



Managing the WAE Design Archive Application

WAE Design Archive is a web application that enables you to store, preview, and retrieve plan files gathered from numerous network snapshots. It shows both a weathermap and time-sequence plots of the network data.

This chapter is divided into these topics, which are specific to managing the WAE Design Archive application.

- [Customize the Home Page](#)
- [Customize Weathermaps](#)
- [Customize Visual Format Files](#)



Note

Use the System UI page to manage users.

Customize the Home Page

You can customize the WAE Design Archive application home page in several ways.

- Group archives together for easy access.
- Add custom content that appears next to each archive and points to either an HTML file or URL.

Visually Group Archives

You can group archives together so that they can be easily identified on the WAE Design Archive home page. Doing so creates a group icon and name with an associated list from which users can select.

To add archives to an existing group, use the `archive_config` tool with these options.

- `-action edit`—Edit the archive to place it in a group for display on the WAE Design Archive home page.
- `-name <value>`—Name of the archive.
- `-group-name <value>`—Name of the group. If this group does not exist, it is created.

Example: This groups an archive named “Backbone” within a group named “Chicago.”

```
archive_config -action edit -name Backbone -group-name Chicago
```

Add Custom Content

You can add custom information that is displayed next to the archive name on the WAE Design Archive home page. This custom content includes a name (text that appears next to the archive) and a link to either an HTML file or a URL. The HTML content is then interpreted and output to the WAE Design Archive home page.

Example: The content name is "Status." The link is to an HTML file with the following contents.

```
<span style="font-weight:bold">OK</span>
```

The home page would have the following custom content for the specified archive.

Status: **OK**

To add this custom content, use the `archive_config` tool with the following options.

- `-action edit`—Edit the archive to add custom information next to its displayed name on the WAE Design Archive home page.
- `-name`—Name of the archive.
- `-custom-archive-content-name`—Custom content name, which is text that appears next to the archive.
- Use one of these two options.
 - `-custom-archive-content-html`—Points to an HTML file location.
 - `-custom-archive-content-url`—Points to a URL.

Additionally, two system variables are available.

- `$archive_name`—Name of the archive.
- `$latest_snapshot_datetime`—Snapshot file that was most recently inserted into the archive repository.

Examples: Refer to [Figure 3-1](#) for the output of the following two customization examples.

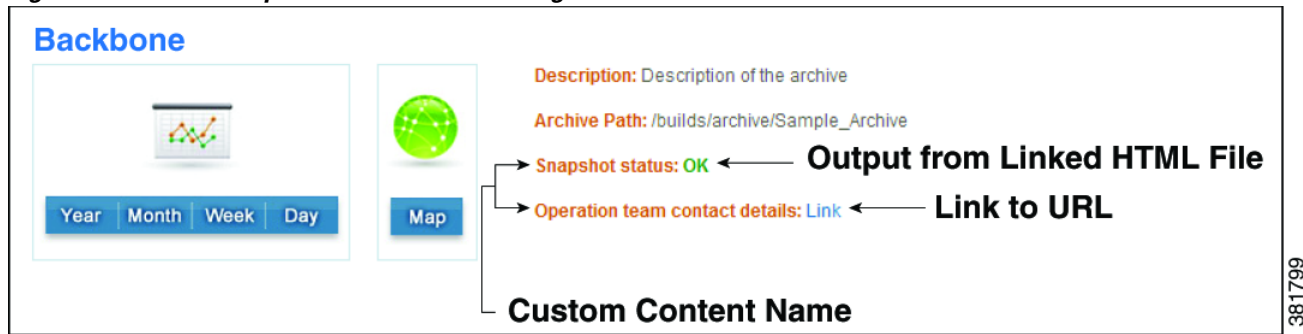
- Create custom content with “Snapshot Status” as the name. It outputs HTML file information about the latest snapshot status. The archive name is “Backbone.”

```
archive_config -action edit -name Backbone -custom-archive-content-name "Snapshot
status" -custom-archive-content-html
/noc/$archive_name-$latest_snapshot_datetime-status.html
```

- For the same archive, create another custom content named “Operation team contact details” that links to a URL of associated information.

```
archive_config -action -edit -name Backbone -custom-content-name "Operation team
contact details" -custom-archive-content-url
"http://acme_company/noc.html?archive_name=$archive_name"
```

Figure 3-1 Example Customized Home Page



Customize Weathermaps

Set Plot Options for All Users

You can set up and later modify the visual attributes of the circuits and weathermaps on a per-archive basis. These changes affect all users on a per-archive basis. However, a user has the option to override these settings.

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- Step 1** In the main window, click on the ADMIN link. The Administration dialog box appears with a list of available archives.
- Select the archive on which you want to set these parameters.
 - Click Edit Configuration.
- Step 2** Click Plot Settings tab. The Plot Layout Options dialog box appears.
- Step 3** Modify the values as needed. For a description of each of these values, see the [Using WAE Design Archive](#) chapter.
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Add Popup Windows

You can add popup windows to show interfaces, nodes, and sites in the weathermap. The popup windows display information about the selected component, such as the endpoint nodes for an interface, the vendor and model for a single node, or location and node count for sites. You can also specify their visual appearance, such as size.

The content and appearance of the popup windows are defined in a weathermap visual format file, which contains the following tables. If a table is empty, no popup tooltip is displayed.

- <InterfaceTooltipFormat> (Table 3-1)
- <NodeTooltipFormat> (Table 3-2)
- <SiteTooltipFormat>
- <TooltipAppearanceParams>

The first three tables have three columns each.

- Heading—Text label.
- SQL Expression—Queries columns in the `table_extract` file.
- Type—Defines the data type; can have the following values.
 - string—Text string to display
 - img—URL reference to an image; implemented as ``
 - url—URL reference; implemented as: `Header-value`

Table 3-1 *<InterfaceTooltipFormat>*

Heading	SQLExpression	Type
From	Node 'I' Interface	string
To	RemoteNode 'I' Interface	string
Description	Description	string

- From—Selects the name of the source endpoint for the Node or Interfaces columns in the `<Interfaces>` table residing in the report file.
- To—Selects the name of the destination endpoint for the Node or Interfaces columns in the `<Interfaces>` table residing in the report file.
- Description—Adds text from the Description column in the Interfaces table residing in the report file.

The `default_weathermap_visual_format.txt` file in the `$CARIDEN_HOME/etc/archive` directory contains sample popup definitions.

Table 3-2 and Table 3-3 show definitions for the nodes and sites. Each provides a test header for the popup, the column to query, and the data type. Each of the entries in the SQLExpression column are valid names in the corresponding `<Nodes>` and `<Sites>` tables.

Table 3-2 *<NodeTooltipFormat>*

Heading	SQLExpression	Type
Node Name	Name	string
Description	Description	string
Vendor	Vendor	string
Model	Model	string

Table 3-3 *<SiteTooltipFormat>*

Heading	SQLExpression	Type
Name	Name	string
Location Code	LocationCode	string
Node Count	NodeCount	string

The `<TooltipAppearanceParams>` table (Table 3-4) identifies the size of the popup, its margin, and type.

Table 3-4 *<TooltipAppearanceParams>*

Attribute	Value	Type
PopupWidth	350	numeric
PopupHeight	200	numeric
ContentMargin	5	numeric
BgColor	#B8BFD8	string

The attribute names describe the size of the popup and its margin. These are fixed values and cannot be changed.

The ContentMargin is the margin (in pixels) around the edge of the popup.

Customize Visual Format Files

In WAE Design Archive, the time-sequence plots displayed in the Network Statistics view are based on both `timeplot_summary_format` and `timeplot_visual_format` files. Dynamic features of the time-sequence plots, such as pop-ups, are not available when they are created directly using the `time_plot` tool.

- `timeplot_summary_format.txt`—Extracts information from archive plan files by running an SQL query on the archive database. These parameters identify what is available for viewing in the web browser. If this file is not saved in the archive, the `default_timeplot_summary_format.txt` file in the `$CARIDEN_HOME/etc/archive` directory is used.
- `timeplot_visual_format.txt`—Identifies how the web browser displays summary data (`timeplot_summary_format.txt`) from that archive. The default file name is `default_timeplot_visual_format.txt` and is stored in the `$CARIDEN_HOME/etc/archive` directory. It uses two tables: `<Panels>` and `<PlotData>`.

WAE Design Archive uses a single visualization format for all archives. You can override this behavior by copying different visual format files into the root directory of each archive.

Panels

For WAE Design Archive, the `<Panels>` table in the `timeplot_visual_format.txt` file identifies the panels (plot regions) displayed. Each row defines a separate panel.

Table 3-5 *<Panels> Table*

Number	Type	Heading	Height	Color
1	UtilPlot	Max Util	250	lightblue
2	TrafficPlot	Total Traffic		gray
3	EventPlot	Link Events		lightgreen
4	DotPlot	Node Events		

- Number—Panel number that determines the order in which the panel appears; for each panel number, there must be an associated `PanelNum` in the `<PlotData>` table.

- **Type**—Type of plots in the panel. Each plot type interprets the summary data and the `<PlotData>` columns. See [Panel Types](#).
- **Heading**—Name of the panel.
- **Height**—Height of the panel in pixels.
- **Color**—Color of the panel background using standard HTML color definitions or RGB values. For example, red = #FF0000. For a reference to HTML colors, see http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_colornames.asp.
- **MinValue**—Minimum value of the Y-axis. If omitted, this value scales to the data; only valid for UtilPlot, ProportionPlot, and BarGraphPlot.
- **URL**—This column is not used.

Panel Types

The panel types determine how the summary data assigned to each panel is plotted.

- **TrafficPlot**—Displays traffic values; similar to UtilPlot, but the Y-axis is in bits per second (bps).
- **CumTrafficPlot**—Displays traffic values with plots stacked on top of each other to show cumulative traffic totals.
- **ProportionPlot**—Displays cumulative traffic with an overall total that is scaled to 100%. An example application is to show proportions of traffic entering or leaving the data from particular peers.
- **BarGraphPlot**—Shows utilizations or values represented as percentages; utilizations are shown as bars. Otherwise, this plot is similar to UtilPlot.
- **EventPlot**—If there are one or more entries in the referenced group in the summary table, a tick mark is displayed in the plot. The only relevant column in the summary table is the Details column. If the mouse is held over the data point, a pop-up displays the first few entries in this column.

The above example `<Panels>` tables uses EventPlot to mark changes in the plot topology: nodes and interfaces added or removed, capacities and metrics changed. In this case, the Details column defined in the query section of `timeplot_summary_format` file provides details of all the changes. Refer to the Interfaces Up query in the `default_timeplot_summary_format.txt` file as an example of how the Details column is defined.

- **DotPlot**—Similar to the EventPlot, except that instead of a data point, a column of dots equal to the number of rows assigned to the displayed group is shown. If small numbers of events are expected, the dot plot can provide more immediate detail. Refer to the MaxUtilMeas group in the `default_timeplot_summary_format.txt` file. This query returns the top five utilized interfaces. The results are going to be five plot lines with the same grouping that is MaxUtilMeas. As a result, the label will be Label_1 through Label_5.
- **EventBarPlot**—Similar to the EventPlot and DotPlot, except instead of a dot, a filled colored bar graph with a height that represents the number of rows in the displayed group. The color is defined in the `<PlotData>` table.
- **Spacer**—Creates space between panels, with height equal to the `Height` setting.

Plot Data

The `<PlotData>` table in the `timeplot_visual_format.txt` file specifies which parameters the `timeplot_summary_format` file should query for and display in the web browser. Each row defines a separate plot and a distinct query.

Table 3-6 <PlotData> Table

PanelNum	Group	Label	Color	Aggregation
1	MaxUtil			Max
2	TotalTraffic	Total Traffic	black	
3	AddedInterface	Added Interfaces	green	
3	RemovedInterface	Removed Interfaces	red	
3	CapacityChange	Capacity Change	blue	
3	MetricChange	Metric Change	blue	
4	AddedNode	Added Nodes	green	
4	RemovedNode	Removed Nodes	red	

- **PanelNum**—Number of the panel assigned to the time-sequence plot. This number must also exist as a Number parameter in the <Plot> table.
- **Group**—Reference to the parameter in the summary file containing data that is plotted. For instance, row 2 (panel 2) in Table 3-6 identifies that the second panel shows the total traffic. This value must be in the `timeplot_summary_format` file, which then queries the archive for this information and displays it in the web browser.
- **Label**—Label that distinguishes between multiple time-sequence plots that are in the same group across summary files. If multiple labels have the same name they are renamed `label`, `label_2`, `label_3`, etc, in the sequential order they appear in the file.
- **Color**—Color of the line, data point, or other marking for the data that is plotted.
- **Aggregation**—Specifies how values in the `timeplot_summary_format` file are aggregated for week, month, and year time-sequence plots. The default is Avg (average) for all plots. The exception is the DotPlot, which defaults to Sum (summary). Options are Avg, Min, Max, and Sum.
- **URL**—This column is not used.

Customize Summary Files

The `timeplot_summary_format.txt` file extracts information from archive plan files by running an SQL query on the archive database. These parameters identify what is available for viewing in the web browser. If this file is not saved in the archive, the `default_timeplot_summary_format.txt` file in the `$(CARIDEN_HOME)/etc/archive` directory is used. The time-sequence plots displayed in the Network Statistics view are based on both `timeplot_summary_format.txt` and `timeplot_visual_format.txt` files.

Summary files contain the measured or simulated data that you want to plot using either the application or the `time_plot` CLI tool. Summary files for an archive are automatically generated every time a plan is inserted into the archive using `archive_insert`. The summary file is created using rules in the summary format file that is saved in the archive, using `archive_init`.

You can also manually create a summary file using `mate_summary` and then insert the summary file using `archive_insert`. This is not generally required, but is illustrated here to show how a summary file is constructed from a summary format.

To manually create a summary file, first create a report that contains the relevant tables from the plan, and then extract the summary information from the report file. The `table_extract` tool creates a report file from a plan file, and the `mate_summary` tool queries the report to produce the summary file.

Customize the Summary Format

The `mate_summary` tool uses a summary format file to generate a summary file, which generally contains selected data that you want to subsequently display in a time-sequence plot. The default summary format file, which is located in the `$CARIDEN_HOME/etc` directory, is used to explain how a summary format file is used to generate a summary file. [Table 3-7](#) shows an excerpt from the default summary file, which defines queries for maximum utilization of measured traffic and totals for measured traffic.

Table 3-7 <Summary Format> Table Excerpt

Group	SQL
# The top 5 utilized	
MaxUtilMeas	SELECT 'Max Util' AS Label, Nodell' ' Interfacell' ' RemoteNode AS Details, UtilMeas AS Value
MaxUtilMeas	FROM Interfaces
MaxUtilMeas	ORDER BY UtilMeas DESC
MaxUtilMeas	LIMIT 5;
# The total traffic	
TotalTrafficMeas	SELECT 'Total Traffic' AS Label, Sum(TraffMeas) AS Value
TotalTrafficMeas	FROM Interfaces;

[Table 3-8](#) shows the contents of the summary file produced by the example in the previous section, `us_wan_sum.txt`.

Table 3-8 <Summary> Table Excerpt

Group	Label	Details	Value
MaxUtilMeas	Max Util	cr2.wdc {to_cr1.nyc} cr1.nyc	76.29
MaxUtilMeas	Max Util	cr1.nyc {to_cr2.wdc} cr2.wdc	72.17
MaxUtilMeas	Max Util	cr2.nyc {to_cr1.chi} cr1.chi	65.57
MaxUtilMeas	Max Util	cr1.chi {to_cr2.nyc} cr2.nyc	63.75
MaxUtilMeas	Max Util	cr2.sjc {to_cr2.lax} cr2.lax	58.03
TotalTrafficMeas	Total Traffic		58391.57
AddedInterface		cr1.chi {to_cr2.sea}	
AddedInterface		cr2.sea {to_cr1.chi}	

The summary format file is in a WAE Design table format. It must contain a table called <SummaryFormat> with Group and SQL columns. Each row specifies an SQL query that generates zero or more rows of the <Summary> table. These rows are appended to the <Summary> table, one after the

other. The particular implementation of SQL is described in the *WAE Design Integration and Development Guide*. The query is performed by `mate_summary` on tables passed to it, the `table-file` and, optionally, the `old-table-file`. Typically, as in the example above, these tables are generated from a plan file using `table_extract`. This is the method that `archive_insert` uses to generate summary files.

The summary file also uses the WAE Design table format, containing the `<Summary>` table with columns defined by the queries in the summary format. Particular columns (Group, Label, Value, Details) are used by Archive to display time-sequence plots of this information in a web browser.

The tables available to the SQL queries in the summary format file are the following.

- `<TableName>`, for each table in the `table-file`.
These tables contain exactly the columns of the corresponding tables in the `table-file`. Examples used in the summary format above are the `<Interfaces>` and `<Nodes>` tables. The `<Interfaces>` table, for example, contains the columns Node, Interface, RemoteNode, and UtilMeas.
- `Old_<TableName>`, for each table in the `old-table-file`.
These tables contain exactly the columns of the corresponding tables in the `old-table-file`, if it is specified.
- `Joined_<TableName>`, for each object table in the `table-file`. These tables are listed in the *WAE Design Integration and Development Guide*, and they contain following columns. For key column information, refer to the `$CARIDEN_HOME/docs/table_schema.html` file.
 - `<ColumnName>`, for each column name in `<TableName>` in the `table-file`,
 - `Old_<ColumnName>`, for each column name `<TableName>` in the `old-table-file`.

That is, `Joined_<TableName>` is the result of a an *outer join* between the two tables, matching rows by the key columns. This means that the table contains the union of the rows in the two tables. The join fills in NULL entries for `TableName` rows that are not in `Old_TableName`, and for `Old_TableName` rows that are not in `TableName`. This is used by the example summary format shown above to list the names of the added and removed nodes and interfaces in the plan, compared to the old plan.

An example is the `Joined_Interfaces` table.

A special case is the `Joined_Interfaces_IP` table, which is defined in the same way as `Joined_Interfaces`, except that

- The tables are joined on Node and IP Address, rather than Node and Interface.
- Entries with blank IP Address in the `<Interfaces>` table are removed.

`Joined_Interfaces_IP` is used in the default summary format to signal changes in interface settings. It has been found generally more reliable to match interfaces across time using the IP Address tables than using the Interface name. Note that `copy_from_template` also, by default, matches interfaces between plans using the IP Address.

Related Topics

- *WAE Network Visualization Guide*
- *WAE System Administration Guide*
- *WAE Design Integration and Development Guide*

