Page Title: common-ui-elements-across-motadata

On this page

Common User Interface Elements in Motadata AIOps

In Motadata AIOps, you will encounter a wide array of features and functionalities designed to make your experience smooth and efficient. To help you navigate with ease and confidence, we've created this section, "Common User Interface Elements in Motadata."

This section serves as a valuable guide, introducing you to the recurring interface components that form the backbone of the Motadata user experience. Whether you're new to the platform or a seasoned user, understanding these common UI elements will empower you to make the most of the tools and resources at your disposal.

By becoming familiar with these elements, you'll enhance your ability to navigate, interact with, and customize the platform to suit your specific needs. Whether you're monitoring, analyzing, or managing data, these common UI elements will be with you throughout your Motadata AIOps experience.

Notifications

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One of the essential elements that ensure you are always informed and up to date within the Motadata AIOPS platform is the User Notifications feature. These notifications play a crucial role in keeping you informed about various activities and events occurring in the system, be it related to the success or failure of specific actions. The notifications are conveniently located at the top right corner of the screen, ensuring that they are easily accessible, no matter which module of Motadata AIOPS you are working in.

Navigation

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Navigate to the top right corner of the screen. Select

Notifications

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Understanding Notifications

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Notifications are divided into two categories:

System Notifications

The "System" tab within User Notifications is your go-to place for staying updated on all activities and actions within the system. It gathers notifications from all modules and provides you with a comprehensive overview of the system's events. You'll receive notifications about successful operations, critical alerts, system-wide updates, and any other activities that may demand your attention.

Infrastructure Notifications

Under the "Infrastructure" tab, you can find notifications specifically related to the Motadata AIOPS infrastructure. This category covers notifications pertaining to core components of the platform, including the AIOPS server and other infrastructure-related entities that are

Motadata AIOps deployment

entities. Keeping an eye on these notifications is crucial for ensuring the smooth operation and performance of the AIOPS system.

Whether you need to be alerted about an important system update or you want to monitor the health and performance of the AIOPS infrastructure, Notifications have you covered. The feature ensures that you are well-informed, enabling you to take prompt action when needed and providing valuable insights into the workings of Motadata AIOPS. Stay connected and in control with User Notifications, your trusted source of real-time updates and critical information.

Search Query

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The "Search Query" feature in Motadata AIOps empowers users to swiftly access and visualize monitoring data from a diverse range of devices with unparalleled ease and efficiency. This essential

tool is designed to provide an intuitive approach to extracting insights from your data.

Key Features and Functionality

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User-Friendly Query Language

The "Search Query" feature is built around an accessible and user-friendly query language. It ensures that users, regardless of their technical background, can harness the power of data without the complexities of traditional query languages.

Widget Creation

The heart of this feature lies in its capacity to create widgets effortlessly. Users can compose and execute queries with the aid of auto-suggestions, simplifying the process of specifying their data requirements. Once the desired data is retrieved, users can convert it into widgets for visualization.

Saved Widgets

The "Search Query" feature enables users to save their widgets for future use. This capability is invaluable when you want to revisit and reference specific data visualizations without the need to recreate them.

The "Search Query" feature in Motadata AIOps places the power of data visualization and monitoring in your hands. It's a versatile tool that empowers users to efficiently harness the full potential of their data while simplifying complex tasks through its intuitive query language and widget creation capabilities.

Use Cases

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Now, let us look at a couple of use cases to understand how the search query can be used for practical purposes.

1. Identifying Monitors with the highest CPU utilisation percentage.

If you're looking to pinpoint the monitors with the highest CPU utilization percentages, the Search Query feature is your go-to tool for achieving this task with precision. To get a detailed walkthrough of how to accomplish this, have a look at the video below. This video will provide you with

step-by-step guidance on leveraging the Search Query feature to swiftly and effectively visualize the monitors with the top CPU utilization percentages.

2. Identifying the Top 10 Disk Volume occupied from all the monitors.

If you're looking to pinpoint the top 10 disk volumes occupied, the Search Query feature can be used to accomplish this. This video will provide you with step-by-step guidance on leveraging the Search Query feature to do the same.

Page Title: configuring-your-profile

On this page

Configuring your Motadata AIOps Profile

Welcome to Motadata AIOps! Your profile is your identity within the system, and configuring it to suit your needs is an essential part of getting started. In this guide, we'll walk you through the process of customizing your profile settings. Let's get started.

Your Motadata AIOps profile contains information that helps personalize your experience. You can access and modify your profile information, user preferences, and license details through the

Settings

menu.

Configuring your Motadata AIOps user profile

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Navigation

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Go to Menu. Select

Settings

. After that, Go to

My Account

. Select

My Profile

to start configuring your profile.

My Profile Configuration

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You can customize the following basic information for your profile:

Option

Description

Profile Picture

Select

Change

to upload a profile picture to personalize your account.

First Name

Enter your first name.

Last Name

Enter your last name.

User Name

Your user name is pre-set. You can change your user name if you wish to.

Email Address

Enter your Email Address.

Mobile Number

Add your mobile number for contact purposes.

Change Password

You can change your password by using this toggle button. When you turn on the toggle button, the system will prompt you for new password.

Select

Update My Profile

to update your profile.

Select

Reset

to erase all the current field values, if required.

Configuring UI Preferences

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Navigation

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Go to Menu. Select

Settings

. After that, Go to

My Account

. Select

UI Preference

to configure your UI preferences.

UI Preferences Configuration

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You can customize the following information for your UI Preferences:

Option

Description

Default Date Format

Choose your preferred date & time format.

Time Zone

Select your time zone. The default time zone is configured here based on your selection during installation.

Default Number of Items to Show

Set the number of items to display in the grid.

Theme

Choose from three themes, whether "Browser Default," "Light," or "Dark" for a personalized look and feel.

Select

Save

to save your UI preferences.

Select

Reset to Default

reset the UI configuration to default settings.

That's it! You've successfully configured your Motadata AIOps profile and personalized your experience within the system. If you have any questions or need further assistance, please refer to the comprehensive user guide or contact our support team for help.

License Details

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Navigation

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Go to Menu. Select

Settings

. After that, Go to

My Account

. Select

License

to view your Motadata AIOps license details.

This section provides information about your current license and its associated details.

Activating/Upgrading Motadata AIOps License

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Click on the

Activate Now/Upgrade Now

button at the top-right of the screen to activate/upgrade your Motadata AIOps license. A pop-up to

upgrade/activate your license is displayed.

Copy the

Activation/Upgradation

code from the pop-up and e-mail the code to the following e-mail address:

support@motadata.com

Once you have mailed the code to the Motadata Support team, you will receive a license code via mail from the support team.

Now, enter the license code received via mail in the field

Enter your license code below

to upgrade/active your Motadata AIOps.

Page Title: deployment-architecture-overview

On this page

Deployment Guide

Welcome to Deployment Architecture Overview for Motadata AIOps. This document serves as a comprehensive guide to understanding the deployment architecture of Motadata AIOps, a powerful AIOps (Artificial Intelligence for IT Operations) solution.

In today's complex IT environments, deploying Motadata AIOps efficiently and effectively is crucial for organizations seeking to enhance their operational intelligence.

This document explores the architecture of Motadata AIOps in five distinct deployment modes, each tailored to specific business needs and IT requirements:

Single-Box

Distributed

Multi-Site Deployment

High Availability

Disaster Recovery

High Availability Over WAN

Through detailed explanations and accompanying diagrams, we will dive into the unique characteristics of each providing you with valuable insights to make informed decisions about your AIOps implementation strategy.

Now, we will look into all the types of deployment one by one. Let us start by looking into the single-box Deployment.

Single-Box

Distributed

Multi-Site

High Availability

Disaster Recovery

High Availability Over WAN

Single-Box Deployment

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In a Single-Box Deployment of Motadata AIOps, Motadata application and MotaStore reside on the same entity.

Architecture

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In a single-box Deployment of Motadata AIOps, Motadata application and MotaStore reside on the same entity, which can be a virtual machine (VM) or bare-metal server. This streamlined architecture simplifies the deployment process and offers versatility in monitoring various aspects of your IT infrastructure.

Configuration

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Configure Motadata AIOps Application and Motadata DB on a single server as per the

Single-Box Standalone Deployment

scenario from the

Installation Guide

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Distributed Deployment

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This deployment separates the MotaStore and the Motadata application onto different physical or virtual machines.

Architecture

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In a Distributed Deployment of Motadata AIOps, the architecture is divided into two distinct entities to address specific security concerns. This deployment separates the MotaStore and the Motadata application onto different physical or virtual machines.

Suppose an organizations has stringent security requirements, especially those handling sensitive or confidential data or there are situations where separation of database and application components is mandated by compliance standards or internal security policies then the organization might opt for this deployment.

Configuration

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Configure a server as per the

Primary App

scenario from the

Installation Guide

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Configure a server as per the

Primary DB

scenario from the

Installation Guide

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Multi-Site Deployment

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In a Multi-Site Deployment of Motadata AIOps, the architecture is tailored for multi-site scenarios, accommodating organizations with multiple branches, remote offices, or distributed locations. This deployment model optimizes data collection and visualization across a network of sites.

Architecture

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Multi-Site Scalability

: Motadata AIOps accommodates organizations with head offices and remote branch locations by deploying the Motadata application (Motadata App) and Motadata database (Motadata DB) on separate virtual or physical machines at the central data center (head office) while extending

monitoring capabilities to remote sites.

Motadata Collectors

: Remote sites are equipped with Motadata Collectors, which efficiently poll and gather data from local resources such as servers, network devices, and applications. The collected data is then securely transmitted to the central server (head office).

Centralized Visualization

: Data collected from various remote sites is centralized and visualized on the master server at the central data center, providing a unified view of the entire infrastructure.

Configuration

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Configure the Main Site as per the

Distributed Deployment

Scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure the Collectors at the Remote Site(s) as per the

Collector

Deployment Scenario from the

Installation Guide

Multi-Site Log Deployment

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Let us consider how the Multi-Site deployment for an organization opting for only log monitoring capability of Motadata AIOps would look like:

Multi-Site Flow Deployment

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Let us consider how the Multi-Site deployment for an organization opting for only log monitoring capability of Motadata AIOps would look like:

High Availability

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In this section, we will explore two distinct High Availability scenarios: single-box Deployment with High Availability and Distributed Deployment with High Availability. Each scenario presents unique configurations, prerequisites, and architecture designed to ensure a robust and fault-tolerant architecture.

Whether you opt for a consolidated single-box Deployment or a distributed setup, Motadata AIOps' High Availability deployment empowers your organization to navigate potential disruptions with confidence. Dive into the detailed explanations and accompanying diagrams to gain valuable insights into implementing High Availability, safeguarding your IT infrastructure, and fortifying your operational capabilities.

Single-Box Deployment with High Availability

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Architecture

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In a single-box Deployment with High Availability, Motadata AIOps employs a primary-secondary server configuration to ensure continuous availability. A virtual IP is configured to ensure uninterrupted service of Motadata AIOps to the user. This server setup forms the foundation for the High Availability architecture, allowing for a failover mechanism to take over in case of any failure.

In HA setups employing a single-box configuration, the Observer is intricately connected to both the primary and secondary components. This connection enables real-time synchronization of critical data.

Continuous Heartbeat Exchange

: The Primary and Secondary servers maintain constant communication by sending heartbeats to each other. This continuous heartbeat exchange ensures real-time monitoring of server availability status.

Virtual IP Configuration

: A Virtual IP is configured to ensure uninterrupted connectivity to Motadata AIOps for the end user.

Agent and Collector Registration

: Ensure the registration of all collectors and agents is done through the Virtual IP address. This will ensure the requests are being sent to the active application server in the event of a failover.

Failover Trigger

: The failover mechanism is designed to activate when the Primary server fails to send a heartbeat to the Secondary server within a pre-defined interval. This failover process ensures activation of the Secondary server as the Primary server, mitigating potential downtime.

Activation of Slave Server

: Upon detection of a failure, the Secondary server automatically takes over as the Primary server. This swift transition due to the configured virtual IP ensures continuous service availability.

Role of Observer

: The Observer retrieves data every 10 seconds from the Primary component, including configuration database and cache. This data is then stored within the Observer itself and synchronized with the Secondary component. This synchronization mechanism ensures that the configuration database and cache remain consistently updated across all components within the HA setup.

Database Synchronization

: Report DB of both Primary and Secondary components remains in sync through registration of slave component with the master component, ensuring data consistency and accessibility across the architecture.

Restoration Process

: Once the original Primary server is restored and operational, it resumes its role as the Primary server. The restoration is initiated after the Primary server sends a heartbeat to the Secondary server, confirming its availability.

This orchestrated process ensures a resilient High Availability single-box Deployment for Motadata AIOps, where servers communicate with each other, failover occurs promptly, and service continuity is prioritized.

Configuration

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Configure three Physical IPs (one for Primary server, one for Secondary server, and one for observer) and a Virtual IP (for seamless user access and failover scenario) as per the single-box deployment scenario.

Configure the

Observer server

as per

Single-Box High Availability

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Primary Server

as per the

Single-Box High Availability

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Secondary Server

as per the

Single-Box High Availability

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Distributed Deployment with High Availability

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Architecture

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In a Distributed Deployment with High Availability, the Primary server is connected to two separate sets of MotaStores, Primary DB and Secondary DB at the main site, ensuring redundancy and real-time data updates in case of failure. A virtual IP is configured to ensure uninterrupted access to the end user.

In distributed HA deployments, the Observer maintains connections with the Primary and Secondary application servers. This ensures comprehensive real-time synchronization of critical data.

Continuous Heartbeat Exchange

: The Primary and Secondary application servers engage in continuous communication through heartbeat exchanges. This ongoing communication allows real-time monitoring of server availability status.

Virtual IP Configuration

: A Virtual IP is configured to ensure uninterrupted connectivity to Motadata AIOps for the end user.

Agent and Collector Registration

: Ensure the registration of all collectors and agents is done through the Virtual IP address. This will ensure the requests are being sent to the active application server in the event of a failover.

Config DB Synchronisation

: The Observer retrieves data every 10 seconds from the primary Application Server, including configuration database and cache. This data is then stored within the Observer itself and synchronized with the Seccondary application server. This synchronization mechanism ensures that the configuration database and cache remain consistently updated across all components within the HA setup.

Report DB Configuration

: Deploy two sets of MotaStores to support redundancy and fault tolerance. The Primary application server maintains connections to both sets of MotaStores. Report DB of both Primary and Secondary Motastores remains in sync through registration with the Primary application server, ensuring data consistency and accessibility across distributed environments.

Failover Mechanism

: The failover mechanism triggers when the Primary application server fails to send a heartbeat to the Secondary application server within a predefined interval. This failover process ensures activation of the Secondary application server as the Primary server, mitigating potential downtime. In case, the Primary DB goes down, the Secondary DB seamlessly connects to the Primary Application server again mitigating potential downtime in this case.

Activation of Slave Server

: Upon detection of a failure in the Primary Application server, the Secondary Application server automatically takes over as the Primary server. This transition minimizes service disruption and maintains continuous availability due to the configuration of the virtual IP.

Restoration Process

: Once the original Primary Application server is restored, it resumes its role as the Primary Application server after sending a heartbeat to the Secondary Application server. The restoration process completes the cycle, ensuring a seamless transition back to the original configuration.

This orchestrated architecture ensures a resilient Distributed Deployment with High Availability for Motadata AIOps. The continuous communication, redundancy, and failover mechanisms collectively contribute to maintaining operational excellence.

Configuration

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Configure five Physical IPs (one for Primary Application and Primary Database server each, one for Secondary Application and Secondary Database server each, and one for observer) and a Virtual IP (for seamless user access and failover scenario) as per the single-box deployment scenario.

Configure the

Observer server

as per the

Distributed High Availability

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Primary App Server

as per the

Distributed High Availability

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Primary DB Server

as per the

Distributed High Availability

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Secondary App Server

as per the

Distributed High Availability

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Secondary DB Server

as per the

Distributed High Availability

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Disaster Recovery

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This comprehensive document takes a deep dive into the details of Motadata AIOps Disaster Recovery deployment, a vital component for organizations prioritizing robust business continuity strategies. Disaster Recovery ensures that organizations can easily navigate through disruptions, maintain data consistency, and adhere to strict recovery objectives.

Throughout the subsequent sections, we will dive into Distributed Deployment with Disaster Recovery. This includes specific configurations, prerequisites, and operational procedures designed to establish a resilient and recoverable architecture.

Single-Box Deployment with Disaster Recovery

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Architecture

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In a Single-Box Deployment with Disaster Recovery, Motadata AIOps establishes a comprehensive architecture that combines high availability with disaster recovery capabilities. This deployment model ensures not only redundancy and real-time updates but also prepares the infrastructure for swift recovery in case of catastrophic events.

Within this setup, the Observer maintains connections with the Primary and Secondary server components at the DC site, and replica server component at the DR site. This comprehensive connectivity guarantees uninterrupted monitoring and synchronization during DR scenarios.

Continuous Heartbeat Exchange

: Continuous communication occurs between the Primary and Secondary servers at main site through heartbeat exchanges. This real-time communication ensures constant monitoring of server availability status, critical for high availability.

Servers Configuration

: The architecture incorporates two single-box servers at the Main Site and another single-box server at the disaster recovery (DR) site. This server setup forms the core of the single-box with disaster recovery deployment, ensuring system resilience and facilitating disaster recovery.

Virtual IP Configuration

: A Virtual IP is configured at the main site to ensure High Availability and uninterrupted connectivity to Motadata AIOps for the end user.

Agent and Collector Registration

: Ensure the registration of all collectors and agents is done through the Virtual IP address. This will ensure the requests are being sent to the active application server in the event of a failover.

Config DB Synchronisation

: Every 10 seconds, the Observer retrieves data from the Primary server component, including configuration database and cache. This data is then stored within the Observer itself and synchronized with the Secondary and Replica components. This synchronization mechanism ensures that the configuration database and cache remain consistently updated across all components within the DR setup.

Failover Mechanism for Disaster Recovery

: When the Data Center goes down, a switch to DR site is made through a manual process. The Replica server at the DR site is manually started as the new Primary server. When the disaster occurs at the main site, the DB will already be updated at the MotadataDB on the DR site.

This architecture ensures a resilient Single-Box Deployment with Disaster Recovery for Motadata AIOps. The combination of continuous communication, redundancy, failover mechanisms collectively makes the infrastructure more robust against potential disasters.

Configuration

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Configure three Physical IPs (one for primary, one for secondary, one for observer) at the Main Site, a Virtual IP (for High Availability scenario) at the main site and one Physical IP(for replica server) at the DR site.

Establish a reliable network link (i.e., VPN connectivity) between the main site and the DR site. This link is essential for real-time replication of the report database (reportdb), ensuring that data remains synchronized across both sites.

Configure the

Observer server

as per

Single-Box Disaster Recovery

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Primary Server

as per the

Single-Box Disaster Recovery

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Secondary Server

as per the

Single-Box Disaster Recovery

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Replica Server

on the DR site as per the

Single-Box Disaster Recovery

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Distributed Deployment with Disaster Recovery

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Architecture

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In a Distributed Deployment with Disaster Recovery, Motadata AIOps establishes a comprehensive architecture that combines high availability with disaster recovery capabilities. This deployment model ensures not only redundancy and real-time updates but also prepares the infrastructure for swift recovery in case of catastrophic events.

Within this setup, the Observer extends its connectivity to the Primary application server at the data center (DC) site, Secondary application server at the DC site, and the replica app at the DR site. This extensive network ensures continuous synchronization even in the event of a disaster.

Continuous Heartbeat Exchange

: Continuous communication occurs between the Primary and Secondary servers at main site through heartbeat exchanges. This real-time communication ensures constant monitoring of server availability status, critical for high availability.

Application Servers Configuration

: The architecture incorporates two application servers at the Main Site and another one at the disaster recovery (DR) site. This server setup forms the core of the distributed deployment with disaster recovery architecture, ensuring system resilience and facilitating disaster recovery.

MotaStores Configuration

: This architecture incorporates multiple MotaStores, two at the main site and another one at the Disaster Recovery site to support redundancy and fault tolerance. The Master server maintains connections to all the MotaStores, enabling simultaneous data storage and updates of the ReportDB for enhanced reliability.

Virtual IP Configuration

: A Virtual IP is configured at the main site to ensure High Availability and uninterrupted connectivity to Motadata AIOps for the end user.

Agent and Collector Registration

: Ensure the registration of all collectors and agents is done through the Virtual IP address. This will ensure the requests are being sent to the active application server in the event of a failover.

Config DB Synchronisation

: Every 10 seconds, the Observer retrieves data from the primary application server, including configuration database and cache. This data is then stored within the Observer itself and synchronized with the secondary and replica application servers. This synchronization mechanism ensures that the configuration database and cache remain consistently updated across all components within the DR setup.

Report DB Configuration

: For DR deployments utilizing distributed deployment models, the report database (report DB) is available in the MotaStore of both primary and secondary components at the main site, as well as the replica component at the DR site. These databases remain in sync through registration with the primary application, ensuring data consistency and accessibility across distributed environments.

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Failover Mechanism for Disaster Recovery

: When the Data Center goes down, a switch to DR site is made through a manual process. The Replica Application server at the DR site is manually started as the new Primary Application server and the replica database at the DB is registered with the replica application server(now the primary application server). When the disaster occurs at the main site, the DB will already be updated at the MotadataDB on the DR site.

This architecture ensures a resilient Distributed Deployment with Disaster Recovery for Motadata AIOps. The combination of continuous communication, redundancy, failover mechanisms collectively makes the infrastructure more robust against potential disasters.

Configuration

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Configure five Physical IPs (one for primary application and primary database server each, one for secondary application and secondary database server each, one for observer) at the Main Site, a Virtual IP (for High Availability scenario) at the main site and configure two Physical IPs(one for

replica application and one for replica database server each) at the DR site.

Establish a reliable network link (i.e., VPN connectivity) between the main site and the DR site. This link is essential for real-time replication of the report database (reportdb), ensuring that data remains synchronized across both sites.

Configure the

Observer server

on the DC site as per

Distributed Disaster Recovery

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Primary App Server

on the DC site as per the

Distributed Disaster Recovery

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Primary DB Server

on the DC site as per the

Distributed Disaster Recovery

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Secondary App Server

on the DC site as per the

Distributed Disaster Recovery

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Secondary DB Server

on the DC site as per the

Distributed Disaster Recovery

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Replica App Server

on the DR site as per the

Distributed Disaster Recovery

from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Replica DB Server

on the DR site as per the

Distributed Disaster Recovery

from the

Installation Guide

Standard Operating Procedure in case of Failover

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SOP for Disaster Recovery with Distributed Deployment

SOP for Disaster Recovery with HA Deployment

In the event of a failover in a Distributed Deployment with Disaster Recovery scenario for Motadata AIOps, ensuring a smooth transition and maintaining operational continuity is of primary importance. This Standard Operating Procedure outlines the steps to be taken during failover, focusing on preserving data integrity and minimizing disruption to users accessing the system.

Failover Procedure

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Activate Disaster Recovery Site:

When the Data Center (DC) goes down, initiate the switch to the Disaster Recovery (DR) site.

Manually start the Replica Motadata application as the new master at the DR site.

Register the Replica database with the replica application, which now assumes the role of the master.

DNS Update:

Manually change the Domain Name System (DNS) to direct traffic to the DR site.

Ensure that any agent and collector configurations are updated to point to the new master at the DR site.

Notify Users:

Notify users of the failover and provide clear instructions for accessing the Motadata AIOps application on the DR site.

Fail-back Procedure:

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Data Transfer from DR to DC:

Once the DC components are back up and running, initiate the process of transferring cached data from the replica application at the DR site to the primary and slave applications at the DC site.

Start the primary application, slave application, and both databases at the DC site.

By following these steps, the organization ensures a structured and organized approach to managing failover in a Distributed Deployment with Disaster Recovery scenario. This proactive approach maintains data integrity, operational continuity, and minimizes the impact on users and critical system functions during failover events.

In the event of a failover in a Distributed Deployment with HA scenario for Motadata AIOps, ensuring a smooth transition and maintaining operational continuity is of primary importance. This Standard Operating Procedure outlines the steps to be taken during failover, focusing on preserving data

integrity and minimizing disruption to users accessing the system.

Failover Procedure

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Activate Disaster Recovery Site:

When the Data Center (DC) goes down, initiate the switch to the Disaster Recovery (DR) site.

Manually start the Replica Motadata Replica component as the new Primary Component at the DR site.

DNS Update:

Manually change the Domain Name System (DNS) to direct traffic to the DR site.

Ensure that any agent and collector configurations are updated to point to the new master at the DR site.

Notify Users:

Notify users of the failover and provide clear instructions for accessing the Motadata AIOps application on the DR site.

Fail-back Procedure:

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Data Transfer from DR to DC:

Once the DC components are back up and running, initiate the process of transferring cached data from the replica component at the DR site to the primary and secondary components at the DC site.

Start the primary and master components at the DC site.

By following these steps, the organization ensures a structured and organized approach to managing failover in a Distributed Deployment with Disaster Recovery scenario. This proactive approach maintains data integrity, operational continuity, and minimizes the impact on users and critical system functions during failover events.

High Availability Over WAN

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High Availability (HA) over WAN offers two well defined deployment types, Single-Box HA over WAN

and Distributed HA Over WAN. Each deployment type has its own unique configurations and prerequisites. Throughout all the subsequent sections, we will deep dive and understand the operational procedures and specific configurations required for a successful deployment for High Availability Over WAN for Single and Distributed architecture.

High Availability over WAN not only ensures uninterrupted availability but also ensures highly resilient, robust, and recoverable architecture.

Single-Box Deployment with High Availability Over WAN

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Architecture

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In a Single-Box Deployment with High Availability over WAN, Motadata AIOps is deployed on Primary and Secondary site at two different geo-locations. Ensure a connection with appropriate bandwidth to allow seamless communication between both, Primary and Secondary servers.

In this deployment type, a FQDN entry is listed in the DNS server pointing to the Primary server. In case of a failover, the FQDN should be manually updated pointing to the Secondary server.

It is recommended that Observer shall be deployed at the Secondary site. The Observer will keep the config and cache files in sync.

Continous Heartbeat Exchange

: The Primary and Secondary servers maintain constant communication by sending heartbeats to each other. This continuous heartbeat exchange ensures real-time monitoring of server availability status.

FQDN Configuration

: A FQDN entry in the DNS server points the user requests to Motadata AIOps Primary server. Once the request is received it is translated from hostname to the IP address of Primary server. In the event of failover, FQDN entry in the DNS server shall be changed manually to point the requests to the Secondary server.

Servers Configuration

: The architecture comprises of one single-box server at Primary site and one at the Secondary site.

Role of Observer

: The Observer retrieves data every 10 seconds from the Primary server, including configuration database and cache. This data is then stored within the Observer itself and synchronized with the Secondary server. This synchronization mechanism ensures that the configuration database and cache remain consistently updated across all servers.

Database Synchronization

: Report DB of both Primary and Secondary server stay in sync with the help of Primary server.

Agent and Collector Registration

: Ensure the registration of all collectors and agents is done through the FQDN. This will ensure the requests are being sent to the active application server in the event of a failover.

Failover Trigger

: The Primary and Secondary servers stay in constant communication using Heartbeat. The failover triggers when the Primary application server fails consecutive Heartbeat exchanges. A failed Heartbeat exchange is called a Flap. The duration of each Heartbeat and number of Flaps after which the system will assume the Failover are configurable. Once the system reaches the failed flap counts threshold, as defined by the user. The system will assume the Primary server is down. For instance, if the Heartbeat duration is 30 seconds and failed Flap counts is set to 3. Motadata AIOps will await 90 seconds in total (30 seconds for each consecutive Flap count) after which it will deem the Primary server in the down state.

Failover Mechanism

: When the Primary application server goes down, Motadata AIOps will automatically execute the Failover Trigger. However, to provide seamless access to user, FQDN entries in the DNS server(s) will need to be manually updated to point the requests to the Secondary application server. The historical data will already be updated on the database on the secondary site.

Configuration

â€‹

Configure three Physical IPs (one for Primary server, one for Secondary server, and one for observer) and a FQDN (for seamless user access and failover scenario) as per the single-box deployment scenario.

Configure the

Observer server

as per

Single-Box High Availability Over WAN

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Primary Server

as per the

Single-Box High Availability Over WAN

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Secondary Server

as per the

Single-Box High Availability Over WAN

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Distributed Deploymment with High Availability Over WAN

â€‹

Architecture

â€‹

In Distributed Depolyment with High Availability over WAN, the MotaStore and Motadata app is

deployed on different virtual or physical machines.

In this deployment type the Primary application server is connected to two separate MotaStores, one at the Primary site and one at the Secondary site. Since the Primary and Secondary sites are on different networks, they require Internet or VPN to estabilish connection with each other.

A FQDN is configured to direct the incoming traffic to Primary server and serve all the requests. If there's a failover scenario, FQDN will have to be manually configured to redirect the incoming traffic to the Secondary application server.

Here, Observer typically resides at the Secondary site and maintains connection with the Primary and Secondary application servers. This ensures comprehensive real-time synchronization of critical data.

Continous Heartbeat Exchange

: The Primary and Secondary servers maintain constant communication by sending heartbeats to each other. This continuous heartbeat exchange ensures real-time monitoring of server availability status.

FQDN Configuration

: A FQDN entry in the DNS server points the user requests to Motadata AIOps Primary application server. Once the request is received it is translated from hostname to the IP address of Primary application server.In the event of failover, FQDN entry in the DNS server shall be changed manually to point the requests to the Secondary application server.

Servers Configuration

: The architecture comprises of two distributed server setups. One at Primary site and one at the Secondary site. The Observer typically resides at the Secondary site.

Role of Observer

: The Observer retrieves data every 10 seconds from the Primary database server, including configuration database and cache. This data is then stored within the Observer itself and synchronized with the Secondary database server. This synchronization mechanism ensures that the configuration database and cache remain consistently updated across all servers within the HA

setup.

Database Synchronization

: Report DB of both Primary and Secondary servers remains in sync through registration of Secondary database server with the Primary application server, ensuring data consistency and accessiility across the architecture.

Agent and Collector Registration

: Ensure the registration of all collectors and agents is done through the FQDN. This will ensure the requests are being sent to the active application server in the event of a failover.

Failover Trigger

: The Primary and Secondary application server stay in constant communication using Heartbeat. The failover triggers when the Primary application server fails consecutive Heartbeat exchanges. A failed Heartbeat exchange is called a Flap. The duration of each Heartbeat and number of Flaps after which the system will assume the Failover are configurable. Once the system reaches the failed flap counts threshold as defined by the user; The system will assume the Primary application server is down. For instance, if the Heartbeat duration is 30 seconds and failed Flap counts is set to 3. Motadata AIOps will await 90 seconds in total (30 seconds for each consecutive Flap count) after which it will deem the Primary application server in the down state.

Failover Mechanism

: When the Primary application server goes down, Motadata AIOps will automatically execute the Failover Trigger. However, to provide seamless access to user, FQDN entries in the DNS server(s) will need to be manually updated to point the requests to the Secondary application server. The historical data will already be updated on the database on the secondary site.

Configuration

â€‹

Configure five Physical IPs (one for Primary Application and Primary Database server each, one for Secondary Application and Secondary Database server each, and one for observer) and a FQDN (for seamless user access and failover scenario) as per the Distributed Single-box deployment

scenario.

Configure the

Observer server

as per the

Distributed High Availability Over WAN

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Primary App Server

as per the

Distributed High Availability Over WAN

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Primary DB Server

as per the

Distributed High Availability Over WAN

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Secondary App Server

as per the

Distributed High Availability Over WAN

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Configure

Secondary DB Server

as per the

Distributed High Availability Over WAN

scenario from the

Installation Guide

Standard Operating Procedure in case of Failover

â€‹

The SOPs mentioned in this section are valid for both Single and Distributed deployment with High Availability over WAN. In the event of failover, ensuring a smooth transition and maintaining opeartional continuity is of primary importance. This Standard Operating Procedure outlines the steps to be taken during failover, focusing on preseerving data integrity and minimizing disruption to users accessing the system.

Failover Procedure

â€‹

FQDN Update:

Manually change the FQDN entry in the DNS server to direct traffic to Secondary Application server.

Fail-back Procedure:

â€‹

FQDN Update:

Manually change the FQDN entry in the DNS server to direct traffic to the Primary Application server.

Page Title: health-monitoring-screen

On this page

Motadata AIOps Health Monitoring

The Health Screen Monitoring module in Motadata AIOps serves as a comprehensive hub for monitoring various aspects of your Motadata AIOps deployment. Acting as a centralized point of access, it allows users to monitor live sessions, database and cache statistics, upgrade details, and restore past backup versions of Motadata AIOps. This feature streamlines maintenance tasks and provides a holistic view of the health and performance of Motadata AIOps, regardless of deployment type.

Tabs Overview

â€‹

Tab

Description

Health Overview

Provides an overall snapshot of the Motadata AIOps deployment's health.

Database

Offers insights into the database performance and statistics.

Live Session

Monitors active user sessions in real-time.

Alert

Tracks alerts generated on the AIOps artefacts such as the application server, database, and collector.

Restore

Facilitates the restoration of past backup versions of Motadata AIOps.

Upgrade

Displays details and enables upgrades of Motadata AIOps.

Health Overview

Application

Database

High Availability

Live Session

Alert

Restore

Upgrade

Health Overview

â€‹

In the Health Overview section, users can access various widgets to assess the overall health of their Motadata AIOps deployment:

Widget

Description

Deployment Status

Provides an overview of the health status of all installed artifacts, including the Master Application Server, database, and collectors. Users can quickly identify the status of each artifact within the deployment.

Engine Statistics

Offers detailed statistics on various engines within the Motadata AIOps deployment, such as Metric Poll, Notification, Config Create, Rediscover, and Event Policy. Users can monitor metrics such as dropped events, pending events, queued events, finished events, and idle workers.

Monitors (Polling Issue)

Highlights any polling issues encountered by monitors within Motadata AIOps. It provides details on monitors facing polling failures, including group, tags, monitor type, and the reason for the polling failure. This widget enables users to promptly identify and address polling issues to ensure uninterrupted monitoring capabilities.

Application

â€‹

The

Application

section within the Health Monitoring screen provides vital insights into the JVM (Java Virtual Machine) performance. This section offers detailed information on various aspects of the JVM, allowing users to monitor and assess the health of the application runtime environment.

From the top right of the screen, users can select the entity (e.g., primary application server, secondary application server) from the dropdown menu to view statistics specific to that application server. Once an entity is selected, the statistics on the page will reflect the performance metrics of the chosen application server.

Besides this dropdown, users have the option to download the diagnostics data from this page for further analysis.

Field

Description

Thread Count

Provide the details about the current number of active threads within the JVM.

Daemon Threads

Shows the count of daemon threads that are running in the JVM.

Heap Memory

Provides the amount of used and committed heap memory currently utilized by the JVM.

Non-Heap Memory

Provides the amount of used and committed non-heap memory currently utilized by the JVM.

Init Memory

Indicates the initial memory allocation for the JVM at startup.

Max Heap Memory

Displays the maximum amount of heap memory allocated to the JVM.

Garbage Collection Summary

Presents a grid view of the Garbage Collection (GC) summary, including information on the count and duration of GC events.

Non-Heap Memory Trend

Offers a graphical representation of the non-heap memory usage trend for the current day's timeline.

Heap Memory Trend

Shows the trend of heap memory usage, including todayâ€™s data and a comparison of the past 7 days.

By monitoring these metrics, users can maintain optimal JVM performance and ensure that the application server is running efficiently.

Database

â€‹

The Database section within the Health Screen Monitoring module of Motadata AIOps offers comprehensive insights into the health and performance of various databases associated with your AIOps deployment. Users can select the database of interest from the dropdown menu, including primary, secondary, or replica databases, depending on their AIOps deployment configuration.

Users can select the entity (e.g., primary database, secondary database, replica database) from the dropdown menu to view statistics specific to the selected database. The metrics on the page will update based on the database chosen.

Besides this dropdown, users have the option to download the diagnostics data for the selected database directly from this page.

Widget

Description

Cache Details Widget

Presents essential metrics related to the cache performance of the selected database, including cache entry count, cache hit ratio, cache touches, and cache average access time. These metrics provide valuable insights into the efficiency and effectiveness of the database cache.

Graphical Widget

Displays graphical representations of key database performance metrics, enabling users to visualize trends and patterns over time. Metrics such as top queries by execution time, pending queries, total queries, pending files to sync, and query latency are graphically represented for enhanced analysis.

By leveraging these widgets, users can gain a comprehensive understanding of the database health and performance of the selected database within their Motadata AIOps deployment.

High Availability

â€‹

The

High Availability

section within the Health Monitoring screen provides detailed insights into the

Observer

in your deployment scenario. This tab is crucial for monitoring the health and performance of entities connected to the observer, ensuring seamless connection within your infrastructure.

Field

Description

Observer Connection Summary

Displays a grid view of the connection details for all entities connected to an observer, including the IP address of that server, observer IP connected to it, type of the server, connection duration, and connection status. This summary helps monitor the current state of the observer's connections and identify potential issues.

Sync Statistics Summary

Presents a grid view of the sync statistics for every entity connected to an observer. Key metrics include pending events, synced events, total events, and the specific engine for which the observer will perform sync.

This section allows users to monitor the overall synchronization and connection health of their setup, ensuring that all entities remain in sync and perform optimally.

Live Session

â€‹

The Live Session tab within the Health Screen Monitoring module of Motadata AIOps provides real-time insights into the active user sessions currently running on the platform. Users can conveniently monitor live sessions, accessing details such as the remote IP address, browser information, operating system, and user type for each active session.

Field

Description

Type

Identifies the type of user logged into each session.

Remote IP

Displays the IP address from which the session is initiated.

OS

Indicates the operating system running on the user's device.

Browser

Provides details about the web browser used to access the session.

Duration

Indicates the time for which the session is running.

Alert

â€‹

In the Alert section of the health monitoring screen, users can access detailed information about alerts raised on servers used for AIOps deployment, including application servers, databases, and collectors. Here, users can find:

Field

Description

Policy Name

The name of the policy that triggered the alert.

Metric

The specific metric for which the policy is triggered.

Value

The value of the metric at which the alert is triggered.

Instance

If applicable, the specific instance for which the alert is triggered.

This section provides users with comprehensive insights into the alerts generated within their AIOps deployment, allowing for prompt action and efficient monitoring of system health.

Restore

â€‹

Refer

Restoring Backups

 to learn about the Restore functionality.

Upgrade

â€‹

Refer

Upgrade

 to learn about the Upgrade functionality.

Page Title: installation-guide-agent

On this page

Installation Guide for MotaAgent

The MotaAgent installation enables device-level monitoring and data collection. Agents are installed on individual devices, such as servers and workstations, to gather essential performance data.

The communication between the MotaAgent and the Motadata AIOps server is secured, with all exchanges encrypted for enhanced security.

Supported OS versions

â€‹

Windows

â€‹

OS

Version

Windows Server

2012, 2016, 2019, 2022

Windows Client OS

8, 10, 11

Linux

â€‹

OS

Version

CentOS

7, 8

Ubuntu

16, 18, 20, 22, 24

RHEL

7, 8

IBM-AIX

7.X

Latest MotaAgent Installation Links

â€‹

Operating System

Version

Link

Ubuntu

14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24

Download

RHEL & CentOS

7, 8

Download

Windows

Client OS 8 or Server OS 2012

Download

Windows

Client OS 10, 11 or Server OS 2016, 2019, 2022

Download

IBM-AIX

7.X

Download

Agent-based monitoring setup

â€‹

This page describes how to install Motadata AIOps agent into your device to enable agent-based monitoring. The installation package and steps vary based on the operating system of your device

as follows:

MotaAgent Installation for Windows

MotaAgent Installation for Linux

Bulk MotaAgent Installation for Windows

Bulk MotaAgent Installation for Linux

Windows

Linux

Windows Bulk Install

Linux Bulk Install

MotaAgent Installation for Windows

â€‹

Before we get started on the installation steps, let us discuss the prerequisites for the same.

Prerequisites

â€‹

Supported OS: Check if the OS installed on your device is supported by Motadata AIOps for agent-based monitoring.

Unique Hostname: The hostname of the device on which you want to install the MotaAgent should be unique. This means:

A device with the same hostname should not already be registered for agent-based monitoring.

A device with the same hostname should not be discovered in Motadata AIOps for agentless monitoring.

Port: Check if port 9449, 9445, 9444, 9450, 9441, and 9440 are open on the Motadata Master and are reachable via MotaAgent.

Minimum 8 Core CPU.

Minimum 8 GB RAM.

Installation steps

â€‹

Download the .exe file for installation of the Windows agent as per your OS version.

Right-click on the Motadata Agent file, then select

Run as Administrator

.

Select Run to move forward with the installation.

The MotaAgent Setup appears for installation of certain prerequisites. Select

Next

to move to the next step.

Make sure all the checkboxes are checked and then select

Next

.

Once the prerequisite installation is complete, the installation moves to the main agent installation in the next step.

The MotaAgent installation wizard now shows up. Select

Next

to move to the next step.

Specify the path on your device where you want to install the MotaAgent and then select

Next

.

Specify the IP address of the server where the Motadata AIOps is installed. The values for

event.sub.Port

and

event.pub.Port

are setup as 9449 and 9450, respectively by default. Select

Next

to move to the next step.

Select

Install

to start the installation process.

The installation process now starts. Kindly wait for the installation to finish. This might take several minutes.

Select

Finish

to complete the installation process.

The MotaAgent is now successfully registered on the Motadata AIOps server. You can check the same on Settings-> Monitor Settings-> Agent Monitor Settings.

MotaAgent Installation for Linux

â€‹

Before we get started on the installation steps, let us discuss the prerequisites for the same.

Prerequisites

â€‹

Supported OS: Check if the OS version installed on your device is supported by Motadata AIOps for agent-based monitoring.

Unique Hostname: The hostname of the device on which you want to install the MotaAgent should be unique. This means:

A device with the same hostname should not already be registered for agent-based monitoring.

A device with the same hostname should not be discovered in Motadata AIOps for agentless monitoring.

Port: Check if port 9449, 9445, 9444, 9450, 9441, and 9440 are open on the Motadata Master and are reachable via MotaAgent.

User Access: The user should have Sudo access to be able to install the MotaAgent.

Minimum 4 Core CPU.

Minimum 4 GB RAM.

Installation steps

â€‹

Move the installation package you downloaded to a specific directory in your system.

The installation package

MOTADATA-AGENT-UBUNTU.tar.gz

is now available in the directory.

Extract the installation package you downloaded using the following command:

sudo tar -zxvf MOTADATA-AGENT-UBUNTU.tar.gz

The extraction process will start and run for a few seconds and then you will be able to see the extracted contents as shown below.

Move to the directory where you just extracted the MotaAgent installation package using the following command:

cd MOTADATA-AGENT

Start installation of the MotaAgent by running the installation script as follows:

./motadata-agent-install.sh

Next, the installation will ask you to enter the IP of the Motadata AIOps server. Provide the IP and press Enter.

Next, the installation will ask for Subscriber Port, Publisher Port. They will be set up as 9444 and 9449, respectively by default.

The installation is now complete.

Next, you have to start the MotaAgent Service using the following command:

sudo service motadata start

Now, check the status of the MotaAgent Service using:

sudo service motadata status

You can see the status of the service as shown below.

The MotaAgent is now successfully registered on the Motadata AIOps server. You can check the same on Settings-> Monitor Settings-> Agent Monitor Settings.

Prerequisites

â€‹

Supported OS: Ensure you are running an OS version on your device which is supported by Motadata AIOps for agent-based monitoring.

Unique Hostname: The hostname of the device on which you want to install the MotaAgent should be unique. This means:

A device with the same hostname should not already be registered for agent-based monitoring.

A device with the same hostname should not be discovered in Motadata AIOps for agentless monitoring.

Port: Check if port 9449, 9445, 9444, 9450, 9441, and 9440 are open on the Motadata Master and are reachable via MotaAgent.

Active Directory Domain: All Windows devices that you wish to install the MotaAgent on should be on on same active directory domain.

Minimum 8 Core CPU on each device.

Minimum 8 GB RAM on each device.

Download Bulk Agent Installation Package

â€‹

note

Ensure that you download the Agent Installation Package on the domain server since you will need to run the script on it.

Installation Agent Package for Client OS.

Installation Agent Package for Server OS.

Prepare Package for Installation

â€‹

note

Ensure that you prepare the installation package on the domain server.

Extract all the files from the downloaded package.

Copy

PSTools

,

server-hosts.txt

, and

Motadata_agent_installation.ps1

files in one specfic directory and copy its path.

Now, navigate and open the

Motadata_agent_installation.ps1

file. Locate the $sourcefile variable and paste the copied directory inside quotation marks.

Then, locate the Start-Process command and replace the

\\$computer -h -d winrm.cmd quickconfig -q -force" â€“Verbose

portion with

PUBPORT=9449 SUBPORT=9444 URL=<motadata server URL>

.

note

Replace the

<motadata server URL>

with the actual URL of the server in the below command. Also, ensure to change PORT values in case you are using custom port values.

Finally, locate and open the

server-hosts

file. Enter all the Windows hostnames on which you wish to install the agent. Separate each hostname in a new line.

Run Script to Bulk Install Agent

â€‹

Finally, run

Motadata_agent_installation.ps1

using Terminal on the domain server with administrator right and MotaAgent will be installed on all the hosts you mentioned in the

server-hosts

file.

No input is required from your side. Once the script finishes executing, you will receive a succes message on the screen.

Prerequisites

â€‹

Supported OS: Ensure you are running an OS version on your device which is supported by Motadata AIOps for agent-based monitoring.

Unique Hostname: The hostname of the device on which you want to install the MotaAgent should be unique. This means:

A device with the same hostname should not already be registered for agent-based monitoring.

A device with the same hostname should not be discovered in Motadata AIOps for agentless monitoring.

Port: Check if port 9449, 9445, 9444, 9450, 9441, and 9440 are open on the Motadata Master and are reachable via MotaAgent.

User Access: The user should have Sudo access to be able to complete the installation steps.

SSH Pass package should be installed on each Linux system you wish to install the agent.

Minimum 4 Core CPU on each device.

Minimum 4 GB RAM on each device.

Download Bulk Agent Installation Package

â€‹

Bulk Agent Installation for RHEL/CentOS :

[Download Package for RHEL/CentOS]

.

Preparing the Package for Installation

â€‹

Perform the below mentioned steps before you run the script:

Extract the contents of the Bulk Agent Installation package that you downloaded.

Navigate and open the

hosts

file. Then, enter IP addresses of all the systems you wish to install the agent on. Mention each IP address in a new line.

Next, provide username and password for the agent in the

ansible_user=<agent_username>

and

ansible_ssh_pass=<agent password>

field respectively.

note

Replace the

<agent_username>

and

<agent_password>

with the actual username and password.

Mention the IP address where the Motadata Server is installed in

the motadata_ip_address

field. In case you are using custom ports also update the

sub_endpoint

and

pub_endpoint

fields for subscriber port and published port respectively with applicable port numbers.

note

Perform Step 5 only if you have changed the default name of

â€œMOTADATA-AGENT-UBUNTU.tar.gzâ€• folder.

In the

hosts

file, change the value of

agent_tar

variable to the changed MotaAgent folder name.

Run Script to Bulk Install Agent

â€‹

Once you have prepared the package for installation, you now only need to run the script to bulk install the agents on all the sytems on the network.

Using Terminal, move to the

Files

directory and run the installation file by executing the following command

ansible-playbook -i hosts playbook.yml

No need for manual intervention, script will automatically handle installation of agent on all the systems. Once completed, you will receive a â€˜Successâ€™ message on screen.

Page Title: motadata-aiops-installation-guide

On this page

Installation Guide for Single-Box Standalone Deployment

Overview

â€‹

This installation guide provides step-by-step instructions for installing Motadata AIOps in a Single-Box Standalone deployment covering the installation process for the following components:

Single-Box Standalone Deployment

It is crucial to follow the instructions carefully to ensure a successful installation.

Minimum System Requirements for Motadata AIOps Server

â€‹

Before installing and running Motadata AIOps, please ensure that your server meets the following minimum system requirements to ensure optimal performance and functionality.

Refer Hardware Sizing document for detailed information for the same.

Prerequisites

â€‹

Before starting the installation, ensure the following prerequisites are met:

Configure servers based on the sizing requirements of the chosen component.

Download

the Motadata AIOps installation ISO.

Network Port should be open in Network Firewall and respective servers as defined below:

Port Name

Port Number

Port Type

Direction

Port To Be Opened At

Purpose

Motadata Manager

9440, 9441

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server

Facilitates communication with Motadata Manager

Motadata Application

9455, 9456, 9457

TCP

Bidirectional

Motadata Application

Establishes communication for Motadata Application with MotaStore. This port needs to be opened only when the application and database reside on different servers.

Event Publisher

9444 to 9448

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server

Facilitates communication between MotaAgent and the Application Server. Typically, 9444 and 9445 ports are mandatory, but multiple ports may need to be open to support load balancing when a significant number of agents are used.

Event Subscriber

9449 to 9453

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server

Facilitates communication between MotaAgent and the Application Server. Typically, 9449 and 9450 ports are mandatory, but multiple ports may need to be open to support load balancing when a significant number of agents are used.

MotaStore

9464, 6060, 6061

TCP

Bidirectional

Database Server

Facilitates remote troubleshooting of MotaStore. These ports need to be opened only when troubleshooting is required for MotaStore.

TCP Log Listener

5140

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest logs into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if logs need to be ingested at the collector level.

UDP Log Listener

514

UDP

Inbound

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest logs into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if logs need to be ingested at the collector level.

Flow Listener (netflow)

2055

UDP

Inbound

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest flow data into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if flow data needs to be ingested at the collector level.

Flow Listener (sflow)

6343

UDP

Inbound

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest flow data into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if flow data needs to be ingested at the collector level.

Trap Listener (v1/v2)

1620

UDP

Inbound

Application Server

Used to ingest trap into Motadata.

Trap Listener (v3)

1630

UDP

Inbound

Application Server

Used to ingest trap into Motadata.

Event Processor

9443

TCP

Biredirectional

Application Server

Processes event messages, offloading the processing load from the application server.

Web UI

443

HTTPS

Bidirectional

Application Server

Enables user interface access from the browser.

Upgrade/Restore

8080

HTTPS

Bidirectional

Application Server

Used for upgrading Motadata artifacts from the UI

Installation Steps

â€‹

Create a virtual machine (VM).

Map the downloaded ISO to the VM datastore.

Boot the VM from the ISO to initiate the installation process.

Obtain sudo permissions by running the following command:

sudo su

Navigate to the opt folder using the following command:

cd /opt

Check for the existence of the installation script (post-install.sh) using the following command:

ls

Run the installation script:

./post-install.sh

After you run the installation script, you will be asked to select the Deployment Type out of the following:

Single-Box

Distributed

Collector

Select the Deployment Type

1. Single-Box

and then follow the steps further as demonstrated below.

Select the Deployment Architecture as

1. Standalone

from the following options:

Standalone

High-Availability

Disaster-Recovery

Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

Configure the hostname.

Configure the timezone by selecting the region and timezone where you are installing the Motadata AIOps Master.

Once the installation process is complete, Motadata AIOps application is accessible using the link specified below:

https://[IP]

where

[IP]

is the static IP you configured.

Detach the ISO from the virtual machine to complete the installation.

Page Title: motadata-aiops-installation-guide-collector

On this page

Installation Guide for Collector Deployment

Overview

â€‹

This installation guide provides step-by-step instructions for installing Motadata AIOps in a Single-Box deployment covering the installation process for the following components:

Motadata Master with DB

The installation process begins with common steps for all the scenarios, followed by deployment-specific steps. It is crucial to follow the instructions carefully to ensure a successful installation.

Minimum System Requirements for Motadata AIOps Server

â€‹

Before installing and running Motadata AIOps, please ensure that your server meets the following minimum system requirements to ensure optimal performance and functionality.

Refer Hardware Sizing document for detailed information for the same.

Prerequisites

â€‹

Before starting the installation, ensure the following prerequisites are met:

Configure servers based on the sizing requirements of the chosen component.

Download

the Motadata AIOps installation ISO.

Network Port should be open in Network Firewall and respective servers as defined below:

Port Name

Port Number

Port Type

Direction

Port To Be Opened At

Purpose

TCP Log Listener

5140

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest logs into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if logs need to be ingested at the collector level.

UDP Log Listener

514

UDP

Inbound

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest logs into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if logs need to be ingested at the collector level.

Flow Listener (netflow)

2055

UDP

Inbound

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest flow data into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if flow data needs to be ingested at the collector level.

Flow Listener (sflow)

6343

UDP

Inbound

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest flow data into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if flow data needs to be ingested at the collector level.

Installation Steps

â€‹

Create a virtual machine (VM).

Map the downloaded ISO to the VM datastore.

Boot the VM from the ISO to initiate the installation process.

Obtain sudo permissions by running the following command:

sudo su

Navigate to the opt folder using the following command:

cd /opt

Check for the existence of the installation script (post-install.sh) using the following command:

ls

Run the installation script:

./post-install.sh

After you run the installation script, you will be asked to select the Deployment Type out of the following:

Single-Box

Distributed

Collector

8. Select the deployment type 3. Collector and then follow the steps further as demonstrated below.

9. Change the root password, providing and confirming a new password.

10. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

11. Configure the hostname.

12. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and the timmezone where you are installing the Collector.

13. Enter primary server IP to establish the connection between the collector and the primary server.

14. Once the installation process is complete, the Collector will be visible in the Collector Settings section in Motadata AIOps.

15. Detach the ISO from the virtual machine to complete the installation.

Page Title: motadata-aiops-installation-guide-distributed

On this page

Installation Guide for Distributed Standalone Deployment

Overview

â€‹

This installation guide provides step-by-step instructions for installing Motadata AIOps in a Distributed Standalone deployment covering the installation process for the following components:

Primary App Server

Primary DB Server

The installation process begins with common steps for all the scenarios, followed by deployment-specific steps. It is crucial to follow the instructions carefully to ensure a successful installation.

Minimum System Requirements for Motadata AIOps Server

â€‹

Before installing and running Motadata AIOps, please ensure that your server meets the following minimum system requirements to ensure optimal performance and functionality.

Refer Hardware Sizing document for detailed information for the same.

Prerequisites

â€‹

Before starting the installation, ensure the following prerequisites are met:

Configure servers based on the sizing requirements of the chosen component.

Download

the Motadata AIOps installation ISO.

Network Port should be open in Network Firewall and respective servers as defined below:

Port Name

Port Number

Port Type

Direction

Port To Be Opened At

Purpose

Motadata Manager

9440, 9441

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server

Facilitates communication with Motadata Manager

Motadata Application

9455, 9456, 9457

TCP

Bidirectional

Motadata Application

Establishes communication for Motadata Application with MotaStore. This port needs to be opened only when the application and database reside on different servers.

Event Publisher

9444 to 9448

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server

Facilitates communication between MotaAgent and the Application Server. Typically, 9444 and 9445 ports are mandatory, but multiple ports may need to be open to support load balancing when a significant number of agents are used.

Event Subscriber

9449 to 9453

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server

Facilitates communication between MotaAgent and the Application Server. Typically, 9449 and 9450 ports are mandatory, but multiple ports may need to be open to support load balancing when a significant number of agents are used.

MotaStore

9464, 6060, 6061

TCP

Bidirectional

Database Server

Facilitates remote troubleshooting of MotaStore. These ports need to be opened only when troubleshooting is required for MotaStore.

TCP Log Listener

5140

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest logs into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if logs need to be ingested at the collector level.

UDP Log Listener

514

UDP

Inbound

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest logs into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if logs need to be ingested at the collector level.

Flow Listener (netflow)

2055

UDP

Inbound

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest flow data into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if flow data needs to be ingested at the collector level.

Flow Listener (sflow)

6343

UDP

Inbound

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest flow data into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if flow data needs to be ingested at the collector level.

Trap Listener (v1/v2)

1620

UDP

Inbound

Application Server

Used to ingest trap into Motadata.

Trap Listener (v3)

1630

UDP

Inbound

Application Server

Used to ingest trap into Motadata.

Event Processor

9443

TCP

Biredirectional

Application Server

Processes event messages, offloading the processing load from the application server.

Web UI

443

HTTPS

Bidirectional

Application Server

Enables user interface access from the browser.

Upgrade/Restore

8080

HTTPS

Bidirectional

Application Server

Used for upgrading Motadata artifacts from the UI

Installation Steps

â€‹

Create a virtual machine (VM).

Map the downloaded ISO to the VM datastore.

Boot the VM from the ISO to initiate the installation process.

Obtain sudo permissions by running the following command:

sudo su

Navigate to the opt folder using the following command:

cd /opt

Check for the existence of the installation script (post-install.sh) using the following command:

ls

Run the installation script:

./post-install.sh

After you run the installation script, you will be asked to select the Deployment Type out of the following:

Single-Box

Distributed

Collector

Select the deployment type

2. Distributed Deployment

and then follow the steps further as demonstrated below.

Select the Deployment Architecture as

1. Standalone

from the following options:

Standalone

High-Availability

Disaster-Recovery

Primary App Server

Primary DB Server

Once you select the option

1. Standalone

in step 9, you will be prompted to select the component you want to install:

Primary App Server

Primary DB Server

Select

Primary App Server

and then follow the steps mentioned below.

10. Change the root password, providing and confirming a new password.

11. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

12. Configure the hostname.

13. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and the timezone where you are installing the Primary App Server.

14. Once the installation process is complete, Motadata AIOps application is accessible using the link specified below:

https://[IP]

where

[IP]

is the static IP you configured.

Once you select the option

1. Standalone

in step 9, you will be prompted to select the component you want to install:

Primary App Server

Primary DB Server

Select

Primary DB Server

and then follow the steps mentioned below.

10. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

11. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

12. Configure the hostname.

13. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and the timezone where you are installing the Motadata AIOps Master.

14. Configure Primary App Server for the Primary DB Server: Enter VIP/ Primary IP.

15. Detach the ISO from the virtual machine to complete the installation.

Page Title: motadata-aiops-installation-guide-DR

On this page

Installation Guide for Disaster Recovery Deployment

Overview

â€‹

This installation guide provides step-by-step instructions for installing Motadata AIOps in a Disaster Recovery (DR) Deployment, covering the installation process for the DR deployment:

Single-Box Disaster Recovery

Distributed Diaster Recovery

The installation process begins with common steps for all scenarios, followed by component-specific steps. It is crucial to follow the instructions carefully to ensure a successful installation.

Minimum System Requirements for Motadata AIOps Server

â€‹

Before installing and running Motadata AIOps, please ensure that your server meets the following minimum system requirements to ensure optimal performance and functionality.

Refer Hardware Sizing document for detailed information for the same.

Prerequisites

â€‹

Before starting the installation, ensure the following prerequisites are met:

Configure servers based on the sizing requirements of the chosen component.

Download

the Motadata AIOps installation ISO.

Network Port should be open in Network Firewall and respective servers as defined below:

Port Name

Port Number

Port Type

Direction

Port To Be Opened At

Purpose

Motadata Manager

9440, 9441

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server

Facilitates communication with Motadata Manager

Motadata Application

9455, 9456, 9457

TCP

Bidirectional

Motadata Application

Establishes communication for Motadata Application with MotaStore. This port needs to be opened only when the application and database reside on different servers.

Event Publisher

9444 to 9448

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server

Facilitates communication between MotaAgent and the Application Server. Typically, 9444 and 9445 ports are mandatory, but multiple ports may need to be open to support load balancing when a significant number of agents are used.

Event Subscriber

9449 to 9453

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server

Facilitates communication between MotaAgent and the Application Server. Typically, 9449 and 9450 ports are mandatory, but multiple ports may need to be open to support load balancing when a significant number of agents are used.

MotaStore

9464, 6060, 6061

TCP

Bidirectional

Database Server

Facilitates remote troubleshooting of MotaStore. These ports need to be opened only when troubleshooting is required for MotaStore.

TCP Log Listener

5140

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest logs into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if logs need to be ingested at the collector level.

UDP Log Listener

514

UDP

Inbound

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest logs into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if logs need to be ingested at the collector level.

Flow Listener (netflow)

2055

UDP

Inbound

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest flow data into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if flow data needs to be ingested at the collector level.

Flow Listener (sflow)

6343

UDP

Inbound

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest flow data into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if flow data needs to be ingested at the collector level.

Trap Listener (v1/v2)

1620

UDP

Inbound

Application Server

Used to ingest trap into Motadata.

Trap Listener (v3)

1630

UDP

Inbound

Application Server

Used to ingest trap into Motadata.

Event Processor

9443

TCP

Biredirectional

Application Server

Processes event messages, offloading the processing load from the application server.

Web UI

443

HTTPS

Bidirectional

Application Server

Enables user interface access from the browser.

Upgrade/Restore

8080

HTTPS

Bidirectional

Application Server

Used for upgrading Motadata artifacts from the UI

High Availability

9458, 9459

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server and Motadata Observer

Facilitates syncing of ConfigDB with Application Server

Installation Steps

â€‹

Create a virtual machine (VM).

Map the downloaded ISO to the VM datastore.

Boot the VM from the ISO to initiate the installation process.

Obtain sudo permissions by running the following command:

sudo su

The Installation steps will vary based on the deployment type you wish to configure, whether Single-Box Disaster Recovery or Distributed Disaster Recovery. Let us look into them one after the other.

Single-Box Disaster Recovery

â€‹

Navigate to the opt folder using the following command:

cd /opt

Check for the existence of the installation script (post-install.sh) using the following command:

ls

Run the installation script:

./post-install.sh

After you run the installation script, you will be asked to select the Deployment Type out of the following:

Single-Box

Distributed

Collector

Select the Deployment Type(in this case, 1. Single-Box) that you want to configure and then follow the steps further as demonstrated below.

Select the Deployment Architecture(in this case, 3. Disaster Recovery) that you want to configure and then follow the steps further as demonstrated below.

For Single-Box Disaster Recovery, you need to configure four servers, one as an Observer, one as the Primary server, one as the Secondary server, and another one as the Replica server.

Select the option 1. Observer if you want to start the installation for the Observer.

Select the option 2. Primary Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the primary server.

Select the option 3. Secondary Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the secondary server.

Select the option 4. Replica Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the replica server.

After selecting an option in 10th step above, move to the respective tab below to continue the installation based on the component that you have selected.

Observer

Primary Server

Secondary Server

Replica Server

11. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

12. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

13. Configure the hostname.

14. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and timezone where you are installing the Motadata AIOps Observer.

15. The Observer is now successfully installed.

11. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

12. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

13. Configure the hostname.

14. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and timezone where you are installing the Primary Server.

15. Enter the virtual IP address.

16. Enter the Observer IP address to establish the connection of the Primary Server with the Observer.

17. Once the installation process is complete, Motadata AIOps application is accessible using the

link specified below:

https://[IP]

where

[IP]

is the virtual IP you configured.

11. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

12. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

13. Configure the hostname.

14. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and timezone where you are installing the Secondary Server.

15. Enter Primary Server IP that you have already configured.

16. Enter the virtual IP address.

17. Enter the Observer IP address to establish the connection of the Secondary Server with the Observer.

18. The Secondary Server is now configured.

11. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

12. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

13. Configure the hostname.

14. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and timezone where you are installing the Replica Server.

15. Enter Primary Server IP that you have already configured.

16. Enter the Observer IP address to establish the connection of the Replica Server with the Observer.

17. The Replica Server is now configured.

After installing all components, detach the ISO from the virtual machine to complete the installation.

Distributed Disaster Recovery

â€‹

Navigate to the

config

folder using the below-mentioned command:

cd /motadata/motadata/config

Type or copy and paste the below-mentioned commands in

Motadata.JSON

file:

"ha.mode" : "ACTIVE", //Primary App Server

"ha.mode" : "PASSIVE", //Secondary App Server

"ha.failover.nodes": 3 //All App Servers

Go back to the Root directory and navigate to the opt folder using the following command:

cd /opt

Check for the existence of the installation script (post-install.sh) using the following command:

ls

Run the installation script:

./post-install.sh

After you run the installation script, you will be asked to select the Deployment Type out of the following:

Single-Box

Distributed

Collector

Select the Deployment Type(in this case, 2. Distributed) that you want to configure and then follow the steps further as demonstrated below.

Select the Deployment Architecture(in this case, 3. Disaster Recovery) that you want to configure

and then follow the steps further as demonstrated below.

For Distributed Disaster Recovery, you need to configure seven servers : Observer, Primary App server, Primary DB server, Secondary App server, Secondary DB, Replica App Server, and Replica DB Server.

Select the option 1. Observer if you want to start the installation for the Observer.

Select the option 2. Primary App Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the Primary Application Server.

Select the option 3. Primary DB Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the Primary Database Server.

Select the option 4. Secondary App Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the Secondary Application Server.

Select the option 5. Secondary DB Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the Secondary Database Server.

Select the option 6. Replica App Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the Replica Application Server.

Select the option 7. Replica DB Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the Replica Database Server.

After selecting an option in 10th step above, move to the respective tab below to continue the installation based on the component that you have selected.

Observer

Primary App Server

Primary DB Server

Secondary App Server

Secondary DB Server

Replica App Server

Replica DB Server

12. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

13. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

14. Configure the hostname.

15. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and timezone where you are installing the Motadata AIOps Observer.

16. The Observer is now successfully installed.

12. Change the root password, providing and confirming a new password.

13. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

14. Configure the hostname.

15. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and the timezone where you are installing the Primary Application Server.

16. Configure the virtual IP address.

17. Configure the Observer IP address to establish the connection of the Primary Application Server with the Observer.

18. Once the installation process is complete, Motadata AIOps application is accessible using the link specified below:

https://[IP]

where

[IP]

is the virtual IP you configured.

13. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

14. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

15. Configure the hostname.

16. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and the timezone where you are installing the

Primary DB Server.

17. Configure the virtual IP address.

18. Once the installation process is complete, the Primary Database is now configured.

13. Change the root password, providing and confirming a new password.

14. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

15. Configure the hostname.

16. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and the timezone where you are installing the Secondary Application Server.

17. Enter the Primary Application Server IP.

18. Enter the virtual IP address.

19. Enter the Observer IP address to establish the connection of the Secondary Application Server with the Observer.

20. Once the installation process is complete, the Secondary Application is now installed on the server

13. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

14. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

15. Configure the hostname.

16. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and the timezone where you are installing the Secondary Database Server.

17. Enter the Virtual IP that you have configured.

18. Once the installation process is complete, the Secondary Database is configured.

13. Change the root password, providing and confirming a new password.

14. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

15. Configure the hostname.

16. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and the timezone where you are installing the Replica Application.

17. Enter the Primary Application Server IP.

18. The Replica Application is now installed on the server.

13. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

14. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

15. Configure the hostname.

16. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and the timezone where you are installing the Motadata AIOps Master.

17. Enter the Virtual IP that you have configured on the main site.

18. The Replica Database is now installed on the server.

19. Detach the ISO from the virtual machine to complete the installation.

After installing all the components, detach the ISO from the virtual machine to complete the installation.

Page Title: motadata-aiops-installation-guide-HA

On this page

Installation Guide for High Availability Deployment

Overview

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This installation guide provides step-by-step instructions for installing Motadata AIOps in a High Availability Deployment, covering the installation process for High Availability Architecture:

Single-Box High Availability

Distributed High Availability

The installation process begins with common steps for all the scenarios, followed by deployment-specific steps. It is crucial to follow the instructions carefully to ensure a successful installation.

Minimum System Requirements for Motadata AIOps Server

â€‹

Before installing and running Motadata AIOps, please ensure that your server meets the following minimum system requirements to ensure optimal performance and functionality.

Refer Hardware Sizing document for detailed information for the same.

Prerequisites

â€‹

Before starting the installation, ensure the following prerequisites are met:

Configure servers based on the sizing requirements of the chosen component.

Download

the Motadata AIOps installation ISO.

Network Port should be open in Network Firewall and respective servers as defined below:

Port Name

Port Number

Port Type

Direction

Port To Be Opened At

Purpose

Motadata Manager

9440, 9441

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server

Facilitates communication with Motadata Manager

Motadata Application

9455, 9456, 9457

TCP

Bidirectional

Motadata Application

Establishes communication for Motadata Application with MotaStore. This port needs to be opened only when the application and database reside on different servers.

Event Publisher

9444 to 9448

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server

Facilitates communication between MotaAgent and the Application Server. Typically, 9444 and 9445 ports are mandatory, but multiple ports may need to be open to support load balancing when a significant number of agents are used.

Event Subscriber

9449 to 9453

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server

Facilitates communication between MotaAgent and the Application Server. Typically, 9449 and 9450 ports are mandatory, but multiple ports may need to be open to support load balancing when a significant number of agents are used.

MotaStore

9464, 6060, 6061

TCP

Bidirectional

Database Server

Facilitates remote troubleshooting of MotaStore. These ports need to be opened only when troubleshooting is required for MotaStore.

TCP Log Listener

5140

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest logs into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if logs need to be ingested at the collector level.

UDP Log Listener

514

UDP

Inbound

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest logs into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if logs need to be ingested at the collector level.

Flow Listener (netflow)

2055

UDP

Inbound

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest flow data into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if flow data needs to be ingested at the collector level.

Flow Listener (sflow)

6343

UDP

Inbound

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest flow data into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if flow data needs to be ingested at the collector level.

Trap Listener (v1/v2)

1620

UDP

Inbound

Application Server

Used to ingest trap into Motadata.

Trap Listener (v3)

1630

UDP

Inbound

Application Server

Used to ingest trap into Motadata.

Event Processor

9443

TCP

Biredirectional

Application Server

Processes event messages, offloading the processing load from the application server.

Web UI

443

HTTPS

Bidirectional

Application Server

Enables user interface access from the browser.

Upgrade/Restore

8080

HTTPS

Bidirectional

Application Server

Used for upgrading Motadata artifacts from the UI

High Availability

9458, 9459

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server and Motadata Observer

Facilitates syncing of ConfigDB with Application Server

Installation Steps

â€‹

Create a virtual machine (VM).

Map the downloaded ISO to the VM datastore.

Boot the VM from the ISO to initiate the installation process.

Obtain sudo permissions by running the following command:

sudo su

Navigate to the opt folder using the following command:

cd /opt

Check for the existence of the installation script (post-install.sh) using the following command:

ls

Run the installation script:

./post-install.sh

After you run the installation script, you will be asked to select the Deployment Type out of the following:

Single-Box

Distributed

Collector

The Installation steps will vary based on the deployment type you wish to configure, whether Single-Box HA or Distributed HA. Let us look into them one after the other.

Single-Box High Availability

â€‹

Navigate to the opt folder using the following command:

cd /opt

Check for the existence of the installation script (post-install.sh) using the following command:

ls

Run the installation script:

./post-install.sh

After you run the installation script, you will be asked to select the Deployment Type out of the following:

Single-Box

Distributed

Collector

Select the Deployment Type(in this case, 1. Single-Box) that you want to configure and then follow the steps further as demonstrated below.

Select the Deployment Architecture(in this case, 2. High Availability) that you want to configure and then follow the steps further as demonstrated below.

For Single-Box HA, you need to configure three servers, one as an observer, one as the primary server and another one as the secondary server.

Select the option 1. Observer if you want to start the installation for the Observer.

Select the option 2. Primary Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the primary server.

Select the option 3. Secondary Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the secondary server.

After selecting an option in 10th step above, move to the respective tab below to continue the installation based on the component that you have selected.

Observer

Primary Server

Secondary Server

11. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

12. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

13. Configure the hostname.

14. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and timezone where you are installing the Motadata AIOps Observer.

15. The Observer is now successfully installed.

11. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

12. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default

DNS servers as per your requirement.

13. Configure the hostname.

14. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and timezone where you are installing the Primary Server.

15. Enter the virtual IP address.

16. Enter the Observer IP address to establish the connection of the Primary Server with the Observer.

17. Once the installation process is complete, Motadata AIOps application is accessible using the link specified below:

https://[IP]

where

[IP]

is the virtual IP you configured.

11. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

12. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

13. Configure the hostname.

14. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and timezone where you are installing the Secondary Server.

15. Enter Primary Server IP that you have already configured.

16. Enter the virtual IP address.

17. Enter the Observer IP address to establish the connection of the Secondary Server with the Observer.

18. The Secondary Server is now configured.

Once all three components are installed successfully, detach the ISO from the virtual disk to complete the installation.

Distributed High Availability

â€‹

Navigate to the

config

folder using the below-mentioned command:

cd /motadata/motadata/config

Type or copy and paste the below-mentioned commands in

Motadata.JSON

file:

"ha.mode" : "ACTIVE", //Primary App Server

"ha.mode" : "PASSIVE", //Secondary App Server

"ha.failover.nodes": 3 //All App Servers

Go back to the Root directory and navigate to the opt folder using the following command:

cd /opt

Check for the existence of the installation script (post-install.sh) using the following command:

ls

Run the installation script:

./post-install.sh

After you run the installation script, you will be asked to select the Deployment Type out of the following:

Single-Box

Distributed

Collector

Select the Deployment Type(in this case, 2. Distributed) that you want to configure and then follow the steps further as demonstrated below.

Select the Deployment Architecture(in this case, 2. High Availability) that you want to configure and then follow the steps further as demonstrated below.

For Distributed HA, you need to configure five servers : Observer, Primary App server, Primary DB server, Secondary App server, Secondary DB.

Select the option 1. Observer if you want to start the installation for the Observer.

Select the option 2. Primary App Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the Primary Application Server.

Select the option 3. Primary DB Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the Primary Database Server.

Select the option 4. Secondary App Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the Secondary Application Server.

Select the option 5. Secondary DB Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the Secondary Database Server.

After selecting an option in 12th step above, move to the respective tab below to continue the installation based on the component that you have selected.

Observer

Primary App Server

Primary DB Server

Secondary App Server

Secondary DB Server

13. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

14. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

15. Configure the hostname.

16. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and timezone where you are installing the Motadata AIOps Observer.

17. The Observer is now successfully installed.

13. Change the root password, providing and confirming a new password.

14. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default

DNS servers as per your requirement.

15. Configure the hostname.

16. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and the timezone where you are installing the Primary Application Server.

17. Configure the virtual IP address.

18. Configure the Observer IP address to establish the connection of the Primary Application Server with the Observer.

19. Once the installation process is complete, Motadata AIOps application is accessible using the link specified below:

https://[IP]

where

[IP]

is the virtual IP you configured.

13. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

14. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

15. Configure the hostname.

16. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and the timezone where you are installing the Primary DB Server.

17. Configure the virtual IP address.

18. Once the installation process is complete, the Primary Database is now configured.

13. Change the root password, providing and confirming a new password.

14. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

15. Configure the hostname.

16. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and the timezone where you are installing the

Secondary Application Server.

17. Enter the Primary Application Server IP.

18. Enter the virtual IP address.

19. Enter the Observer IP address to establish the connection of the Secondary Application Server with the Observer.

20. Once the installation process is complete, the Secondary Application is now installed on the server

13. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

14. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

15. Configure the hostname.

16. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and the timezone where you are installing the Secondary Database Server.

17. Enter the Virtual IP that you have configured.

18. Once the installation process is complete, the Secondary Database is configured.

Detach the ISO from the virtual machine to complete the installation.

Page Title: motadata-aiops-installation-guide-HA-WAN

On this page

Installation Guide for High Availability Over WAN

Overview

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This installation guide provides step-by-step instructions for installing Motadata AIOps in a High Availability Deployment Over WAN, covering the installation process for High Availability Architecture:

Single-Box High Availability Over WAN

Distributed High Availability Over WAN

The installation process begins with common steps for all the scenarios, followed by deployment-specific steps. It is crucial to follow the instructions carefully to ensure a successful installation.

Minimum System Requirements for Motadata AIOps Server

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Before installing and running Motadata AIOps, please ensure that your server meets the following minimum system requirements to ensure optimal performance and functionality.

Refer Hardware Sizing document for detailed information for the same.

Prerequisites

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Before starting the installation, ensure the following prerequisites are met:

Configure servers based on the sizing requirements of the chosen component.

Download

the Motadata AIOps installation ISO.

Network Port should be open in Network Firewall and respective servers as defined below:

Port Name

Port Number

Port Type

Direction

Port To Be Opened At

Purpose

Motadata Manager

9440, 9441

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server

Facilitates communication with Motadata Manager

Motadata Application

9455, 9456, 9457

TCP

Bidirectional

Motadata Application

Establishes communication for Motadata Application with MotaStore. This port needs to be opened only when the application and database reside on different servers.

Event Publisher

9444 to 9448

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server

Facilitates communication between MotaAgent and the Application Server. Typically, 9444 and 9445 ports are mandatory, but multiple ports may need to be open to support load balancing when a significant number of agents are used.

Event Subscriber

9449 to 9453

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server

Facilitates communication between MotaAgent and the Application Server. Typically, 9449 and 9450 ports are mandatory, but multiple ports may need to be open to support load balancing when a significant number of agents are used.

MotaStore

9464, 6060, 6061

TCP

Bidirectional

Database Server

Facilitates remote troubleshooting of MotaStore. These ports need to be opened only when troubleshooting is required for MotaStore.

TCP Log Listener

5140

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest logs into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if logs need to be ingested at the collector level.

UDP Log Listener

514

UDP

Inbound

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest logs into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if logs need to be

ingested at the collector level.

Flow Listener (netflow)

2055

UDP

Inbound

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest flow data into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if flow data needs to be ingested at the collector level.

Flow Listener (sflow)

6343

UDP

Inbound

Application Server or Collector

Used to ingest flow data into Motadata. Ensure this port is open on the collector if flow data needs to be ingested at the collector level.

Trap Listener (v1/v2)

1620

UDP

Inbound

Application Server

Used to ingest trap into Motadata.

Trap Listener (v3)

1630

UDP

Inbound

Application Server

Used to ingest trap into Motadata.

Event Processor

9443

TCP

Biredirectional

Application Server

Processes event messages, offloading the processing load from the application server.

Web UI

443

HTTPS

Bidirectional

Application Server

Enables user interface access from the browser.

Upgrade/Restore

8080

HTTPS

Bidirectional

Application Server

Used for upgrading Motadata artifacts from the UI

High Availability

9458, 9459

TCP

Bidirectional

Application Server and Motadata Observer

Facilitates syncing of ConfigDB with Application Server

Installation Steps

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Create a virtual machine (VM).

Map the downloaded ISO to the VM datastore.

Boot the VM from the ISO to initiate the installation process.

Obtain sudo permissions by running the following command:

sudo su

The Installation steps will vary based on the deployment type you wish to configure, whether Single-Box HA Over WAN or Distributed HA Over WAN. Let us look into them one after the other.

Single-Box High Availability Over WAN

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Navigate to the opt folder using the following command:

cd /opt

Check for the existence of the installation script (post-install.sh) using the following command:

ls

Run the installation script:

./post-install.sh

After you run the installation script, you will be asked to select the Deployment Type out of the following:

Single-Box

Distributed

Collector

Select the Deployment Type (in this case, 1. Single-Box) that you want to configure and then follow the steps further as demonstrated below.

Select the Deployment Architecture(in this case, 4. High Availability over WAN) that you want to configure and then follow the steps further as demonstrated below.

For Single-Box HA Over WAN, you need to configure three servers, one as an observer, one as the primary server and another one as the secondary server.

Select the option 1. Observer if you want to start the installation for the Observer.

Select the option 2. Primary Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the primary

server.

Select the option 3. Secondary Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the secondary server.

After selecting an option in 10th step above, move to the respective tab below to continue the installation based on the component that you have selected.

Observer

Primary Server

Secondary Server

11. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

12. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

13. Configure the hostname.

14. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and timezone where you are installing the Motadata AIOps Observer.

15. The Observer is now successfully installed.

11. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

12. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

13. Configure the hostname.

14. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and timezone where you are installing the Primary Server.

15. Enter the Virtual IP/ FQDN address.

16. Enter the Observer IP address to establish the connection of the Primary Server with the Observer.

Once the installation process is complete, Motadata AIOps application is accessible using the link specified below:

11. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

12. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

13. Configure the hostname.

14. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and timezone where you are installing the Secondary Server.

15. Enter Primary Server IP that you have already configured.

16. Enter the virtual IP address.

17. Enter the Observer IP address to establish the connection of the Secondary Server with the Observer.

18. The Secondary Server is now configured.

After installing all components, detach the ISO from the virtual machine to complete the installation.

Distributed High Availability Over WAN

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Navigate to the

config

folder using the below-mentioned command:

cd /motadata/motadata/config

Type or copy and paste the below-mentioned commands in

Motadata.JSON

file:

"ha.mode" : "ACTIVE", //Primary App Server

"ha.mode" : "PASSIVE", //Secondary App Server

"ha.failover.nodes": 3 //All App Servers

Go back to the Root directory and navigate to the opt folder using the following command:

cd /opt

Check for the existence of the installation script (post-install.sh) using the following command:

ls

Run the installation script:

./post-install.sh

After you run the installation script, you will be asked to select the Deployment Type out of the following:

Single-Box

Distributed

Collector

Select the Deployment Type(in this case, 2. Distributed) that you want to configure and then follow the steps further as demonstrated below.

Select the Deployment Architecture(in this case, 4. High Availability Over WAN) that you want to configure and then follow the steps further as demonstrated below.

For Distributed HA, you need to configure five servers : Observer, Primary App server, Primary DB server, Secondary App server, Secondary DB.

Select the option 1. Observer if you want to start the installation for the Observer.

Select the option 2. Primary App Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the Primary Application Server.

Select the option 3. Primary DB Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the Primary Database Server.

Select the option 4. Secondary App Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the Secondary Application Server.

Select the option 5. Secondary DB Server in the next step if you want to start the installation for the Secondary Database Server.

After selecting an option in 10th step above, move to the respective tab below to continue the installation based on the component that you have selected.

Observer

Primary App Server

Primary DB Server

Secondary App Server

Secondary DB Server

13. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

14. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

15. Configure the hostname.

16. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and timezone where you are installing the Motadata AIOps Observer.

17. The Observer is now successfully installed.

13. Change the root password, providing and confirming a new password.

14. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

15. Configure the hostname.

16. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and the timezone where you are installing the Primary Application Server.

17. Configure the virtual IP address.

18. Configure the Observer IP address to establish the connection of the Primary Application Server with the Observer.

19. Once the installation process is complete, Motadata AIOps application is accessible using the link specified below:

https://[IP]

where

[IP]

is the virtual IP you configured.

13. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

14. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

15. Configure the hostname.

16. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and the timezone where you are installing the Primary DB Server.

17. Configure the virtual IP address.

18. Once the installation process is complete, the Primary Database is now configured.

13. Change the root password, providing and confirming a new password.

14. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

15. Configure the hostname.

16. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and the timezone where you are installing the Secondary Application Server.

17. Enter the Primary Application Server IP.

18. Enter the virtual IP address.

19. Enter the Observer IP address to establish the connection of the Secondary Application Server with the Observer.

Once the installation process is complete, the Secondary Application is now installed on the server

13. Change the root password by providing and confirming a new password.

14. Configure the static IP address, default gateway, and DNS servers. You can change the default DNS servers as per your requirement.

15. Configure the hostname.

16. Configure the timezone by selecting the region and the timezone where you are installing the Secondary Database Server.

17. Enter the Virtual IP that you have configured.

18. Once the installation process is complete, the Secondary Database is configured.

After installing all components, detach the ISO from the virtual machine to complete the installation.

Page Title: starting-with-flow

On this page

Flow Monitoring

Flow Ingestion

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To get started with flow monitoring, you need to configure the flow settings in AIOps to ingest flow data from your devices. This includes specifying the ports for sFlow and Netflow data. Learn how to ingest flow to Motadata AIOps using the

Flow Configuration

guide.

Monitoring and Analysis

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After configuring the flow settings, Motadata AIOps will receive flow data from your devices, and you can use the

Flow Explorer

tool to analyze the network flows. The tool provides a visually intuitive representation of flow information using a variety of diagrams and charts such as the Sankey diagram, enabling you to proactively identify potential network bottlenecks and optimize network performance.

Visualization

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For visualization, you can use the same customizable

dashboards

as used for metrics and logs. The dashboards offer visually stimulating and easy-to-interpret graphical visualizations, allowing you to quickly grasp critical information about your network's status and performance.

Page Title: starting-with-logs

On this page

Log Monitoring

Log Ingestion

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In order to explore your logs, you need to configure a logging source to send the logs to Motadata AIOps. The following types of logs can be ingested in Motadata from your infrastructure, some directly and some through an agent:

Application Logs

: Logs generated by various applications used in your infrastructure. These logs provide valuable data for analysis to understand and troubleshoot application issues.

Server Logs

: Logs from servers that provide access to services and applications. These logs can include access logs, error logs, and Syslog from Linux servers.

Network Logs

: Various network logs that provide insights into network traffic and communication.

Start sending your infrastructure logs to Motadata AIOps by reading

How to ingest logs into Motadata AIOps

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Monitoring and Analysis

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After configuring the logging sources, Motadata AIOps will dynamically parse and visualize the logs, simplifying log analysis. The platform offers features like

live log tailing

, keyword search, log pattern matching, intuitive

log explorer

to help you efficiently process and centralize logs from different sources.

Visualization

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After configuring log ingestion and collecting log data from your applications, servers, and network devices, the next step is to gain valuable insights through

visualization

. Motadata AIOps provides powerful visualization tools to help you analyze and interpret the collected log data effectively.

Dashboards play a crucial role in providing a visual and intuitive representation of your log data, enabling you to monitor and troubleshoot your IT environment efficiently.

Within the dashboards, you can create customizable widgets tailored to your specific log analysis needs. Motadata AIOps offers a diverse range of graph types, including bar charts, pie charts, and lists, to visualize log data in various ways. These widgets allow you to focus on specific log patterns or trends, making it easier to identify critical issues.

Application Log Analysis

: Create widgets to visualize application logs from various sources. Monitor critical events and identify patterns that may indicate application issues or security threats.

Server Log Monitoring

: Use dashboards to track server logs, including access logs and error logs. Detect unusual server behavior and troubleshoot performance or configuration issues.

Network Log Visualization

: Visualize network logs to understand traffic patterns and identify suspicious network activities. Monitor network flows and trace conversations between endpoints.

Motadata AIOps empowers you to make the most of your log data through powerful visualization tools. Customizable dashboards, real-time log tailing, log pattern matching, and keyword search provide a comprehensive view of your log activity. Proactively monitor log events, detect anomalies, and troubleshoot issues swiftly with the help of log visualization in Motadata AIOps.

Page Title: starting-with-metrics

On this page

Metric Monitoring

Metric Ingestion

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To get started with metric monitoring, you need to discover the devices you want to set up as monitors in Motadata AIOps. Once you discover a device and setup the device as a monitor in Motadata AIOps, you can start ingesting the data from these devices and start monitoring them. This process can be achieved through device discovery, which you can find in the

Adding and Managing Devices

section of the user guide.

Monitoring and Analysing Metrics

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Once you have discovered and added your devices, Motadata AIOps will continuously collect metric data from these devices. The platform offers real-time monitoring, analysis, and proactive management of various IT components, such as networks, servers, and applications.

Leverage the

Metric Explorer

, an intuitive interface that allows you to explore and visualize collected metric data. Analyze historical trends, compare data from different monitors, and correlate metrics to identify potential performance bottlenecks. The Metric Explorer empowers you with deep visibility into your network's health and performance. It helps you make data-driven decisions, identify anomalies, and take proactive measures to optimize your IT infrastructure's performance.

Leverage the Monitor screen to view the monitoring data for all the monitors in Motadata AIOps categorized intelligently based on their device type.

Visualization

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Once you have set up metric monitoring and collected data from your network devices, servers, and applications, it's time to gain insights through visualization. Motadata AIOps provides powerful visualization tools to help you analyze and interpret the collected metric data effectively.

Dashboards

play a pivotal role in providing a visual and intuitive representation of your IT environment's health and performance. In Motadata AIOps, dashboards offer visually stimulating graphical visualizations, allowing you to quickly grasp critical information about your infrastructure's status.

Within the dashboards, you can create customizable widgets tailored to your specific requirements. Motadata AIOps offers a diverse range of graph types, including pie charts, bar diagrams, and lists, which can be used to visualize the collected metric data. These widgets allow you to monitor key performance indicators (KPIs) and important metrics at a glance.

Network Performance Monitoring

: Create widgets to visualize key network performance metrics like latency, packet loss, and bandwidth utilization. Monitor traffic trends and identify network bottlenecks for optimal network performance.

Server Health Analysis

: Monitor server metrics such as CPU usage, memory utilization, and disk space. Detect server anomalies and potential performance issues to ensure smooth server operations.

Application Performance Tracking

: Visualize application metrics like response time, error rate, and transaction throughput. Identify trends and anomalies that affect application performance and user experience.

Resource Allocation Optimization

: Analyze resource allocation metrics to ensure efficient utilization of network resources. Optimize resource allocation to minimize wastage and reduce costs.

Page Title: starting-with-motadata-support

On this page

Motadata Support

At Motadata, we are committed to providing excellent support to our users throughout their journey with Motadata AIOps. Whether you have questions about the product, need technical assistance, or want to explore the full potential of the platform, our support team is here to help you every step of the way.

Contacting Support

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Getting started with support at Motadata is as simple as reaching out to our dedicated support team through our online support portal, email, chat, or phone:

Support Portal

: Visit our

Online Support portal

where you can submit a support ticket detailing your query or concern. Our support team will respond promptly and work with you to resolve the issue. Login to access your previously created tickets or sign-up if you are visiting the Support Portal for the first time.

Email Support

: You can also reach out to our support team via email at

support@motadata.com.

Please provide as much information as possible about the problem you are facing, and our team will assist you accordingly.

Chat Support

: You can reach out to our support via chat (available only during business hours). To access chat, go to our

Online Support portal

and scroll down to enable the Chat widget

We look forward to helping you make the most of Motadata AIOps and ensure a smooth and successful journey with our platform. Should you have any questions or encounter any challenges, don't hesitate to contact our support teamâ€”we are here to support you every step of the way.

Page Title: supported-Infrastructure-types-motadata

On this page

Supported Infrastructure Types in Motadata AIOps

Motadata AIOps is a powerful and versatile solution designed to provide comprehensive monitoring and management capabilities across various aspects of your IT environment. To help you efficiently manage your infrastructure and services, Motadata AIOps categorizes supported components into distinct types. Understanding these infrastructure types is fundamental to effectively harnessing the full potential of Motadata AIOps.

In this section, we'll dive into the different infrastructure categories that Motadata AIOps supports. Each category plays a crucial role in ensuring the stability, performance, and reliability of your IT assets. By organizing infrastructure components into these categories, Motadata AIOps simplifies the process of monitoring, troubleshooting, and optimizing your IT environment.

Let's explore each supported infrastructure type in detail to gain a deeper understanding of how Motadata AIOps can be utilized to meet your monitoring and management needs.

Types of Infrastructure

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Server & Applications

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Motadata AIOps offers comprehensive monitoring of both physical and virtual servers, as well as the applications hosted on them. This includes tracking key performance indicators (KPIs) such as CPU usage, memory utilization, disk I/O, and application response times. By monitoring servers, databases, and applications together, you can quickly identify and troubleshoot issues that impact end-user experience.

Network

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The Network monitoring capabilities of Motadata AIOps encompass a wide range of network

devices, including routers, switches, firewalls, load balancers, and more. It provides real-time visibility into network traffic, latency, packet loss, and bandwidth utilization. This enables network administrators to proactively address network performance bottlenecks and security concerns.

Cloud

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In today's cloud-centric landscape, Motadata AIOps extends its support to popular cloud platforms like AWS, Azure, and Office 365. It allows organizations to monitor cloud resources and services in one centralized platform. You can gain insights into cloud resource utilization, and optimize cloud infrastructure for cost-efficiency.

Service Check

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Service checks are a fundamental component of infrastructure monitoring in Motadata AIOps. They enable you to verify the availability and responsiveness of critical services that are vital to your infrastructure's health. Service checks cover a wide range of essential services, including Ping, Port, URL, RADIUS, NTP, Domain, DNS, FTP, Email, and SSL Certificate.

Service checks in Motadata AIOps play a critical role in minimizing downtime and ensuring the smooth operation of your infrastructure. By continuously testing these vital services, you can proactively identify and resolve issues, preventing service disruptions that may impact your organization's productivity.

Virtualization

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The Virtualization module of Motadata AIOps focuses on monitoring virtualization environments such as VMware, Hyper-V, and Citrix. It provides detailed insights into the performance of virtual machines (VMs) and their hosts, including CPU and memory usage, and more.

Service

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Service monitoring in Motadata AIOps is designed to give you a holistic view of IT services. It allows

you to monitor service health. By aligning IT services with business objectives, you can ensure seamless service delivery and meet customer expectations.

Process

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Process monitoring allows you to keep a close eye on individual processes running on servers. You can set up alerts based on criteria such as CPU usage, memory consumption, and process availability. Identifying resource-intensive or problematic processes is crucial for maintaining system stability and performance.

Interface

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Motadata AIOps offers comprehensive interface monitoring to help you assess the performance and status of network interfaces. This includes monitoring metrics like bandwidth utilization, error rates, and interface status changes. Interface monitoring is vital for identifying network bottlenecks and connectivity issues.

In your user guide, you should provide step-by-step instructions on configuring and utilizing these features effectively. Include examples, best practices, and tips for optimizing infrastructure monitoring using Motadata AIOps across these diverse infrastructure types.

Hyperconverged Infrastructure (HCI) Devices

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Incorporation of HCI devices into Motadata AIOps will provide users with a more granular view of the infrastrucutre performance along with simplified management