

Proactive Monitoring Software User's Manual

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www.moxa.com/product

MOXA[®]

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Proactive Monitoring Software User's Manual

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Technical Support Contact Information

www.moxa.com/support

Moxa Americas

Toll-free: 1-888-669-2872
Tel: +1-714-528-6777
Fax: +1-714-528-6778

Moxa Europe

Tel: +49-89-3 70 03 99-0
Fax: +49-89-3 70 03 99-99

Moxa India

Tel: +91-80-4172-9088
Fax: +91-80-4132-1045

Moxa China (Shanghai office)

Toll-free: 800-820-5036
Tel: +86-21-5258-9955
Fax: +86-21-5258-5505

Moxa Asia-Pacific

Tel: +886-2-8919-1230
Fax: +886-2-8919-1231

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Installation and Usage

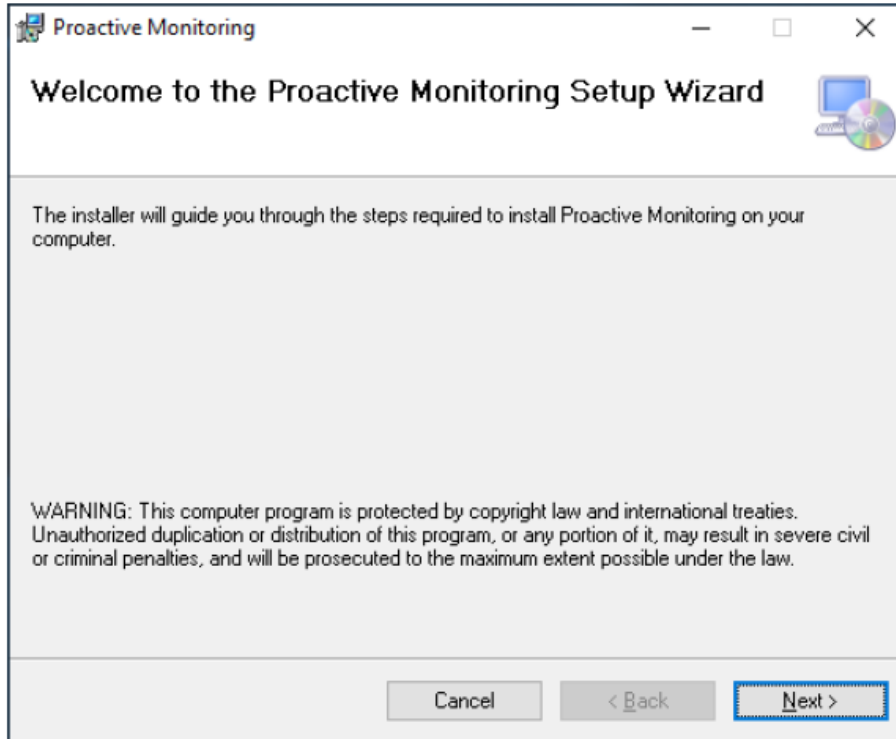
The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- ❑ **Installing Moxa Proactive Monitoring**
- ❑ **Monitoring System Status**
- ❑ **Customizing the System Dashboard**
- ❑ **Setting Up System Alerts**
 - Setting the Grace Period
 - Enabling the Event Log
 - Setting the Scan Interval
 - Setting Up the Alert Output
- ❑ **Clearing an Alert Output**

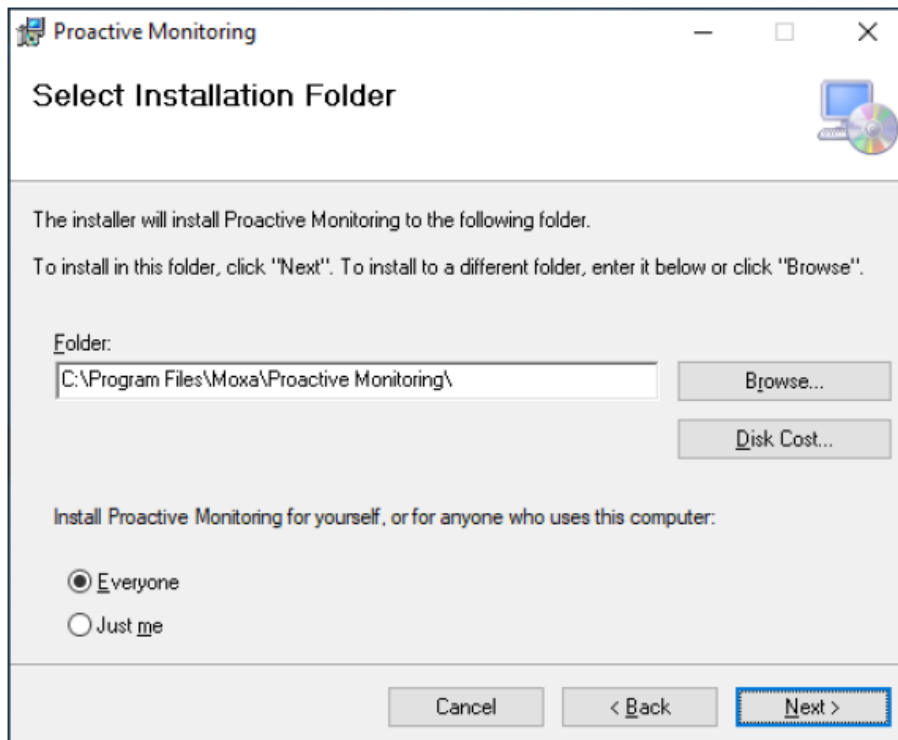
Installing Moxa Proactive Monitoring

To install the Moxa Proactive Monitoring software, do the following:

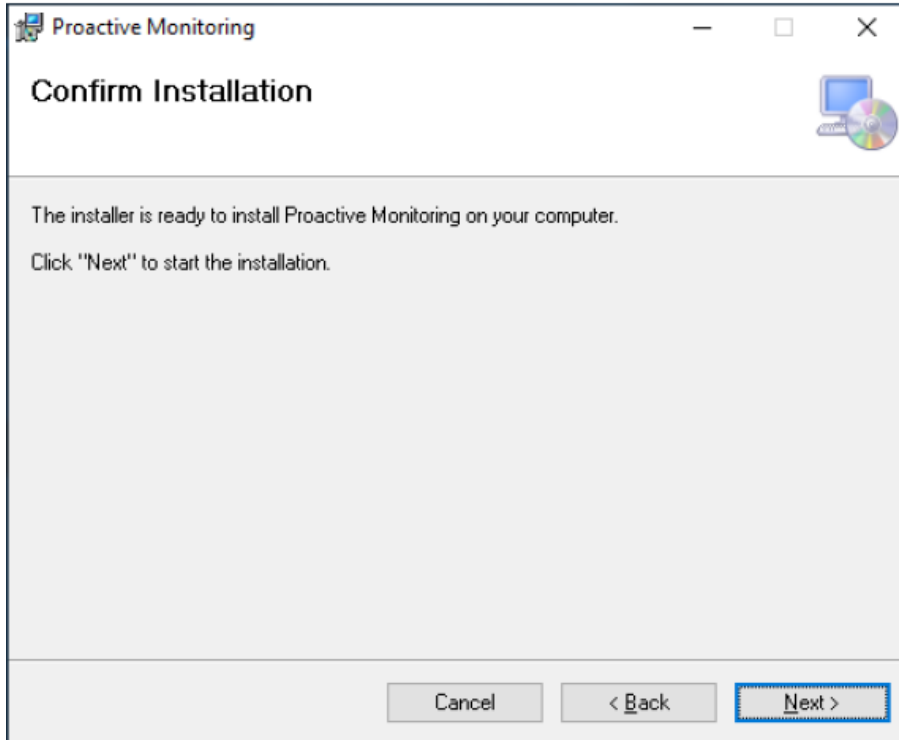
1. Get the ProactiveMonitoringSetup_Vx.x.x_x64.msi file from a Moxa representative and run it.
2. Click **Next**.



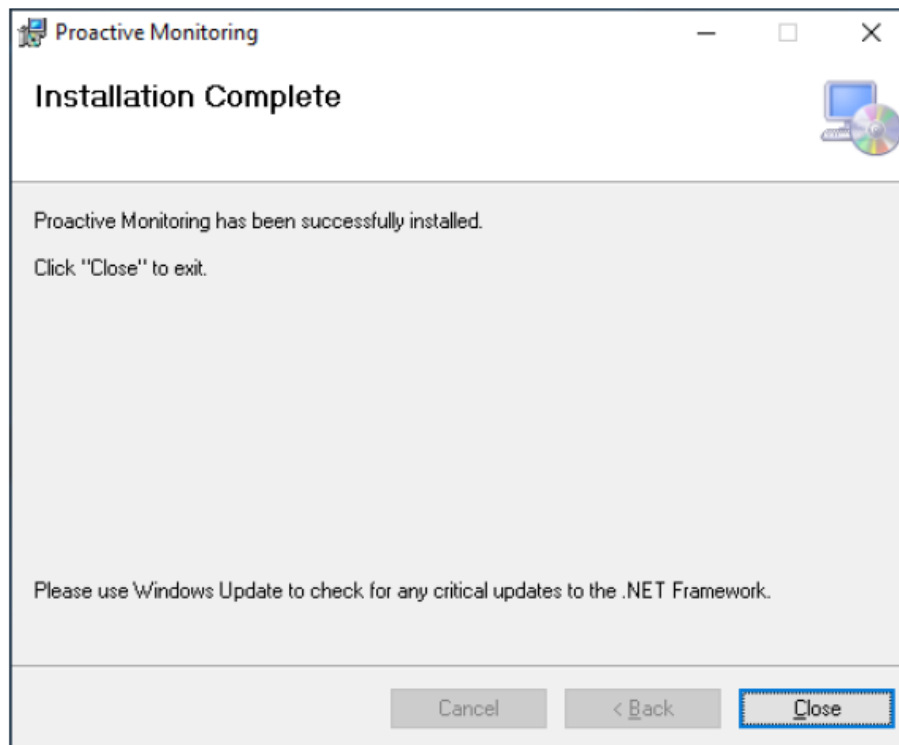
3. Browse to a new folder or use the default folder. Click **Next**.



- 4. Click **Next** on the confirmation screen to start the installation.



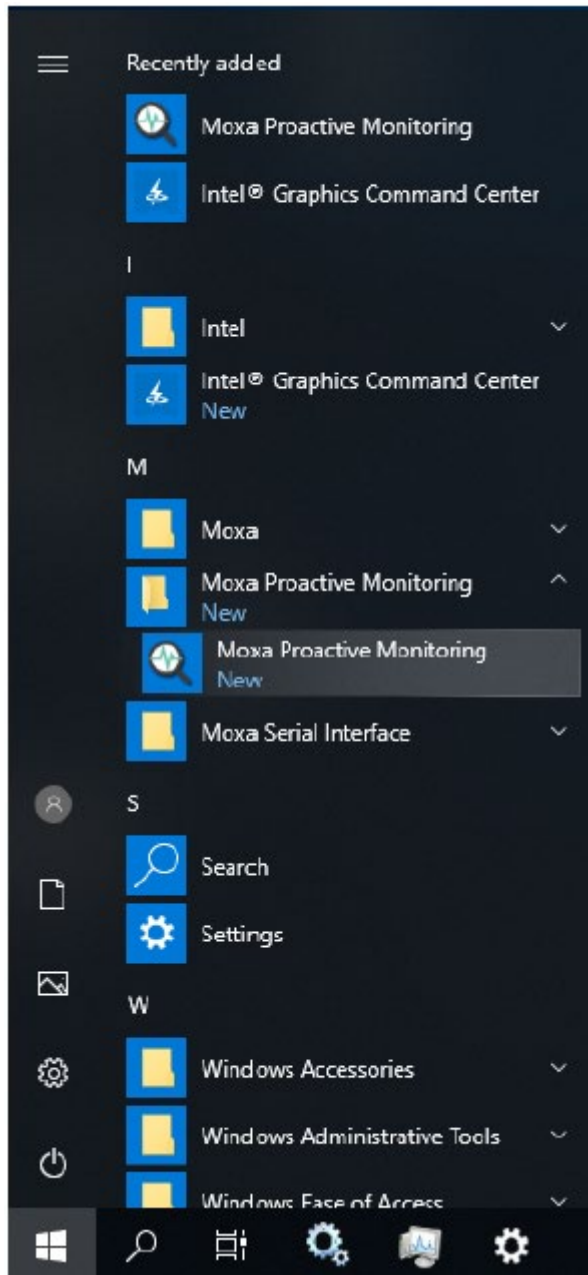
- 5. After the installation, process is complete, click **Close** to exit the InstallShield Wizard.



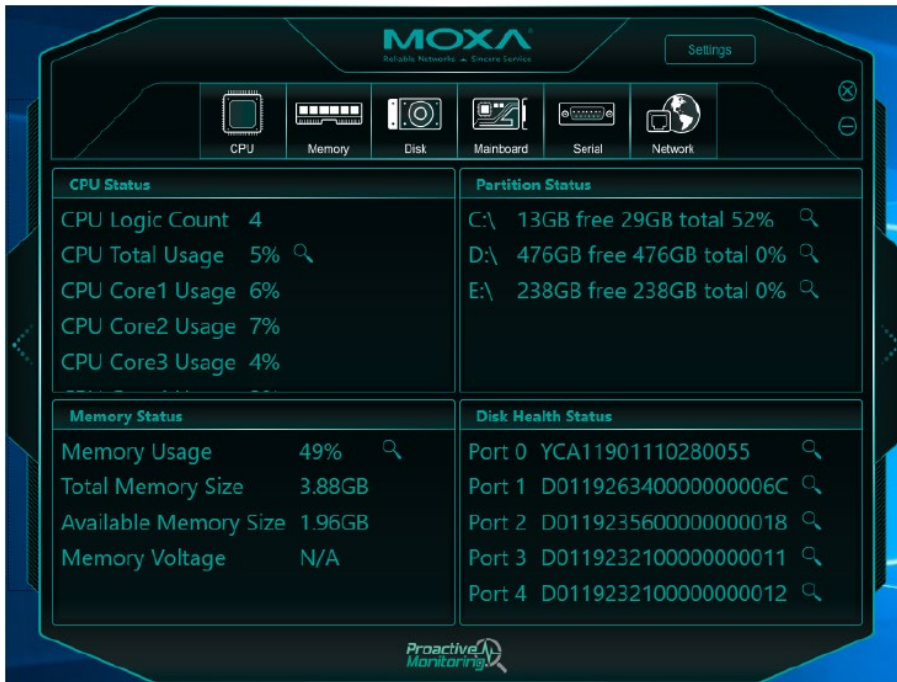
Monitoring System Status

To use the Proactive Monitoring software to monitor the system status of your computer, do the following:

1. In your computer, go to **All Programs > Moxa** and select **Moxa Proactive Monitoring** to run the tool.

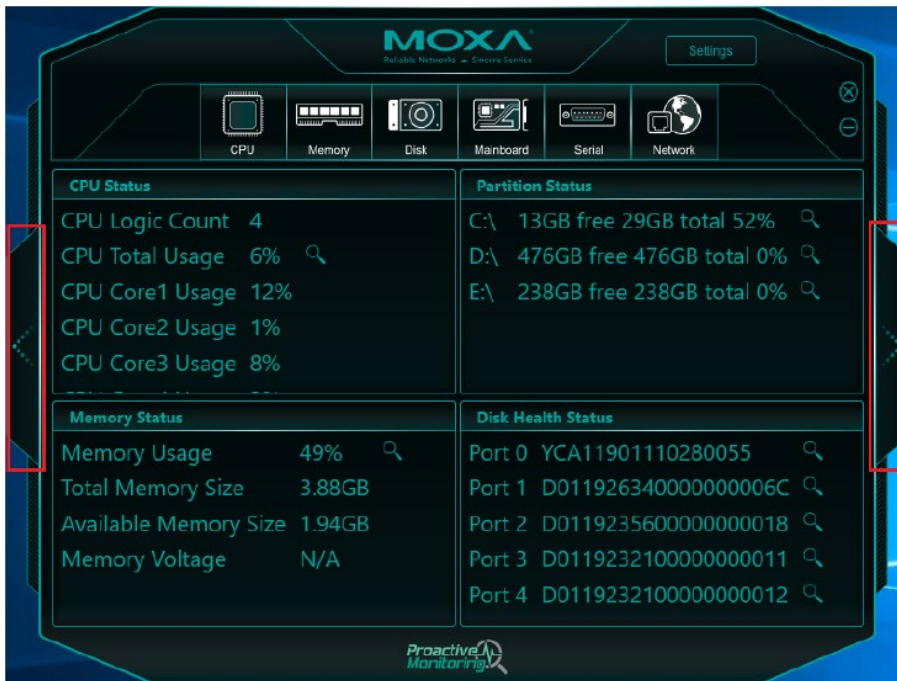


- 2. In the system dashboard (default view) that is displayed, check the system status of your computer.



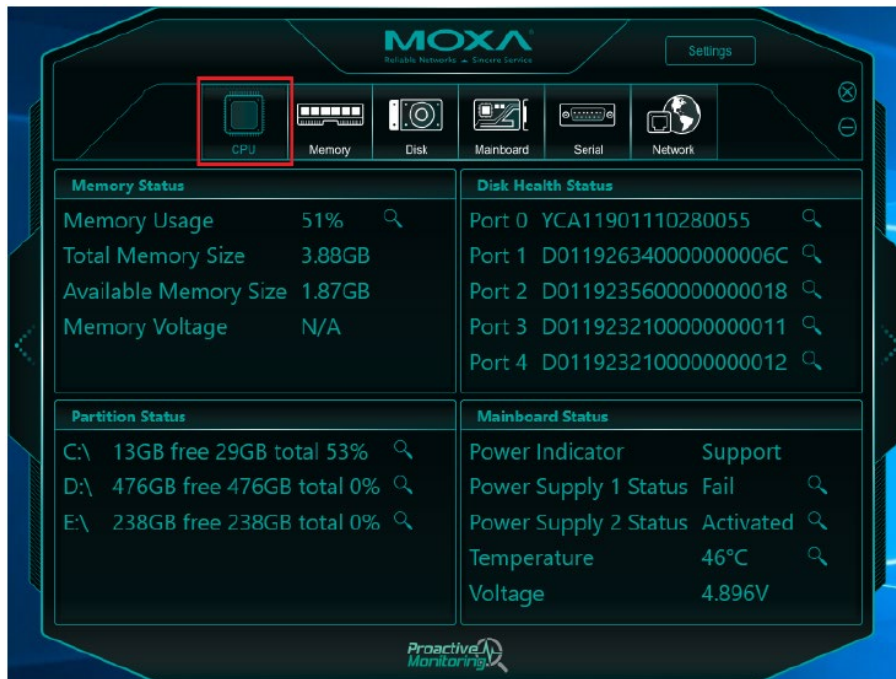
The dashboard displays four categories of system statuses—CPU, Disk, Memory, and Mainboard.

- 3. To change the dashboard view and display other system status items, click the previous button on the left, or the next button on the right.



Customizing the System Dashboard

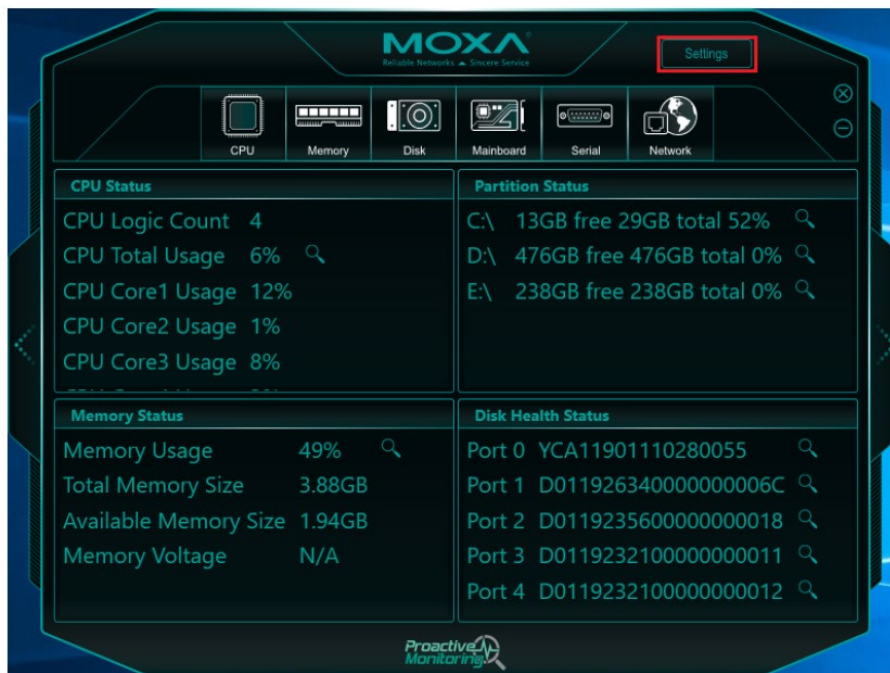
You can select your own system status items to display on the dashboard by turning on or off the status monitor of each item. For example, if you do not want to monitor the CPU status, you can turn off the feature by clicking on the button with the CPU icon. The dashboard will be updated based on your selection.



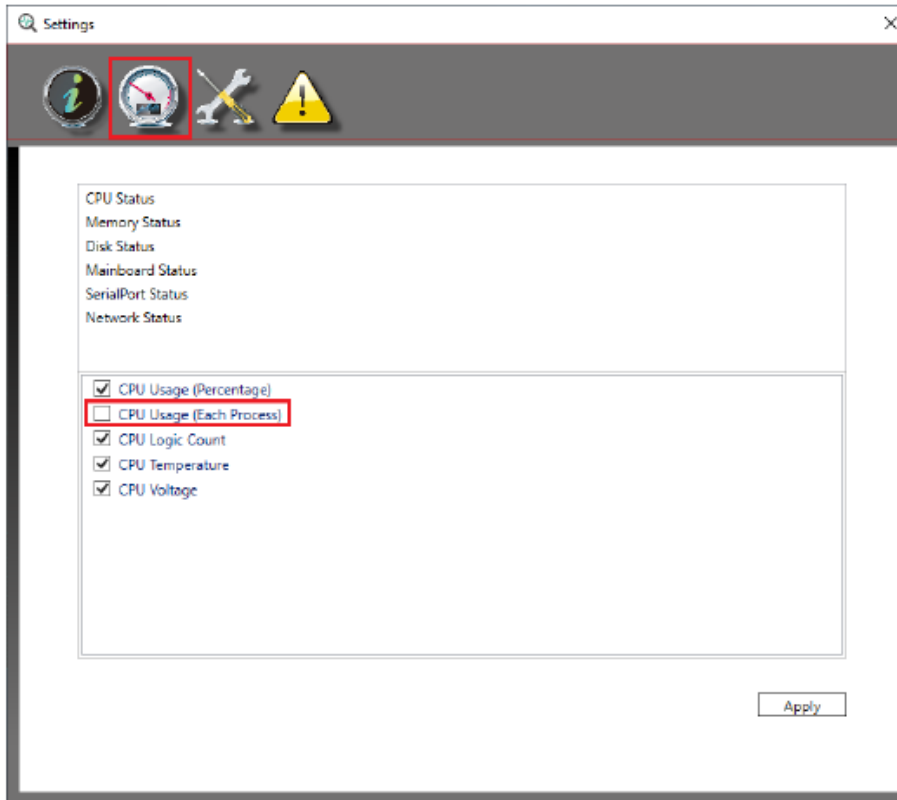
You can also further customize the items that you want to display.

For example, if you do not want to show the CPU usage of each core, you can turn off that item as follows:

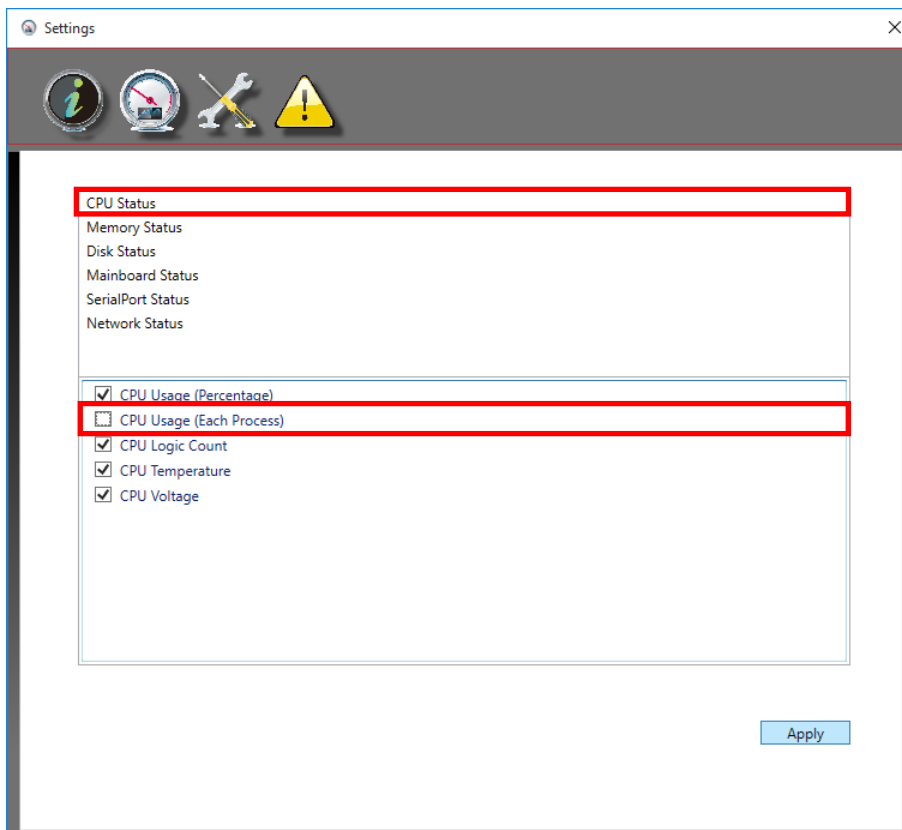
1. Click on the **Settings** button on the top right corner of the dashboard.



2. In the **Settings** page, select the second icon to switch to a member item’s selection page and select **CPU Usage (Each Process)**.

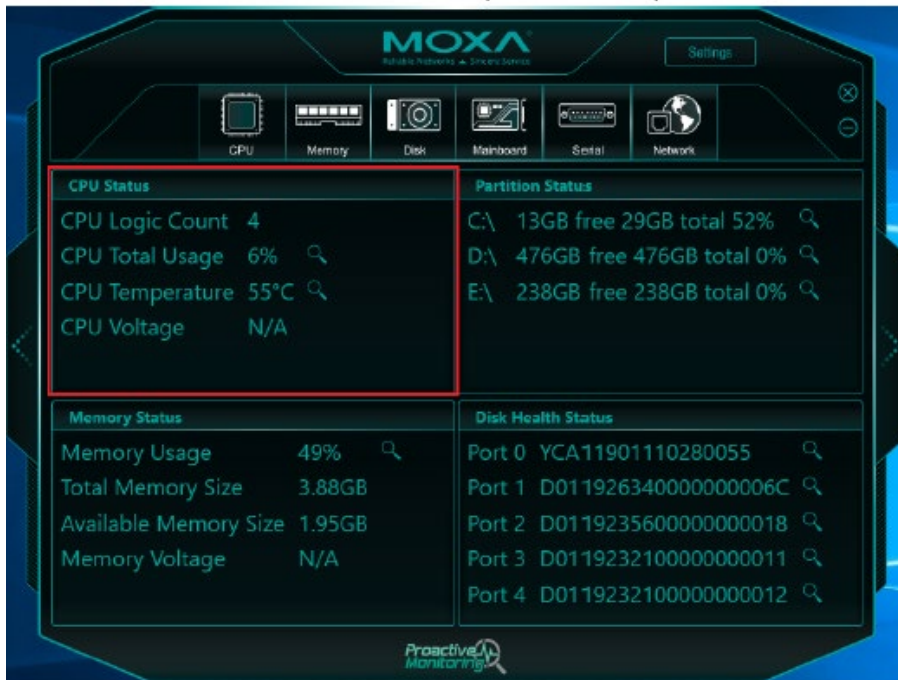


3. Select **CPU Status** in the top section of the window and deselect **CPU Usage (Each Process)** in the bottom section of the window.



4. Click **Apply**.

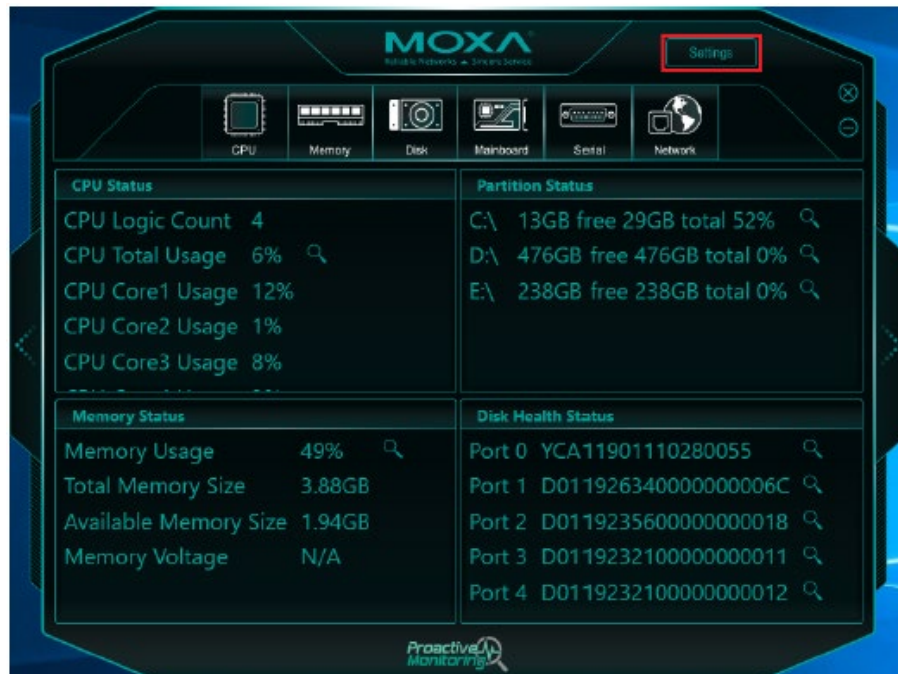
The CPU status shown on the dashboard will be updated based on your selection.



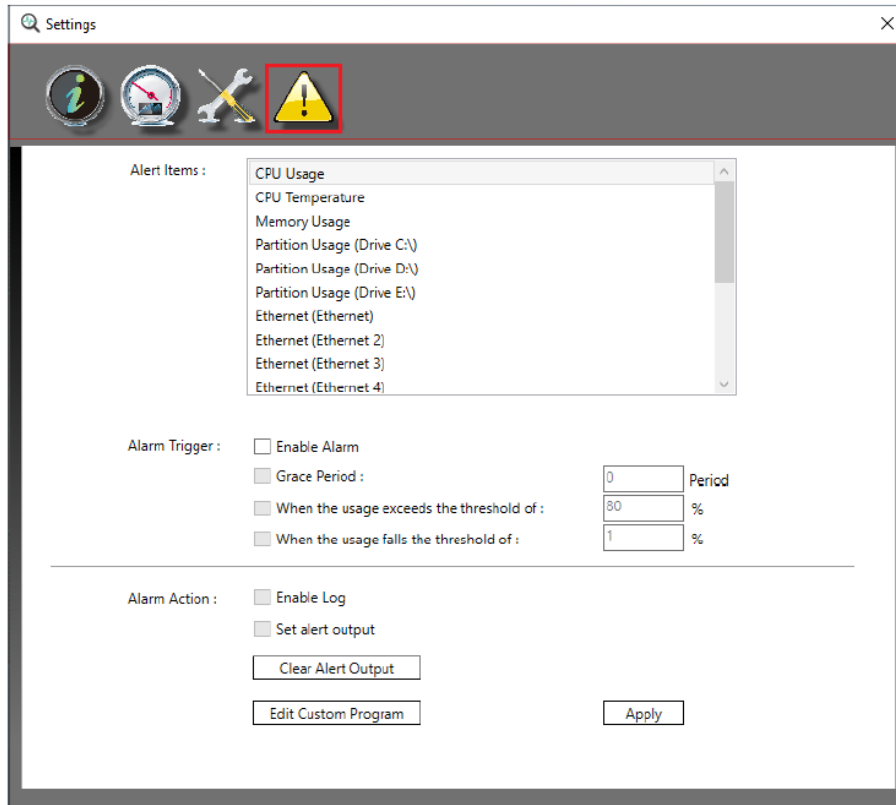
Setting Up System Alerts

To configure system alerts, do the following:

1. In the dashboard, click **Settings**.

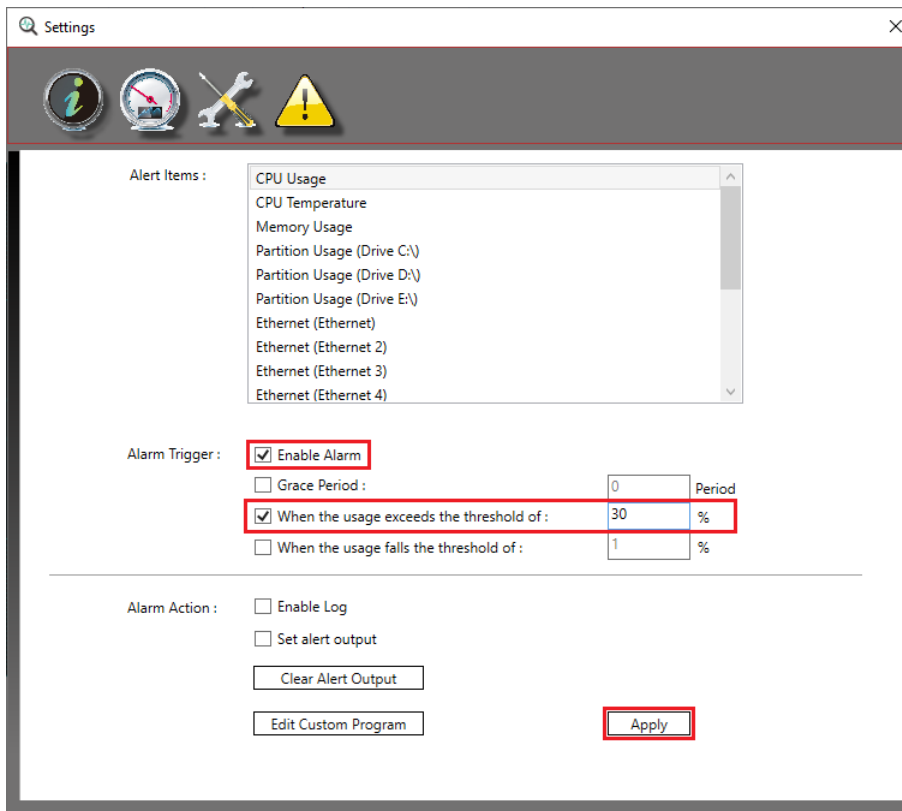


2. In the **Settings** page, click on the alert icon to switch to the alert setting pages.

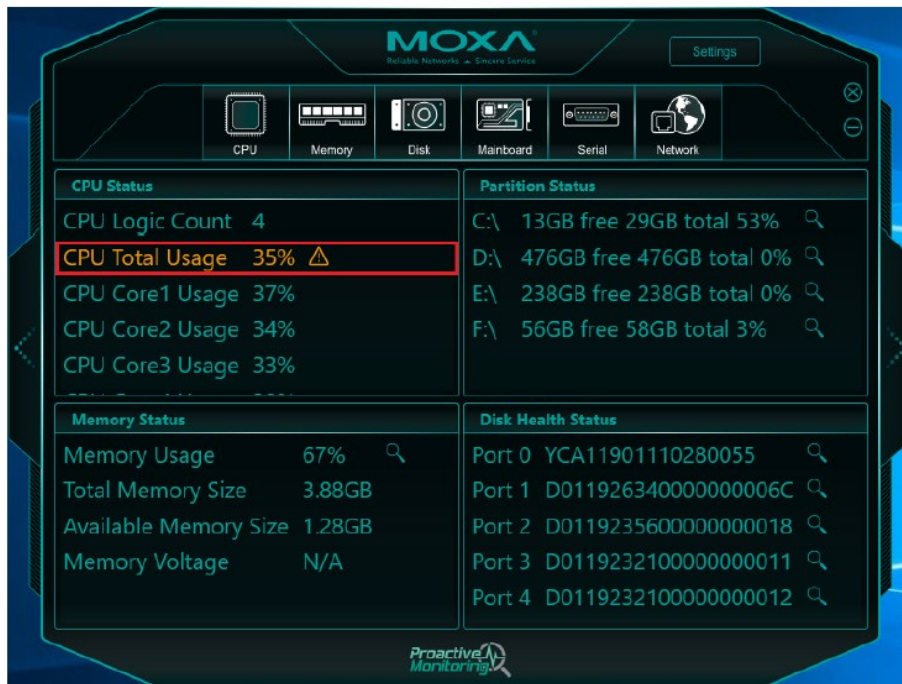


For example, you can configure an alert if the CPU usage in the system crosses the threshold usage of 30%. When CPU usage is over 30%, the icon on the dashboard will change to red, and an alert is logged in the log file.

To configure this alert, select the **Enable Alarm** and **When the usage exceeds the threshold of:** options and set the threshold value to **30%**.



If the CPU usage over than the threshold, an alert is displayed in the Proactive Monitoring dashboard.



Setting the Grace Period

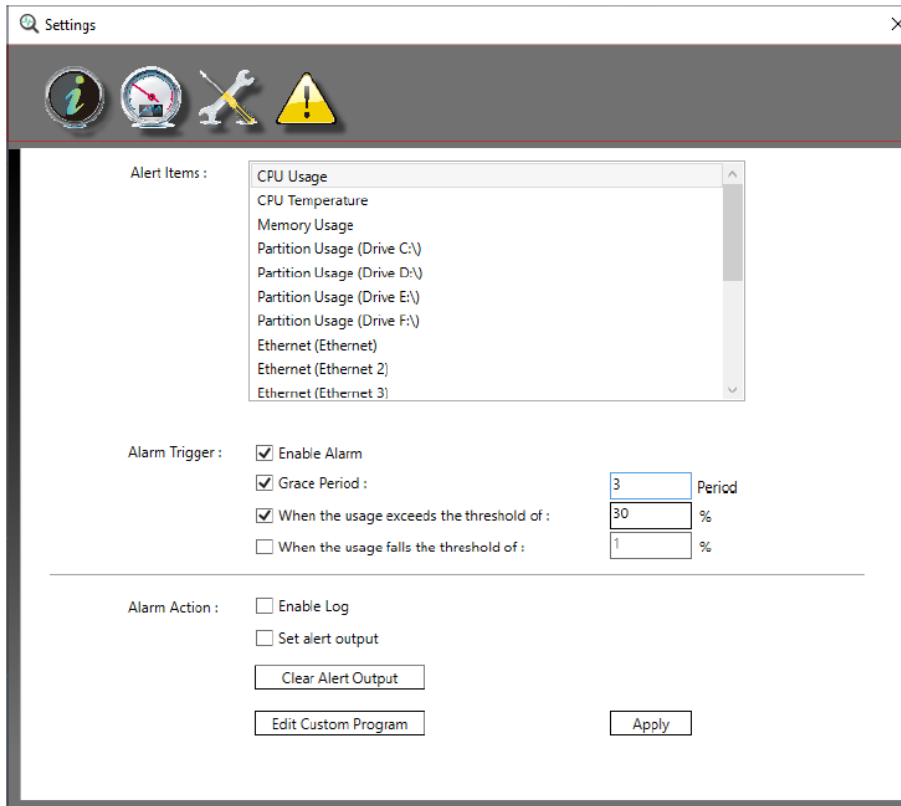
The Grace Period setting is used to avoid the false alarms. For example, multiple programs running on the computer can cause temporary high CPU usage but the situation will go back to normal after the programs are closed. However, an alarm is triggered because the current CPU usage over the threshold. This is called a false alarm. To avoid false alarms, Proactive Monitoring will recheck the system status based on the Grace Period set. If we assign a value of 3 to the Grace Period, the alarm will be triggered after the Proactive Monitoring has scanned the same error 3 times.

NOTE The scanning timer is based on the Scan Interval; you can assign the scan interval and grace period to set a suitable configuration.

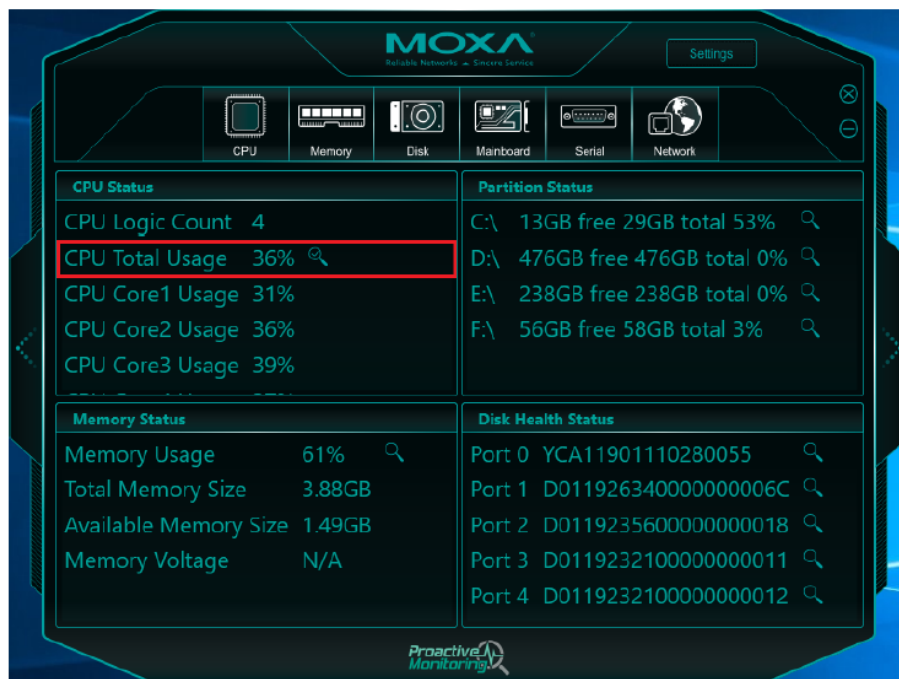
To set a grace period for an alert, do the following:

In the Settings window for alerts, select the Grace Period option and enter a value.

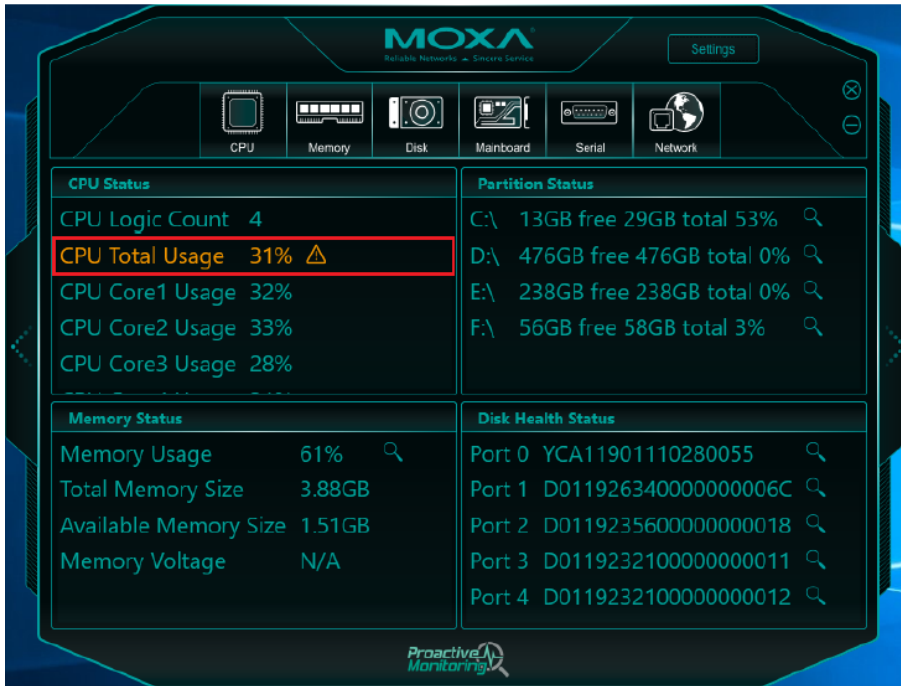
In the following example, the Grace Period value is set to 3 when the CPU usage exceeds 30%. The scan interval is the default value.



If the CPU usage crosses the threshold (30%) for the first time, no alarm is triggered and the value is displayed on the dashboard.

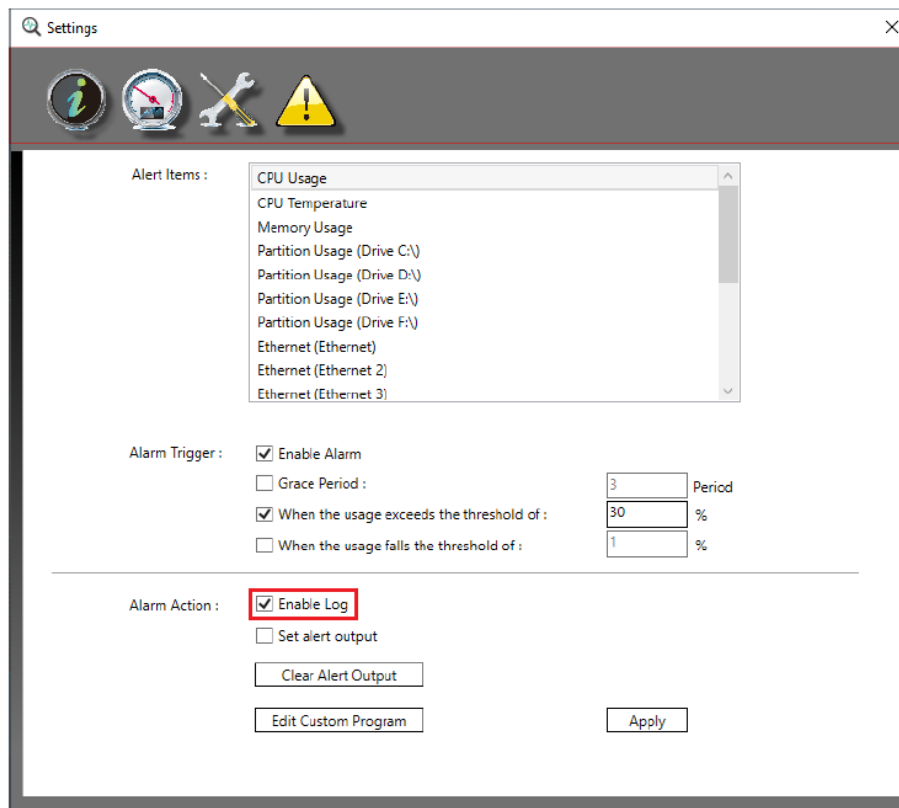


The Proactive Monitoring software will recheck the system status 3 times. If the CPU usage is still over the threshold, an alarm is triggered.

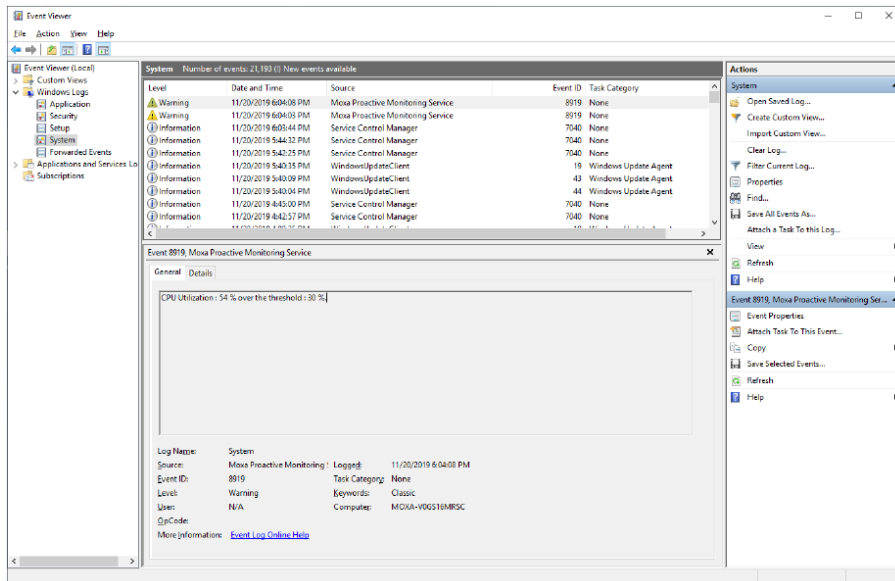


Enabling the Event Log

In the Settings window for alert, select the **Enable Log** option and click **Apply**.



To check the event log, run the **Windows Event Viewer** and open Windows System log. If the CPU usage is over the threshold, you will find the corresponding event logs.

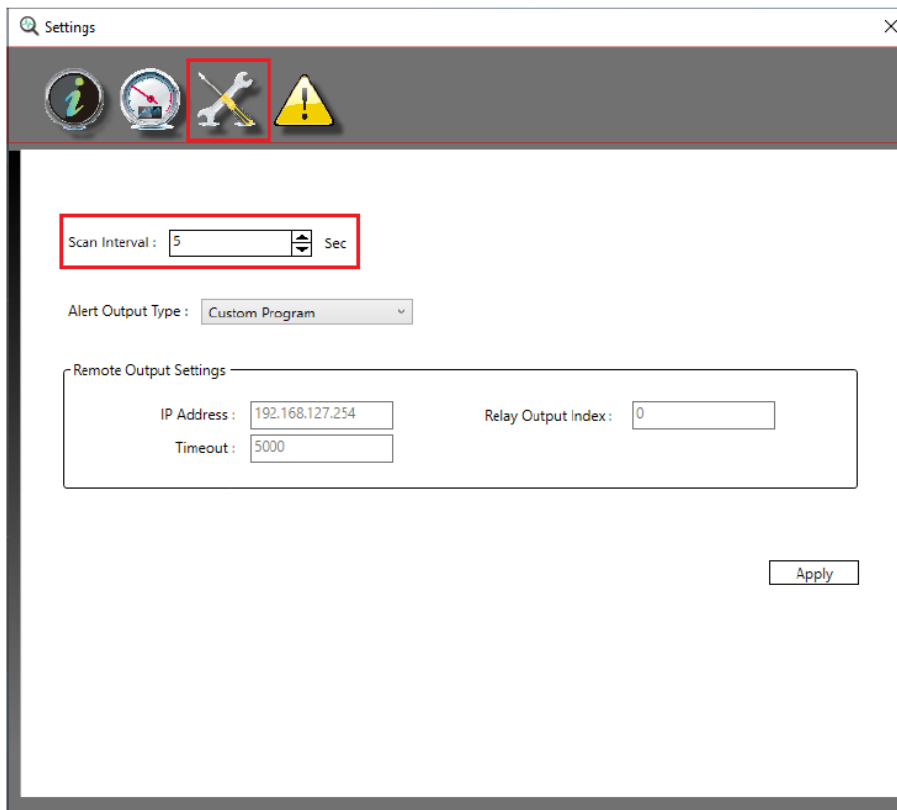


Setting the Scan Interval

The Scan Interval is the frequency at which the Proactive Monitoring software will scan the system status. The default value is 5 seconds.

To modify the **Scan Interval**, do the following:

1. In the Settings window, click on configuration icon.
2. Set a new Scan Interval value and click **Apply** to save the setting.



Setting Up the Alert Output

The alert output function provides three output types: **Custom Program**, **Local Alert Output**, and **Remote Alert Output**.

Custom Program: The system will run the custom program when there is an alert. You can then edit the program to start or stop an alert.

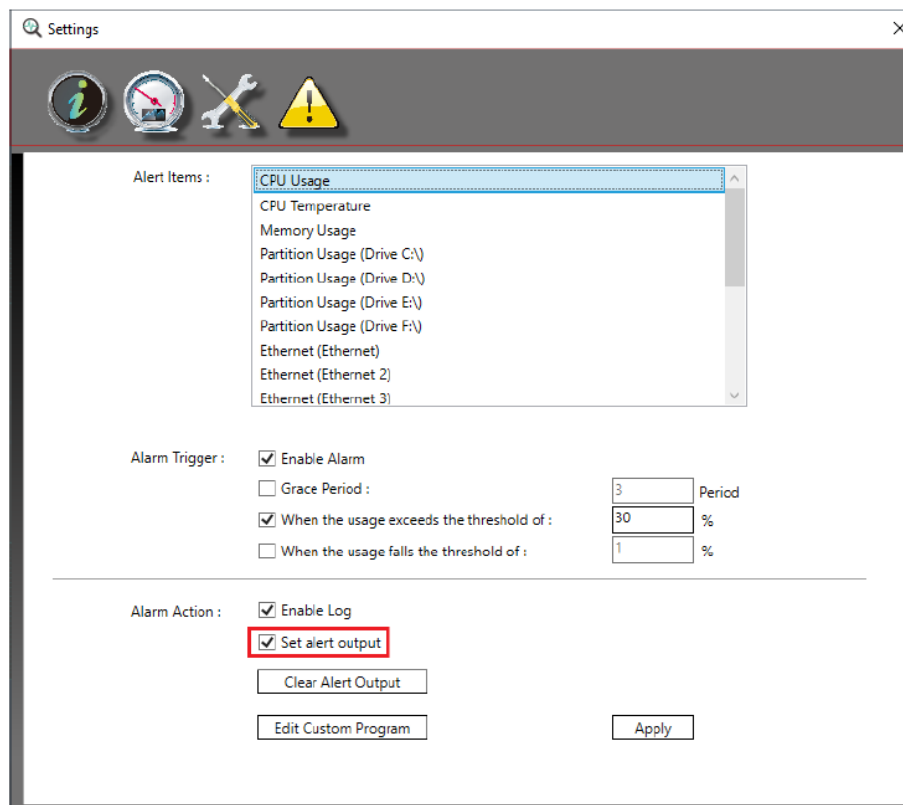
Local Alert Output: The system will use the local relay to send the alert.

NOTE Only some Moxa computers are equipped with a relay output.

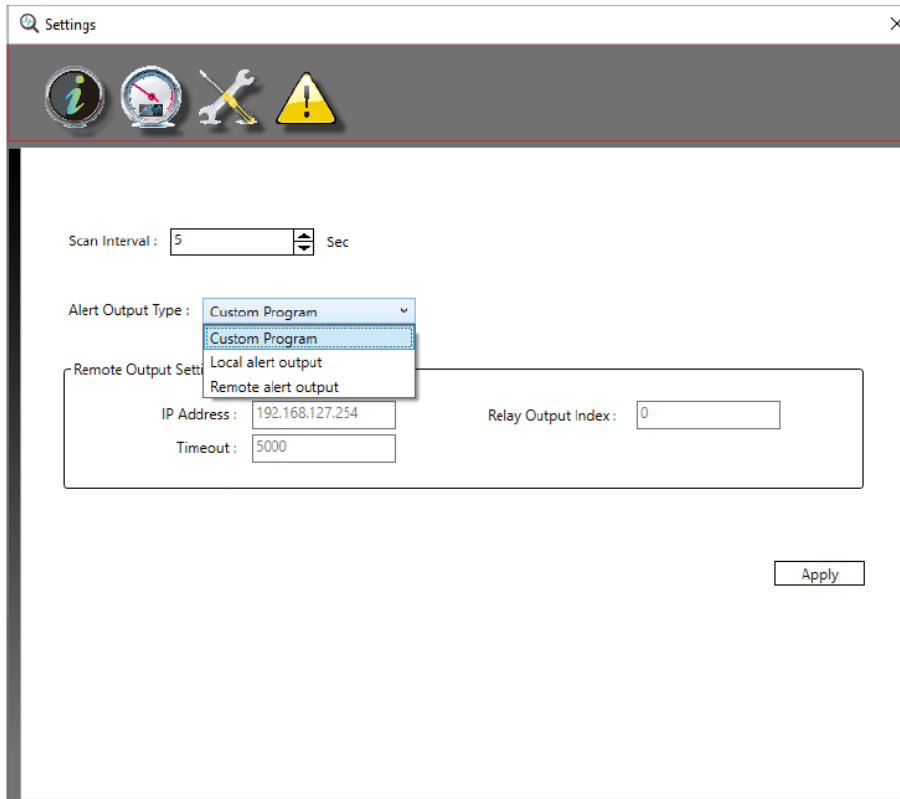
Remote Alert Output: Moxa ioLogik E2214-T is used to achieve a centralized remote alarm solution for predictive maintenance. This solution only need the simple settings to achieve the ready-to use, customer don't need to develop their application again.

To set up the alert output, do the following:

1. In the Settings window, select the **Set alert output** and click **Apply**.



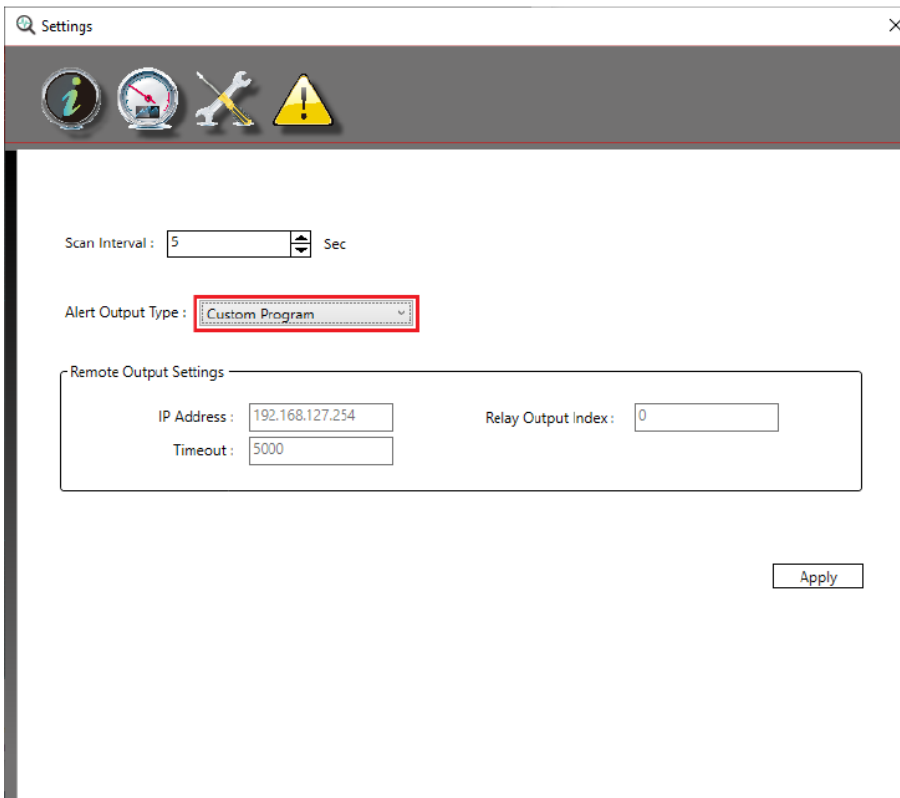
2. Select the alert output type and click **Apply**.



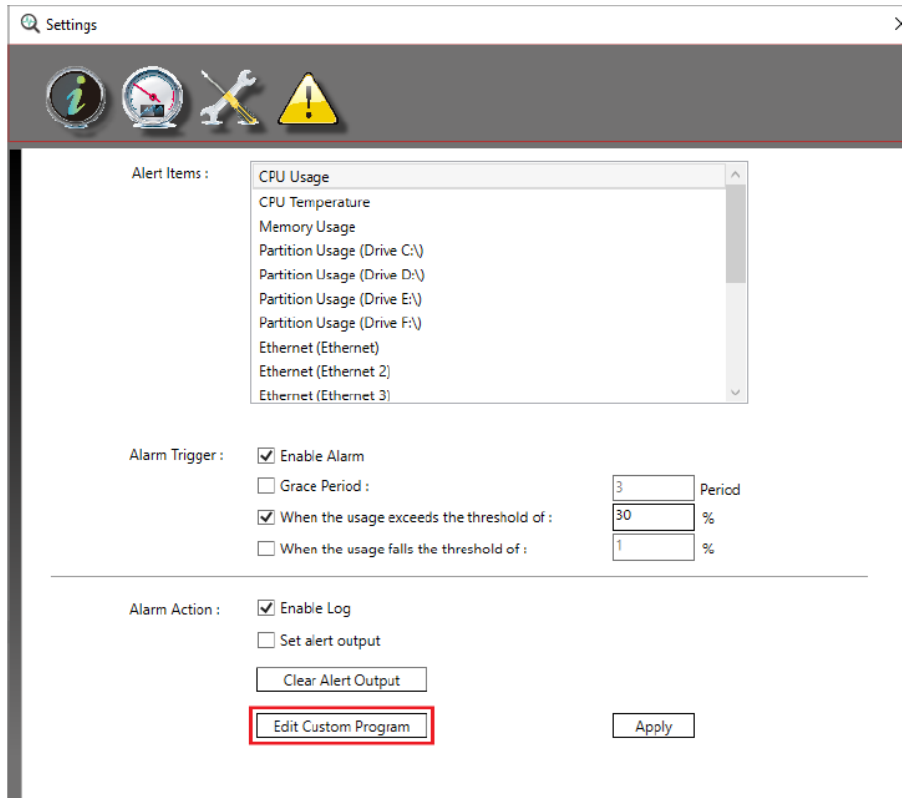
Custom Program

To set up a custom program as the alert output, do the following:

1. In the alert settings window, select **Custom Program** and click **Apply** to save the setting.

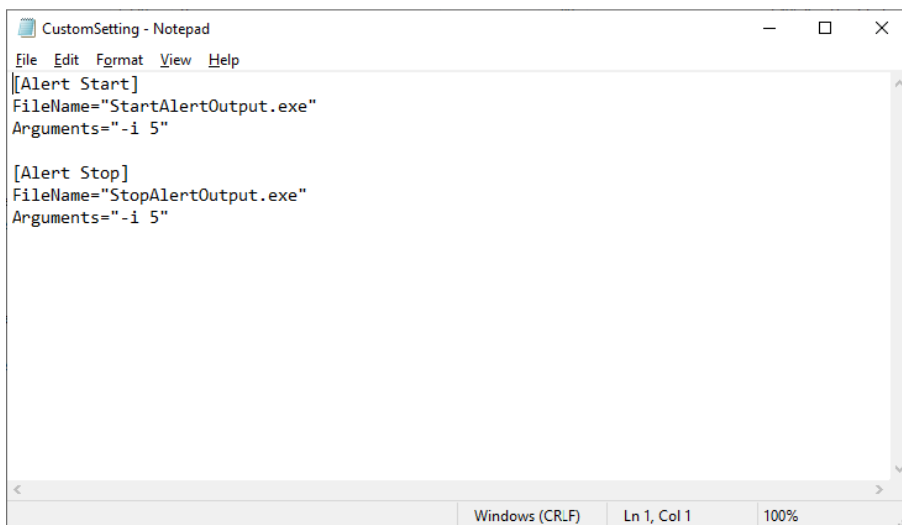


2. Click **Edit Custom Program**.



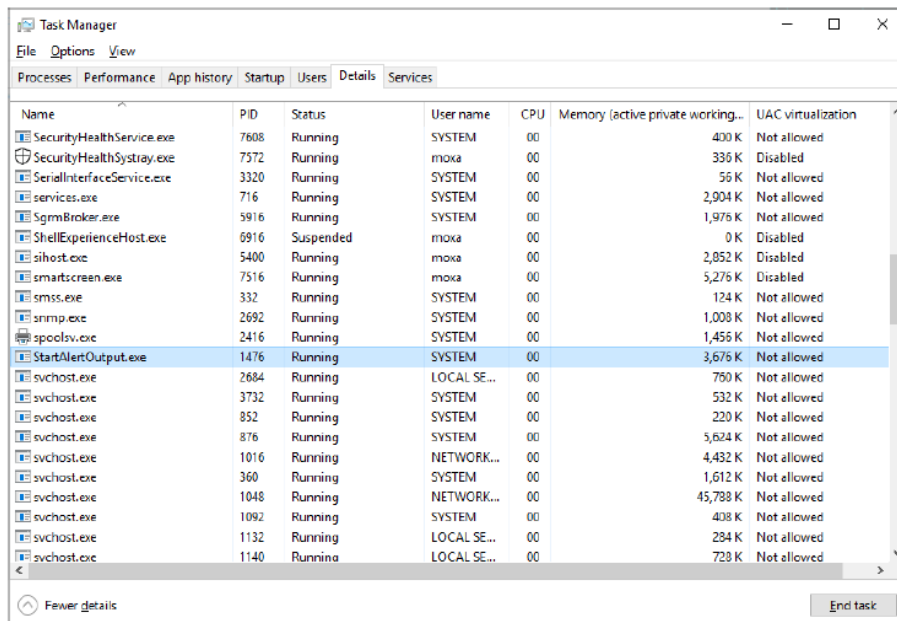
3. Edit the path and arguments of the programs.

For example, "-i 5" means 5 second interval between the alert outputs.

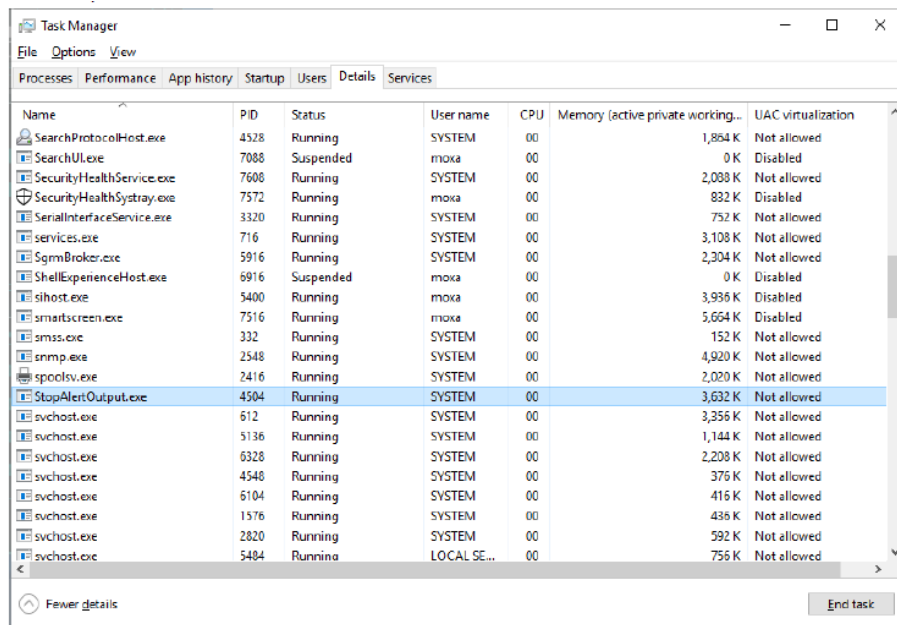


- When an alert condition occurs, the programs will run in the background.

Alert Start



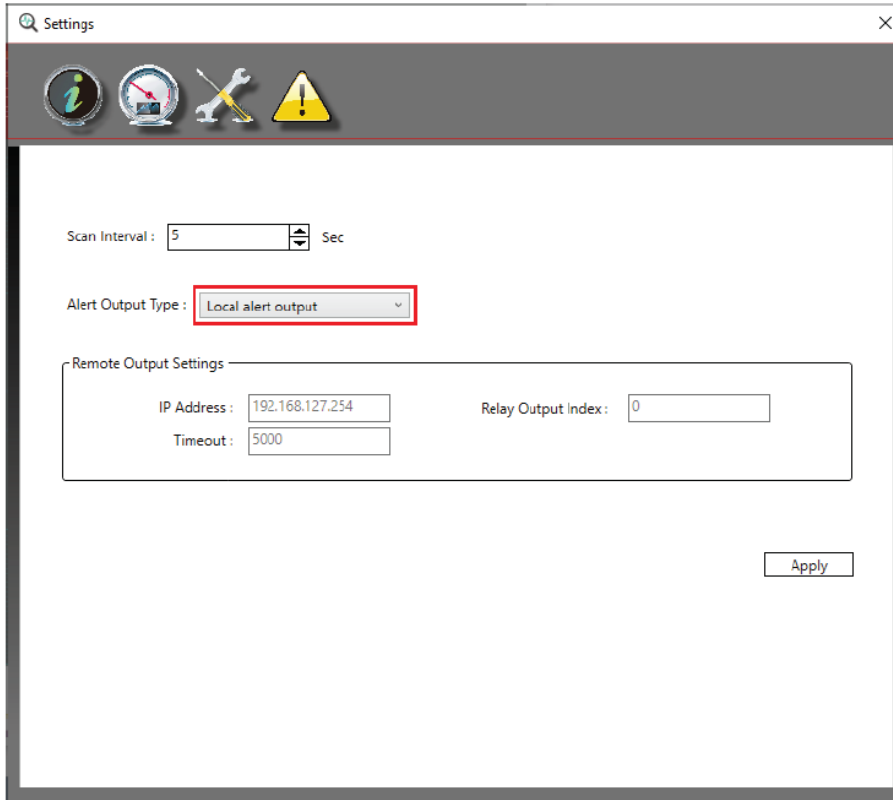
Alert Stop



Local Alert Output

NOTE Only some Moxa computers are equipped with a relay output.

To set up a local alert output, select the **Local alert output** in the Settings window and click **Apply** to save the setting.



The screenshot shows a 'Settings' window with a search icon and a close button in the top right corner. Below the title bar is a toolbar with four icons: an information icon, a gauge, a wrench and screwdriver, and a warning triangle. The main content area contains the following fields:

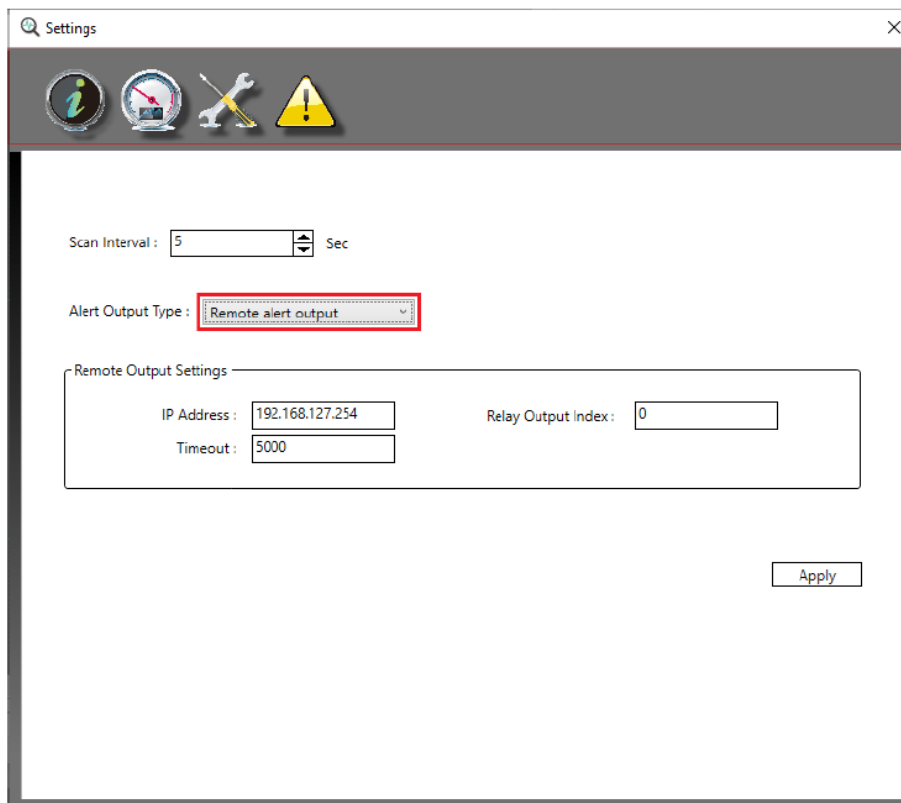
- Scan Interval: 5 Sec
- Alert Output Type: Local alert output (highlighted with a red box)
- Remote Output Settings (grouped in a box):
 - IP Address: 192.168.127.254
 - Relay Output Index: 0
 - Timeout: 5000
- Apply button

When the alert occurs, the service will send a relay output.

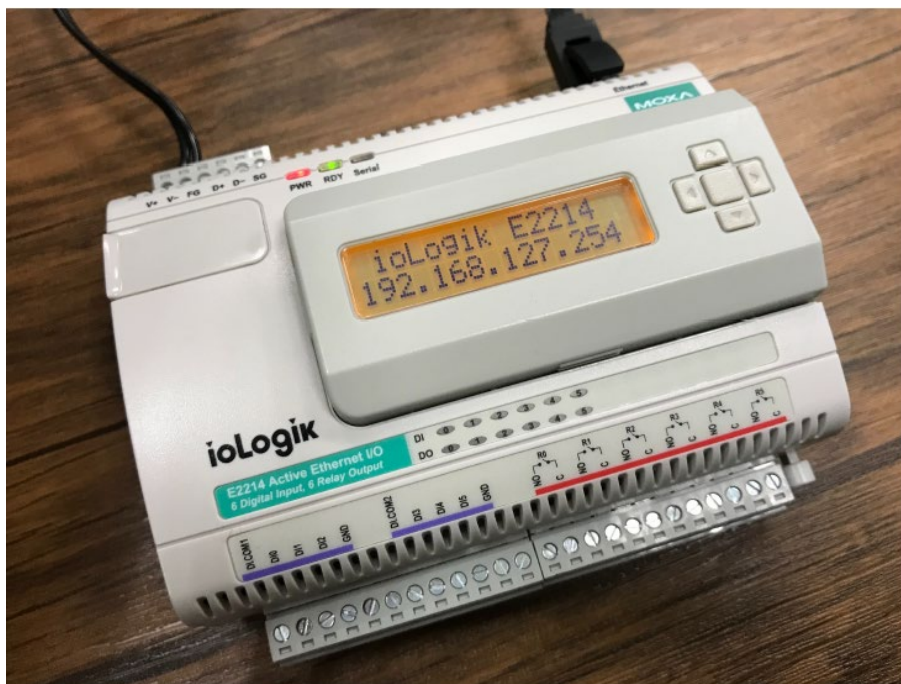
Remote Alert Output

To set up a remote alert output, do the following:

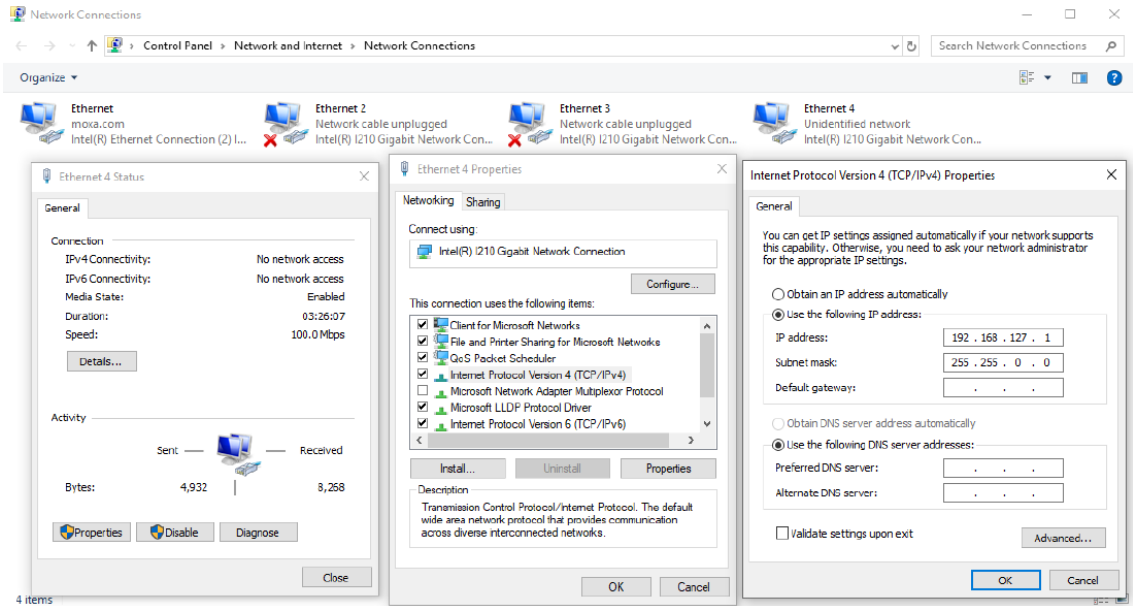
1. In the alert settings window, select Remote alert output.



2. Edit the remote output settings of the ioLogik device, including the IP address, relay output index of ioLogik, and the timeout.
3. Check the IP address of the ioLogik device.



4. Set the device IP address to the same subnet as the ioLogik.

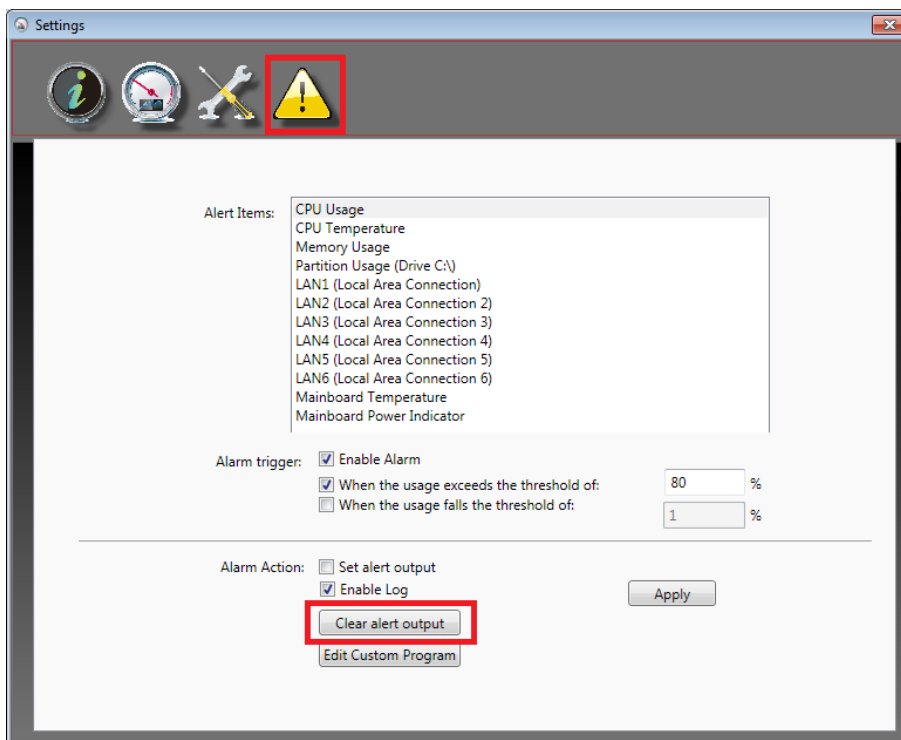


When the alert occurs, the service will send a remote alert output to the target DO of the ioLogik device.

Clearing an Alert Output

When an alert is generated and sent to a relay output, Proactive Monitoring tool will store the output signal until it is cleared. There are two ways to clear the alert output:

(a) Click the **Clear alert output** button.



(b) Double-click the alert item on the dashboard.

The Moxa Proactive Monitoring tools provides APIs to communicate with the supported hardware devices. The APIs are developed using the C programming language.

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- ❑ **Overview**
- ❑ **CPUStatus**
- ❑ **MemoryStatus**
- ❑ **PartitionStatus**
- ❑ **DiskHealthStatus**
- ❑ **MainboardStatus**
- ❑ **EthernetStatus**
- ❑ **SerialPortStatus**
- ❑ **RAIDStatus**

Overview

The Proactive Monitoring APIs provide the following information:

- CPU status
- Memory status
- Partition status
- Disk health status
- Mainboard status
- Network status
- Serial port status
- RAID status

CPUStatus

The **CPUStatus** API can get the following information on the CPU.

GetAverageCpuUsage	Gets the average CPU utilization
GetCpuUsage	Gets the CPU utilization per core
GetCpuLogicCount	Gets the number of CPU units in a system
GetVcoreVoltage	Gets the CPU voltage
GetCpuTemperature	Gets the CPU temperature

GetAverageCpuUsage

Syntax

```
int GetAverageCpuUsage(int *value);
```

Description

Gets the average CPU usage information in a system.

Parameter

Value: The average CPU usage information.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Failed to get the average CPU usage information from the shared memory.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetCpuUsage

Syntax

```
int GetCpuUsage(int *index int *value);
```

Description

Gets the CPU core usage information based on the specified index.

Parameter

Index: The index of the CPU core; index=0 to average.

Value: The usage information for the target core CPU.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Failed to get the usage information for the target CPU core from the shared memory.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetCpuLogicCount

Syntax

```
int GetCpuLogicCount(int *value);
```

Description

Gets information on the number of CPU units in a system.

Parameter

Value: The CPU core count.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Failed to get information on the CPU unit count from the shared memory.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetVCoreVoltage

Syntax

```
int GetVCoreVoltage(int *value);
```

Description

Gets information on the CPU voltage.

Parameter

The CPU voltage. If the value is -1, it means the model does not support this function.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Failed to gets the CPU voltage information from the shared memory.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetCpuTemperature

Syntax

```
int GetCpuTemperature(int *value);
```

Description

Gets information on the CPU temperature.

Parameter

The CPU temperature. If the value is -1, it means the model does not support this function.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Failed to get information on the CPU temperature from the shared memory.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

MemoryStatus

The MemoryStatus API can get the following information on the status of the computer memory.

GetMemUsage	Gets the total disk usage information for a system
GetMemTotalSize	Gets the total memory size in a system
GetMemAvailSize	Gets information on the physical memory available in the system
GetVDDRVoltage	Gets information on the voltage requirement for the memory in a system

GetMemUsage

Syntax

```
int GetMemUsage(int *value);
```

Description

Gets the total disk usage information for a system.

Parameter

Value: the memory usage.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the memory usage from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetMemTotalSize

Syntax

```
int GetMemTotalSize(int *value);
```

Description

Gets the total memory size in a system.

Parameter

Value: the memory total size

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the memory total size from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetMemAvailSize

Syntax

```
int GetMemAvailSize(int *value)
```

Description

Gets information on the physical memory available in the system.

Parameter

Value: the memory available size

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the memory available size from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetVDDRVoltage

Syntax

```
int GetVDDRVoltage(int *value);
```

Description

Gets information on the voltage requirement for the memory in a system.

Parameter

Value: the memory voltage.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the memory voltage from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

PartitionStatus

The PartitionStatus API can get the following CPU status.

GetPartitionName	Display the partition name of the system.
GetPartitionUsage	Display the partition utilization of the system.
GetPartitionTotalSize	Display the total partition size of the system.
GetPartitionAvailSize	Display the available size of the partition.
GetPartitionCount	Display the partition count.

GetPartitionName

Syntax

```
int GetPartitionName(int index, char *value);
```

Description

Get the target partition letter.

Parameter

Index: the index of the target partition.

Value: the letter of the target partition.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the target letter from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetPartitionUsage

Syntax

```
int GetPartitionUsage(int index, char *value);
```

Description

Get the target partition usage.

Parameter

Index: the index of the target partition.

Value: the usage of the target partition.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the target partition usage from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetPartitionTotalSize

Syntax

```
int GetPartitionTotalSize(int index, char *value);
```

Description

Get the target partition total size.

Parameter

Index: the index of the target partition.

Value: the total size of the target partition.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the target partition total size from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetPartitionAvailSize

Syntax

```
int GetPartitionAvailSize(int index, char *value);
```

Description

Get the target partition available size.

Parameter

Index: the index of the target partition.

Value: the available size of the target partition.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the target partition available size from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetPartitionCount

Syntax

```
int GetPartitionCount(int index, char *value);
```

Description

Get the partition count.

Parameter

Value: the partition count.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the partition count from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

DiskHealthStatus

The DiskHealthStatus API can get the following disk health status.

GetDiskHealthStatus	Display the disk health status.
GetDiskSerialNumber	Display the disk serial number.
GetDiskAvgEraseCount	Display the disk average erasure count

GetDiskHealthStatus

Syntax

```
int GetDiskHealthStatus(int index, int *value);
```

Description

Get the health status of the target disk.

Parameter

Index: the index of the target disk.

Value: the health status of target disk. 1 for no disk, 2 for disk status good and 3 for disk status failure.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure. **Error codes**

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the target disk health status from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll
DLL	mxDiskInfoLib.dll

GetDiskSerialNumber

Syntax

```
int GetDiskSerialNumber(int index, char *value);
```

Description

Get the serial number of the target disk.

Parameter

Index: the index of the target disk.

Value: the serial number of the target disk.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the target disk serial number from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll
DLL	mxDiskInfoLib.dll

GetDiskAvgEraseCount

Syntax

```
int GetDiskAvgEraseCount(int index, int *value);
```

Description

Get the average erasure count of the target disk.

Parameter

Index: the index of the target disk.

Value: the average erasure count of the target disk.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the disk average erasure count from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll
DLL	mxDiskInfoLib.dll

MainboardStatus

The MainboardStatus API can get the following mainboard status.

GetPwrStatus	Display the power module status.
GetPwrIndicato	Display the power indicator status.
GetV5VVoltage	Display the mainboard 5V sensor voltage.
GetSystemTemperature	Display the mainboard temperature.

GetPwrStatus

Syntax

```
int GetPwrStatus(int index, int *value);
```

Description

Get the power module status.

Parameter

Index: the index of power module, 0 for power module 1, 1 for power module 2.

Value: the power module status.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the power module status from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetPwrIndicator

Syntax

```
int GetPwrIndicator(int *value);
```

Description

Get the power indicator status.

Parameter

Value: The power indicator status. Check the following value for details:

3: power module 1 and 2 indicators are on.

1: power module 1 indicator is on and power module 2 indicator is off.

2: power module 1 indicator is off and power module 2 indicator is on.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the power indicator status from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetV5VVoltage**Syntax**

```
int GetV5VVoltage(int *value);
```

Description

Get the mainboard 5V sensor voltage.

Parameter

Value: the mainboard 5V sensor voltage.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the mainboard 5V sensor voltage from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetSystemTemperature**Syntax**

```
int GetSystemTemperature(int *value);
```

Description

Get the mainboard temperature.

Parameter

Value: the mainboard temperature.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the mainboard temperature from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

EthernetStatus

The EthernetStatus API can get the following Ethernet status.

GetEthConnectionID	Display the Ethernet connection ID.
GetEthDescr	Display the Ethernet description.
GetEthSpeed	Display the Ethernet speed.
GetEthLink	Display the Ethernet link status.
GetEthCount	Display the Ethernet count.

GetEthConnectionID

Syntax

```
int GetEthConnectionID(int index, char *value);
```

Description

Get the Ethernet connection ID.

Parameter

Index: the index of the Ethernet.

Value: the Ethernet connection ID.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the Ethernet connection ID from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetEthDescr

Syntax

```
int GetEthDescr(int index, char *value);
```

Description

Get the Ethernet description.

Parameter

Index: the index of the Ethernet.

Value: the Ethernet description.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the Ethernet description from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetEthSpeed

Syntax

```
int GetEthSpeed(int index, int *value);
```

Description

Get the Ethernet speed.

Parameter

Index: the index of the Ethernet.

Value: the Ethernet speed.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the Ethernet speed from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetEthLink

Syntax

```
int GetEthLink(int index, int *value);
```

Description

Get the Ethernet link status.

Parameter

Index: the index of the Ethernet.

Value: the Ethernet link status. 0 for disconnected, 1 for connecting.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the Ethernet link status from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetEthUsage

Syntax

```
int GetEthUsage(int index, int *value);
```

Description

Get the Ethernet usage.

Parameter

Index: the index of the Ethernet.

Value: the Ethernet usage.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the Ethernet usage from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetEthCount

Syntax

```
int GetEthCount(int *value);
```

Description

Get the Ethernet count.

Parameter

Value: the Ethernet count.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the Ethernet count from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

SerialPortStatus

The SerialPortStatus API can get the following the serial port status.

GetUartStatus	Display the serial port status.
GetUartCount	Display the serial port count.

GetUartStatus

Syntax

```
int GetUartStatus(int index, int *value);
```

Description

Get the serial port status.

Parameter

Index: the index of the serial port.

Value: the serial port status.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the serial port status from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetUartCount

Syntax

```
int GetUartCount(int *value);
```

Description

Get the target serial port count.

Parameter

Index: the index of the serial port.

Value: the serial port count.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get the serial port count from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

RAIDStatus

The RAIDStatus API can get the following RAID mode status.

GetRaidCount	Display the RAID count.
GetRaidMode	Display the RAID mode.
GetRaidRedundancyStatus	Display the RAID redundancy status.

GetRaidCount

Syntax

```
int GetRaidCount(int *value);
```

Description

Get the RAID count on the system.

Parameter

Value: the RAID count on the system.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get RAID count from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetRaidMode

Syntax

```
int GetRaidMode(int index, int *value);
```

Description

Get the RAID mode of the target volume.

Parameter

Index: the index of the target volume.

Value: the RAID mode of the target volume.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get RAID mode of the target volume from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

GetRaidRedundancyStatus

Syntax

```
int GetRaidRedundancyStatus(int index, int *value);
```

Description

Get the RAID redundancy status of the target volume.

Parameter

Index: the index of the target volume.

Value: the RAID redundancy status of the target volume.

Return Value

Returns the status of the GET request; 0 for success, -101 for failure.

Error codes

Name	Value	Meaning
GET_FAIL	-101	Get RAID redundancy status of the target volume from share memory fail.

Requirements

Name	Item
Header	HardwareMonitorApi.h
Library	HardwareMonitorApi.lib
DLL	HardwareMonitorApi.dll

SNMP With Windows Service

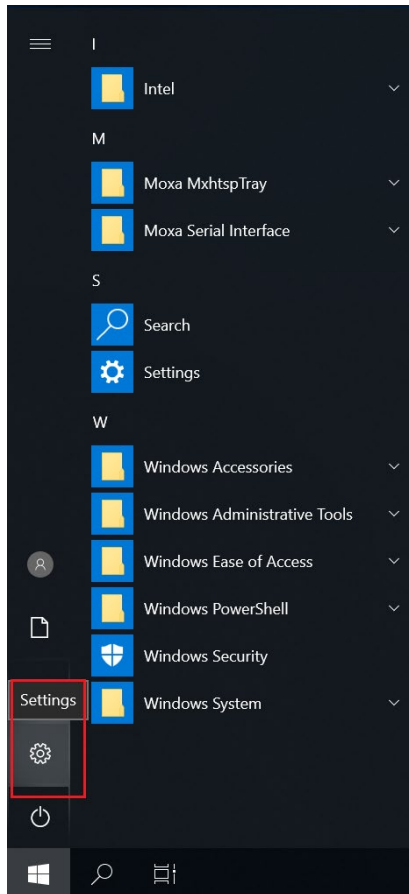
The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- ❑ **Installing SNMP**
- ❑ **SNMP V2 With Windows Service**
 - Environment
 - Installing the Proactive Monitoring Tool
 - Setting Up the Windows SNMP Service
- ❑ **SNMP With Net-SNMP Agent**
 - Environment
 - Installing the Programs
 - Setting Up the SNMP V3 Agent
 - Setting Up the SNMP V2 Agent
- ❑ **Querying the SNMP Value**
- ❑ **Setting Up the SNMP Trap**

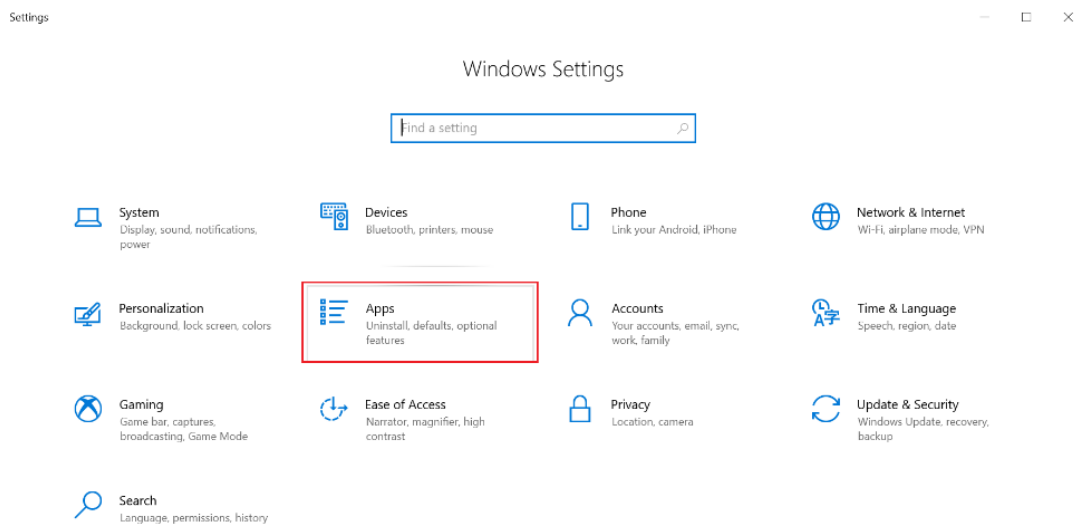
Installing SNMP

Before using SNMP V2 with Windows Service, you need to install the SNMP feature on your computer. Follow these steps.

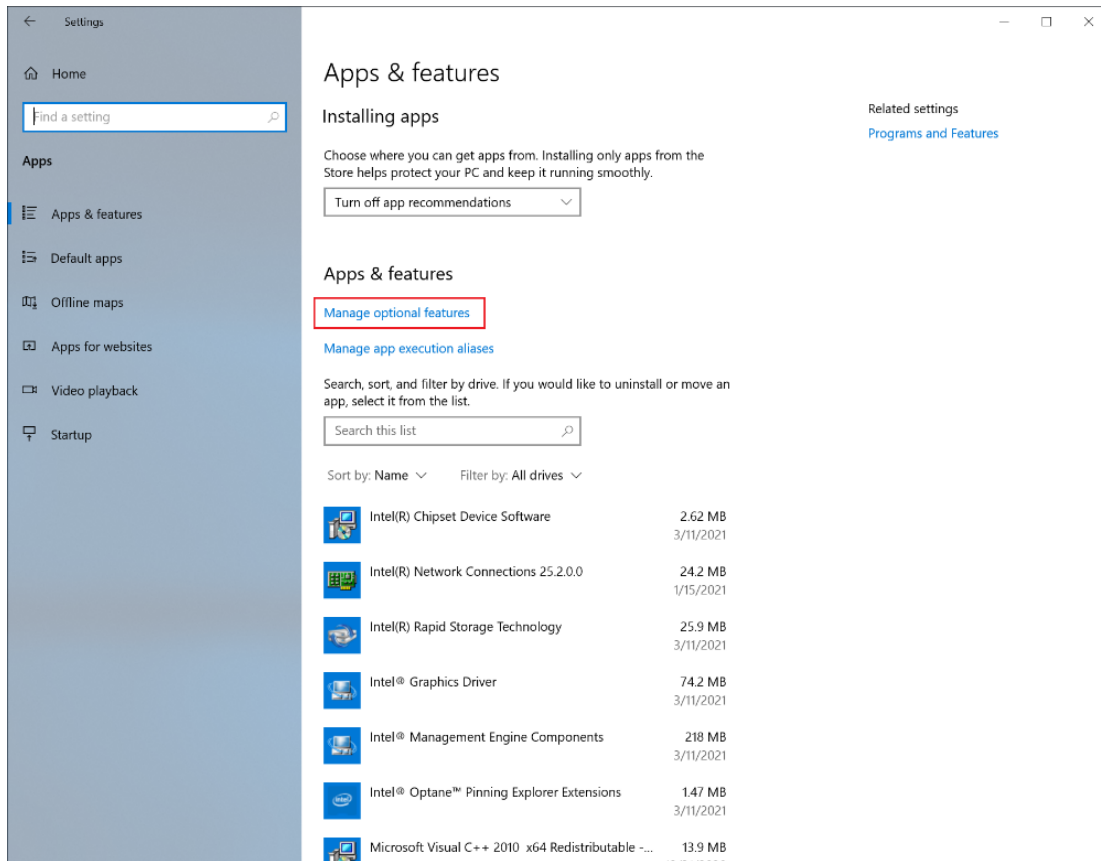
1. Click Settings on your computer.



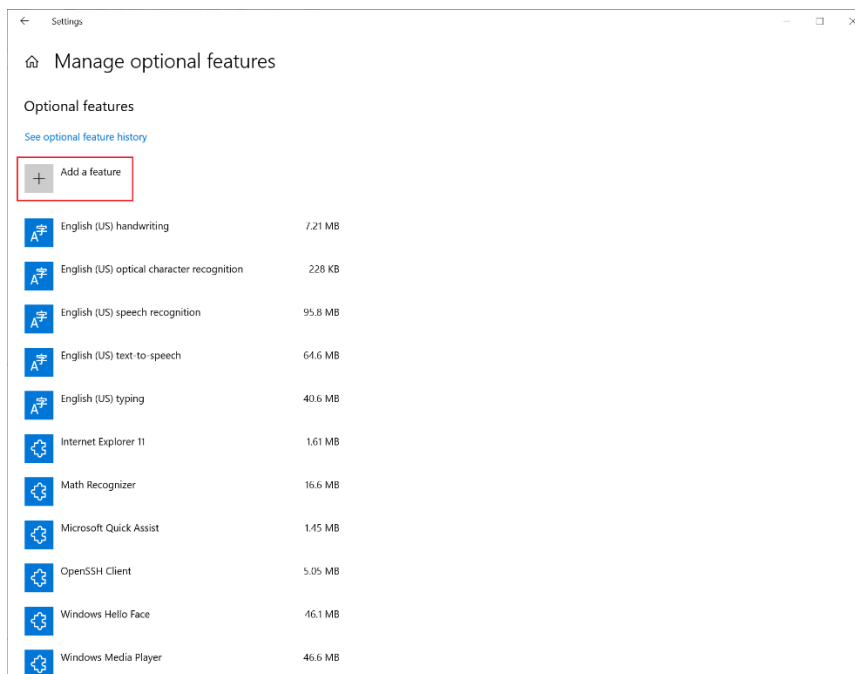
2. In **Windows Settings**, select **Apps**.



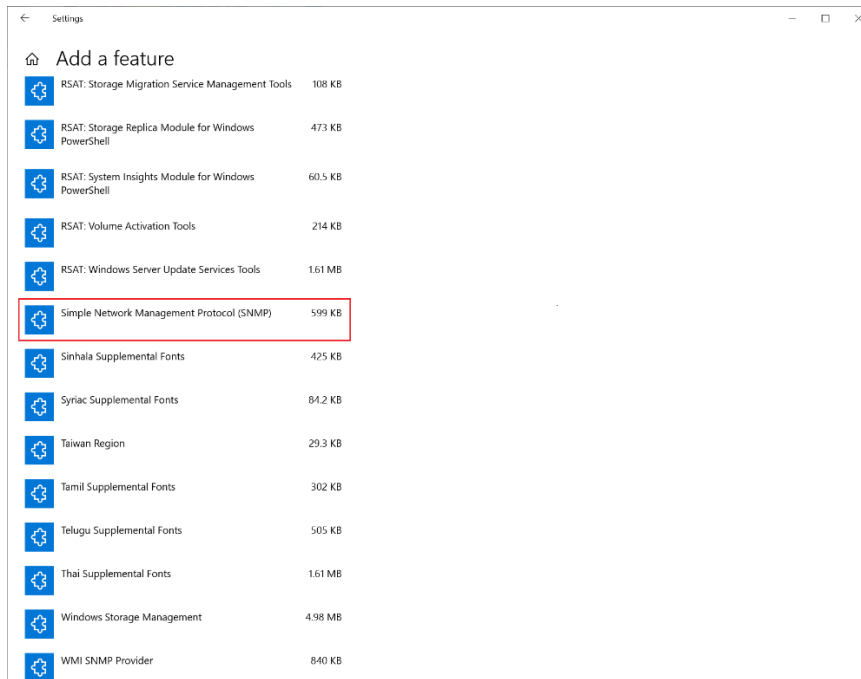
3. Click on the **Manage optional features** link in the **Apps & features** window.



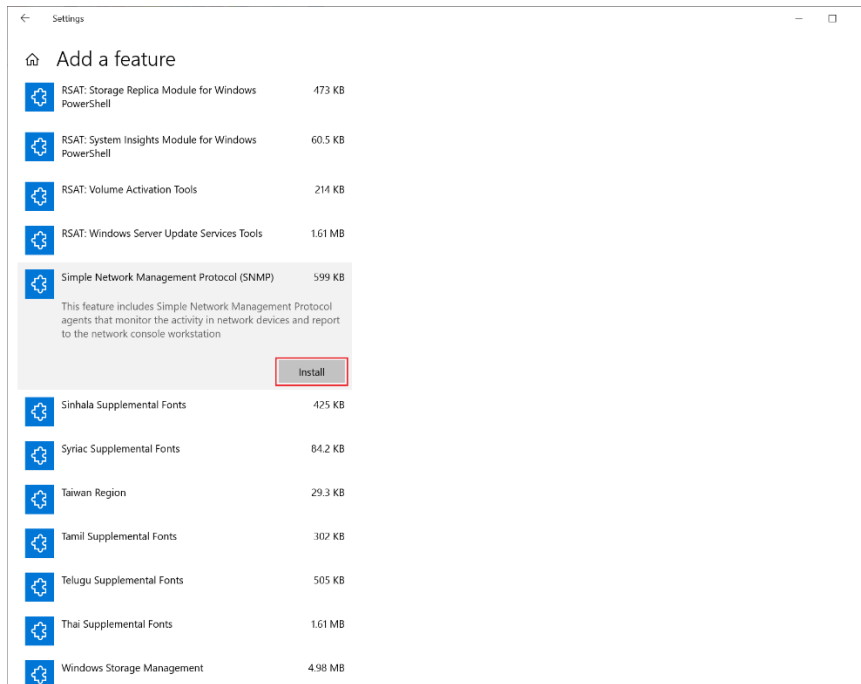
4. Click **Add a feature**.



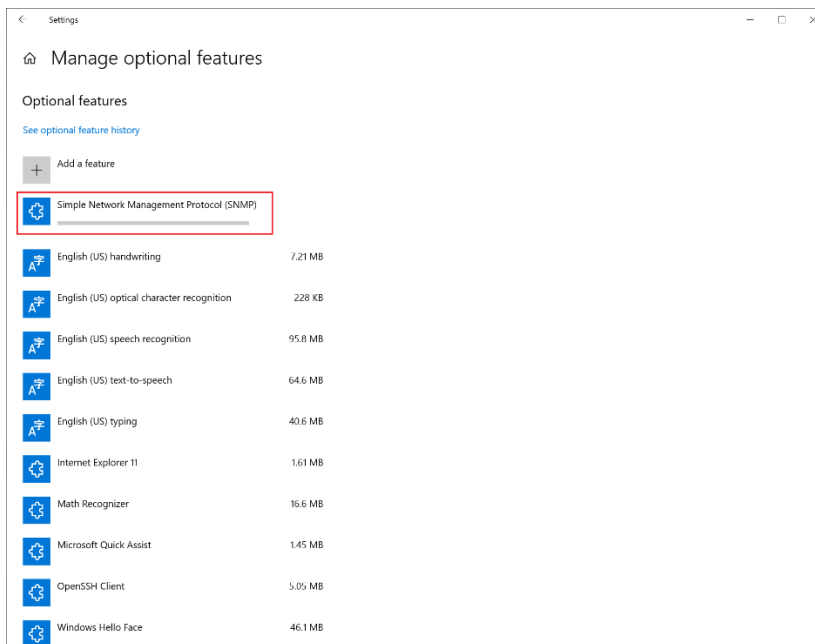
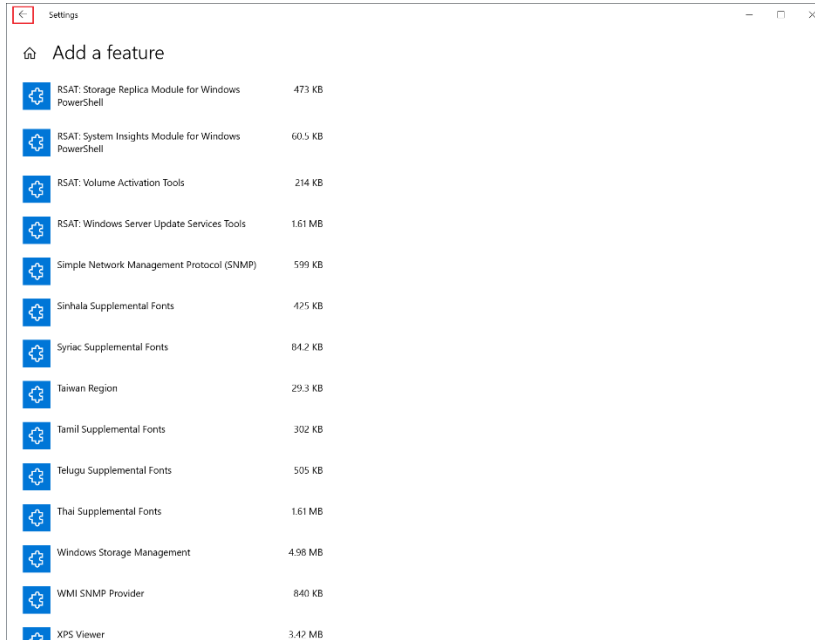
5. Scroll down and select **Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)**.



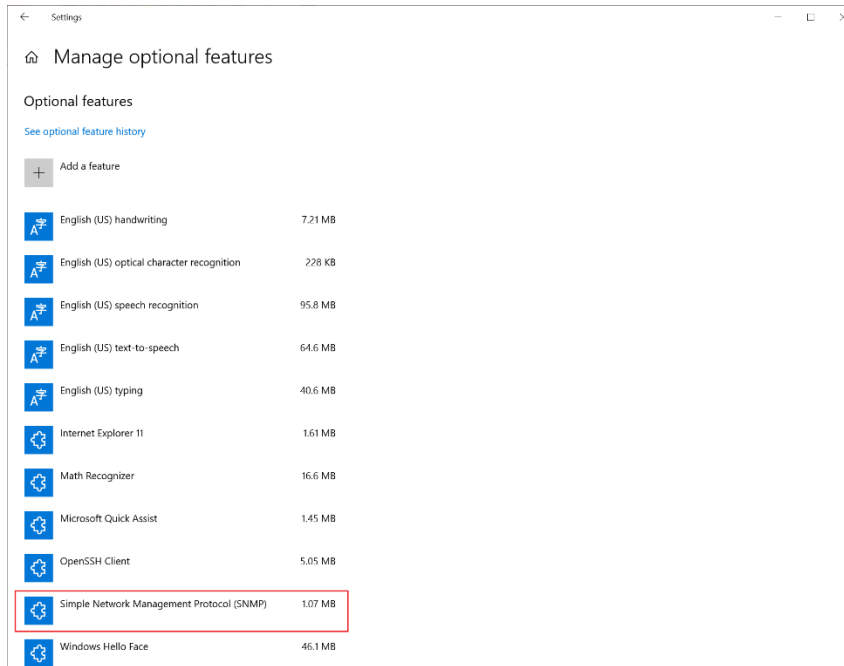
6. Click **Install**.



You can check on the installation process by clicking on the ← icon to go to the previous page.



7. After the installation is completed, check the **Optional features** list to confirm that the feature has been installed.



SNMP V2 With Windows Service

Environment

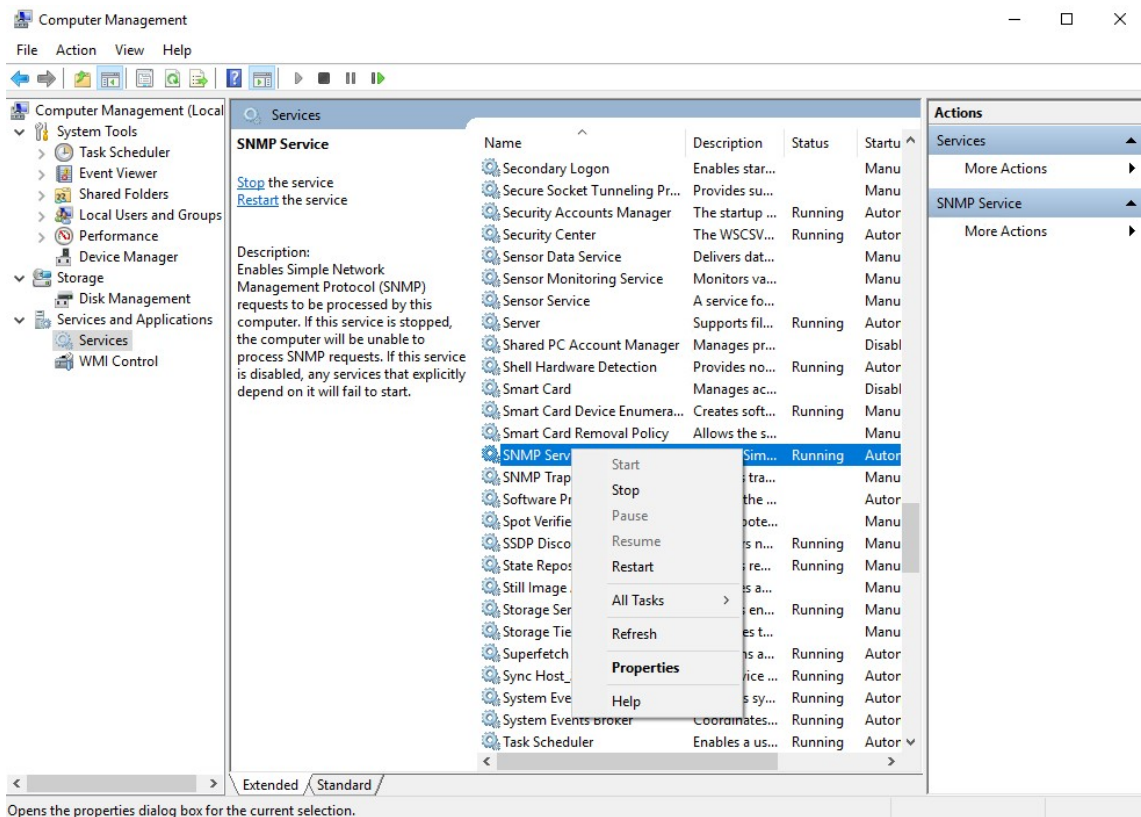
Type	Item
OS	Windows 10 x64
Software	Proactive Monitoring x64

Installing the Proactive Monitoring Tool

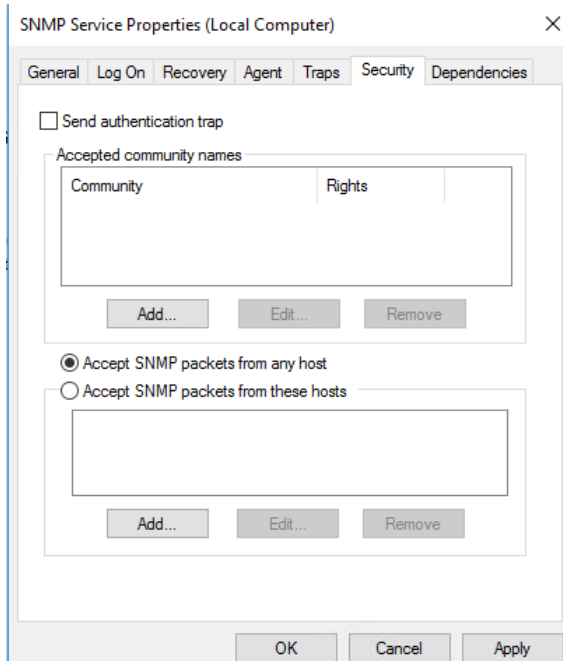
Run the **ProactiveMonitoringSetup.msi** file and follow the instructions to complete the installation.

Setting Up the Windows SNMP Service

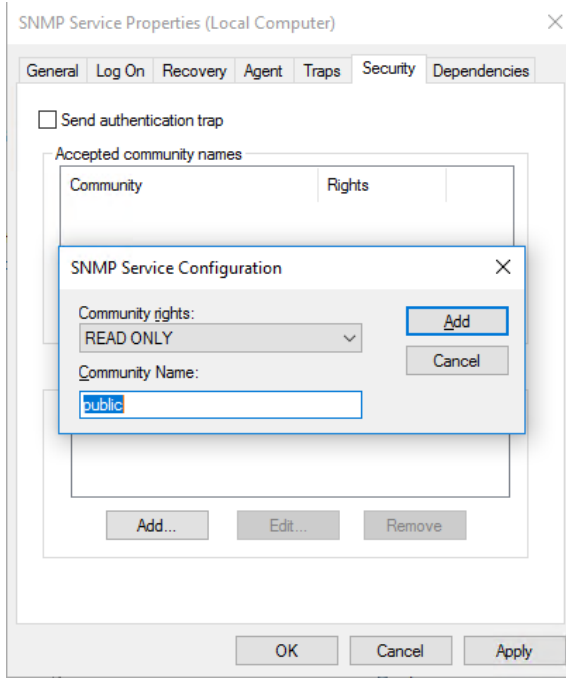
1. In the Windows **Services** page, right-click on the **SNMP service** and select **Properties**.



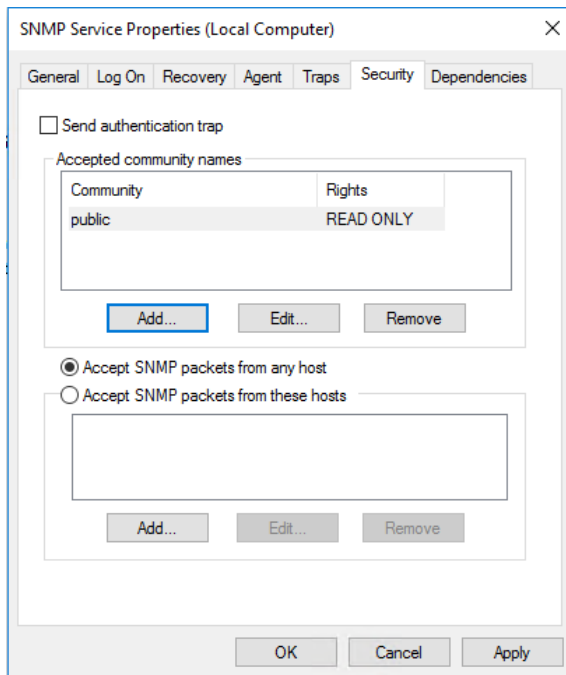
2. Select **Security** tab and then click **Add**.



- 3. Enter community name and then click **Add**.



- 4. Select **Accept SNMP packets from any host**.



SNMP With Net-SNMP Agent

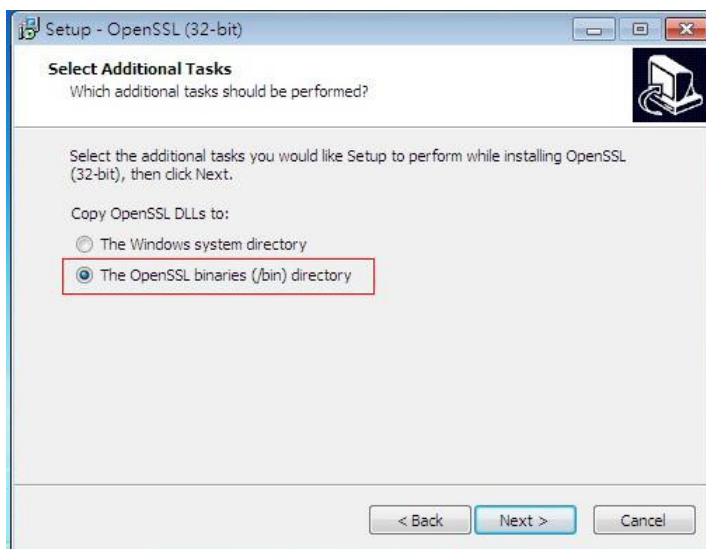
Environment

Type	Item	Description
OS	Windows 10 x64	-----
SW	Proactive Monitoring x64	-----
SW	Visual C++ 2008 x64	https://www.microsoft.com/en-US/download/details.aspx?id=15336
SW	OpenSSL 1.0.2L x64	https://www.openssl.org/source/
SW	Net-SNMP 5.5.0 x64	https://sourceforge.net/projects/net-snmp/files/net-snmp-binaries/5.5-binaries/
SW	NetSnmpSetting x64	Install Proactive Monitoring dll and snmpd config file

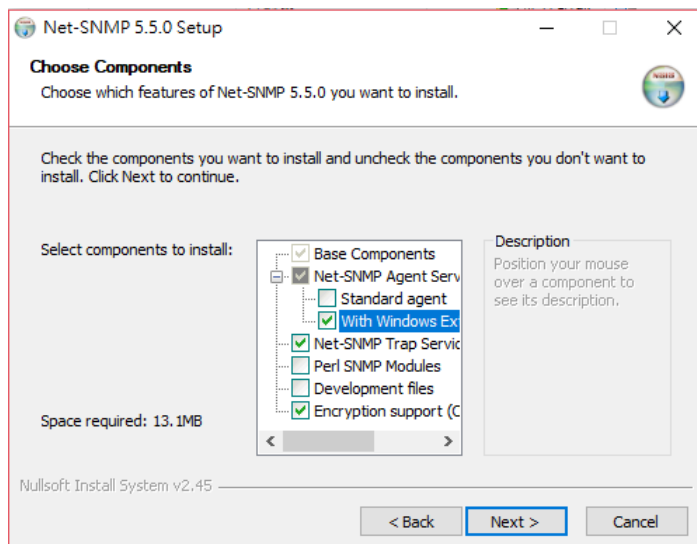
Installing the Programs

You need to install the following programs.

- **ProactiveMonitoringSetup.msi**
- **vcredist_x64.exe**
- **Win64OpenSSL-1_0_2L.exe**, select **The OpenSSL binaries (/bin) directory**.



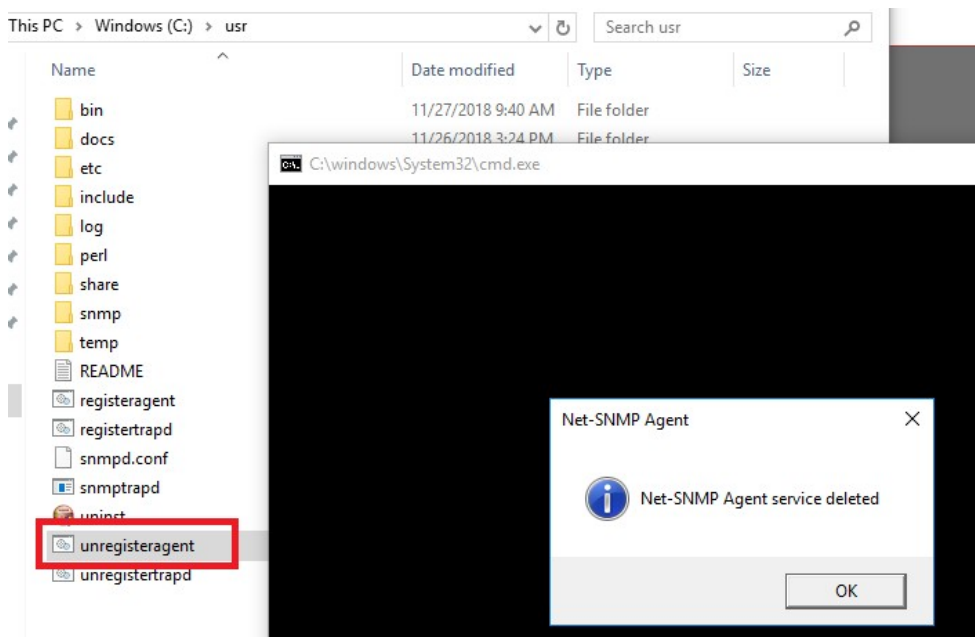
- **net-snmp-5.5.0-2.x64.exe**, select **with windows extension dll support and encryption support(openssl)**.



- **NetSnmSetting.msi**

Setting Up the SNMP V3 Agent

1. Run **C:\usr\unregisteragent.bat** under **c:\usr**



2. Open **C:\usr\etc\snmp\snmpd.conf** and then change the user settings
 - a. Set User `createUser <username> <Auth Type> <Password> <encryption> <encryption Key>`
 - b. Set Permission `rwuser <username> <Security Level>` or `rouser <username>`
 - c. Set `trapsess -v 3 -l <Security Level> -u <username> -e <EngineID> -a <Auth Type> -A <Password> <destination IP>`

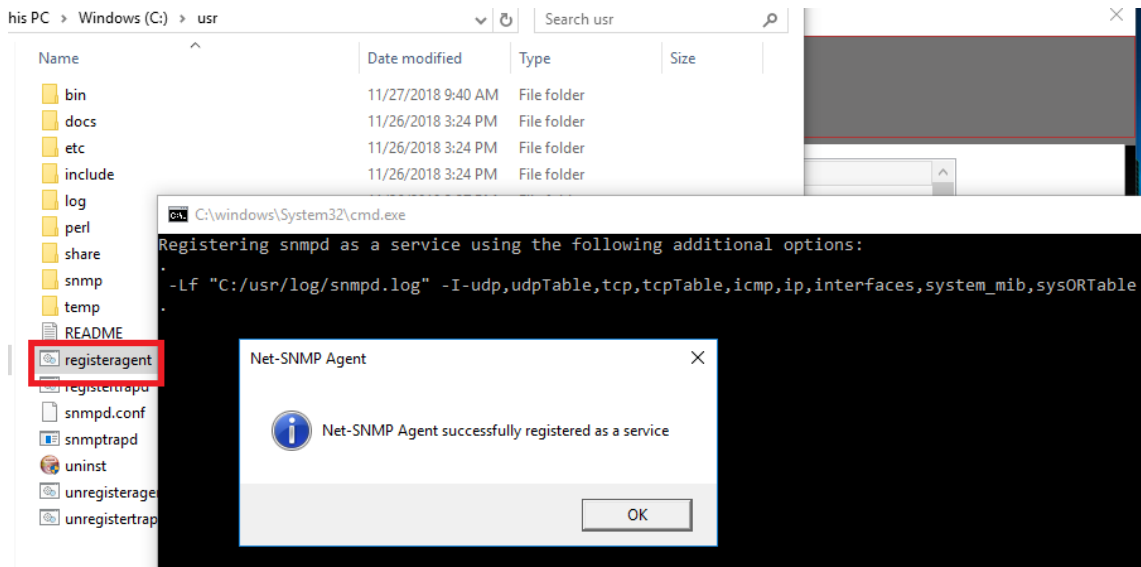
For more information, please refer to the link <http://www.net-snmp.org/docs/man/snmpd.examples.html>

```

snmpd.conf
1 trap2sink 127.0.0.1:162 public
2 oldEngineID 0x80001f88800b190000d299045c00000000
3 createUser testuser MDS 12345678 DES 23456789
4 rwuser testuser authpriv .1
5 authtrapenable 1
6 trapassess -v 3 -l authPriv -u testuser -e 0x80001f88800b190000d299045c00000000 -a MDS -A 12345678 -x DES -X 23456789 127.0.0.1:162
7 iquerySecName testuser
8 linkUpDownNotifications yes
9 defaultMonitors yes
10

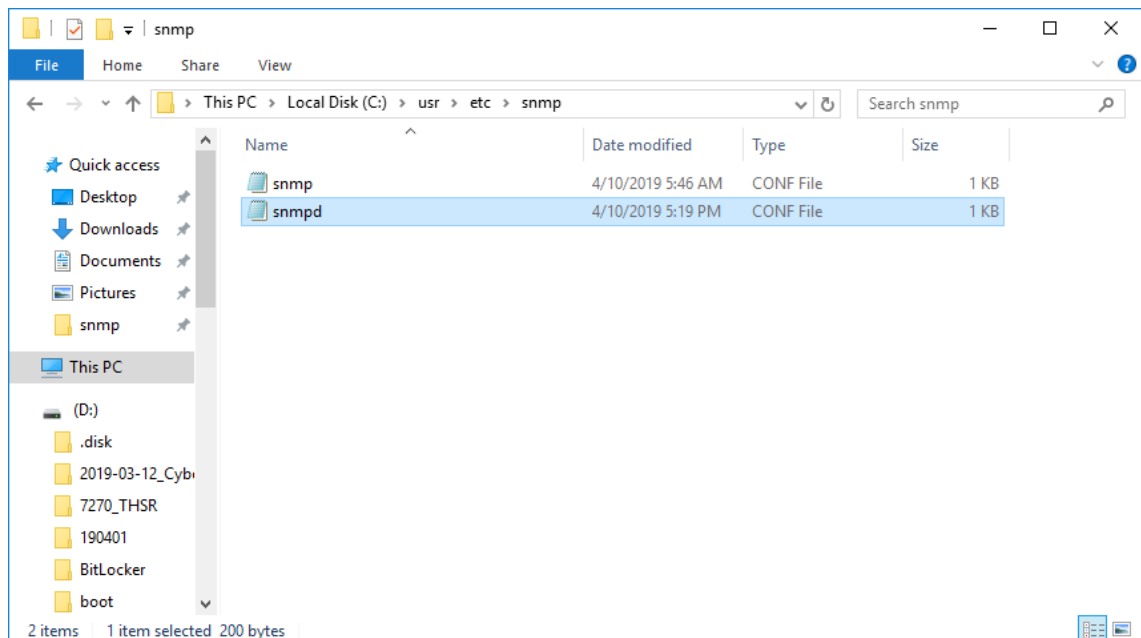
```

3. Save **snmpd.conf** and run **C:\usr\registeragent.bat**



Setting Up the SNMP V2 Agent

1. Under the **c:\usr\etc\snmp** folder, remove the original **snmpd.conf** and rename **snmpd_v2.conf** to **snmpd.conf**.



2. Change **destination IP** in **snmpd.conf**.
3. Set **trapsink** <destination IP> **public**

4. Set `trap2sink` <destination IP> `public`

```
rocommunity public
trapsink 127.0.0.1:162 public
trap2sink 127.0.0.1:162 public
authtrapenable 1
rwuser administrator
iquerySecName administrator
linkUpDownNotifications yes
defaultMonitors yes
```

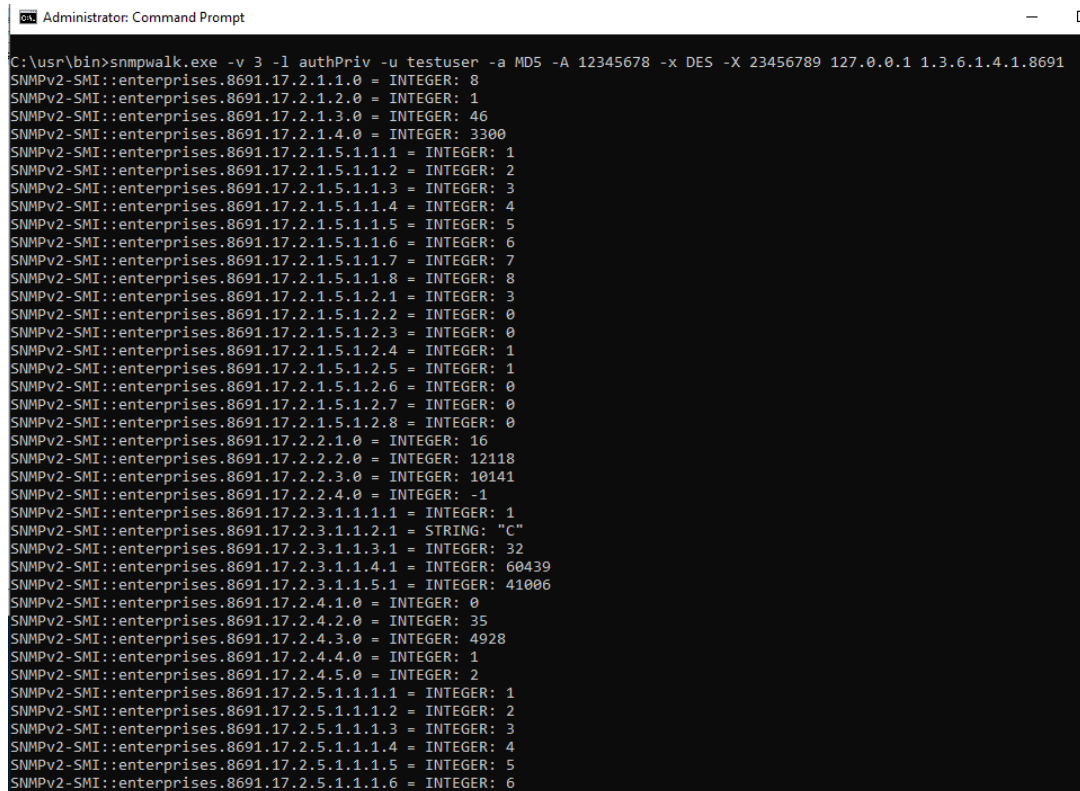
Querying the SNMP Value

1. Query SNMP V2 value, open `cmd` and execute the command: `snmpwalk.exe -v 2c -c public <target Device IP> <Proactive Monitoring OID>`

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\usr\bin>snmpwalk.exe -v 2c -c public 127.0.0.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.8691
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.1.0 = INTEGER: 8
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.2.0 = INTEGER: 0
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.3.0 = INTEGER: 59
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.4.0 = INTEGER: 3300
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.1.2 = INTEGER: 2
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.1.3 = INTEGER: 3
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.1.4 = INTEGER: 4
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.1.5 = INTEGER: 5
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.1.6 = INTEGER: 6
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.1.7 = INTEGER: 7
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.1.8 = INTEGER: 8
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.2.1 = INTEGER: 1
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.2.2 = INTEGER: 0
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.2.3 = INTEGER: 0
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.2.4 = INTEGER: 1
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.2.5 = INTEGER: 1
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.2.6 = INTEGER: 0
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.2.7 = INTEGER: 1
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.2.8 = INTEGER: 0
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.2.1.0 = INTEGER: 17
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.2.2.0 = INTEGER: 12118
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.2.3.0 = INTEGER: 10030
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.2.4.0 = INTEGER: -1
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.3.1.1.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.3.1.1.1.2 = INTEGER: 2
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.3.1.1.2.1 = STRING: "C"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.3.1.1.2.2 = STRING: "D"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.3.1.1.3.1 = INTEGER: 32
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.3.1.1.3.2 = INTEGER: 46
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.3.1.1.4.1 = INTEGER: 60439
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.3.1.1.4.2 = INTEGER: 30174
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.3.1.1.5.1 = INTEGER: 40949
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.3.1.1.5.2 = INTEGER: 16099
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.4.1.0 = INTEGER: 0
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.4.2.0 = INTEGER: 35
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.4.3.0 = INTEGER: 4928
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.4.4.0 = INTEGER: 1
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.4.5.0 = INTEGER: 2
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.5.1.1.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
```

2. Query SNMP V3 value, open **cmd** and execute the command:

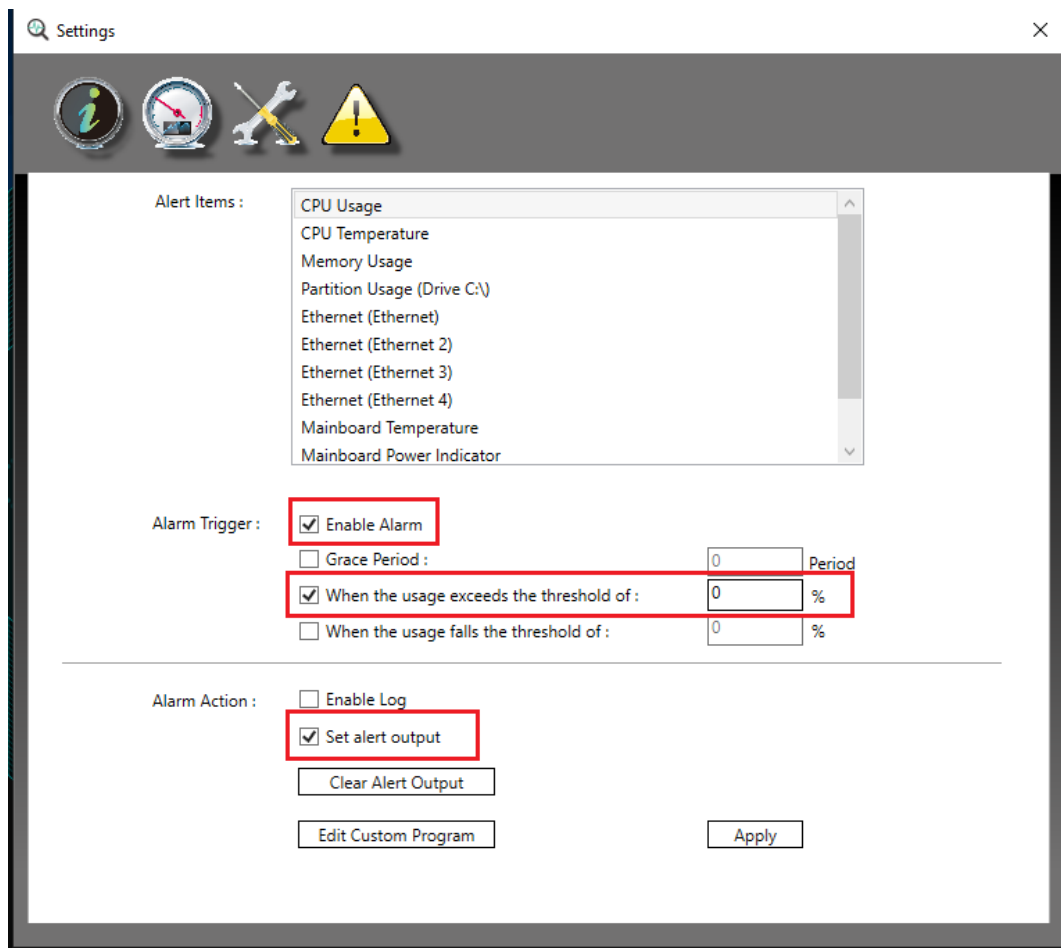
```
snmpwalk.exe -v 3 -l authPriv -u <username> -a MDS -A <password> -x DES -X <encryption
Key> <target Device IP> <Proactive Monitoring OID>
```



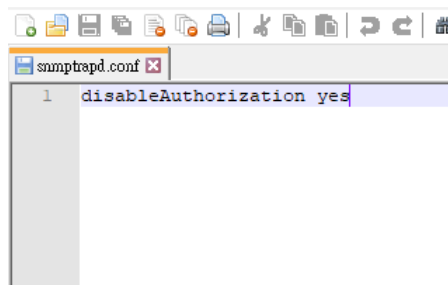
```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\usr\bin>snmpwalk.exe -v 3 -l authPriv -u testuser -a MDS -A 12345678 -x DES -X 23456789 127.0.0.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.8691
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.1.0 = INTEGER: 8
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.2.0 = INTEGER: 1
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.3.0 = INTEGER: 46
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.4.0 = INTEGER: 3300
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.1.2 = INTEGER: 2
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.1.3 = INTEGER: 3
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.1.4 = INTEGER: 4
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.1.5 = INTEGER: 5
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.1.6 = INTEGER: 6
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.1.7 = INTEGER: 7
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.1.8 = INTEGER: 8
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.2.1 = INTEGER: 3
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.2.2 = INTEGER: 0
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.2.3 = INTEGER: 0
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.2.4 = INTEGER: 1
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.2.5 = INTEGER: 1
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.2.6 = INTEGER: 0
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.2.7 = INTEGER: 0
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.1.5.1.2.8 = INTEGER: 0
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.2.1.0 = INTEGER: 16
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.2.2.0 = INTEGER: 12118
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.2.3.0 = INTEGER: 10141
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.2.4.0 = INTEGER: -1
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.3.1.1.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.3.1.1.2.1 = STRING: "C"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.3.1.1.3.1 = INTEGER: 32
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.3.1.1.4.1 = INTEGER: 60439
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.3.1.1.5.1 = INTEGER: 41006
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.4.1.0 = INTEGER: 0
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.4.2.0 = INTEGER: 35
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.4.3.0 = INTEGER: 4928
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.4.4.0 = INTEGER: 1
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.4.5.0 = INTEGER: 2
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.5.1.1.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.5.1.1.1.2 = INTEGER: 2
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.5.1.1.1.3 = INTEGER: 3
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.5.1.1.1.4 = INTEGER: 4
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.5.1.1.1.5 = INTEGER: 5
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.8691.17.2.5.1.1.1.6 = INTEGER: 6
```

Setting Up the SNMP Trap

1. Click **Enable Alarm**. Select the function of alarm trigger. In this case, we select the function "**When the usage exceeds the threshold of:**", you can type the threshold value in text box. After all settings completed, click **Apply** button.



2. Setup **NetSNMP**, you may download the file at <http://www.net-snmp.org/download.html>
3. Add **snmptrapd.conf** at **C:\usr\snmp**



4. open **cmd** and execute the command: `snmpdtrapd.exe -C c "<snmptrapd.conf path>" -f -Le -d`

5. If the CPU usage over than the threshold, SNMP trapd will be shown on cmd.

