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SMA feature architecture

How does the SMA component architecture work

The SMA architecture provides a centralized system for monitoring, managing, and alerting across different operational layers.

Summary

The key components involved in the process are:

- **SMA SERVER**: The central component responsible for processing data, managing actions, and generating notifications.

- **Monitor Client(s)**: Components that collect and send monitoring data to the SMA SERVER.

- **Action Client(s)**: Components that initiate or receive commands for specific actions from the SMA SERVER.

- **libsma**: A library that facilitates communication between clients and the SMA SERVER.

- **SUP (Supervisory Layer)**: The higher-level operational layer where the SMA SERVER and its direct clients reside.

- **LC (Local Component Layer)**: The lower-level operational layer where local clients and SMA agents communicate with the central SMA SERVER.

- **LC SMA**: A local SMA agent or component within the LC layer that communicates with the central SMA SERVER.

- **Alert(s), Syslog, Trap**: Various mechanisms used by the SMA SERVER to output notifications and logs.

Result

The SMA architecture enables comprehensive oversight and control of distributed system components, ensuring efficient operation and timely notification of events.