

# Configuration Manager

Used to set up the Infoportal. After running EalInfoportT3.exe for the first time, the console tells us that it is listening on a localhost with a certain port.. "Now listening on: http://localhost:64297" After entering the URL into the web browser, the "Configuration Manager" will load. The first run of the manager is used to create the appsettings.json file, which saves certain parameters for the operation of Infoport.

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# Configuration Manager

[Configuration Manager](#) [Configuration Manual](#)

☐ Show Password

## Licence

[Licence Section](#)

Licence Key (copy exactly the text you received)

```
LMchtlCzQvBVW0VmpVUdcb73BcPvnmS9yoUqZaU/DKc7SogjpdfqXnu+6anrD2Z8BtEqH76Qd8yJfHvixntmyTKidZFHMrvDpx9yzKpXH905sLcx1b6htckqmyhwiQP9i/RE+8iCMeOc/Oq5YZ3utlv1yVkfjBQTIT/AoY7R2eSjfaXFVjY7c3GVILywo6XQzplC  
VENC+byYPLTPbB4eFZFksC279lvHMjSiwMK+RdhJ93/Uw2pObzXxePQz6QhPJDXsfqig5+iOLhOQe0nHS/u09AzYnN2ABJZ1buTRVaE4WBEXN1+AcPP4zlrL5433/WjXqESiSh/mbbyZX1PikZvb11rAQwXiPZb7Hnognb9nU+xMGpx3m5+j8GQub1Kshy  
Qhm5zwoC/b/hy2wRryEPKE1OPh/XIEYfruQxFSdIL1D0SyPg7xVBAcWGXmcofNKdql9MmlyzOpUIEeY11DqJ9Hj2fNHP5BL2MXlwmCJyRd2BR9g+9/WAIdakHbH43DAHh+WT4om624LZP4pqN2c8jo+ID0B/KpZ2lvzOD7rV+cYFCistKIR3x6djiw49  
+FggP+rHoMx9lSrQ3/pZUuEtKkQW/IQwCOuoSSfIPvDC584Vlv30T+Wm8jlmVWxz+TP0bh8piKo0coc2uBoZWY6RcAvBz1RizTV6sYy/T6B5da7NNfj3Uc2lftIEGvTjbp9QcHGlm3OclfKs5e5Ezb5/ek5pZ5SPHQRGkwKyK5klbZQbdqA1Phr/AmgBT2SFIZQW  
+oXK9JpR2TIXFKh9SLVCRc6Xe5PginCkNog5CmbAxxqH1F9XmacDC7EblEDW9loLFOA1I2y0W51b08regzup8GXRlqKM0UNQUnJ26PxmUnC7sDHkBD0+Cb+naGb7el2LeJ60arghcF9oHeeBapKl/cbExXQ4=
```

Automatic Logout Time (log out after ... minutes of inactivity) ☐ Multi Company Mode

Statistic Key For Monitoring (key to share statistics of repositories with other users)

[GENERATE STATISTICS ACCESS KEY](#)

[CHECK](#)

## Infoport Database Connection

[Connection Section](#)

DBMS Type

Server

Port

Database

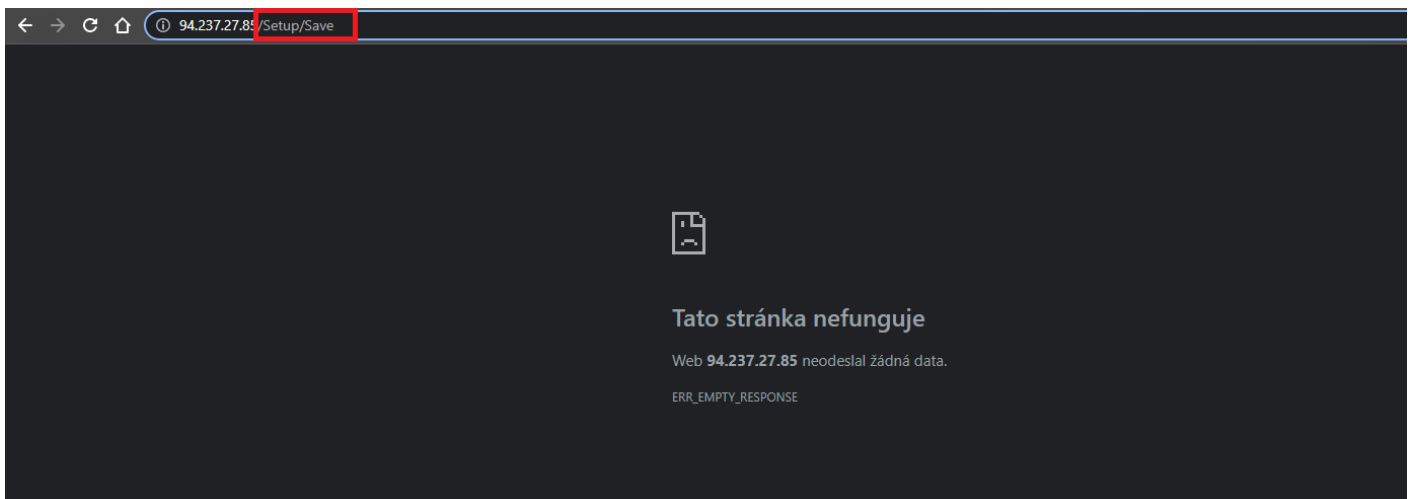
After filling in the form, press the button [CHECK ALL](#) and if everything is filled in correctly, it will appear in each section [Successfully checked!](#).

Then press the button

[SAVE SETUP & TERMINATE SERVER \(AFTER THAT YOU MUST START SERVER AGAIN!\)](#)

and wait until the entire Configuration Manager is set up and saved.

This page pops up, where we just delete **/Setup/Save** in the Url address and hit Enter.



- [Show Password](#)
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- [Serilog](#)
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- [Infoport na pozadí](#)

# Show Password

☐ Show Password

After checking the checkbox, all passwords in the configuration manager will be displayed.

# Licence Key

The licence key will be sent to you by Dataprojekt s.r.o.

**Licence** [Licence Section](#)

Licence Key (copy exactly the text you received)

Automatic Logout Time (log out after... minutes of inactivity)

60

Statistic Key For Monitoring (key to share statistics of repositories with other users)

[GENERATE STATISTICS ACCESS KEY](#)

[CHECK](#)

In the first section, you insert the licence key and set the expiration time of the user's login.

**Licence** [Licence Section](#)

Licence Key (copy exactly the text you received)

---

Automatic Logout Time is a security feature that is used to automatically log out when inactive for a long tim.

Automatic Logout Time (log out after... minutes of inactivity)

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Multi Company Mode

If Multi Company is activated (checkbox checked) then only Login Email will be visible, both when creating a new user and when editing an existing user.

You will also see the Login Email on the login screen.

☐ Multi Company Mode

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Statistic Key For Monitoring is a key for sharing statistics with other users.

Clicking on the Generate Statistics Access Key button will generate a key.

Statistic Key For Monitoring (key to share statistics of repositories with other users)

 GENERATE STATISTICS ACCESS KEY

# Infoport Database Connection

The first section in the configuration contains the Infoport database settings. (Database schema in which the program has all settings stored).

Infoport Database Connection [Connection Section](#)

DBMS Type	Server	Port	Database
MySQL	127.0.0.1	3306	infoporttest
User	Password		
root	*****		
Timeout			
60			

[CHECK](#)

In the first item, we choose the type of database. There is a choice of three types.

1. MySQL with default port 3306
2. Microsoft SQL Server with default port 1433
3. Oracle with default port 152
4. PostgreSQL with default port 5432

After selecting the type, the value of the Port item will be filled in automatically.

DBMS

MySQL

Choose...

MySQL

Microsoft SQL Server

Oracle

PostgreSQL

The second item is setting the IP address of the database server. (If Infoport runs on the same machine with the database, just fill in the local IP address).

## Server

127.0.0.1

The third item is the database server port setting. By default, the pre-filled data according to the database type can be changed.

## Port

3306

The fourth item is only relevant for MySQL and Microsoft SQL Server.

Fill in the name of the schema in which Infoport will create its tables. (If the schema is not created on the database server, Infoport will create it itself, provided the user has sufficient permissions in the database).

## Database

ip\_beta

The other two items are user and password. You need to fill a user who has DML and DDL rights into our chosen database.

## User

root

## Password

Dataprojekt

The Timeout item is used to set the maximum length of a query within the database. It has an effect mainly on queries during the search.

## Timeout

60

# URL

In the second section, we will determine to which URL Infoport will listen.

**URL** [URL Section](#)

☒ TLS 1.1

☒ TLS 1.2

☒ TLS 1.3

Url Protocol

IP Address

Port

http

94.237.27.85

80

☒ Protocol Http1

☒ Protocol Http2

[Pix file](#)

Installed certificate

Certificate Subject

Certificate Store

Certificate Location

InfoPortal.com

My (Personal/Certificates)

LocalMachine

[DELETE URL](#)

☐ Https Redirection

Https Redirection Port

443

Max Request Headers Total Size In KB

327645

[CHECK](#)

[ADD URL](#)

## TLS

If you are using secure communication, it is possible to choose the TLS version(s) that you consider secure enough.

For example, version 1.1 is not supported on Windows operating systems after 2021 and should not be used.

☒ TLS 1.1

☒ TLS 1.2

☒ TLS 1.3

The *URL* consists of three parts.

The first one specifies the protocol (http or https); the second one is the IP address, and the third one is the port.

If we want to use https (see below), the certificate must be issued to the same IP address as specified here.

Url Protocol

IP Address

Port

http

185.175.84.97

8020

## Protocol Http1 a Http 2

These are the protocols that are set by default.

The user only needs to configure the Http1 protocol, which supports the operation of Windows Authentication.

☒ Protocol Http1

☒ Protocol Http2

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### **Pfx File**

Other items to fill in are the path and password to the certificate to the URL entered above.

Pfx file

Installed certificate

Certificate Path

Certificate Password

---

### **Installed certificate**

Pfx file

Installed certificate

Certificate Subject

InfoPortal.com

Certificate Store

My (Personal/Certificates)

Certificate Location

LocalMachine

---

### **Https Redirection**

☐ Https  
Redirection

Https Redirection  
Port

443

---

### **Max Request Headers Total Size In KB**

This parameter allows you to set the maximum allowed request size.

Some requests may contain large amounts of data and Infoport cannot process them. (For example, an OpenID login where all the groups the user is in are sent).

Max Request  
Headers Total  
Size In KB

327645

+ ADD ROW

If you want another URL to which the portal will listen, press the button and new items will be created to fill in.

DELETE URL

To delete a URL, press the button .

# Serilog

The third section allows us to set the Infoport logging.

Serilog [Serilog Section](#)

☒ Insights

LogPath

logs

Log Type

Information

Service Log Write To

Both

RollingInterval

Day

☒ Audit for login/logout

☒ Audit for Enterprise Architect Database modifications

☒ Audit for HTTP status codes

☒ Audit for Infoport permissions

☒ Audit for Access Keys

CHECK

The first item is a check box that says whether user activities should be logged. (List of visited URLs).

☒ Insights

In the second item, we choose the relative path for saving logs.

LogPath

logs

In the third item, we select the type of logging.  
(Each type is described in the table. We recommend Information logging.)

Log Type

Information

Verbose

Debug

Information

Warning

Error

Fatal

Table for logging types.

Level (from the most detailed to the least detailed)	Description
Verbose	For information that's typically valuable only for debugging. These messages may contain sensitive application data and so shouldn't be enabled in a production environment. Disabled by default.
Debug	For information that may be useful in development and debugging. Example: Entering method Configure with flag set to true. Enable Debug level logs in production only when troubleshooting, due to the high volume of logs.
Information	For tracking the general flow of the app. These logs typically have some long-term value. Example: Request received for path/api/todo
Warning	For abnormal or unexpected events in the app flow. These may include errors or other conditions that don't cause the app to stop but might need to be investigated. Handled exceptions are a common place to use the Warning log level. Example: FileNotFoundException for file quotes.txt.
Error	For errors and exceptions that cannot be handled. These messages indicate a failure in the current activity or operation (such as the current http request), not an app-wide failure. Example log message: Cannot insert record due to duplicate key violation.
Fatal	For failures that require immediate attention. Examples: data loss scenarios, out of disk space.

In the fourth item, we select where we want the logs to be written. We have three options: Console, File or Both.

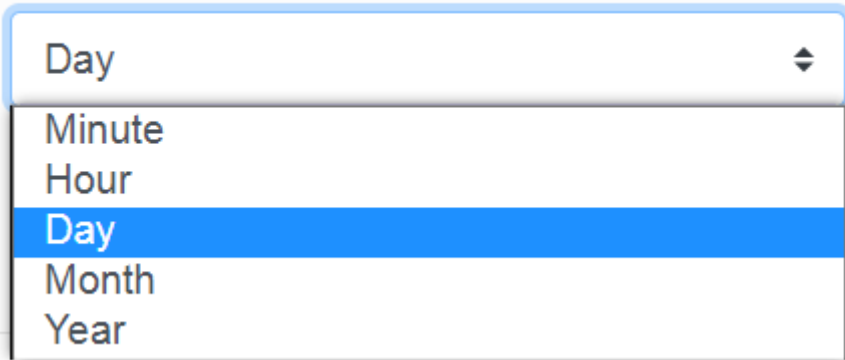
Service Log Write To

Both

Console
File
Both

In the fifth item, we choose how often the log file should be closed.

## RollingInterval

A dropdown menu titled "RollingInterval" with a light blue border. The menu is open, showing a list of time intervals. The "Day" option is highlighted with a blue background. The other options are "Minute", "Hour", "Month", and "Year".

Day
Minute
Hour
Day
Month
Year

Here we can see the chosen day. This means that a new log file is created for the portal every day. Logs from previous days remain on disk.

A green rectangular button with a white checkmark icon and the word "CHECK" in white capital letters.

✓ CHECK

After filling in, just press the button and the manager will tell you if everything is OK.

# Active Directory - LDAP Section

In this section, we set up Active Directory using the LDAP protocol.

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration Manager' interface. At the top, there's a blue header with 'Configuration Manager' and a link to the 'Configuration Manual'. Below the header, there's a navigation bar with tabs: 'Urls', 'Licence', 'Database', 'Active Directory/OpenId', 'App Logs', 'Background Jobs', and 'XFrame Settings'. The 'Active Directory/OpenId' tab is selected. Under this tab, there are two sub-tabs: 'Active Directory' (selected) and 'OpenID'. The 'Active Directory' sub-tab shows the 'LDAP Section' with several checkboxes: 'Active', 'Login using Active Directory Groups relations only', 'Automatic Login', 'Database Preference', and 'False Login As Host'. A green 'CHECK' button is visible. At the bottom of the interface, there's a blue footer bar with three buttons: '← ZPĚT', 'CHECK ALL', and 'SAVE SETUP & TERMINATE SERVER (AFTER THAT YOU MUST START SERVER AGAINI)'.

- "Active" tells us if we want Infoport to work with AD.
- "Login using Active Directory Groups relations only" it is possible to set a ban on the login of a user who does not have an Active Directory group assigned.
- "Automatic Login" determines if users will automatically log into AD if they enter the Infoport URL in the browser.
- "Database Preference" tells us that when logging in, it goes to the database to the users first and then to AD
- "False Login As Host" allows us to choose if we want a user who is not in AD to be able to log in as a portal guest.

# OpenID

The screenshot shows the 'OpenID' configuration page in the 'Configuration Manager'. The page has a blue header with 'Configuration Manager' and a navigation bar with tabs: 'Urls', 'Licence', 'Database', 'Active Directory/OpenID', 'App Logs', 'Background Jobs', and 'XFrame Settings'. The 'Active Directory/OpenID' tab is selected, and the 'OpenID' sub-tab is active. Below the navigation bar, there are checkboxes for 'Active' and 'Login using OpenID Groups relations only'. The 'Server Realm' field contains 'https://openid.test.cz/auth/realms/test'. The 'Metadata' field contains 'https://openid.test.cz/auth/realms/test/.well-known/openid-configuration'. The 'Client ID' field is empty. The 'Client Secret' field is empty. The 'Redirect Uri' field contains 'https://your-uri:443/signin-oidc'. The 'LogoutUri' field contains 'https://openid.test.cz/auth/realms/test/protocol/openid-connect/logout?redirect\_uri=https://your-uri:443'. There are five 'Claim that belongs to' sections: 'username' (preferred\_username), 'email' (emailaddress), 'forename' (forename), 'surname' (surname), and 'groups' (groups). Each section has a text input field and a 'DELETE SCOPE' button. There are also three 'Scope' sections: 'openid', 'profile', and 'groups', each with a text input field and a 'DELETE SCOPE' button. At the bottom right, there is an 'ADD SCOPE' button. At the bottom left, there is a 'CHECK' button. At the very bottom, there is a blue bar with three buttons: '< ZPĚT', 'CHECK ALL', and 'SAVE SETUP & TERMINATE SERVER (AFTER THAT YOU MUST START SERVER AGAIN)'.

- "Active" tells us if we want Infoport to work with OpenID.
- "Login using Openid Groups relations only" it is possible to set a ban on the login of a user who does not have an OpenID group assigned.

**Server Realm** – fill in the link to the open id server

## Server Realm

https://openid.test.cz/auth/realms/test

**Metadata** – fill in the link to the open id server metadata

## Metadata

https://openid.test.cz/auth/realms/test/.well-known/openid-config

**ClientID** – fill in the reference to the Client identifier

Client ID

---

**Client Secret** – insert client secret

Client Secret

---

**Redirect Uri** – enter the url that will be called after logging out of the infoport

Redirect Uri

`https://your-url:443/signin-oidc`

---

**Infoport Group for Portals Admins** – enter the name of the group where you want the Infoport portal administrator users to be

Infoport Group for Portal Admins

`/PortalAdmins`

---

**LogoutUri** – enter a url that logs out of open id

LogoutUri

`https://openid.test.cz/auth/realms/test/protocol/openid-connect/logout?redirect_uri=https://your-url:443`

---

**Claim that belongs to the username** – specify a claim by which the infoport will pull the infoport username from the response

Claim that belongs to the username

`preferred_username`

---

**Claim that belongs to the email** – specify a claim by which the infoport will pull the email from the response

Claim that belongs to the email

---

***Claim that belongs to the forename*** – specify a claim by which the infoport will pull the user's first name from the response

Claim that belongs to the forename

---

***Claim that belongs to the surname*** – specify a claim by which the infoport will pull the user's last name from the response

Claim that belongs to the surname

---

***Claim that belongs to the groups*** – specify a claim according to which the infoport will pull the groups to which the user belongs from the response

Claim that belongs to the groups

---

Add ***Open ID Scopes***,to return all necessary attributes

Scope

 DELETE SCOPE

Scope

 DELETE SCOPE

Scope

 DELETE SCOPE

# Environment

The first item is a check box that determines whether we want to save published images to the database.

In the next three items, we choose the relative path in which the published images, cached images and temporary files will be saved.

## Environment

☒ Persist Publication Image In Database

Relative Publication Path

publication

Relative Cache Path

cache

Relative Temp Path

temp

🔍 CHECK

# Infoport in the Background

## Infoport in the Background

Infoport performs various background functions.

Some can be set by a user, others run according to default settings.

A user can find configurable functions in the “**appsettings.json**” file.

The functions mainly work with repositories.

In the **Configuration Manager**, a user selects some background functions.

After it has been started, the function starts working in the background and gradually loads the tree for a user (the function is named InitialLoadCacheDeep in the Background section).

```
"InitialLoadCacheDeep": 3,  
"MaximumAutoCacheDeep": 5,
```

1. [SynchronizeADUserJob](#)
2. [SynchronizeSparxUserJob](#)
3. [Startup Jobs](#)
4. [Scheduler Jobs](#)

# SynchronizeADUserJob

## Synchronize AD Users Job [Synchronize AD Users Job Section](#)

☐ Run Immediately

Minute	Hour	Day of the Month	Month	Day of the Week
<input type="text" value="15"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>

☒ Create User

☐ Update User

☐ Delete User From Infoport

☒ Add User To Group

☐ Remove User From Group

✓ CHECK

Synchronization with Infoport users is for users from AD.

The function is called **SynchronizeADUserJob**.

Again, it has a cron item to run synchronization on a regular basis.

## CreateUser a AddUserToGroup

**CreateUser** is a flag if we want users from AD to be created in Infoport.

**AddUserToGroup** is a flag if we want users to be added to group.

```
"SynchronizeADUsersJob": {  
  "CronSchedule": "0 10 * * * *",  
  "CreateUser": true,  
  "AddUserToGroup": true  
},
```

# SynchronizeSparxUserJob

Synchronize Sparx Users Job [Synchronize Sparx Users Job Section](#)

☒ Run Immediately

Minute

10

Hour

\*

Day of the Month

\*

Month

\*

Day of the Week

\*

✓ CHECK

We will now discuss the function for synchronizing Sparx users with Infoport users.

The function is called **SynchronizeSparxUserJob**.

It contains a single item for setting (cron settings).

According to the specified settings, users are synchronized regularly.

```
"SynchronizeSparxUsersJob": {  
  "CronSchedule": "0 5 * * * *"  
},
```

# Startup Jobs

Are processes that are activated only once at the application's launch and perform actions that need to be performed before users start using the application.

## Prefetch Repository Cache Job

### Prefetch Repository Cache Job

[Prefetch Repository Cache Job Section](#)

Initial Load Cache Deep

Maximum Auto Cache Deep

3

7

✓ CHECK

Each time the application is launched, a basic part of the repository tree is loaded from the database into the memory cache.

The reason is the acceleration of user's work while strolling through the tree.

The amount of loaded levels depends on the parameters „*Initial Load Cache Deep*“ and „*Maximum Auto Cache Deep*“.

The first one „***Initial Load Cache Deep***“ indicates how many levels have been loaded before the application starts to „obey“ and is available for the users.

Here it is suitable to choose 3 to 5 levels.

- **The value 3** if the repository is ordered more to the width and there is a larger amount {>>50} of models or packages.
- **The value 5** for the packages ordered more into the depth.

### Initial Load Cache Deep

3

If the value of the other parameter „***Maximum Auto Cache Deep***“ is set larger than the first one (7 to 13 is recommended), the data loading into the cache goes on even after the application is available for the users.

It goes on this way gradually up to the depth of the tree that is given by this parameter.

## Maximum Auto Cache Deep

7

If a random user strolls through the tree deeper than it is set in the parameter for the maximum automatic download ("*Maximum Auto Cache Deep*"), the cache grows larger with the displayed data.

Other users thus get a significantly accelerated display.

These cached data then (if arranged so) influence how some other jobs ("*Regenerate Repository Tree*", "*Regenerate Existing Image*", "*Regenerate Missing Image*") can work.

# Scheduler Jobs

Are processes that are activated regularly and serve to keep the application in good condition. These include refreshing data in a memory and disk cache, various data synchronisations, and deleting unnecessary data and system processes.

## Common settings for all scheduled jobs

The basic parameter for each job is information about the frequency with which it will run. It is possible to set it to run every minute, or maybe just once a month.

The syntax known as [CRON](#) is used for this and there are always five items in the configurator (Minute, Hour, Day of the Month, Month and Day of the week).

Minute	Hour	Day of the Month	Month	Day of the Week
<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>

For each job it is also possible to set whether it should be run immediately after the application (server) start by checking the "**Run Immediately**" item.

☐ **Run Immediately**

- [Regenerate Repository Tree Job](#)
- [Regenerate Image](#)
- [CleanDcomJob](#)
- [CleaningDiskCacheJob](#)

# Regenerate Repository Tree Job

Regenerate Repository Tree Job [Regenerate Repository Tree Job Section](#)

☐ Run Immediately

Minute	Hour	Day of the Month	Month	Day of the Week
<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>

✓ CHECK

This job is designed for the periodical update of the repository tree, independently of the users. When launched, it strolls gradually through the currently cached tree and compares it to the state in the database.

If it does not detect any differences, it leaves the tree branches untouched.

But if it detects any change at some level of immersion (*added / taken out / changed artefact*), it takes all the deeper immersed artefacts out of the cache and restores them from the database.

This restoration progresses into the depth of immersion given by the parameter „**Maximum Cache Deep**” from the section „**Prefetch Repository Cache**”.

The suitable timing is a moment in which the users work minimally with the programme, i.e. during night hours and after (possible) automatic synchronisations of the models on the database level with some external software.

# Regenerate Image

The chart images are generated commonly in two ways.

The user may either display a detail of the chart or the jobs in the background „**Regenerate Existing Image**“ and „**Regenerate Missing Image**“.

After it has been generated, the image is saved into the disc cache, and upon a requirement from (any) user, it is displayed from the disc again.

However, the images also get outdated when they are modified or changed as metadata by someone.

If a user displays the image of the chart that has been modified recently, the system will recognise it.

It displays the original outdated image from the disc cache, and it starts to regenerate the chart.

But it takes some time (higher value of seconds typically), and it delays the user.

Therefore, there are two jobs that try to prevent it. They search for the outdated or still non-generated charts, and they regenerate them.

- [RegenerateExistingImageJob](#)
- [Regenerate Missing Image Job](#)

# Regenerate Existing Image Job

## Regenerate Existing Image Job [Regenerate Existing Image Job Section](#)

☐ Run Immediately

Minute	Hour	Day of the Month	Month	Day of the Week
<input type="text" value="*/5"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Only By Tree Cache	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check Modified Date	<input type="checkbox"/> Check Hash Matching		
Gap Milliseconds				
<input type="text" value="5000"/>				
<input type="button" value="CHECK"/>				

This job has to regenerate the formerly created chart images.

It recognises whether the chart has been modified since it was last created, and it possibly lets it be created and saved into the disc cache again.

The word „*Existing*” in the name of this job means that the work of this job relates exclusively to the charts that already have “some” image in the disc cache. (The non-existing images are handled by „**Regenerate Missing Image**”.)

The switch „**Only By Tree Cache**” decides whether the regeneration focuses only on the images from the disc that belong to the charts that are loaded into the memory cache of the tree (see „**Prefetch Repository Cache**”). If this switch is not ticked, the job ensures the timeliness of all images saved in the disc cache, regardless of the current state of the tree.

☒ Only By Tree Cache

The switch „**Check Modified Date**” and „**Check Hash Matching**” serves for specifying the method of what programme it will use to detect whether an image is outdated.

The first one „**Check Modified Date**” means that the time stamp of the file is checked in comparison with the time stamp in the database.

This is very fast, but the reliability is somewhere around 90%.

It is given by the fact that not all modifications in the chart update this time stamp. (This is directly the property of the Enterprise Architect programme.)

☒ Check Modified Date

The other switch „**Check Hash Matching**” decides that, for the control, the calculation of the so-called hash of all metadata that influence the visual aspect of the image will be used.

This method is 100% responsible but it is time-consuming.

☐ Check Hash Matching

Both switches may be „*combined*“.

If we tick neither of the switches, we tell the programme not to control anything and to regenerate directly all the charts.

The last option is to tick the both switches, due to this, the programme first controls the date of the modification and then the hash.

The recommended settings are to have only „**Check Modified Date**“ ticked, taking into account that the probability of non-regenerating the outdated chart does not mean such a serious complication.

In case the user displays an (outdated) chart image, the hash is controlled at any instance, and the programme reacts to the untimeliness by its regeneration and displaying the refreshed image follows.

The last parameter of this job is „**Gap Milliseconds**“.

It is an interval between the generation acts of individual chart images.

These are not typically generated one after another, but a time gap is kept here.

Its purpose is to also enable processing the user’s requirement for generating an image without undue delay.

The default value of this parameter is 5000 (i.e. 5s), but if we know that during the period of regeneration the users will stay inactive, this parameter can be significantly reduced or set to 0.

Gap Milliseconds

5000

# Regenerate Missing Image Job

Regenerate Missing Image Job [Regenerate Missing Image Job Section](#)

☒ Run Immediately

Minute:  Hour:  Day of the Month:  Month:  Day of the Week:

☐ Only By Tree Cache

Gap Milliseconds

 CHECK

This job has to add generation of the not-yet-created chart images and save them to the disc cache.

It does not work with the already created and in-cache-saved images in any way, not even if they were outdated. (For this purpose, there is „**Regenerate Existing Image**“.)

The switch „**Only By Tree Cache**“ decides whether the generation focuses only on the charts loaded in the memory cache of the tree (see „*Prefetch Repository Cache*“).

If this switch is not ticked, the job ensures generating of all chart images that are included in the complete tree.

☒ Only By Tree Cache

The last parameter of this job is „**Gap Milliseconds**“.

It is an interval between the generation acts of individual chart images.

These are not typically generated one after another, but a time gap is kept here.

Its purpose is to also enable processing the user's requirement for generating an image without undue delay.

The default value of this parameter is 5000 (i.e. 5s), but if we know that during the period of regeneration the users will stay inactive, this parameter can be significantly reduced or set to 0.

Gap Milliseconds

# Clean Dcom Job

Clean Dcom Job

[Clean Dcom Job Section](#)

☐ Run Immediately

Minute

Hour

Day of the Month

Month

Day of the Week

\*/10

\*

\*

\*

\*

Max Dcom Per Repository

3

✓ CHECK

This Job is used to remove redundant (*typically non-functional*) DCOMs from the operating system's memory.

DCOM is an intermediary in communication between EAInfoport and Enterprise Architect. DCOM is most often used to generate diagram images but also for some active operations (such as creating and deleting an artefact).

At least one DCOM is required to connect to each repository.

Sometimes an error occurs in DCOM, and it is then ineligible for further communication. If this happens, a new instance of DCOM is created immediately in the memory (and transparently for the user) and it will start to be used. However, the original instance remains in memory at that moment. It is only removed by this cleaning job.

The “**Max Dcom Per Repository**” parameter specifies the maximum number of tolerated DCOMs in the memory per repository.

This means that the program multiplies this parameter by the number of connected repositories and checks whether the total number of running DCOMs is less than this number.

The “**Max Dcom Per Repository**” does not distinguish which DCOM “belongs” to which repository.

If the limit is exceeded, all instances of DCOM are deleted from memory and the program then re-creates them when needed.

Max Dcom Per Repository

3

If you run multiple EaInfoport installations on one server (which is possible on different ports), the “**Max Dcom Per Repository**” parameter must be set with the knowledge that each installation (if this job is active) will count the number of repositories accordingly.

# Cleaning Disk Cache Job

Clean Disk Cache Job

[Clean Disk Cache Job Section](#)

☐ Run Immediately

Minute

0

Hour

1

Day of the Month

\*

Month

\*

Day of the Week

\*

Safety Gap Seconds

86400

Disk Size Limit Bytes

1000000000

✓ CHECK

This job is used to clean the disk cache.

Disk cache is a directory on a disk where diagram images are stored so that they can be viewed quickly by users.

Some image files created a long time ago may no longer matter. They take up disk space unnecessarily and can be removed.

The first of two “**Safety Gap Seconds**” parameters protects the youngest (latest) files from being deleted.

For example, the default value of *86400* (which is  $60 \times 60 \times 24$  s) says that files created in the last 24 hours will not be cleaned (deleted), even if their total disk size exceeds the limit (given by the second parameter).

## Safety Gap Seconds

86400

The second “**Disk Size Limit Bytes**” parameter says what is the maximum total size of files on the disk after cleaning.

The job sorts the image files according to the time they are created and gradually deletes them from the oldest ones until the rest take up less disk space than this limit.

However, if even too “young” files (according to the first parameter) should be deleted, the deletion will end, and the files will take up more space on the disk.

## Disk Size Limit Bytes

1000000000

Between runs of this job, it is not monitored (nor regulated) that the files on the disk do not take up much space.

It is advisable to set the size of the “**Disk Size Limit Bytes**” parameter so that the image files generated by the “**Regenerate Missing Image**” just fit into the disk limit. If the size limit is lower than the size of images, there is a constant cyclic (i.e. unnecessary) generation and deletion of the same images.

If a diagram image is already stored on the disk, then its regeneration (of course, if its model has not been extended) no longer requires additional disk space.

# Setting an email notification server

We have created three notification services to alert users of changes to the diagram

- [Notification Hour Job](#)
- [Notification Day Job](#)
- [Notification Week Job](#)

The administrator must set up an email server to be able to send notification emails to users.

## Notification E-Mail Server [Notification E-Mail Server Section](#)

Mail Address

Mail Port

Mail Account

Mail Password

Sender Email

Sender Name

Redirect Address for diagram urls

☒ Diagram Thumbnail

 CHECK

**Mail Address** this sets for entering the email server.

Mail Address

**Mail Port** this sets for entering the email port.

Mail Port

587

---

**Mail Account** this sets for entering the username that has access to the email server.

Mail Account

notifikace@eainfoport.cz

---

**Mail Password** this sets for entering a password for the user.

Mail Password

.....

---

**Sender Email** this sets an email that will be shown to users who receive an email notification of a change to the EA diagram.

Sender Email

dataprojekt@eainfoport.cz

---

**Sender Name** this sets the name that will be displayed to users who receive email notifications of EA diagram changes.

Sender Name

Dataprojekt

---

**Redirect Address** this is a field where the user enters the url of the Infoport so that the user can refer to the portal via a link in the email.

Redirect Address for diagram urls

---

**Diagram Thumbnail** is a checkbox to determine if we want to send users smaller diagram images in emails.

☒ Diagram Thumbnail

# Notification Hour Job

The basic parameter for each job is information about the frequency with which it will run. It is possible to set it to run every minute, or maybe just once a month.

The syntax known as [CRON](#) is used for this and there are always five items in the configurator ( *Minute, Hour, Day of the Month, Month and Day of the week*).

For each job it is also possible to set whether it should be run immediately after the application (server) start by checking the "**Run Immediately**" item.

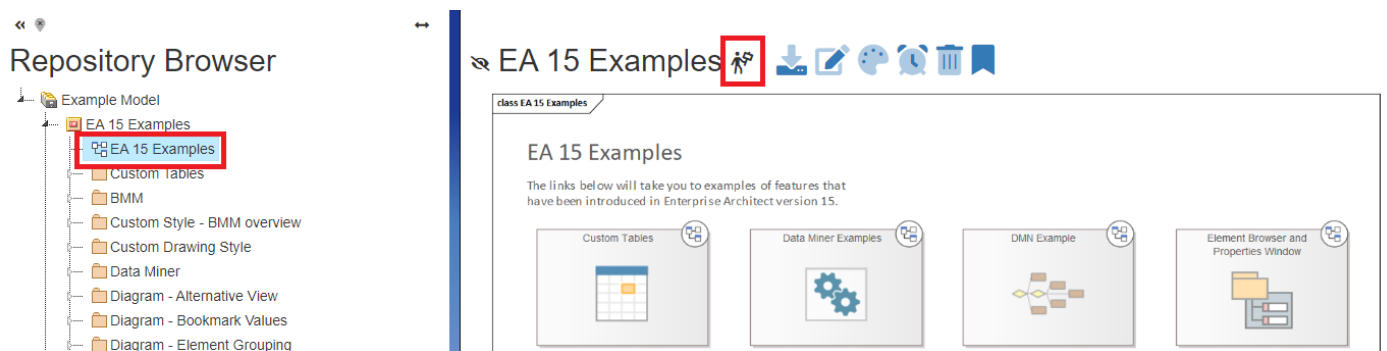
Notification Day Job [Notification Day Job Section](#)


☒ Run Immediately

Minute	Hour	Day of the Month	Month	Day of the Week
<input type="text" value="*/1"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>

This job has the task of sending the user an email notification about a change on the diagram. If it does not detect any change on the diagram, it does not send the notification. If it detects a change on the diagram, the job sends an email notification on the diagram with the change made.

The user can see an "information bar" icon on the diagram which, when clicked, informs what type of notification is set.



To set up an hourly notification, the user must click on the icon  and when the icon changes to a bell icon, the sending of the diagram is set.

# Notification Day Job

The basic parameter for each job is information about the frequency with which it will run. It is possible to set it to run every minute, or maybe just once a month.

The syntax known as **CRON** is used for this and there are always five items in the configurator ( *Minute, Hour, Day of the Month, Month and Day of the week* ).

For each job it is also possible to set whether it should be run immediately after the application (server) start by checking the "**Run Immediately**" item.

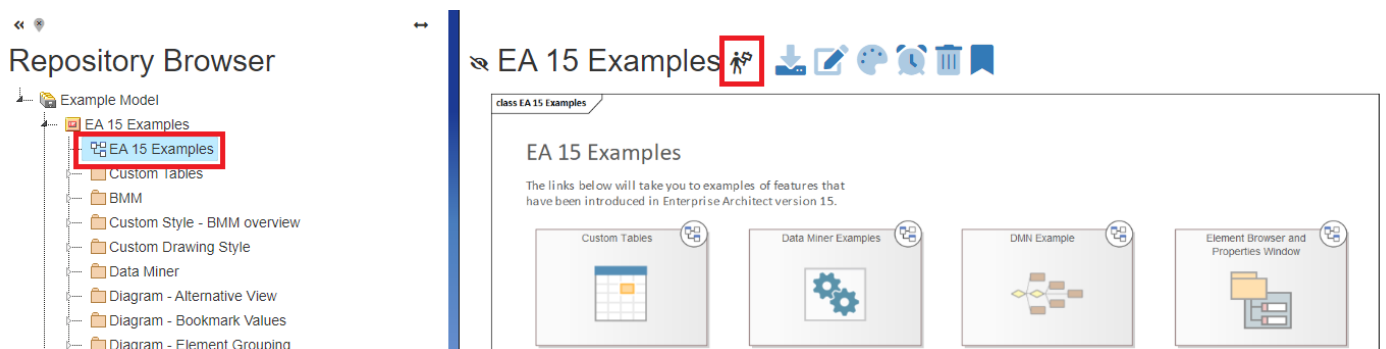
Notification Day Job [Notification Day Job Section](#)


☒ Run Immediately

Minute	Hour	Day of the Month	Month	Day of the Week
<input type="text" value="*/1"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>

This job has the task of sending the user an email notification about a change on the diagram. If it does not detect any change on the diagram, it does not send the notification. If it detects a change on the diagram, the job sends an email notification on the diagram with the change made.

The user can see an "*information bar*" icon on the diagram which, when clicked, informs what type of notification is set.



To set up an daily notification, the user must click on the icon  and when the icon changes the sending of the diagram is set.

# Notification Week Job

The basic parameter for each job is information about the frequency with which it will run. It is possible to set it to run every minute, or maybe just once a month.

The syntax known as [CRON](#) is used for this and there are always five items in the configurator ( *Minute, Hour, Day of the Month, Month and Day of the week* ).

For each job it is also possible to set whether it should be run immediately after the application (server) start by checking the "**Run Immediately**" item.

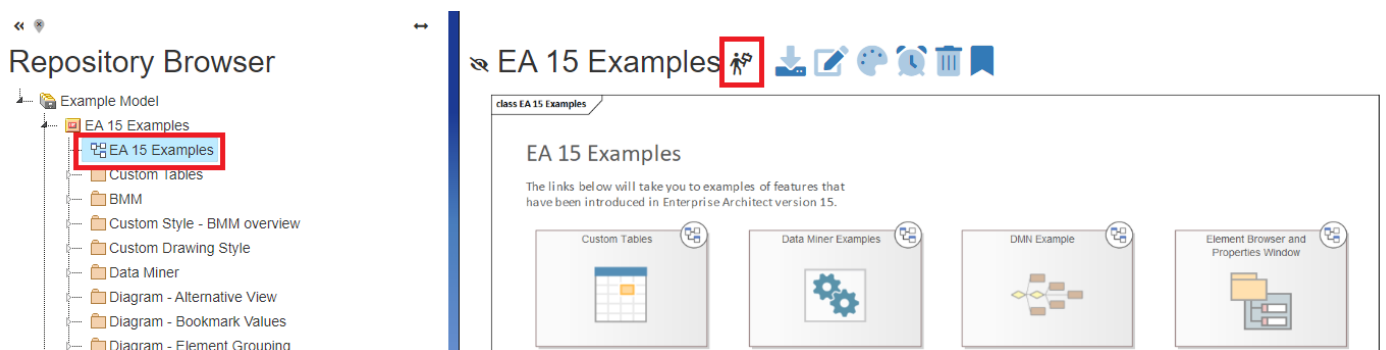
Notification Week Job [Notification Week Job Section](#)


☒ Run Immediately

Minute	Hour	Day of the Month	Month	Day of the Week
<input type="text" value="*/1"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="text" value="*"/>

This job has the task of sending the user an email notification about a change on the diagram. If it does not detect any change on the diagram, it does not send the notification. If it detects a change on the diagram, the job sends an email notification on the diagram with the change made.

The user can see an "*information bar*" icon on the diagram which, when clicked, informs what type of notification is set.



To set up an weekly notification, the user must click on the  and when the icon changes the sending of the diagram is set.

# Database Maintenance

# X Frame

The portal administrator now has a new option in the configuration. If you want to enable the XFrame feature you must have Https protocol enabled and we recommend to enable this feature only in the internal network. The feature allows you to embed the entire portal via html iframe into other applications.