Monitoring Citrix XenMobile MDM

eG Innovations Product Documentation

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Total Performance Visibility

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Citrix XenMobile is an enterprise mobility management solution that provides administrators with mobile device management (MDM), mobile application management (MAM) and online file-sharing capabilities. To deliver these services to end-users, the XenMobile software suite includes a wide range of components – the Worx home application that allows mobile device users to access their unified corporate app store, the Citrix Netscaler that authenticates remote user sessions to the app store and ensures secure access, the XenMobile App Controller that stores the applications and data sources that can be accessed by users, Citrix ShareFile that enables efficient data sharing and synchronization across users, and the XenMobile Device Manager that protects the corporate network from mobile threats by applying configured mobile usage policies on devices and detecting non-conformances.

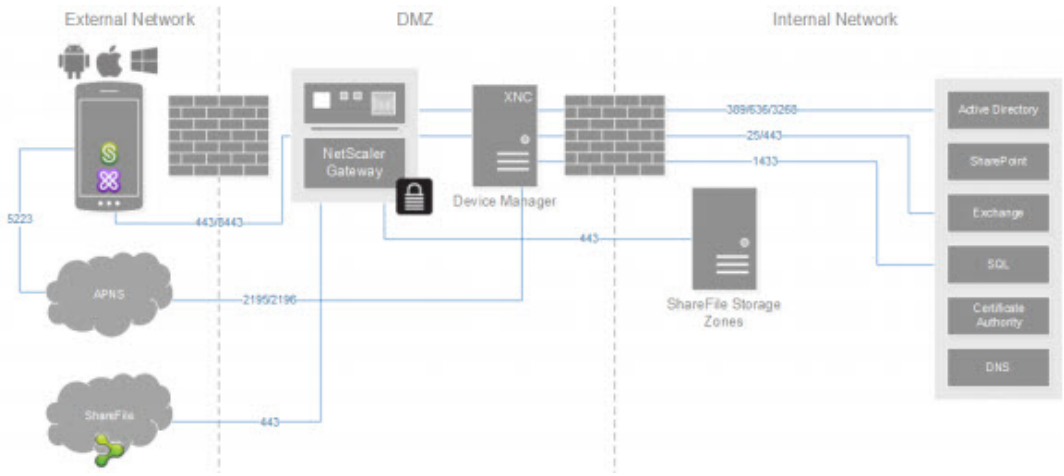


Figure 1.1: The Citrix XenMobile Architecture

Since these components work closely with each other to deliver data and application mobility to end-users, a problem in any one of these components can ripple and affect the performance of the dependent components, thus affecting user experience with Citrix XenMobile. Naturally therefore, when a mobile device user complains of a slowdown when accessing data/applications within the corporate network, help desk very often struggles to figure out where the bottleneck lies – is it with Netscaler? Is it in the App Controller? is it because of the XenMobile Device Manager? or is it owing to Sharefile? This is where eG Enterprise helps! eG Enterprise provides end-to-end monitoring of the Citrix XenMobile infrastructure and precisely pinpoints the source of slowdowns in the XenMobile service offering. The out-of-the-box monitor that eG provides for the XenMobile Device Manager periodically checks and reports the availability, responsiveness, and overall health of the

MDM component, and thus, accurately isolates the source of slowdowns that a mobile device user experiences when accessing corporate data/applications from remote locations.

This document details how eG monitors the XenMobile MDM – i.e., the XenMobile Device Manager – and what metrics it collects from the MDM.

Chapter 2: How to Monitor Citrix XenMobile MDM Using eG Enterprise?

eG Enterprise monitors the Citrix XenMobile MDM in an agentless manner. For this purpose, deploy an eG agent on any remote Windows host. This agent primarily uses MDM's web services API to pull out a wealth of performance information related to the XenMobile MDM. To enable the eG agent to access the API, a set of pre-requisites should be kept in place. These requirements are discussed in the following section.

2.1 Pre-requisites for Monitoring Citrix XenMobile MDM

To make the eG agent to use the MDM's web services API, the following requirements will have to be fulfilled:

- The eG agent has to be configured with **'Administrator'** rights to the XenMobile MDM server.
- Next, to enable the eG agent to make the API calls, the following steps have to be performed:
- Login to the Citrix XenMobile MDM server.
- Edit the **server- config.wsdd** file in the <XENMOBILE_ MDM_ INSTALL_ DIR>\tomcat\webapps\zdm directory.
- In the file, search for the following entry:

  <wsdlFile>/WEB-INF/everywan.wsdl</wsdlFile>

- Once it is found, comment the entry as shown below:

  <!-- <wsdlFile>/WEB-INF/everywan.wsdl</wsdlFile>

- Likewise, comment all occurrences of the **<wsdlFile>/WEB-INF/everywan.wsdl</wsdlFile**> entry in the file.
- Finally, save the file.
- Also, make sure that the device manager ports 80 or 443 (over SSL) are available for web services.
- For the tests mapped to the **JVM** layer to run and collect metrics, you need to configure the tests to connect to the JRE used by XenMobile MDM. This can be achieved using one of the following methodologies:

a. By enabling JMX support for JRE

b. By enabling SNMP support for JRE

To know how to enable JMX or SNMP, refer to the *Monitoring Java Applications* document.

After setting the pre-requisites, follow the steps discussed in the below section to manage the Citrix XenMobile MDM component using the eG administrative interface.

2.2 Managing the Citrix XenMobile MDM

1. Log into the eG administrative interface.
2. eG Enterprise cannot automatically discover Citrix XenMobile MDM. You need to manually add the server using the **COMPONENTS** page (see Figure 2.1) that appears when the Infrastructure -> Components -> Add/Modify menu sequence is followed. Remember that components manually added are managed automatically.

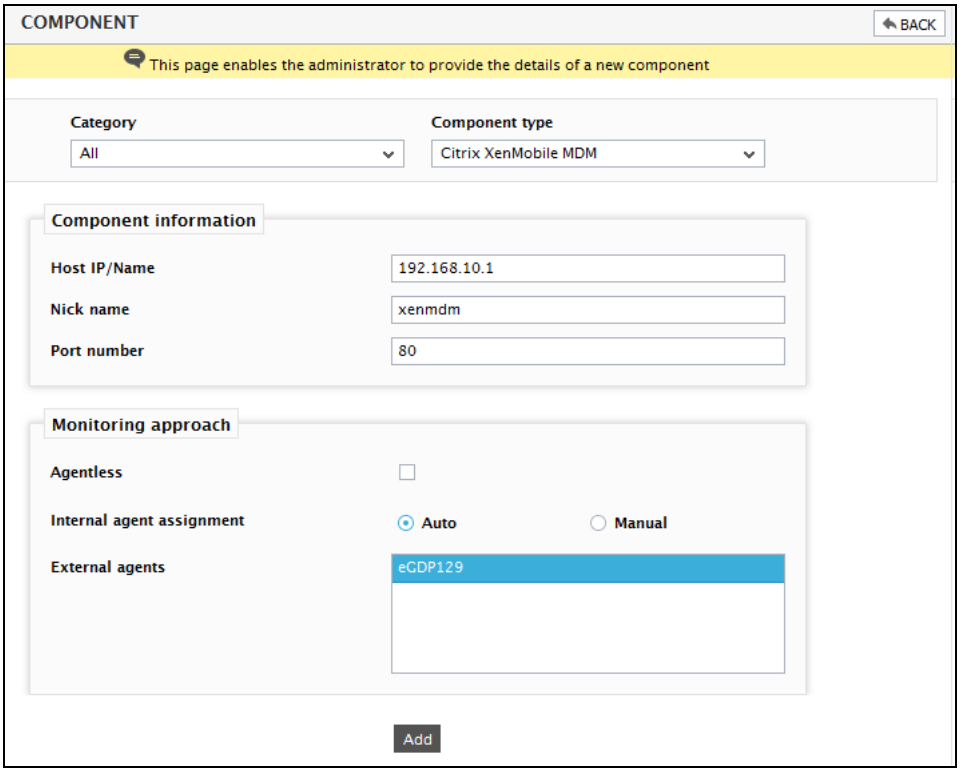
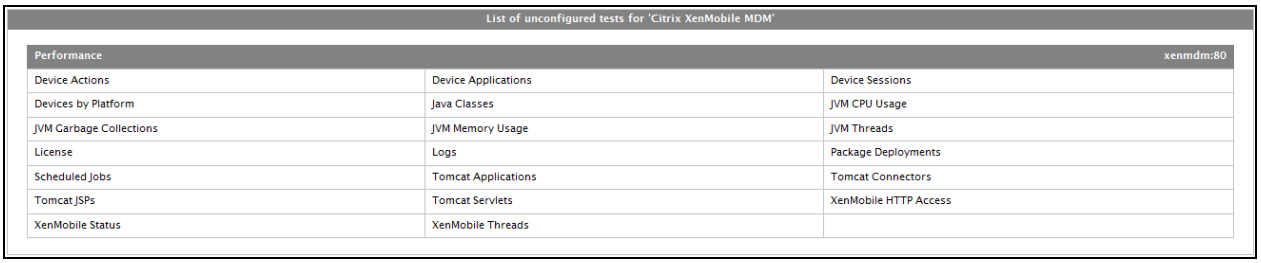


Figure 2.1: Adding a Citrix XenMobile MDM

3. Specify the **Host IP** and the **Nick name** of the Citrix XenMobile MDM in Figure 2.1. Then click the **Add** button to register the changes.
4. When you attempt to sign out, a list of unconfigured tests will appear as shown in Figure 2.2.


List of unconfigured tests for 'Citrix XenMobile MDM'

Performance		xenmdm:80
Device Actions	Device Applications	Device Sessions
Devices by Platform	Java Classes	JVM CPU Usage
JVM Garbage Collections	JVM Memory Usage	JVM Threads
License	Logs	Package Deployments
Scheduled Jobs	Tomcat Applications	Tomcat Connectors
Tomcat JSPs	Tomcat Servlets	XenMobile HTTP Access
XenMobile Status	XenMobile Threads	

Figure 2.2: List of Unconfigured tests to be configured for the Citrix XenMobile MDM

5. Click on the **Device Actions** test to configure it. To know how to configure the test, refer to the Section **3.4.2**.
6. Once the **Device Actions** test is configured, try to signout of the eG administrative interface. This time you will be prompted to configure the list of unconfigured lists.
7. Now, click on the **JVM Threads** test to configure it. To know how to configure the test, refer to the *Monitoring Java Applications* document.
8. Finally, signout of the eG administrative interface.

Chapter 3: Monitoring the XenMobile MDM Server

XenMobile MDM (also known as the XenMobile Device Manager (XDM)) is the MDM component within Citrix XenMobile, which runs on an Apache Tomcat web server configured as a Windows service and relies on Java software (Java virtual Machine). It provides role-based management, configuration and security of corporate and user-owned devices. Using this tool, IT can manage mobile devices, set mobile policies and compliance rules, gain visibility to the mobile network, provide control over mobile apps and data, and shield the network from mobile threats. IT can blacklist or whitelist apps, detect devices that are jailbroken or out of compliance and block their ActiveSync email access and do a full or selective wipe of a device that is lost, stolen or out of compliance. This implies that the non-availability of the XenMobile MDM, even for a few minutes, or a temporary slowdown in its operations, can have grave consequences! Without the XenMobile MDM, mobile devices will not be able to register with XenMobile; registered devices will not be able to download latest policies. This in turn can expose the environment to serious mobile threats – for instance, access by unauthorized devices and usage of blacklisted applications will go undetected; confidential information may travel beyond authorized boundaries increasing the possibilities of abuse. To keep such intrusions at bay and to ensure a secure mobile experience for users, administrators need to keep an eye on the availability and overall health of the XenMobile MDM, proactively detect potential problem conditions, and initiate measures to avert them.

To enable administrators to achieve this, eG Enterprise provides the XenMobile MDM monitoring model.

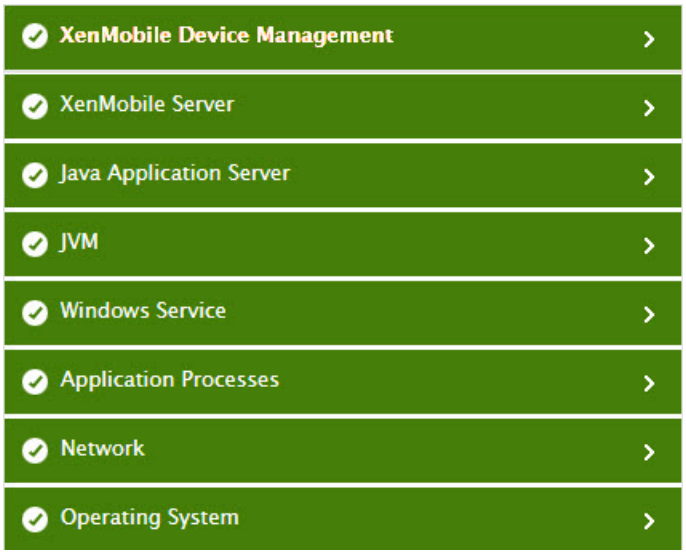


Figure 3.1: The layer model of the XenMobile Device Manager

Each layer of this model is mapped to a wide variety of tests to pull out a wealth of performance information related to the XenMobile MDM. To enable the eG agent to access the API, the pre-requisites explained in Section **2.1** should be fulfilled. Using the metrics collected from the API, administrators can ascertain the following:

- Is the XenMobile MDM server available over the network?
- Is the Tomcat server hosting the XenMobile MDM operating at its peak capacity?
- Are any JVM threads being blocked? Exactly, which thread is blocking and which line of code could have caused the block?
- Is the XenMobile MDM server online?
- Has the server experienced any error events recently? What type of errors are these?
- Does the server have adequate user/device licenses?
- Are scheduled jobs running as per schedule on the XenMobile MDM server?
- What is the current device load on the server? Does the server's thread pool have adequate threads to handle this load?
- How many devices are currently managed by the server?
- Which of these devices host blacklisted applications?
- Do all managed devices contain all required applications? Which applications are missing on which devices?
- Has the MDM server detected any jail-broken, perimeter-breaching, out-of-compliant, or passcode non-compliant devices? If so, which devices are they?
- Has the MDM server triggered any automated actions on any device? Which of these actions are still pending on these devices and why?
- Which devices are currently disconnected from the server?
- Have any package deployments failed?

The sections that follow will take you on a layer-by-layer tour of the *XenMobile MDM* monitoring model. However, since the tests associated with the **Operating System, Network**, **Application Processes**, and **Windows Service** layers have been already dealt with in detail in the *Monitoring Unix and Windows Servers* document, the documentation of this model will focus on the other layers only.

3.1 The JVM Layer

Erratic usage of the JVM memory heap, blocked JVM threads, and resource-intensive JVM threads can adversely impact the performance of the XenMobile MDM server that overlays the JVM. To capture such JVM-related abnormalities proactively, administrators can use the tests mapped to the **JVM** layer.

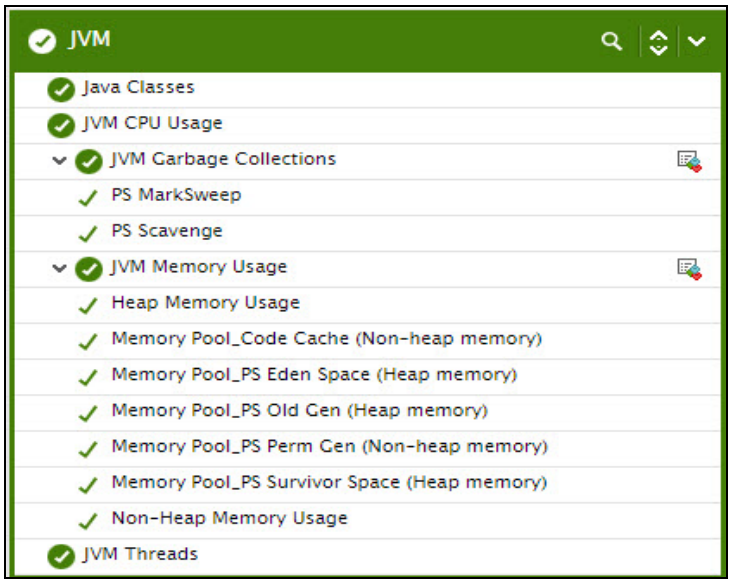


Figure 3.2: The tests mapped to the JVM layer

Since the tests mapped to this layer have already been discussed elaborately in the *Monitoring Java Applications* document, let us proceed to the next layer.

3.2 The Java Application Server Layer

As stated earlier, XenMobile MDM runs on an Apache Tomcat server. Since the availability and performance of the MDM server relies on the health of its Tomcat foundation, the tests mapped to this layer monitor and report on Tomcat health.

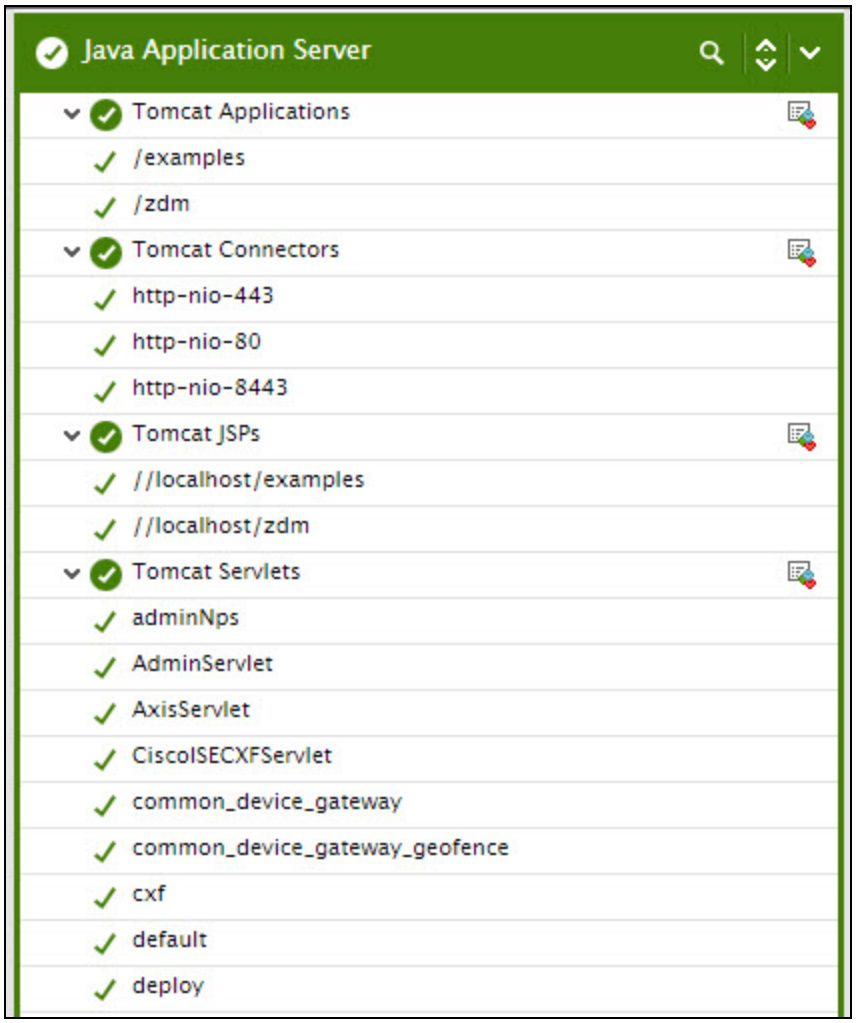


Figure 3.3: The tests mapped to the Java Application Server layer

Since the tests mapped to this layer have already been discussed elaborately in the *Monitoring Application Servers* document, let us proceed to the next layer.

3.3 The XenMobile Server Layer

Using the tests mapped to this layer, administrators can understand:

- The current status of the XenMobile MDM server
- License usage and requirements
- Status of scheduled jobs
- Adequacy of XenMobile threads
- Errors/warnings captured by XenMobile logs

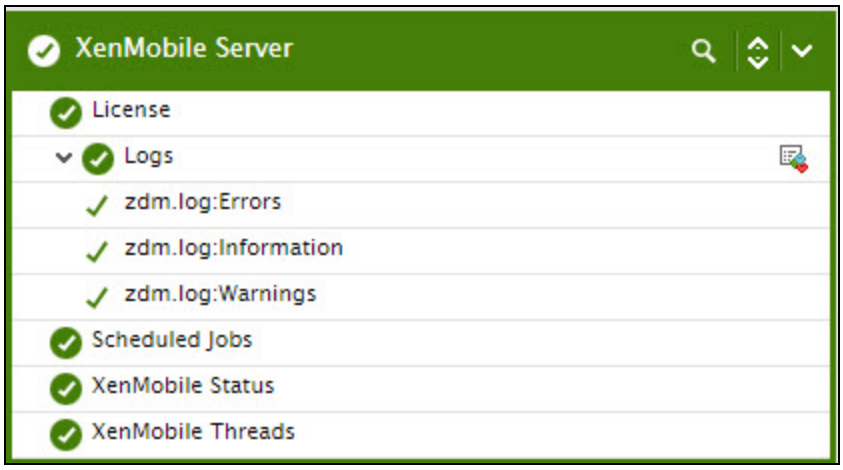


Figure 3.4: The tests mapped to the Operating System layer

3.3.1 License Test

To track and control every device/user connecting to the corporate network, the XenMobile MDM should ideally possess a license per user/device. If adequate licenses are not available, then new users and devices will go unmanaged by XenMobile MDM, thus increasing the risk of unauthorized accesses. Likewise, if the MDM license is not renewed in time, administrators will not be able to use the services of the XenMobile MDM server continuously, which will again expose the corporate network to malicious attacks. To avoid this, administrators can use the **License** test. This test tracks the license usage of the XenMobile MDM and also determines when the MDM license is likely to expire. In the process, it reports the following:

- Is the XenMobile MDM running out of licenses? If so, administrators can quickly arrange to purchase additional licenses to deal with the additional user/device load on their network.
- Is the MDM license up for renewal? If so, administrators can work towards extending the license so that MDM continues to manage devices/users.

Configurable parameters for the test

1. **TEST PERIOD** - How often shosssuld the test be executed
2. **HOST** - The host for which the test is to be configured.
3. **LOGIN URL** – This refers to the URL of the login page of the XenMobile Device Manager console. By default, eG Enterprise auto-discovers this URL. This is why, the **LOGIN URL** is set to *none* by default.
4. **USERNAME** and **PASSWORD** – Specify the credentials of a XenMobile Device Manager web console user with the Administrator role.

5. **CONFIRM PASSWORD** – Confirm the **PASSWORD** by retyping it here.
6. **SSL** – Indicate whether/not the XenMobile MDM server is SSL-enabled. By default, this flag is set to **No**.

Measurements made by the test

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
Licenses used:	Indicates the number of licenses currently used.	Number	
Total licenses purchased:	Indicates total number of licenses held by the XenMobile MDM.	Number	
Percentage of licenses used:	Indicates the percentage of licenses utilized.	Percent	A value close to 100% indicates that the MDM is rapidly running out of licenses. In this case, to ensure the uninterrupted usage of the XenMobile MDM, you will have to purchase additional licenses.
License expires in:	Indicates the number of days by which the license will expire.	Days	A very low value for this measure indicates that the license is nearing expiry. You may have to request for a license extension if you want to continue using the XenMobile MDM solution.

3.3.2 Logs Test

To enable administrators to quickly capture errors/warnings encountered by the XenMobile MDM server, administrators can use the **Logs** test. This test scans the MDM logs for errors/warnings of configured patterns and reports the number of entries in the log that match the configured patterns. Detailed metrics provided by the test also provides detailed message descriptions, so as to ease troubleshooting and hasten problem resolution.

Target of the test : A Citrix XenMobile MDM server

Agent deploying the test : An internal agent

Outputs of the test : One set of results for every **ALERTFILE** and **SEARCHPATTERN** combination.

Configurable parameters for the test

1. **TEST PERIOD -** How often should the test be executed
2. **HOST -** The host for which the test is to be configured.
3. **PORT** – The port at which the server listens
4. **ALERTFILE** - Specify the path to the log file to be monitored. For eg., *D:\zdm\logs\errorlog.* Multiple log file paths can be provided as a comma- separated list - eg., *D:\zdm\logs\errorlog,D:\zdm\logs\warnlog*.
   Also, instead of a specific log file path, the path to the directory containing log files can be provided - eg., *D:\zdm\logs*. This ensures that eG Enterprise monitors the most recent log files in the specified directory. Specific log file name patterns can also be specified. For example, to monitor the latest log files with names containing the strings 'error' and 'warn', the parameter specification can be, *D:\zdm\logs\ * error *, D:\zdm\logs\ * warn * .* Here, '*' indicates leading/trailing characters (as the case may be). In this case, the eG agent first enumerates all the log files in the specified path that match the given pattern, and then picks only the latest log file from the result set for monitoring.

   Your **ALERTFILE** specification can also be of the following format: *Name@logfilepath_or_pattern*. Here, *Name* represents the display name of the path being configured. Accordingly, the parameter specification for the 'error' and 'warn' example discussed above can be: *errors@ D:\zdm\logs*error*,warning@D:\zdm\logs*warn**. In this case, the display names 'error' and 'warn' will alone be displayed as descriptors of this test.

   Note:

   If your **ALERTFILE** specification consists of file patterns that include wildcard characters (eg.,*D:\zdm\logs*error*,D:\zdm\logs*warn**), then such configurations will only be supported in the ANSI format, and not the UTF format.

   Every time this test is executed, the eG agent verifies the following:

   - Whether any changes have occurred in the size and/or timestamp of the log files that were monitoring during the last measurement period;
   - Whether any new log files (that match the **ALERTFILE** specification) have been newly added since the last measurement period;

   If a few lines have been added to a log file that was monitored previously, then the eG agent monitors the additions to that log file, and then proceeds to monitor newer log files (if any). If an

older log file has been overwritten, then, the eG agent monitors this log file completely, and then proceeds to monitor the newer log files (if any).

5. **SEARCHPATTERN** - Enter the specific patterns of alerts to be monitored. The pattern should be in the following format: *<PatternName>:<Pattern>*, where <PatternName> is the pattern name that will be displayed in the monitor interface and <Pattern> is an expression of the form - *expr* or expr or *expr or expr*, etc. A leading '*' signifies any number of leading characters, while a trailing '*' signifies any number of trailing characters.
   For example, say you specify error:error-* in the **SEARCHPATTERN** text box. This indicates that "error" is the pattern name to be displayed in the monitor interface. "error-*" indicates that the test will monitor only those lines in the alert log which start with the term "error-".
   A single pattern may also be of the form e1+e2, where + signifies an OR condition. That is, the <PatternName> is matched if either e1 is true or e2 is true.

   Multiple search patterns can be specified as a comma-separated list. For example: error:error-*,offline:*offline*,online:*online

   If the **ALERTFILE** specification is of the format *Name@logfilepath*, then the descriptor for this test in the eG monitor interface will be of the format: *Name:PatternName*. On the other hand, if the **ALERTFILE** specification consists only of a comma-separated list of log file paths, then the descriptors will be of the format: *LogFilePath:PatternName*.

   If you want all the messages in a log file to be monitored, then your specification would be: *<PatternName>:**.

6. **LINES** - Specify two numbers in the format x:y. This means that when a line in the alert file matches a particular pattern, then x lines before the matched line and y lines after the matched line will be reported in the detailed diagnosis output (in addition to the matched line). The default value here is 0:0. Multiple entries can be provided as a comma-separated list.
   If you give 1:1 as the value for **LINES**, then this value will be applied to all the patterns specified in the **SEARCHPATTERN** field. If you give 0:0,1:1,2:1 as the value for **LINES** and if the corresponding value in the **SEARCHPATTERN** filed is like error:error-*,offline:*offline*,online:*online then:

   0:0 will be applied to error:error-* pattern

   1:1 will be applied to offline:*offline* pattern

   2:1 will be applied to online:*online pattern

7. **EXCLUDEPATTERN** - Provide a comma-separated list of patterns to be excluded from monitoring in the **EXCLUDEPATTERN** text box. For example **critical*, *exception**. By default,

this parameter is set to 'none'.

8. **UNIQUEMATCH** - By default, the **UNIQUEMATCH** parameter is set to **FALSE**, indicating that, by default, the test checks every line in the log file for the existence of each of the configured **SEARCHPATTERNS**. By setting this parameter to **TRUE**, you can instruct the test to ignore a line and move to the next as soon as a match for one of the configured patterns is found in that line. For example, assume that *Pattern1:*fatal*,Pattern2:*error** is the **SEARCHPATTERN** that has been configured. If **UNIQUEMATCH** is set to **FALSE**, then the test will read every line in the log file completely to check for the existence of messages embedding the strings 'fatal' and 'error'. If both the patterns are detected in the same line, then the number of matches will be incremented by 2. On the other hand, if **UNIQUEMATCH** is set to **TRUE**, then the test will read a line only until a match for one of the configured patterns is found and not both. This means that even if the strings 'fatal' and 'error' follow one another in the same line, the test will consider only the first match and not the next. The match count in this case will therefore be incremented by only 1.

9. **ROTATINGFILE**- This flag governs the display of descriptors for this test in the eG monitoring console. If this flag is set to **True** and the **ALERTFILE** text box contains the full path to a specific (log/text) file, then, the descriptors of this test will be displayed in the following format: *Directory_ containing_monitored_file:<SearchPattern>*. For instance, if the **ALERTFILE** parameter is set to *c:\zdm\logs\syslog.txt*, and **ROTATINGFILE** is set to **true**, then, your descriptor will be of the following format: *c:\zdm\logs:<SearchPattern>*. On the other hand, if the **ROTATINGFILE** flag had been set to **false** , then the descriptors will be of the following format: *<FileName>:<SearchPattern>* - i.e., *syslog.txt:<SearchPattern>* in the case of the example above.

   If this flag is set to **true** and the **ALERTFILE** parameter is set to the directory containing log files, then, the descriptors of this test will be displayed in the format: *Configured_ directory_ path:<SearchPattern>.* For instance, if the **ALERTFILE** parameter is set to *c:\zdm\logs*, and **ROTATINGFILE** is set to **true**, then, your descriptor will be: *c:\zdm\logs:<SearchPattern>*. On the other hand, if the **ROTATINGFILE** parameter had been set to **false**, then the descriptors will be of the following format: *Configured_ directory:<SearchPattern>* - i.e., *logs:<SearchPattern>* in the case of the example above.

   If this flag is set to **true** and the **ALERTFILE** parameter is set to a specific file pattern, then, the descriptors of this test will be of the following format: *<FilePattern>:<SearchPattern>*. For instance, if the **ALERTFILE** parameter is set to *c:\zdm\logs*sys**, and **ROTATINGFILE** is set to **true**, then, your descriptor will be: **sys*:<SearchPattern>*. In this case, the descriptor format will not change even if the **ROTATINGFILE** flag status is changed.

10. **CASESENSITIVE** - This flag is set to **No** by default. This indicates that the test functions in a 'case-insensitive' manner by default. This implies that, by default, the test ignores the case of your **ALERTFILE** and **SEARCHPATTERN** specifications. If this flag is set to **Yes** on the other hand, then the test will function in a 'case-sensitive' manner. In this case therefore, for the test to work, even the case of your **ALERTFILE** and **SEARCHPATTERN** specifications should match with the actuals.

11. **ROLLOVERFILE** - By default, this flag is set to **false**. Set this flag to **true** if you want the test to support the 'roll over' capability of the specified **ALERTFILE**. A roll over typically occurs when the timestamp of a file changes or when the log file size crosses a pre-determined threshold. When a log file rolls over, the errors/warnings that pre-exist in that file will be automatically copied to a new file, and all errors/warnings that are captured subsequently will be logged in the original/old file. For instance, say, errors and warnings were originally logged to a file named *error_log*. When a roll over occurs, the content of the file *error_log* will be copied to a file named *error_log.1*, and all new errors/warnings will be logged in *error_log*. In such a scenario, since the **ROLLOVERFILE** flag is set to **false** by default, the test by default scans only *error_log.1* for new log entries and ignores *error_log*. On the other hand, if the flag is set to **true**, then the test will scan both *error_log* and *error_log.1* for new entries.

    If you want this test to support the 'roll over' capability described above, the following conditions need to be fulfilled:

    The **ALERTFILE** parameter has to be configured only with the name and/or path of one/more alert files. File patterns or directory specifications should not be specified in the **ALERTFILE** text box.

    The roll over file name should be of the format: "<**ALERTFILE**>.1", and this file must be in the same directory as the **ALERTFILE**.

12. **OVERWRITTENFILE**- By default, this flag is set to false. Set this flag to true if log files do not 'roll over' in your environment, but get overwritten instead. In such environments typically, new error/warning messages that are captured will be written into the log file that pre-exists and will replace the original contents of that log file; unlike when 'roll over' is enabled, no new log files are created for new entries in this case. If the overwrittenfile flag is set to true, then the test will scan the new entries in the log file for matching patterns. However, if the flag is set to **false**, then the test will ignore the new entries.

13. **ENCODEFORMAT** – By default, this is set to none, indicating that no encoding format applies by default. However, if the test has to use a specific encoding format for reading from the specified **ALERTFILE** , then you will have to provide a valid encoding format here - eg., UTF-8, UTF-16, etc. Where multiple log files are being monitored, you will have to provide a comma-separated list of

encoding formats – one each for every log file monitored. Make sure that your encoding format specification follows the same sequence as your alertfile specification. In other words, the first encoding format should apply to the first alert file, and so on. For instance, say that your alertfile specification is as follows: *D:\logs\report.log,E:\logs\error.log, C:\logs\warn_log*. Assume that while UTF-8 needs to be used for reading from report.log , UTF-16 is to be used for reading from warn_log . No encoding format need be applied to error.log. In this case, your **ENCODEFORMAT** specification will be: UTF-8,none,UTF-16.

14. **USEUTF8**- If UTF-8 encoding is to be used for reading the specified log file, then, set the USEUTF8 flag to true. By default, this flag is set to false. If multiple log files are being monitored, then, for each file, you will have to indicate whether UTF-8 encoding is to be used for reading that file or not. For instance, assume that the ALERTFILE parameter is set to *errors@d:\zdm\logs\error.log,warnings@d:\zdm\logs\warn.log* Now, to instruct the test to use UTF-8 encoding for reading the 'errors' log file and not to use the UTF-8 encoding while reading the 'warnings' log file, your USEUTF8 setting should be as follows: *true,false*. Note that the number of values provided against the USEUTF8 parameter should be equal to the number of log files being monitored. Also, note that if the ALERTFILE being monitored has BOM, then the test will automatically use UTF-8 encoding to read that file, even if the USEUTF8 flag is set to false.

    Note:

    If your **ALERTFILE** specification consists of file patterns that include wildcard characters (eg. *d:\zdm\logs*error*,d:\zdm\logs*warn**), then the files that match such patterns will only support the ANSI format, and not the UTF format, even if the **UTF-8** parameter is set to **true** for such patterns.

15. **DD FREQUENCY** - Refers to the frequency with which detailed diagnosis measures are to be generated for this test. The default is *1:1*. This indicates that, by default, detailed measures will be generated every time this test runs, and also every time the test detects a problem. You can modify this frequency, if you so desire. Also, if you intend to disable the detailed diagnosis capability for this test, you can do so by specifying *none* against **DD FREQUENCY**.

16. **DETAILED DIAGNOSIS** - To make diagnosis more efficient and accurate, the eG Enterprise suite embeds an optional detailed diagnostic capability. With this capability, the eG agents can be configured to run detailed, more elaborate tests as and when specific problems are detected. To enable the detailed diagnosis capability of this test for a particular server, choose the **On** option. To disable the capability, click on the **Off** option.

    The option to selectively enable/disable the detailed diagnosis capability will be available only if the following conditions are fulfilled:

    - The eG manager license should allow the detailed diagnosis capability

- Both the normal and abnormalfrequencies configured for the detailed diagnosis measures should not be 0.

Measurements made by the test

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
Recent errors:	Indicates the number of errors that were added to the alert log when the test was last executed.	Number	The value of this measure is a clear indicator of the number of “new” alerts that have come into the log files of the XenMobile MDM server. The detailed diagnosis of this measure, if enabled, provides the detailed descriptions of the errors of the configured patterns.

3.3.3 Scheduled Jobs Test

To ensure optimal performance of the XenMobile MDM server, administrators can schedule the automatic execution of certain critical tasks in the background – say, cleanup operations, download operations, etc.. Periodically, administrators should check whether these tasks are executing as per schedule, identify failed tasks, investigate the reasons for the failure and fix them, so that such job failures do not adversely impact MDM performance. The **Scheduled Jobs** test helps administrators rapidly capture job failures and promptly initiate remedial action.

With the help of this test, administrators can track the status of their scheduled jobs and quickly identify the number and nature of jobs that failed or were cancelled.

Target of the test : A Citrix XenMobile MDM

Agent deploying the test : An internal agent

Outputs of the test : One set of results for the XenMobile MDM server being monitored

Configurable parameters for the test

1. **TEST PERIOD** - How often should the test be executed

2. **HOST** - The host for which the test is to be configured.
3. **LOGIN URL** – This refers to the URL of the login page of the XenMobile Device Manager console. By default, eG Enterprise auto-discovers this URL. This is why, the **LOGIN URL** is set to *none* by default.
4. **USERNAME** and **PASSWORD** – Specify the credentials of a XenMobile Device Manager web console user with the Administrator role.
5. **CONFIRM PASSWORD** – Confirm the **PASSWORD** by retyping it here.
6. **SSL** – Indicate whether/not the XenMobile MDM server is SSL-enabled. By default, this flag is set to **No**.
7. **DETAILED DIAGNOSIS** - To make diagnosis more efficient and accurate, the eG Enterprise suite embeds an optional detailed diagnostic capability. With this capability, the eG agents can be configured to run detailed, more elaborate tests as and when specific problems are detected. To enable the detailed diagnosis capability of this test for a particular server, choose the **On** option. To disable the capability, click on the **Off** option.

   The option to selectively enable/disable the detailed diagnosis capability will be available only if the following conditions are fulfilled:

   - The eG manager license should allow the detailed diagnosis capability
   - Both the normal and abnormalfrequencies configured for the detailed diagnosis measures should not be 0.

Measurements made by the test

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
Repeating jobs:	Indicates the number of jobs that keep repeating.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to identify the jobs that keep repeating.
Total jobs:	Indicates the total number of jobs that were scheduled.	Number	
Running jobs:	Indicates the number of jobs that are running currently.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which jobs are running currently.

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
Cancel requested jobs:	Indicates the number of jobs for which cancellation has been requested.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know for which jobs cancellation has been requested.
Cancelled jobs:	Indicates the number of jobs that have been cancelled.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which jobs were cancelled.
Recently ran jobs:	Indicates the number of jobs that ran during the last measurement period.	Number	
Recently failed jobs:	Indicates the number of jobs that failed during the last measurement period.	Number	Ideally, the value of this measure should be 0. If this measure reports a non-zero value, use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which jobs failed.
Last executed jobs:	Indicates the number of jobs that were executed during the last measurement period.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which jobs executed during the last measurement period.

The detailed diagnosis of the *Repeating jobs* measure lists the jobs that keep repeating. Using these detailed metrics, administrators can figure out how often the job is configured to repeat, when the job executed last, and how long the job ran when it last executed. From these metrics, administrators can determine whether/not the job ran as per schedule, and if it did, whether job execution took longer than ususal. Delays in repeating jobs can thus be detected.

Details of repeating jobs

STATE DATE	TASK	DELAY AMOUNT	DELAY UNIT	PRIORITY	REPEAT DELAY AMOUNT
Sep 08, 2014 18:56:20					
Mon Sep 08 18:56:35 IST 2014	Initiate cleanup of expired pending undeploy task [Work in hbn session]	60	MINUTES	NORMAL (5)	60
Mon Sep 08 18:56:35 IST 2014	com.zenprise.zdm.enroll.util.SSLSessionStore cleaner task @374545822	15	MINUTES	LOW (8)	15
Mon Sep 08 18:56:35 IST 2014	Initiate import of VPP licenses from Apple server [Work in hbn session]	5	MINUTES	NORMAL (5)	5
Mon Sep 08 18:56:35 IST 2014	Delete expired SCEP passes [Work in hbn session]	42	MINUTES	LOW (8)	1440
Mon Sep 08 18:56:35 IST 2014	Periodic import users from ZMSP service [Work in hbn session]	1	MINUTES	NORMAL (5)	5
Mon Sep 08 18:56:35 IST 2014	Flag expired enrollment passes [Work in hbn session]	13	MINUTES	LOW (8)	60
Mon Sep 08 18:56:35 IST 2014	com.sparus.nps.cron.tasks.DBCleanup$1@47a7b67b	893	MINUTES	LOW (8)	1440
Mon Sep 08 18:56:35 IST 2014	Periodic garbage collector	15	MINUTES	LOW (8)	15
Mon Sep 08 18:56:35 IST 2014	Delete expired download passes [Work in hbn session]	15	MINUTES	LOW (8)	15
Mon Sep 08 18:56:35 IST 2014	Periodic cleanup of iOS challenge store	9	MINUTES	LOW (8)	9
Mon Sep 08 18:56:35 IST 2014	com.zenprise.zdm.enroll.util.EnrollmentAuthStore cleaner task @1193534691	10	MINUTES	LOW (8)	10
Mon Sep 08 18:56:35 IST 2014	Periodic check APNs cert expiration date. [Work in hbn session]	5	MINUTES	LOW (8)	1440
Mon Sep 08 18:56:35 IST 2014	ocsp-service-updater	0	MINUTES	NORMAL (5)	15

Figure 3.5: The detailed diagnosis of the repeating jobs measure

The detailed diagnosis of the *Running jobs* measure lists the jobs that are currently running. .

Details of running jobs

STATE DATE	TASK	DELAY AMOUNT	DELAY UNIT	PRIORITY	REPEAT DELAY AMOUNT
Sep 06, 2014 12:36:29					
Sat Sep 06 12:36:45 IST 2014	ocsp-service-updater	0	MINUTES	NORMAL (5)	15

Figure 3.6: The detailed diagnosis of the running jobs measure

3.3.4 XenMobile Status Test

If the XenMobile MDM server is offline, then devices will not be able to connect to it for registration or for downloading the latest policies. In the absence of the XenMobile MDM server therefore, your mobile environment will be left defenceless against unauthorized accesses and uncontrolled usage. This is why, administrators will have to continuously track the status of the XenMobile MDM server and promptly detect if it goes offline suddenly. This is exactly what the **XenMobile Status** test does.

This test monitors the status of the XenMobile MDM server and prompty alerts administrators when the server goes offline.

Target of the test : A Citrix XenMobile MDM

Agent deploying the test : An internal agent

Outputs of the test : One set of results for the XenMobile MDM server being monitored

Configurable parameters for the test

1. **TEST PERIOD** - How often should the test be executed
2. **HOST** - The host for which the test is to be configured.
3. **LOGIN URL** – This refers to the URL of the login page of the XenMobile Device Manager console. By default, eG Enterprise auto-discovers this URL. This is why, the **LOGIN URL** is set to none by default.
4. **USERNAME** and **PASSWORD** – Specify the credentials of a XenMobile Device Manager web console user with the Administrator role.
5. **CONFIRM PASSWORD** – Confirm the **PASSWORD** by retyping it here.
6. **SSL** – Indicate whether/not the XenMobile MDM server is SSL-enabled. By default, this flag is set to **No**.

Measurements made by the test

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
Status:	Indicates whether the XenMobile MDM server is online or offline.		The values that this measure reports and their corresponding numeric values are listed in the table below: **Measure Value** / **Numeric Value** Online – 1 Offline – 0 **Note:** By default, this measure reports the **Measure Value**s discussed in the table above. However, in the graph of this measure, the status of the XenMobile MDM server is indicated using the numeric equivalents only.

3.3.5 XenMobile Threads Test

How many requests an MDM server can process depends upon the number of threads it has been configured with. Without adequate threads, the XenMobile MDM server may not be service all requests, thus resulting in delays in request processing, long pending request queues, and degraded XDM performance. To avoid such anomalies, administrators will have to track the usage of threads by the MDM server, proactively detect a probable contention for threads, and accordingly decide whether/not to increase the size of the thread pool. To achieve this, administrators can take the help of the **XenMobile Threads** test. This test indicates the maximum number of threads the XDM server can spawn, reports the percentage of threads currently in use, measures the length of the outstanding request queues on the XDM server, and thus reveals whether/not the XDM server needs to be configured with more threads to handle its current task load and to shorten the request queue. In addition, the test alerts administrators to any increase in the number of threads with errors.

Target of the test : A Citrix XenMobile MDM

Agent deploying the test : An internal agent

Outputs of the test : One set of results for the XenMobile MDM server being monitored

Configurable parameters for the test

1. **TEST PERIOD -** How often should the test be executed
2. **HOST -** The host for which the test is to be configured.
3. **LOGIN URL** – This refers to the URL of the login page of the XenMobile Device Manager console. By default, eG Enterprise auto-discovers this URL. This is why, the **LOGIN URL** is set to none by default.
4. **USERNAME** and **PASSWORD** – Specify the credentials of a XenMobile Device Manager web console user with the Administrator role.
5. **CONFIRM PASSWORD** – Confirm the **PASSWORD** by retyping it here.
6. **SSL** – Indicate whether/not the XenMobile MDM server is SSL-enabled. By default, this flag is set to **No**.

Measurements made by the test

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
Min threads:	Indicates the minimum number of threads that should be available.	Number	

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
Max threads:	Indicates the maximum number of threads that the server can spawn.	Number	
Pool increment:	Indicates the number of threads by which the pool size has been increased since the last measurement period.	Number	A significant increase in the value of this measure is indicative of an increase in the load on the XDM server.
Current threads:	Indicates the number of threads currently active.	Number	This is a good indicator of the current load on the server.
Waiting threads:	Indicates the number of threads that are waiting currently.	Number	
Percentage of active threads:	Indicates the percentage of threads that are currently active.	Percent	If the value of this measure is close to 100%, it could indicate that the server is about to utilize its entire thread pool. Under such circumstances, you can consider increasing the maximum number of threads that your server can spawn.
Task count:	Indicates the number of tasks currently running on the server.	Number	
Queue length:	Indicates the current length of the request queue.	Number	
Working queue length:	Indicates the current length of the working queue.	Number	
Total queue size:	Indicates the total number of items in queue since the last	Number	A consistent increase in the value of this measre could indicate a processing bottleneck on the

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
	measurement period.		server. Check the value of the Percentage of active threads measure for the server to determine whether the lack of sufficient threads in the server's thread pool is the reason for the bottleneck. If so, you may want to increase the 'maximum threads' setting for the server.
Ran count:	Indicates the number of threads that ran during the last measurement period.	Number	
Errors:	Indicates the number of threads with errors during the last measurement period.	Number	Ideally, the value of this measure should be 0 at all times.
Cancels:	Indicates the number of threads that were cancelled during the last measurement period.	Number	
Packets:	Indicates the number of packets processed during the last measurement period.	Number	

3.4 The XenMobile Device Management Layer

This layer monitors devices connecting to the XenMobile MDM server and sheds light on those devices that:

- Host blacklisted applications;
- Do not comply with policy settings;
- Are inactive/disconnected from the server

In addition, the layer captures failed package deployments and also devices on which configured actions are still pending.

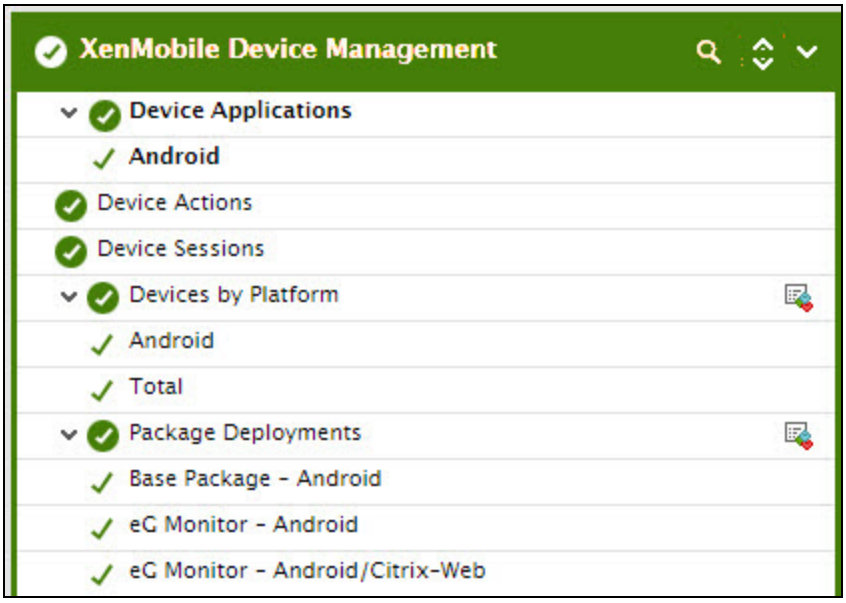


Figure 3.7: The tests mapped to the XenMobile Device Management layer

3.4.1 Device Applications Test

XenMobile MDM is capable of identifying mobile devices with blacklisted applications and those without the suggested list of applications. Using the REST Web Services API, this test pulls out the number and names of these devices from XenMobile MDM, reports it per mobile operating system in use in the environment, and thus provides administrators with useful inputs for fine-tuning existing device management policies or creating new device management policies using XenMobile MDM.

Target of the test : A Citrix XenMobile MDM

Agent deploying the test : An internal agent

Outputs of the test : One set of results for each mobile operating system connecting to the corporate network

Configurable parameters for the test

1. **TEST PERIOD** - How often should the test be executed
2. **HOST** - The host for which the test is to be configured.
3. **WSDL URL** – This test connects to XenMobile's REST Web Services API to pull out the required metrics. For this, you need to configure the test with the URL for connecting to the

REST Web Services API. By default, eG Enterprise automatically discovers this URL and displays the same against **WSDL URL**.

4. **USERNAME** and **PASSWORD** – Specify the credentials of a XenMobile Device Manager web console user with the *Administrator* role.
5. **CONFIRM PASSWORD** – Confirm the **PASSWORD** by retyping it here.
6. **SSL** – Indicate whether/not the XenMobile MDM server is SSL-enabled. By default, this flag is set to **No**.
7. **DETAILED DIAGNOSIS** - To make diagnosis more efficient and accurate, the eG Enterprise suite embeds an optional detailed diagnostic capability. With this capability, the eG agents can be configured to run detailed, more elaborate tests as and when specific problems are detected. To enable the detailed diagnosis capability of this test for a particular server, choose the **On** option. To disable the capability, click on the **Off** option.

   The option to selectively enable/disable the detailed diagnosis capability will be available only if the following conditions are fulfilled:

   - The eG manager license should allow the detailed diagnosis capability
   - Both the normal and abnormal frequencies configured for the detailed diagnosis measures should not be 0.

Measurements made by the test

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
Devices with blacklisted applications:	Indicates the number of devices using this operating system that are hosting blacklisted applications.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices host blacklisted applications.
Devices with non-suggested applications:	Indicates the number of devices using this operating system that are hosting applications that are not in the suggested applications list. .	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices host non-suggested applications.

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
Devices with missing required applications:	Indicates the number of devices using this operating system that do not contain one/more required applications .	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices do not host certain required applications.

The detailed diagnosis of the *Devices with non suggested applications* measure lists the devices with non-suggested applications, the OS they use, the OS version, the applications they host, and the required applications missing on the devices. Using this information, administrators can configure policies to block such devices or to allow access to such devices after removing non-suggested applications from them.

Details of the devices with non suggested applications

SERIAL NUMBER	OS NAME	OS VERSION	PRODUCT NAME	FIRST CONNECTION DATE	LAST AUTHENTICATION DATE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	SUGGESTED APPLICATIONS	MISSING SUGGESTED APPLICATIONS IN DEVICE
Sep 08, 2014 11:15:00									
355886053440726	Android	4.2.2	GT-I9082	2014-09-05 06:08:26	2014-09-05 19:35:14	0	0	[ChatON]	[ChatON]
911316302789159	Android	4.2.1	A210	2014-09-05 14:51:42	2014-09-08 04:18:58	0	0	[ChatON]	[ChatON]

Figure 3.8: The detailed diagnosis of the Devices with non-suggested applications measure

The detailed diagnosis of the *Devices with missing required applications* measure lists the devices that do not host a few required applications. In addition, the detailed metrics reveal the OS used by each device, the OS version, and the applications missing on them. Using this information, administrators can configure policies to block such devices or to allow access to such devices after deploying the required applications on them.

Details of the devices with missing required applications

SERIAL NUMBER	OS NAME	OS VERSION	PRODUCT NAME	FIRST CONNECTION DATE	LAST AUTHENTICATION DATE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	MISSING APPLICATION NAME	REQUIRED APPLICATIONS
Sep 08, 2014 11:15:00									
355886053440726	Android	4.2.2	GT-I9082	2014-09-05 06:08:26	2014-09-05 19:35:14	0	0	[ChatON]	[ChatON]
911316302789159	Android	4.2.1	A210	2014-09-05 14:51:42	2014-09-08 04:18:58	0	0	[ChatON]	[ChatON]

Figure 3.9: The detailed diagnosis of the Devices with missing required applications measure

3.4.2 Device Actions Test

Administrators can configure automated actions on the Device Manager, using which the device manager can perform actions based on user or device properties, events, or the existence of applications on devices.

For example, you can configure the following Automated Actions:

- You can automatically notify users whose iOS or Android devices is jailbroken or rooted that they are in violation of company policy and that the device will be selectively wiped if the device is not brought into compliance.
- You can automatically enforce a geo-fencing policy whereby if a user's device leaves a defined geographical perimeter, the device is blocked from accessing your organization's email, is selectively wiped, or is revoked.
- You can alertusers automatically when mobile devices are roaming domestically or internationally and that they may be charged extra for the service.
- You can wipe a user's device automatically when the user leaves the company, and can disable the user's Active Directory account, so that the user can no longer access your organization's data.
- You can place a user's device into an Out Of Compliance state automatically if the user installs a blacklisted app, and you can send the user a notification informing them that they have broken the organization's mobile app policy.

To understand the workload imposed by these actions on the server, measure the efficiency of the server in performing these actions, and proactively isolate bottlenecks in the execution of these actions, administrators should use the **Device Actions** test. This test tracks the automated actions triggered on the XenMobile MDM server, reports the number and nature of actions completed by the server and the count of actions pending on the server, and thus points to probable bottlenecks in the execution of these actions.

Target of the test : A Citrix XenMobile MDM

Agent deploying the test : An internal agent

Outputs of the test : One set of results for the XenMobile MDM server monitored

Configurable parameters for the test

1. **TEST PERIOD** - How often should the test be executed

2. **HOST** - The host for which the test is to be configured.
3. **WSDL URL** – This test connects to XenMobile's REST Web Services API to pull out the required metrics. For this, you need to configure the test with the URL for connecting to the REST Web Services API. By default, eG Enterprise automatically discovers this URL and displays the same against **WSDL URL**.
4. **USERNAME** and **PASSWORD** – Specify the credentials of a XenMobile Device Manager web console user with the *Administrator* role.
5. **CONFIRM PASSWORD** – Confirm the **PASSWORD** by retyping it here.
6. **SSL** – Indicate whether/not the XenMobile MDM server is SSL-enabled. By default, this flag is set to **No**.
7. **DETAILED DIAGNOSIS** - To make diagnosis more efficient and accurate, the eG Enterprise suite embeds an optional detailed diagnostic capability. With this capability, the eG agents can be configured to run detailed, more elaborate tests as and when specific problems are detected. To enable the detailed diagnosis capability of this test for a particular server, choose the **On** option. To disable the capability, click on the **Off** option.

   The option to selectively enable/disable the detailed diagnosis capability will be available only if the following conditions are fulfilled:

   - The eG manager license should allow the detailed diagnosis capability
   - Both the normal and abnormal frequencies configured for the detailed diagnosis measures should not be 0.

Measurements made by the test

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
Full wipes completed:	Indicates the number of full wipes completed.	Number	If a device is stolen or lost, you can send a request to have all data on a device be erased. This is called a Full wipe.
Pending full wipes:	Indicates the number of full wipes that are still pending.	Number	A steady increase in the value of this measure could indicate that the server is taking too long to process

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
			full wipe requests. It could also indicate that erasing a device could not complete in full; this can happen if the "current holder" of the device has time to turn the device off before the content of the memory card is completely deleted. As such, they may still have access to data on the device. If the wipe of the device is not done and it is retrieved, you can cancel the wipe command.
Corporate wipes completed:	Indicates the number of corporate wipes completed by the server.	Number	When a corporate/selective wipe is performed, only the corporate data from the end user's device is deleted, leaving the personal data intact.
Pending corporate wipes:	Indicates the number of corporate wipes still pending on the server.	Number	A steady increase in the value of this measure could indicate that the server is taking too long to process corporate wipe requests.
Locks completed:	Indicates the number of device locks completed.	Number	If the device is lost, but you are not sure it was stolen, you can remotely "lock" the device. For Android and Windows Mobile devices, the system will then generate a PIN code that will be set in the device if the user had not set a PIN code already. To access the device, the user will have to type that PIN code.
Pending locks:	Indicates the number of device locks pending on the server.	Number	A steady increase in the value of this measure could indicate that the server is taking too long to process device locks.

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
Tracks completed:	Indicates the number of device tracks completed.	Number	
Pending tracks:	Indicates the number of device tracks that are still pending on the server.	Number	A steady increase in the value of this measure could indicate that the server is taking too long to perform device tracking.

3.4.3 Device Sessions Test

At any given point in time, administrators should be able to tell the number and names of devices connected to the XenMobile MDM server, as this is not only a good measure of the current workload of the server, but also points to the devices that are contributing to the load. In addition, administrators should also be able predict the future device load on the server, so that they can figure out whether/not the server has been sized right to handle the current and expected device load. To achieve this, administrators can use the **Device Sessions** test. This test indicates the current load on the server and enables administrators to gauge the future load as well by reporting the count of devices currently connected to the server and those for which the connection will resume shortly. The device IDs are also revealed as part of detailed diagnosis.

Target of the test : A Citrix XenMobile MDM

Agent deploying the test : An internal agent

Outputs of the test : One set of results for each mobile operating system connecting to the corporate network

Configurable parameters for the test

1. **TEST PERIOD -** How often should the test be executed
2. **HOST -** The host for which the test is to be configured.
3. **WSDL URL** – This test connects to XenMobile's REST Web Services API to pull out the required metrics. For this, you need to configure the test with the URL for connecting to the REST Web Services API. By default, eG Enterprise automatically discovers this URL and displays the same against **WSDL URL**.
4. **USERNAME** and **PASSWORD** – Specify the credentials of a XenMobile Device Manager web

console user with the Administrator role.

5. **CONFIRM PASSWORD** – Confirm the **PASSWORD** by retyping it here.
6. **SSL** – Indicate whether/not the XenMobile MDM server is SSL-enabled. By default, this flag is set to **No**.
7. **DETAILED DIAGNOSIS -** To make diagnosis more efficient and accurate, the eG Enterprise suite embeds an optional detailed diagnostic capability. With this capability, the eG agents can be configured to run detailed, more elaborate tests as and when specific problems are detected. To enable the detailed diagnosis capability of this test for a particular server, choose the **On** option. To disable the capability, click on the **Off** option.

   The option to selectively enable/disable the detailed diagnosis capability will be available only if the following conditions are fulfilled:

   - The eG manager license should allow the detailed diagnosis capability
   - Both the normal and abnormal frequencies configured for the detailed diagnosis measures should not be 0.

Measurements made by the test

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
Connected devices:	Indicates the number of devices currently connected to the server.	Number	This is a good measure of the current workload of the server. Use the detailed diagnosis of this test to know which devices are currently connected to the server.
Resume expected devices:	Indicates the number of resume expected devices.	Number	This denotes the number of devices that are currently disconnected from the server, but for which the connection is likely to resume shortly. The value of this measure therefore indicates the anticipated device load on the server. Use the detailed diagnosis of this test to know for which the connection is expected to resume.

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
Resume requested devices:	Indicates the number of resume requested devices.	Number	This denotes the number of devices that are currently disconnected from the server, but for which a connection continuance has been requested. The value of this measure therefore indicates the anticipated device load on the server. Use the detailed diagnosis of this test to know for which devices connection continuance has been requested.
Created devices:	Indicates the number of devices that have been created on the server.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are created on the server.

The detailed diagnosis of the `Connected devices` measure indicates which devices are currently connected to the server.

Details of connected devices

LAST TIME	DEVICE ID	OWNER	IMEI	STATE	NODE NAME	OWNER NAME	UPDATED DATE	CONNECTI STATE
Sep 08, 2014 11:29:16								
Mon Sep 08 11:29:14 IST 2014	911316302789159	ctxuser@citrix.eginnovations.com	911316302789159	Connected	192.168.8.80	ctxuser@citrix.eginnovations.com	Mon Sep 08 11:28:06 IST 2014	Locally connected

Figure 3.10: The detailed diagnosis of the Connected devices measure

3.4.4 Devices by Platform Test

This test auto-discovers the device operating systems that are currently connected to the corporate network, and for each operating system so discovered, it reports the following:

- Devices that are currently managed/unmanaged by the server;
- Devices that are currently active/inactive;
- Devices that are either bound by or have violated one/more of the policies defined on the server.

In the process, the test exposes the potential threats to the corporate network and also indicates whether usage policies need to be fine-tuned to avoid false alarms. These performance results also leads administrators to those devices that need to be brought under the management purview of the MDM server.

Target of the test : A Citrix XenMobile MDM

Agent deploying the test : An internal agent

Outputs of the test : One set of results for each mobile operating system currently connected to the XenMobile MDM server monitored

Configurable parameters for the test

1. **TEST PERIOD** - How often should the test be executed
2. **HOST** - The host for which the test is to be configured.
3. **WSDL URL** – This test connects to XenMobile's REST Web Services API to pull out the required metrics. For this, you need to configure the test with the URL for connecting to the REST Web Services API. By default, eG Enterprise automatically discovers this URL and displays the same against **WSDL URL**.
4. **USERNAME** and **PASSWORD** – Specify the credentials of a XenMobile Device Manager web console user with the Administrator role.
5. **CONFIRM PASSWORD** – Confirm the **PASSWORD** by retyping it here.
6. **SSL** – Indicate whether/not the XenMobile MDM server is SSL-enabled. By default, this flag is set to **No**.
7. **DETAILED DIAGNOSIS** - To make diagnosis more efficient and accurate, the eG Enterprise suite embeds an optional detailed diagnostic capability. With this capability, the eG agents can be configured to run detailed, more elaborate tests as and when specific problems are detected. To enable the detailed diagnosis capability of this test for a particular server, choose the **On** option. To disable the capability, click on the **Off** option.
   The option to selectively enable/disable the detailed diagnosis capability will be available only if the following conditions are fulfilled:
   - The eG manager license should allow the detailed diagnosis capability
   - Both the normal and abnormal frequencies configured for the detailed diagnosis measures should not be 0.

Measurements made by the test

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
Inactive devices:	Indicates the number of devices using this mobile OS that are currently inactive.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are inactive.
Unmanaged active sync devices:	Indicates the number of devices with ActiveSync configuration using this mobile OS that are currently unmanaged.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices with ActiveSync configuration that are currently unmanaged.
Jailbroken devices:	Indicates the number of devices using this mobile OS that are jailbroken.	Number	A device is said to be a jailbroken device if a user breaks the iOS user agreement and warranty in order to install unauthorized software on his/her device. Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are jailbroken devices.
Perimeter breaching devices:	Indicates the number of devices using this mobile OS that have been created on the server.	Number	If a device moves outside a defined usage perimeter, it is called a perimeter-breaching device. Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are perimeter-breaching devices.
Passcode non-compliant devices:	Indicates the number of devices using this mobile OS that have violated the passcode policies set.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are currently passcode non-compliant.
Out of compliant devices:	Indicates the number of out-of-compliant devices using this mobile OS.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are currently out-of-compliant.
Devices newly	Indicates the number of	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
enrolled:	devices using this mobile OS that enrolled with the device manager since the last measurement period.		measure to know which devices enrolled newly.
Corporate owned devices:	Indicates the number of devices using this mobile OS that are owned by the company.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are owned by the company.
Employee owned devices:	Indicates the number of devices using this mobile OS that are owned by employees.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are owned by the employees.
Geo-fenced devices:	Indicate the number of devices using this mobile OS that are bound by a geo-fence.	Number	A geo-fence setting specifies the radius within which a device should be used and the latitude and longtitude of usage. Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are bound by this geo-fence.
Managed devices:	Indicates the number of devices using this mobile OS that are currently managed by the server.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are currently managed by the server.
Unmanaged devices:	Indicates the number of devices using this mobile OS that are currently unmanaged by the server.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are currently unmanaged by the server.
Devices with battery life less than 25%:	Indicates the number of devices using this mobile OS with battery life less than 25%.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices have a very low battery life.

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
Percentage of managed devices:	Indicates the percentage of devices using this mobile OS that are currently managed by the XenMobile MDM server.	Percent	
Total devices:	Indicates the total number of devices using this mobile OS.	Number	This includes managed and unmanaged devices.

3.4.5 Devices Test

This test monitors devices connecting to the corporate network and captures those device that are:

- Currently managed/unmanaged by the XenMobile MDM server;
- Currently inactive;
- Either bound by or have violated one/more of the policies defined on the server.

In the process, the test exposes the potential threats to the corporate network and also indicates whether usage policies need to be fine-tuned to avoid false alarms. These performance results also leads administrators to those devices that are not currently connected to the server and are hence out of its protective ring.

Target of the test : A Citrix XenMobile MDM

Agent deploying the test : An internal agent

Outputs of the test : One set of results for the XenMobile MDM server monitored

Configurable parameters for the test

1. **TEST PERIOD -** How often should the test be executed
2. **HOST -** The host for which the test is to be configured.
3. **WSDL URL** – This test connects to XenMobile's REST Web Services API to pull out the required metrics. For this, you need to configure the test with the URL for connecting to the REST Web Services API. By default, eG Enterprise automatically discovers this URL and

displays the same against **WSDL URL**.

4. **USERNAME** and **PASSWORD** – Specify the credentials of a XenMobile Device Manager web console user with the Administrator role.
5. **CONFIRM PASSWORD** – Confirm the **PASSWORD** by retyping it here.
6. **SSL** – Indicate whether/not the XenMobile MDM server is SSL-enabled. By default, this flag is set to **No**.
7. **DETAILED DIAGNOSIS** - To make diagnosis more efficient and accurate, the eG Enterprise suite embeds an optional detailed diagnostic capability. With this capability, the eG agents can be configured to run detailed, more elaborate tests as and when specific problems are detected. To enable the detailed diagnosis capability of this test for a particular server, choose the **On** option. To disable the capability, click on the **Off** option.
   The option to selectively enable/disable the detailed diagnosis capability will be available only if the following conditions are fulfilled:
   - The eG manager license should allow the detailed diagnosis capability
   - Both the normal and abnormal frequencies configured for the detailed diagnosis measures should not be 0.

Measurements made by the test

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
Inactive devices:	Indicates the number of devices that are currently inactive.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are inactive.
Unmanaged active sync devices:	Indicates the number of devices with ActiveSync configuration that are currently unmanaged.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices with ActiveSync configuration that are currently unmanaged.
Jailbroken devices:	Indicates the number of devices that are jailbroken.	Number	A device is said to be a jailbroken device if a user breaks the iOS user agreement and warranty in order to install unauthorized software on his/her device. Use the detailed diagnosis of this

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
			measure to know which devices are jailbroken devices.
Perimeter breaching devices:	Indicates the number of devices that have been created on the server.	Number	If a device moves outside a defined usage perimeter, it is called a perimeter-breaching device. Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are perimeter-breaching devices.
Passcode non-compliant devices:	Indicates the number of devices that have violated the passcode policies set.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are currently passcode non-compliant.
Out of compliant devices:	Indicates the number of out-of-compliant devices.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are currently out-of-compliant.
Devices newly enrolled:	Indicates the number of devices that enrolled with the device manager since the last measrurement period.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices enrolled newly.
Corporate owned devices:	Indicates the number of devices that are owned by the company.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are owned by the company.
Employee owned devices:	Indicates the number of devices that are owned by employees.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are owned by the employees.
Geo- fenced devices:	Indicate the number of devices that are bound by a geo-fence.	Number	A geo-fence setting specifies the radius within which a device should be used and the latitude and longtitude of usage. Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
			are bound by this geo-fence.
Managed devices:	Indicates the number of devices that are currently managed by the server.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are currently managed by the server.
Unmanaged devices:	Indicates the number of devices that are currently unmanaged by the server.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices are currently unmanaged by the server.
Devices with battery life less than 25%:	Indicates the number of devices with battery life less than 25%.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know which devices have a very low battery life.
Percentage of managed devices:	Indicates the percentage of devices that are currently managed by the XenMobile MDM server.	Percent	
Total devices:	Indicates the total number of devices connecting to the corporate network.	Number	This includes managed and unmanaged devices.

3.4.6 Package Deployments Test

Packages are compilations of previously created resources, prepared into configurations for the various user groups. Packages include the following:

- A package name
- Groups of users
- Resources, which, depending on the operating device, are a combination of the following:
  - A server group
  - App tunnels

- Registry configurations
- XML configurations
- Software inventory
- Applications
- Files
- Deployment schedule
- Deployment rules

Packages can be remotely deployed to a mobile device from the Deployment tab in the web console. Connected devices receive the package as soon as scheduling rules are met. Reconnecting devices receive the package as they reconnect subject to other rule criteria. If these packages are not deployed on mobile devices, critical configurations may not be pushed to the devices, thus compounding management problems. This is why, administrators should continuously track the status of these deployments, so that failures can be detected quickly and packages still to be deployed can be identified. This is where the **Package Deployments** test helps. This test auto-discovers the packages compiled on the MDM server, tracks the status of each package deployment, and reports the count and details of successful, failed, and pending deployments per package.

Target of the test : A Citrix XenMobile MDM

Agent deploying the test : An internal agent

Outputs of the test : One set of results for each package.

Configurable parameters for the test

1. **TEST PERIOD -** How often should the test be executed
2. **HOST -** The host for which the test is to be configured.
3. **WSDL URL** – This test connects to XenMobile's REST Web Services API to pull out the required metrics. For this, you need to configure the test with the URL for connecting to the REST Web Services API. By default, eG Enterprise automatically discovers this URL and displays the same against **WSDL URL**.
4. **USERNAME** and **PASSWORD** – Specify the credentials of a XenMobile Device Manager web console user with the Administrator role.
5. **CONFIRM PASSWORD** – Confirm the **PASSWORD** by retyping it here.
6. **SSL** – Indicate whether/not the XenMobile MDM server is SSL-enabled. By default, this flag is

set to **No**.

7. **DETAILED DIAGNOSIS** - To make diagnosis more efficient and accurate, the eG Enterprise suite embeds an optional detailed diagnostic capability. With this capability, the eG agents can be configured to run detailed, more elaborate tests as and when specific problems are detected. To enable the detailed diagnosis capability of this test for a particular server, choose the **On** option. To disable the capability, click on the **Off** option.

   The option to selectively enable/disable the detailed diagnosis capability will be available only if the following conditions are fulfilled:

   - The eG manager license should allow the detailed diagnosis capability
   - Both the normal and abnormalfrequencies configured for the detailed diagnosis measures should not be 0.

Measurements made by the test

Measurement	Description	Measurement Unit	Interpretation
Deployments with 'Not Applicable' status:	Indicates the number of deployments of this package that are tagged with the 'Not Applicable' status.	Number	
Pending deployments:	Indicates the number of deployments still pending for this package.	Number	A consistent increase in the value of this measure is a cause for concern, as it could indicate a bottleneck in package deployment that could be slowing down the deployment process.
Successful deployments:	Indicates the number of successful deployments of this package.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know the details of successful deployments.
Failed deployments:	Indicates the number of failed deployments of this package.	Number	Use the detailed diagnosis of this measure to know the details of failed deployments.

About eG Innovations

eG Innovations provides intelligent performance management solutions that automate and dramatically accelerate the discovery, diagnosis, and resolution of IT performance issues in on-premises, cloud and hybrid environments. Where traditional monitoring tools often fail to provide insight into the performance drivers of business services and user experience, eG Innovations provides total performance visibility across every layer and every tier of the IT infrastructure that supports the business service chain. From desktops to applications, from servers to network and storage, from virtualization to cloud, eG Innovations helps companies proactively discover, instantly diagnose, and rapidly resolve even the most challenging performance and user experience issues.

eG Innovations is dedicated to helping businesses across the globe transform IT service delivery into a competitive advantage and a center for productivity, growth and profit. Many of the world's largest businesses use eG Enterprise to enhance IT service performance, increase operational efficiency, ensure IT effectiveness and deliver on the ROI promise of transformational IT investments across physical, virtual and cloud environments.

To learn more visit www.eginnovations.com.

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