Topics from online help from a framework product. Written in 2020.

Data offloads

You can offload data to a near real-time database.

Offloading data lets you analyze and report on the offloaded data. You can also set longer retention periods which allows for more in-depth analysis of the offloaded data.

In the [redacted], you can manage offloads from the Data Offloads page.

Offload Instances section

The Offload Instances section shows the Offload Instance that performs the offloading for the service, as well as the target database. In an environment using synchronous replication, only one service performs the offloads. In an environment using asynchronous replication, a service for each site is needed to perform the offloads.

You must activate the services when ready. You can deactivate offloading while performing maintenance operations.

Offload Instance Databases

The Offload Instance Databases section lists databases related to the offload instance. Only one database can be active for offloading.

Although in production, you typically offload data through retention policies, you can purge the data in a test environment.

Note: Be sure that you understand the consequences of purging data.

Offload Table Details

The Offload Table Details section lists entries for each table to be offloaded. Use the [redacted] to define the offload properties such as when the offload will occur and how much data will be offloaded.

You must make the tables active for offloading. More than one table can be active.

You can temporarily stop a table from offloading. If you want to stop offloading this table permanently, delete the entry from the [redacted]

Roles and privileges

You must have the [redacted] role to access this page. For access to the [redacted] actions such as activating or deactivating and offload instance or offload table, you must have access to the [redacted] resource.

Stop data offload

If you want to stop the offload, like when performing maintenance, use this procedure.

1. Go to the Data Offloads page ([redacted]).
2. In the Offload Instances section, select Offload Instance Name that is currently online and click **Deactivate**. When you are ready to being offloading data again, click **Activate**.

Offload a table

Use the [redacted] to define the offload properties such as when the offload will occur and how much data will be offloaded.

1. Go to the Data Offloads page ([redacted]).
2. In the Offload Table Details section, select the table whose data you want to offload.
3. Click **Activate**.
   If you want to temporarily disable offloading, click **Deactivate**. If you want to stop offloading this table permanently, delete the entry from the [redacted].

Monitor your system environment

[redacted] leverages the Elastic ELK Observability stack to provide observability. Elasticsearch collects log messages like the server log, Safeguard, diagnostics, and transaction trace from the [redacted] and [redacted] tiers so you can view them in Kibana.

When you launch Kibana ([redacted]) , it opens in another browser tab so you can review real-time logs and dashboards for [redacted] system information.

Logs

Use Kibana to view and search log messages in a structured format in a centralized location. Previously, if your system had failures, you would identify where the failure occurred, gather the logs, and then search for information in flat files. Using Kibana and structured logging reduces your time to find issues.

As you review the log messages in Kibana, you can perform searches, and even expand log messages to get more details.

Dashboards

The following dashboards are available in Kibana:

[redacted] Environment Overview

Gives a high-level overview of the overall system health. This dashboard has the following visualizations:

Pod Activity

Shows every pod and its error activity for the past two minutes, by default.

Top Errors and Warnings

Shows the top errors in a bar graph.

Errors and Warnings Histogram

Shows the trend of fatal errors and warnings over the past 60 minutes, by default.

Errors and Warnings Log

Shows the global errors and warnings across all pods and applications.

[redacted] Observation

Provides events logged by the [redacted] containers. This dashboard has the following visualizations:

Log Level Events

Shows the [redacted] pods and their error output.

Search

[redacted]

The [redacted] gives you end-to-end visibility of transactions, and provides a single repository for all transactions.

For [redacted] solutions such as the [redacted] or [redacted], which consist of multiple [redacted] products (for example, [redacted]), transactions pass through several [redacted] products. The [redacted] ecords every transaction processed, if supported by the respective [redacted] product.

The [redacted] stores a subset of data about transactions that you can use for back-office processing, reporting, searching, and more. For each transaction logged, the data recorded about the transaction includes the following:

General data
: A summary of the overall processing that was done for the transaction, including the result of that processing. Depending on the transaction flow, a transaction can involve several message exchanges with internal and external systems that result in the completion of the transaction.

Transaction Details data
: Details of each major step in the flow.

Transaction Events data
: Details about processing decisions or transaction events that were logged for the transaction.

Additional data is shown based on the underlying transaction flow. For example, if the transaction is a credit transfer, you will also see credit transfer data.

Search Transactions

Note: To access the Search Transactions page, you must have the [redacted] role.

When you select a transaction entry on the [redacted] page, summary details of the transaction are shown on the General tab of the [redacted] page.

Note: The Transaction ID is created when a transaction enters the system and is initially logged to the [redacted]. The ID is retained throughout the lifetime of the transaction as it progresses through processing. For [redacted] support, the [redacted] ID is also implicitly part of the transaction identifier (that is, the Transaction ID plus the [redacted], which represents the tenant, uniquely identify a transaction in the system).

Use the Transaction Details tab to view more transaction details about each major step in the flow in collapsible and expandable panels.

Use the Account Details tab to see information about the person making an inquiry about their account and the financial institution that holds the account.

Use the Card Details tab to see information about the card used in the transaction.

Use the Credit Transfer tab to see information about credit-related transactions.

Use the From and To Account Details tab to see account information about the parties participating in the transaction.

Click the **Help** icon for descriptions [redacted]. For fields with corresponding definition entities, only values defined in the entity can be displayed in the field.

[redacted] dashboard

The [redacted] provides dashboards for:

- Reporting the number of transactions processed by initiating system, transaction type (flow ID), and status. See the Transaction Reports dashboard section for details.
- Displaying the number of transactions processed by initiating system and transaction status. See the Transaction Report Charts dashboard section for details.