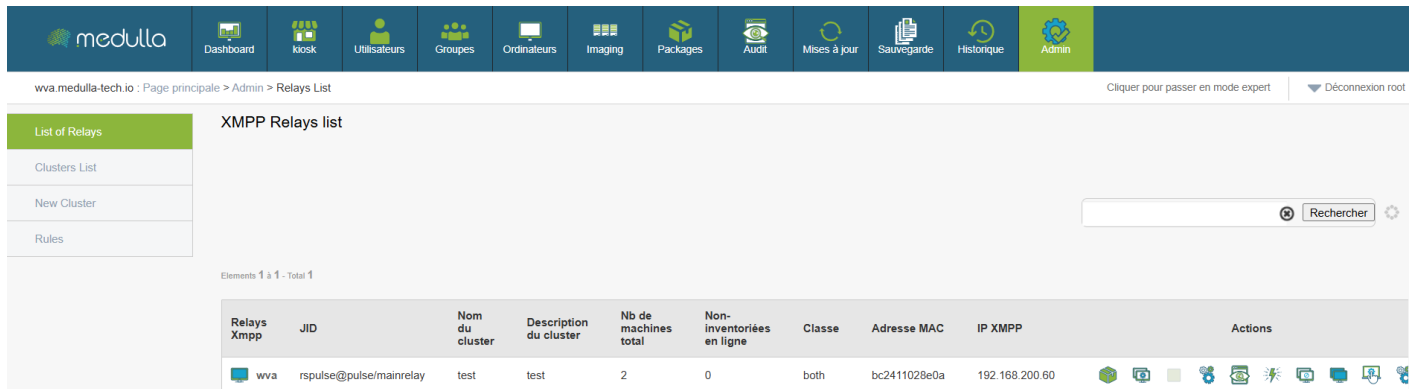


# Chapter 13: Admin

- [List of XMPP relays](#)
- [Cluster List](#)
- [Create a cluster](#)
- [Managing Rules \(Rules\)](#)
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# List of XMPP relays

The **XMPP relay** are communication points between the different machines in your network.



The screenshot shows the Medulla web interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, kiosk, Utilisateurs, Groupes, Ordinateurs, Imaging, Packages, Audit, Mises à jour, Sauvegarde, Historique, and Admin. The breadcrumb trail indicates the current location: wva.medulla-tech.io > Page principale > Admin > Relays List. The main content area is titled 'XMPP Relays list' and features a search bar with a 'Rechercher' button. Below the search bar, a table displays the list of relays. The table has columns for Relays Xmpp, JID, Nom du cluster, Description du cluster, Nb de machines total, Non-inventoriées en ligne, Classe, Adresse MAC, IP XMPP, and Actions. A single relay is listed with the following details: Relays Xmpp: wva, JID: rspulse@pulse/mainrelay, Nom du cluster: test, Description du cluster: test, Nb de machines total: 2, Non-inventoriées en ligne: 0, Classe: both, Adresse MAC: bc2411028e0a, IP XMPP: 192.168.200.60. The Actions column contains several icons for managing the relay.

Relays Xmpp	JID	Nom du cluster	Description du cluster	Nb de machines total	Non-inventoriées en ligne	Classe	Adresse MAC	IP XMPP	Actions
wva	rspulse@pulse/mainrelay	test	test	2	0	both	bc2411028e0a	192.168.200.60	

## Why is it useful:

This allows you to see all active connections and understand how machines communicate with each other.

## Steps:

1. In the menu, click **List of Relays**.
2. A page opens with a relay list.
3. For each relay, you see several informations such as:
  - The name (called **JID**)
  - The **cluster** to which it belongs
  - The **Description** Cluster
  - The **Number of machines** managed:
    - Total machinery
    - Number of machines not inventoried online
  - His classes
  - Address **MAC** also called physical address
  - **LIP address** relay
4. A number of quick actions are also available.

## Tip:

You can **search** a relay by typing a keyword in the search bar at the top of the list.

# Cluster List

One **cluster**, it is a group of relays that are grouped together to organize the network more logically.

medulla

Dashboard Kiosk Utilisateurs Groupes Ordinateurs Imaging Packages Audit Mises à jour Sauvegarde Historique Admin

vva medulla-tech.io - Page principale > Admin > Clusters List

Cliquer pour passer en mode expert Déconnexion root

List of Relays

Clusters List

New Cluster

Rules

Clusters list

Rechercher

Elements 1 à 3 - Total 3

Clusters	Description	Associated relays	Actions
ars_pulse	primary cluster	0	/
Siveo Medulla-687364ce247959f26a03be0cc1	Siveo Medulla	0	/
test	test	1	/

## Why is it useful:

This helps you better manage your network, especially if you have different environments (e.g. testing, production, etc.).

## Steps:

1. Go to the section .
2. You will see a list with:
  - The **name of cluster**
  - Its **Description**
  - The **type** (private or public)
  - The **relay** Associated

## Example:

A cluster named Public can contain all shared public relays.

By clicking on the pencil in Actions, you can edit the Cluster by following the following steps:

1. Choose a cluster name
2. Select text for description
3. Select external relays to the cluster to put in the cluster and vice versa
4. Validate

List of Relays

Clusters List

New Cluster

Rules

Edit Cluster [ars\_pulse]

Cluster Name

ars\_pulse

Cluster Description

primary cluster

Cluster List

Relays outside the cluster

devdemo  
devdemo-ars-1  
devdemo-ars-2

Relays inside the cluster

Validator

# Create a cluster

Create a **cluster** allows you to better organize your relays according to your needs (e.g. separate tests from production). This is exactly the same form as the editing form.

The screenshot shows a web application interface for creating a new cluster. On the left is a sidebar menu with four items: 'List of Relays', 'Clusters List', 'New Cluster' (which is highlighted in green), and 'Rules'. The main content area is titled 'New Cluster'. It contains two input fields: 'Cluster Name' and 'Cluster Description'. Below these fields are two large rectangular boxes for selecting relays. The left box is labeled 'Relays outside the cluster' and contains a list of three relays: 'devdemo', 'devdemo-ars-1', and 'devdemo-ars-2'. The right box is labeled 'Relays inside the cluster' and is currently empty. At the bottom left of the main area, there is a 'Cluster List' label and a 'Valider' button.

## Steps:

1. Click **New Cluster** in the menu.
2. Press the button **Add a new cluster**.
3. Fill in the fields:
  - **Name** of the cluster (e.g. "TestCluster")
  - **Description** (e.g. "Cluster for test relays")
4. Choose the relays you want to associate with (a list displays).
5. Click to record.

# Managing Rules (Rules)

The **rules** allow you to automate certain actions or behaviors of the network.

List of Relays

Clusters List

New Cluster

Rules

Rules List

Rechercher

Elements 1 à 10 - Total 10

Rule	Description	Level	Associated rules	Actions
orgADmach	Chooses ARS based on AD machines OUs	1	0	▼ 🔍 📄
orgADuser	Chooses ARS based on AD users OUs	2	0	▲ ▼ 🔍 📄
user	Chooses ARS based on user	3	0	▲ ▼ 🔍 📄
hostname	Chooses ARS based on hostname	4	0	▲ ▼ 🔍 📄
subnet	Chooses ARS in same subnet	5	0	▲ ▼ 🔍 📄
geoposition	Chooses ARS based on best location	6	0	▲ ▼ 🔍 📄
load balancer	Chooses the least used ARS	7	0	▲ ▼ 🔍 📄
networkaddress	Chooses ARS based on network address	8	0	▲ ▼ 🔍 📄
netmaskchoose	Chooses ARS based on netmask	9	0	▲ ▼ 🔍 📄
default	Use default ARS	10	0	▲ 🔍 📄

## Why is it useful:

This can, for example, initiate automatic verification or apply specific parameters under defined conditions.

## Steps:

1. Click "**Rules**" in the menu.
2. On the page you can:
  - **Change order of priority** existing rules by pressing the arrow that points down to



decrease it or the one that points up to increase it.





- **Add new rule** according to your needs

- See **detail** a rule



•

When clicking on the logo plus to add a new rule, you can access the following form:

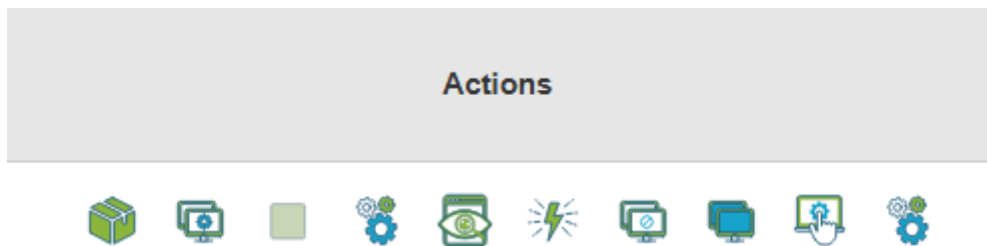
The screenshot shows a web interface for creating a new rule. At the top, there are two tabs: 'Rules List' and 'New Rule', with 'New Rule' being the active tab. Below the tabs, the title 'New Rule orgADmach' is displayed. The form contains several fields: 'Rule' (a dropdown menu with 'Chooses ARS based on AD machines' selected), 'Relays' (a dropdown menu with 'devdemo' selected), 'Subject' (a text input field), and 'Check regex' (a text input field with a small icon at the end). Below these fields, there is a 'Matching Result' section. At the bottom left, there is a 'Valider' button.

Fill the fields one by one:

1. Choose the rule
2. Choose your relay (Relays)
3. Describe the subject
4. Write the regex to check
5. Validate

Even without being technical, you can ask an administrator what rules are recommended for your environment.

# Quick action



Each XMPP relay has a set of **rapid action** which allow direct interaction with the machines it manages. These actions are accessible from the **list of relays** and are designed to simplify the day-to-day operations of administration, diagnosis or configuration, without requiring advanced technical knowledge.

Here is a detailed overview of each action, its usefulness and the procedure for using it.

## 1. See the list of installed packages

### Objective

View software installed on machines attached to a relay.

### Procedure

[pkgs.png](#)

1. Click on the button "**List of packages**" to the right of the relay concerned.
2. A window opens displaying installed software, with its name and version.

### When to use

- To verify the presence of a program.
- To control deployed software versions.

## 2. Reconfigure relay related machines

### Objective

Automatically reapply the active configuration to the machines attached to the relay.

### Procedure





1. Click "**Reconfigure**".
2. Confirm the action if validation is requested.
3. The machines are again given the current configuration.

#### **When to use**

- After changing the settings, rules or configuration files.
- If a machine appears to be unsynchronised or non-compliant.

### **3. Change the relay of one or more machines (Switch function)**

#### **Objective**

Move one or more machines from one relay to another.

#### **Procedure**



1. Click **Switch** to the right of the original relay.
2. Select the moving machines.
3. Choose the destination relay.
4. Validate to apply the change.

#### **When to use**

- In case of maintenance or removal of a relay.
- During a reorganization of the network architecture.

### **4. Edit Configuration Files**

#### **Objective**

Manually modify the configuration files of a relay or its machines.

#### **Procedure**



1. Click "**Edit configuration files**" (**first working image**)
2. An editing interface opens.
3. Make the necessary changes.
4. Save the changes.

#### **When to use**

- To adjust a specific configuration to a specific need.
- During a test or manual procedure.

**Note** This operation acts directly on the system. Use with caution.

## **5. Show current or past audits (QA)**

#### **Objective**

Consult compliance, safety or quality tests performed on machines.

#### **Procedure**



1. Click "**QA launched**".
2. A window displays the list of tests performed and their status (successful or failed).

#### **When to use**

- To check that the rules are being applied.
- To identify possible malfunctions.

## **6. Access system actions (advanced diagnostic)**

#### **Objective**

Use remote diagnostic or intervention tools on a machine.

## Procedure



1. Click **Action** Next to the relay.
2. Select one of the available options:
  - **Reboot** : restarting the machine.
  - **Process** : visualization of processes in progress.
  - **Disk use** : consultation of the disk space used.
  - **Agent version** : version of software agent installed.
  - **Netstat** : display of active network connections.
  - **Console** : opening of a command line interface.

## When to use

- When a machine is broken, slowed or unstable.
- For quick diagnosis or manual verification.

## 7. Banning a machine

### Objective

Temporarily block a machine's access to the system.

## Procedure



1. Click "**Bannir**" Next to the relay.
2. Confirm the banner.
3. The machine is isolated from the rest of the network.

## When to use

- In case of abnormal behaviour, suspicion of compromise or critical error.

## 8. Debanniating a machine

## Objective

Lift the block applied to a previously banned machine.

## Procedure



1. Click "**Debannier**".
2. The machine regains its normal communication rights.

## When to use

- After correcting the initial problem.
- If the machine was incorrectly blocked.

## 9. Remote control

### Objective

Control a machine remotely as if you were physically in front of it.

### Procedure



1. Click "**Hand-to-hand**".
2. A remote session opens, allowing you to interact with the machine's graphical interface.

## When to use

- To intervene manually.
- To diagnose a specific problem.
- When no other automated action is enough.

## 10. Manage relay rules

## Objective

Consult, modify or add specific operating rules to a relay.

## Procedure



1. Click "**Relay rules**" (**last working image**)
2. From the interface:
  - View existing rules.
  - Change or delete outdated rules.
  - Add new rules as needed.

## When to use

- To automate repetitive actions.
- To dynamically adapt the relay behavior to a specific use.