Name monitor– displays monitoring data for commonly used Enterprise Server component and services

Synopsis monitor
[--terse={true|false}][--echo={true|false}]
[--interactive={true|false}] [--host *host*]
[--port *port*] [--secure| -s] [--user *admin_user*]
[--passwordfile *filename*] [--help]
 --type *monitor_type* [--filename *file_name*]
[--interval *interval*] [--filter *filter_name*]
instance_name

Description This command displays commonly monitored statistics for Enterprise Server components and services.

Note – Before a given component or service can be monitored, the monitoring level of the component or service must be set to HIGH or LOW. Set the monitoring level through the Administration Console, or use the set(1) command.

Options -t --terse
Indicates that any output data must be very concise, typically avoiding human-friendly sentences and favoring well-formatted data for consumption by a script. Default is false.

-e --echo
If set to true, the command-line statement is echoed on the standard output. Default is false.

-I --interactive
If set to true (default), only the required password options are prompted.

-H --host
The machine name where the domain administration server is running. The default value is localhost.

-p --port
The HTTP port or HTTPS port for administration. This port is the port in the URL that you specify in your web browser to manage the domain, for example, http://localhost:4848.

The default port number for administration is 4848.

-s --secure
If set to true, uses SSL/TLS to communicate with the domain administration server.

The default is false.

-u --user
The user name of the authorized administrative user of the domain administration server.

If you have authenticated to a domain by using the asadmin login command, you need not specify the --user option for subsequent operations on the domain.

--passwordfile
> Specifies the name, including the full path, of a file that contains the password entries in a specific format.
>
> The entry for a password must have the AS_ADMIN_ prefix followed by the password name in uppercase letters. For example, to specify the password for the domain administration server, use an entry with the following format:
>
> AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD=*password*
>
> In this example, *password* is the actual administrator password.
>
> The following other passwords can also be specified:
>
> - AS_ADMIN_MAPPEDPASSWORD
> - AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD
> - AS_ADMIN_ALIASPASSWORD
>
> All remote commands must specify the administration password to authenticate to the domain administration server. The password can be specified by one of the following means:
>
> - Through the --passwordfile option
> - Through the asadmin login command
> - Interactively at the command prompt
>
> The asadmin login command can be used only to specify the administration password. For other passwords that remote commands require, use the --passwordfile option or specify them at the command prompt.
>
> After authenticating to a domain by using the asadmin login command, you need not specify the administration password through the --passwordfile option for subsequent operations on the domain. However, only the AS_ADMIN_PASSWORD option is not required. You still must provide the other passwords, for example, AS_ADMIN_USERPASSWORD, when required by individual commands, such as update-file-user.
>
> For security reasons, a password that is specified as an environment variable is not read by the asadmin command.
>
> The default value for AS_ADMIN_MASTERPASSWORD is changeit.

--help
> Displays the help text for the command.

--type
> The component or server to monitor. This option is required. No default value is defined.
>
> The valid values are as follows:

httplistener
: For this type, the attribute
`server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.http-service` must be set to LOW or HIGH.

Displays the following statistics for the HTTP listener service:

ec
: Error count.

mt
: Maximum time

pt
: Processing time.

rc
: Request count.

jvm
: For this type, the attribute
`server.server-config.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.jvm` must be set to LOW or HIGH.

Displays the following statistics for the Virtual Machine for the Java™ platform (Java Virtual Machine or JVM™ machine):[1]

UpTime
: The number of milliseconds that the JVM machine has been running since it was last started.

min
: The initial amount of memory (in bytes) that the JVM l machine requests from the operating system for memory management during startup.

low
: Retained for compatibility with other releases.

high
: Retained for compatibility with other releases.

count
: The amount of memory (in bytes) that is guaranteed to be available for use by the JVM machine.

webmodule
: For this type, the attribute
`server.server-config.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.web-container` must be set to LOW or HIGH.

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1 The terms "Java Virtual Machine" and "JVM" mean a Virtual Machine for the Java platform.

Displays the following statistics for all deployed web modules:

asc
   Current active sessions.

ast
   Total active sessions

rst
   Total rejected sessions.

st
   Total sessions.

ajlc
   Number of active JavaServer Pages™ (JSP™) technology pages that are loaded.

mjlc
   Maximum number of JSP technology pages that are loaded.

tjlc
   Total number of JSP technology pages that are loaded.

aslc
   Number of active servlets that are loaded.

mslc
   Maximum number of servlets that are loaded.

tslc
   Total number of servlets that are loaded.

--filename
   Saves output to a file in CSV format.

--interval
   The interval in seconds before capturing monitoring attributes. If the interval must be greater than 0. The monitoring attributes are displayed on stdout until you type ctrl-c or q. The default value is 30.

--filter
   Do not specify this option. This option is retained for compatibility with other releases. If you specify this option, a syntax error does not occur. Instead, the command runs successfully and the option is silently ignored.

Operands   *instance_name*   The server instance for which to view monitoring data.

Examples   EXAMPLE 1   Displaying Statistics for the JVM Machine

This example shows the sequence of commands for displaying statistics for the JVM machine every 2000 seconds.

EXAMPLE 1 Displaying Statistics for the JVM Machine   *(Continued)*

1. This command sets the `server.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.jvm`
    attribute to HIGH.

    ```
    asadmin> set
    "server.server-config.monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.jvm=HIGH"
    monitoring-service.module-monitoring-levels.jvm=HIGH

    Command set executed successfully.
    ```

2. This command displays monitoring data for the JVM machine every 2000 seconds.

    ```
    asadmin> monitor --type=jvm --interval 2000 server
                              JVM Monitoring
    UpTime(ms)                        Heap and NonHeap Memory(bytes)
    current                 min       max        low       high      count
    957843                  29523968  188284928  0         0         60370944

    q
    Command monitor executed successfully.
    ```

Exit Status 0   command executed successfully

1   error in executing the command

See Also get(1), list(1), set(1)