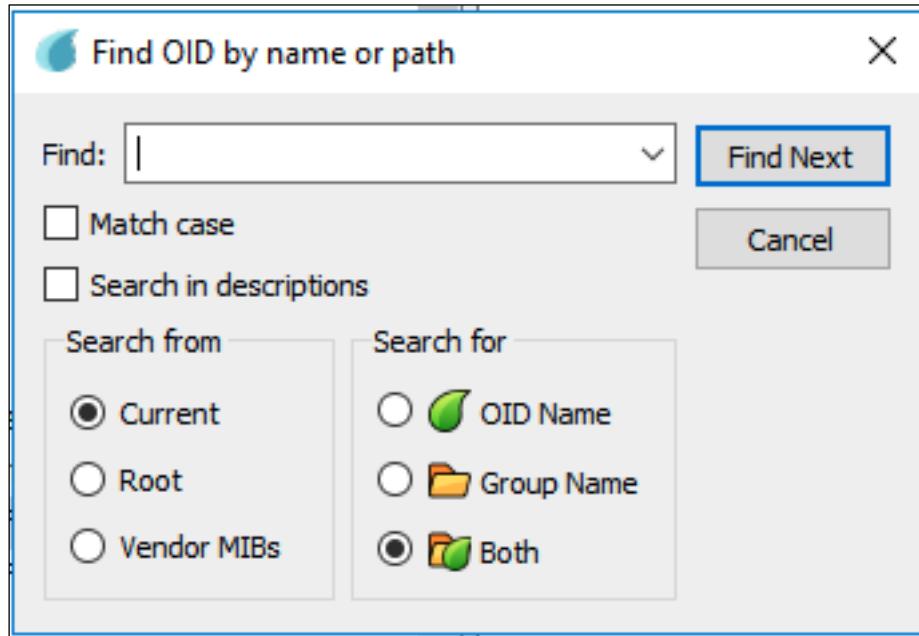
If you right-click on a variable, it shows information about the variables in the top right panel, and offers the following options from a drop-down menu:

Add OID:	Add this OID to TotalView to monitor and alert continuously.
Get:	Get the variable (one fetch)
GetNext	Get all of these variables until it reaches the end
GetBulk	Get all of these variables using a bulk request until it reaches the end
Monitor...	Monitor this variable live (updates every 5 seconds to every 5 minutes)

If you need to search for items by OID name or path, select on this search symbol in the top menu.



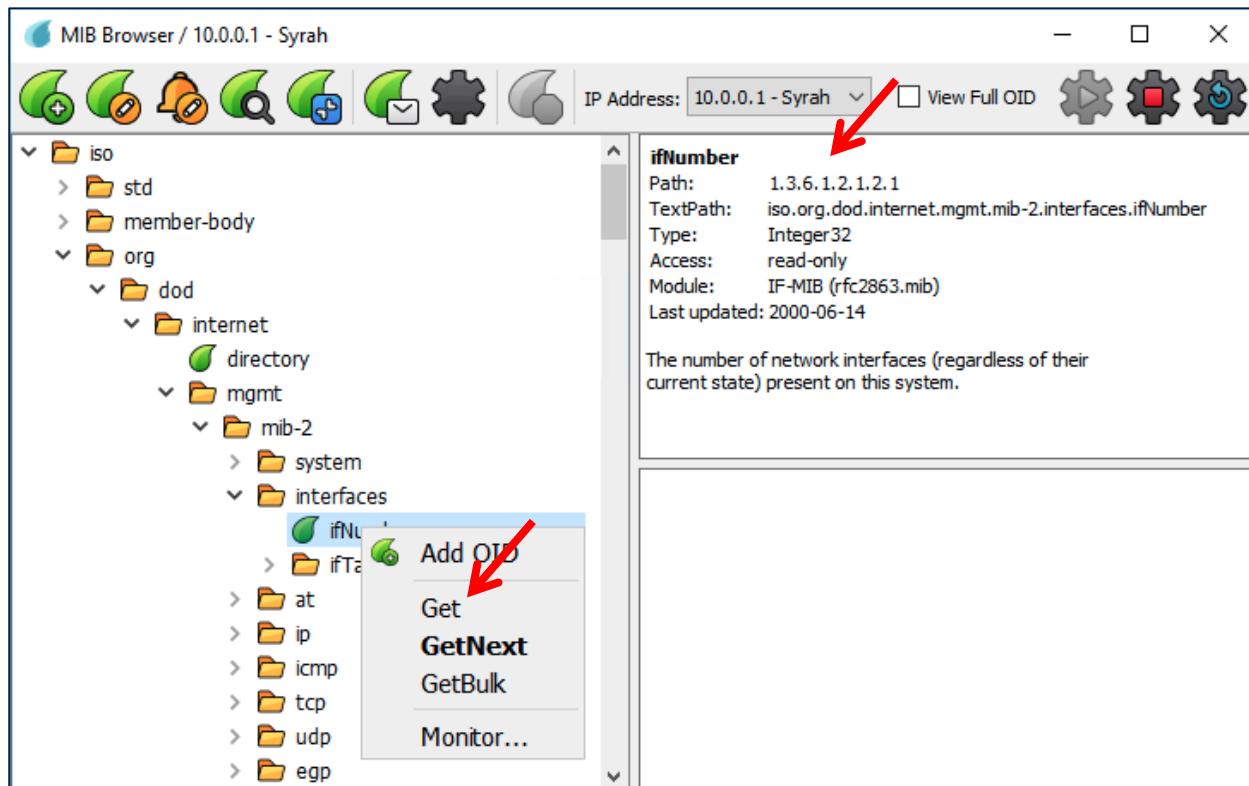
If you select it, the search menu will popup. Enter a search string, then select **Find Next**.



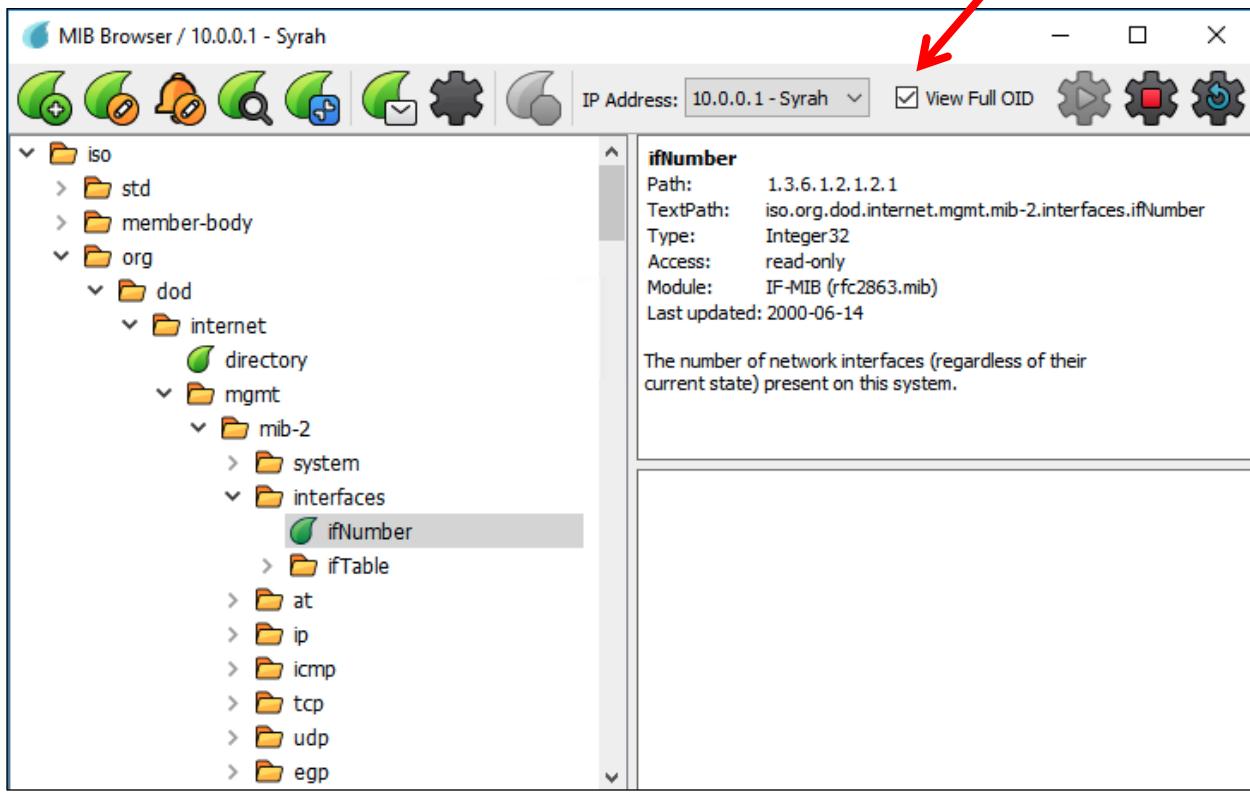
OID Lookups

The left navigation panel allows you to navigate and choose an OID variable. Once you select a variable, the description of the OID is displayed in the upper right panel.

If you right double-click on the variable in the left panel and select **Get**, it will fetch that variable and display the name of it in the lower right panel.

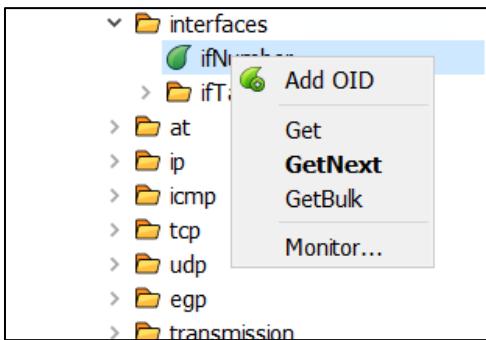


View the full OUI value in the lower right panel by selecting **View Full OID**.



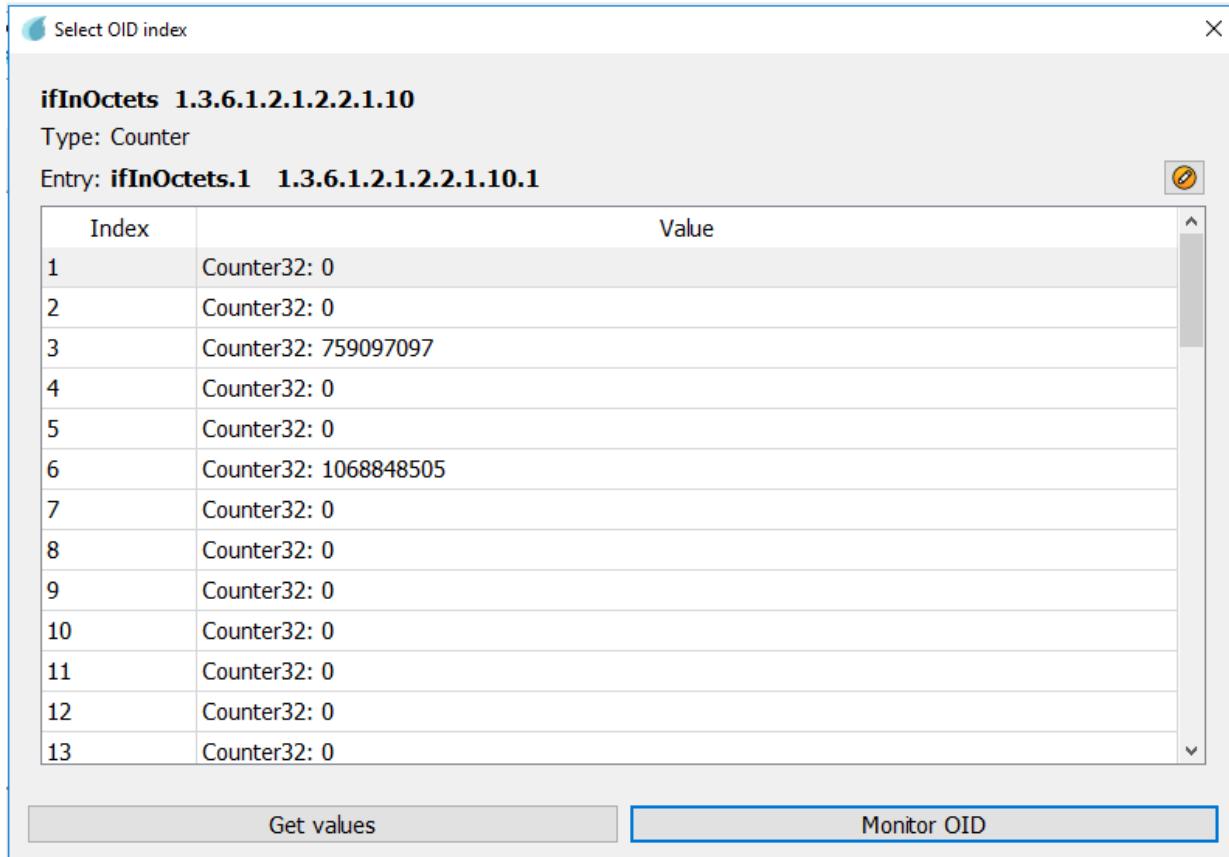
OID Monitoring

When you right-click on an OID, it has a drop-down menu that allows you to choose **Monitor...**



Select **Monitor...** and the dialog box for the selected Interface's OID Index will popup.

If you select **Get values**, it will refresh the values on screen, to show any updated information since the last query.

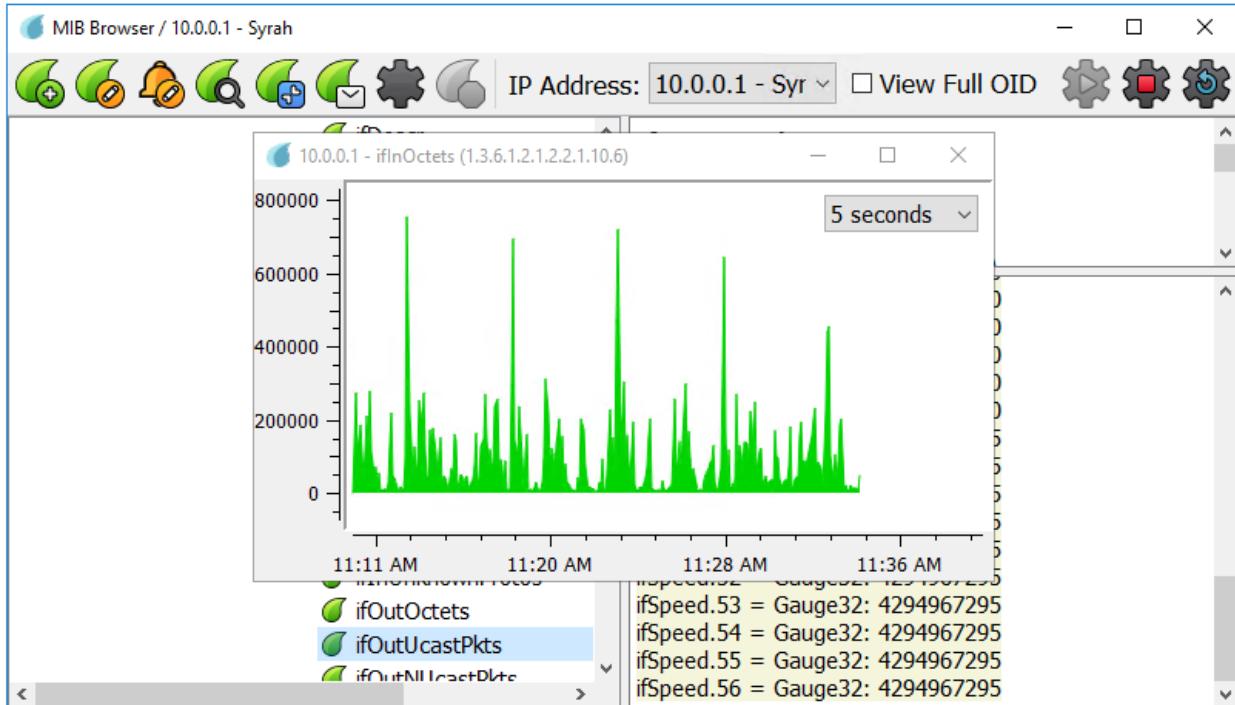


Index	Value
1	Counter32: 0
2	Counter32: 0
3	Counter32: 759097097
4	Counter32: 0
5	Counter32: 0
6	Counter32: 1068848505
7	Counter32: 0
8	Counter32: 0
9	Counter32: 0
10	Counter32: 0
11	Counter32: 0
12	Counter32: 0
13	Counter32: 0

Get values Monitor OID

If you select **Monitor OID**, a window opens that charts the current values on the device over time. The chart is updated at set intervals. You can set the intervals from every 5 seconds to every 5 minutes.

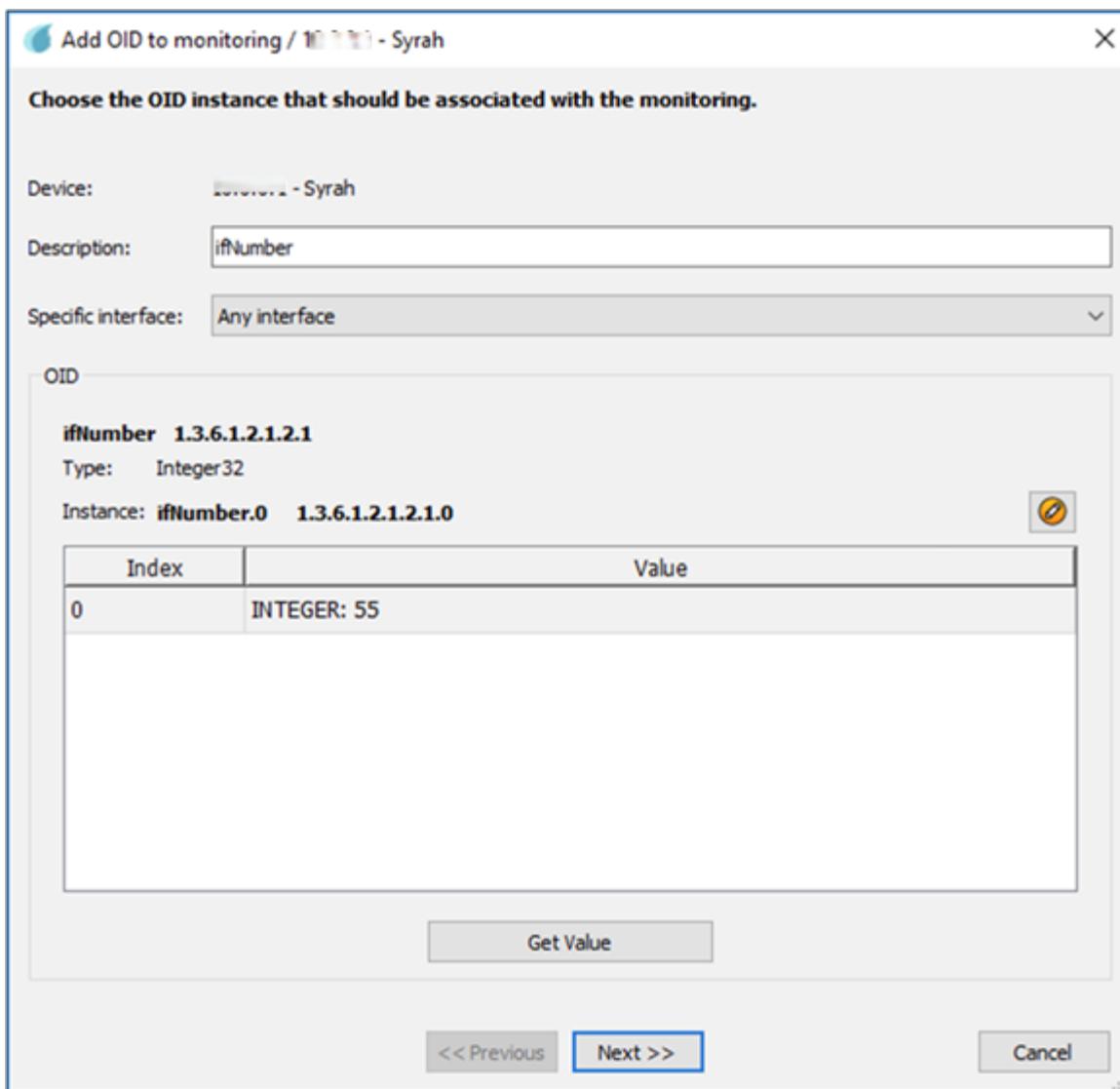
Tip: We recommend setting intervals to monitor less frequently, if your device does not update its SNMP counters as often.



OID Graphing

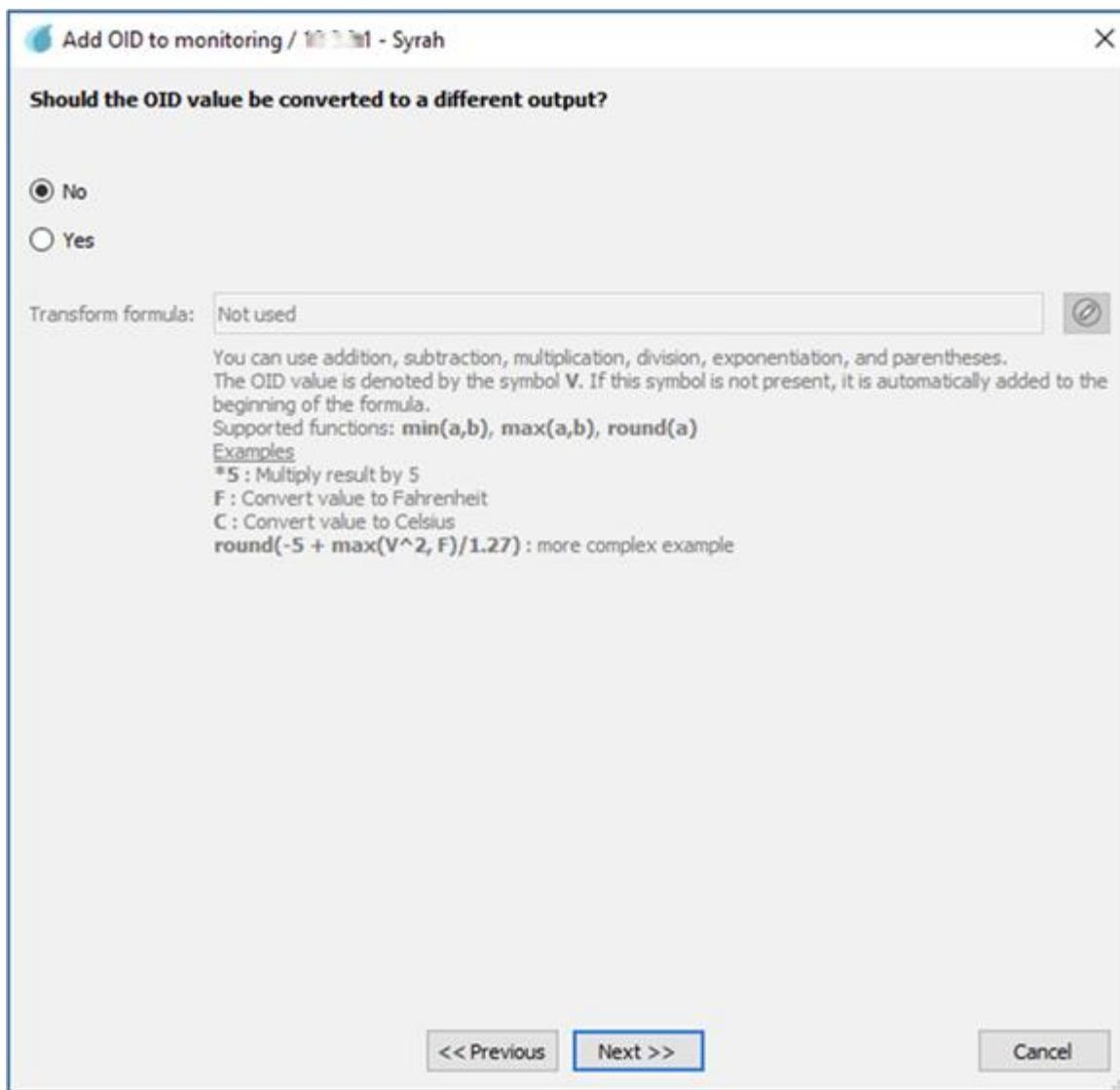
Run the **MIB Browser** and select a variable in the lists on the left to monitor and graph. When you right-click on the variable, it has a drop-down menu that allows you to select **Add OID**.

The **Add OID** wizard will appear. In the first dialog, add the specific interface or index to monitor.



The second step is to decide whether to transform the returned value to a different result.

For example: if the device returns Fahrenheit values but you want the results to be converted to Celsius, you can enter the conversion formula in the **Transform formula** field.



The next step is to determine if you want to track the history of this value over time and present the graph on the web UI. This is normally recommended, but for certain queried values you might only want to generate an alert and not display the values.

 Add OID to monitoring / 10.0.0.1 - Syrah X

Should the OID history be tracked over time and displayed on the web interface?

No

Yes

Y-Axis label:

Legend label:

[<< Previous](#) [Next >>](#) [Cancel](#)

Define the triggers for the custom OID alert. You can enter thresholds high as well as low and a range that it should exist in.

 Add OID to monitoring / 10.0.0.1 - Syrah X

Should this OID trigger an alert?

No

Yes

Trigger expression: ?

Supported functions

90 : Trigger if value exceeds 90.
40,90 : Trigger if value is below 40 or exceeds 90.
LESS(A) : Trigger if value less than A.
LESSEQUAL(A) : Trigger if value less than or equal to A.
GREATER(A) : Trigger if value greater than A.
GREATEREQUAL(A) : Trigger if value greater than or equal to A.
IN(A, B, C:D) : Trigger if the value is in the range from C to D including range boundaries or matches other passed values.
NOTIN(A, B, C:D) : Trigger if the value is outside the range of C to D and doesn't match other passed values.
Multiple functions can be used simultaneously. Separate them with commas: **GREATER(30), LESS(50)**
The alert will be triggered if at least one function returns true.

Notification email: ▼

<< Previous Save OID Cancel

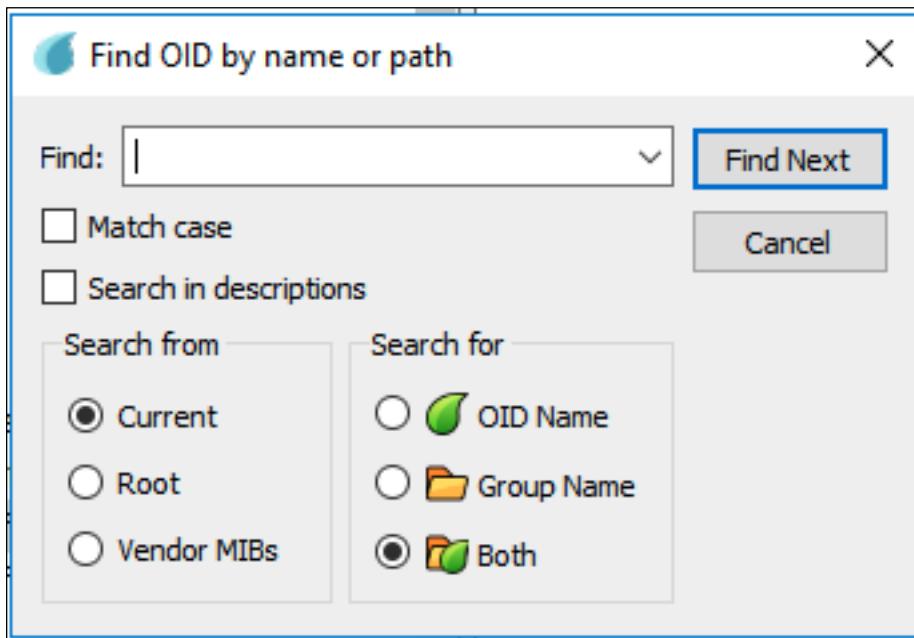
SNMP Trap Receiver Configuration

The MIB browser includes a SNMP Trap receiver to trigger alerts for received event traps. Simply select the device, specific trap, variable that will trigger the alert, and who to receive the notification, as described here.

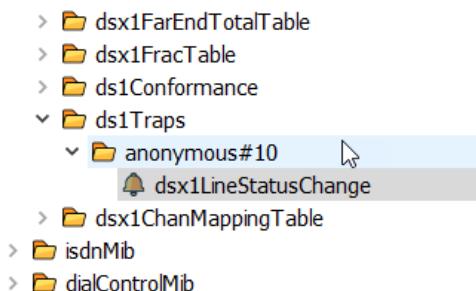
Note: The SNMP Trap Receiver service must be installed before it can be used. To install the SNMP Trap Receiver service, refer to the following KB entry: <https://support.pathsolutions.com/support/solutions/articles/14000128376-totalview-12-installing-totalview-snmp-trap-service>

Alerting on a Specific Trap

Find the SNMP trap that you want to monitor in the MIB Browser. For example, the search for **dsx1LineStatusChange** then select **Find Next** several times to see all the instances of that string.



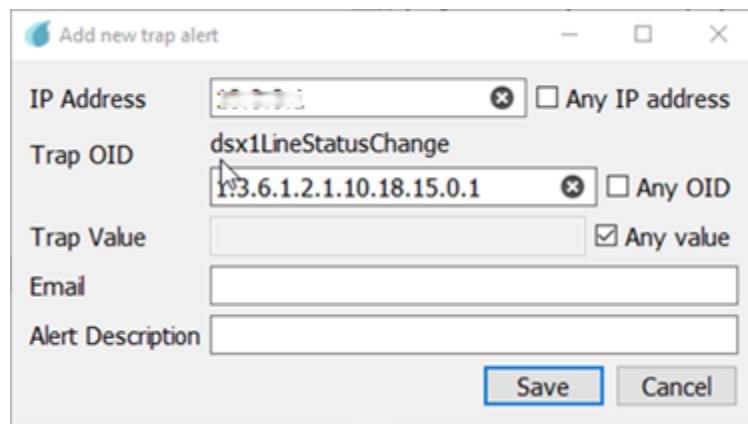
On the second instance, in this example, a bell icon next to the line item indicated it has a trap.



Right-click on the trap (the line item with the bell icon) and select **Add Trap Alert**. Alternatively, select the line item, then select this bell-and-plus-sign symbol in the top navigational bar:



This will allow you to add a trap for this SNMP Trap on this device.

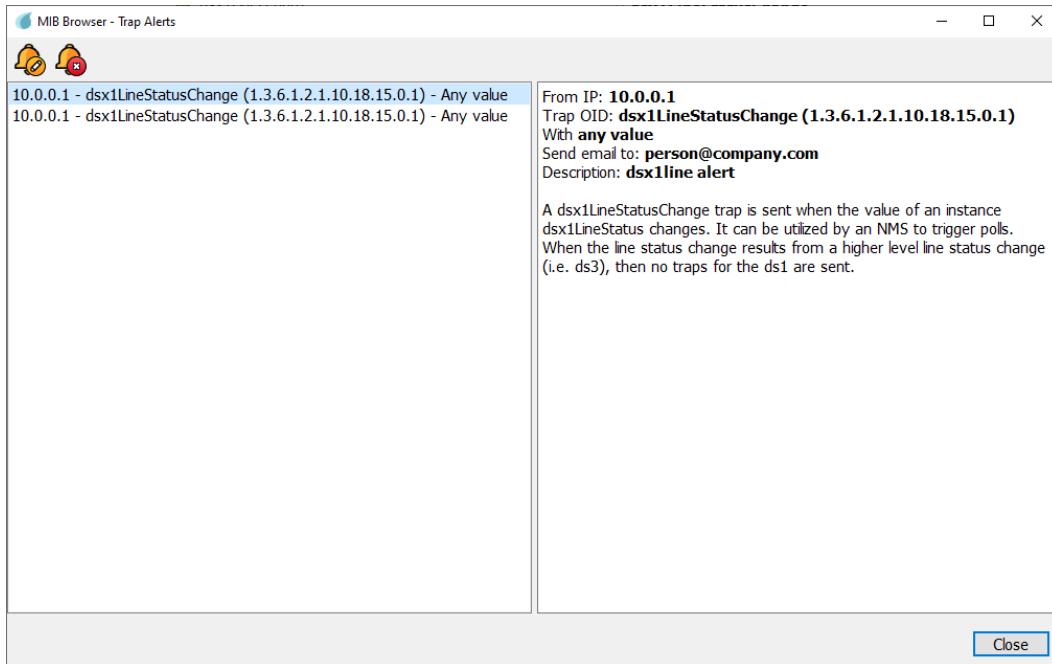


Modifying Trap Alerts

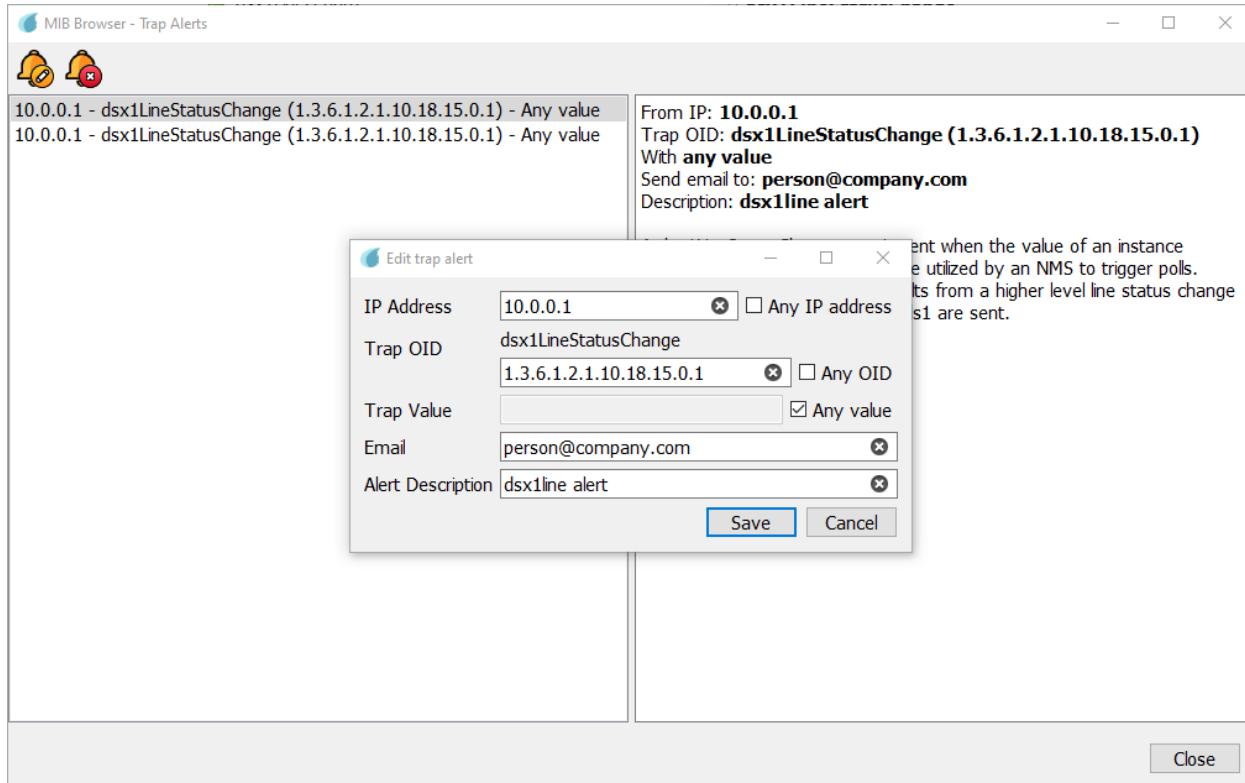
First select a line item with a trap alert you wish to modify. Then select this bell-and-pencil symbol in the top navigational bar.



A submenu of trap alerts will display as shown in the screenshot below.



Select the line item you wish to edit and select the bell-and-pencil symbol to modify it.

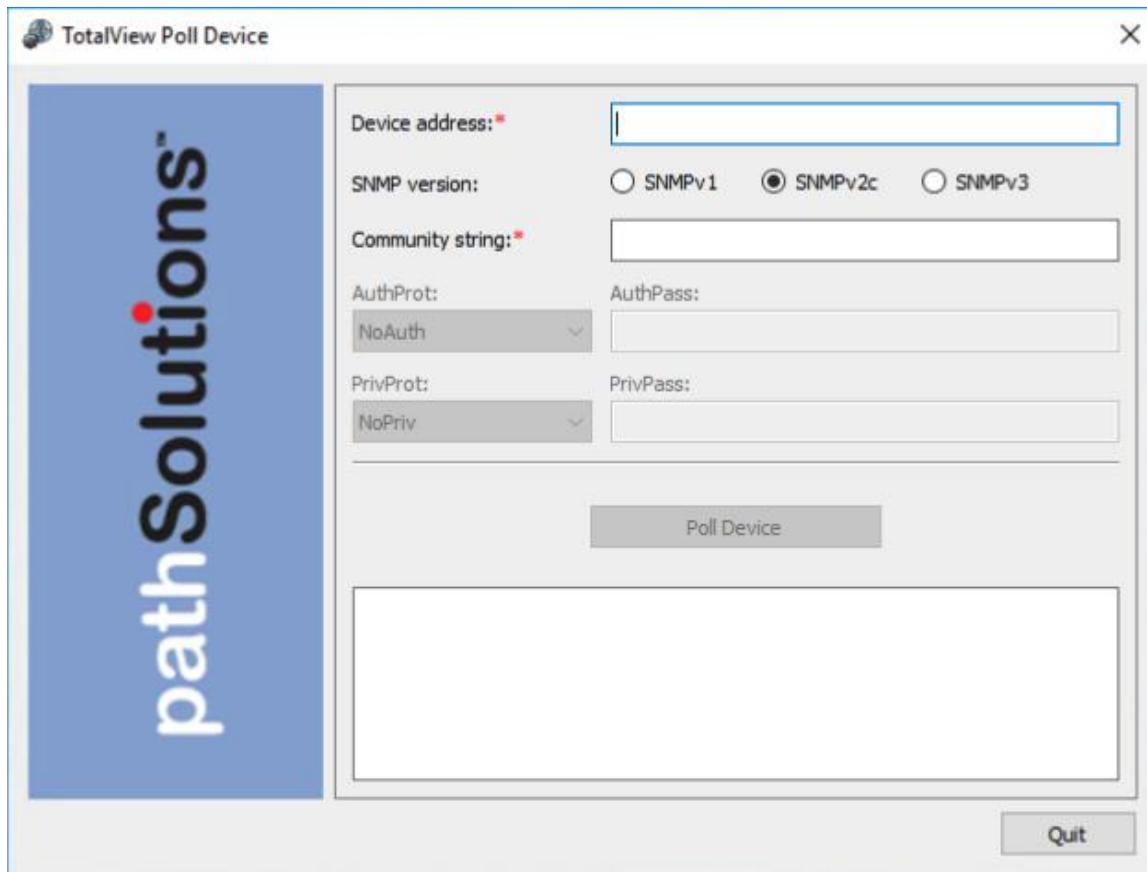


You may also delete any trap alert previously set up, in this submenu.

Contact support@pathsolutions.com for assistance with setting up SNMP Traps.

Poll Device Tool

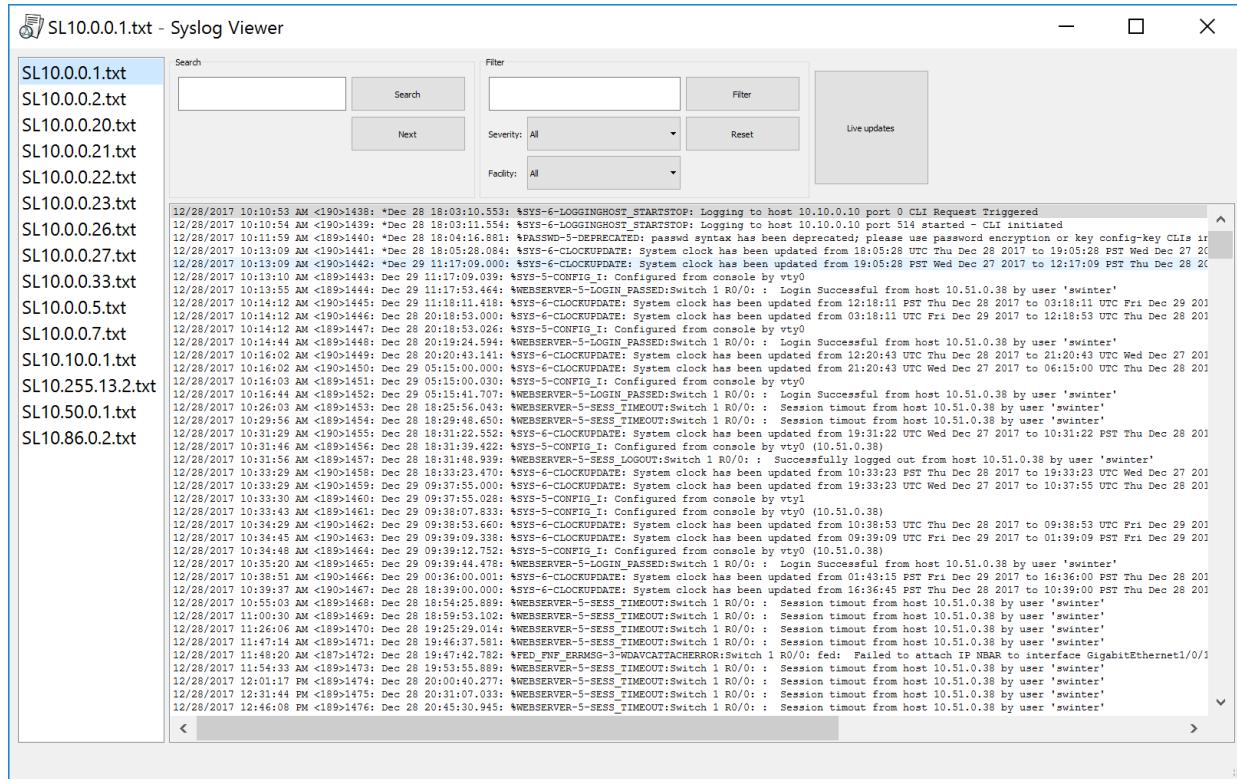
This is a simple test tool to verify that SNMP is communicating correctly. It is a stand-alone program and is run from the **Start/Programs/PathSolutions/TotalView/Poll Device** menu.



Enter a device IP address and SNMP credentials and select **Submit** to test communications. The tool will attempt to ping the remote device to see if it responds to a ping before doing the SNMP query.

Syslog Viewer Tool

This is a file viewer for syslog files that includes filtering and search capabilities. It is a stand-alone program and available to run from the **Start/Programs/PathSolutions/TotalView/Syslog Viewer** menu.



The viewer allows you to select a logfile from the left column and review the received syslog messages contained.

Filtering can be performed by entering the information into the filter and selecting **Filter**.

Searching for text can be performed by entering text in the search field and selecting **Search** or **Next**.

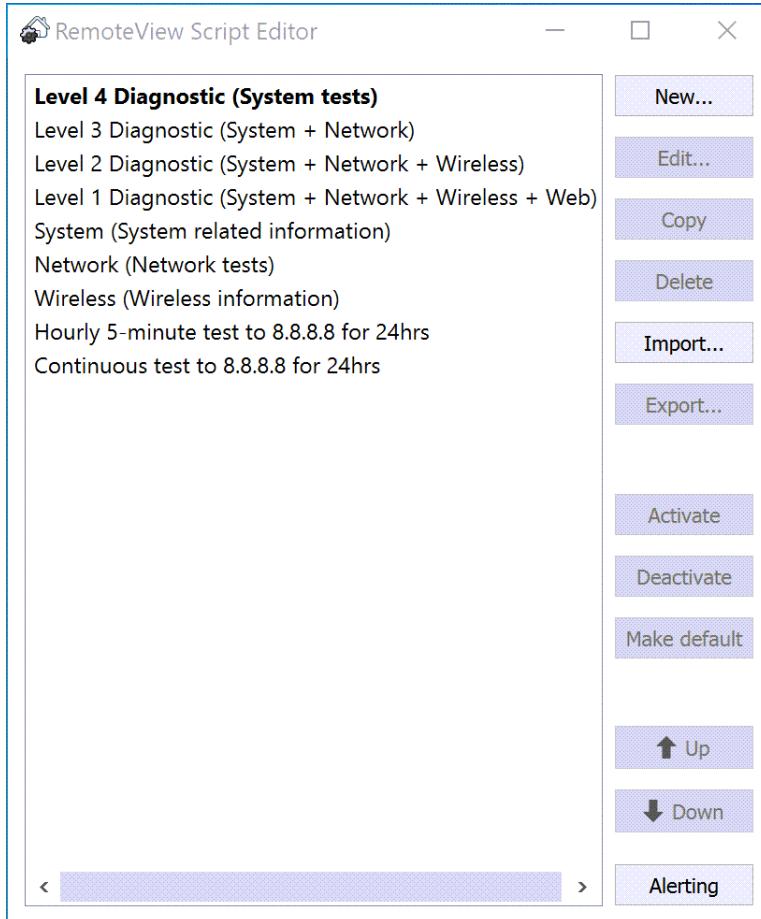
If you want to view newly received syslog messages from a device, select **Live update** to turn this feature on or off.

RemoteInsight Script Editor Tool

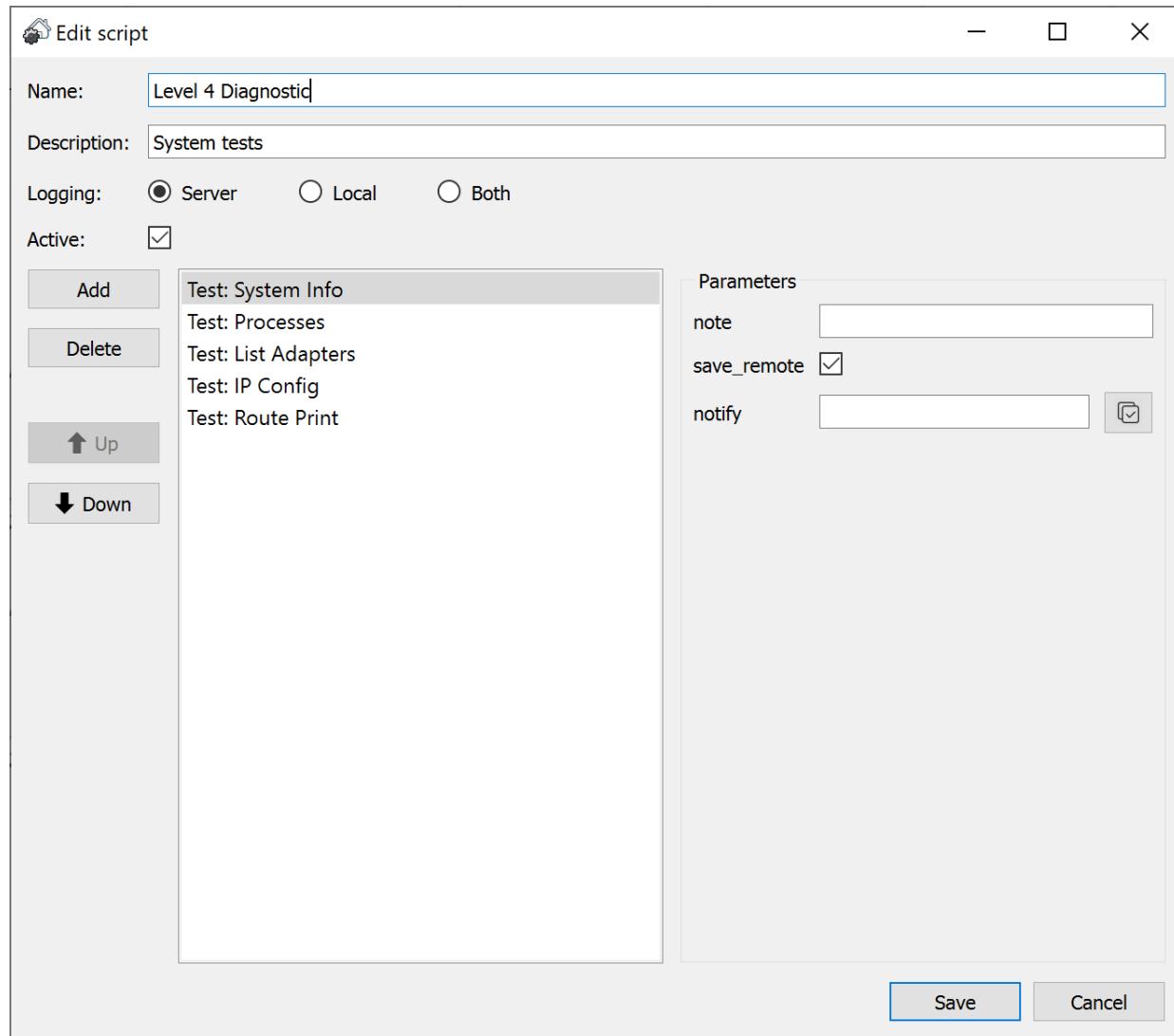
You can configure and create your own RemoteInsight batch scripts using this tool. To open the tool, select **Start** and then choose **Programs > PathSolutions > TotalView > SOMETHING**.

The Script Editor dialog box will open. Note the available pre-written scripts, and on the right, the buttons to create new scripts, edit an existing script, copy, and delete scripts. The scripts will appear in the left pane.

Use the buttons to select scripts and activate or deactivate scripts, and to make one default.

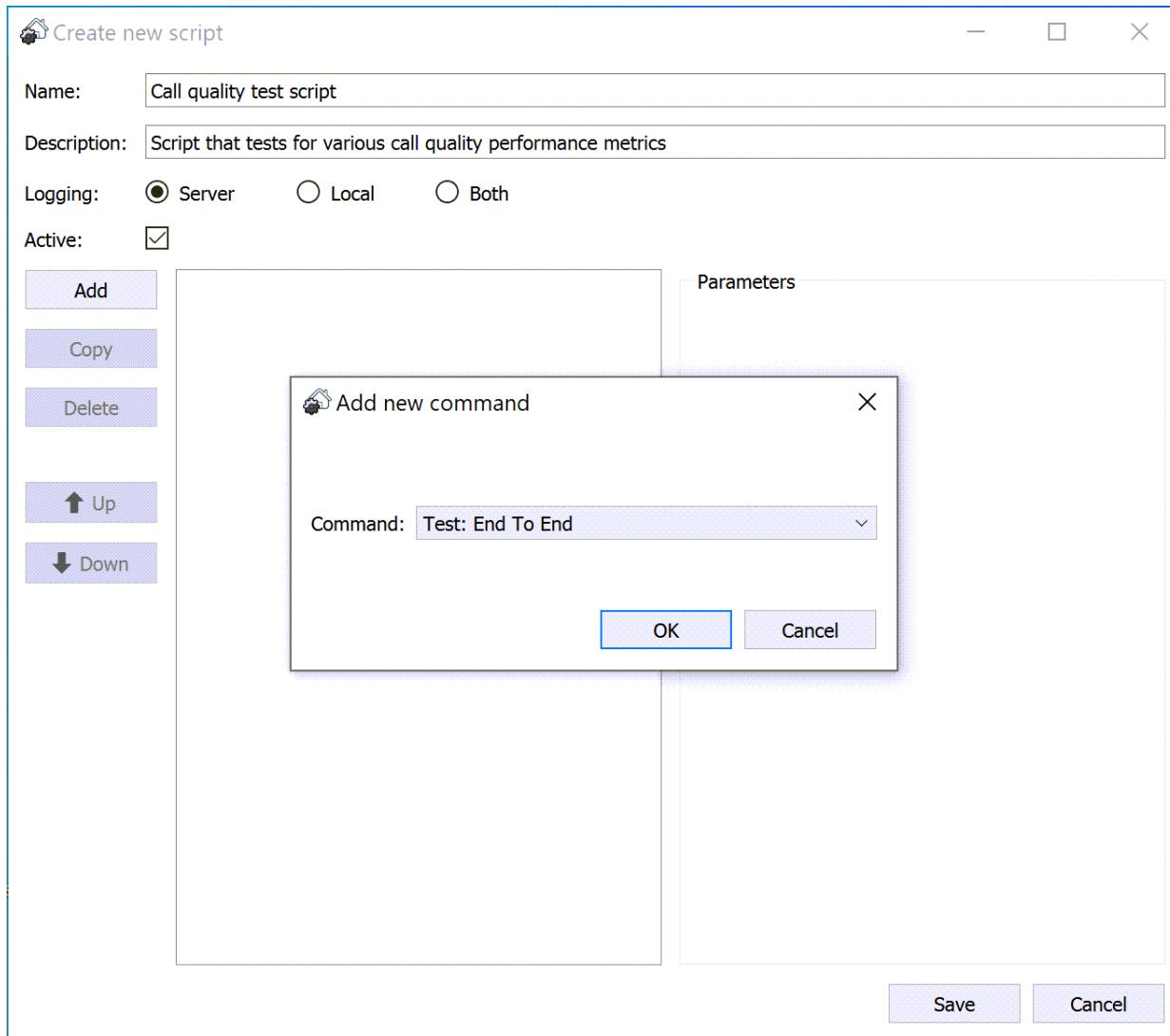


To edit a script, select the script (the Level 4 Diagnostic is shown below), and select **Edit**. A dialog box will appear that allows you to name and describe scripts, the place that script results are logged, and what tests the script performs. You can also setup notes and notifications.



Add new commands to a script using the **Add** button, then select a new command from the drop-down menu that will appear and select **OK**.

The screenshot below shows an example of adding an end-to-end test.



The screenshot below shows an example of setting the parameters for the end-to-end test.

 Create new script

Name:

Description:

Logging: Server Local Both

Active:

Test: End To End

Parameters

duration	60
address*	
codec	G.711(64)
calls	10
dscp	46
failed_if*	...
note	
save_remote	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
save_local	...
notify	

Buttons

Add

Copy

Delete

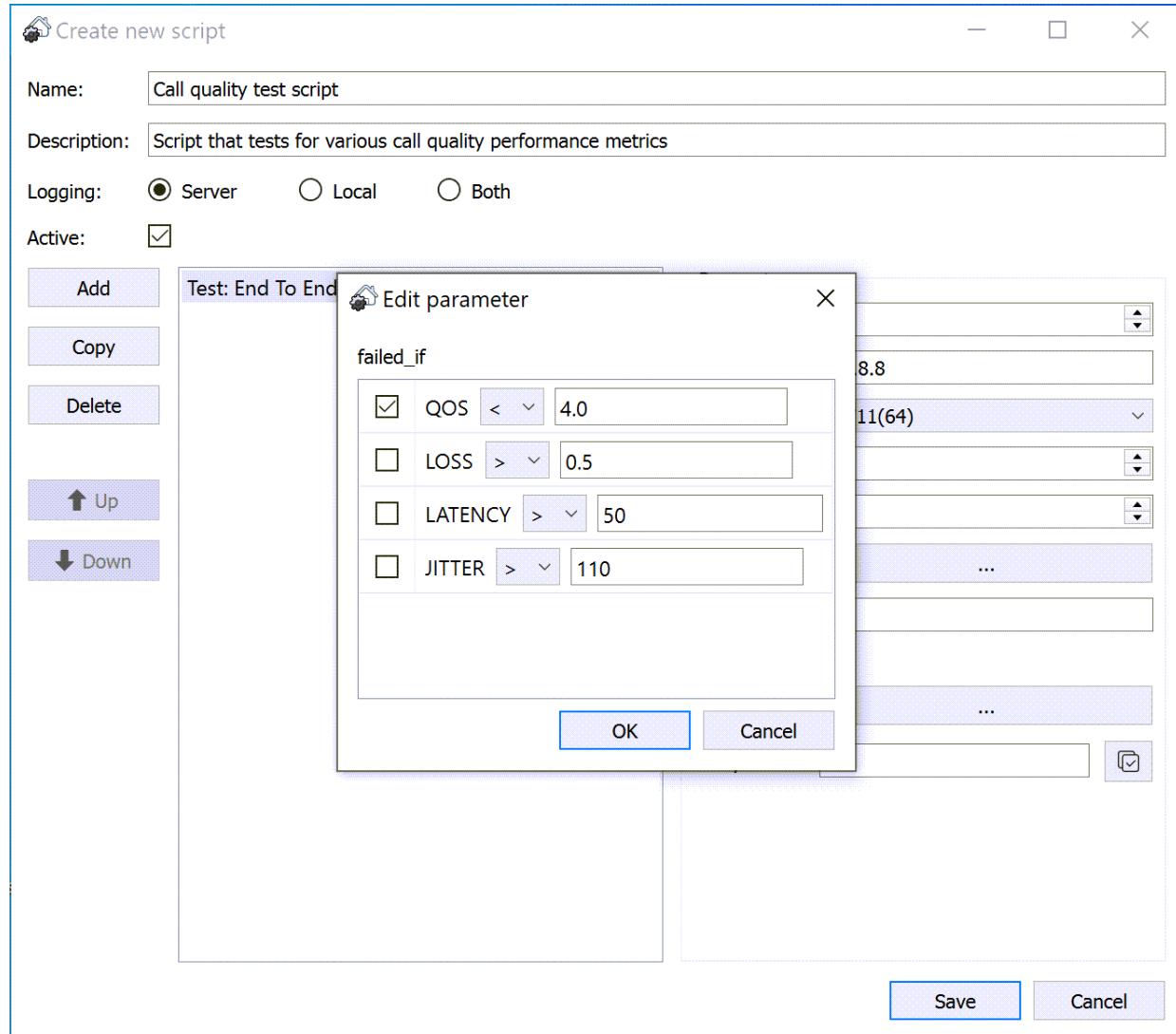
Up

Down

Save

Cancel

The screenshot below shows an example of setting the fail parameters on an end-to-end test.



Appendix A. Email Report Templates and Variables

Existing email report templates are in the **MailTemplates** directory. They can be edited with a text editor and copied to create new templates. The format of the templates includes standard MIME encapsulation headers and definitions for multipart messages (HTML and embedded graphics).

PathSolutions TotalView will pre-process the template and add data elements using the %ELEMENT% replacement strings.

Available replacement strings are as follows:

Server Variables (new in TotalView 12):

%% Prints percent sign	
%ADMINDOWN#%	Prints the number of admin down interfaces
%ADMINDOWN%	Prints a text table of admin down interfaces
%ADMINDOWN*%	Prints an HTML table of admin down interfaces
%ANALYZETICKCOUNT%	Prints the number of ticks (ms) required during the last poll to analyze all data
%ANALYZETICKCOUNTAVG%	Prints the average number of ticks (ms) required to analyze all data
%BACKUP-STATUS%	Status of Last backup
%CAPTURE-FULL%"	device backup
%CAPTURE-SHORT%	first 5 lines of capture-full
%CLOUD-PATH-DETAILS-LINK%	
%CLOUD-PATH-HOPS%	
%CLOUD-PATH-LATENCY%	
%CLOUD-PATH-LOSS%	
%CLOUD-SERVICE-DNS%	
%CLOUD-SERVICE-IP%	
%CLOUD-SERVICE-LATENCY-THRESHOLD%	
%CLOUD-SERVICE-LOSS-THRESHOLD%	
%CLOUD-SERVICE-NAME%	
%CLOUD-SERVICE-PORT%	
%COMMENT-END%	Ends a comment area
%COMMENT-START%	Starts a comment area that won't be sent in the email
%COMPANYNAME%	Prints the company name
%CUSTOMERLOCATION%	Prints the licensed customer location
%CUSTOMERNUMBER%	Prints the licensed customer number
%DATE%	Prints current date
%DEVICE-ADMINDOWN%	Prints the number of admin down interfaces on the device
%DEVICE-AGENT%	Prints the device agent (IP address)
%DEVICE-CONTACT%	Prints the device configured contact (sysContact)
%DEVICE-CONTRACT-DATE%	Prints the configured device service contract date
%DEVICE-CONTRACT-ID%	Prints the configured device ID number associated with the service contract
%DEVICE-CONTRACT-PHONE%	Prints the configured device service contract phone number
%DEVICE-CPU%	Prints the device current CPU utilization graph (Cisco IOS only)
%DEVICE-DAILY-CPU%	Prints base64 encoding of the daily CPU utilization graph (Cisco IOS only)
%DEVICE-DAILY-JITTER%	Prints base64 encoding of the daily jitter graph (VoIP only)
%DEVICE-DAILY-LATENCY%	Prints base64 encoding of the daily latency graph (VoIP only)
%DEVICE-DAILY-LOSS%	Prints base64 encoding of the daily loss graph (VoIP only)
%DEVICE-DAILY-MOS%	Prints base64 encoding of the daily MOS graph (VoIP only)
%DEVICE-DAILY-RAM%	Prints base64 encoding of the daily RAM utilization graph (Cisco IOS only)
%DEVICE-DAILY-UTIL%	Prints base64 encoding of the daily device overall utilization graph
%DEVICE-DESCRIPTION%	Prints the configured device description
%DEVICE-DIFF-FROM-LAST-BACKUP*%	Diff from Last Backup
%DEVICE-GROUP%	Prints the configured group for the device
%DEVICE-INT-DESCRIPTION%	Prints the device internal description (sysDescr)
%DEVICE-INTERFACES%	Prints the number of interfaces for the device
%DEVICE-LOCATION%	Prints the device configured location (sysLocation)
%DEVICE-MONTHLY-CPU%	Prints base64 encoding of the monthly CPU utilization graph (Cisco IOS only)
%DEVICE-MONTHLY-JITTER%	Prints base64 encoding of the monthly jitter graph (VoIP only)

%DEVICE-MONTHLY-LATENCY%	Prints base64 encoding of the monthly latency graph (VoIP only)
%DEVICE-MONTHLY-LOSS%	Prints base64 encoding of the monthly loss graph (VoIP only)
%DEVICE-MONTHLY-MOS%	Prints base64 encoding of the monthly MOS graph (VoIP only)
%DEVICE-MONTHLY-RAM%	Prints base64 encoding of the monthly RAM utilization graph (Cisco IOS only)
%DEVICE-MONTHLY-UTIL%	Prints base64 encoding of the monthly device overall utilization graph
%DEVICE-NAME%	Prints the device configured name (sysName)
%DEVICE-NUMBER%	Prints the device number
%DEVICE-OPERDOWN%	Prints the number of oper down interfaces on the device
%DEVICE-RAM%	Prints the device current RAM utilization graph (Cisco IOS only)
%DEVICE-SERIALNO%	Prints the device serial number (Cisco IOS only)
%DEVICE-WEEKLY-CPU%	Prints base64 encoding of the weekly CPU utilization graph (Cisco IOS only)
%DEVICE-WEEKLY-JITTER%	Prints base64 encoding of the weekly jitter graph (VoIP only)
%DEVICE-WEEKLY-LATENCY%	Prints base64 encoding of the weekly latency graph (VoIP only)
%DEVICE-WEEKLY-LOSS%	Prints base64 encoding of the weekly loss graph (VoIP only)
%DEVICE-WEEKLY-MOS%	Prints base64 encoding of the weekly MOS graph (VoIP only)
%DEVICE-WEEKLY-RAM%	Prints base64 encoding of the weekly RAM utilization graph (Cisco IOS only)
%DEVICE-WEEKLY-UTIL%	Prints base64 encoding of the weekly device overall utilization graph
%DEVICE-YEARLY-CPU%	Prints base64 encoding of the yearly CPU utilization graph (Cisco IOS only)
%DEVICE-YEARLY-JITTER%	Prints base64 encoding of the yearly jitter graph (VoIP only)
%DEVICE-YEARLY-LATENCY%	Prints base64 encoding of the yearly latency graph (VoIP only)
%DEVICE-YEARLY-LOSS%	Prints base64 encoding of the yearly loss graph (VoIP only)
%DEVICE-YEARLY-MOS%	Prints base64 encoding of the yearly MOS graph (VoIP only)
%DEVICE-YEARLY-RAM%	Prints base64 encoding of the yearly RAM utilization graph (Cisco IOS only)
%DEVICE-YEARLY-UTIL%	Prints base64 encoding of the yearly device overall utilization graph
%EMAILADDRESS%	Prints the email address(es) that this email will be sent to
%ENDIF%	Ends a conditional IFSTATUS section
%ENDIF-CISCO%	Ends conditional for Cisco device
%ENDIF-VOIP%	Ends conditional for VoIP License
%ENTITY-NAME%	The name of the device, interface that is generating the alert. This can be used to correlate multiple alerts together that are all associated with a single problem.
%FAVORITES%	Prints a text table of favorite interfaces
%FAVORITES*	Prints an HTML table of favorite interfaces
%GUID%	A unique identifier for this specific alert. This can be used to de-duplicate alerts.
%IFDEVICE-CISCO%	Prints the following if it is a Cisco device
%IFLICENSE-VOIP%	Prints the following if the system is licensed for VoIP
%IFSTATUS-DEGRADED%	Prints the following if there are issues
%IFSTATUS-GOOD%	Prints the following if there are no issues
%INT-ADMINSTATUS%	Prints the current admin status of the interface
%INT-ADMINSTATUSLAST%	Prints the last admin status of the interface
%INT-ALIAS%	Prints the interface alias
%INT-CURRERRPCT%	Prints the current (last poll) error rate of the interface
%INT-CURRRXUTIL%	Prints the current (last poll) receive rate of the interface
%INT-CURRTXUTIL%	Prints the current (last poll) transmit rate of the interface
%INT-DAILY-BCSTS%	Prints base64 encoding of the daily broadcasts graph
%INT-DAILY-BPS%	Prints base64 encoding of the daily bits per second graph
%INT-DAILYERRORRATE%	Prints the daily peak error rate
%INT-DAILYERRORRATECOLOR%	Prints the daily peak error rate color
%INT-DAILY-ERRORS%	Prints base64 encoding of the daily errors graph
%INT-DAILY-PCT%	Prints base64 encoding of the daily percentage graph
%INT-DAILY-PKTS%	Prints base64 encoding of the daily packets graph
%INT-DAILY-PPCT%	Prints base64 encoding of the daily peak percentage graph
%INT-DAILYRXRATE%	Prints the peak daily receive rate
%INT-DAILYRXRATECOLOR%	Prints the peak daily receive rate color
%INT-DAILYTXRATE%	Prints the peak daily transmit rate
%INT-DAILYTXRATECOLOR%	Prints the peak daily transmit rate color
%INT-DESCRIPTION%	Prints the interface description
%INT-DUPLEX%	Prints the interface duplex of the interface
%INTERFACES%	Prints the number of monitored interfaces
%INT-MONTHLY-BCSTS%	Prints base64 encoding of the monthly broadcasts graph
%INT-MONTHLY-BPS%	Prints base64 encoding of the monthly bits per second graph
%INT-MONTHLY-ERRORS%	Prints base64 encoding of the monthly errors graph
%INT-MONTHLY-PCT%	Prints base64 encoding of the monthly percentage graph
%INT-MONTHLY-PKTS%	Prints base64 encoding of the monthly packets graph

%INT-MONTHLY-PPCT%	Prints base64 encoding of the monthly peak percentage graph
%INT-NAME%	Prints the interface name
%INT-NUMBER%	Prints the interface number
%INT-OPERSTATUS%	Prints the current oper status of the interface
%INT-OPERSTATUSLAST%	Prints the last oper status of the interface
%INT-POEMAXDRAW%	Maximum power draw of an interface
%INT-POESTATE%	Current PoE state
%INT-POESTATELAST%	Last PoE state
%INT-RXBROADCAST%	Prints the receive broadcast rate of the interface
%INT-SPEED%	Prints the interface speed of the interface
%INT-TXBROADCAST%	Prints the transmit broadcast rate of the interface
%INT-WEEKLY-BCSTS%	Prints base64 encoding of the weekly broadcasts graph
%INT-WEEKLY-BPS%	Prints base64 encoding of the weekly bits per second graph
%INT-WEEKLY-ERRORS%	Prints base64 encoding of the weekly errors graph
%INT-WEEKLY-PCT%	Prints base64 encoding of the weekly percentage graph
%INT-WEEKLY-PKTS%	Prints base64 encoding of the weekly packets graph
%INT-WEEKLY-PPCT%	Prints base64 encoding of the weekly peak percentage graph
%INT-YEARLY-BCSTS%	Prints base64 encoding of the yearly broadcasts graph
%INT-YEARLY-BPS%	Prints base64 encoding of the yearly bits per second graph
%INT-YEARLY-ERRORS%	Prints base64 encoding of the yearly errors graph
%INT-YEARLY-PCT%	Prints base64 encoding of the yearly percentage graph
%INT-YEARLY-PKTS%	Prints base64 encoding of the yearly packets graph
%INT-YEARLY-PPCT%	Prints base64 encoding of the yearly peak percentage graph
%ISSUES#%	Prints the current number of issues
%ISSUES%	Prints a text table of current issues
%ISSUES*%	Prints an HTML table of current issues
%LICENSEDAYSLEFT%	Prints the number of licensed days remaining
%LICENSEDINTERFACES%	Prints the licensed interface count
%LICENSEEXPIRATION%	Prints the license expiration
%NETWORK-SERVICE-DESCRIPTION%	Service Description
%NETWORK-SERVICE-GROUP%	Service Group Name
%NETWORK-SERVICE-NOTE%	Service Note
%NETWORK-SERVICE-NOTIFY%	Service Monitor Email Recipient
%NETWORK-SERVICE-PORT%	Service Monitored Port
%NETWORK-SERVICE-PROTOCOL%	Service Protocol
%OID-DESCR%	OID Description
%OID-DEVICE-IP%	OID Device IP address
%OID-DEVICE-NAME%	OID Device name
%OID-INTERFACE%	OID Interface number
%OID-NOTE%	OID Note
%OID-THRESHOLD%	OID Threshold
%OID-VALUE%	OID Value
%OPERDOWN#%	Prints the number of oper down interfaces
%OPERDOWN%	Prints a text table of oper down interfaces
%OPERDOWN*%	Prints an HTML table of oper down interfaces
%OUTPUTTICKCOUNT%	Prints the number of ticks (ms) required during the last poll to write output information
%OUTPUTTICKCOUNTAVG%	Prints the average number of ticks (ms) required to write output information
%POLLDELAY%	Prints the current configured poll delay
%POLLFAILSECONDS%	Prints the number of seconds that the last poll failed by
%POLLFAILTABLE%	Prints the text version of the poll fail table
%POLLFAILTABLE*%	Prints the HTML version of the poll fail table
%POLLHOURS%	Prints the configured poll delay hours
%POLLMINUTES%	Prints the configured poll delay minutes
%POLLSECONDS%	Prints the configured poll delay seconds
%POLLTICKCOUNT%	Prints the number of ticks (ms) required during the last poll to collect SNMP information from all devices
%POLLTICKCOUNTAVG%	Prints the average number of ticks (ms) required to collect SNMP information from all devices
%PRODNAME%	Prints the product name
%PRODNUMBER%	Prints the product license number
%RESELLERNUMBER%	Prints the reseller number
%REVISION%	Prints the revision of the program
%SAVESTATSTICKCOUNT%	Prints the number of ticks (ms) required during the last poll to save statistics to disk
%SAVESTATSTICKCOUNTAVG%	Prints the average number of ticks (ms) required to save statistics to disk

%SERVER-AGENT%	Server Agent Name
%SERVER-NAME%	Server Name
%SERVER-OU%	Server OU name
%SERVER-SERVICE-DESCRIPTION%	Server Service Description
%SERVER-SERVICE-DISPLAY-NAME%	Server Service Display Name
%SERVER-URL%	- direct link to individual sever page
%SESSION-OUTPUT%	- all terminal output
%SSH-LOG%	- libssh library log
%STATUS-COLOR%	Prints "#008000" or "#FF0000" depending if there are any issues
%STATUS-ERR%	Prints the configured error threshold level
%STATUS-PERCENT%	Prints the current health percentage
%STATUS-RESULT%	Prints "Good" or "Degraded" depending if there are any issues
%STATUS-UTIL%	Prints the configured utilization threshold level
%SYSTEM-DAILY-ERRORS%	Prints base64 encoding of the daily overall errors graph
%SYSTEM-DAILY-INTERFACES%	Prints base64 encoding of the daily interfaces graph
%SYSTEM-DAILY-ISSUES%	Prints base64 encoding of the daily overall issues graph
%SYSTEM-DAILY-UTIL%	Prints base64 encoding of the daily aggregate utilization graph
%SYSTEM-MONTHLY-ERRORS%	Prints base64 encoding of the monthly overall errors graph
%SYSTEM-MONTHLY-INTERFACES%	Prints base64 encoding of the monthly interfaces graph
%SYSTEM-MONTHLY-ISSUES%	Prints base64 encoding of the monthly overall issues graph
%SYSTEM-MONTHLY-UTIL%	Prints base64 encoding of the monthly aggregate utilization graph
%SYSTEM-WEEKLY-INTERFACES%	Prints base64 encoding of the weekly interfaces graph
%SYSTEM-WEEKLY-ISSUES%	Prints base64 encoding of the weekly overall issues graph
%SYSTEM-WEEKLY-UTIL%	Prints base64 encoding of the weekly aggregate utilization graph
%SYSTEM-WEEKLY-UTIL%	Prints base64 encoding of the weekly overall errors graph
%SYSTEM-YEARLY-ERRORS%	Prints base64 encoding of the yearly overall errors graph
%SYSTEM-YEARLY-INTERFACES%	Prints base64 encoding of the yearly interfaces graph
%SYSTEM-YEARLY-ISSUES%	Prints base64 encoding of the yearly overall issues graph
%SYSTEM-YEARLY-UTIL%	Prints base64 encoding of the yearly aggregate utilization graph
%TIME%	Prints current time
%TOPCOUNT%	Prints the number of interfaces configured for the Top list
%TOPERRORS%	Prints a text table of top interfaces with errors
%TOPERRORS*%	Prints an HTML table of top interfaces with errors
%TOPJITTER%	Prints a text table of the top devices with the highest daily jitter sorted by jitter
%TOPJITTER*%	Prints an HTML table showing top devices with the highest daily jitter sorted by jitter
%TOPLATENCY%	Prints a text table of the top devices with the highest daily latency sorted by latency
%TOPLATENCY*%	Prints an HTML table showing top devices with the highest daily latency sorted by latency
%TOPLISTENERS%	Prints a text table of top listeners
%TOPLISTENERS*%	Prints an HTML table of top listeners
%TOPLOSS%	Prints a text table to the top devices with the highest daily loss sorted by loss
%TOPLOSS*%	Prints an HTML table showing top devices with the highest daily loss sorted by loss
%TOPRECEIVERS%	Prints a text table of the top Interfaces with highest daily received rates
%TOPRECEIVERS*%	Prints an HTML table showing the top Interfaces with highest daily received
%TOPTALKERS%	Prints a text table of top talkers
%TOPTALKERS*%	Prints an HTML table of top talkers
%TOPTRANSMITTERS%	Prints a text table of the top interfaces with the most data transmitted by utilization
%TOPTRANSMITTERS*%	Prints an HTML table showing the top interfaces with the most data
%URL-ADMINDOWN%	Prints the full URL to the admin down page
%URL-DEVICE%	Prints the full URL to the specified device page
%URL-FAVORITES%	Prints the full URL to the favorites page
%URL-GRAPHICS%	Prints the full URL to the graphics directory
%URL-HEALTH%	Prints the full URL to the health page
%URL-HOME%	Prints the full URL to the home page
%URL-INT%	Prints the full URL to the specified interface page
%URL-ISSUES%	Prints the full URL to the issues page
%URL-OPERDOWN%	Prints the full URL to the oper down page
%URL-TOPERRORS%	Prints the full URL to the top errors page
%URL-TOPJITTER%	Prints the full URL to the current top devices with the highest daily jitter
%URL-TOPLATENCY%	Prints the full URL to the current top devices with the highest daily latency
%URL-TOPLISTENERS%	Prints the full URL to the top listeners page
%URL-TOPLOSS%	Prints the full URL to the current top devices with the highest daily loss
%URL-TOPRECEIVERS%	Prints the full URL to the current top receivers web page
%URL-TOPTALKERS%	Prints the full URL to the top talkers page

%URL-TOPTRANSMITTERS% Prints the full URL to the current top transmitters web page
%VERSION% Prints the version of the program

Appendix B. SMTP Email Forwarding

Most companies use SMTP gateways to allow email from the Internet to reach internal users.

This gateway is typically set up to receive emails that are destined for mailboxes on the company's system.

If you configure the PathSolutions TotalView to use your company's SMTP mail gateway, the gateway should accept SMTP messages destined for internal users, but should not accept SMTP messages destined for outside addresses.

For example:

If you configured TotalView to use "mail.company.com" as the SMTP mail gateway, and set the **Globally send to** field to `jdoe@company.com`, the mail gateway would accept emails sent to this address because it exists on the same domain. If the **Globally send to** field was set to `jdoe@outside.com`, then the gateway would refuse this request because most mail systems do not allow relaying of messages from one to another.

This is done by mail administrators to prevent abuse by spammers. Email spammers will search the Internet for anonymous SMTP mail forwarders that they can use to send their emails out.

This allows them to send untraceable emails.

To allow the PathSolutions TotalView to send emails to different domains, there are a number of solutions:

- Ask your ISP if they have an SMTP relay server that can be used by your machines. They may have a server set up that will relay only your messages. In this case, you would configure TotalView to use their SMTP relay server.
- Ask your email administrator to configure the SMTP gateway to allow relaying from the server that TotalView is installed on.

Create a mail alias on your email system (for example: `jdoe@company.com`) that forwards to an outside address (`jdoe@outside.com`).

A free SMTP mail relay agent (SMTP forwarder) is included with many Windows server's IIS implementation.

Appendix C. Overriding Displayed Device Icons

The automatically determined device icon may display incorrectly with certain devices. This can be overridden by modifying **DeviceType.cfg** file:

C:\Program Files (x86)\PathSolutions\TotalView\DeviceType.cfg

This file requires entering two fields, each separated by one or more <TAB> characters.

```
;This is the device icon configuration override file. It can be used
;to change the displayed icon in front of a device.
;
;IP Address
;Enter the IP address of the device
;
;DeviceType
;Enter the number associated with the device type that should be
;displayed:
;
; 1 = Layer-2 Switch
; 2 = Layer-3 Switch (Multilayer switch)
; 3 = Router
; 4 = WiFi AP
; 5 = Server
; 6 = Cloud
; 7 = Firewall
;
;IP Address           DeviceType
;-----
```

Enter the IP address of the device and a <TAB> character and the numeric that refers to the type of device icon to use. After the file has been modified and saved, stop and restart the PathSolutions TotalView service to have the changes take effect.

Appendix D. Changing Interface Names and Speed

Many device manufacturers do not allow interface names to be changed to a descriptive name to help document the network. In this case, PathSolutions' TotalView can be configured to ignore the interface description in the device and use information from a Config file.

Use a text editor such as Notepad to open the **IntDescription.cfg** file in the directory where the PathSolutions TotalView is installed.

You should see a document with a description of how to enter the switch interfaces and descriptions.

The file is composed of a number of columns or fields; each separated by one or more <TAB> characters.

Note: The fields in the configuration file need to be separated by at least one <TAB> character, not spaces.

Here is an example of a configuration file:

```
;This line is commented out
;
;IPAddress           Interface   Speed      Description
;-----           -----      -----      -----
192.168.1.10      1           /           Internet connection
calvin.company.com 156        1544000    FE0/6
192.168.2.2        3           /           Connection to New York
```

Semicolons can be used anywhere in the file to indicate that the rest of the line is a comment.

IP Addresses

The IP address of the switch must be entered to identify the device. If the Config file has a DNS name, then that identical name should be used here to identify the same device.

Interface

The interface number (as listed in the web reports) should be entered here. If you are unsure of the exact number to use, reference your device manufacturer's documentation to map the SNMP interface numbers to the physical addresses on the device. Then use your network documentation to determine what device is physically connected to the interface on the device.

Speed

To override the reported interface speed, enter the speed in bits per second here. For example: To change the reported interface speed of a router interface connected to the Internet from 100 Mbps to the actual capacity of the link it is connected to (1.544 Mbps for a T1 connection). This will help to determine when the link utilization is exceeded. If you do not want to override this information, enter a slash "/" to skip this field.

Description

Enter the description here. The description field should not contain a semicolon character.

Note: The service must be stopped and re-started after this file is modified in order to have the descriptions take effect.

Appendix E. Configuring Multiple Locations

If you have multiple PathSolutions TotalView implementations, TotalView can be configured to make it easy to navigate between the sites.

Each web page will display tabs across the top of the web page indicating the site that you are viewing:



To configure multiple sites, use a text editor like Notepad to open the **MultiSite.cfg** file in the directory where you installed the program:

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\PathSolutions\TotalView\MultiSite.cfg
```

You should see a document with a description of how to enter the site names and URLs.

The file is composed of several columns or fields; each separated by one or more <TAB> characters.

Note: The fields in the configuration file need to be separated by at least one <TAB> character, not spaces.

Here is an example of a configuration file:

```
;Example for the San Francisco server:  
;  
;Current Site Name URL  
;----- -----  
YES San Francisco http://sfserver.company.com:8084  
NO New York http://nyserver.company.com:8084  
NO Chicago http://chicago.company.com:8084  
  
;Example for the New York server:  
;  
;Current Site Name URL  
;----- -----  
NO San Francisco http://sfserver.company.com:8084  
YES New York http://nyserver.company.com:8084  
NO Chicago http://chicago.company.com:8084
```

Semicolons can be used anywhere in the file to indicate that the rest of the line is a comment.

Current

This field identifies which site should be highlighted. Only one site should be highlighted per Config file. The Config file on the New York server should have **Yes** for the New York entry.

Site Name

This is the name that is displayed in the tab.

URL

Enter the server's full URL and port here. This will allow linking from the other PathSolutions TotalView servers.

Note: The service must be stopped and re-started after this file is modified to have the links work.

The order of the listed sites should be similar for each deployed site so the tabs will display correctly for each site.

Appendix F. Custom OID Monitoring

*The user-friendly graphical method is with our MIB Browser, but this is how to do it by editing the **OIDEntry.cfg** file:*

PathSolutions TotalView can monitor custom OIDs such as CPU utilization, memory usage, and temperature if the device provides this information via SNMP.

The configuration file **OIDEntry.cfg** is used to configure custom OID monitoring. This file is found in the directory where the program was installed.

C:\Program Files (x86)\PathSolutions\TotalView\OIDEntry.cfg

Edit this file with a text editor like Notepad.

You will need to enter the following information to be able to set up monitoring of a custom OID:

- IP address of the device ("10.0.1.16")
- Interface to be associated with or "/" if you want to associate it with the device instead of an interface ("23")
- Unique filename for storing the data collected for this OID ("FRAMERELAY")
- Description of this graph ("Frame Relay FECN & BECN")
- Y Axis description ("Packets")
- OID #1 Description ("FECN")
- OID #1 ("GAUGE:1.3.6.1.2.1.2.2.1.17.1")
- TRANSFORM field (math to be applied to convert numbers)
- Alert threshold (number to not exceed)
- Alert notification ("jdoe@company.com")

Note: When entering the OID value, enter the prefix **GAUGE:**, **COUNTER:**, or **COUNTER:8** in front of the OID to identify how the OID should be tracked.

Note: After saving this file, stop and restart the TotalView service for the changes to take effect.

Appendix G. Configuring Additional OUIs for Phones

Several OUIs (Organizationally Unique Identifiers) for various VoIP equipment manufacturers have been added to the **OUIFilter.cfg** file. This file can be edited with a text editor (like Notepad) to add additional OUIs. It is located in the program files:

C:\Program Files (x86)\PathSolutions\TotalView\OUIFilter.cfg

An OUI is the first three bytes of an Ethernet MAC address. The first three bytes are called the OUI because they are unique to the equipment manufacturer. Thus, any MAC addresses that share the first three bytes all come from a common manufacturer.

The **OUIFilter.cfg** file will require you to enter the OUI (each byte separated by a period ".")**,** then a <TAB>, then the name of the manufacturer.

Note: After saving this file, stop and restart the PathSolutions TotalView service for the changes to take effect.

Appendix H. Changing the WAN Tab

*The user-friendly graphical method is in the Config Tool, but this is how to do it by editing the **WAN.cfg** file.*

The **WAN** tab can include any interface desired. This involves changing the **WAN.cfg** file with a text editor (like Notepad). It is located in the program files:

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\PathSolutions\TotalView\wan.cfg
```

This file requires entering two fields, each separated by one or more <TAB> characters.

```
;This is a list of WAN interfaces to display on the
; "WAN" tab.
;
;Interface numbers are entered in the following format:
;
;IP Address<TAB>Interface number
;
;For example:
;
;IPAddress           Interface #
;-----             -----
;192.168.12.15      43
;
;
;Enter your IP addresses and interface numbers below.
;IPAddress           Interface #
;-----             -----
```

After the **WAN.cfg** file has been modified and saved, stop and restart the PathSolutions TotalView service to have the changes take effect.

Appendix I. Adding a Static Route to the Call Path

If there is an unmanaged device (or set of devices) in the network, a static route can be added to allow the Call Path mapping to ignore these devices and show a continuous map through the network.

Many times, this may be required if a network provider does not permit SNMP access to their routers.

Adding a static route involves changing the **StaticRoute.cfg** file with a text editor (like Notepad). It is located in the program files:

C:\Program Files (x86)\PathSolutions\TotalView\StaticRoute.cfg

This file requires entering five fields, each separated by one or more <TAB> characters.

Router Address	Router Subnet	Route	Mask	NextHop
10.0.1.254	255.255.255.0	44.44.44.44	255.255.255.255	38.102.148.163
10.100.36.60	255.255.255.0	10.100.37.1	255.255.255.0	10.100.37.1
10.100.37.1	255.255.255.0	10.100.36.1	255.255.255.0	10.100.36.60

The first and second fields reference the router's IP address and subnet that should be used for the static route. This is typically the unmanaged router's IP address where packets are sent.

The third and fourth fields reference the route and subnet mask for that route.

Note: Enter a default route by using the route of 0.0.0.0 and mask of 0.0.0.0.

Note: Static routes take priority over any actual routes that exist on the network.

The fifth field references where the call path mapping should continue. This is typically the far-end router's LAN IP address.

Once the file is saved, the static route takes effect immediately. This will help speed up troubleshooting and debugging of static routes in the environment. No need to stop and restart the service or re-collect information from switches & routers.

Note: Two static routes will likely need to be created. One static route will need to be created for the outbound traffic and one for the return traffic.

Appendix J. Automatic Update Scheduling

Updating the bridge table, ARP cache, and routing table information can be automated to occur on a regular frequency. The following registry entry can be used to update the bridge table.

UpdateAutoFrequency=0

By default, this entry is 0 (zero). This means that the information is not collected on any schedule.

The variable can be changed to any of the following recommended intervals:

300000 (decimal) = 5 minutes

600000 (decimal) = 10 minutes

1800000 (decimal) = 30 minutes

3600000 (decimal) = 1 hour

86400000 (decimal) = 1 day

Other intervals can be used, as the number is the number of milliseconds to wait between automatic updates.

Note: The service must be stopped and restarted for this variable to take effect.

Appendix K. Changing the Map Fetch Variables to Improve Map Stability

You may be seeing white lines going from white to green to white or red dots going from red to green to red. White lines mean there was no SNMP response from the device. The red dots mean there was no response from the ping. There may be a problem with packet loss to/from the device or the device may have a small CPU that causes the 2 pings to fail.

We have 5 seconds to respond to the web browser's request for information. If a device is up, we would send a ping and receive a response within 5 seconds so it's easy to show that it's green.

If we send a ping, we must wait for a response. If we wait 2 seconds and don't receive a response, we can send a second ping and then wait 2 seconds to get a response. If we don't get a response from the second ping, then assume it is down.

TotalView's default performs 1 ping and then waits 2500ms (2.5 seconds) for a response. If it does not see a response, then it assumes it is down.

TotalView's default performs 2 pings and then waits 1500 (1.5 seconds) for a response. If it does not see a response, then it assumes it is down.

This can be adjusted in the registry with the following variables to help improve the stability of the map.

Example of Variable Entry change in Bold below

Computer > HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE > SOFTWARE > Wow6432Mode > Netlatency > SwitchMonitor

```
DestWebMapPingRetries = 1  
DestWebMapPingDelay = 2500
```

In this case, set the following:

```
DestWebMapPingRetries = 2  
DestWebMapPingDelay = 1500
```

It should improve the reliability/stability of the pings on the network.

For fetching the SNMP information, the following registry variables can be adjusted:

```
DestWebMapSNMPRetries = 1  
DestWebMapSNMPTimeout = 1000
```

In this case, set the following:

```
DestWebMapSNMPRetries = 2  
DestWebMapSNMPTimeout = 1000
```

The service should be stopped and restarted for these variables to take effect.

Glossary

IETF – This acronym stands for the Internet Engineering Task Force and is the governing body for all standards that relate to Internet and associated communications technologies. Website: www.ietf.org

MAC – Media Access Control: This is a unique address that is used by Ethernet adapters to transmit and receive frames on the network. They are only used for conveying layer 2 frames between nodes on a LAN.

MIME – Multi-Purpose Internet Mail Extensions: This is an email standard that defines how different content is handled inside email messages. This allows graphics, audio, HTML text, formatted text, and video to be displayed correctly inside email messages. MIME is defined by the IETF's RFC1521 document, and is available on the IETF's website: <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1521.txt?number=1521>

Network Weather Report – System Monitor can email network reports to you daily. The network Weather Report helps to keep you informed of the overall health of your network.

OSI – Open Systems Interconnect: This is a standard description or "reference model" for how services are provided on a network.

OUI – Organizationally Unique Identifier: This is the identification of the first three bytes of an Ethernet MAC address. The first three bytes are called the OUI because they are unique to the equipment manufacturer. Thus, any MAC addresses that share the first three bytes all come from a common manufacturer.

SNMP read-only community string – This is an SNMP password with the rights to be able to read statistical information from a device.

SNMP – *Simple Network Management Protocol*. This protocol allows network management software (like System Monitor) to communicate with network devices to read statistical information.

SMTP email address – This is a standard Internet email address. For example: jdoe@company.com.

SMTP Simple Mail Transport Protocol. This protocol allows email clients and servers to communicate over the Internet.