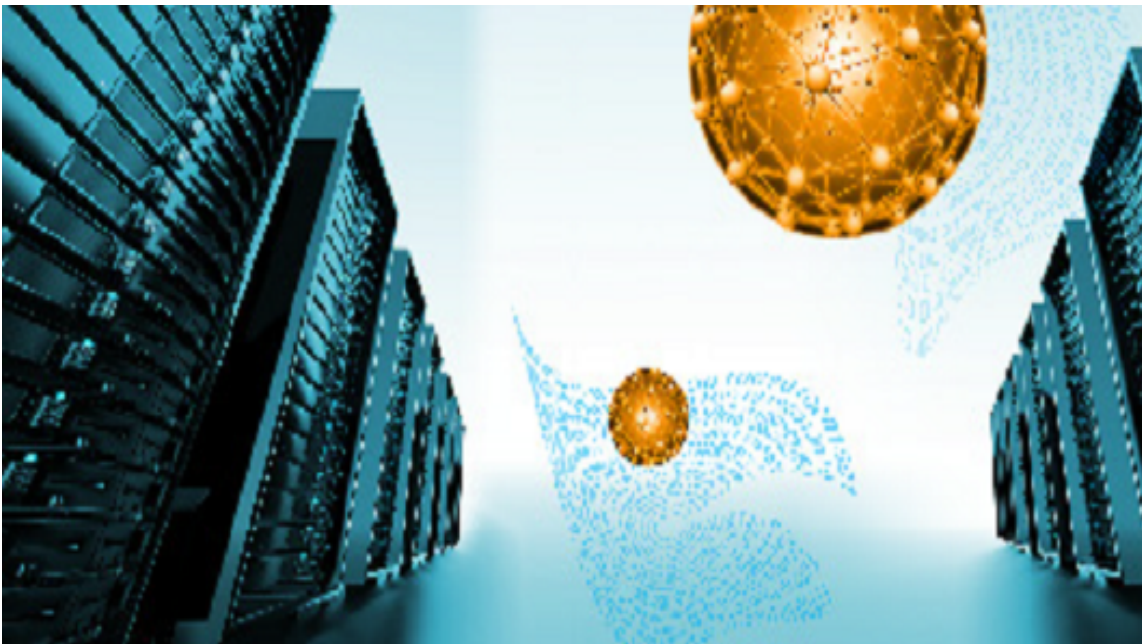


Moab Web Services

Administrator Guide 10.1.0.1

March 2025



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Adaptive Computing Enterprises, Inc.

1100 5th Avenue South, Suite #201

Naples, FL 34102

+1 (239) 330-6093

www.adaptivecomputing.com

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Moab Web Services Overview

Welcome to the *Moab Web Services Administrator Guide 10.1.0.1*

Moab Web Services (MWS) is a component of Moab HPC Suite that enables programmatic interaction with Moab Workload Manager via a RESTful interface. MWS lets you create and interact with Moab HPC Suite objects and properties such as jobs, nodes, virtual machines, and reservations. MWS is the preferred method for those wanting to create custom user interfaces for Moab HPC Suite.

MWS communicates with the Moab Workload Manager (Moab HPC Suite) server using the same wire protocol as the Moab HPC Suite command-line interface. By publishing a standard interface into Moab HPC Suite's intelligence, MWS significantly reduces the amount of work required to integrate Moab HPC Suite into your solution.

If you are a Moab HPC Suite administrator, for conceptual information about Moab HPC Suite, see the *Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide*.

i This guide assumes Moab Web Services (MWS) has already been installed. See the *Moab HPC Suite Installation and Configuration Guide* for installation instructions, including troubleshooting the installation.

The following sections will help you quickly get started using MWS:

- [Chapter 1: Moab Web Services Setup](#): Contains instructions in order to get MWS configured and secured correctly.
- [Chapter 2: Access Control](#): Contains information describing how to manage access control in MWS.
- [Chapter 3: About the API](#): Describes how to use RESTful web services, explains the JSON data format used for all communications with MWS, describes global URL parameters used in MWS calls, and contains other helpful information for using the Moab Web Services API.
- [Chapter 4: Resources](#): Contains MWS resources and the HTTP methods defined on them.
- [Chapter 5: Reporting Framework](#): Provides an overview of the framework and the concepts related to it and works through an example report (CPU Utilization) with details regarding which web services to use and with what data.
- [Chapter 6: About Moab Web Services Plugins](#): Describes MWS plugins, their use, and their creation in Moab Web Services.
- [Chapter 7: Plugin Types](#): Describes these plugin types - Power Management.

- [Chapter 8: References](#): Contains client code samples and information about configuration settings; also provides field information for each MWS resource object.

Chapter 1: Moab Web Services Setup

This chapter explains what you need to know in order to get MWS configured, and secured correctly.

i Before configuring MWS, confirm that all prerequisites were met and that MWS installed correctly. See the *Moab HPC Suite Installation and Configuration Guide* for prerequisites and installation instructions, including troubleshooting the installation.

In this chapter:

- [1.1 Configuring Moab Web Services](#)
- [1.2 Setting up MWS Security](#)
- [1.3 Configuring Logging](#)
- [1.4 Version and Build Information](#)

Related Topics

- [• Moab Web Services Overview](#)
- [• Chapter 2: Access Control](#)

1.1 Configuring Moab Web Services

This section describes the location of the MWS configuration files. It also shows some examples of how to configure logging.

i To see a full reference to all configuration and logging parameters available in MWS, see [8.2 MWS Configuration](#).

In this section:

- [1.1.1 Home Directory](#)
- [1.1.2 Configuration Files](#)
- [1.1.3 LDAP Configuration Using /opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy](#)

1.1.4 PAM (Pluggable Authentication Module) Configuration Using `/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy`

1.1.5 OAuth Configuration Using `/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy`

i MWS does not support LDAP *and* PAM authentication at the same time.

1.1.1 Home Directory

The MWS home directory contains configuration files, log files, and files that serve features of MWS such as hooks and plugins. You should set the location of the MWS home directory using the `MWS_HOME` property. If you do not set `MWS_HOME` as a Java property or as an environment variable, then MWS will use `/opt/mws` as the default `MWS_HOME`.

i For documentation clarity, the default `'/opt/mws/'` is used in the file names for the `MWS_HOME` property.

1.1.2 Configuration Files

The primary configuration file is `/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy`. If this file is missing or contains errors, MWS will not start.

Configuration files can also be placed in the `/opt/mws/etc/mws.d` directory. Any configuration files here get merged with `/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy`. In case of conflict, the configuration in `/opt/mws/etc/mws.d` takes precedence.

MWS logging is configured in `/opt/mws/etc/logback.groovy`. For details on logging configuration, see [1.3 Configuring Logging](#).

1.1.3 LDAP Configuration Using `/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy`

i The LDAP configuration provided below is for MWS to authenticate against a single LDAP server. If you want to use LDAP to authenticate multiple servers, you must create and use a custom PAM module.

In this topic:

[1.1.3.A Using a Supported LDAP Directory Type](#)[1.1.3.B Using an Unsupported LDAP Directory Type](#)[1.1.3.C Overriding Attributes in a Supported LDAP Directory Type](#)

1.1.3.A Using a Supported LDAP Directory Type

To configure an MWS connection to an LDAP server, add the following parameters to `/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy`:

i Throughout the following examples in this topic, you will see `dc=acme,dc=com`. 'acme' is only used as an example to illustrate what you would use as your own domain controller if your domain name was 'acme.com.' You should replace any references to 'acme' with your own organization's domain name.

Parameter	Description
ldap.server	The hostname or IP address of the LDAP server.
ldap.port	The port the LDAP server is listening on.
ldap.baseDNs	A list of distinguished names that are the root entries for LDAP searches.
ldap.bindUser	The distinguished name of the bind user.
ldap.password	The password of the ldap.bindUser.
ldap.directory.type	The type of LDAP directory (e.g., Microsoft Active Directory). This parameter can have the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microsoft Active Directory • OpenLDAP Using InetOrgPerson Schema • OpenLDAP Using NIS Schema • OpenLDAP Using Samba Schema

Sample configuration for OpenLDAP:

Sample OpenLDAP configuration

```
ldap.server = "192.168.0.5"
ldap.port = 389
ldap.baseDNs = ["dc=acme,dc=com"]
```

```
ldap.bindUser = "cn=Manager,dc=acme,dc=com"
ldap.password = "*****"
ldap.directory.type = "OpenLDAP Using InetOrgPerson Schema"
```

Sample configuration for Microsoft Active Directory:

Sample Active Directory configuration

```
ldap.server = "192.168.0.5"
ldap.port = 389
ldap.baseDNs = ["CN=Users,DC=acme,DC=com", "OU=Europe,DC=acme,DC=com"]
ldap.bindUser = "cn=Administrator,cn=Users,DC=acme,DC=com"
ldap.password = "*****"
ldap.directory.type = "Microsoft Active Directory"
```

i To configure a secure connection to the LDAP server, see [1.2.4 Securing the LDAP Connection](#).

1.1.3.B Using an Unsupported LDAP Directory Type

If you are not using one of the supported directory types, you can explicitly configure MWS to work with your LDAP schema by using the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
ldap.user.objectClass	The name of the class used for the LDAP user object, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • user • person • inetOrgPerson • posixAccount
ldap.group.objectClass	The name of the class used for the LDAP group object, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • group • groupOfNames • posixGroup
ldap.ou.objectClass	The name of the class used for the LDAP organizational unit object, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organizationalUnit
ldap.user.membership.attribute	The attribute field in a user entry to use when loading the user's groups (optional if

Parameter	Description
	<code>ldap.group.membership.attribute</code> is defined), for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>memberOf</code>
<code>ldap.group.membership.attribute</code>	The attribute field in a group entry to use when loading the group's members (optional if <code>ldap.user.membership.attribute</code> is defined), for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>member</code> • <code>memberUid</code>
<code>ldap.user.name.attribute</code>	The attribute field to use when loading the username. This field must uniquely identify a user, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>sAMAccountName</code> • <code>uid</code>

For example:

Advanced Active Directory configuration

```

ldap.server = "myldaphostname"
ldap.port = 389
ldap.baseDNs = ["CN=Users,DC=acme,DC=com","OU=Europe,DC=acme,DC=com"]
ldap.bindUser = "cn=Administrator,cn=Users,DC=acme,DC=com"
ldap.password = "*****"
ldap.user.objectClass = "person"
ldap.group.objectClass = "group"
ldap.ou.objectClass = "organizationalUnit"
ldap.user.membership.attribute = "memberOf"
ldap.group.membership.attribute = "member"
ldap.user.name.attribute = "sAMAccountName"

```

Here is a similar example for OpenLDAP. Note there is no user membership attribute in the OpenLDAP `InetOrgPerson` schema and therefore

`ldap.user.membership.attribute` is set to null. This is allowable because the `ldap.group.membership.attribute` is set.

Advanced OpenLDAP configuration

```

ldap.server = "myldaphostname"
ldap.port = 389
ldap.baseDNs = ["dc=acme,dc=com"]
ldap.bindUser = "cn=Manager,dc=acme,dc=com"
ldap.password = "*****"
ldap.user.objectClass = "inetOrgPerson"
ldap.group.objectClass = "groupOfNames"
ldap.ou.objectClass = "organizationalUnit"

```

```
ldap.user.membership.attribute = null
ldap.group.membership.attribute = "memberUid"
ldap.user.name.attribute = "uid"
```

1.1.3.C Overriding Attributes in a Supported LDAP Directory Type

You can also override attributes in supported directory types. For example, say you are using OpenLDAP with an NIS Schema. The group objectClass for NIS defaults to 'groupOfNames', but you want to use 'groupOfUniqueNames' instead while retaining all other defaults for NIS. You can do this by setting `ldap.directory.type` to 'OpenLDAP Using NIS Schema' and overriding the `ldap.group.objectClass` attribute as follows:

```
Advanced OpenLDAP configuration
-----

ldap.directory.type = "OpenLDAP Using NIS Schema"
ldap.group.objectClass = "groupOfUniqueNames"
```

i The user class in your LDAP schema must have an attribute that uniquely identifies a user (for example: 'uid' or 'sAMAccountName').

1.1.4 PAM (Pluggable Authentication Module) Configuration Using `/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy`

“PAM provides a way to develop programs that are independent of authentication scheme. These programs need ‘authentication modules’ to be attached to them at run-time in order to work. Which authentication module is to be attached is dependent upon the local system setup and is at the discretion of the local system administrator.” The Linux Kernel Archives ([Linux-PAM](#)) accessed October 26, 2016.

In this topic:

[1.1.4.A Requirements for PAM](#)

[1.1.4.B Configuring MWS to Use PAM](#)

1.1.4.A Requirements for PAM

To use PAM with MWS, the following are required:

- The PAM package must be installed, for example:

```
yum install pam
```

- The `/etc/pam.d` directory must contain at least one PAM configuration file. For example, here is the `login` configuration file from SLES:

```

#%PAM-1.0
auth    requisite      pam_nologin.so
auth    [user_unknown=ignore success=ok ignore=ignore auth_err=die default=bad]
        pam_securetty.so
auth    include        common-auth
account include        common-account
password include       common-password
session required       pam_loginuid.so
session                include        common-session
#session optional      pam_lastlog.so nowtmp showfailed
session optional       pam_mail.so standard

```

1.1.4.B Configuring MWS to Use PAM

To configure an MWS connection to PAM, add the following parameter to `/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy`:

Parameter	Description
pam.configuration.service	The PAM service to authenticate against.

For example:

```
pam.configuration.service = "login"
```

i You can configure only one authentication method in `/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy`: LDAP or PAM, but not both. If you have configured both LDAP and PAM, MWS defaults to using LDAP.

If you need multiple authentication methods, you must add them to your local PAM configuration. See your distribution documentation for details.

⚠ If you configure MWS to authenticate via PAM using local files or NIS, you need to run Tomcat as root. This configuration is highly discouraged and is not supported by Adaptive Computing. The recommended approach is to configure PAM and NSS to authenticate against LDAP.

For more information about PAM, see the [SUSE](#) and [Red Hat](#) documentation.

1.1.5 OAuth Configuration Using `/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy`

OAuth is a security framework designed to simplify authentication in web technologies. In the case of MWS, OAuth allows trusted client applications to securely delegate authentication to MWS. Once MWS has authenticated a user by verifying the username and password in LDAP, PAM, or NIS, MWS returns an access token to the client. The client then presents this access token to MWS to access resources. OAuth is very flexible and allows MWS to work in many different scenarios by use of grant types. For more information on OAuth and grant types, see the [OAuth](#) documentation.

In this topic:

[1.1.5.A OAuth Client Terminology](#)

[1.1.5.B Register Viewpoint as a Client in MWS](#)

[1.1.5.C Obtaining an Access Token from MWS for Viewpoint \(Logging In\)](#)

[1.1.5.D Sending the Access Token to MWS When Requesting Protected Resource](#)

1.1.5.A OAuth Client Terminology

Resource Owner: The person accessing and manipulating data. For MWS, this would be the person who logs into the client (the user).

Client: The application that wants to access a resource. For MWS, this is Viewpoint.

Protected Resource: The data for which protection is desired. For MWS, this would be Moab itself, and interaction with Moab.

Access Token: Instead of user credentials, OAuth uses tokens to issue requests, and the tokens get signed to indicate authorization.

1.1.5.B Register Viewpoint as a Client in MWS

OAuth is used with Viewpoint and requires client registration. Its client credentials are used to validate that the client (viewpoint) is allowed to authenticate on behalf of a resource owner. It involves giving the client its own credentials (username and password). MWS will first authenticate the client using a client id (viewpoint) and client secret (password), then will authenticate the resource owner.

If using Viewpoint, configure the following line in `/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy`:

```
viewpoint.clientSecret = "<ENTER-CLIENTSECRET-HERE>"
```

Replace `<ENTER-CLIENTSECRET-HERE>` with your client secret (password) for Viewpoint.

1.1.5.C Obtaining an Access Token from MWS for Viewpoint (Logging In)

Before the viewpoint client can access private data in MWS, it must obtain an access token that grants access to the API. The token endpoint URL is only used to gain an access token and log in a user.

Getting a viewpoint access token:

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/oauth/token?api-version=3
Adding header:
    "Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded"
Request body (String):
grant_type=password&client_id=viewpoint&client_secret=THE_CLIENT_SECRET&username=RESOURCE_OWNER_USERNAME&password=RESOURCE_OWNER_PASSWORD
```

Example using curl:

```
curl -X POST -H "Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded" -v -d 'grant_type=password&client_id=viewpoint&client_secret=pkylW5JYQFN/jf95kuqH3LKtWtI/qJCD&username=moab-admin&password=changeme!' 'https://localhost:8080/mws/oauth/token'
```

Produces the following sample response:

```
* About to connect() to localhost port 8080 (#0)
* Trying 127.0.0.1... connected
* Connected to localhost (127.0.0.1) port 8080 (#0)
> POST /mws/oauth/token HTTP/1.1
> User-Agent: curl/7.19.7 (x86_64-redhat-linux-gnu) libcurl/7.19.7 NSS/3.14.0.0
zlib/1.2.3 libidn/1.18 libssh2/1.4.2
> Host: localhost:8080
> Accept: */*
> Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
> Content-Length: 126
>
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1
< Cache-Control: no-store
< Pragma: no-cache
< Set-Cookie: JSESSIONID=6CE8F9E7C454575FABCF3D156B153CFD; Path=/mws
< Content-Type: application/json;charset=UTF-8
< Transfer-Encoding: chunked
< Date: Fri, 13 May 2024 18:16:42 GMT
<
* Connection #0 to host localhost left intact
* Closing connection #0
{"access_token":"b693eec0-6c93-4540-8b2f-1e170be08046","token_type":"bearer","expires_in":43096,"scope":"read write"}
```

1.1.5.D Sending the Access Token to MWS When Requesting Protected Resource

After the client obtains an access token, it will send the access token to MWS in an HTTP authorization header for each rest call.

i The client is responsible for handling user sessions with each access token, meaning the client has to request a new access token when a new user logs in.

Requesting an MWS resource (getting list of all nodes for example):

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/nodes?api-version=3&fields=name
Adding authorization header:
"Authorization: Bearer ACCESS_TOKEN"
```

Example using curl:

```
curl -X GET -H "Authorization: Bearer b693eec0-6c93-4540-8b2f-1e170be08046" -v
'https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/nodes?api-version=3&fields=name'
```

Produces the following sample response:

```
* About to connect() to localhost port 8080 (#0)
* Trying 127.0.0.1... connected
* Connected to localhost (127.0.0.1) port 8080 (#0)
> GET /mws/rest/nodes?api-version=3&fields=name HTTP/1.1
> User-Agent: curl/7.19.7 (x86_64-redhat-linux-gnu) libcurl/7.19.7 NSS/3.14.0.0
zlib/1.2.3 libidn/1.18 libssh2/1.4.2
> Host: localhost:8080
> Accept: */*
> Authorization: Bearer b693eec0-6c93-4540-8b2f-1e170be08046
>
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1
< Content-Type: application/json;charset=UTF-8
< Pragma: no-cache
< Set-Cookie: JSESSIONID=6CE8F9E7C454575FABCF3D156B153CFD; Path=/mws
< Content-Type: application/json;charset=UTF-8
< Content-Language: en-US
< Transfer-Encoding: chunked
< Date: Fri, 13 May 2024 18:39:07 GMT
<
{"totalCount":3,"resultCount":3,"results":[{"name":"node1"}, {"name":"node2"},
{"name":"node3"}]}
```

Related Topics

- [1.2 Setting up MWS Security](#)
- [1.4 Version and Build Information](#)

1.2 Setting up MWS Security

When running MWS in production environments, security is a major concern. This section focuses on securing these connections with MWS:

- The connection between MWS and Moab Workload Manager. See [1.2.1 Securing the Connection with Moab](#).
- The connection between MWS and MongoDB. See [1.2.2 Securing the Connection with MongoDB](#).
- The connections between clients and MWS. See [1.2.3 Securing Client Connections to MWS](#).
- The connection between MWS and LDAP. See [1.2.4 Securing the LDAP Connection](#).
- The connection with the message queue. See [1.2.5 Securing the Connection with the Message Queue](#).

Related Topics

- [1.1 Configuring Moab Web Services](#)
- [1.4 Version and Build Information](#)

1.2.1 Securing the Connection with Moab

MWS communicates with Moab HPC Suite via the Moab Wire Protocol, which uses a direct connection between the two applications. The communication over this connection uses a shared secret key, which is discussed in the installation instructions. See the *Moab HPC Suite Installation and Configuration Guide*. However, the communication is not encrypted and is therefore susceptible to eavesdropping and replay attacks. For this reason, MWS is supported only when running on the same machine as Moab HPC Suite. This ensures that any connections between the two applications occur internally on the server and are not exposed to external users.

1.2.2 Securing the Connection with MongoDB

By default, the connection between MWS and MongoDB is not authenticated. To enable authentication, follow the instructions below. For further reading, see the MongoDB tutorial [Control Access to MongoDB Instances with Authentication](#).

To Enable an Authenticated Connection between MWS and MongoDB

1. Add an administrative user to the `admin` database.
2. Add an MWS user to the `mws` database.

3. To support MWS API version 2, add an MWS user with read-only rights to the `moab` database.

Here is an example of how to create all the required users. The users in the `moab` database are required only for MWS API version 2.

```
[root]# service mongod start
[root]# mongo
> use admin;
> db.addUser("admin_user", "secret1");
> use moab;
> db.addUser("moab_user", "secret2");
> db.addUser("mws_user", "secret3", true);
> use mws;
> db.addUser("mws_user", "secret3");
> exit;
```

i The passwords used here (`secret1`, `secret2`, and `secret3`) are examples. Choose your own passwords for these users.

4. Add the MWS user credentials (the ones you just created) to the `/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy` file, for example:

```
grails.mongo.username = "mws_user"
grails.mongo.password = "secret3"
```

5. Enable authentication in the MongoDB configuration file (called `/etc/mongodb.conf` on many Linux distributions). In that file, look for `#auth = true` and uncomment it.
6. Restart MongoDB.
7. Restart Tomcat.

If authentication is enabled in MongoDB, but the MWS user was not properly created or configured, MWS will not start. In this case, see the log file(s) for additional information.

1.2.3 Securing Client Connections to MWS

All connections to MWS, except those requesting the documentation or the main page, must be authenticated properly. MWS uses a single-trusted-user authentication model, meaning a single user exists that has access to all aspects of MWS. The username and password for this user are configured with the `auth.defaultUser` properties in the configuration file. For more information, see [8.2 MWS Configuration](#).

When using the MWS user interface in a browser, the user will be prompted for username and password. For information on how to authenticate requests when not using a browser, see [3.8 Authentication](#).

i The username and password in the Basic Authentication header are encoded but not encrypted. Therefore, we *strongly* recommend that MWS be run behind a proxy (like Apache) with SSL enabled. The instructions below provide an example of how to do this.

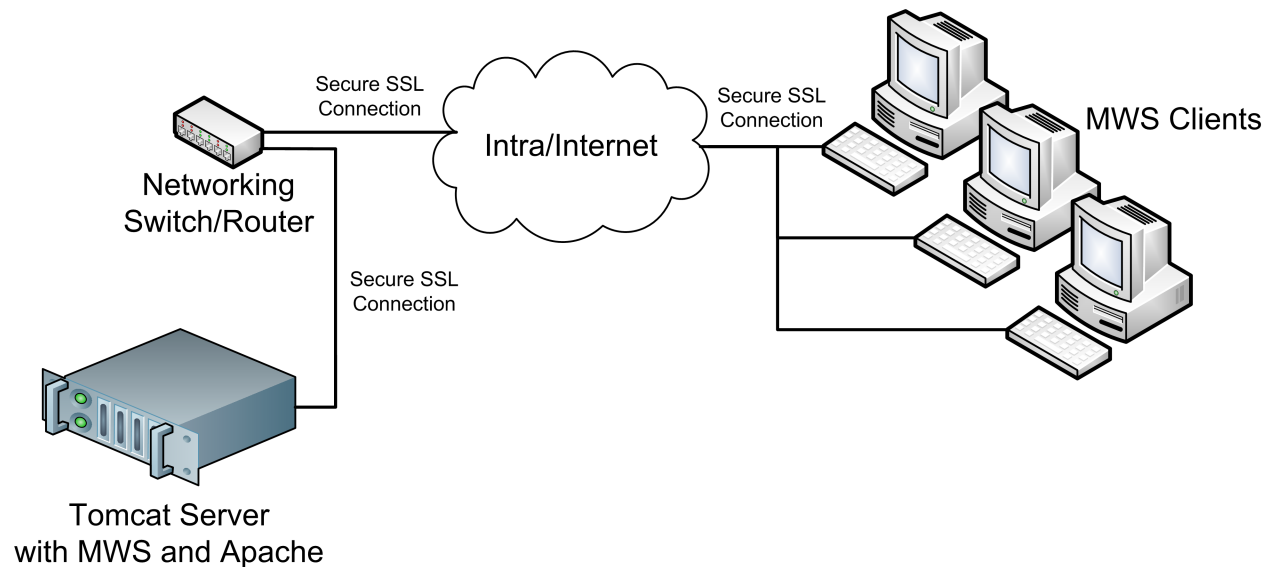
In this topic:

[1.2.3.A Encrypting Client Connections Using Apache and SSL](#)

[1.2.3.B Encrypting Client Connections Using Tomcat and SSL](#)

1.2.3.A Encrypting Client Connections Using Apache and SSL

This section shows how to encrypt client connections to MWS using Apache and SSL. These instructions have been tested on CentOS with the 'Web Server' software set installed. The same ideas are applicable to other operating systems, but the details might be different. As shown in the diagram below, these instructions assume that Tomcat and Apache are running on the same server:



To Encrypt Client Connections using Apache and SSL

1. Create a self-signed certificate. (If desired, see [OpenSSL Documentation](#) for more information).

i Instead of creating a self-signed certificate, you can buy a certificate from a certificate vendor. If you do, then the vendor will provide instructions on how to configure Apache with your certificate.

2. Do the following.

a. Run these commands:

```
cd /etc/pki/tls/certs
cp -p make-dummy-cert make-dummy-cert.bak
cp -p localhost.crt localhost.crt.bak
```

b. Edit `make-dummy-cert` and replace the `answers()` function with code similar to this:

```
answers() {
    echo US
    echo Utah
    echo Provo
    echo Adaptive Computing Enterprises, Inc.
    echo Engineering
    echo test1.adaptivecomputing.com
    echo
}
```

c. Run this command:

```
./make-dummy-cert localhost.crt
```

3. Configure Apache to use the new certificate and to redirect MWS requests to Tomcat. To do so, edit `/etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf`. Do the following.

a. Comment out this line:

```
SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/pki/tls/private/localhost.key
```

b. Add these lines near the end, just above `</VirtualHost>`:

```
ProxyPass /mws https://127.0.0.1:8080/mws retry=5
ProxyPassReverse /mws https://127.0.0.1:8080/mws
```

4. Configure Apache to use SSL for all MWS requests. Add these lines to the end of `/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf`:

```
RewriteEngine On
RewriteCond %{HTTPS} off
RewriteRule (/mws.*) https://%{HTTP_HOST}%{REQUEST_URI}
```

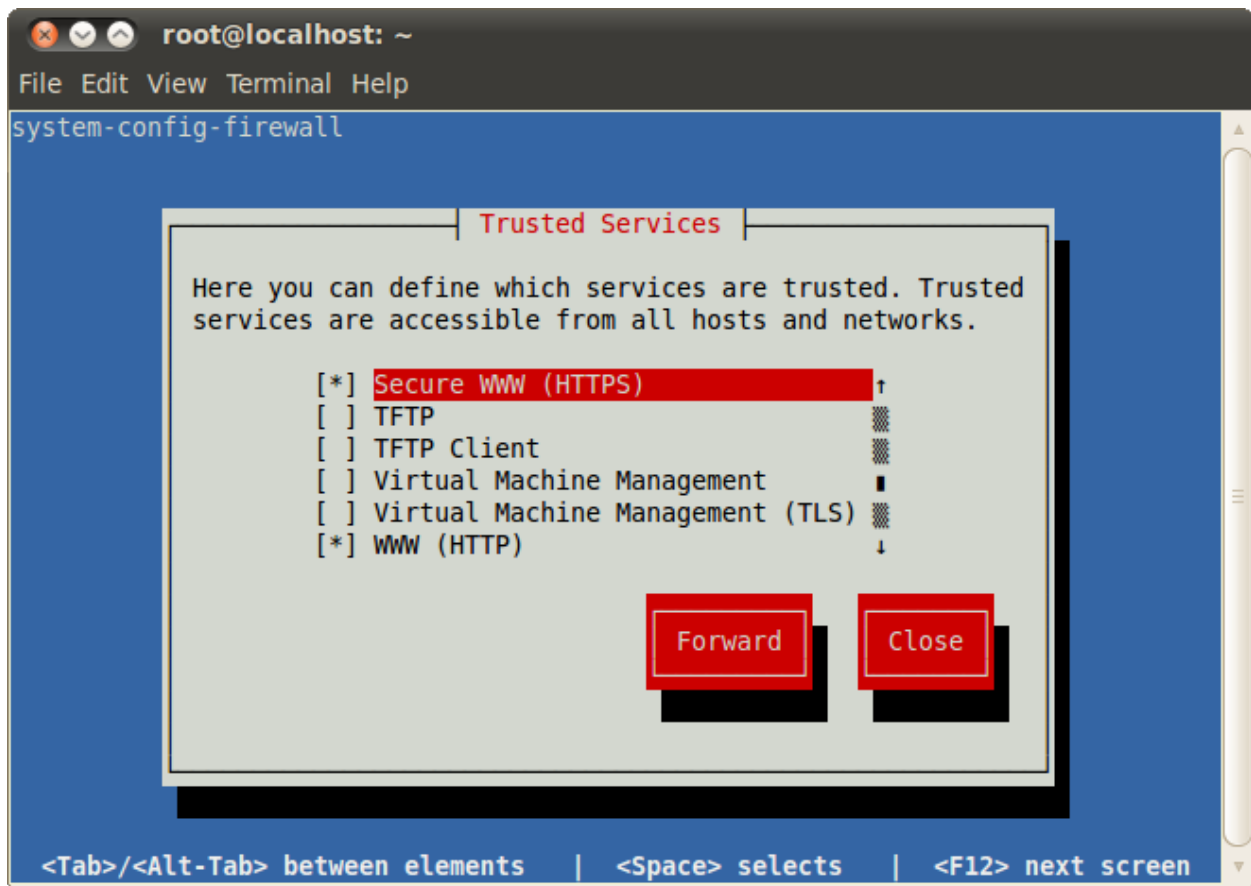
5. Give Apache permission to connect to Tomcat:

```
setsebool -P httpd_can_network_connect 1
```

6. Turn on Apache:

```
chkconfig httpd on
service httpd start
```

7. Using `system-config-firewall-tui`, enable 'Secure WWW (HTTPS)' and 'WWW (HTTP)' as trusted services:



1.2.3.B Encrypting Client Connections Using Tomcat and SSL

This section shows how to encrypt client connections to MWS using Tomcat and SSL but without requiring the use of Apache. These instructions have been tested on CentOS with Tomcat 6.0.

To Encrypt Client Connections using Tomcat and SSL

1. First, you must generate a certificate. Do the following.
 - a. Use the `keytool` utility that is shipped with the Oracle Java Runtime Environment. As the Tomcat user, run the following:

```
keytool -genkey -alias tomcat -keyalg RSA
```

- b. Specify a password value of 'changeit'. This will create a .keystore file that contains the new certificate in the user's home directory.
2. Enable the Tomcat SSL connector by doing the following.
 - a. Open the `server.xml` file, usually located in `$CATALINA_HOME/conf/` (`$CATALINA_HOME` represents the directory where Tomcat is installed).
 - b. Verify the SSL HTTP/1.1 Connector entry is enabled. To do so, locate the SSL HTTP/1.1 Connector entry and uncomment it:

```
<Connector port="8443" protocol="HTTP/1.1" SSLEnabled="true" maxThreads="150"
scheme="https" secure="true" clientAuth="false" sslProtocol="TLS" />
```

i The code above enables SSL access on port 8443. The default for HTTPS is 443, but just as Tomcat uses 8080 instead of 80 to avoid conflicts, 8443 is used instead of 443.

- c. Save the `server.xml` file.
- d. Verify that `server.xml` is owned by the Tomcat user:

```
chown -R tomcat:tomcat server.xml
```

- e. Next, modify the `MWSweb.xml` file. Add a security-constraint section to the `$CATALINA_HOME/webapps/mws/WEB-INF/web.xml` file found in your Tomcat directory:

```
<web-app>
...
  <security-constraint>
    <web-resource-collection>
      <web-resource-name>MWS Secure URLs</web-resource-name>
      <url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
    </web-resource-collection>
    <user-data-constraint>
      <transport-guarantee>CONFIDENTIAL</transport-guarantee>
    </user-data-constraint>
  </security-constraint>
</web-app>
```

- f. Now restart Tomcat.

1.2.4 Securing the LDAP Connection

All connections from MWS to the LDAP server should be secured with SSL or StartTLS to ensure passwords and other sensitive information are encrypted as they pass to and from

the LDAP server. If the LDAP server does not support SSL or StartTLS, the rest of this section is irrelevant.

In this topic:

[1.2.4.A Determine Whether the LDAP Server's Certificate is Trusted](#)

[1.2.4.B Configure MWS to Connect to LDAP Server Using SSL or StartTLS](#)

1.2.4.A Determine Whether the LDAP Server's Certificate is Trusted

If the LDAP server's X.509 certificate has been signed by a trusted certificate authority such as Verisign, Thawte, GeoTrust, and so on, Java will trust the certificate automatically and you won't need to add the certificate to Java's keystore. Consult your IT department to determine whether the LDAP server certificate has been signed by a trusted certificate authority. If the LDAP server certificate is signed by a trusted certificate authority, skip ahead to the next section *Configure MWS to Connect to LDAP Server Using SSL or StartTLS*. Otherwise, follow the instructions in 'Trusting Servers in Java' in the *Moab HPC Suite Installation and Configuration Guide* to add the certificate to Java's keystore.

1.2.4.B Configure MWS to Connect to LDAP Server Using SSL or StartTLS

This section shows how to encrypt client connections to MWS using Tomcat and SSL but without requiring the use of Apache. These instructions have been tested on CentOS with Tomcat 6.0.

SSL/TLS

To configure MWS to connect to LDAP using SSL/TLS

1. Update the `ldap.port` and `ldap.security.type` parameters in `/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy`:

```
ldap.port = 636
ldap.security.type = "SSL"
```

StartTLS

To configure MWS to connect to LDAP using StartTLS

1. Update the `ldap.port` and `ldap.security.type` parameters in `/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy`:


```
ldap.port = 389
ldap.security.type = "StartTLS"
```

The table below lists the possible values for `ldap.security.type`:

ldap.security.type	Default Port	Notes
None	389	This is the default if no security type is configured. All data is sent in plain text.
SSL	636	Requires server certificate. All data is encrypted.
StartTLS	389	Starts as an insecure connection and is upgraded to an SSL/TLS connection. Requires server certificate. After upgrade all data is encrypted.

1.2.5 Securing the Connection with the Message Queue

MWS supports message queue security with AES. If the `moab.messageQueue.secretKey` property is set, then all messages MWS publishes on the message queue will be encrypted. Additionally, MWS can read messages from Moab Workload Manager that are encrypted with the same key using the `MESSAGEQUEUESECRETKEY` parameter. For more information, see [8.2 MWS Configuration](#).

Encryption is done with AES in CBC mode where inputs are padded with PKCS5 padding. Only 128-bit (16-byte) keys are supported. Keys should be encoded in [Base64](#), for example:

```
moab.messageQueue.secretKey = "lr6RvfqJa6voezy5wAx0hw==" //must be a Base64-encoded 128-bit key
```

i Important: If MWS is configured to encrypt the message queue and Moab HPC Suite is not (or vice versa) then the messages from Moab HPC Suite will be ignored. Furthermore, all attempts to access the MWS service resource will fail.

Related Topics

- [Chapter 4: Resources](#)
- [4.6 Events](#)
- [4.14 Notifications](#)

- [4.13 Notification Conditions](#)
- [6.2.12 Creating Events and Notifications](#)
- [6.2 Plugin Developer's Guide](#)
- [8.4.4 Fields: Events](#)
- [6.6.6 Plugin Event Service](#)
- [6.2.13 Handling Events](#)
- [3.9 System Events](#)

1.3 Configuring Logging

In this section:

[1.3.1 Logging Introduction](#)

[1.3.2 Configuring an Event Log](#)

[1.3.3 Configuring an Audit Trail Log](#)

1.3.1 Logging Introduction

Logging in MWS is handled by the [Logback logging framework](#) and is configured in the `/opt/mws/etc/logback.groovy` file.

We highly recommend that you leave the `JodaTimeConverter` import and `conversionRule` in the `logback.groovy` file as originally included. This converter provides improved performance and support for the specification of time and date for Adaptive Computing's 'Standard Log Format' in the log files.

The example below shows a minimal logging configuration that logs standard MWS messages to `/opt/mws/log/mws.log` and exception stack traces to `/opt/mws/log/stacktrace.log`. Note that this example is not configured to log events or auditing, which are described in subsequent subsections.

```
appender("ROOTLOG", RollingFileAppender) {
    file = '/opt/mws/log/mws.log'
    rollingPolicy(FixedWindowRollingPolicy) {
        fileNamePattern = "/opt/mws/log/mws.log.%i"
        maxIndex = 10 // Retain only the 10 most recent log files, delete older logs
        to save space
    }
    triggeringPolicy(SizeBasedTriggeringPolicy) {
        maxFileSize = '100MB' // The maximum file size for a single log file
    }
}
```

```

        encoder(PatternLayoutEncoder) {
            pattern = "%j\t\t\t%p\t%c\t0\t\t\tm%n" // Configures the output format of each
log entry
        }
    }

    appender("STACKTRACE", RollingFileAppender) {
        file = '/opt/mws/log/stacktrace.log'
        encoder(PatternLayoutEncoder) {
            pattern = "%m%n"
        }
        rollingPolicy(FixedWindowRollingPolicy) {
            fileNamePattern = "/opt/mws/log/stacktrace.log.%i"
        }
        triggeringPolicy(SizeBasedTriggeringPolicy) {
            maxFileSize = '100MB'
        }
    }

    root(ERROR, ['ROOTLOG']) // NOTE: This definition is a catch-all for any logger not
defined below

```

Alternatively, you can configure a console appender instead of a rolling file, as shown below:

```

...
appender('ROOTLOG', ConsoleAppender) {
    encoder(PatternLayoutEncoder) {
        pattern = "%j\t\t\t%p\t%c\t0\t\t\tm%n" // Configures the output format of each
log entry
    }
}
...

```

1.3.2 Configuring an Event Log

Logging events to a separate log file requires that you make a few changes to the configuration in the `/opt/mws/etc/logback.groovy` file so that events will be logged to the `events.log` file, and all other MWS logging information will be sent to the `mws.log` file.

Causing `events.log` to Roll Based on a Time Window

You can specify how often the `events.log` file rolls. The following example illustrates the configuration changes you will need to make to `/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy` to cause the `events.log` file to roll based on a time window.

Note the following three examples:

- In this example, `/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy` is configured so that `events.log` rolls daily at midnight:

```
Daily rolling events.log configuration in mws-config.groovy
```

```

-----
appender("EVENTS", RollingFileAppender) {
    file = '/opt/mws/log/events.log'
    encoder(PatternLayoutEncoder) {
        pattern = "%m%n"
    }
    rollingPolicy(TimeBasedRollingPolicy) {
        fileNamePattern = '/opt/mws/log/events.%d{yyyy-MM-dd}'
    }
}
// Logs event information to the events log, not the rootLog
logger("com.ace.mws.events.EventFlatFileWriter", DEBUG, ["EVENTS"], false)

```

Note the `RollingFileAppender` and the `TimeBasedRollingPolicy` lines. These lines configure MWS to write the event log to the `events.log` file. Rolled log files will have a date appended to their name in this format: `'yyyy-MM-dd'` (for example, `events.log.2025-02-28`).

- If you want the event log file to roll at the beginning of each month, change the `fileNamePattern` `TimeBasedRollingPolicy` date format to `yyyy-MM`. For example:

```

Monthly event logs
-----
appender("EVENTS", RollingFileAppender) {
    file = '/opt/mws/log/events.log'
    encoder(PatternLayoutEncoder) {
        pattern = "%m%n"
    }
    rollingPolicy(TimeBasedRollingPolicy) {
        fileNamePattern = '/opt/mws/log/events.%d{yyyy-MM}'
    }
}
// Logs event information to the events log, not the rootLog
logger("com.ace.mws.events.EventFlatFileWriter", DEBUG, ["EVENTS"], false)

```

- If you want the event log file to roll at the beginning of each hour, change the date format to `yyyy-MM-dd_HH:00`, for example:

```

Hourly event logs
-----
appender("EVENTS", RollingFileAppender) {
    file = '/opt/mws/log/events.log'
    encoder(PatternLayoutEncoder) {
        pattern = "%m%n"
    }
    rollingPolicy(TimeBasedRollingPolicy) {
        fileNamePattern = '/opt/mws/log/events.%d{yyyy-MM-dd_HH:00}'
    }
}
// Logs event information to the events log, not the rootLog
logger("com.ace.mws.events.EventFlatFileWriter", DEBUG, ["EVENTS"], false)

```

Configuring events.log to Roll Based on a File Size Threshold

You can also configure the `events.log` file to roll when the log size exceeds a specified threshold. The following example illustrates the configuration changes you will need to

make to `/opt/mws/etc/logback.groovy` to cause the `events.log` file to roll on a size threshold. (In this example, `/opt/mws/etc/logback.groovy` is configured so that `events.log` rolls when its size exceeds 50 MB).

```
logback.groovy configuration that rolls events.log based on file size
-----
appender("EVENTS", RollingFileAppender) {
    file = '/opt/mws/log/events.log'
    encoder(PatternLayoutEncoder) {
        pattern = "%m%n"
    }
    rollingPolicy(FixedWindowRollingPolicy) {
        fileNamePattern = "/opt/mws/log/stacktrace.log.%i"
        maxIndex = 10
    }
    triggeringPolicy(SizeBasedTriggeringPolicy) {
        maxFileSize = '50MB'
    }
}

// Logs event information to the events log, not the rootLog
logger("com.ace.mws.events.EventFlatFileWriter", DEBUG, ["EVENTS"], false)
```

Note that `maxFileSize` is set to '50MB.' This means that when the `events.log` file exceeds 50 MB, it will roll.

The name for the rolled log will be 'events.log.1'. When the *new* events.log file exceeds 50 MB, *it* will roll and be named 'events.log.1', while the old 'events.log.1' file will be renamed 'events.log.2'. This process will continue until the optional `maxBackupIndex` value is met. In the example above, `maxIndex` is set to 10. This means that MWS will delete all except the ten most recent `events.log` files. Using this feature helps prevent hard drives from filling up.

Deleting Old Events

MWS will automatically delete events older than 30 days (by default). For more information, including how to change this default, see `mws.events.expireAfterSeconds` in [8.2 MWS Configuration](#).


1.3.3 Configuring an Audit Trail Log

Audit logging enables you to track changes to [Permissions](#), [Roles](#), and [Principals](#):

```
logback.groovy configuration that enables audit logging
-----
appender("AUDIT", RollingFileAppender) {
    file = '/opt/mws/log/audit.log'
    encoder(PatternLayoutEncoder) {
        pattern = "%j\t\t\t\t%c{1}\t\t\t\tm%n"
    }
    rollingPolicy(TimeBasedRollingPolicy) {
        fileNamePattern = '/opt/mws/log/audit.%d{yyyy-MM-dd}'
    }
}
```

```
// Logs audit information to the audit log, not the rootLog
logger("mws.audit", DEBUG, ["AUDIT"], false)
```

You can customize audit logging in ways you can customize [event logging](#). For example, you can specify how often the `audit.log` file rolls. You can also configure the `audit.log` file to roll when the log size exceeds a specified threshold.

 Follow the same steps indicated in the previous section on [Configuring an Event Log](#) for instruction on customizing audit logging; customization processes are the same for audit logging as for events logging.

audit.log File Format

The default location to which the audit trail log is written is `/opt/mws/log/audit.log`. The log format is `yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss resource username action data`. The following table offers a description for attributes included in the log format:

Parameter	Description
resource	The resource (permission, role, or principal) that changed.
username	The user's user name.
action	The type of change (create, update, or delete).
data	Dependent on what changed.

Sample `audit.log` format:

```
Audit trail log format
-----

2024-10-30 14:39:32,120 PRINCIPAL 'admin' updated resource named 'Engineering2' with
values:
    "name": "Engineering3",
    "attachedPrincipals": [{"name": "Engineering"}]
```

1.4 Version and Build Information

To get detailed version information about MWS, use one of the methods described in this topic.

In this section:

[1.4.1 Browser](#)

[1.4.2 REST Request](#)

[1.4.3 MANIFEST.MF File](#)

1.4.1 Browser

Using a browser, visit the MWS home page (for example, <https://localhost:8080/mws/>). At the bottom of the page is the MWS version information. See the screenshot below:



1.4.2 REST Request

Using a REST client or other HTTP client software, send a GET request to the `rest/diag/about` resource. Here is an example:

```
curl -u username:password https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/diag/about?api-version=3
```

This resource is also described under [4.4 Diagnostics](#).

1.4.3 MANIFEST.MF File

If MWS fails to start, version and build information can be found in the `META-INF/MANIFEST.MF` file inside the MWS WAR file. The version properties begin with `Implementation`. Below is a sample excerpt of a `MANIFEST.MF` file:

```
Implementation-Build: 26
Implementation-Build-Date: 2024-06-19_14-18-59
Implementation-Revision: 376079a5e5f552f2fe25e6070fd2e84c646a98fd

Name: Grails Application
Implementation-Title: mws
Implementation-Version: 10.0.0-rc2
Grails-Version: 2.0.3
```


Chapter 2: Access Control

In this chapter:

- 2.1 Application Accounts
- 2.2 Managing Application Accounts
- 2.3 Listing Application Accounts
- 2.4 Creating an Application Account
- 2.5 Displaying an Application Account
- 2.6 Modifying an Application Account
- 2.7 Resetting an Application Password
- 2.8 Deleting an Application Account

This chapter describes how to manage access control in MWS. Applications are the consumers of MWS. They include applications that need the resources provided by MWS.

2.1 Application Accounts

An application account consists of four editable fields and resource-specific access control settings:

Table 2-1: Field information

Field	Required	Default Value	Value Type	Maximum Length	Description
Application Name	Yes	--	String	32	The name of the application. Must start with a letter and can contain letters, digits, underscores, periods, hyphens, apostrophes, and spaces.
Username	Yes	--	String	32	Used for authentication. Must start with a letter and can contain letters, digits, underscores, periods, and hyphens.

Field	Required	Default Value	Value Type	Maximum Length	Description
Description	No	--	String	1000	The description of the application.
Enabled	--	true	Boolean	--	Controls whether the application is allowed to access MWS.
Access Control Settings	Yes	All Permissions	--	--	The permissions granted to the application. This is controlled by selecting specific check boxes in a grid.

An application account also contains an auto-generated password that is visible only when creating the account or when resetting its password. Whenever an application sends a REST request to MWS, it needs to pass its credentials (username and password) in a Basic Authentication header. For more information, see [3.8 Authentication](#).

The `Application Name` is a human-friendly way to identify an application account, but MWS does not use it during authentication (or at any other time, for that matter).

The `Enabled` field is set to true automatically when an application account is created. To change the value of this field, see [2.6 Modifying an Application Account](#).

The permissions granted to an application account can be customized while creating or modifying the account. For more information, see [2.4 Creating an Application Account](#) and [2.6 Modifying an Application Account](#).

2.2 Managing Application Accounts

Application accounts are used to grant access to MWS. Every application with an application account must be granted at least one access control permission to a resource in MWS. To manage application accounts, see [2.3 Listing Application Accounts](#).

2.3 Listing Application Accounts

To list all applications accounts, browse to the MWS home page (for example, <https://servername/mws>). Log in as the admin user, click **Admin** and then **Application Accounts**.

Each column (except `Password`) can be sorted in ascending or descending order by clicking on the column heading.

2.4 Creating an Application Account

To create an application account, go to the `Application List` page and click `Add Application`. The 'Application Name' and 'Username' are required fields. For more details, see *Field information* under [2.1 Application Accounts](#).

Access to specific resources and plugin custom web services is granted or revoked by checking or unchecking the check boxes in the respective resources or plugin web services access control sections. For each resource, access can be granted to a resource for each method supported by MWS, including GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. See below for an example:

<input type="checkbox"/> Select All	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GET	<input type="checkbox"/> POST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DELETE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access Control Lists			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accounts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Events	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

In this example, the application has access to all available methods for the `Access Control Lists` and `Accounts` resources as well as to retrieve the `Events` resource through the GET method but is denied the permission to create new events through the POST method.

Access can also be granted to each plugin type's custom web service(s). When new plugin types or plugin web services are added to MWS, applications must be updated with the new access control settings. See below for an example:

Plugin Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Can Access
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Test	
customService	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
unsecuredService (Unsecured)	

In this example, the application has access to all the custom web services defined for the `Test` plugin type. Note that though unsecured web services are listed, access to them cannot be denied (for more information, see [6.2.8 Exposing Web Services](#)).

2.5 Displaying an Application Account

To show information about an application account, go to the `Application List` page and click the desired application name.

In addition to displaying the values for fields, grids are also displayed that represent the application's access control permissions defined for resources and plugin custom web

services. Examples of the resources and the plugin web services access control displays are shown below:

	GET	POST	PUT	DELETE
Access Control Lists			✓	✓
Accounts	✓			
Events	✓	✗		

Plugin Type	Can Access
Test	
customService	✓
unsecuredService (Unsecured)	✓

2.6 Modifying an Application Account

To modify an application account, go to the `Application List` page, click the desired application name, and then click `Edit`. See [2.4 Creating an Application Account](#) for more information on available fields and access control settings.

2.7 Resetting an Application Password

To reset an application password, go to the `Application List` page and click the `Reset` link for the desired application. Alternatively, go to the `Display Application` page for the desired application and click the `Reset` link.

2.8 Deleting an Application Account

To delete an application account, go to the `Application List` page, click the desired application name, and then click `Delete`. A confirmation message is shown. If the `OK` button is clicked, the application account is deleted from the system and cannot be recovered.

Related Topics

- [Moab Web Services Overview](#)
- [1.2 Setting up MWS Security](#)

Chapter 3: About the API

Moab Web Services provide a set of RESTful resources that can be used to create, read, update, and delete various objects in the Moab Workload Manager. This section describes how to use RESTful web services, explains the JSON data format used for all communications with MWS, describes global URL parameters used in MWS calls, and contains other helpful information for using the MWS API.

In this chapter:

- [3.1 RESTful Web Services](#)
- [3.2 Data Format](#)
- [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#)
- [3.4 Requesting Specific API Versions](#)
- [3.5 Responses and Return Codes](#)
- [3.6 Error Messages](#)
- [3.7 Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks](#)
- [3.8 Authentication](#)
- [3.9 System Events](#)

Related Topics

- [Chapter 4: Resources](#)
- [Chapter 6: About Moab Web Services Plugins](#)

3.1 RESTful Web Services

In order to understand how to use MWS, it is first necessary to give a brief introduction to REST. REST (Representational State Transfer) is a set of guidelines that utilizes the full HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) specification along with endpoint URLs that describe resources. The HTTP methods used in REST are comprised of the following:

Method	Description
GET	Query for a list or a single resource.

Method	Description
POST	Creating a resource.
PUT	Modifying a resource.
DELETE	Deleting a resource.

In comparison to other architectures of web services that use a single HTTP method and service endpoint to perform multiple types of operations (such as a POST operation to a URL), REST utilizes all of the available HTTP methods and URLs that directly correlate to resources. For example, RESTful web services for books in a library may expose many URL endpoints and the HTTP methods available for each such as GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. The list below gives the methods, URLs, and descriptions for a sample set of services. The number 1 represents a unique identifier for books in each case.

Method	URL	Description
GET	/books	Retrieves a list of all books in the library.
POST	/books	Creates a new book.
GET	/books/1	Retrieves a single book.
PUT	/books/1	Modifies a single book.
DELETE	/books/1	Deletes a single book.

i Note that in the cases of the POST and PUT operations, additional information may be needed to describe the resource to be created or the fields that should be modified.

MWS provides RESTful web services for many resources. The methods and URLs available are documented in [Chapter 4: Resources](#).

3.2 Data Format

JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is the data format used for all communication with MWS. This format makes use of two main structures: collections of key/value pairs called *objects* and ordered lists of values called *arrays*. Objects are defined by using curly braces (`{}`), and arrays are defined by using square brackets (`[]`). A JSON object or array can contain

several different types of values including numbers, booleans (true/false), strings, objects, arrays, or the keyword 'null' representing no value. For example, a simple JSON object might be defined as:

```
{
  "number": 1,
  "decimalNumber": 1.2,
  "boolean": true,
  "string": "Any string",
  "dateString": "2024-05-23 17:32:02 UTC",
  "object": {
    "key": "value"
  },
  "array": [
    "value1",
    "value2"
  ],
  "nullValue": null
}
```

Dates in MWS, for both input and output, use the pattern `yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss ZZZ`. For more details on that pattern, see [Joda-Time DateTimeFormat](#). For a list of valid time zone IDs, see [Joda-Time Available Time Zones](#).

For more information on JSON, see json.org.

The data format of MWS is defined as follows:

- Input for a POST or PUT must be in JSON format. Set the `Content-Type` header to `application/json`.
- Output is in JSON format and always consists of an object with zero or more key/value pairs.
- The output can also be pretty-printed or formatted for human viewing by sending a URL parameter. For more information, see [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#).

3.3 Global URL Parameters

In this section:

[3.3.1 Parameters](#)

[3.3.2 API Version \(api-version\)](#)

[3.3.3 Pretty \(pretty\)](#)

[3.3.4 Field Selection \(fields\)](#)

[3.3.5 Field Exclusion \(exclude-fields\)](#)

[3.3.6 Sorting \(sort\)](#)

3.3.1 Parameters

 All URL parameters are optional.

Parameter	Value	Description
api-version	Integer	Requests a specific API version.
pretty	<i>true</i>	Controls pretty printing of output.
fields	Comma-separated string	Includes only specified fields in output.
exclude-fields	Comma-separated string	Excludes specified fields from output.
max	Integer	The maximum number of items to return.
offset	Integer	The index of the first item to return.

3.3.2 API Version (api-version)

See [3.4 Requesting Specific API Versions](#) for information on this parameter and how it should be used.

3.3.3 Pretty (pretty)

By default, the output is easy for a machine to read but difficult for humans to read. The `pretty` parameter formats the output so that it is easier to read.

3.3.4 Field Selection (fields)

The `fields` parameter will include *only* the specified fields in the output. For list queries, the field selection acts on the objects in `results` and not on the `totalCount` or `results` properties themselves.

The format of the `fields` parameter is a comma-separated list of properties that should be included, as in `id, state`. Using periods, sub-objects can also be specified, and fields of these objects can be included as well. This is done with the same syntax for both single sub-objects and lists of sub-objects, as in `id, requirements.requiredNodeCountMinimum, blockReason.message`.

Example 3-1: Example for a job query

Request

```
GET /rest/jobs?api-
version=3&fields=name,flags,requirements.taskCount,dates.createdDate
```

Response

```
{
  "totalCount": 1,
  "resultCount": 1,
  "results": [ {
    "dates": {"createdDate": "2024-10-17 01:11:54 UTC"},
    "flags": ["GLOBALQUEUE"],
    "name": "Moab.24",
    "requirements": [{"taskCount": 1}]
  } ]
}
```

3.3.5 Field Exclusion (exclude-fields)

The `exclude-fields` parameter is the opposite of the `fields` parameter. All fields will be included in the output *except* those that are specified. For list queries, the field exclusion acts on the objects in `results` and not on the `totalCount` or `results` properties themselves.

The format of the `exclude-fields` parameter is a comma-separated list of properties that should be excluded from the output, as in `id, state`. Using periods, sub-objects can

also be specified, and fields of these objects can be excluded as well. This is done with the same syntax for both single sub-objects and lists of sub-objects, as in `id`, `requirements.requiredNodeCountMinimum`, `blockReason.message`.

Example 3-2:

Suppose a query returns the following JSON:

Request with No Field Exclusion

GET /objects

Response

```
{
  "id": "1",
  "listOfStrings": [
    "string1",
    "string2"
  ],
  "listOfObjects": [ {
    "item1": "value1",
    "item2": "value2"
  } ],
  "singleObject": {
    "id": "obj1",
    "field1": "value1"
  }
}
```

The same query with `exclude-fields` would return the following output:

Request with No Field Exclusion

GET /objects?exclude-fields=id,listOfObjects.item2,singleObject.field1,listOfStrings

Response

```
{
  "listOfObjects": [{"item1": "value1"}],
  "singleObject": {"id": "obj1"}
}
```

3.3.6 Sorting (sort)

[Events](#) support sorting based on [MongoDB syntax](#) by using the `sort` parameter. To sort in ascending order, specify a 1 for the sorting field. To sort in descending order, specify a -1. Objects can also be sorted on nested fields by using dot notation to separate the sub-fields, such as `field.subfield1.subfield2`.

3.4 Requesting Specific API Versions

Because of significant changes in the API introduced in a previous release, MWS possesses a versioned API. The `api-version` URL parameter can be used to change the requested API version for any call to MWS. The current valid API versions with their corresponding MWS versions are shown in the table below:

API Version	MWS Version	Documentation	Notes
2 (deprecated)	7.2.x	7.2.x documentation on Moab Cloud HPC Suite – 7.2 Documentation	As of the 8.0 release, API version 2 is officially deprecated and will be removed from MWS in a future release.
3	8.0	Contained within this document	--
latest	Latest	Contained within this document	When the latest API version is requested, it resolves to the latest API version of MWS, such as <code>api-version=3</code> for MWS 8.0.



If no API version is specified, the request is rejected. An API version must be specified with every call in MWS.

[Chapter 4: Resources](#) and [Resources Reference](#) contain information for the latest API version. For documentation of previous API versions, see the table above.

Examples

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/nodes?api-version=2
// Data returned uses API version 2

GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/nodes?api-version=latest
// Data returned uses API version 3
```

3.5 Responses and Return Codes

Various HTTP responses and return codes are generated from MWS operations. These are documented below according to the operation that they are associated with.

In this section:

[3.5.1 Listing and Showing Resources](#)

[3.5.2 Creating Resources](#)

[3.5.3 Modifying Resources](#)

[3.5.4 Deleting Resources](#)

[3.5.5 Moab HPC Suite Response Headers](#)

3.5.1 Listing and Showing Resources

For any successful list or show operation (`GET`), a `200 OK` response code is always returned. No additional headers beyond those typical of an HTTP response are given in the response.

The body of this response consists of the results of the list or show operation. For a list operation, the results are wrapped in metadata giving total and result counts. The result count represents the number of resource records returned in the current request, and the total count represents the number of all records available. These differ when querying or the `max` and `offset` parameters are used. The following is an example of a list operation response:

JSON List Response Body

```
{
  "resultCount":1,
  "totalCount":5,
  "results":[
    {
      "id":"Moab.1",
      ...
    }
  ]
}
```

For a show operation, the result is given as a single object:

JSON Show Response Body

```
{
  "id":"Moab.1",
  ...
}
```

3.5.2 Creating Resources

A successful creation (`POST`) of a resource has two potential response codes:

- If the resource was created immediately, a 201 Created response code is returned.
- If the resource is still being created, a 202 Accepted response code is returned.

In either case, a `Location` header is added to the response with the full URL that can be used to get more information about the newly created resource or the task associated with creating the resource (if a 202 is returned).

Additionally, the body of the response will contain the unique identifier of the newly created resource or the unique identifier for the task associated with creating the resource (if a 202 is returned).

For example, during creation or submission of a job, a 201 response code is returned with the following response headers and body:

Job Creation Response Headers

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1
Location: /mws/rest/jobs/Moab.21
X-Moab-Status: Success
X-Moab-Code: 000
Content-Type: application/json;charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 16
Date: Wed, 21 Dec 2024 23:04:47 GMT
```

Job Creation Response Body

```
{"id": "Moab.21"}
```

3.5.3 Modifying Resources

For any successful resource modification operation (PUT), a 200 OK or 202 Accepted response code is returned. A 200 response code signifies that the modification was immediately completed. No additional headers are returned in this case. A 202 response code is used again to signify that the modification is not yet complete and additional actions are taking place. In this case, a `Location` header is also returned with the full URL of the resource describing the additional actions.

In the case of a 200 response code, the body of this response typically consists of an object with a single `messages` property containing a list of statuses or results of the modification(s). However, a few exceptions to this rule exist as documented in [Chapter 4: Resources](#). In the case of a 202 response code, the format is the same as for a 202 during a creation operation, in that the body consists of an object with the unique identifier for the task associated with the additional action(s).

For example, when modifying a job, several messages may be returned as follows with the associated 200 response code:

Job Modification Response Headers

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1
X-Moab-Status: Success
X-Moab-Code: 000
X-Moab-Message:
Content-Type: application/json;charset=utf-8
Content-Length: ...
Date: Thu, 22 Dec 2024 16:49:43 GMT

```

JSON Modify Response Body

```

{
  "messages": [
    "event processed",
    "variables successfully modified"
  ]
}

```

3.5.4 Deleting Resources

For any successful resource deletion operation (`DELETE`), a `200 OK` or `202 Accepted` response code is returned. A `200` response code signifies that the deletion was immediately completed. No additional headers are returned in this case. A `202` response code is used again to signify that the deletion is not yet complete and additional actions are taking place. In this case, a `Location` header is also returned with the full URL of the resource describing the additional actions.

In the case of a `200` response code, the body of this response is empty. In the case of a `202` response code, the format is the same as for a `202` during a creation operation, in that the body consists of an object with the unique identifier for the task associated with the additional action(s).

For example, when deleting a job, a `200` response code is returned with an empty body as shown below:

Job Deletion Response

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1
X-Moab-Status: Success
X-Moab-Code: 000
X-Moab-Message:
Content-Type: application/json;charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 0
Date: Thu, 22 Dec 2024 16:49:43 GMT

```

3.5.5 Moab HPC Suite Response Headers

In addition to the typical HTTP headers and the Location header described above, several headers are returned if the operations directly interact with Moab HPC Suite. These headers are described in the following table:

Name	Description
X-Moab-Status	One of <code>Success</code> , <code>Warning</code> , or <code>Failure</code> . Describes the overall status of the Moab HPC Suite request.
X-Moab-Code	A three digit code specifying the exact error encountered, used only in debugging.
X-Moab-Message	An optional message returned by Moab HPC Suite during the request.

3.6 Error Messages

Below is an explanation of what error message format to expect when an HTTP status code other than 20x is returned. All error codes have a response code of 400 or greater.

In this section:

[400 Bad Request](#)
[401 Unauthorized](#)
[403 Forbidden](#)
[404 Not Found](#)
[405 Method Not Allowed](#)
[500 Internal Server Error](#)

400 Bad Request

This response code is returned when the request itself is at fault, such as when trying to modify a resource with an empty `PUT` request body or when trying to create a new resource with invalid parameters. The response body is as follows:

```
{
  "messages": [
    "Message describing error",
    "Possible prompt to take action"
  ]
}
```

```
]
}
```

401 Unauthorized

This response code is returned when authentication credentials are not supplied or are invalid. The response body is as follows:

```
{
  "messages": [
    "You must be authenticated to access this area"
  ]
}
```

403 Forbidden

This response code is returned when the credentials supplied are valid, but the permissions granted are insufficient for the operation. This occurs when using application accounts (see [Chapter 2: Access Control](#)) with limited access.

```
{
  "messages": [
    "You are not authorized to access this area"
  ]
}
```

404 Not Found

This response code is returned when the request specifies a resource that does not exist. The response body is as follows:

```
{
  "messages": [
    "The resource with id 'uniqueId' was not found"
  ]
}
```

405 Method Not Allowed

This response code is returned when a resource does not support the specified HTTP method as an operation. The response body is as follows:

```
{
  "messages": [
    "The specified HTTP method is not allowed for the requested resource"
  ]
}
```


500 Internal Server Error

This indicates that there was an internal server error while performing the request, or that an operation failed in an unexpected manner. These are the most serious errors returned by MWS. If additional information is needed, the MWS log may contain further error data. The response body is as follows:

```
{
  "messages": [
    "A problem occurred while processing the request",
    "A message describing the error"
  ]
}
```

3.7 Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks

MWS provides functionality to intercept and modify data sent to and returned from web services for all available resources. This is done by creating hooks in Groovy files located in a sub-directory of the `MWS_HOME` directory (by default, `/opt/mws/hooks`).

i See [3.7.7 Reference](#) in this topic for the full reference for available hooks and methods available to them.

In this section:

- [3.7.1 Configuring Hooks](#)
- [3.7.2 Defining Hooks for a Resource](#)
- [3.7.3 Before Hooks](#)
- [3.7.4 After Hooks](#)
- [3.7.5 Error Handling](#)
- [3.7.6 Defining Common Hooks](#)
- [3.7.7 Reference](#)

3.7.1 Configuring Hooks

The directory of the `hooks` folder can be changed by providing a value for `mws.hooks.location` in the configuration file. If the directory starts with a path separator (i.e., `/path/to/hooks`), it will be treated as an absolute path. Otherwise, it will be used relative to the location of the MWS home directory (for more information, see [1.1 Configuring Moab Web Services](#)).

For example, if the MWS home directory is set to `/opt/mws`, the hooks directory by default would be in `/opt/mws/hooks`. Changing the `mws.hooks.location` property to `myhooks` would result in the hooks directory being located at `/opt/mws/myhooks`. Due to the default location of the MWS home directory, the default directory of the hooks directory is `/opt/mws/hooks`.

On startup, if the `hooks` directory does not exist, it will be created with a simple `README.txt` file with instructions on how to create hooks, the objects available, and the hooks available. If the folder or file is unable to be created, a message will be printed on the log with the full location of a `README` file, copied into a temporary directory.

3.7.2 Defining Hooks for a Resource

Hooks are defined for resources by creating groovy class files in the hooks directory (`MWS_HOME/hooks` by default). Each groovy file must be named by the resource URL it is associated with and end in `'.groovy'`. The following table shows some possible hook files that can be created. Notice that the virtual machines hook file is abbreviated as `vms`, just as the URL for virtual machines is `/rest/vms`. In most cases, the hook file names will exactly match the URLs. However, in cases of nested URLs—such as with `'accounting/users'`—the hook file name must replace slashes with periods, for example:

Resource	Hook Filename
Jobs	<code>jobs.groovy</code>
Nodes	<code>nodes.groovy</code>
Virtual Machines	<code>vms.groovy</code>
Accounting Users	<code>accounting.users.groovy</code>
Accounting Funds Reports Statement	<code>accounting.funds.reports.statement.groovy</code>
Accounting Charge Rates	<code>accounting.charge-rates.groovy</code>
url	<code>url.groovy</code>

i `plugins.rm.groovy` is a valid hook filename. It works for the following URL: `/rest/plugins/<pluginID or all>/rm/<query or action>` (for example, `/rest/plugins/plugin1/rm/cluster-query`).

A complete example of a hook file is as follows:

Complete Hook File

```

// Example before hook
def beforeList = {
  // Perform actions here
  // Return true to allow the API call to execute normally
  return true
}

def beforeShow = {
  // Perform actions here
  // Render messages to the user with a 405 Method Not Allowed
  // HTTP response code
  renderMessages("Custom message here", 405)
  // Return false to stop normal execution of the API call
  return false
}

// Example after hook
def afterList = { o ->
  if (!isSuccess()) {
    // Handle error here
    return false
  }
  // Perform actions here
  return o
}

```

i You must convert all actions or queries that are separated by dashes to a camel case. For example, the hooks called for 'cluster-query' should be `beforeClusterQuery` and `afterClusterQuery`.

As the specific format for the hooks for `before` and `after` are different, each will be explained separately.

3.7.3 Before Hooks

As shown above, before hooks require no arguments. They can directly act on several properties, objects, and methods as described in [3.7.7 Reference](#). The return value is one of the most important aspects of a `before` hook. If it is `false`, a `renderMessages`, `renderObject`, `renderList`, `render`, or `redirect` method must first be called. This signifies that the API call should be interrupted and the render or redirect action specified within the hook is to be completed immediately.

A return value of `true` signifies that the API call should continue normally. Parameters, session variables, request and response variables can all be modified within a `before` hook.

i If no return value is explicitly given, the result of the last statement in the `before` hook to be executed will be returned. This may cause unexpected behavior if the last statement resolves to `false`.

For all methods available to `before` hooks as well as specific examples, see [beforeSave](#) below.

3.7.4 After Hooks

`After` hooks are always passed one argument: the object or list that is to be rendered as JSON. This can be modified as desired, but note that the object or list value is either a [JSONArray](#) or [JSONObject](#). Therefore, it cannot be accessed and modified as a typical groovy Map.

Unlike `before` hooks, `after` hooks should not call the `render*` methods directly. This method will automatically be called on the resulting object or list returned. The `redirect` and `render` methods should also not be called at this point. Instead, if a custom object or list is desired to be used, the `serializeObject` and `serializeList` methods are available to create suitable results to return.

The return value of an `after` hook can be one of two possibilities:

- The potentially modified object or list passed as the first argument to the hook. In this case, this value will override the output object or list unless it is null.
- Null or false. In this case, the original, unmodified object or list will be used in the output.

i The return value of the `after` hook, if not null or false, *must* be the modified object passed into the hook or an object or list created with the `serialize*` methods.

For all methods available to `after` hooks as well as specific examples, see [afterSave](#) below.

3.7.5 Error Handling

`After` hooks, unlike the `before` hooks, have the possibility of handling errors encountered during the course of the request. Handling errors is as simple as adding a one-line check to the hook as shown above or in the following code:

```
if (!isSuccess()) {
    // Handle error
    return false
}
```

We recommend that each `after` hook contain at least these lines of code to prevent confusion on what the input object or list represents or should look like.

The `isSuccess()` function is false if and only if the HTTP response code is 400 or higher, such as a 404 Not Found, 400 Bad Request, or 500 Internal Server Error and the cause of the error state was not in the associated `before` hook. In other words, objects and lists rendered in the `before` hook with any HTTP response code will never run the associated `after` hook.

When handling errors, the passed in object will always contain a `messages` property containing a list of strings describing the error(s) encountered.

3.7.6 Defining Common Hooks

Sometimes it is beneficial to create hooks that are executed for all calls of a certain type, such as a `beforeList` hook that is executed during the course of listing any resource. These are possible using an `all.groovy` file. The format of this file is exactly the same as other hook files.

The order of execution is as follows:

1. `Before` common hook executed.
2. `Before` resource-specific hook executed.
3. Normal API call executed.
4. `After` resource-specific hook executed.
5. `After` common hook executed.

3.7.7 Reference

This topic gives specific examples and reference for implementing hooks in MWS.

Available Hooks

The following table lists the available hooks for each resource with their associated HTTP method and description:

Name	HTTP Method	Description
beforeList	GET	Runs before an API call that lists resources (for example, GET /rest/jobs).

Name	HTTP Method	Description
afterList	GET	Runs after an API call that lists resources.
beforeShow	GET	Runs before an API call that returns a single resource (for example, GET /rest/jobs/job.1).
afterShow	GET	Runs after an API call that returns a single resource.
beforeSave	POST	Runs before an API call that saves a new resource (for example, POST /rest/jobs).
afterSave	POST	Runs after an API call that returns a single resource.
beforeUpdate	PUT	Runs before an API call that returns a single resource (for example, PUT /rest/jobs/job.1).
afterUpdate	PUT	Runs after an API call that returns a single resource.
beforeDelete	DELETE	Runs before an API call that returns a single resource (for example, DELETE /rest/jobs/job.1).
afterDelete	DELETE	Runs after an API call that returns a single resource.

i If a resource does not support a certain operation, any hooks for that operation will simply be ignored—such as [beforeSave](#) and [afterSave](#) hooks for the node resource, where saving is not supported.

Available Properties

The following table lists the properties, objects, and methods available in all hooks. Note that although it is possible to directly call the `render*` methods in the `after` hooks, it is not recommended.

Name	Type	Description
params	Map	Contains all URL parameters as well as the body of the request as parsed JSON.
request	HttpServletRequest	Contains properties of the HTTP request.
response	HttpServletResponse	Contains properties of the HTTP response, which

Name	Type	Description
		can be modified directly.
session	HttpSession	Contains the session parameters, which can be modified directly.
flash	Map	Temporary storage that stores objects within the session for the next request only.
controllerName	String	The name of the controller responding to the request. Only available in before hooks.
actionName	String	The name of the action to be run on the controller. Only available in before hooks.
apiVersion	String	The API version for the current request (for example, 1 for 7.0 and 7.1, 2 for 7.2).

i The parsed JSON can be accessed in `before` hooks as a simple groovy Map with `params[controllerName]`.

In addition, several methods are available to the hooks. These are described in the following sections.

Redirect

The `redirect` method can be used to redirect the request to another API call or an arbitrary URL:

```
redirect(uri:'/rest/jobs')           // uri is used for internal redirection within MWS
redirect(url:'https://adaptivecomputing.com') // url is used for external redirection
redirect(uri:'https://adaptivecomputing.com', params:[lang:'en']) // params may be
used for URL parameters
```

i The `redirect` method will use the GET HTTP method for the resulting redirected request.

See the `redirect` method's [documentation](#) for more information.

Rendering Objects, Lists, or Messages

There are several `render*` methods available to handle any case where objects or lists are desired to be rendered directly from the hook without continuing to the API call. Three different methods can be used depending on the desired output object type:

Render object

```

// Object that should be rendered as JSON
def objectToRender = ...
// HTTP response code (bad request)
def responseCode = 400
// Render a simple object
renderObject(objectToRender)
// Render a simple object with a custom response code
renderObject(objectToRender, responseCode)

```

Render list

```

// List that should be rendered as JSON
def listToRender = ...
// If the totalCount property differs from resultCount, use this value instead
def totalCount = ...
// HTTP response code (bad request)
def responseCode = 400
// Render a simple list
//     Dynamically adds "resultCount" and "totalCount" properties based on the size of
the input list
renderList(listToRender)
// Render a simple list with a custom "totalCount"
renderList(listToRender, totalCount)
// Render a simple list without changing the "totalCount" but with a custom response
code
renderList(listToRender, null, responseCode)
// Render a simple list with a custom "totalCount" and response code
renderList(listToRender, totalCount, responseCode)

```

Render message(s)

```

// Messages
def messageToRender = "Single message"
def messagesListToRender = ["Message 1", "Message 2"]
// HTTP response code (bad request)
def responseCode = 400
// Render messages as an object with a property of "messages" containing a list of the
messages passed in
renderMessages(messageToRender)
renderMessages(messageToRender, responseCode)
// Supports either a single String or list of Strings
renderMessages(messagesListToRender)
renderMessages(messagesListToRender, responseCode)

```



We do not recommend calling any of these methods from an `after` hook.

Render

Less commonly used, the `render` method is also available directly. This can be used to render text directly, change the content-type of the output, and many other functions. See the `render` method's [documentation](#) for more information.

i We do not recommend calling this method from an `after` hook.

Serialize Objects

The `serializeObject` and `serializeList` methods can be used to convert a custom object or list respectively into a format usable for returning in the `after` hooks. Simply pass in the object or list and a serialized version will be returned from the method.

```
def afterShow = {
    def objectToRender = ...
    def serializedObject = serializeObject(objectToRender)
    return serializedObject
}
```

```
def afterShow = {
    def listToRender = [...]
    def serializedList = serializeList(listToRender)
    return serializedList
}
```

Error Handling

Error handling is only available in `after` hooks by using the following check:

```
if (!isSuccess()) {
    // Handle error
    return ... // False or modified object/list to render
}
```

Usage Examples

- Override an API call

The following hook would serve to override an entire API call, the list call in this case, and return a `messages` list containing a single element of 'Action is not supported' and an HTTP response code of 405 (Method Not Allowed):

```
def beforeList = {
    renderMessages("Action is not supported", 405)
    return false
}
```

To be even more specific and disallow the deletion of virtual machines, the following can be used as the `vms.groovy` file:

```
def beforeDelete = {
    renderMessages("Virtual Machine deletion is not allowed", 405)
    return false
}
```

- Add an additional property during job creation

To add an additional property to a job definition during creation, create a `beforeSave` hook in the `jobs.groovy` file as follows:

```
def beforeSave = {
    // params[controllerName] is equivalent to params["job"] or params.job
    params[controllerName].user = "myuser"
}
```

This would cause the created job to have a user of `myuser`.

- Redirect based on URL parameter

To redirect an API call if a certain URL parameter exists, create a `beforeSave` hook in the `jobs.groovy` file as follows:

```
def beforeSave = {
    if (params.external) {
        redirect(url: 'https://example.com/create-job')
        return false; // Stop API call
    }
}
```

This would cause an API call of `PUT /rest/jobs?external=1` to redirect to `GET https://example.com/create-job`.

- Remove a property from getting a single job

To remove a property from the output of getting a single job, create an `afterShow` hook in the `jobs.groovy` file as follows:

```
def afterShow = { o ->
    o.discard("group")
    return o
}
```

This will cause the resulting JSON to be missing the `group` property of the job resource. Note again that these calls must use the [JSONArray](#) and [JSONObject](#) classes as mentioned in [After Hooks](#).

- Filter list items

To filter the items in a list nodes request based on user provided query parameter in the URL, use the following in the `nodes.groovy` file. A sample request that would activate the filter is `https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/nodes?api-version=3&filter-power=On`.

```
def afterList = { o ->
    // Do not filter if the user did not ask for it
    if (!params['filter-power'])
        return o
    // o = {resultCount: x, totalCount: x, results:[...]}

    // Using a built-in groovy method findAll to return all
    // list items that return true from the block
    def results = o.results.findAll { node ->
```

```

        // Includes the node only if the power equals the user input
        return params['filter-power'].equalsIgnoreCase(node.power)
    }

    // Sets the results on the return object and updates the counts
    o.element("results", results)
    o.element("resultCount", results.size())
    return o
}

```

To filter the items in a list nodes request based on values within the list itself, such as variable values, use the following in the `nodes.groovy` file:

```

def afterList = { o ->
    // o = {resultCount: x, totalCount: x, results:[...]}
    // Using a built-in groovy method findAll to return all
    // list items that return true from the block
    def results = o.results.findAll { node ->
        // Includes the node only if the variable "included" is set to
        "true"
        return node.variables?.included=="true"
    }

    // Sets the results on the return object and updates the counts
    o.element("results", results)
    o.element("resultCount", results.size())
    return o
}

```

3.8 Authentication

MWS uses Basic Authentication for all REST API requests. This means that a username and password must be provided for each call to resources.

There are two types of accounts that can be granted access: `Users` and `Applications`:

- For instructions on how to set the credentials for the default `User` account, see [1.2.3 Securing Client Connections to MWS](#).
- For instructions on how to manage `Application` accounts, see [Chapter 2: Access Control](#).

To use Basic Authentication, each client request must contain a header that looks like this:

```
Authorization: Basic YWRhcHRpdmU6YzNVU3R1bkU=
```

The string after the word `Basic` is the base64 encoding of `username : password`. In the example above, `YWRhcHRpdmU6YzNVU3R1bkU=` is the base64 encoding of `adaptive:c3UStunE`. For more details, see section 2 of [RFC 2617](#).

i The username and password in the Basic Authentication header are encoded but not encrypted. Therefore, we *strongly* recommend that MWS be run behind a proxy (like Apache) with SSL enabled. See the section [1.2.3.A Encrypting Client Connections Using Apache and SSL](#) for more information.

3.9 System Events

The broad category of system events can be broken down into two subcategories: events and notification conditions.

In this section:

[3.9.1 Events](#)

[3.9.2 Notification Conditions](#)

3.9.1 Events

[Events](#) are created by many components in the system, but most events originate from Moab Workload Manager and Moab Web Services. Events can be created via the MWS interface or by being placed on the message queue. See [6.2.12 Creating Events and Notifications](#) for more information.

In a typical system, Moab HPC Suite will communicate events to MWS via a 'private' message queue, and then MWS will replicate the events on the 'public' message queue, or the message queue that is available to subscribers with the correct secret keys. In some cases, such as those related to the MWS service lifecycle, MWS uses events to determine activities or capabilities that are available.

A typical message on the message queue may look like the following (sent with a topic of `system.moab`):

```
Sample message on message queue
-----
{
  "body" : {
    "associatedObjects" : [
      {
        "id" : "Moab",
        "type" : "scheduler"
      }
    ],
    "code" : 16777619,
    "eventDate" : "2025-02-28T10:57:21.000-0700",
  }
}
```

```

        "message" : "A scheduler iteration is ending.",
        "origin" : "MSysMainLoop.c, MSysMainLoop, line 959"
    },
    "messageId" : "843269550",
    "messageType" : "event",
    "senderId" : "mwm@mwm-server",
    "sentDate" : "2025-02-28T10:57:21.000-0700",
    "ttl" : 3000
}

```

3.9.2 Notification Conditions

Notification Conditions are related to an event but differ in three distinct areas:

1. Notification conditions are a persistent condition of the system or a component rather than a single occurrence:
 - They are ongoing rather than reoccurring, which is why they are generated from NotificationConditions.
 - They may be observed many times, but the condition is always the same.
 - A good test for this is if something 'is' wrong rather than something 'went' wrong.
2. Notification conditions can be acted on to result in a resolved state, meaning the admin or user can and must take actions to 'fix' the condition or problem.
3. Notification conditions contain state information based on admin or user input, meaning that they contain information about the condition (similar to events) but also contain the 'status' of the admin's view of the notification, whether it is currently open, dismissed, or ignored.

In general, questions can be asked to ascertain whether an event or a notification condition is the right fit for an occurrence.

These questions, along with some sample situations, are provided below:

- Is the occurrence the root cause of a potentially ongoing condition?
 - A VM migration failed because the VM's state was unknown. The root cause was that the state was unknown, not that the VM migration failed. Therefore, VM migration failed would be an event, while the unknown state would be a notification condition.
 - A VM service provision fails because there are no hypervisors that satisfy the requirements. This would be an event. Note that there may be a notification related to this failure, such as a service template requires a feature that does not exist on any hypervisors in the system but this would be distinctly detected and managed from the provision failure event.

- A request to MWS failed because the connection between Moab HPC Suite and MongoDB was misconfigured. The failed request may be represented as an event, but a notification condition should exist that the connection between Moab HPC Suite and MongoDB was down.
- Can an admin or user affect the outcome of the occurrence?
 - The outcome of a VM migration failing is in the past and cannot be changed by the admin. However, the outcome of a future VM migration can be changed when the admin resolves the root problem (such as VM state is unknown).

Related Topics

- [4.6 Events](#)
- [4.14 Notifications](#)
- [4.13 Notification Conditions](#)
- [1.2.5 Securing the Connection with the Message Queue](#)
- [6.2.12 Creating Events and Notifications](#) (for plugin development only)
- [6.6.6 Plugin Event Service](#)

Chapter 4: Resources

The sections in this chapter show the MWS resources and the HTTP methods defined on them. The prefix for these resources depends on how the `mws.war` file is deployed. A typical prefix would be `https://localhost:8080/mws`. Using this example, one absolute resource URI would be `https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs`.



This section only contains documentation for the latest API version. See the table in [3.4 Requesting Specific API Versions](#) for links to documentation for previous versions.

In this chapter:

- [4.1 Access Control Lists \(ACLs\)](#)
- [4.2 Accounting Resources](#)
- [4.3 Credentials](#)
- [4.4 Diagnostics](#)
- [4.5 Distinct](#)
- [4.6 Events](#)
- [4.7 Fairshare](#)
- [4.8 Job Arrays](#)
- [4.9 Jobs](#)
- [4.10 Job Templates](#)
- [4.11 Metric Types](#)
- [4.12 Nodes](#)
- [4.13 Notification Conditions](#)
- [4.14 Notifications](#)
- [4.15 Permissions](#)
- [4.16 Plugins](#)
- [4.17 Plugin Types](#)
- [4.18 Policies](#)
- [4.19 Principals](#)
- [4.20 Priority](#)
- [4.21 Reports](#)
- [4.22 Reservations](#)
- [4.23 Resource Types](#)


- 4.24 Roles
- 4.25 Standing Reservations
- 4.26 Virtual Containers

Related Topics


- 8.4 Resources Reference

4.1 Access Control Lists (ACLs)

This topic describes behavior of the ACL Rules (Access Control List Rules) object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.

 The [Fields: Access Control Lists \(ACLs\)](#) reference contains the type and description of all fields in the `ACL Rules` object. It also contains details regarding which fields are valid during PUT and POST actions.

Supported Methods

 ACLs are not directly manipulated through a single URL but with sub-URLs of the other objects such as Virtual Containers and Reservations.

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/reservations/<rsvid>/acl-rules/<aclId></code>	--	Create or Update ACL	--	Delete ACL
<code>/rest/vcs/<vcId>/acl-rules/<aclId></code>	--	Create or Update ACL	--	Delete ACL

In this section:

- Getting ACLs
- Creating or Updating ACLs
 - Create or Update ACL

- [Deleting ACLs](#)
 - [Delete ACL](#)

4.1.1 Getting ACLs

Although `ACL Rules` cannot be retrieved directly using the GET method on any of the `acl-rules` resources, `ACL Rules` are attached to supported objects when querying for them. Each supported object contains a field named `aclRules`, which is a collection of the `ACL Rules` defined on that object.

Supported Objects

The following is a list of objects that will return `ACL Rules` when queried:

- [Reservations](#)
- [Standing Reservations](#)

4.1.2 Creating or Updating ACLs

The HTTP PUT method is used to create or update `ACL Rules`. The request body can contain one or more `ACL Rules`. If an `ACL Rule` with the same `type` and `value` exists, then it will be overwritten.

Quick Reference

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reservations/<rsvId>/acl-rules?api-version=3
```

4.1.2.A Create or Update ACL

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reservations/<rsvId>/acl-rules?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
objectId	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

The request body below shows all the fields that are available for the PUT method, along with some sample values:

JSON Request Body

```
{
  "aclRules": [
    {
      "affinity": "POSITIVE",
      "comparator": "LEXIGRAPHIC_EQUAL",
      "type": "USER",
      "value": "ted"
    }
  ]
}
```

Sample Response

i This message might not match the message returned from Moab HPC Suite exactly but is given as an example of the structure of the response.

JSON Request Body

```
{
  "messages": ["Reservation 'rsv1' successfully modified"]
}
```

Samples

Create or update multiple ACLs on a single object:

CPUT <https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reservations/system.21/acl-rules?api-version=3>

```
{
  "aclRules": [
    {
      "affinity": "POSITIVE",
      "comparator": "LESS_THAN_OR_EQUAL",
      "type": "DURATION",
      "value": "3600"
    },
    {
      "affinity": "POSITIVE",
      "comparator": "LEXIGRAPHIC_EQUAL",
      "type": "USER",
      "value": "ted"
    }
  ]
}
```

Restrictions

ACL Rules cannot be added to or updated on Standing Reservations.

4.1.3 Deleting ACLs

The HTTP DELETE method is used to remove ACL Rules.

Quick Reference

 ACL Rules cannot be removed from Standing Reservations.

DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reservations/<rsvId>/acl-rules?api-version=3/<aclId>

4.1.3.A Delete ACL

URLs and Parameters

DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reservations/<objectId>/acl-rules?api-version=3/<aclId>

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
objectId	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object from which to remove the ACL Rule.
aclId	Yes	String	--	A string representing the ACL Rule, with the format type:value.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

 This message might not match the message returned from Moab exactly but is given as an example of the structure of the response.

JSON Response

{"messages":["Successfully modified reservation 'rsv1'"]}

Restrictions

ACL Rules cannot be removed from Standing Reservations.

Related Topics

- [8.4.1 Fields: Access Control Lists \(ACLs\)](#)
- [Chapter 4: Resources](#)

4.2 Accounting Resources

In this section:

- [4.2.1 Accounting Accounts](#)
- [4.2.2 Accounting Allocations](#)
- [4.2.3 Accounting Charge Rates](#)
- [4.2.4 Accounting Funds](#)
- [4.2.5 Accounting Liens](#)
- [4.2.6 Accounting Organizations](#)
- [4.2.7 Accounting Quotes](#)
- [4.2.8 Accounting Transactions](#)
- [4.2.9 Accounting Usage Records](#)
- [4.2.10 Accounting Users](#)

4.2.1 Accounting Accounts



The resource and services described in this topic are deprecated and may be removed in a future release. Use the comparable resource and services in MAM Web Services instead.

This section describes the services available through MWS for interacting with the `Account` object in Moab Accounting Manager. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS as an intermediary for MAM.



The [8.4.2.1 Fields: Accounts](#) reference contains the type and description of the default fields for the `Accounts` object.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/accounting/accounts</code>	Get All Accounts	--	--	--
<code>/rest/accounting/accounts/<id></code>	Get Single Account	--	--	--

In this topic:

- [Getting Accounts](#)
 - [Get All Accounts](#)
 - [Get Single Account](#)

4.2.1.A Getting Accounts

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Accounts` information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/accounts?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/accounts/<id>?api-version=3
```

Get All Accounts

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/accounts?api-version=3&proxy-user=<user> [&query=<query_conditions>] [&fields=<fields_to_display> [&sort=<fields_to_sort>] | &show-all=(true|false)]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
proxy-user	Yes	String	--	Perform action as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
query	No	JSON	--	Results are restricted to those having the specified field values. The query parameter does not support the full Mongo syntax. Besides allowing queries specifying a simple field value (e.g., query={field:value}), you can use comparison	query={"organization":"sciences"}

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
				<p>operators of the form: query={field: {op:value}} where op can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$eq - equal to • \$gt - greater than • \$gte - greater than or equal to • \$lt - less than • \$lte - less than or equal to • \$ne - not equal to 	
fields	No	String	--	Comma-separated list of field names to display.	fields=id,organization
sort	No	JSON	--	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending. Should be used in conjunction with the fields parameter.	sort={"organization":1}
show-all	No	Boolean	true or false	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/accounts?api-version=3&proxy-user=amy&fields=id,organization&pretty=true

{
  "totalCount": 2,
  "resultCount": 2,
  "results": [
    {
      "organization": "sciences",
      "id": "biology"
    },
    {
      "organization": "sciences",
      "id": "chemistry"
    }
  ]
}
```

Get Single Account

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/accounts/<id>?api-version=3&proxy-user=<user>[&fields=<fields_to_display>|&show-all=(true|false)]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.	--
proxy-user	Yes	String	--	Perform action as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
fields	No	String	--	Comma-separated list of field names to display.	fields=id,organization
show-all	No	Boolean	true or false	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/accounts/chemistry?api-version=3&proxy-user=amy&pretty=true
```

```

{
  "id": "chemistry",
  "active": true,
  "organization": "",
  "description": "Chemistry Dept",
  "users": [
    {
      "id": "amy",
      "active": true,
      "admin": false
    },
    {
      "id": "bob",
      "active": true,
      "admin": false
    },
    {
      "id": "dave",
      "active": true,
      "admin": false
    }
  ]
}

```

Related Topics

- [8.4.2.1 Fields: Accounts](#)
- [Chapter 4: Resources](#)

4.2.2 Accounting Allocations



The resource and services described in this topic are deprecated and may be removed in a future release. Use the comparable resource and services in MAM Web Services instead.

This section describes the services available through MWS for interacting with the `Allocation` object in Moab Accounting Manager. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS as an intermediary for MAM.



The [8.4.2.2 Fields: Allocations](#) reference contains the type and description of the default fields for the `Allocation` object.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
/rest/accounting/allocations	Get All Allocations	--	--	--
/rest/accounting/allocations/<id>	Get Single Allocation	--	--	--

In this topic:

- [Getting Allocations](#)
 - [Get All Allocations](#)
 - [Get Single Allocation](#)

4.2.2.A Getting Allocations

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve Allocation information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/allocations?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/allocations/<id>?api-version=3
```

Get All Allocations

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/allocations?api-version=3&proxy-user=<user>[&query=<query_conditions>][&fields=<fields_to_display>[&sort=<fields_to_sort>]]&show-all=(true|false)]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
proxy-user	Yes	String	--	Perform action as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
query	No	JSON	--	Results are restricted to those having the specified field values. The query parameter does not support the full	query={"active":true}

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
				<p>Mongo syntax. Besides allowing queries specifying a simple field value (e.g., query={field:value}), you can use comparison operators of the form: query={field:{op:value}} where op can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$eq - equal to • \$gt - greater than • \$gte - greater than or equal to • \$lt - less than • \$lte - less than or equal to • \$ne - not equal to 	
fields	No	String	--	Comma-separated list of field names to display.	fields=id,fund,amount
sort	No	JSON	--	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending. Should be used in conjunction with the fields parameter.	sort={"fund":1}
show-all	No	Boolean	true or false	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/allocations?api-version=3&proxy-user=amy&pretty=true
```

```
{
  "totalCount": 5,
  "resultCount": 5,
  "results": [
    {
      "id": 1,
      "fund": 1,
      "startTime": "2024-07-12 22:16:33 UTC",
      "endTime": "infinity",
      "amount": 50000000,
      "creditLimit": 0,
      "initialDeposit": 50000000,
      "allocated": 50000000,
      "active": true,
      "description": ""
    },
    {
      "id": 3,
      "fund": 3,
      "startTime": "2024-07-12 22:16:33 UTC",
      "endTime": "infinity",
      "amount": 0,
      "creditLimit": 20000000,
      "initialDeposit": 0,
      "allocated": 0,
      "active": true,
      "description": ""
    },
    {
      "id": 2,
      "fund": 2,
      "startTime": "2024-07-12 22:16:33 UTC",
      "endTime": "infinity",
      "amount": 30000000,
      "creditLimit": 0,
      "initialDeposit": 30000000,
      "allocated": 30000000,
      "active": true,
      "description": ""
    }
  ]
}
```

Get Single Allocation

URLs and Parameters

GET [https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/allocations/<id>?api-version=3&proxy-user=<user>\[&fields=<fields_to_display>|&show-all=\(true|false\)\]](https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/allocations/<id>?api-version=3&proxy-user=<user>[&fields=<fields_to_display>|&show-all=(true|false)])

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.	--
proxy-	Yes	String	--	Perform action as	proxy-user=amy

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
user				defined MAM user.	
fields	No	String	--	Comma-separated list of field names to display.	fields=id,fund,amount
show-all	No	Boolean	true or false	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/allocations/1?api-version=3&proxy-user=amy&pretty=true
```

```
{
  "id": 1,
  "fund": 1,
  "startTime": "2024-07-12 22:16:33 UTC",
  "endTime": "infinity",
  "amount": 50000000,
  "creditLimit": 0,
  "initialDeposit": 50000000,
  "allocated": 50000000,
  "active": true,
}
```

Related Topics

- [8.4.2.2 Fields: Allocations](#)
- [Chapter 4: Resources](#)

4.2.3 Accounting Charge Rates



The resource and services described in this topic are deprecated and may be removed in a future release. Use the comparable resource and services in MAM Web Services instead.

This section describes the services available through MWS for interacting with the `ChargeRate` object in Moab Accounting Manager. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS as an intermediary for MAM.

i The [8.4.2.3 Fields: Charge Rates](#) reference contains the type and description of the default fields for the `ChargeRates` object.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/accounting/charge-rates</code>	Get All Charge Rates	--	--	--
<code>/rest/accounting/charge-rates/<name>/<value></code>	Get Single Charge Rate	--	--	--
<code>/rest/accounting/charge-rates/<name></code>	Get Single Charge Rate	--	--	--

In this topic:

- [Getting Charge Rates](#)
 - [Get All Charge Rates](#)
 - [Get Single Charge Rate](#)

4.2.3.A Getting Charge Rates

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `ChargeRate` information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/charge-rates?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/charge-rates?api-version=3/<name>
[/<value>]
```

Get All Charge Rates

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/charge-rates?api-version=3&proxy-
user=<user>[&query=<query_conditions>][&fields=<fields_to_display>[&sort=<fields_to_
sort>]|&show-all=(true|false)]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
proxy-user	Yes	String	--	Perform action as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
query	No	JSON	--	<p>Results are restricted to those having the specified field values.</p> <p>The query parameter does not support the full Mongo syntax. Besides allowing queries specifying a simple field value (e.g., query={field:value}), you can use comparison operators of the form: query={field:{op:value}} where op can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$eq - equal to • \$gt - greater than • \$gte - greater than or equal to • \$lt - less than • \$lte - less 	<pre>query= {"name":"QualityOfService"}</pre>

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
				than or equal to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$ne - not equal to 	
fields	No	String	--	Comma-separated list of field names to display.	fields=id,organization
sort	No	JSON	--	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending. Should be used in conjunction with the fields parameter.	sort={"organization":1}
show-all	No	Boolean	true or false	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/charge-rates?api-version=3&proxy-user=moab&pretty=true
```

```
{
  "totalCount": 4,
  "resultCount": 4,
  "results": [
    {
      "name": "Processors",
      "value": "",
      "amount": "1/s",
      "description": "1 credit per processor-second"
    },
    {
      "name": "QualityOfService",
      "value": "high",

```

```
    "amount": "*2",
    "description": "Charge double for high QOS"
  },
  {
    "name": "QualityOfService",
    "value": "low",
    "amount": "*.5",
    "description": "Charge half for low QOS"
  },
  {
    "name": "QualityOfService",
    "value": "",
    "amount": "*1",
    "description": "No extra charge for \"normal\" QOSes"
  }
]
```

Get Single Charge Rate

i A regular charge rate is uniquely specified by both its name and its value. A default charge rate has a null value and is uniquely specified by only its name.

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/charge-rates?api-version=3/<name>
[/<value>]?proxy-user=<user>[&fields=<fields_to_display>|&show-all=(true|false)]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
name	Yes	String	--	The name of the charge rate.	--
value	No	String	--	The value of the charge rate.	--
fields	No	String	--	Comma-separated list of field names to display.	fields=name,value,amount
show-all	No	Boolean	true or false	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response


```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/charge-rates/QualityOfService/high?api-
version=3&proxy-user=moab&pretty=true
```

```
{
  "name": "QualityOfService",
  "value": "high",
  "amount": "*2",
  "description": "Charge double for high QOS"
}
```

Related Topics

- [8.4.2.3 Fields: Charge Rates](#)
- [Chapter 4: Resources](#)

4.2.4 Accounting Funds



The resource and services described in this topic are deprecated and may be removed in a future release. Use the comparable resource and services in MAM Web Services instead.

This section describes the services available through MWS for interacting with the `Fund` object in Moab Accounting Manager. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS as an intermediary for MAM.



The [8.4.2.7 Fields: Funds](#), [8.4.2.4 Fields: Fund Balances](#), [8.4.2.6 Fields: Fund Statements](#), and [8.4.2.5 Fields: Fund Statement Summary](#) reference sections contain the type and description of the default fields in the `Fund` object as well as related objects and reports given in the URLs below.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/accounting/funds</code>	Get All Funds	--	--	--
<code>/rest/accounting/funds/<id></code>	Get Single Fund	--	--	--

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
/rest/accounting/funds/balances	Get All Fund Balances	--	--	--
/rest/accounting/funds/reports/statement	Get Fund Statement	--	--	--
/rest/accounting/funds/reports/statement/summary	Get Fund Statement Summary	--	--	--

In this topic:

- [Getting Funds](#)
 - [Get All Funds](#)
 - [Get Single Fund](#)
 - [Get All Fund Balances](#)
 - [Get Fund Statement](#)
 - [Get Fund Statement Summary](#)

4.2.4.A Getting Funds

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve Fund information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/funds?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/funds/<id>?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/funds/balances?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/funds/reports/statement?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/funds/reports/statement/summary?api-version=3
```

Get All Funds

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/funds?api-version=3&proxy-user=<user>[&active=true][&filter=<filter_options>[&filter-type=<filter_type>]][&query=<query_conditions>][&fields=<fields_to_display>[&sort=<fields_to_sort>]]&show-all=
```

(true|false)]

Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
proxy-user	Yes	String	Perform action as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
active	No	Boolean	Lists only active or non-active allocations of the fund. The fund amount becomes the sum of the active/inactive allocations.	active=true
filter	No	JSON	Query funds based on defined MAM filter.	filter={"account":"chemistry"}
filter-type	No	String	Query funds based on defined MAM filter type.	filter-type=NonExclusive
query	No	JSON	Results are restricted to those having the specified field values. The query parameter does not support the full Mongo syntax. Besides allowing	query={"priority":"2","allocation.active":"false"}

Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
			<p>queries specifying a simple field value (e.g., query={field:value}), you can use comparison operators of the form: query={field:{op:value}} where op can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$eq - equal to• \$gt - greater than• \$gte - greater than or equal to• \$lt - less than• \$lte - less than or equal to• \$ne - not equal to	
fields	No	String	Comma-separated list of field names to display.	fields=id,name,amount
sort	No	JSON	Sort the	sort={"id":1}

Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
			results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending. Should be used in conjunction with the fields parameter.	
show-all	No	Boolean (true or false)	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/funds?api-version=3&proxy-user=amy&fields=id,name,amount&pretty=true
-----
{
  "totalCount": 2,
  "resultCount": 2,
  "results": [
    {
      "id": 1,
      "name": "biology",
      "amount": 50000000
    },
    {
      "id": 2,
      "name": "chemistry",
      "amount": 99727
    }
  ]
}
```

Get Single Fund
URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/funds/<id>?api-version=3&proxy-user=<user>[&active=(true|false)][&fields=<fields_to_display>|&show-all=(true|false)]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
id	Yes	String	The unique identifier of the object.	--
proxy-user	Yes	String	Perform action as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
active	No	Boolean	Lists only active or non-active allocations of the fund. The fund amount becomes the sum of the active/inactive allocations.	active=true
fields	No	String	Comma-separated list of field names to display.	fields=id,name,amount
show-all	No	Boolean (true or false)	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/funds/1?api-version=3&proxy-user=amy&pretty=true
```

```
{
  "id": 1,
  "name": "biology",
  "priority": 0,
  "defaultDeposit": 50000000,
  "description": "",
  "amount": 50000000,
  "allocated": 50000000,
  "initialDeposit": 50000000,
  "creditLimit": 0,
  "allocations": [
    {
      "id": 1,
      "startTime": "2024-04-03 16:57:53 UTC",
      "endTime": "infinity",
      "amount": 50000000,
      "creditLimit": 0,
      "initialDeposit": 50000000,
      "allocated": 50000000,
      "active": false,
      "description": ""
    }
  ]
}
```

```
}
],
"fundConstraints": [ {
  "id": 1,
  "name": "Account",
  "value": "biology"
}]
}]
}
```

Get All Fund Balances

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/funds/balances?api-version=3&proxy-
user=<user> [&filter=<filter_options>] [&filter-type=<filter_type>]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
proxy-user	Yes	String	Perform action as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
filter	No	JSON	Query funds based on defined MAM filter.	filter={ "account": "chemistry" }
filter-type	No	String	Query funds based on defined MAM filter type.	filter-type=NonExclusive

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

The fund balances resource is an aggregation of fund data. For more information, see the [8.4.2.4 Fields: Fund Balances](#) reference section.

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/funds/balances?api-version=3&proxy-
user=amy&pretty=true
-----
{
  "totalCount": 2,
  "resultCount": 2,
  "results": [
    {
      "id": 2,
      "name": 1204,
      "priority": 0,
      "description": "R&D for Manufacturing",
      "creationTime": "2025-02-02 09:34:42 UTC",
      "amount": 9060000,
      "deposited": 9060000,
      "creditLimit": 0,
      "reserved": 0,
    }
  ]
}
```

```

    "allocations": [
      {
        "id": 2,
        "amount": 9060000,
        "creditLimit": 0,
        "deposited": 9060000
      }
    ],
    "fundConstraints": [
      {
        "id": 2,
        "name": "CostCenter",
        "value": 1204
      }
    ],
    "balance": 9060000,
    "available": 9060000,
    "allocated": 9060000,
    "used": 0,
    "percentRemaining": 100,
    "percentUsed": 0
  },
  {
    "id": 5,
    "name": "",
    "priority": 0,
    "description": "",
    "creationTime": "2025-04-03 09:25:47 UTC",
    "amount": 901290219001,
    "deposited": 901290219021,
    "creditLimit": 30,
    "reserved": 84018308897.68,
    "allocations": [
      {
        "id": 6,
        "amount": 901290219001,
        "creditLimit": 30,
        "deposited": 901290219021
      }
    ],
    "fundConstraints": [],
    "balance": 817271910103.32,
    "available": 817271910133.32,
    "allocated": 901290219051,
    "used": 20,
    "percentRemaining": 100,
    "percentUsed": 0
  }
]
}

```


Get Fund Statement

URLs and Parameters

```

GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/funds/reports/statement?api-
version=3&proxy-user=<user>[&filter=<filter_options>][&filter-type=<filter_type>]
[&start-time=<date_string>][&end-time=<date_string>][&context=<context>]

```


Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
proxy-user	Yes	String	Perform action as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
filter	No	JSON	Query funds based on defined MAM filter.	filter={ "account": "chemistry" }
filter-type	No	String	Query funds based on defined MAM filter type.	filter-type=NonExclusive
start-time	No	Date, -infinity, or now	Filter allocations and transaction after a start time.	start-time=2025-04-03 15:24:39 UTC
end-time	No	Date, -infinity, or now	Filter allocations and transactions before an end time.	end-time=2025-04-03 15:24:39 UTC
context	No	hpc	The context to use in Moab Accounting Manager. <div>  The context parameter overrides the default context set for MAM using the mam.context configuration parameter. For more information about this parameter, see 8.2 MWS Configuration. </div>	context=hpc

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

The fund statement report provides a snapshot of the current funds. For more information, see [8.4.2.6 Fields: Fund Statements](#).

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/funds/reports/statement?api-version=3&proxy-user=amy&fields=startBalance,endBalance&pretty=true
```

```
{
  "startBalance":1234.01,
  "endBalance":1000
}
```

Get Fund Statement Summary

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/funds/reports/statement/summary?api-version=3&proxy-user=<user>[&filter=<filter_options>][&filter-type=<filter_type>][&start-time=<date_string>][&end-time=<date_string>]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
proxy-user	Yes	String	Perform action as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
filter	No	JSON	Query funds based on defined MAM filter.	filter={"account":"chemistry"}
filter-type	No	String	Query funds based on defined MAM filter type.	filter-type=NonExclusive
start-time	No	Date, -infinity, or now	Filter allocations and transaction after a start time.	start-time=2025-04-03 15:24:39 UTC
end-time	No	Date, -infinity, or now	Filter allocations and transactions before an end time.	end-time=2025-04-03 15:24:39 UTC

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

The fund statement summary is slightly different from the typical fund statement in that the transactions are provided as summaries grouped by object and action. For more information, see [8.4.2.5 Fields: Fund Statement Summary](#).

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/funds/reports/statement/summary?api-version=3&proxy-user=amy&fields=totalCredits,totalDebits,transactions.action,transactions.amount,transactions.count&pretty=true
```


```
{
  "totalCredits":200.02,
  "totalDebits":-100,
  "transactions":[ {
    "action":"Deposit",
    "amount":200.02,
    "count":2
  }, {
    "action":"Charge",
    "amount":-100,
    "count":1
  }
]
```

```
]
}
```


Related Topics

- [8.4.2.7 Fields: Funds](#)
- [Chapter 4: Resources](#)

4.2.5 Accounting Liens

 The resource and services described in this topic are deprecated and may be removed in a future release. Use the comparable resource and services in MAM Web Services instead.

This section describes the services available through MWS for interacting with the `Lien` object in Moab Accounting Manager. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS as an intermediary for MAM.

 The [8.4.2.8 Fields: Liens](#) reference contains the type and description of the default fields for the `Liens` object.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/accounting/liens</code>	Get All Liens	--	--	--
<code>/rest/accounting/liens/<id></code>	Get Single Lien	--	--	--

In this topic:

- [Getting Liens](#)
 - [Get All Liens](#)
 - [Get Single Lien](#)

4.2.5.A Getting Liens

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Lien` information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/liens?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/liens/<id>?api-version=3
```

Get All Liens

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/liens?api-version=3&proxy-user=<user>
[&active=true][&filter=<filter_options>[&filter-type=<filter_type>]][&query=<query_
conditions>][&fields=<fields_to_display>[&sort=<fields_to_sort>]]&show-all=
(true|false)]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
proxy-user	Yes	String	--	Perform action as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
active	No	Boolean	--	Lists only active or non-active liens.	active=true
filter	No	JSON	--	Query funds based on defined MAM filter.	filter={ "account": "chemistry" }
filter-type	No	String	--	Query funds based on defined MAM filter type.	filter-type=NonExclusive
query	No	JSON	--	Results are restricted to those having the specified field values. The query parameter does not support the full Mongo syntax. Besides allowing queries specifying a simple field value (e.g., query={field:value}), you can use comparison	query={ "allocations.fund": 2 }

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
				<p>operators of the form: query={field:{op:value}} where op can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$eq - equal to • \$gt - greater than • \$gte - greater than or equal to • \$lt - less than • \$lte - less than or equal to • \$ne - not equal to 	
fields	No	String	--	Comma-separated list of field names to display.	fields=id,instance,amount
sort	No	JSON	--	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending. Should be used in conjunction with the fields parameter.	sort={"instance":1}
show-all	No	Boolean	true or false	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/liens?api-version=3&proxy-
user=amy&filter={"account":"chemistry"}&fields=instance,amount&active=true&pretty=true

{
  "totalCount": 2,
  "resultCount": 2,
  "results": [
    {
      "instance": "job.1",
      "amount": 57600
    },
    {
      "instance": "job.2",
      "amount": 40762
    }
  ]
}
```

Get Single Lien

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/liens/<id>?api-version=3&proxy-
user=<user>[&active=(true|false)][&fields=<fields_to_display>|&show-all=(true|false)]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.	--
proxy-user	Yes	String	--	Perform action as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
active	No	Boolean	--	Lists only active or non-active liens.	active=true
fields	No	String	--	Comma-separated list of field names to display.	fields=id,name,amount
show-all	No	Boolean	true or false	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/liens/1?api-version=3&proxy-
```

```
user=amy&pretty=true
-----
{
  "id": 1,
  "instance": "job.1",
  "usageRecord": 1,
  "startTime": "2024-08-21 16:45:57 UTC",
  "endTime": "2024-08-21 17:45:57 UTC",
  "duration": 3600,
  "description": "",
  "amount": 57600,
  "allocations": [ {
    "id": 2,
    "fund": 2,
    "amount": 57600
  } ]
}
```

Related Topics

- [8.4.2.8 Fields: Liens](#)
- [Chapter 4: Resources](#)

4.2.6 Accounting Organizations



The resource and services described in this topic are deprecated and may be removed in a future release. Use the comparable resource and services in MAM Web Services instead.

This section describes the services available through MWS for interacting with the `Organization` object in Moab Accounting Manager. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS as an intermediary for MAM.



The [8.4.2.9 Fields: Organizations](#) reference contains the type and description of the default fields for the `Organization` object.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/accounting/organizations</code>	Get All Organizations	--	--	--
<code>/rest/accounting/organizations/<id></code>	Get Single	--	--	--

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
	Organization			

In this topic:

- [Getting Organizations](#)
 - [Get All Organizations](#)
 - [Get Single Organization](#)

4.2.6.A Getting Organizations

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve Organizations information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/organizations?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/organizations/<id>?api-version=3
```

Get All Organizations

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/organizations?api-version=3&proxy-user=<user>[&query=<query_conditions>][&fields=<fields_to_display>][&sort=<fields_to_sort>][&show-all=(true|false)]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
proxy-user	Yes	String	--	Perform action as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
query	No	JSON	--	Results are restricted to those having the specified field values. The query parameter does not support the full Mongo syntax. Besides allowing queries specifying a simple field value (e.g., query={field:value}), you can use comparison operators of the form: query={field:{op:value}} where op can be one of the following:	query={"deleted":false}

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$eq - equal to \$gt - greater than \$gte - greater than or equal to \$lt - less than \$lte - less than or equal to \$ne - not equal to 	
fields	No	String	--	Comma-separated list of field names to display.	fields=id
sort	No	JSON	--	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending. Should be used in conjunction with the fields parameter.	sort={ "requestedId":-1 }
show-all	No	Boolean	true or false	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/organizations?api-version=3&proxy-user=moab&fields=id,description&sort={"id":1}&pretty=true
```

```
{
  "totalCount": 2,
  "resultCount": 2,
  "results": [
    {
      "description": "Arts College",
      "id": "arts"
    },
    {
      "description": "Sciences College",
      "id": "sciences"
    }
  ]
}
```

Get Single Organization

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/organizations/<id>?api-version=3&proxy-user=<user>[&fields=<fields_to_display>|&show-all=(true|false)]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.	--
fields	No	String	--	Comma-separated list of field names to display.	fields=id
show-all	No	Boolean	true or false	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/organizations/sciences?api-version=3&proxy-user=moab&pretty=true
```

```
{
  "description": "Sciences College",
  "id": "sciences"
}
```

Related Topics

- [8.4.2.9 Fields: Organizations](#)
- [Chapter 4: Resources](#)

4.2.7 Accounting Quotes



The resource and services described in this topic are deprecated and may be removed in a future release. Use the comparable resource and services in MAM Web Services instead.

This section describes the services available through MWS for interacting with the `Quote` object in Moab Accounting Manager. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS as an intermediary for MAM.

i The [8.4.2.10 Fields: Quotes](#) reference contains the type and description of the default fields for the `Quotes` object.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/accounting/quotes</code>	Get All Quotes	--	--	--
<code>/rest/accounting/quotes/<id></code>	Get Single Quote	--	--	--

In this topic:

- [Getting Quotes](#)
 - [Get All Quotes](#)
 - [Get Single Quote](#)

4.2.7.A Getting Quotes

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Quote` information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/quotes?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/quotes/<id>?api-version=3
```

Get All Quotes

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/quotes?api-version=3&proxy-user=<user>
[&active=true][&filter=<filter_options>[&filter-type=<filter_type>]][&query=<query_
conditions>][&fields=<fields_to_display>[&sort=<fields_to_sort>]]&show-all=
(true|false)]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
proxy-user	Yes	String	--	Perform actions as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
active	No	Boolean	true or false	Lists only active or non-active quotes.	active=true

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
filter	No	JSON	--	Query funds based on defined MAM filter.	filter={"account":"chemistry"}
filter-type	No	String	--	Query funds based on defined MAM filter type.	filter-type=NonExclusive
query	No	JSON	--	<p>Results are restricted to those having the specified field values.</p> <p>The query parameter does not support the full Mongo syntax. Besides allowing queries specifying a simple field value (e.g., query={field:value}), you can use comparison operators of the form: query={field:{op:value}} where op can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$eq - equal to • \$gt - greater than • \$gte - greater than or equal to • \$lt - less than • \$lte - less than or equal to • \$ne - not equal to 	query={"instance":"job.1"}

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
fields	No	String	--	Comma-separated list of field names to display.	fields=id,instance,amount
sort	No	JSON	--	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending. Should be used in conjunction with the fields parameter.	sort={"instance":1}
show-all	No	Boolean	true or false	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/quotes?api-version=3&proxy-user=amy&filter={"account":"chemistry"}&fields=usageRecord,amount&active=true&pretty=true
-----
{
  "totalCount": 1,
  "resultCount": 1,
  "results": [ {
    "usageRecord": 1,
    "amount": 57600
  } ]
}
```

Get Single Quote

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/quotes/<id>?api-version=3&proxy-user=<user>[&active=(true|false)][&fields=<fields_to_display>|&show-all=(true|false)]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
id	Yes	String	--	The unique	--

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
				identifier of the object.	
proxy-user	Yes	String	--	Perform action as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
active	No	Boolean	true or false	Lists only active or non-active quotes.	active=true
fields	No	String	--	Comma-separated list of field names to display.	fields=id,name,amount
show-all	No	Boolean	true or false	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/quotes/1?api-version=3&proxy-user=amy&pretty=true
-----
{
  "id": 1,
  "amount": 57600,
  "pinned": true,
  "instance": "",
  "usageRecord": 1,
  "startTime": "2024-08-21 16:45:57 UTC",
  "endTime": "2024-08-21 17:57:57 UTC",
  "duration": 3600,
  "description": "",
  "chargeRates": [ {
    "name": "Processors",
    "value": "",
    "amount": "1/s"
  } ]
}
```

Related Topics

- [8.4.2.10 Fields: Quotes](#)
- [Chapter 4: Resources](#)

4.2.8 Accounting Transactions



The resource and services described in this topic are deprecated and may be removed in a future release. Use the comparable resource and services in MAM Web Services instead.

This section describes the services available through MWS for interacting with the `Transaction` object in Moab Accounting Manager. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS as an intermediary for MAM.



The [8.4.2.11 Fields: Transactions](#) reference contains the type and description of the default fields for the `Transaction` object.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/accounting/transactions</code>	Get All Transactions	--	--	--
<code>/rest/accounting/transactions/<id></code>	Get Single Transaction	--	--	--

In this topic:

- [Getting Transactions](#)
 - [Get All Transactions](#)
 - [Get Single Transaction](#)

4.2.8.A Getting Transactions

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Transaction` information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/transactions?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/transactions/<id>?api-version=3
```

Get All Transactions

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/transactions?api-version=3&proxy-
user=<user>[&query=<query_conditions>][&fields=<fields_to_display>[&sort=<fields_to_
sort>][&show-all=(true|false)]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
proxy-user	Yes	String	--	Perform action as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
query	No	JSON	--	<p>Results are restricted to those having the specified field values. The query parameter does not support the full Mongo syntax. Besides allowing queries specifying a simple field value (e.g., query={field: value}), you can use comparison operators of the form: query={field: {op:value}} where op can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$eq - equal to • \$gt - 	query={ "action": "Charge", "account": "chemistry" }

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
				greater than • \$gte - greater than or equal to • \$lt - less than • \$lte - less than or equal to • \$ne - not equal to	
fields	No	String	--	Comma-separated list of field names to display.	fields=id
sort	No	JSON	--	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending. Should be used in conjunction with the fields parameter.	sort={"id":1}
show-all	No	Boolean	true or false	true shows all fields including metadata	show-all=true

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
				and hidden fields. Default is false.	

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/transactions?api-version=3&proxy-user=moab&query={"instance":"job.1"}&fields=object,action,instance,amount&pretty=true
```

```
{
  "totalCount": 310,
  "resultCount": 3,
  "results": [
    {
      "object": "UsageRecord",
      "action": "Reserve",
      "instance": "job.1",
      "amount": 57600
    },
    {
      "object": "UsageRecord",
      "action": "Charge",
      "instance": "job.1",
      "amount": 11520
    },
    {
      "object": "UsageRecord",
      "action": "Refund",
      "instance": "job.1",
      "amount": 11520
    }
  ]
}
```

Get Single Transaction

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/transactions/<id>?api-version=3&proxy-user=<user>[&fields=<fields_to_display>|&show-all=(true|false)]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.	--
fields	No	String	--	Comma-separated list of field	fields=id

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
				names to display.	
show-all	No	Boolean	true or false	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/transactions/1?api-version=3&proxy-user=moab&pretty=true
```

```
{
  "id": 1,
  "object": "Organization",
  "action": "Create",
  "actor": "scottmo",
  "key": "sciences",
  "child": "",
  "count": 1,
  "instance": "",
  "amount": "",
  "delta": "",
  "user": "",
  "account": "",
  "machine": "",
  "fund": "",
  "allocation": "",
  "usageRecord": "",
  "duration": "",
  "description": ""
}
```

Related Topics

- [8.4.2.11 Fields: Transactions](#)
- [Chapter 4: Resources](#)

4.2.9 Accounting Usage Records



The resource and services described in this topic are deprecated and may be removed in a future release. Use the comparable resource and services in MAM Web Services instead.

This section describes the services available through MWS for interacting with the `Usage Record` object in Moab Accounting Manager. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS as an intermediary for MAM.

i The [8.4.2.12 Fields: Usage Records](#) reference section contains the type and description of all fields in the `Usage Record` object.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/accounting/usage-records</code>	Get All Usage Records	--	--	--
<code>/rest/accounting/usage-records/<id></code>	Get Single Usage Record	--	--	--
<code>/rest/accounting/usage-records/quote</code>	--	--	Obtain a Quote For Resource Usage	--

In this topic:

- [Getting Usage Records](#)
 - [Get All Usage Records](#)
 - [Get Single Usage Record](#)
 - [Obtain a Quote For Resource Usage](#)

4.2.9.A Getting Usage Records

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Usage Record` information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/usage-records?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/usage-records/<id>?api-version=3
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/usage-records/quote?api-version=3
```

Get All Usage Records

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/usage-records?api-version=3&proxy-user=<user> [&query=<query_conditions>] [&fields=<fields_to_display> [&sort=<fields_to_sort>] |&show-all=(true|false)]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
proxy-user	Yes	String	--	Perform action as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
query	No	JSON	--	Results are restricted to those having the specified field values. The query parameter does not support the full Mongo syntax. Besides allowing queries specifying a simple field value (e.g., query={field:value}), you can extract a partial value	query={ "account":"chemistry"}query="variables":{"foo":"bar"}}query={"end Time":{"\$gt:"2025-03-01 00:00:00 UTC"}} query={"licenses":{"matlab":{"\$gte:1}}}

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
				<p>from a complex field using the form: query={field:{part:value}} or you can use comparison operators of the form: query={field:{op:value}} where op can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$eq - equal to• \$gt - greater than• \$gte - greater than or equal to• \$lt - less than	

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$lte - less than or equal to • \$ne - not equal to 	
fields	No	String	--	Comma-separated list of field names to display. Partial values can be requested for complex (multi-valued) attributes in the form: attribute_name {part_name}.	fields=id,instance,charge,user,account,license matlab}
sort	No	JSON	--	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending. Should be used in	sort={"user":1}

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
				conjunction with the fields parameter.	
show-all	No	Boolean	true or false	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/usage-records?api-version=3&proxy-user=amy&fields=id,instance,charge,user,account&pretty=true
```

```
{
  "totalCount": 2,
  "resultCount": 2,
  "results": [
    {
      "id": 1,
      "instance": "job.1",
      "charge": 31,
      "user": "amy",
      "account": "chemistry"
    },
    {
      "id": 2,
      "instance": "job.2",
      "charge": 30,
      "user": "amy",
      "account": "biology"
    }
  ]
}
```

Get Single Usage Record

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/usage-records/<id>?api-version=3&proxy-
```



```
user=<user>[&fields=<fields_to_display>|&show-all=(true|false)]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.	code
proxy-user	Yes	String	--	Perform action as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
fields	No	String	--	Comma-separated list of field names to display. Partial values can be requested for complex (multi-valued) attributes in the form: attribute_name {part_name}.	fields=id,instance,charge,user,account,licenses{matlab}
show-all	No	Boolean	true or false	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/usage-records/1?api-version=3&proxy-user=amy&pretty=true
-----

{
  "id": 1,
  "type": "Job",
  "instance": "job.1",
  "charge": 31,
  "stage": "Charge",
  "user": "amy",
  "group": "faculty",
  "account": "chemistry",
  "organization": "sciences",
  "qualityOfService": "",
  "machine": "colony",
  "nodes": "",
  "processors": 16,
  "memory": "",
  "disk": "",
  "network": "",
  "duration": 720,
  "startTime": "",
  "endTime": "",
  "description": ""
}
```

Obtain a Quote For Resource Usage

URLs and Parameters

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/usage-records/quote?api-version=3&object-type=<object>&proxy-user=<user>&charge-duration=<seconds>
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
proxy-user	Yes	String	--	Perform action as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
charge-duration	Yes	Integer	--	The quote duration of the job in seconds.	charge-duration=6400
object-type	Yes	String	--	The object to quote. It	object-type=job

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
				can be job or service.	
itemize	No	Boolean	true or false	Returns the composite charge information in the response data.	itemize=true
rate	No	JSONArray	--	Uses the specified charge rates in the quote. The specified rates override the standard and quote rates. If the guarantee field is set to true, these charge rates will be saved and used when this quote is referenced in a charge action.	rate=[{"type":"VBR","name":"Memory","rate":1}, {"type":"VBR","name":"Processors","rate":1}]
guarantee	No	Boolean	true or false	Guarantees the quote and	guarantee=true

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
				returns a quote ID to secure the current charge rates. This results in the creation of a quote record and a permanent usage record. This parameter is mutually exclusive with the cost-only parameter.	
grace-duration	No	Integer	--	The guaranteed quote grace period in seconds. If the quote duration is specified but not the quote end time, the quote endtime will be calculated as the	grace-duration=6400

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
				quote start time plus the quote duration plus the grace duration.	
cost-only	No	Integer	--	Returns the cost, ignoring all balance and validity checks. This parameter is mutually exclusive with the guarantee parameter.	cost-only=true
description	No	String	--	The guaranteed quote description.	description="ABC Coupon Rate"
start-time	No	Date	--	The guaranteed quote start time in the format yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss z, - Infinity, Infinity,	start-time="2025-04-09 13:49:40 UTC"

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
				or Now.	
end-time	No	Date	--	The guaranteed quote end time in the format yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss Z, - Infinity, Infinity, or Now.	end-time="2025-04-09 14:49:40 UTC"

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

The request body below shows all of the fields in a job that could affect the quote:

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/usage-records/quote?api-version=3&object-type=job&charge-duration=300
```

```
{
  "id": "Moab.1",
  "user": "amy",
  "group": "group",
  "rmName": "machine1",
  "templateList": [
    "genericVm"
  ],
  "account": "biology",
  "qosRequested": "QOS1",
  "variables": {
    "imageName": "centos.6-stateless",
    "topLevelServiceId": "myService.1",
    "serviceId": "vmService.1",
    "vmid": "VmService.1",
    "pmid": "VmService.1"
  },
  "requirements": [
    {
      "requiredProcessorsPerTask": 2,
      "genericResources": {
        "gold": 100,
        "os": 500
      },
      "requiredNodeCountMinimum": 1,
      "requiredMemoryPerTask": 1024,
```

```

    "requiredClass": "batch"
  }
]
}

```

The request body below shows all of the fields in a service that affect the quote in a default MAM installation:

```

POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/usage-records/quote?api-
version=3&object-type=service&charge-duration=300

```

```

{
  "name": "service.1",
  "user": "amy",
  "account": "chemistry"
  "attributes": {
    "moab": {
      "job": {
        "resources": {
          "procs": 1,
          "mem": 2048,
          "OS": 500,
          "gold": 100
        },
        "variables": {
          "Var1": 1524
        },
        "image": "centos.6-stateless",
        "template": "genericVM",
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Sample Response

- If the quote is not guaranteed:

```

JSON response

```

```

{
  "instance": "Moab.1",
  "amount": 600
}

```

- If the quote is guaranteed:

```

JSON response

```

```

{
  "id": 1,
  "usageRecord": 2,
  "instance": "Moab.1",
  "amount": 600
}

```

- If the quote is guaranteed and itemized:

JSON response

```
{
  "details": [
    {
      "name": "Processors",
      "value": "2",
      "duration": 300,
      "rate": 1,
      "scalingFactor": 1,
      "amount": 600,
      "details": "2 [Processors] * 1 [ChargeRate{VBR}{Processors}] * 300
[Duration]"
    },
    {
      "name": "Memory",
      "value": "1024",
      "duration": 300,
      "rate": 1,
      "scalingFactor": 1,
      "amount": 307200,
      "details": "1024 [Memory] * 1 [ChargeRate{VBR}{Memory}] * 300 [Duration]"
    }
  ],
  "id": 20,
  "instance": "Moab.1",
  "usageRecord": 20,
  "amount": 307800
}
```

- If the quote is on a service:

JSON response

```
{
  "services": [
    {
      "details": [
        {
          "name": "Processors",
          "value": "22",
          "duration": 30,
          "rate": 1,
          "scalingFactor": 1,
          "amount": 660,
          "details": "22 [Processors] * 1 [ChargeRate{VBR}{Processors}] * 30
[Duration]"
        },
        {
          "name": "Memory",
          "value": "32343242",
          "duration": 30,
          "rate": 1,
          "scalingFactor": 1,
          "amount": 970297260,
          "details": "32343242 [Memory] * 1 [ChargeRate{VBR}{Memory}] * 30
[Duration]"
        }
      ]
    }
  ],
}
```



```

    "id": 120,
    "instance": "myVmWorkflow",
    "usageRecord": 157,
    "amount": 970297920
  },
  {
    "details": [
      {
        "name": "Storage",
        "value": "2500",
        "duration": 30,
        "rate": 1.157E-7,
        "scalingFactor": 1,
        "amount": 0,
        "details": "2500 [Storage] * 1.157e-07 [ChargeRate{VBR}{Storage}] * 30 [Duration]"
      }
    ],
    "id": 122,
    "instance": "myExtraStorageWorkflow",
    "usageRecord": 159,
    "amount": 0
  },
  {
    "details": [
      {
        "name": "Processors",
        "value": "0",
        "duration": 30,
        "rate": 1,
        "scalingFactor": 1,
        "amount": 0,
        "details": "0 [Processors] * 1 [ChargeRate{VBR}{Processors}] * 30 [Duration]"
      },
      {
        "name": "Memory",
        "value": "0",
        "duration": 30,
        "rate": 1,
        "scalingFactor": 1,
        "amount": 0,
        "details": "0 [Memory] * 1 [ChargeRate{VBR}{Memory}] * 30 [Duration]"
      }
    ],
    "id": 123,
    "instance": "myPmWorkflow",
    "usageRecord": 160,
    "amount": 0
  }
],
"amount": 970297920
}

```

Related Topics

- [8.4.2.12 Fields: Usage Records](#)
- [Chapter 4: Resources](#)

4.2.10 Accounting Users



The resource and services described in this topic are deprecated and may be removed in a future release. Use the comparable resource and services in MAM Web Services instead.

This section describes the services available through MWS for interacting with the `User` object in Moab Accounting Manager. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS as an intermediary for MAM.



The [8.4.2.13 Fields: Users](#) reference contains the type and description of all fields in the `User` object.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
rest/accounting/users	Get All Users	--	--	--
rest/accounting/users/<id>	Get Single User	--	--	--

In this topic:

- [Getting Users](#)
 - [Get All Users](#)
 - [Get Single User](#)

4.2.10.A Getting Users

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `User` information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/users?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/users/<id>?api-version=3
```

Get All Users

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/users?api-version=3&proxy-user=<user>
[&query=<query_conditions>][&fields=<fields_to_display>][&sort=<fields_to_sort>]|&show-
all=(true|false)]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
proxy-user	Yes	String	--	Perform action as defined MAM user.	proxy-user=amy
query	No	JSON	--	<p>Results are restricted to those having the specified field values.</p> <p>The query parameter does not support the full Mongo syntax. Besides allowing queries specifying a simple field value (e.g., query={field:value}), you can use comparison operators of the form: query={field:{op:value}} where op can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$eq - equal to • \$gt - greater than • \$gte - greater than or equal to • \$lt - less than • \$lte - less than or equal to 	query={"active":true}

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$ne - not equal to 	
fields	No	String	--	Comma-separated list of field names to display.	fields=name,defaultAccount
sort	No	JSON	--	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending. Should be used in conjunction with the fields parameter.	sort={"defaultAccount":1}
show-all	No	Boolean	true or false	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/users?api-version=3&proxy-user=moab&query={"active":true}&pretty=true
```

```
{
  "totalCount": 6,
  "resultCount": 4,
  "results": [
    {
      "active": true,
      "commonName": "",
      "phoneNumber": "",
      "emailAddress": "",
      "defaultAccount": "",
      "description": "Accounting Admin",
      "id": "scottmo"
    },
    {
      "active": true,
      "commonName": "Amy Miller",
      "phoneNumber": "(801) 717-3700",
      "emailAddress": "amy@hpc.com",
      "defaultAccount": "chemistry",
      "description": ""
    }
  ]
}
```

```
    "id": "amy"
  },
  {
    "active": true,
    "commonName": "Robert Taylor",
    "phoneNumber": "(801) 717-3700",
    "emailAddress": "bob@hpc.com",
    "defaultAccount": "biology",
    "description": "",
    "id": "bob"
  },
  {
    "active": true,
    "commonName": "David Jones",
    "phoneNumber": "(801) 717-3700",
    "emailAddress": "dave@hpc.com",
    "defaultAccount": "film",
    "description": "",
    "id": "dave"
  }
]
```

Get Single User

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/users/<id>?api-version=3&proxy-user=<user>[&fields=<fields_to_display>|&show-all=(true|false)]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.	--
fields	No	String	--	Comma-separated list of field names to display.	fields=name,defaultAccount
show-all	No	Boolean	true or false	true shows all fields including metadata and hidden fields. Default is false.	show-all=true

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/accounting/users/amy?api-version=3&proxy-user=moab&pretty=true
```


```
{
  "active": true,
  "commonName": "Amy Miller",
  "phoneNumber": "(801) 717-3700",
  "emailAddress": "amy@hpc.com",
  "defaultAccount": "chemistry",
  "description": "",
  "id": "amy"
}
```

Related Topics

- [8.4.2.13 Fields: Users](#)
- [Chapter 4: Resources](#)

4.3 Credentials

This section describes behavior of the `Credential` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.

 The supported methods table below requires each resource to be accessed with a URL parameter of `api-version=3`. For more information, see [3.4 Requesting Specific API Versions](#).

 The [8.4.3 Fields: Credentials](#) reference contains the type and description of all fields in the `Credential` object.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/credentials/accounts</code>	Get All Account Credentials Get Single Account Credential	Modify Account Credentials	--	--
<code>/rest/credentials/classes</code>	Get All Class Credentials Get Single	Modify Class Credentials	--	--

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
	Class Credential			
/rest/credentials/groups	Get All Group Credentials Get Single Group Credential	Modify Group Credentials	--	--
/rest/credentials/qoses	Get All QoS Credentials Get Single QoS Credential	Modify QoS Credentials	--	--
/rest/credentials/users	Get All User Credentials Get Single User Credential	Modify User Credentials	--	--
/rest/credentials/belongs-to	Get Credentials to Which the User Belongs	--	--	--

In this section:

- **4.3.1 Getting Credentials**
 - 4.3.1.A Get All Account Credentials
 - 4.3.1.B Get Single Account Credential
 - 4.3.1.C Get All Class Credentials
 - 4.3.1.D Get Single Class Credential
 - 4.3.1.E Get All Group Credentials
 - 4.3.1.F Get Single Group Credential
 - 4.3.1.G Get All QoS Credentials

- 4.3.1.H Get Single QoS Credential
- 4.3.1.I Get All User Credentials
- 4.3.1.J Get Single User Credential
- 4.3.1.K Get Credentials to Which the User Belongs
- 4.3.2 Modifying Credentials
 - 4.3.2.A Modify Account Credentials
 - 4.3.2.B Modify Class Credentials
 - 4.3.2.C Modify Group Credentials
 - 4.3.2.D Modify QoS Credentials
 - 4.3.2.E Modify User Credentials

4.3.1 Getting Credentials

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve Resource Type information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/accounts[/<name>]?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/classes[/<name>]?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/groups[/<name>]?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/qoses[/<name>]?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/users[/<name>]?api-version=3
```

4.3.1.A Get All Account Credentials

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/accounts?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/accounts?api-version=3
-----
{
  "totalCount": 1,
  "resultCount": 1,
  "results": [
    {
```



```

    "name": "Administration",
    "account_access_list": ["Administration"],
    "default_account": "Administration",
    "qos_access_list": [
      "qos1",
      "qos2"
    ],
    "default_qos": "qos1",
    "partition_access_list": [
      "partition1",
      "SHARED"
    ],
    "default_partition": "partition1",
    "target_type": "CEILING",
    "target": 18.43,
    "priority": 53,
    "max_job_duration_in_seconds": 234,
    "max_idle_jobs": "42",
    "max_jobs": "523",
    "max_processors": "4",
    "max_processor_seconds": "525",
    "max_nodes": "75",
    "reservation": "system.1",
    "variables": {}
  }
]
}

```

4.3.1.B Get Single Account Credential

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/accounts/<name>?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/accounts/Administration?api-version=3
```

```

{
  "name": "Administration",
  "account_access_list": ["Administration"],
  "default_account": "Administration",
  "qos_access_list": [
    "qos1",
    "qos2"
  ],
  "default_qos": "qos1",
  "partition_access_list": [
    "partition1",
    "SHARED"
  ],
  "default_partition": "partition1",
  "target_type": "CEILING",

```

```

"target": 18.43,
"priority": 53,
"max_job_duration_in_seconds": 234,
"max_idle_jobs": "42",
"max_jobs": "523",
"max_processors": "4",
"max_processor_seconds": "525",
"max_nodes": "75",
"reservation": "system.1",
"user_access_list": ["adaptive"],
"variables": {}
}

```

4.3.1.C Get All Class Credentials

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/classes?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/classes?api-version=3
```

```

{
  "totalCount": 1,
  "resultCount": 1,
  "results": [
    {
      "name": "highprio",
      "account_access_list": ["Administration"],
      "default_account": "Administration",
      "qos_access_list": [
        "qos1",
        "qos2"
      ],
      "default_qos": "qos1",
      "partition_access_list": [
        "partition1",
        "SHARED"
      ],
      "default_partition": "partition1",
      "target_type": "CEILING",
      "target": 18.43,
      "priority": 53,
      "max_job_duration_in_seconds": 234,
      "max_idle_jobs": "42",
      "max_jobs": "523",
      "max_processors": "4",
      "max_processor_seconds": "525",
      "max_nodes": "75",
      "reservation": "system.1",
      "variables": {}
    }
  ]
}

```

```
}

```

4.3.1.D Get Single Class Credential

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/classes/<name>?api-version=3

```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/classes/highprio?api-version=3

```

```
{
  "name": "highprio",
  "account_access_list": ["Administration"],
  "default_account": "Administration",
  "qos_access_list": [
    "qos1",
    "qos2"
  ],
  "default_qos": "qos1",
  "partition_access_list": [
    "partition1",
    "SHARED"
  ],
  "default_partition": "partition1",
  "target_type": "CEILING",
  "target": 18.43,
  "priority": 53,
  "max_job_duration_in_seconds": 234,
  "max_idle_jobs": "42",
  "max_jobs": "523",
  "max_processors": "4",
  "max_processor_seconds": "525",
  "max_nodes": "75",
  "reservation": "system.1",
  "variables": {},
  "user_access_list": ["adaptive"]
}
```

4.3.1.E Get All Group Credentials

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/groups/<name>?api-version=3

```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/groups?api-version=3
-----
{
  "totalCount": 1,
  "resultCount": 1,
  "results": [
    {
      "name": "students",
      "account_access_list": ["Administration"],
      "default_account": "Administration",
      "qos_access_list": [
        "qos1",
        "qos2"
      ],
      "default_qos": "qos1",
      "partition_access_list": [
        "partition1",
        "SHARED"
      ],
      "default_partition": "partition1",
      "target_type": "CEILING",
      "target": 18.43,
      "priority": 53,
      "max_job_duration_in_seconds": 234,
      "max_idle_jobs": "42",
      "max_jobs": "523",
      "max_processors": "4",
      "max_processor_seconds": "525",
      "max_nodes": "75",
      "reservation": "system.1",
      "variables": {}
    }
  ]
}
```

4.3.1.F Get Single Group Credential

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/groups/<name>?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/groups/students?api-version=3
-----
{
  "name": "students",
  "account_access_list": ["Administration"],
  "default_account": "Administration",
  "qos_access_list": [
    "qos1",
    "qos2"
  ],
}
```

```

"default_qos": "qos1",
"partition_access_list": [
  "partition1",
  "SHARED"
],
"default_partition": "partition1",
"target_type": "CEILING",
"target": 18.43,
"priority": 53,
"max_job_duration_in_seconds": 234,
"max_idle_jobs": "42",
"max_jobs": "523",
"max_processors": "4",
"max_processor_seconds": "525",
"max_nodes": "75",
"reservation": "system.1",
"variables": {},
"user_access_list": ["adaptive"]
}

```

4.3.1.G Get All QoS Credentials

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/qoses?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/qoses?api-version=3
```

```

{
  "totalCount": 1,
  "resultCount": 1,
  "results": [
    {
      "name": "special",
      "account_access_list": ["Administration"],
      "default_account": "Administration",
      "qos_access_list": [
        "qos1",
        "qos2"
      ],
      "default_qos": "qos1",
      "partition_access_list": [
        "partition1",
        "SHARED"
      ],
      "default_partition": "partition1",
      "target_type": "CEILING",
      "target": 18.43,
      "priority": 53,
      "max_job_duration_in_seconds": 234,
      "max_idle_jobs": "42",
      "max_jobs": "523",

```

```

    "max_processors": "4",
    "max_processor_seconds": "525",
    "max_nodes": "75",
    "reservation": "system.1",
    "variables": {},
    "flags": [
        "DEADLINE",
        "RESERVEALWAYS",
        "DEDICATED"
    ]
    "queue_time_weight": 30,
    "expansion_factor_weight": 40,
    "quality_of_service_priority": 20
  }
}

```

4.3.1.H Get Single QoS Credential

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/qoses/<name>?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/qoses/special?api-version=3
```

```

{
  "name": "special",
  "account_access_list": ["Administration"],
  "default_account": "Administration",
  "qos_access_list": [
    "qos1",
    "qos2"
  ],
  "default_qos": "qos1",
  "partition_access_list": [
    "partition1",
    "SHARED"
  ],
  "default_partition": "partition1",
  "target_type": "CEILING",
  "target": 18.43,
  "priority": 53,
  "max_job_duration_in_seconds": 234,
  "max_idle_jobs": "42",
  "max_jobs": "523",
  "max_processors": "4",
  "max_processor_seconds": "525",
  "max_nodes": "75",
  "reservation": "system.1",
  "variables": {},
  "user_access_list": ["adaptive"]
}

```

```

"flags": [
  "DEADLINE",
  "RESERVEALWAYS",
  "DEDICATED"
]
"queue_time_weight": 30,
"expansion_factor_weight": 40,
"quality_of_service_priority": 20
}

```

4.3.1.I Get All User Credentials

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/users?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```

GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/users?api-version=3
-----
{
  {
    "totalCount": 1,
    "resultCount": 1,
    "results": [
      {
        "name": "root",
        "account_access_list": ["Administration"],
        "default_account": "Administration",
        "qos_access_list": [
          "qos1",
          "qos2"
        ],
        "default_qos": "qos1",
        "partition_access_list": [
          "partition1",
          "SHARED"
        ],
        "default_partition": "partition1",
        "target_type": "CEILING",
        "target": 18.43,
        "priority": 53,
        "max_job_duration_in_seconds": 234,
        "max_idle_jobs": "42",
        "max_jobs": "523",
        "max_processors": "4",
        "max_processor_seconds": "525",
        "max_nodes": "75",
        "email": "root@root.com",
        "variables": {}
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

4.3.1.J Get Single User Credential

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/users/<name>?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/users/root?api-version=3
-----
{
  "name": "root",
  "account_access_list": ["Administration"],
  "default_account": "Administration",
  "qos_access_list": [
    "qos1",
    "qos2"
  ],
  "default_qos": "qos1",
  "partition_access_list": [
    "partition1",
    "SHARED"
  ],
  "default_partition": "partition1",
  "target_type": "CEILING",
  "target": 18.43,
  "priority": 53,
  "max_job_duration_in_seconds": 234,
  "max_idle_jobs": "42",
  "max_jobs": "523",
  "max_processors": "4",
  "max_processor_seconds": "525",
  "max_nodes": "75",
  "email": "root@root.com",
  "variables": {}
}
```

4.3.1.K Get Credentials to Which the User Belongs

Returns the groups, accounts, classes, and qualities of service to which the current user has access.

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/belongs-to?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
{
```



```
"account_access_list": [
  "Test",
  "Research",
  "Engineering"
],
"class_access_list": [
  "batch3",
  "batch2",
  "batch"
],
"group_access_list": [
  "hgranger"
],
"qos_access_list": [
  "high",
  "medium",
  "low"
]
}
```

4.3.2 Modifying Credentials

The HTTP PUT method is used to modify credentials.

Quick Reference

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/accounts/<name>?api-version=3[&change-
mode=<add|remove|set>]
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/classes/<name>?api-version=3[&change-
mode=<add|remove|set>]
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/groups/<name>?api-version=3[&change-
mode=<add|remove|set>]
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/qoses/<name>?api-version=3[&change-
mode=<add|remove|set>]
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/users/<name>?api-version=3[&change-
mode=<add|remove|set>]
```

URL Parameters

URL parameters for modifying a credential.

Credentials Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
change-mode	No	String	set (default) add remove	If set, replace existing list with the given one. If add, add the given field(s) to the existing list. If remove, remove the given field(s) from the existing list.

i Moab Workload Manager will automatically add SHARED and the value of default_partition to the partition_access_list.

4.3.2.A Modify Account Credentials

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/accounts/<name>?api-version=3[&change-mode=<add|remove|set>]
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Body

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/accounts/biology?api-version=3&change-mode=add
-----
{
  "qos_access_list": [
    "qos3",
    "qos4"
  ],
  "max_job_duration_in_seconds": 234
}
```

4.3.2.B Modify Class Credentials

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/classes/<name>?api-version=3[&change-mode=<add|remove|set>]
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Body

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/classes/highprio?api-version=3
-----
{
  "max_idle_jobs": "50",
  "max_jobs": "300"
}
```

4.3.2.C Modify Group Credentials

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/groups/<name>?api-version=3[&change-
mode=<add|remove|set>]
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Body

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/groups/students?api-version=3&change-
mode=set
```

```
{
  "reservation": "system.2",
  "user_access_list": ["tom"]
}
```

4.3.2.D Modify QoS Credentials

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/qoses/<name>?api-version=3[&change-
mode=<add|remove|set>]
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Body

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/qoses/special?api-version=3
```

```
{
  "max_processors": "5",
  "max_processor_seconds": "500"
}
```

4.3.2.E Modify User Credentials

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/users/<name>?api-version=3[&change-
mode=<add|remove|set>]
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Body

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/credentials/users/tom?api-version=3
{
  "email": "tom@root.com"
}
```

Related Topics

- [8.4.3 Fields: Credentials](#)

4.4 Diagnostics

This section describes additional REST calls that are available for performing diagnostics on MWS.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
/rest/diag/about	Get Version Information	--	--	--
/rest/diag/auth	Diagnose Authentication	--	--	--
/rest/diag/health/summary	Get Health Summary	--	--	--
/rest/diag/health/detail	Get Health Detail	--	--	--
/rest/diag/licenses	Get License Information	--	--	--

In this section:

- [Get Version Information](#)
- [Diagnose Authentication](#)
- [Connection Health Information](#)
 - [Get Health Summary](#)
 - [Get Health Detail](#)

- [Get License Information](#)

4.4.1 Get Version Information

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve version and build information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/diag/about?api-version=3
```

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/diag/about?api-version=3
```

Sample Response

The response contains the application suite, version, build date, and revision:

```
{
  "suite": "HPC",
  "version": "10.2.2",
  "buildDate": "2025.03.15_13.12.45",
  "revision": "302238e24e327f4aa45ab4c91834216a7fc19d63"
}
```

4.4.2 Diagnose Authentication

The HTTP GET method is used to test for proper authentication. This resource is designed to be used as a simple validation of credentials and gives no output besides the response code.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/diag/auth?api-version=3
```

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/diag/auth?api-version=3
```

Sample Response

i A successful result is indicated by the 200 response code while a failure is indicated by a 401 response code.

```
{}
```

4.4.3 Connection Health Information

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve health or status information for connections to external systems or software. There are two available resources for health, one that returns simple summary information and another that returns detailed information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/diag/health/summary?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/diag/health/detail?api-version=3
```

4.4.3.A Get Health Summary

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/diag/health/summary?api-version=3
```

i If the MongoDB connection is down, authenticated resources are not available. While this resource does not possess much detail beyond that of simple connection information, it is still useful as it does not require authentication and therefore can be used to determine connection problems with MongoDB.

Sample Response

The response contains the connection health for Moab Workload Manager (MWM), Moab Accounting Manager (MAM), MongoDB, LDAP, ZeroMQ, PAM, and the Insight database. A `true` response value indicates that the connection is healthy and available, and a `false` response indicates that the connection is currently down. Likewise, the `mongoConnected` property for Moab HPC Suite signifies the state of the Moab HPC Suite to MongoDB connection. The possible values of this state are `UP`, `DOWN`, `NOT_CONFIGURED` (when the MongoDB server is not configured in Moab HPC Suite), `NOT_SUPPORTED` (when Moab HPC Suite is not compiled with MongoDB support), and `UNKNOWN` (when MWS cannot communicate with Moab HPC Suite).

```
{
  "mam": {"connected": true},
  "mongo": {"connected": true},
  "mwm": {
    "connected": true,
    "mongoConnected": "UP",
    "zmqConnected": true,
    "zmqInsightConnected": true
  },
  "ldap": {"connected": true},
  "pam": {"connected": false},
  "zmq": {"connected": true},
  "insight": {"connected": true},
```

```
{
  "plugins": {"connected": true}
}
```

4.4.3.B Get Health Detail

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/diag/health/detail?api-version=3
```

i If the MongoDB connection is down, authenticated resources such as this are not available. In this case, using the [Get Health Summary](#) instead may be required.

Sample Response

The response contains the connection health and information for Moab Workload Manager (MWM), Moab Accounting Manager (MAM), MongoDB, LDAP, ZeroMQ, PAM, and the Insight database. A "connected": true response value indicates that the connection is healthy and available, and a false response indicates that the connection is currently down. Likewise, the mongoConnected property for Moab HPC Suite signifies the state of the Moab HPC Suite to MongoDB connection. The possible values of this state are UP, DOWN, NOT_CONFIGURED (when the MongoDB server is not configured in Moab HPC Suite), NOT_SUPPORTED (when Moab HPC Suite is not compiled with MongoDB support), and UNKNOWN (when MWS cannot communicate with Moab HPC Suite). A message is also present for all down connections except Moab HPC Suite to MongoDB giving a reason for the error state.

```
{
  "mam": {
    "connected": true,
    "adminUser": "mam",
    "host": "localhost",
    "port": 7112,
    "version": "x.x.x",
    "message": null
  },
  "mongo": {
    "connected": true,
    "host": "127.0.0.1",
    "port": 27017,
    "replicaSet": null,
    "databaseName": "mws",
    "username": null,
    "version": "x.x.x",
    "message": null
  },
  "mwm": {
    "connected": true,
    "adminUser": "root",
    "host": "10.2.185.228",
    "port": 42559,
```

```

"version": "x.x.x",
"licensedFeatures": [
  "grid",
  "green",
  "elasticcomputing",
  "groupsharing",
  "advancedrm",
  "workflow",
  "accounting"
],
"state": "RUNNING",
"mongo": {
  "connected": "UP",
  "credentialsSet": true,
  "host": "localhost",
  "port": 27017
},
"zmq": {
  "connected": true,
  "encryptionStatus": "ON",
  "port": 5570
},
"zmqInsight": {
  "connected": true,
  "encryptionStatus": "ON",
  "host": "*",
  "port": 5574,
  "reliabilityPort": 5575,
  "endpoint": "localhost:5568",
  "storeDir": "/opt/moab/spool/insight_store/",
  "storeSize": 1024
},
"message": null
},
"ldap": {
  "connected": true,
  "message": null,
  "server": "openldapnis.ac",
  "port": 389,
  "baseDNs": ["dc=testldap,dc=ac"],
  "bindUser": "cn=admin,dc=testldap,dc=ac",
  "directoryType": "OpenLDAP Using InetOrgPerson Schema",
  "securityType": "NONE",
  "userObjectClass": "inetOrgPerson",
  "groupObjectClass": "groupOfNames",
  "ouObjectClass": "organizationalUnit",
  "userMembershipAttribute": null,
  "groupMembershipAttribute": "member",
  "userNameAttribute": "uid"
},
"pam": {
  "connected": false,
  "authenticationModule": null,
  "message": "PAM is not configured. Please check the MWS configuration."
},
"zmq": {
  "connected": true,
  "version": "4.1.4",
  "message": null,
  "mwmSubscriber": {
    "connected": true,
    "address": "10.2.185.228",

```



```

        "port": 5570,
        "message": null
    },
    "mwsSubscriber": {
        "connected": true,
        "address": "localhost",
        "port": 5564,
        "message": null
    },
    "publisher": {
        "connected": true,
        "address": "*",
        "port": 5564,
        "message": null
    }
},
"insight": {
    "connected": true,
    "version": "x.x.x",
    "changeset": "d115caa4f85b150f5a2a819c66a8e49ade0841c0",
    "host": "10.2.185.228",
    "port": 5568,
    "message": null,
    "moabMongoConnection": {
        "connected": true,
        "databaseName": "moab",
        "host": "127.0.0.1",
        "message": null,
        "port": 27017,
        "username": "insight_user"
    },
    "insightMongoConnection": {
        "connected": true,
        "databaseName": "insight",
        "host": "127.0.0.1",
        "message": null,
        "port": 27017,
        "username": "insight_user"
    },
    "insightKafkaConnection": {
        "batchSize": 200,
        "bootstrapServers": "localhost:9092",
        "bufferMemory": "33554432",
        "connected": true,
        "enabled": false,
        "lingerMilliseconds": 1,
        "maximumBlockMilliseconds": 60000,
        "message": null,
        "topic": "insight"
    }
},
"plugins": {
    "connected": true,
    "message": null
}
}

```

4.4.4 Get License Information

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve license information from Moab Workload Manager.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/diag/licenses?api-version=3
```

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/diag/licenses?api-version=3
```

Sample Response

The response contains the name of the licensed host, the path to the license file on that host, the license expiration date, the number of processors, sockets, and virtual machines licensed, and the list of features in the license. If Moab reports any license errors, they will appear in the errors array.

```
{
  "expirationDate": "2025-01-15 18:21:00 UTC",
  "host": "localhost",
  "path": "/opt/moab/etc/moab.lic",
  "processors": 2000000,
  "sockets": 0,
  "features": [
    {
      "name": "grid",
      "description": "Unify management of multiple clusters",
      "expirationDate": "2025-01-15 18:21:00 UTC",
      "enabled": true
    },
    {
      "name": "green",
      "description": "Workload-aware power optimization management",
      "expirationDate": "2025-01-15 18:21:00 UTC",
      "enabled": true
    },
    {
      "name": "provision",
      "description": "Provisioning of Operating Systems",
      "expirationDate": null,
      "enabled": false
    },
    {
      "name": "elasticcomputing",
      "description": "Elastically add to or remove resources from a cluster /
dynamically provision the OS",
      "expirationDate": "2025-01-15 18:21:00 UTC",
      "enabled": true
    },
    {
      "name": "groupsharing",
      "description": "Policy management for groups to use and share the cluster",

```

```

    "expirationDate": "2025-01-15 18:21:00 UTC",
    "enabled": true
  },
  {
    "name": "advancedrm",
    "description": "Policies and capabilities that control resources",
    "expirationDate": "2025-01-15 18:21:00 UTC",
    "enabled": true
  },
  {
    "name": "workflow",
    "description": "Automate both end-to-end workload and system processes",
    "expirationDate": "2025-01-15 18:21:00 UTC",
    "enabled": true
  },
  {
    "name": "accounting",
    "description": "Accounting management for usage tracking and charging",
    "expirationDate": "2025-01-15 18:21:00 UTC",
    "enabled": true
  },
  {
    "name": "passthrough",
    "description": "Pass-through RM monitoring mode limitation.",
    "expirationDate": null,
    "enabled": false
  }
],
"errors": ["WARNING - OS provisioning requires 'provision' in license"],
"elasticUsage": {
  "dailyProcessorSeconds": 46740,
  "monthlyProcessorSeconds": 837808,
  "quarterlyProcessorSeconds": 837808,
  "yearlyProcessorSeconds": 837808,
  "maximumDailyProcessorSeconds": 0,
  "maximumMonthlyProcessorSeconds": 0,
  "maximumQuarterlyProcessorSeconds": 0,
  "maximumYearlyProcessorSeconds": 0,
  "elasticUsageByQOS": [
    {
      "name": "HIGH",
      "dailyProcessorSeconds": 0,
      "monthlyProcessorSeconds": 0,
      "quarterlyProcessorSeconds": 0,
      "yearlyProcessorSeconds": 0,
      "maximumDailyProcessorSeconds": 3600,
      "maximumMonthlyProcessorSeconds": 0,
      "maximumQuarterlyProcessorSeconds": 0,
      "maximumYearlyProcessorSeconds": 0
    },
    {
      "name": "MEDIUM",
      "dailyProcessorSeconds": 0,
      "monthlyProcessorSeconds": 0,
      "quarterlyProcessorSeconds": 0,
      "yearlyProcessorSeconds": 0,
      "maximumDailyProcessorSeconds": 0,
      "maximumMonthlyProcessorSeconds": 0,
      "maximumQuarterlyProcessorSeconds": 0,
      "maximumYearlyProcessorSeconds": 0
    }
  ],
  {

```

```
    "name": "LOW",
    "dailyProcessorSeconds": 11683.43,
    "monthlyProcessorSeconds": 742860,
    "quarterlyProcessorSeconds": 742860,
    "yearlyProcessorSeconds": 742860,
    "maximumDailyProcessorSeconds": 0,
    "maximumMonthlyProcessorSeconds": 0,
    "maximumQuarterlyProcessorSeconds": 0,
    "maximumYearlyProcessorSeconds": 0
  }
}
```

4.5 Distinct

The `Distinct` resource enables clients to retrieve distinct (unique) values from another MWS resource. For example, a client can request the list of all `featuresReported` across all nodes like this:

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/distinct/nodes/featuresReported/?api-version=3
```

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/distinct/<resource>/<field></code>	Get Distinct Values	--	--	--

In this topic:

- [Get Distinct Values](#)

4.5.1 Get Distinct Values

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `distinct` values from another MWS resource.

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/distinct/<resource>/<field>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Example
resource	Yes	String	The MWS resource to query.	nodes

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Example
field	Yes	String	The field for which to return the distinct values.	featuresReported
query	No	JSON	Determines the subset of objects from which to retrieve the distinct values.	query= { "states.powerState": "On" }

i The `Distinct` resource has no access control of its own. Rather, it depends on the access control of the MWS resource being queried. For example, for a client to run a query like `/rest/distinct/nodes/featuresReported`, it must have GET rights on the `Nodes` resource. For more information, see [Chapter 2: Access Control](#).

Example

Example 4-1: Get all featuresReported across all nodes

```
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/distinct/nodes/featuresReported?api-version=3
```

```
{
  "totalCount": 1,
  "resultCount": 1,
  "results": ["vlan1"]
}
```

4.6 Events

This section describes the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS for handling events.

! The Event API was introduced with API version 3. The supported methods table below requires each resource to be accessed with a URL parameter of `api-version=3` in order to behave as documented. For more information, see [3.4 Requesting Specific API Versions](#).

i The [8.4.4 Fields: Events](#) reference contains the type and description of all fields in the `Event` object. It also contains details regarding which fields are valid during POST actions.

Important Changes

- The following fields have been renamed in API version 3:

Name in version 1 & 2	Name in version 3
eventTime	eventDate
sourceComponent	origin
errorMessage.message	message
relatedObjects	associatedObjects

- The following fields have been removed in API version 3:



MWS will no longer report these fields, even if there are existing events in the database with these fields.

- eventCategory
 - status
 - facility
 - initiatedBy
 - primaryObject (primary objects are now reported in associatedObjects)
 - errorMessage.originator
 - errorMessage.errorCode
 - details
- The following fields were introduced in API version 3 (see [Fields: Events](#)):
 - arguments
 - code

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
/rest/events	Get All Events	--	Create Event	--
/rest/events/<id>	Get Single Event	--	--	--

In this section:

- [Getting Events](#)
 - [Get All Events](#)
 - [Get Single Event](#)
- [Creating Events](#)
 - [Create Event](#)

4.6.1 Getting Events

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Event` information. Queries for all objects and a single object are available.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3[&query=
{"field":"value"}&sort={"field":<1|-1>}]
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events/<id>?api-version=3
```

4.6.1.A Get All Events

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3[&query=
{"field":"value"}&sort={"field":<1|-1>}]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Example
query	No	JSON	Query for specific results. It is possible to query events by one or more fields based on MongoDB query syntax .	query={ "severity": "ERROR" }
sort	No	JSON	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending.	sort={ "id": -1 }

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3
-----
{
  "totalCount":2,
  "resultCount":2,
  "results":[
    {
      "arguments":[
      ],
      "associatedObjects":[
        {
          "type":"VM",
          "id":"vml"
        }
      ],
      "code":234881023,
      "eventDate":"2024-06-10 17:13:31 UTC",
      "eventType":"VM Provision",
      "message":null,
      "origin":"CSA Plugin",
      "severity":"INFO",
      "id":"51b6093bc4aa708a5bebb6ae"
    },
    {
      "arguments":[
        "51b608ddc4aa708a5bebb684"
      ],
      "associatedObjects":[
        {
          "type":"Service",
          "id":"51b608ddc4aa708a5bebb684"
        }
      ],
      "code":33554944,
      "eventDate":"2024-06-10 17:11:59 UTC",
      "eventType":"Service Create",
      "message":"The service '51b608ddc4aa708a5bebb684' was created",
      "origin":"MWS/ServiceEvents/CREATE_1ID",
      "severity":"INFO",
      "id":"51b608dfc4aa708a5bebb686"
    }
  ]
}
```

Querying Events

It is possible to query events by one or more fields based on [MongoDB query syntax](#). The following contains examples of simple and complex event queries and event queries by date.

Simple queries:

- To see only events that are of type "Service Create":

```
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3&query={"eventType":"Service Create"}
```

- To see only events of type "Service Create" with the severity of "INFO":

```
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3&query={"eventType":"Service Create","severity":"INFO"}
```

- To see only events with a code of 33554946:

```
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3&query={code:33554946}
```

More complex queries:

- You can query on embedded JSON objects within the event JSON. For example, to see events associated with service 51b608ddc4aa708a5bebb684:

```
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3&query={"associatedObjects.id":"51b608ddc4aa708a5bebb684"}
```

- To see only events that are NOT associated with service 51b608ddc4aa708a5bebb684:

```
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3&query={"associatedObjects.id":{"$ne":"51b608ddc4aa708a5bebb684"}}
```

- When the field values of the desired events are a finite set, you can use the \$in operator. For example, to see events that have a severity of either WARN or ERROR:

```
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3&query={"severity":{"$in":["ERROR","WARN"]}}
```

Querying events by date:

- To see events created before January 27, 2025 at 12:08 A.M. UTC:

```
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3&query={"eventDate":{"$lt":"2025-01-27 12:08:00 UTC"}}
```

- To see events created before or on January 27, 2025 at 12:08 A.M. UTC:

```
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3&query={"eventDate":{"$lte":"2025-01-27 12:08:00 UTC"}}
```

- To see all events created after January 27, 2025 at 12:04 A.M. UTC:

```
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3&query={"eventDate":{"$gt":"2025-01-27 12:04:00 UTC"}}
```

- To see all events created after or on January 27, 2025 at 12:04 A.M. UTC:

```
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3&query={"eventDate":{"$gte":"2025-01-27 12:04:00 UTC"}}
```

```
{"$gte":"2025-01-27 12:04:00 UTC"}}
```

- To see events created between 12:04 A.M. and 12:08 A.M. UTC inclusive:

```
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3&query={"eventDate":  
{"$gte":"2025-01-27 12:04:00 UTC","$lte":"2025-01-27 12:08:00 UTC"}}
```

- To see events created between 12:04 A.M. and 12:08 A.M. UTC inclusive that have a severity of ERROR:

```
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3&query=  
{"severity":"ERROR","eventDate":{"$gte":"2025-01-27 12:04:00 UTC","$lte":"2025-  
01-27 12:08:00 UTC"}}
```

Sorting

See the sorting section of [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#).

Limiting the Number of Results

- If you want to limit the number of results of events, you can use the `max` parameter. For example, to see only 10 "VM Provision" events:

```
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3&query={"eventType":"VM  
Provision"}&sort={"eventDate":1}&max=10
```

- To see "VM Provision" events 51-60 when sorted by `eventDate` in descending order, you can combine `max` with `offset`, as follows:

```
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3&query={"eventType":"VM  
Provision"}&sort={"eventDate":-1}&max=10&offset=50
```

4.6.1.B Get Single Event

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events/<id>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events/51b608dfc4aa708a5bebb686?api-version=3
```

```
{
  "arguments": ["51b608ddc4aa708a5bebb684"],
  "associatedObjects": [ {
    "type": "Service",
    "id": "51b608ddc4aa708a5bebb684"
  } ],
  "code": 33554944,
  "eventDate": "2024-06-10 17:11:59 UTC",
  "eventType": "Service Create",
  "message": "The service '51b608ddc4aa708a5bebb684' was created",
  "origin": "MWS/ServiceEvents/CREATE_1ID",
  "severity": "INFO",
  "id": "51b608dfc4aa708a5bebb686"
}
```

4.6.2 Creating Events

The HTTP POST method is used to create an Event.

Quick Reference

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3
```

4.6.2.A Create Event

URLs and Parameters

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3
```

Request Body

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/events?api-version=3 Content-
Type:application/json
```

```
{
  "arguments": ["vm1"],
  "associatedObjects": [ {
    "type": "VM",
    "id": "vm1"
  } ],
  "code": 234881023,
  "eventDate": "2024-06-10 17:13:31 UTC",
  "eventType": "VM Provision",
  "message": "The virtual machine \"vm1\" was provisioned",
  "origin": "CSA Plugin",
  "severity": "INFO"
}
```

Sample Response


If the request was successful, the response will be an object with an `id` property containing the ID of the newly created events. On failure, the response is an error message.

JSON response

```
{
  "arguments": ["vm1"],
  "associatedObjects": [
    {
      "id": "vm1",
      "type": "VM",
      "version": 0
    }
  ],
  "code": 234881023,
  "eventDate": "2024-06-10 17:13:31 UTC",
  "eventType": "VM Provision",
  "id": "51b62046c4aa708a5bebc018",
  "message": "The virtual machine vm1 was provisioned",
  "origin": "CSA Plugin",
  "severity": "INFO",
  "version": 0
}
```

Below is an example of `events.log` output for a successful event request:

```
2024-06-10T11:13:31.000-06:00 severity="INFO" code="0x0dffffff" type="VM Provision"
origin="CSA Plugin" associatedObject.0.type="VM" associatedObject.0.id="vm1"
arguments=["vm1"] message="The virtual machine \"vm1\" was provisioned"
```

 Note that " (double quote) characters in the input have been replaced by \" characters in the output. (For other character restrictions, see [Restrictions](#) below).

Restrictions

Special characters—such as newline, carriage return, and " (double quote) characters—are encoded in the output of `events.log` to make `events.log` easy to parse with scripts and third party tools. For example, if the input XML contains:

```
<ErrorMessage>RM says, "Cannot provision vm21"</ErrorMessage>
```

Then the following will be output to `events.log`:

```
error.message="RM says, \"Cannot provision vm21\""
```

(Notice that " has been replaced with \").

This table contains the most common encodings. (For more information, see [escape sequences for Java Strings](#)).

Character	Escape Sequence
" (double quote)	\"
\ (backslash)	\\
newline	\n
carriage return	\r

Character	Escape Sequence
tab	\t

Other restrictions include: `origin`, `eventType`, `associatedObject.id`, and `associatedObject.type` cannot contain single quotes (') or double quotes (").

Related Topics

- [4.14 Notifications](#)
- [8.4.11 Fields: Notifications](#)
- [4.13 Notification Conditions](#)
- [8.4.10 Fields: Notification Conditions](#)
- [8.4.4 Fields: Events](#)
- [3.9 System Events](#)
- [6.2.12 Creating Events and Notifications](#)
- [6.6.6 Plugin Event Service](#)
- [6.2.13 Handling Events](#)
- [1.2.5 Securing the Connection with the Message Queue](#)

4.7 Fairshare

This section describes behavior of the `Fairshare` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.



The supported methods table below requires each resource to be accessed with a URL parameter of `api-version=3`. For more information, see [3.4 Requesting Specific API Versions](#).

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/policies/fairshare</code>	Get All	--	--	--

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
	Fairshare Interval Data			
/rest/policies/fairshare/<credentialType>	Get all Fairshare Interval Data for a Single Credential Type	--	--	--
/rest/policies/fairshare/<credentialType>/<name>	Get all Fairshare Interval Data for a Single Credential	--	--	--

In this section:

- [Getting Credential-Based Fairshare Interval Data](#)
 - [Get All Fairshare Interval Data](#)
 - [Get all Fairshare Interval Data for a Single Credential Type](#)
 - [Get all Fairshare Interval Data for a Single Credential](#)

4.7.1 Getting Credential-Based Fairshare Interval Data

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Policies` information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/fairshare/credentials?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/fairshare/credentials/accounts?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/fairshare/credentials/classes?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/fairshare/credentials/groups?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/fairshare/credentials/qoses?api-version=3
```

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/fairshare/credentials/users?api-version=3
GET
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/fairshare/credentials/accounts/<name>?api-
version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/fairshare/credentials/classes/<name>?api-
version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/fairshare/credentials/groups/<name>?api-
version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/fairshare/credentials/qoses/<name>?api-
version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/fairshare/credentials/users/<name>?api-
version=3
```

4.7.1.A Get All Fairshare Interval Data

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/fairshare/credentials?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/fairshare/credentials?api-version=3
```

```
{
  "totalCount": 4,
  "resultCount": 4,
  "results": [
    {
      "name": "jbethune",
      "target_type": null,
      "target": null,
      "interval_data": [
        0,
        0,
        0,
        0
      ],
      "credential_type": "USER"
    },
    {
      "name": "jfoote",
      "target_type": null,
      "target": null,
      "interval_data": [
        2104.16,
        2377.06,
        2240.1,
        2550
      ],
      "credential_type": "GROUP"
    },
    {
      "name": "NOGROUP",
      "target_type": null,
      "target": null,
      "interval_data": [
        0,
```

```

        0,
        0,
        0
      ],
      "credential_type": "GROUP"
    },
    {
      "name": "DEFAULT",
      "target_type": null,
      "target": null,
      "interval_data": [
        0,
        0,
        0,
        0
      ],
      "credential_type": "ACCOUNT"
    },
    {
      "name": "Administration",
      "target_type": null,
      "target": null,
      "interval_data": [
        5256.28,
        6247.05,
        6048.27,
        6948.67
      ],
      "credential_type": "ACCOUNT"
    }
  ]
}

```

4.7.1.B Get all Fairshare Interval Data for a Single Credential Type

URLs and Parameters

```

GET
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/fairshare/credentials/<accounts|classes|groups|qoses|users>?api-version=3

```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Responses

```

GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/fairshare/credentials/accounts?api-version=3
-----
{
  "totalCount": 6,
  "resultCount": 6,
  "results": [
    {
      "name": "jbethune",
      "target_type": null,
      "target": null,
      "interval_data": [
        0,
        0,
        0,
        0
      ]
    }
  ]
}

```



```

    0
  ],
  "credential_type": "ACCOUNT"
},
{
  "name": "Administration",
  "target_type": null,
  "target": null,
  "interval_data": [
    5256.28,
    6247.05,
    6048.27,
    6948.67
  ],
  "credential_type": "ACCOUNT"
},
{
  "name": "Shared",
  "target_type": null,
  "target": null,
  "interval_data": [
    4261.38,
    4951.09,
    4480.2,
    5000.54
  ],
  "credential_type": "ACCOUNT"
},
{
  "name": "Engineering",
  "target_type": null,
  "target": null,
  "interval_data": [
    15034.64,
    17245.93,
    15008.67,
    17085
  ],
  "credential_type": "ACCOUNT"
},
{
  "name": "Test",
  "target_type": null,
  "target": null,
  "interval_data": [
    1808.08,
    1873.96,
    1568.07,
    1757.33
  ],
  "credential_type": "ACCOUNT"
},
{
  "name": "Research",
  "target_type": null,
  "target": null,
  "interval_data": [
    47606.8,
    52861.83,
    46370.07,
    52785
  ],
  "credential_type": "ACCOUNT"
}
]
}

```

4.7.1.C Get all Fairshare Interval Data for a Single Credential

URLs and Parameters

```
GET
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/fairshare/credentials/<accounts|classes|groups|qoses|users>/<name>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
name	Yes	String	--	The unique name of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/fairshare/credentials/accounts/DEFAULT?api-version=3
-----
{
  "name": "DEFAULT",
  "target_type": null,
  "target": null,
  "interval_data": [
    0,
    0,
    0,
    0
  ],
  "credential_type": "ACCOUNT"
}
```

Related Topics

- [4.18 Policies](#)

4.8 Job Arrays

This section describes behavior of the `Job Array` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.

i The [Fields: Job Arrays](#) reference section contains the type and description of all fields in the `Job Array` object.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
/rest/job-arrays	--	--	Submit Job Array	--

In this section:

- [Submitting Job Arrays](#)
 - [Submit Job Array](#)

4.8.1 Submitting Job Arrays

The HTTP POST method is used to submit Job Arrays.

Quick Reference

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/job-arrays?api-version=3[&proxy-user=<username>]
```

i While the `Job Array` resource only gives access to create job arrays, job arrays are retrieved using the operations in [Getting Job Information](#).

Restrictions

All restrictions present for [Submitting Jobs](#) are present for job arrays. In addition, job arrays are *only* supported if the `ENABLEJOBARRAYS` parameter is set to `TRUE` in the `moab.cfg` file. For example:

```
ENABLEJOBARRAYS      TRUE
```

4.8.1.A Submit Job Array

URLs and Parameters

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/job-arrays?api-version=3[&proxy-user=<username>]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
proxy-user	No	String	--	Perform this action as this user.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

To submit a job array, only two fields are required: `jobPrototype` and one of `indexValues` or `indexRanges`. Both index ranges and values can be specified if desired.

The request body below shows all the fields that are available during job array submission, although the `jobPrototype` shown is a simple example and does not utilize all fields of a job submission.

i The `jobPrototype` field has the same properties as a typical job submission. Consequently the api-version of the job array will apply to the `jobPrototype` like it does when you submit jobs, so the api-version in the call must match the api-version of the job. Examples of this can be seen in [Submitting Jobs](#).

JSON request body

```
{
  "name": "myarray",
  "indexRanges": [ {
    "startIndex": 11,
    "endIndex": 25,
    "increment": 2
  } ],
  "indexValues": [ 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 ],
  "slotLimit": 2,
  "cancellationPolicy": {
    "firstJob": "FAILURE",
    "anyJob": "SUCCESS"
  },
  "jobPrototype": {
    "commandFile": "/tmp/test.sh",
    "initialWorkingDirectory": "/tmp",
    "requirements": [{"taskCount": 4}]
  }
}
```

Sample Response

The response of this task is the same as submitting a job (see [Submit Job](#)).

Related Topics

- [8.4.5 Fields: Job Arrays](#)
- [4.9 Jobs](#)
- [4.10 Job Templates](#)

4.9 Jobs

This section describes behavior of the `Job` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.



The supported methods table below requires each resource to be accessed with a URL parameter of `api-version=3` in order to behave as documented. For more information, see [3.4 Requesting Specific API Versions](#).



The [8.4.6 Fields: Jobs](#) reference contains the type and description of all fields in the `Job` object. It also contains details regarding which fields are valid during PUT and POST actions.

4.9.1 Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/jobs</code>	Get All Jobs	--	Submit Job	--
<code>/rest/jobs/<name></code>	Get Single Job Get Job Priority Information Get Job Analysis Information	Generic Resources Modify Job Attributes	--	Cancel Job
<code>/rest/jobs/<name>/<modifyAction></code>	--	Perform Actions on Job	--	--

In this section:

- [Getting Job Information](#)
 - [Get All Jobs](#)
 - [Get Single Job](#)
 - [Get Job Priority Information](#)
 - [Get Job Analysis Information](#)
- [Submitting Jobs](#)
 - [Submit Job](#)
- [Modifying Jobs](#)
 - [Modify Job Attributes](#)
 - [Generic Resources](#)
 - [Perform Actions on Job](#)
- [Deleting \(Canceling\) Jobs](#)
 - [Cancel Job](#)

4.9.2 Getting Job Information

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Job` information. You can also append the command with `priority-analysis=true` or `node-analysis=true` to get priority or eligibility information about the job.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs/<name>?api-version=3
```

4.9.2.A Get All Jobs

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
query	No	JSON	Queries for specific results. It is possible to query by one or more fields based on MongoDB query syntax .	query={ "isActive":true }

Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
sort	No	JSON	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending.	sort={"name":-1}

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

How to Get All Jobs

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs?api-version=3&fields=name,flags&max=3
```

```
{
  "totalCount": 8,
  "resultCount": 3,
  "results": [
    {
      "flags": ["GLOBALQUEUE"],
      "name": "Moab.1"
    },
    {
      "flags": ["GLOBALQUEUE"],
      "name": "Moab.2"
    },
    {
      "flags": ["GLOBALQUEUE"],
      "name": "Moab.4"
    }
  ]
}
```

How to Get a Subset of Jobs

Get active jobs

```
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs?api-version=3&query={"isActive":true}
```

Get completed jobs

```
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs?api-version=3&query={"isActive":false}
```

Get jobs owned by a particular user

```
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs?api-version=3&query={"credentials.user":"fred"}
```

Known Issues

Some jobs are not returned if `DisplayFlags UseBlocking` is set in the `moab.cfg` file.

4.9.2.B Get Single Job

URLs and Parameters

GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs/<name>?api-version=3

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
name	Yes	String	--	The name of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

JSON response

```
{
  "arrayIndex": null,
  "arrayMasterName": null,
  "attributes": [],
  "blocks": >
    {
      "category": "jobBlock">
      "createdDate": "2024-06-22 19:08:30 UTC",
      "message": null,
      "partition": null,
      "type": null
    }
  ]>
  "bypassCount": 0,
  "cancelCount": 0,
  "commandFile": "/tmp/test.sh",
  "commandLineArguments": null,
  "completionCode": null,
  "cpuTime": 0,
  "credentials": {
    "account": null,
    "group": "adaptive",
    "jobClass": null,
    "qos": "NONE",
    "qosRequested": null,
    "user": "adaptive"
  },
  "customName": null,
  "dates": {
    "completedDate": null,
    "createdDate": "2024-10-11 17:58:16 UTC",
    "deadlineDate": "2037-10-24 12:26:40 UTC",
    "dispatchedDate": null,
    "earliestRequestedStartDate": null,
    "earliestStartDate": "2024-10-11 17:58:18 UTC",
    "eligibleDate": "2024-10-11 17:59:19 UTC",
    "lastCanceledDate": null,
    "lastChargedDate": null,
    "lastPreemptedDate": null,
```



```

        "lastUpdatedDate": "2024-10-11 17:59:19 UTC",
        "startDate": null,
        "submitDate": "2024-10-11 17:58:16 UTC",
        "terminationDate": "2037-10-24 12:26:40 UTC"
    },
    "deferCount": 0,
    "dependencies": [],
    "description": null,
    "duration": 8639999,
    "durationActive": 0,
    "durationMinimum": 0,
    "durationQueued": 31,
    "durationRemaining": 0,
    "durationSuspended": 0,
    "emailNotifyAddresses": [],
    "emailNotifyTypes": [],
    "environmentRequested": false,
    "environmentVariables": {},
    "epilogScript": null,
    "flags": [
        "GLOBALQUEUE"
    ],
    "holdDate": null,
    "holdReason": null,
    "holds": [],
    "initialWorkingDirectory": "/tmp",
    "isActive": true,
    "jobGroup": null,
    "masterNode": null,
    "memorySecondsDedicated": 0,
    "memorySecondsUtilized": 0,
    "messages": [],
    "migrateCount": 0,
    "minimumPreemptTime": 0,
    "mwmName": "Moab",
    "name": "Moab.15",
    "nodesExcluded": [],
    "nodesRequested": [],
    "nodesRequestedPolicy": null,
    "partitionAccessList": [
        "torque"
    ],
    "partitionAccessListRequested": [
        "mws",
        "torque",
        "SHARED"
    ],
    "partitionAccessListScheduler": [
        "mws",
        "torque",
        "SHARED"
    ],
    "preemptCount": 0,
    "priorities": {
        "run": 0,
        "start": 1,
        "system": 0,
        "user": 0
    },
    "processorSecondsDedicated": 0,
    "processorSecondsLimit": 0,
    "processorSecondsUtilized": 0,

```

```

"prologScript": null,
"queueStatus": "blocked",
"rank": 0,
"rejectPolicies": [],
"requirements": [
  {
    "architecture": null,
    "attributes": {
      "matlab": [
        {
          "comparator": "<=",
          "displayValue": null,
          "restriction": "must",
          "value": "7.1"
        }
      ]
    },
    "soffice": [
      {
        "comparator": "%=",
        "displayValue": null,
        "restriction": "must",
        "value": "3.1"
      }
    ]
  },
  "dedicateAllProcessors": true,
  "features": [],
  "featuresExcluded": [],
  "featuresExcludedMode": "AND",
  "featuresRequested": [],
  "featuresRequestedMode": "AND",
  "index": 0,
  "metrics": {},
  "nodeAccessPolicy": null,
  "nodeAllocationPolicy": null,
  "nodeCount": 0,
  "nodeSet": null,
  "nodes": [],
  "operatingSystem": null,
  "reservation": null,
  "resourcesPerTask": {
    "disk": {
      "dedicated": 0,
      "utilized": null
    },
    "memory": {
      "dedicated": 0,
      "utilized": 0
    },
    "processors": {
      "dedicated": 1,
      "utilized": 0
    },
    "swap": {
      "dedicated": 0,
      "utilized": null
    }
  },
  "taskCount": 4,
  "tasksPerNode": 0,
  "totalDedicatedProcessors": 1
}

```

```

    ],
    "reservationRequested": null,
    "resourceFailPolicy": null,
    "resourceManagerExtension": null,
    "resourceManagers": [
      {
        "isDestination": false,
        "isSource": true,
        "jobName": "Moab.15",
        "name": "internal"
      }
    ],
    "shellName": "/bin/bash",
    "standardErrorFilePath": null,
    "standardOutputFilePath": null,
    "startCount": 0,
    "states": {
      "state": "Idle",
      "stateExpected": "Idle",
      "stateLastUpdatedDate": null,
      "subState": null
    },
    "submitCommandFile": "/home/ace/jobscript.sh",
    "submitHost": "0:0:0:0:0:0:1",
    "systemJobType": null,
    "templates": [
      {
        "name": "DEFAULT"
      }
    ],
    "triggers": [],
    "variables": {},
    "virtualContainers": []
  }
}

```

Job Arrays

- If a job is the master of a job array, the response will have some additional fields set as shown in the following example. The `name` field is chosen by the Moab HPC Suite, and the `customName` field comes from the [Fields: Job Arrays](#) `name` field.

```

Job array master
-----
{
  "name": "Moab.5",
  "customName": "myarray",
  "flags": [
    "ARRAYMASTER",
    "GLOBALQUEUE",
    "CANCELONFIRSTFAILURE",
    "CANCELONANYSUCCESS"
  ]
}

```

- If a job is a subjob of an array, the response will have other fields set as shown in the following example:

```
Array subjob
-----

{
  "name": "Moab.5[21]",
  "customName": "myarray",
  "arrayIndex": 21,
  "arrayMasterName": "Moab.5",
  "flags": [
    "ARRAYJOB",
    "GLOBALQUEUE",
    "CANCELONFIRSTFAILURE",
    "CANCELONANYSUCCESS"
  ]
}
```

4.9.2.C Get Job Priority Information

The priority-analysis parameter is used to get job priority information.

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs/<name>?api-version=3&priority-analysis=true
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
name	Yes	String	--	The name of the job.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
JSON response
-----

{
  priorities: {
    start: 36,
    system: 0,
    components: {
      service: {
        weight: 2,
        queue: {
          weight: 1,
          value: 33
        },
        xfactor: {
          weight: 0,
          value: 1.559722
        },
        deadline: {
          weight: 0,
          value: 0
        },
        policyviolation: {
          weight: 0,
          value: 0
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

        },
        userprior: {
            weight: 3,
            value: -5
        },
        startcount: {
            weight: 0,
            value: 0
        },
        bypass: {
            weight: 0,
            value: 0
        }
    },
    target: {
        weight: 1,
        queue: {
            weight: 0,
            value: 0
        },
        xfactor: {
            weight: 0,
            value: 0
        }
    },
    credential: {
        weight: 1,
        user: {
            weight: 0,
            value: 0
        },
        group: {
            weight: 0,
            value: 0
        },
        account: {
            weight: 0,
            value: 0
        },
        qos: {
            weight: 0,
            value: 0
        }
    },
    attribute: {
        weight: 1,
        attribute: {
            weight: 0,
            value: 0
        },
        gres: {
            weight: 0,
            value: 0
        },
        jobid: {
            weight: 0,
            value: 0
        },
        jobname: {
            weight: 0,
            value: 0
        },
        state: {
            weight: 0,
            value: 0
        }
    }
},

```

```

fairshare: {
  weight: 1,
  user: {
    weight: 0,
    value: 0
  },
  group: {
    weight: 0,
    value: 0
  },
  account: {
    weight: 0,
    value: 0
  },
  qos: {
    weight: 0,
    value: 0
  },
  guser: {
    weight: 0,
    value: 0
  },
  ggroup: {
    weight: 0,
    value: 0
  },
  gaccount: {
    weight: 0,
    value: 0
  },
  userwcacc: {
    weight: 0,
    value: 0
  },
  jobsperuser: {
    weight: 0,
    value: 0
  },
  jobsrunningperuser: {
    weight: 0,
    value: 0
  },
  procsperuser: {
    weight: 0,
    value: 0
  },
  psperuser: {
    weight: 0,
    value: 0
  }
},
resource: {
  weight: 1,
  node: {
    weight: 0,
    value: 0
  },
  proc: {
    weight: 0,
    value: 1
  },
  memory: {
    weight: 0,
    value: 0
  },
  swap: {
    weight: 0,

```

```
        value: 0
      },
      disk: {
        weight: 0,
        value: 0
      },
      procsecond: {
        weight: 0,
        value: 3600
      },
      procequivalent: {
        weight: 0,
        value: 1
      },
      walltime: {
        weight: 0,
        value: 3600
      }
    },
    usage: {
      weight: 1,
      consumed: {
        weight: 0,
        value: 0
      },
      remaining: {
        weight: 0,
        value: 0
      },
      percentconsumed: {
        weight: 0,
        value: 0
      },
      executiontime: {
        weight: 0,
        value: 0
      }
    }
  }
}
```

4.9.2.D Get Job Analysis Information

The job-analysis parameter is used to get an analysis of the job's eligibility to run on the nodes managed by Moab.

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs/<name>?api-version=3&job-analysis=true
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
name	Yes	String	--	Name of the job.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

JSON response

```
{
  "name": "37",
  "warnings": [
    "job cannot run (job has hold in place)",
    "job cannot run (insufficient available procs: 0 available)"
  ],
  "nodes": [ {
    "name": "node01",
    "message": "node01 rejected: State (Busy)"
  } ]
}
```

4.9.3 Submitting Jobs

The HTTP POST method is used to submit Jobs.

Quick Reference

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs?api-version=3[&proxy-user=<username>]
```

Restrictions

No more than one virtual container can be specified in the request. The virtual container must already exist.

The `credentials.user` and `credentials.group` properties are used to submit a job as the specified user belonging to the specified group.

Job variables have the following restrictions:

- Variable names cannot contain equals (=), semicolon (;), colon (:), plus (+), question mark (?), caret (^), backslash (\), or white space.
- Variable values cannot contain semicolon (;), colon (:), plus (+), or caret (^).

When submitting jobs, the only supported `hold` type is `User`.

The `proxy-user` parameter is ignored unless you set `ENABLEPROXY=TRUE` in the `moab.cfg` file, for example:

```
ADMINCFG[1]          USERS=root,ted ENABLEPROXY=TRUE
```

4.9.3.A Submit Job

URLs and Parameters

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs?api-version=3[&proxy-user=<username>]
```


Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
proxy-user	No	String	--	Perform the action as this user.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

JSON request body (specified host list)

```
{
  "attributes": [
    "attr1",
    "attr2"
  ],
  "commandFile": "/tmp/test.sh",
  "commandScript": "c2xlZXAgNjAK",
  "commandLineArguments": "\"a b c\"",
  "credentials": {
    "account": "account",
    "group": "group",
    "jobClass": "BATCH",
    "qosRequested": "QOS1",
    "user": "saadmin"
  },
  "customName": "custom_name_for_job",
  "dates": {
    "earliestRequestedStartDate": "2024-11-08 13:18:47 UTC",
    "deadlineDate": "2024-02-17 14:00:00 UTC"
  },
  "dependencies": [
    {
      "type": "set",
      "name": "vc1.varA"
    },
    {
      "type": "set",
      "name": "vc2.varB"
    },
    {
      "type": "set",
      "name": "vc3.varC"
    }
  ],
  "duration": 600,
  "emailNotifyAddresses": [
    "user3@ac.com",
    "user4@ac.com"
  ],
  "emailNotifyTypes": [
    "JobStart",
    "JobEnd"
  ],
  "environmentRequested": true,
  "environmentVariables": {
    "var1": "val1",
    "var2": "val2"
  }
},
```

```

"epilogScript": "/tmp/epilog.sh",
"flags": [
  "RESTARTABLE",
  "SUSPENDABLE"
],
"holds": ["User"],
"initialWorkingDirectory": "/tmp",
"jobGroup": "job_group",
"nodesExcluded": [
  {"name": "node07"},
  {"name": "node08"}
],
"nodesRequested": [
  {"name": "node01"},
  {"name": "node02"}
],
"nodesRequestedPolicy": "SUBSET",
"partitionAccessListRequested": [
  "p1",
  "p2"
],
"priorities": {"user": -5},
"prologScript": "/tmp/prolog.sh",
"requirements": [ {
  "architecture": "x86_64",
  "attributes": {
    "matlab": [
      {
        "restriction": "must",
        "comparator": "<=",
        "value": "7.1"
      }
    ]
  },
  "soffice": [
    {
      "restriction": "must",
      "comparator": "%=",
      "value": "3.1"
    }
  ]
} ],
"featuresRequested": [
  "a",
  "b",
  "c"
],
"featuresRequestedMode": "OR",
"featuresExcluded": [
  "d",
  "e",
  "f"
],
"featuresExcludedMode": "AND",
"nodeAccessPolicy": "SINGLEJOB",
"nodeAllocationPolicy": "PRIORITY",
"nodeCount": 6,
"nodeSet": "FIRSTOF:FEATURE:vlan2",
"operatingSystem": "linux",
"resourcesPerTask": {
  "disk": {"dedicated": 1024},
  "memory": {"dedicated": 512},
  "processors": {"dedicated": 2},

```

```

    "swap": {"dedicated": 4096},
    "matlab": {"dedicated": 6},
    "intellij": {"dedicated": 2}
    "gpus": {"dedicated": 2}
  },
  "taskCount": 4,
  "tasksPerNode": 14
}],
"reservationRequested": {"name": "rsv.1"},
"resourceFailPolicy": "RETRY",
"resourceManagerExtension": "x=PROC=4",
"shellName": "/bin/bash",
"standardErrorFilePath": "/tmp/error",
"standardOutputFilePath": "/tmp/out",
"templates": [
  {"name": "template1"},
  {"name": "template2"}
],
"variables": {
  "var1": "val1",
  "var2": "val2"
},
"virtualContainers": [{"name": "vc1"}]
}

```

Sample Response

The response of this task is one of three possibilities:

- An object with a single `messages` property containing a list of error messages on failure:

```
{ "messages": ["Could not create job - invalid requirements"] }
```

- An object with a `name` property containing the name of the newly created job:

```
{ "name": "Moab.1" }
```

- An object with a `name` property and a `virtualContainers` list containing the name of the newly created virtual container:

```
{ "name": "Moab.1", "virtualContainers": [{"name": "vc1"}] }
```



The virtual container will only be reported when a *new* virtual container has been created by Moab HPC Suite for the job.

Examples of Job Submission

This section includes some sample job submission requests.

Example 4-2: Submit job to run on node2 and node3

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs?api-version=3
```

```
{
  "commandFile": "/tmp/test.sh",
  "credentials": {
    "group": "adaptive",
    "user": "adaptive"
  },
  "initialWorkingDirectory": "/tmp",
  "nodesRequested": [
    {"name": "node2"},
    {"name": "node3"}
  ]
}
```

Example 4-3: Submit job that requires 20 processors

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs?api-version=3
```

```
{
  "commandFile": "/tmp/test.sh",
  "credentials": {
    "group": "adaptive",
    "user": "adaptive"
  },
  "initialWorkingDirectory": "/tmp",
  "requirements": [{"taskCount": 20}]
}
```

Example 4-4: Submit job to run after a certain time

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs?api-version=3
```

```
{
  "commandFile": "/tmp/test.sh",
  "credentials": {
    "group": "adaptive",
    "user": "adaptive"
  },
  "dates": {"earliestRequestedStartDate": "2024-10-11 18:36:35 UTC"},
  "initialWorkingDirectory": "/tmp",
  "requirements": [{"taskCount": 20}]
}
```

Example 4-5: Submit job based on msub

Given this *msub* command:

```
msub -l nodes=3:ppn=2,walltime=1:00:00,pmem=100 script2.pbs.cmd
```

Here is an equivalent MWS request:

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs?api-version=3
```

```
{
  "duration": 3600,
  "commandFile": "/home/adaptive/script2.pbs.cmd",
}
```

```

"credentials": {
  "group": "adaptive",
  "user": "adaptive"
},
"initialWorkingDirectory": "/home/adaptive",
"requirements": [ {
  "resourcesPerTask": {"memory": {"dedicated": 100}},
  "taskCount": 6,
  "tasksPerNode": 2
}]
}

```

i To emulate what *msub* does, make `commandFile` an absolute path, and add `credentials.user`, `credentials.group`, and `initialWorkingDirectory`. As shown above, `nodes=3:ppn=2` is equivalent to setting `taskCount` to 6 and `tasksPerNode` to 2.

Example 4-6: Submit a job array (for information on how to submit a job array, see [Submitting Job Arrays](#))

4.9.4 Modifying Jobs

The HTTP PUT method is used to modify Jobs.

Quick Reference

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs/<name>[/<modifyAction>]?api-version=3[&proxy-user=<username>]
```

Restrictions

The `proxy-user` parameter is ignored unless you set `ENABLEPROXY=TRUE` in the `moab.cfg` file, for example:

```
ADMINCFG[1]          USERS=root,ted ENABLEPROXY=TRUE
```

4.9.4.A Modify Job Attributes

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs/<name>?api-version=3[&proxy-user=<username>]
[&change-mode=set]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
name	Yes	String	--	The name of the object.
proxy-user	No	String	--	Perform the action as this user.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Additional URL Parameters

Parameter	Required	Value	Description
change-mode	No	set (default) add remove	If <code>set</code> , replace all fields with the fields specified. If <code>add</code> , add the specified fields to existing fields. If <code>remove</code> , remove the specified fields from existing fields.

Request Body

The request body below shows all the fields that are available when modifying a job, along with some sample values:

JSON request body

```
{
  "credentials": {
    "account": "account",
    "jobClass": "BATCH",
    "qosRequested": "QOS1"
  },
  "customName": "custom_name_for_job",
  "dates": {"earliestRequestedStartDate": "2024-11-08 13:18:47 UTC"},
  "duration": 600,
  "flags": [
    "RESTARTABLE",
    "SUSPENDABLE"
  ],
  "holds": ["User"],
  "messages": [
    {"message": "Message one"},
    {"message": "Message two"}
  ],
  "nodesRequested": [
    {"name": "n015"},
    {"name": "n016"},
    {"name": "n017"},
    {"name": "n018"}
  ],
  "partitionAccessListRequested": [
    "p1",
    "p2"
  ],
  "priorities": {
    "system": 3,
    "user": -5
  },
  "requirements": [ {
    "features": [
      "vlan1",
      "vlan2"
    ]
  }
],
```

```

    "resourcesPerTask": {
      "matlab": {"dedicated": 1},
      "tape": {"dedicated": 2}
    },
  },
  "reservationRequested": {"name": "rsv.1"},
  "variables": {
    "var1": "val1",
    "var2": "val2"
  }
}

```

Sample Response

i These messages might not match the messages returned from Moab HPC Suite exactly but are given as an example of the structure of the response.

i Not all messages are shown for the above request body.

JSON response

```

{"messages": [
  "Account modified successfully",
  "Messages modified successfully",
  "Variables modified successfully"
]}

```

Restrictions

Old messages are not removed from jobs; only new messages are added.

Job variables have the restrictions documented in the section [Submitting Jobs](#).

Although the client can modify `features` and `resourcesPerTask`, Moab only considers these elements when they appear in the first element of the `requirements` array. If the `requirements` array contains two or more elements, all elements but the first are silently ignored.

4.9.4.B Generic Resources

Jobs can require configurable, site-specific consumable resources called generic resources. For example, some jobs may require a matlab license. Only one job at a time can legally consume this license. Matlab is not a standard resource and may only be available on some sites. Nevertheless Moab HPC Suite allows this to be configured and tracked as is explained in 'Managing Consumable Generic Resources' in the *Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide*.

You must specify generic resources in the `requirements.resourcesPerTask` portion of the JSON document. Any resource in `requirements.resourcesPerTask` that is not a standard resource is considered a generic resource. Standard resources include disk, memory, processors, and swap. Assume a job has the following in `requirements.resourcesPerTask`:

```
{
  "resourcesPerTask":{
    "processors":{
      "dedicated":4,
      "utilized":0
    },
    "memory":{
      "dedicated":2048,
      "utilized":0
    },
    "disk":{
      "dedicated":4096,
      "utilized":0
    },
    "swap":{
      "dedicated":1024,
      "utilized":0
    },
    "tape":{
      "dedicated":1,
      "utilized":0
    },
    "matlab":{
      "dedicated":2,
      "utilized":0
    }
  }
}
```

The standard resources the job requires are:

- 4 processors
- 2048 MB of memory
- 4096 MB of disk
- 1024 MB of swap

The generic resources the job requires are:

- 1 tape
- 2 matlab

To modify a job so that it requires 1 matlab license, run the following:

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs/Moab.2?api-version=3
{
  "requirements":[
    {
      "resourcesPerTask":{
        "matlab":{
          "dedicated":1
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```



```
}
  }
]
}
```

4.9.4.C Perform Actions on Job

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs/<name>/<modifyAction>?api-version=3[&proxy-user=<username>]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
name	Yes	String	--	The name of the object.
modifyAction	Yes	String	cancel checkpoint execute hold requeue rerun resume suspend unhold	If <code>cancel</code> , attempts to cancel the job (equivalent to deleting a job). If <code>checkpoint</code> , attempts to checkpoint the job. Note that the OS must support checkpointing for this to work. If <code>execute</code> , executes the job (if possible). If <code>hold</code> , attempts to hold the job using the holds set in the request body. If <code>requeue</code> , attempts to requeue the job. If <code>rerun</code> , attempts to rerun the job. If <code>resume</code> , attempts to resume the job. If <code>suspend</code> , attempts to suspend the job. If <code>unhold</code> , attempts to release the holds set in the request body.
proxy-user	No	String	--	Perform the action as this user.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

Request bodies are only required for holding or unholding jobs. All other actions do not require request bodies of any kind.

```
JSON request body to add holds to a job
-----
```

```
{"holds": ["User"]}
```

JSON request body to remove holds from a job

```
{"holds": ["User"]}
```

i If no holds are specified when unholding a job, all holds will be removed. This is equivalent to specifying `holds` as a list with a single element of `All`.

Sample Response

i This message might not match the message returned from Moab HPC Suite exactly but is given as an example of the structure of the response.

JSON response

```
{"messages": ["Job modified successfully"]}
```

4.9.5 Deleting (Canceling) Jobs

The HTTP DELETE method is used to cancel jobs.

Quick Reference

```
DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs/<name>?api-version=3[&proxy-  
user=<username>]
```

Restrictions


The `proxy-user` parameter is ignored unless you set `ENABLEPROXY=TRUE` in the `moab.cfg` file, for example:

```
ADMINCFG[1]          USERS=root,ted ENABLEPROXY=TRUE
```

4.9.5.A Cancel Job

URLs and Parameters

```
DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs/<name>?api-version=3[&proxy-  
user=<username>] [&where={"state": "IDLE"}]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
name	Yes	String	--	The name of the object.
proxy-user	No	String	--	Perform the action as this user.
where	No	JSON	--	<p>Cancel the job <i>only</i> if the where condition is satisfied.</p> <p>For example: To cancel the job only if it is idle, use <code>where={"state": "IDLE"}</code></p> <div>  The only supported <code>where</code> condition is "state". </div>

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

JSON response for successful DELETE

```
{}
```

 Additional information about the DELETE can be found in the HTTP response header `X-MWS-Message`.

Related Topics

- [8.4.6 Fields: Jobs](#)
- [4.8 Job Arrays](#)
- [4.10 Job Templates](#)

4.10 Job Templates

This section describes behavior of the `Job Template` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.

i The [8.4.7 Fields: Job Templates](#) reference section contains the type and description of all fields in the `Job Template` object. It also contains details regarding which fields are valid during PUT and POST actions.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/job-templates</code>	Get All Job Templates	--	--	--
<code>/rest/job-templates/<id></code>	Get Single Job Template	--	--	--

In this section:

- [Getting Job Templates](#)
 - [Get All Job Templates](#)
 - [Get Single Job Template](#)

4.10.1 Getting Job Templates

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Job Template` information. Queries for all objects and a single object are available.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/job-templates/<id>?api-version=3
```

4.10.1.A Get All Job Templates

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/job-templates?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/job-templates?api-version=3&fields=id
{
  "totalCount": 14,
  "resultCount": 14,
```

```
"results": [
  {"id": "DEFAULT"},
  {"id": "genericVM"},
  {"id": "genericVM-setup"},
  {"id": "genericVM-destroy"},
  {"id": "genericVM-migrate"},
  {"id": "genericPM"},
  {"id": "genericPM-setup"},
  {"id": "genericPM-destroy"},
  {"id": "OSStorage"},
  {"id": "OSStorage-setup"},
  {"id": "OSStorage-destroy"},
  {"id": "extraStorage"},
  {"id": "extraStorage-setup"},
  {"id": "extraStorage-destroy"}
]
```

4.10.1.B Get Single Job Template

URLs and Parameters

GET <https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/job-templates/<id>?api-version=3>

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

JSON response

```
{
  "account": "account",
  "args": "arg1 arg2",
  "commandFile": "/tmp/script",
  "description": "description",
  "genericSystemJob": true,
  "id": "genericVM",
  "inheritResources": false,
  "jobDependencies": [ {
    "name": "genericVM-setup",
    "type": "JOBSUCCESSFULCOMPLETE"
  } ],
  "jobTemplateFlags": ["SELECT"],
  "jobTemplateRequirements": [ {
    "architecture": "x86_64",
    "diskRequirement": 500,
    "genericResources": {"tape": 3},
    "nodeAccessPolicy": "SINGLEJOB",
    "operatingSystem": "Ubuntu 10.04.3",
    "requiredDiskPerTask": 200,
  } ]
}
```

```
    "requiredFeatures": ["dvd"],
    "requiredMemoryPerTask": 1024,
    "requiredProcessorsPerTask": 2,
    "requiredSwapPerTask": 512,
    "taskCount": 4
  },
  "priority": 20,
  "qos": "qos",
  "queue": "queue",
  "durationRequested": 600,
  "select": true,
  "trigger": null,
  "version": 0,
}
```

Related Topics

- [8.4.7 Fields: Job Templates](#)
- [4.9 Jobs](#)
- [4.8 Job Arrays](#)

4.11 Metric Types

This section describes behavior of the `Metric Type` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.

i The [8.4.8 Fields: Metric Types](#) reference section contains the type and description of all fields in the `Metric Type` object.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/metric-types</code>	Get All Metric Types	--	--	--

In this section:

- [Getting Metric Types](#)
 - [Get All Metric Types](#)

4.11.1 Getting Metric Types

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Metric Type` information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/metric-types?api-version=3
```

4.11.1.A Get All Metric Types

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/metric-types?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/metric-types?api-version=3&fields=id

{
  "totalCount": 9,
  "resultCount": 9,
  "results": [
    {"id": "vmcount"},
    {"id": "watts"},
    {"id": "pwatts"},
    {"id": "temp"},
    {"id": "cpu"},
    {"id": "mem"},
    {"id": "io"},
    {"id": "ccores"},
    {"id": "threads"}
  ]
}
```

Related Topics

- [8.4.8 Fields: Metric Types](#)

4.12 Nodes

This section describes behavior of the `Node` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.



The supported methods table below requires each resource to be accessed with a URL parameter of `api-version=3` in order to behave as documented. For more information, see [3.4 Requesting Specific API Versions](#).

i The [8.4.9 Fields: Nodes](#) reference contains the type and description of all fields in the `Node` object. It also contains details regarding which fields are valid during PUT and POST actions.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/nodes</code>	Get All Nodes	--	--	--
<code>/rest/nodes/<name></code>	Get Single Node	Modify Node	--	--

In this section:

- [Getting Nodes](#)
 - [Get All Nodes](#)
 - [Get Single Node](#)
- [Modifying Nodes](#)
 - [Modify Node](#)

4.12.1 Getting Nodes

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Node` information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/nodes/<name>?api-version=3
```

4.12.1.A Get All Nodes

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/nodes?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
query	No	JSON	Queries for specific results. It is possible to query by one or more fields based on MongoDB query syntax .	query= { "type": "compute" }

Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
sort	No	JSON	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending.	sort={"name":-1}

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

i This query will not return the `DEFAULT` or `GLOBAL` nodes from Moab HPC Suite. However, the [Get Single Node](#) task can be used to retrieve them individually if desired.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/nodes?api-version=3&fields=name
```

```
{
  "totalCount": 3,
  "resultCount": 3,
  "results": [
    {"name": "node1"},
    {"name": "node2"},
    {"name": "node3"}
  ]
}
```

4.12.1.B Get Single Node

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/nodes/<name>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
name	Yes	String	--	The name of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

i The `attributes` field is only applicable in API version 2 and later.

Sample Response

```
JSON response
```

```
{
  "name": "l26.csa",
  "architecture": null,
  "classes": ["class1"],
  "attributes": {
    "MOAB_DATACENTER": {
      "value": "vcenter-datacenter-401",
      "displayValue": "vcenter-vcenter - adaptive data center"
    },
    "vcenter-vcenter-adaptive data center-compute nodes": {
      "value": null,
      "displayValue": null
    }
  },
  "featuresCustom": ["feature1", "feature2"],
}
```

```

"featuresReported": ["vcenter-vcenter-adaptive data center-compute nodes"],
"index": 26,
"ipAddress": "10.0.8.76",
"lastUpdatedDate": "2024-05-24 20:18:11 UTC",
"partition": "mws",
"processorSpeed": null,
"profilingEnabled": false,
"rack": null,
"resourceManagerMessages": {
  "torque": null,
  "mws": null
},
"slot": null,
"type": "compute",
"messages": [ {
  "count": 11,
  "createdDate": "2024-10-24 04:06:04 UTC",
  "expireDate": "2037-10-24 12:26:40 UTC",
  "message": "This is a message"
}],
"metrics": {
  "vmcount": 0,
  "cpuUtilization": 0.275,
  "cpuLoad": 0.01115
},
"variables": {
  "VCENTER_DATASTORE_LOCAL1": "datastore-415",
  "VCENTER_DATASTORE_REMOTE1": "datastore-448"
},
"states": {
  "powerState": "On",
  "powerStateExpected": null,
  "state": "Idle",
  "stateExpected": "Idle",
  "stateLastUpdatedDate": "2024-05-24 09:33:45 UTC",
  "subState": null,
  "subStateLast": null,
  "subStateLastUpdatedDate": null
},
"operatingSystem": "linux"
"resources": {
  "processors": {
    "configured": 4,
    "real": 4,
    "dedicated": 0,
    "available": 4,
    "utilized": -1
  },
  "memory": {
    "configured": 10239,
    "real": 10239,
    "dedicated": 0,
    "available": 9227,
    "utilized": 0
  },
  "disk": {
    "configured": 0,
    "real": 0,
    "dedicated": 0,
    "available": 0,
    "utilized": 0
  }
},

```

```

    "swap": {
      "configured": 0,
      "real": 0,
      "dedicated": 0,
      "available": 0,
      "utilized": 0
    },
    "resourceManagers": [ {
      "name": "mws",
      "isMaster": true,
      "stateReported": "Active"
    } ],
    "jobs": [],
    "reservations": [
      {
        "name": "system.5",
        "type": "user"
      },
      {
        "name": "system.17",
        "type": "user"
      }
    ],
    "virtualContainers": [],
    "triggers": []
  }

```

4.12.2 Modifying Nodes

The HTTP PUT method is used to modify Nodes.

Quick Reference

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/nodes/<name>?api-version=3[&proxy-user=<username>]
```

Restrictions

The `proxy-user` parameter is ignored unless you set `ENABLEPROXY=TRUE` in the `moab.cfg` file, for example:

```
ADMINCFG[1]          USERS=root,ted ENABLEPROXY=TRUE
```

4.12.2.A Modify Node

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/nodes/<name>?api-version=3[&proxy-user=<username>]
[&change-mode=set]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
name	Yes	String	--	The name of the object.
proxy-user	No	String	--	Perform the action as this user.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Additional URL Parameters

Parameter	Required	Value	Description
change-mode	No	set (default) add remove	If <code>set</code> , replace all features with the features specified. If <code>add</code> , add the specified features to existing features. If <code>remove</code> , remove the specified features from existing features.

Request Body

The request body below shows all the fields that are available when modifying a node, along with some sample values:

Sample JSON request body to modify a node

```
{
  "featuresCustom": ["feature1", "feature2"],
  "messages": [
    {"message": "Message one"},
    {"message": "Message two"}
  ],
  "metrics": {"pwatts": 211},
  "operatingSystem": "centos7.9",
  "partition": "part1",
  "states": {
    "powerState": "On",
    "state": "Running"
  },
  "variables": {
    "key": "value",
    "arbitrary text key": "more value"
  }
}
```

Sample Response

i This message might not match the message returned from Moab HPC Suite exactly but is given as an example of the structure of the response.

JSON response


```
{
  "messages": [
    "Successfully modified os to 'linux'",
    "Successfully powered node off"
  ]
}
```

Related Topics

- [8.4.9 Fields: Nodes](#)

4.13 Notification Conditions

This section describes behavior of the `Notification Conditions` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.



The Notification Conditions API was introduced with *API version 3*, and is not available with older API versions. The supported methods table below requires each resource to be accessed with a URL parameter of `api-version=3`. For more information, see [3.4 Requesting Specific API Versions](#).



The [8.4.10 Fields: Notification Conditions](#) reference contains the type and description of all fields in the `Notification Conditions` object.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/notification-conditions</code>	Get All Notification Conditions	Update Notification Condition	--	--
<code>/rest/notification-conditions/<id></code>	Get Single Notification Condition	--	--	--

In this section:

- [Getting Notification Conditions](#)
 - [Get All Notification Conditions](#)
 - [Get Single Notification Condition](#)
- [Updating Notification Conditions](#)
 - [Update Notification Condition](#)

4.13.1 Getting Notification Conditions

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve Notification Condition information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notification-conditions?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notification-conditions/<id>?api-version=3
```

4.13.1.A Get All Notification Conditions

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notification-conditions?api-version=3[&query=
{"escalationLevel":"ADMIN"}][&sort={"observedDate":-1}]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
query	No	JSON	Query for specific results. It is possible to query notifications by one or more fields based on MongoDB query syntax .	query= { "escalationLevel": "ADMIN" }
sort	No	JSON	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending.	sort={"observedDate":-1}

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notification-conditions?api-version=3&query=
{"escalationLevel":"ADMIN"}&sort={"observedDate":-1}

{
  ...
}
```

```
"totalCount": 2,
"resultCount": 2,
"results": [
  {
    "createdDate": "2024-09-10 23:13:33 UTC",
    "details": {
      "pluginType": "NodeUtilizationReport",
      "pluginId": "node-report"
    },
    "escalationLevel": "ADMIN",
    "expirationDate": null,
    "expirationDuration": null,
    "message": "The node 'testnode' has not been updated since the last poll,
which is likely due to a misconfiguration.",
    "objectId": "testnode",
    "objectType": "Node",
    "observedDate": "2024-09-10 23:13:33 UTC",
    "origin": "MWS/plugins/NodeUtilizationReport/node-report",
    "id": "522fa79de4b0cafeaec6f83e"
  },
  {
    "createdDate": "2024-09-11 17:19:35 UTC",
    "details": {
      "pluginType": "VCenter",
      "pluginId": "vcenter42"
    },
    "escalationLevel": "ADMIN",
    "expirationDate": null,
    "expirationDuration": null,
    "message": "The node 'node1' does not have vcenter tools installed,
therefore the state is unknown and migrations may not work correctly",
    "objectId": null,
    "objectType": "System",
    "observedDate": "2024-09-11 17:19:35 UTC",
    "origin": "MWS/plugins/VCenter/vcenter42",
    "id": "5230a627e4b0d51bef490e86"
  }
]
```

4.13.1.B Get Single Notification Condition

URLs and Parameters

GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notification-conditions/<id>?api-version=3

Parameter	Required	Type	Description
id	Yes	String	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notification-conditions/521a1f18e4b0e3f9031f47f5?api-version=3
```

```
{
  "createdDate": "2024-09-10 23:13:33 UTC",
  "details": {
    "pluginType": "NodeUtilizationReport",
    "pluginId": "node-report"
  },
  "escalationLevel": "ADMIN",
  "expirationDate": null,
  "expirationDuration": null,
  "message": "The node 'testnode' has not been updated since the last poll, which is likely due to a misconfiguration.",
  "objectId": "testnode",
  "objectType": "Node",
  "observedDate": "2024-09-10 23:13:33 UTC",
  "origin": "MWS/plugins/NodeUtilizationReport/node-report",
  "id": "522fa79de4b0cafeaec6f83e"
}
```

4.13.2 Updating Notification Conditions

The HTTP PUT method is used to update Notification Condition information. The PUT operation is idempotent, meaning that is used for both creating new notification conditions and updating existing ones. If the `escalationLevel`, `origin`, `message`, `objectType`, and `objectId` fields match an existing notification condition, it will be updated. Otherwise, a new condition will be created.

Quick Reference

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notification-conditions?api-version=3
```

4.13.2.A Update Notification Condition

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notification-conditions?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

The request body below shows some fields that are available when updating a notification condition, along with some sample values:

```
Sample JSON request body to update a notification condition
```

```

{
  "details": {
    "pluginType": "NodeTester",
    "pluginId": "my-tester1"
  },
  "escalationLevel": "ADMIN",
  "expirationDuration": 30,
  "message": "Node 'node2' is powered off, please check your hardware.",
  "objectId": "node2",
  "objectType": "Node",
  "origin": "NodeTester/my-tester1/Test.groovy:141"
}

```

Sample Response

JSON response

```

{
  "createdDate": "2024-09-10 23:13:33 UTC",
  "details": {
    "pluginType": "NodeTester",
    "pluginId": "my-tester1"
  },
  "escalationLevel": "ADMIN",
  "expirationDate": "2024-09-10 23:14:03 UTC",
  "expirationDuration": 30,
  "observedDate": "2024-09-10 23:13:33 UTC",
  "message": "Node 'node2' is powered off, please check your hardware.",
  "objectId": "node2",
  "objectType": "Node",
  "origin": "NodeTester/my-tester1/Test.groovy:141",
  "id": "5230a627e4b0d51bef490e86"
}

```

Related Topics

- [4.6 Events](#)
- [8.4.4 Fields: Events](#)
- [4.14 Notifications](#)
- [8.4.11 Fields: Notifications](#)
- [8.4.10 Fields: Notification Conditions](#)
- [6.2.12 Creating Events and Notifications](#)
- [6.6.6 Plugin Event Service](#)
- [6.2.13 Handling Events](#)

- [3.9 System Events](#)
- [1.2.5 Securing the Connection with the Message Queue](#)

4.14 Notifications

This section describes behavior of the `Notifications` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.



The Notifications API was introduced with *API version 3*, and is not available with older API versions. The supported methods table below requires each resource to be accessed with a URL parameter of `api-version=3`. For more information, see [3.4 Requesting Specific API Versions](#).



The [8.4.11 Fields: Notifications](#) reference contains the type and description of all fields in the `Notifications` object.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/notifications/</code>	Get All Notifications	--	--	--
<code>/rest/notifications/<id></code>	Get Single Notification	--	--	--
<code>/rest/notifications/ignore</code>	--	Ignore All Notifications	--	--
<code>/rest/notifications/<id>/ignore</code>	--	Ignore Single Notification	--	--
<code>/rest/notifications/unignore</code>	--	Unignore All Notifications	--	--

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
		ns		
/rest/notifications/<id>/unignore	--	Unignore Single Notification	--	--
/rest/notifications/dismiss	--	Dismiss All Notifications	--	--
/rest/notifications/<id>/dismiss	--	Dismiss Single Notification	--	--

In this section:

- [Getting Notifications](#)
 - [Get All Notifications](#)
 - [Get Single Notification](#)
- [Ignoring Notifications](#)
 - [Ignore All Notifications](#)
 - [Ignore Single Notification](#)
- [Unignoring Notifications](#)
 - [Unignore All Notifications](#)
 - [Unignore Single Notification](#)
- [Dismissing Notifications](#)
 - [Dismiss All Notifications](#)
 - [Dismiss Single Notification](#)

4.14.1 Getting Notifications

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Notification` information.


Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications/<id>?api-version=3
```

4.14.1.A Get All Notifications

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications?api-version=3[&proxy-user=<username>] [&query={"ignoredDate":null,"dismissedDate":null}] [&sort={"observedDate":-1}]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
proxy-user	No	String	Perform the action as this user. <div> Notifications cannot be created directly. Instead, they are automatically created for the current user or proxy-user specified in the request from non-expired notification conditions (see 4.13 Notification Conditions). This is true no matter the query specified.</div>	--
query	No	JSON	Query for specific results. It is possible to query notifications by one or more fields based on MongoDB query syntax . However, typically you will want to query on {"ignoredDate":null,"dismissedDate":null}.	query={"ignoredDate":null,"dismissedDate":null}
sort	No	JSON	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending.	sort={"observedDate":-1}

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications?api-version=3&proxy-user=<username>&query={"ignoredDate":null,"dismissedDate":null}}[&sort={"observedDate":-1}]

{
  "totalCount": 2,
  "resultCount": 2,
  "results": [
    {
      "conditionId": "521bdea1e4b019cd33e29c86",
      "createdDate": "2024-08-26 23:02:56 UTC",
      "details": {},
      "dismissedDate": null,
      "ignoredDate": null,
      "message": "A health check failed for the 'ZeroMQ Message Queue' connection, please see the MWS health details page for more information.",
      "objectId": "zmq",
      "objectType": "Health",
      "observedDate": "2024-09-05 17:57:00 UTC",
      "origin": "MWS/HealthNotificationJob",
      "user": "admin",
      "id": "5230ed82e4b065347016d62f"
    },
    {
      "conditionId": "521alf18e4b0e3f9031f47f5",
      "createdDate": "2024-08-25 15:13:28 UTC",
      "details": {},
      "dismissedDate": null,
      "ignoredDate": null,
      "message": "A health check failed for the 'LDAP' connection, please see the MWS health details page for more information.",
      "objectId": "ldap",
      "objectType": "Health",
      "observedDate": "2024-08-30 18:11:15 UTC",
      "origin": "MWS/HealthNotificationJob",
      "user": "admin",
      "id": "5230ed82e4b065347016d60d"
    }
  ]
}
```

4.14.1.B Get Single Notification

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications/<id>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Description
id	Yes	String	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications/5230ed82e4b065347016d60d?api-version=3
-----
{
  "conditionId": "521a1f18e4b0e3f9031f47f5",
  "createdDate": "2024-08-25 15:13:28 UTC",
  "details": {},
  "dismissedDate": null,
  "ignoredDate": null,
  "message": "A health check failed for the 'LDAP' connection, please see the MWS health details page for more information.",
  "objectId": "ldap",
  "objectType": "Health",
  "observedDate": "2024-08-30 18:11:15 UTC",
  "origin": "MWS/HealthNotificationJob",
  "user": "admin",
  "id": "5230ed82e4b065347016d60d"
}
```

4.14.2 Ignoring Notifications

The HTTP PUT method is used to ignore Notifications.

Quick Reference

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications/ignore?api-version=3
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications/<id>/ignore?api-version=3
```

4.14.2.A Ignore All Notifications

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications/ignore?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
JSON response
-----
{"messages":["Updated 10 Notification objects"]}
```

4.14.2.B Ignore Single Notification

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications/5230ed82e4b065347016d60d/ignore?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Description
id	Yes	String	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications/5230ed82e4b065347016d60d/ignore?api-version=3
-----
{
  "conditionId": "521a1f18e4b0e3f9031f47f5",
  "createdDate": "2024-08-25 15:13:28 UTC",
  "details": {},
  "dismissedDate": null,
  "ignoredDate": "2024-09-17 15:34:36 UTC",
  "message": "A health check failed for the 'LDAP' connection, please see the MWS health details page for more information.",
  "objectId": "ldap",
  "objectType": "Health",
  "observedDate": "2024-08-30 18:11:15 UTC",
  "origin": "MWS/HealthNotificationJob",
  "user": "admin",
  "id": "5230ed82e4b065347016d60d"
}
```

4.14.3 Unignoring Notifications

The HTTP PUT method is used to unignore Notifications.

Quick Reference

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications/unignore?api-version=3
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications/<id>/unignore?api-version=3
```

4.14.3.A Unignore All Notifications

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications/unignore?api-version=3
```


See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
JSON response
-----
{"messages":["Updated 10 Notification objects"]}
```

4.14.3.B Unignore Single Notification

```
PUT
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications/5230ed82e4b065347016d60d/unignore?api-
version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Description
id	Yes	String	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
PUT
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications/5230ed82e4b065347016d60d/unignore?api-
version=3
-----
{
  "conditionId": "521a1f18e4b0e3f9031f47f5",
  "createdDate": "2024-08-25 15:13:28 UTC",
  "details": {},
  "dismissedDate": "null",
  "ignoredDate": null,
  "message": "A health check failed for the 'LDAP' connection, please see the MWS
health details page for more information.",
  "objectId": "ldap",
  "objectType": "Health",
  "observedDate": "2024-08-30 18:11:15 UTC",
  "origin": "MWS/HealthNotificationJob",
  "user": "admin",
  "id": "5230ed82e4b065347016d60d"
}
```

4.14.4 Dismissing Notifications

The HTTP PUT method is used to dismiss Notifications.

Quick Reference

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications/dismiss?api-version=3
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications/<id>/dismiss?api-version=3
```

4.14.4.A Dismiss All Notifications

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications/dismiss?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
JSON response
-----
{"messages":["Updated 10 Notification objects"]}
```

4.14.4.B Dismiss Single Notification

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications/5230ed82e4b065347016d60d/dismiss?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Description
id	Yes	String	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
PUT
https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/notifications/5230ed82e4b065347016d60d/dismiss?api-version=3
-----
{
  "conditionId": "521a1f18e4b0e3f9031f47f5",
  "createdDate": "2024-08-25 15:13:28 UTC",
  "details": {},
  "dismissedDate": "2024-09-17 15:34:36 UTC",
  "ignoredDate": null,
  "message": "A health check failed for the 'LDAP' connection, please see the MWS health details page for more information.",
}
```

```
"objectId": "ldap",
"objectType": "Health",
"observedDate": "2024-08-30 18:11:15 UTC",
"origin": "MWS/HealthNotificationJob",
"user": "admin",
"id": "5230ed82e4b065347016d60d"
}
```

Related Topics

- [4.6 Events](#)
- [8.4.4 Fields: Events](#)
- [8.4.11 Fields: Notifications](#)
- [6.2.12 Creating Events and Notifications](#)
- [6.6.6 Plugin Event Service](#)
- [6.2.13 Handling Events](#)
- [3.9 System Events](#)
- [1.2.5 Securing the Connection with the Message Queue](#)

4.15 Permissions

This section describes behavior of the `Permissions` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.

i The [8.4.24 Fields: User's Permissions](#) reference section contains the type and description of fields that all `Permissions` have in common.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/permissions</code>	Get All Permissions	--	Create Single Permission	--
<code>/rest/permissions/<id></code>	Get Single Permission	--	--	Delete Single Permission

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
				n
/rest/permissions/users/<id>	Get a User's Permissions	--	--	--
/rest/permissions/users	Get a Current User's Permissions	--	--	--

In this section:

- [Getting Permissions](#)
 - [Get All Permissions](#)
 - [Get Single Permission](#)
 - [Get a User's Permissions](#)
 - [Get a Current User's Permissions](#)
- [Creating Permissions](#)
 - [Create Single Permission](#)
- [Deleting Permissions](#)
 - [Delete Single Permission](#)

4.15.1 Getting Permissions

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Permission` information. You can query all objects or a single object.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/permissions?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/permissions/<id>?api-version=3
```

4.15.1A Get All Permissions

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/permissions?api-version=3[&query=
{"field":"value"}&sort={"field":<1|-1>}]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
query	No	JSON	Queries for specific results. It is possible to query permissions by one or more fields based on MongoDB query syntax .	query= { "type": "CUSTOM" }
sort	No	JSON	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending.	sort= { "name": -1 }

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/permissions?api-
version=3&fields=resource,action,description
-----
{
  "totalCount": 1,
  "resultCount": 1,
  "results": [ {
    "resource" : "chart",
    "action" : "read",
    "description" : "The permission to view all charts."
  } ]
}
```

Sorting and Querying

See the sorting and querying sections of [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#).

4.15.1B Get Single Permission

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/permissions/<id>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the permission.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/permissions/<id>?api-version=3
-----

{
  "action" : "create",
  "administrator": null,
  "description" : "The permission to create all charts.",
  "id" : "50296335e4b0011b0f8394ec",
  "label" : "Create Chart",
  "resource" : "chart",
  "resourceFilter" : null,
  "type" : "custom",
  "scope" : "NONE",
  "version" : 0
}
```

i For permissions with type "domain", scope must be GLOBAL. All other permissions should have scope NONE.

4.15.1.C Get a User's Permissions

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/permissions/users/<name>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
name	Yes	String	--	The name of the user.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/permissions/users/bob?api-version=3
-----

[
  {
    "action": "read",
    "administrator": null,
```

```

        "description": "The permission to read all charts",
        "id": "5033b842e4b09cc61bedb818",
        "label": "",
        "resource": "chart",
        "resourceFilter": null,
        "type": "custom",
        "scope": "NONE",
        "version": 1
    },
    {
        "action": "read",
        "administrator": null,
        "description": "The permission to read all pages",
        "id": "5033b8a5e4b09cc61bedb82d",
        "label": "",
        "resource": "page",
        "resourceFilter": null,
        "type": "custom",
        "scope": "NONE",
        "version": 1
    },
    {
        "action": "update",
        "administrator": null,
        "description": "The permission to update all pages",
        "id": "5033b8a5e4b09cc61bedb82f",
        "label": "",
        "resource": "page",
        "resourceFilter": null,
        "type": "custom",
        "scope": "NONE",
        "version": 1
    }
]

```

4.15.1.D Get a Current User's Permissions

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost/mws/rest/permissions/users/?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost/mws/rest/permissions/users/?api-version=3
```

```

[
    {
        "action": "read",
        "administrator": null,
        "description": "The permission to read all charts",
        "id": "5033b842e4b09cc61bedb818",
        "label": "",
        "resource": "chart",
        "resourceFilter": null,

```

```

        "type": "custom",
        "scope": "NONE",
        "version": 1
    },
    {
        "action": "read",
        "administrator": null,
        "description": "The permission to read all pages",
        "id": "5033b8a5e4b09cc61bedb82d",
        "label": "",
        "resource": "page",
        "resourceFilter": null,
        "type": "custom",
        "scope": "NONE",
        "version": 1
    },
    {
        "action": "update",
        "administrator": null,
        "description": "The permission to update all pages",
        "id": "5033b8a5e4b09cc61bedb82f",
        "label": "",
        "resource": "page",
        "resourceFilter": null,
        "type": "custom",
        "scope": "NONE",
        "version": 1
    }
]

```

4.15.2 Creating Permissions

The HTTP POST method is used to create Permissions.

Quick Reference

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/permissions?api-version=3
```

4.15.2.A Create Single Permission

URLs and Parameters

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/permissions?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

i The `resource`, `action`, and `type` are required on each permission.

Api permissions are permissions with the type 'api' and are the only permissions enforced by MWS.

Api permissions must map to a valid resource. For example, "services" is valid because there is a resource `/mws/rest/services`.

Api permissions must have `create`, `read`, `update`, or `delete` as the action.

The following is an example request body to create a permission:

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/permissions?api-version=3
-----
{
    "resource" : "Chart",
    "action" : "read",
    "administrator" : null,
    "type" : "custom",
    "scope" : "NONE",
    "label" : "Read all charts",
    "description" : "The permissions to view all charts."
}
```

Sample Response

If the request was successful, the response body is the new permission that was created exactly as shown in [Get Single Permission](#). On failure, the response is an error message.

4.15.3 Deleting Permissions

The HTTP DELETE method is used to delete Permissions.

Quick Reference

```
DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/permissions/<id>?api-version=3
```

4.15.3.A Delete Single Permission

URLs and Parameters

```
DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/permission/<id>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the permission.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

JSON response


```
{}
```

Related Topics

- [8.4.24 Fields: User's Permissions](#)

4.16 Plugins

This section describes behavior of the `Plugins` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.

 The [8.4.12 Fields: Plugins](#) reference contains the type and description of all fields in the `Plugin` object. It also contains details regarding which fields are valid during PUT and POST actions.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/plugins</code>	Get All Plugins	--	Create Plugin	--
<code>/rest/plugins/reporting-jobs/<jobName>?api-version=3</code>	Get All Plugins Reporting Object	--	--	--
<code>/rest/plugins/reporting-nodes/<nodeName>?api-version=3</code>	Get All	--	--	--

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
	Plugins Reporting Object			
/rest/plugins/<id>	Get Single Plugin	Modify Plugin	--	Delete Plugin
/rest/plugins/<id>/poll	--	--	Trigger Plugin Poll	--
/rest/plugins/<id>/services/<serviceName>	Access a Plugin Web Service	Access a Plugin Web Service	Access a Plugin Web Service	Access a Plugin Web Service

In this section:

- [Getting Plugins](#)
 - [Get All Plugins](#)
 - [Get All Plugins Reporting Object](#)
 - [Get Single Plugin](#)
- [Creating Plugins](#)
 - [Create Plugin](#)
- [Modifying Plugins](#)
 - [Modify Plugin](#)
 - [Trigger Plugin Poll](#)
- [Deleting Plugins](#)
 - [Delete Plugin](#)
- [Accessing Plugin Web Services](#)
 - [Access a Plugin Web Service](#)

4.16.1 Getting Plugins

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Plugin` information. Queries for all objects, a single object, and query by reported object are available.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/<id>?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/reporting-jobs/<jobName>?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/reporting-nodes/<nodeName>?api-version=3
```

4.16.1.A Get All Plugins

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins?api-version=3&fields=id
-----
{
  "totalCount": 3,
  "resultCount": 3,
  "results": [
    {"id": "plugin1"},
    {"id": "plugin2"},
    {"id": "plugin3"}
  ]
}
```

4.16.1.B Get All Plugins Reporting Object

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/reporting-jobs/<jobName>?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/reporting-nodes/<nodeName>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
jobName	Yes	String	--	The name of the job to query by.
nodeName	Yes	String	--	The name of the node to query by.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

This built-in query returns the same information as [Get All Plugins](#) but filters the items to only plugins that are currently reporting the specified job or node (see [6.2.9 Reporting State Data](#)). The list is sorted ascending by the `precedence` field. In other words, the most authoritative plugin for the report is listed first. For more information, see [6.1.6 Data Consolidation](#).

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/reporting-nodes/node1?api-
version=3&fields=id
-----
{
  "totalCount": 3,
  "resultCount": 3,
  "results": [
    {"id": "plugin1"},
    {"id": "plugin2"},
    {"id": "plugin3"}
  ]
}
```

4.16.1.C Get Single Plugin

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/<id>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
JSON response
-----
{
  "id": "plugin1",
  "pluginType": "Native",
  "pollInterval": 30,
  "autoStart": true,
  "config": {
    "getJobs": "exec:///opt/moab/tools/workload.query.pl"
  },
  "state": "STARTED",
  "nextPollDate": "2024-12-02 17:28:52 UTC",
}
```

```
{
  "lastPollDate": "2024-12-02 17:28:22 UTC"
}
```

4.16.2 Creating Plugins

The HTTP POST method is used to create Plugins.

Quick Reference

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins?api-version=3
```

4.16.2.A Create Plugin

URLs and Parameters

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

When creating a plugin, the `id` and `pluginType` fields are required. The request body below shows all fields that are available when creating a plugin, along with some sample values:

JSON request body

```
{
  "id": "plugin1",
  "pluginType": "Native",
  "pollInterval": 30,
  "autoStart": true,
  "config": {
    "getJobs": "exec:///opt/moab/tools/workload.query.pl"
  }
}
```

Sample Response

JSON response for successful POST

```
{"id": "plugin1"}
```

Restrictions

While it is possible to create a plugin with arbitrary nested configuration, such as:

```
...
"config":{
  "nestedObject":{
    "property1":"value1",
    "property2":"value2"
  },
  "nestedList":["listItem1", "listItem2"]
}
```

It is *not* recommended, because the user interface (see [6.5 Plugin Management](#)) does not support editing or viewing any configuration data values other than strings.

4.16.3 Modifying Plugins

The HTTP PUT method is used to modify Plugins. Additionally, the POST method can be used to trigger an immediate poll of a Plugin.

Quick Reference

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/<id>?api-version=3
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/<id>/poll?api-version=3
```

4.16.3.A Modify Plugin

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/<id>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

The request body below shows all the fields that are available when modifying a Plugin, along with some sample values:

```
JSON request body for plugin modification
-----
{
  "state":"STARTED",
  "pollInterval":30,
  "autoStart":true,
  "config":{
    "getJobs":"exec:///opt/moab/tools/workload.query.pl"
  },
}
```

```
{
  "state": "STARTED"
}
```

Sample Response

JSON response

```
{"messages": ["Plugin plugin1 updated", "Started Plugin 'plugin1'"]}
```

4.16.3.B Trigger Plugin Poll

URLs and Parameters

POST <https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/<id>/poll?api-version=3>

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Trigger Poll

This resource call will trigger an immediate poll of the specified plugin. It is equivalent to the same operation on [6.5.6 Monitoring and Lifecycle Controls](#).

Request Body

No request body is required.

Sample Response

JSON response

```
{"messages": ["Polled Plugin with ID 'myPlugin'"]}
```

4.16.4 Deleting Plugins

The HTTP DELETE method is used to delete Plugins.

Quick Reference

DELETE <https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/<id>?api-version=3>

4.16.4.A Delete Plugin

URLs and Parameters

```
DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/<id>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

JSON response for successful DELETE

```
{}
```

i Additional information about a successful DELETE can be found in the HTTP response header `X-MWS-Message`.

JSON response for an unsuccessful DELETE

```
{"messages":["Plugin plugin1 could not be deleted", "Error message describing the problem"]}
```

4.16.5 Accessing Plugin Web Services

All HTTP methods can be used to access Plugin Web Services. However, some services only support specific methods. Check the specific plugin type documentation for more information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/<id>/services/<serviceName>
[/<objectId>]?api-version=3
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/<id>/services/<serviceName>
[/<objectId>]?api-version=3
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/<id>/services/<serviceName>
[/<objectId>]?api-version=3
DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/<id>/services/<serviceName>
[/<objectId>]?api-version=3
```

4.16.5.A Access a Plugin Web Service

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/<id>/services/<serviceName>
[/<objectId>]?api-version=3
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/<id>/services/<serviceName>
[/<objectId>]?api-version=3
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/<id>/services/<serviceName>
[/<objectId>]?api-version=3
DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/<id>/services/<serviceName>
[/<objectId>]?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.
objectId	No	String	--	An arbitrary ID parameter that will be passed to the web service.
serviceName	Yes	String	--	The name of the web service, either in CamelCase or hyphenated.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Web Service IDs

Translation is done to map [CamelCase](#) web service names to hyphenated names in the URL. For example, a web service method named `notifyEvent` on a plugin with a name of `notifications` can be called with the following URLs:

```
// CamelCase
/rest/plugins/notifications/services/notifyEvent

// Hyphenated
/rest/plugins/notifications/services/notify-event
```

HTTP Method and Request Body

Because plugin custom web services do not need to distinguish which HTTP method is used (see [6.1.4 Custom Web Services](#)), we recommend using GET and POST when making requests to access web services unless documented otherwise. The request body and output may vary for each web service called. See [4.17 Plugin Types](#) for the requested plugin for available web services, request parameters, and expected output.

Related Topics

- [8.4.12 Fields: Plugins](#)
- [4.17 Plugin Types](#)

4.17 Plugin Types

This section describes behavior of the `Plugin Type` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.

i The [8.4.13 Fields: Plugin Types](#) reference section contains the type and description of all fields in the `Plugin Type` object. It also contains details regarding which fields are valid during PUT and POST actions.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/plugin-types</code>	Get All Plugin Types	Creating or Updating Plugin Types	--	--
<code>/rest/plugin-types/<id></code>	Get Single Plugin Type	--	--	--

In this section:

- [Getting Plugin Types](#)
 - [Get All Plugin Types](#)
 - [Get Single Plugin Type](#)
- [Creating or Updating Plugin Types](#)
 - [Update Plugin Type \(File\)](#)
 - [Update Plugin Type \(JAR\)](#)

4.17.1 Getting Plugin Types

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Plugin Type` information. Queries for all objects and a single object are available.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugin-types/<id>?api-version=3
```

4.17.1.A Get All Plugin Types

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugin-types?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugin-types?api-version=3&fields=id
{
  "totalCount": 2,
  "resultCount": 2,
  "results": [
    { "id": "vCenter" },
    { "id": "Native" }
  ]
}
```

4.17.1.B Get Single Plugin Type

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugin-types/<id>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
JSON response
{
  "author": "Adaptive Computing Enterprises, Inc.",
  "commonsVersion": "0.9.3 > *",
  "description": "Polls a VMware® vCenter™ Server for information on the hypervisors and virtual machines it manages.",
  "documentationLink": ""
}
```

```

"email": "",
"eventComponent": 1,
"realizedEventComponent": 513,
"id": "VCenter",
"initialPlugins": { },
"instances": [
  {"id": "vcenter"}
],
"issueManagementLink": "",
"license": "APACHE",
"mwsVersion": "10.1.2 > *",
"pollMethod": true,
"scmLink": "",
"title": "VCenter",
"version": "1.0",
"webServices": [ ],
"website": "https://www.adaptivecomputing.com"
}

```

4.17.2 Creating or Updating Plugin Types

The HTTP PUT method is used to create or update `Plugin Types`. The `Content-Type` HTTP header is used to determine if the request contains a single class file as plaintext or the binary data of a JAR file. Each request is explained in the following sections.

Quick Reference

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugin-types?api-version=3[&reload-plugins=false]
```

i There is a known issue with dynamically updating plugin types with typed field injection. For more information, see [6.4.4 Add or Update Plugin Types](#).

4.17.2.A Update Plugin Type (File)

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugin-types?api-version=3[&reload-plugins=false]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
reload-plugins	No	String	true or false	Reloads all plugins of this type on successful update. Defaults to true.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

This function is idempotent, meaning it will create the `Plugin` Type if it does not exist or update it if it does. The request body is the actual contents of the class file to upload. This web service is an exception to most as it *requires* a content type of `application/x-groovy` or `text/plain`.



If the `application/x-groovy` or `text/plain` content types are not used in the request, it will be interpreted as JSON, resulting in a failure.

Plaintext upload

```
-----
package test

import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.*

class UploadPlugin {
    static author = "Adaptive Computing"
    static description = "A sample plugin class"
    String id

    public void configure() throws InvalidPluginConfigurationException {
        def myConfig = config
        def errors = []
        if (!myConfig.arbitraryKey)
            errors << "Missing arbitraryKey!"
        if (errors)
            throw new InvalidPluginConfigurationException(errors)
    }

    public def customService(Map params) {
        return params
    }
}
```



If using the [curl](#) library to perform plugin type uploading, the equivalent of the command-line option `--data-binary` must be used to send the request body. Otherwise compilation errors may be encountered when uploading the plugin type.

Sample Response

The response of this task is the same as the [Get All Plugin Types](#) task. The reason that the return of this task is a list is to accommodate the possibility of uploading multiple plugin types in a single JAR file as explained in the next section.

4.17.2.B Update Plugin Type (JAR)

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugin-types?api-version=3&jar-
filename=<filename.jar>[&reload-plugins=false]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
jar-filename	Yes	String	--	The filename of the JAR file that is being uploaded.
reload-plugins	No	String	true or false	Reloads all plugins of this type on successful update. Defaults to true.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

This function is idempotent, meaning it will create the `Plugin Types` if they do not exist or update them if they do. The request body is the binary contents of the JAR file to upload. This web service is an exception to most as it *requires* a content type of `application/x-jar`.



If the `application/x-jar` content type is not used in the request, it will be interpreted as JSON, resulting in a failure.



If using the [curl](#) library to perform plugin type uploading, the equivalent of the command-line option `--data-binary` must be used to send the request body. Otherwise compilation errors may be encountered when uploading the plugin type.

Sample Response

The response of this task is the same as the [Get All Plugin Types](#) task. Note that when using a JAR file, multiple plugin types can be uploaded in the same request.

Related Topics

- [8.4.13 Fields: Plugin Types](#)
- [4.16 Plugins](#)

4.18 Policies

This section describes behavior of the `Policies` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.

i The [8.4.14 Fields: Policies](#) reference section contains the type and description of fields of all `Policies`.

Supported Policies

Name	ID
Fairshare	fairshare
Node Allocation	node-allocation

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
/rest/policies	Get All Policies	--	--	--
/rest/policies/<id>	Get Single Policy	Modify Policy	--	--

In this section:

- [Getting Policies](#)
 - [Get All Policies](#)
 - [Get Single Policy](#)
- [Modifying Policies](#)
 - [Modify Policy](#)

4.18.1 Getting Policies

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Policies` information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies?api-version=3
```


4.18.1.A Get All Policies

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
query	No	JSON	Query for specific results.	query={ "state": "DISABLED", "conflicted": "false" }
sort	No	JSON	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending.	sort={ "id": -1 }

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET http://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies?api-version=3&fields=id,state,conflicted

{
  "totalCount": 1,
  "resultCount": 1,
  "results": [ {
    "conflicted": false,
    "state": "DISABLED",
    "id": "node-allocation"
  } ]
}
```

4.18.1.B Get Single Policy

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/<id>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Responses

Fairshare

```
{
  "conflicted": false,
  "decayFactor": 0.44,
  "depth": 4,
  "description": "Control job feasibility and priority decisions based on system utilization targets for users, groups, accounts, classes, and QoS levels.",
  "intervalSeconds": 600,
  "name": "Fairshare",
  "potentialConflicts": [],
  "priority": 16,
  "state": "ENABLED",
  "tags": [],
  "types": [],
  "usageMetric": "DEDICATED_PROCESSOR_SECONDS_DELIVERED",
  "version": 3,
  "id": "fairshare"
}
```

Node Allocation

```
{
  "conflicted": false,
  "description": "Controls how nodes are selected for workload placement.",
  "id": "node-allocation",
  "name": "Node Allocation",
  "potentialConflicts": [],
  "priority": 3,
  "state": "DISABLED",
  "tags": [],
  "types": [],
  "version": 0,
  "nodeAllocationAlgorithm": "CustomPriority",
  "customPriorityFunction": "-100*GMETRIC[vmcount]"
}
```

4.18.2 Modifying Policies

The HTTP PUT method is used to modify Policies.

Quick Reference

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/<id>?api-version=3
```

4.18.2.A Modify Policy

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/policies/<id>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

In general, the fields shown in the [Fields: Policies](#) reference section are *not* available for modification. However, the `state` field can be modified to a valid `PolicyState`. All other fields listed in the specific policy type sections can be modified unless documented otherwise.

- The request body below shows all the fields that are available when modifying a Fairshare Policy, along with some sample values:

```
JSON request body for Fairshare Policy
```

```
{
  "decayFactor": 0.44,
  "depth": 4,
  "intervalSeconds": 600,
  "usageMetric": "DEDICATED_PROCESSOR_SECONDS_DELIVERED",
}
```

- The request body below shows all the fields that are available when modifying a Node Allocation Policy, along with some sample values:

```
JSON request body for Node Allocation Policy
```

```
{
  "nodeAllocationAlgorithm" : "CustomPriority",
  "customPriorityFunction" : "-100*GMETRIC[vmcount]"
}
```

Sample Response

```
JSON response
```

```
{
  "messages": ["Policy node-allocation updated"]
}
```

Restrictions

All policies:

- Fields cannot be modified while the policy is disabled. Enable the policy to modify the field.

Fairshare:


- Updating the `usageMetric` field will clear all credential-based fairshare interval data.

Related Topics

- [8.4.14 Fields: Policies](#)
- [4.7 Fairshare](#)

4.19 Principals

This section describes behavior of the `Principal` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.

 The [8.4.15 Fields: Principals](#) reference contains the type and description of all fields in the `Principal` object. It also contains details regarding which fields are valid during PUT and POST actions.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/principals</code>	Get All Principals	--	Create Single Principal	--
<code>/rest/principals/<id></code>	Get Single Principal	Modify Single Principal	--	Delete Single Principal
<code>/rest/principals/<name></code>	Get Single Principal	Modify Single Principal	--	Delete Single Principal

In this section:

- [Getting Principals](#)
 - [Get All Principals](#)
 - [Get Single Principal](#)
- [Creating Principals](#)
 - [Create Single Principal](#)
- [Modifying Principals](#)
 - [Modify Single Principal](#)
- [Deleting Principals](#)
 - [Delete Single Principal](#)

4.19.1 Getting Principals

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Principal` information. You can query all objects or a single object.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals?api-version=3[&query=
{"field":"value"}&sort={"field":<1|-1>}]
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals/<id>?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals/<name>?api-version=3
```

4.19.1.A Get All Principals

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals?api-version=3[&query=
{"field":"value"}&sort={"field":<1|-1>}]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
query	No	JSON	Queries for specific results. It is possible to query principals by one or more fields based on MongoDB query syntax .	query= {"name":"Acme Principal"}
sort	No	JSON	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending.	sort= {"name":-1}

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals?api-version=3&fields=name,group
-----
{
  "totalCount": 2,
  "resultCount": 2,
  "results": [
    {
      "groups": [
        {
          "name": "CN=Engineering,CN=Users,DC=corp,DC=hpc,DC=dev",
          "type": "LDAPGROUP"
        }
      ],
      "name": "Engineering-Principal"
    },
    {
      "groups": [
        {
          "name": "CN=Marketing,CN=Users,DC=corp,DC=hpc,DC=dev",
          "type": "LDAPGROUP"
        }
      ],
      "name": "Marketing-Principal"
    }
  ]
}
```

Sorting and Querying

See the sorting and querying sections of [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#).

4.19.1.B Get Single Principal

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals/<id>?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals/<name>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the principal.
name	Yes	String	--	The name of the principal.

 You must specify either id or name, but you do not have to specify both.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals/principal8?api-version=3
```

```

{
  "attachedRoles": [ {
    "description": "This is a role for normal users in the Acme BU Group.",
    "id": "5033b8eae4b09cc61bedb895",
    "name": "Acme-User-Role",
    "permissions": [
      {
        "action": "read",
        "administrator": null,
        "description": "The permission to read all nodes",
        "id": "5033b842e4b09cc61bedb818",
        "label": "",
        "resource": "nodes",
        "resourceFilter": null,
        "type": "api",
        "version": 1
      },
    ],
    "version": 2
  }],
  "description": "Principal 8",
  "groups": [ {
    "name": "CN=Engineering,CN=Users,DC=corp,DC=hpc,DC=dev",
    "type": "LDAPGROUP"
  }],
  "id": "5033d33fe4b018b28745fecb",
  "name": "principal8",
  "users": [
    {
      "name": "jhammon",
      "type": "LDAP"
    },
    {
      "name": "bjones",
      "type": "LDAP"
    }
  ],
  "version": 0
}

```

4.19.2 Creating Principals

The HTTP POST method is used to submit Principals.

Quick Reference

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals?api-version=3
```

4.19.2.A Create Single Principal

URLs and Parameters

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

i The `name` field is required and must contain only letters, digits, periods, dashes, and underscores.

The `attachedRoles` field expects an array of Role IDs *or* names.

The following is an example request body to create a principal:

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals?api-version=3

{
  "name" : "Acme-Principal",
  "attachedRoles" : [{"name":"Acme-User-Role"}],
  "description" : "A cool principal",
  "groups" : [{"name": "CN=Engineering,CN=Users,DC=corp,DC=hpc,DC=dev",
"type":"LDAPGROUP"}],
  "users" : [{
    "name" : "john",
    "type" : "LDAP"
  } ]
}
```

Sample Response

If the request was successful, the response body is the new principal that was created, exactly as shown in [Get Single Principal](#). On failure, the response is an error message.

4.19.3 Modifying Principals

The HTTP PUT method is used to modify Principals.

Quick Reference

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals/<id>?api-version=3
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals/<name>?api-version=3
```

4.19.3.A Modify Single Principal

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals/<id>?api-version=3
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals/<name>?api-version=3
```


Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the Principal.
name	Yes	String	--	The name of the Principal. <div> <i>i</i> The <code>name</code> field must contain only letters, digits, periods, dashes, and underscores. </div>
change-mode	Yes	String	add remove set (default)	If <code>add</code> , add the given objects (<code>ldapGroups</code> , <code>ldapOUs</code> , etc.) to the objects that already exist. If <code>remove</code> , delete the given objects from the objects that already exist. If <code>set</code> , add the given objects (<code>ldapGroups</code> , <code>ldapOUs</code> , etc.) and remove the objects that already exist.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

i You must specify either `id` or `name`, but you do not have to specify both.
 The `attachedRoles` field expects an array of Role IDs *or* names.

Example Request

```
PUT https://localhost/mws/rest/principals/Acme-Principal?api-version=3
{
  "groups" : [ {
    "name" : "CN=Marketing,CN=Users,DC=mycompany,DC=com",
    "type" : "LDAPGROUP"
  }, {
    "name" : "CN=Sales,CN=Users,DC=mycompany,DC=com",
    "type" : "LDAPGROUP"
  } ],
  "users" : [ {
    "name" : "jhammon",
    "type" : "LDAP"
  } ]
}
```

i The `version` field contains the current version of the database entry. This field cannot be updated directly. However, if `version` is included in the modify request, it will be used to verify that another client did not update the object between the time that the data was retrieved and the modify request was delivered.

Sample Response

If the request was successful, the response body is the modified principal as shown in [Get Single Principal](#). On failure, the response is an error message.

4.19.4 Deleting Principals

The HTTP DELETE method is used to delete Principals.

Quick Reference

```
DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals/<id>?api-version=3
DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals/<name>?api-version=3
```

4.19.4.A Delete Single Principal

URLs and Parameters

```
DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals/<id>?api-version=3
DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals/<name>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the principal.
name	Yes	String	--	The name of the principal.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

 You must specify either `id` or `name`, but you do not have to specify both.

Sample Response

```
JSON response
-----
{ }
```

Related Topics

- [8.4.15 Fields: Principals](#)

4.20 Priority

This section describes behavior of the `priority` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/priority</code>	Get All Priorities	Modify Priorities	--	--

In this section:

- [Getting Priorities](#)
 - [Get All Priorities](#)
- [Modifying Priorities](#)
 - [Modify Priorities](#)

4.20.1 Getting Priorities

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `priority` information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/priority?api-version=3
```

4.20.1.A Get All Priorities

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/priority?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
{
  "service": {
    "weight": 1,
    "queue time": 1,
    "x_factor": 0,
    "policy violation": 0,
    "bypass": 0
  }
}
```

```

    },
    "target": {
      "weight": 1,
      "queue_time": 0,
      "x_factor": 0
    },
    "credential": {
      "weight": 1,
      "user_credential": 0,
      "group_credential": 0,
      "account_credential": 0,
      "class_credential": 0,
      "qos_credential": 0
    },
    "attribute": {
      "weight": 1,
      "attribute": 0,
      "state": 0
    },
    "fairshare": {
      "weight": 1,
      "user_credential": 1000,
      "group_credential": 0,
      "account_credential": 0,
      "class_credential": 0,
      "qos_credential": 0,
      "jobs_per_user": 0,
      "processor_seconds_per_user": 0,
      "processors_per_user": 0
    },
    "resource": {
      "weight": 1,
      "node": 0,
      "disk": 0,
      "memory": 0,
      "swap": 0,
      "processor_equivalent_seconds": 0,
      "walltime": 0
    },
    "usage": {
      "weight": 1,
      "consumed": 0,
      "remaining": 0,
      "percentage_consumed": 0
    }
  }
}

```

4.20.2 Modifying Priorities

The HTTP PUT method is used to update priority information.

Quick Reference

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/priority?api-version=3
```

4.20.2.A Modify Priorities

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/priority?api-version=3
```


See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Body

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/priority?api-version=3
{
  "service": {
    "weight": 2,
    "queue_time": 2,
    "x_factor": 1,
    "policy_violation": 1,
    "bypass": 1
  }
}
```

4.21 Reports

This section describes behavior of the reporting framework in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.

 The [Fields: Reports](#), [8.4.22 Fields: Report Samples](#), and [8.4.17 Fields: Report Datapoints](#) reference sections contain the type and description of all fields in the Report, Sample, and Datapoint objects. They also contain details regarding which fields are valid during PUT and POST actions.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
/rest/reports	Get All Reports (No Data)	--	Create Report	Delete Report
/rest/reports/<name>	Get Single Report (With Data)	--	--	--
/rest/reports/<id>	Get Single	--	--	--

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
	Report (With Data)			
/rest/reports/<name>/datapoints	Get Datapoints for Single Report	--	--	--
/rest/reports/<id>/datapoints	Get Datapoints for Single Report	--	--	--
/rest/reports/<name>/samples	Get Samples for Report	--	Create Samples for Report	--
/rest/reports/<id>/samples	Get Samples for Report	--	Create Samples for Report	--

In this section:

- [Getting Reports](#)
 - [Get All Reports \(No Data\)](#)
 - [Get Single Report \(With Data\)](#)
 - [Get Datapoints for Single Report](#)
- [Getting Samples for Reports](#)
 - [Get Samples for Report](#)
- [Creating Reports](#)
 - [Create Report](#)
- [Creating Samples](#)
 - [Create Samples for Report](#)
- [Deleting Reports](#)
 - [Delete Report](#)

4.21.1 Getting Reports

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve Report information. Queries for all reports with no attached data and a single report with associated data are available.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports?api-version=3[&query=
{"field":"value"}&sort={"field":<1|-1>}]
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports/<id>?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports/<name>?api-version=3
```

4.21.1.A Get All Reports (No Data)

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports?api-version=3[&query=
{"field":"value"}&sort={"field":<1|-1>}]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
query	No	JSON	Queries for specific results. It is possible to query reports by one or more fields based on MongoDB query syntax .	query= {"reportSize":4}
sort	No	JSON	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending.	sort={"name":-1}

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
JSON response
-----
{
  "totalCount": 1,
  "resultCount": 1,
  "results": [ {
    "id": "3efe5c670be86ba8560397ff",
    "name": "cpu-util"
    ...
  } ]
}
```

Samples

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports?api-version=3&fields=id,name

{
  "totalCount": 3,
  "resultCount": 3,
  "results": [
    {
      "id": "3efe5c670be86ba8560397ff",
      "name": "cpu-util"
    },
    {
      "id": "3efe5c670be86ba856039800",
      "name": "cpu-temp"
    },
    {
      "id": "3efe5c670be86ba856039801",
      "name": "cpu-load"
    }
  ]
}
```

4.21.1.B Get Single Report (With Data)

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports/<id>?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports/<name>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the report.
name	Yes	String	--	The name of the report.

i Only one of `id` or `name` are required.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

In the example below, the first datapoint has a `null` data element, which means that the `minimumSampleSize` configured for the report was not met when consolidating the datapoint. The second datapoint contains actual data.

```
JSON response
```



```
{
  "consolidationFunction": "average",
  "datapointDuration": 15,
  "datapoints": [
    {
      "endDate": "2024-12-02 17:28:22 UTC",
      "startDate": "2024-12-02 17:28:22 UTC",
      "firstSampleDate": null,
      "lastSampleDate": null,
      "data": null
    },
    {
      "endDate": "2024-12-02 17:28:23 UTC",
      "startDate": "2024-12-02 17:28:37 UTC",
      "firstSampleDate": "2024-12-02 17:28:23 UTC",
      "lastSampleDate": "2024-12-02 17:28:30 UTC",
      "data": {
        "utilization": 99.89,
        "time": 27.433333333333337
      }
    }
  ],
  "description": "Example of CPU utilization reporting",
  "id": "3efe5c670be86ba8560397ff",
  "keepSamples": false,
  "minimumSampleSize": 1,
  "name": "cpu-util",
  "reportSize": 2
}
```

4.21.1.C Get Datapoints for Single Report

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports/<id>/datapoints?api-version=3[&query=
{"field":"value"}&sort={"field":<1|-1>}]
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports/<name>/datapoints?api-version=3[&query=
{"field":"value"}&sort={"field":<1|-1>}]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
id	Yes	String	The unique identifier of the report.	--
name	Yes	String	The name of the report.	--
query	No	JSON	Queries for specific results.	query= {"reportSize":4}
sort	No	JSON	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending.	sort={"name":-1}

i Only one of `id` or `name` are required.

It is possible to query reports by one or more fields based on [MongoDB query syntax](#).

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

This function is exactly the same as [Get Single Report \(With Data\)](#). No report metadata (i.e., `description`, `minimumSampleSize`, etc.) is returned.

JSON response

```
{
  "resultCount":1,
  "totalCount":1,
  "results":[
    {
      "endDate": "2024-12-02 17:28:22 UTC",
      "startDate": "2024-12-02 17:28:22 UTC",
      "firstSampleDate": null,
      "lastSampleDate": null,
      "data": null
    },
    {
      "endDate": "2024-12-02 17:28:37 UTC",
      "startDate": "2024-12-02 17:28:37 UTC",
      "firstSampleDate": "2024-12-02 17:28:23 UTC",
      "lastSampleDate": "2024-12-02 17:28:23 UTC",
      "data": {
        "utilization": 99.89,
        "time": 27.433333333333337
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

4.21.2 Getting Samples for Reports

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Sample` information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports/<id>/samples?api-version=3[&query=
{"field":"value"}&sort={"field":<1|-1>}]
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports/<name>/samples?api-version=3[&query=
{"field":"value"}&sort={"field":<1|-1>}]
```

4.21.2.A Get Samples for Report

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports/<id>/samples?api-version=3[&query=
{"field":"value"}&sort={"field":<1|-1>}]
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports/<name>/samples?api-version=3[&query=
{"field":"value"}&sort={"field":<1|-1>}]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Description	Example
id	Yes	String	The unique identifier of the report.	--
name	Yes	String	The name of the report.	--
query	No	JSON	Queries for specific results.	query= {"reportSize":4}
sort	No	JSON	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending.	sort={"name":-1}

 Only one of `id` or `name` are required.

It is possible to query reports by one or more fields based on [MongoDB query syntax](#).
See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
JSON response
-----
{
  "totalCount": 1,
  "resultCount": 1,
  "results": [ {
    "timestamp": "2024-12-02 17:28:37 UTC"
    "data": {
      "cpu1": 2.3,
      "cpu2": 1.2,
      "cpu3": 0.0,
      "cpu4": 12.1
    },
    ...
  } ]
}
```

4.21.3 Creating Reports

The HTTP POST method is used to create `Reports`. Operations are available to create reports with or without historical datapoints.

Quick Reference

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports?api-version=3
```

4.21.3.A Create Report

URLs and Parameters

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

To create a report, several fields are required as documented in [Fields: Reports](#).

The request body below shows all the fields that are available during report creation:

JSON request body

```
{
  "name": "cpu-util",
  "description": "An example report on cpu utilization",
  "consolidationFunction": "average",
  "datapointDuration": 15,
  "minimumSampleSize": 1,
  "reportSize": 2,
  "keepSamples": true,
  "reportDocumentSize": 1024,
  "datapoints": [
    {
      "startDate": "2024-12-01 19:16:57 UTC",
      "endDate": "2024-12-01 19:16:57 UTC",
      "data": {
        "time": 30,
        "util": 99.98
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Sample Response

```
{
  "messages": ["Report cpu-util created"],
  "id": "3efe5c670be86ba8560397ff",
  "name": "cpu-util"
}
```

```
}

```

Samples

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports?api-version=3 (Minimal report without datapoints)
-----
{
    "name": "cpu-util",
    "datapointDuration": 15,
    "reportSize": 2
}
```

4.21.4 Creating Samples

The HTTP POST method is used to create samples for Reports.

Quick Reference

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports?api-version=3

```

4.21.4.A Create Samples for Report

URLs and Parameters

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports/<id>/samples?api-version=3
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports/<name>/samples?api-version=3

```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the report.
name	Yes	String	--	The name of the report.

 Only one of `id` or `name` are required.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

To create samples for a report, simply send data and an optional timestamp to the URL above. The request body below shows all the fields that are available during sample creation. Note that the `data` field can contain arbitrary JSON.

```
JSON request body
-----

{
  "timestamp": "2024-12-01 19:16:57 UTC",
  "agent": "my agent",
  "data": {
    "cpu1": 2.3,
    "cpu2": 1.2,
    "cpu3": 0.0,
    "cpu4": 12.1
  }
}
```

Sample Response

```
{"messages": ["1 sample(s) created for report cpu-util"]}
```

4.21.5 Deleting Reports

The HTTP DELETE method is used to delete Reports.

Quick Reference

```
DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports/<id>?api-version=3
DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports/<name>?api-version=3
```

4.21.5.A Delete Report

URLs and Parameters

```
DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports/<id>?api-version=3
DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reports/<name>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the report.
name	Yes	String	--	The name of the report.

 Only one of `id` or `name` are required.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

JSON response


```
-----  
{"messages":["Report cpu-util deleted"]}
```

Related Topics

- [8.4.18 Fields: Reports](#)

4.22 Reservations

This section describes behavior of the `Reservations` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.

 The [8.4.19 Fields: Reservations](#) reference contains the type and description of all fields in the `Reservations` object. It also contains details regarding which fields are valid during PUT and POST actions.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/reservations</code>	Get All Reservations	--	Create Reservation	--
<code>/rest/reservations/<id></code>	Get Single Reservation	Modify Reservation	--	Release Reservation

In this section:

- [Getting Reservations](#)
 - [Get All Reservations](#)
 - [Get Single Reservation](#)
- [Creating Reservations](#)
 - [Create Reservation](#)

- [Modifying Reservations](#)
 - [Modify Reservation](#)
- [Releasing Reservations](#)
 - [Release Reservation](#)

4.22.1 Getting Reservations

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Reservation` information. Queries for all objects and a single object are available.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reservations/<id>?api-version=3
```

Restrictions

Only admin or user reservations are returned with this call.

4.22.1.A Get All Reservations

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reservations?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reservations?api-version=3&fields=id
```

```
{
  "totalCount": 3,
  "resultCount": 3,
  "results": [
    {"id": "system.1"},
    {"id": "system.2"},
    {"id": "system.3"}
  ]
}
```


4.22.1.B Get Single Reservation

URLs and Parameters

GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reservations/<id>?api-version=3

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
JSON response
-----
{
  "accountingAccount": "",
  "accountingGroup": "",
  "accountingQOS": "",
  "accountingUser": "root",
  "aclRules": [ {
    "affinity": "NEUTRAL",
    "comparator": "LEXIGRAPHIC_EQUAL",
    "type": "RESERVATION_ID",
    "value": "system.43"
  } ],
  "allocatedNodeCount": 1,
  "allocatedProcessorCount": 8,
  "allocatedTaskCount": 1,
  "allocatedNodes": [
    { "id": "node001" }
  ],
  "comments": "",
  "creationDate": null,
  "duration": 200000000,
  "endDate": "2025-03-17 16:49:10 UTC",
  "excludeJobs": [
    "job1",
    "job2"
  ],
  "expireDate": null,
  "flags": [
    "REQFULL",
    "ISACTIVE",
    "ISCLOSED"
  ],
  "globalId": "",
  "hostListExpression": "",
  "id": "system.43",
  "idPrefix": "",
  "isActive": true,
  "label": "",
  "maxTasks": 0,
  "messages": [],
}
```

```

"owner": {
  "name": "adaptive",
  "type": "USER"
},
"partitionId": "switchB",
"profile": "",
"requirements": {
  "architecture": "",
  "featureList": [
    "feature1",
    "feature2"
  ],
  "featureMode": "",
  "memory": 0,
  "nodeCount": 0,
  "nodeIds": ["node001:1"],
  "os": "",
  "taskCount": 1
},
"reservationGroup": "",
"resources": {"PROCS": 0},
"startDate": "2024-11-14 20:15:50 UTC",
"statistics": {
  "blockedProcessorSeconds": 0,
  "reservedProcessorSeconds": 2660
},
"subType": "Other",
"taskCount": 0,
"trigger": null,
"triggerIds": [],
"uniqueIndex": "",
"variables": {}
}

```

4.22.2 Creating Reservations

The HTTP POST method is used to create Reservations.

Quick Reference

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reservations?api-version=3
```

4.22.2.A Create Reservation

URLs and Parameters

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reservations?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

The request body below shows all the fields that are available when creating a Reservation, along with some sample values:

JSON request body

```
{
  "accountingAccount": "",
  "accountingGroup": "",
  "accountingQOS": "",
  "accountingUser": "root",
  "aclRules": [ {
    "affinity": "POSITIVE",
    "comparator": "LEXIGRAPHIC_EQUAL",
    "type": "GROUP",
    "value": "staff"
  } ],
  "comments": "",
  "duration": 200000000,
  "endDate": "2025-03-17 16:49:10 UTC",
  "excludeJobs": [
    "job1",
    "job2"
  ],
  "flags": [
    "SPACEFLEX",
    "ACLOVERLAP",
    "SINGLEUSE"
  ],
  "hostListExpression": "",
  "idPrefix": "",
  "label": "myreservation",
  "owner": {
    "name": "adaptive",
    "type": "USER"
  },
  "partitionId": "",
  "profile": "",
  "requirements": {
    "architecture": "",
    "featureList": [
      "feature1",
      "feature2"
    ],
    "memory": 0,
    "os": "",
    "taskCount": 1
  },
  "reservationGroup": "",
  "resources": {
    "PROCS": 2,
    "MEM": 1024,
    "DISK": 1024,
    "SWAP": 1024,
    "other1": 17,
    "other2": 42
  },
  "startDate": "2024-11-14 20:15:50 UTC",
  "subType": "Other",
  "trigger": {
```

```
    "eventType": "START",
    "actionType": "EXEC",
    "action": "date"
  },
  "variables": {
    "var1": "val1",
    "var2": "val2"
  }
}
```

This example is to create a reservation if no conflicting reservations are found (this is the equivalent to `mrsvctl -c -h node01 -E`):

```
JSON request body
-----

{
  "flags": [
    "DEDICATEDRESOURCE"
  ],
  "hostListExpression": "node01"
}
```

Sample Response

```
JSON Response for successful POST
-----

{"id": "system.44"}
```

4.22.3 Modifying Reservations

The HTTP PUT method is used to modify Reservations.

Quick Reference

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reservations/<id>?api-version=3&change-
mode=<add|remove|set>
```

4.22.3.A Modify Reservation

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reservations/<id>?api-version=3&change-
mode=<add|remove|set>
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
change-mode	Yes	String	add remove set	<p>If <code>add</code>, add the given variables to the variables that already exist.</p> <p>If <code>remove</code>, delete the given variables from the variables that already exist.</p> <p>If <code>set</code>, replace all existing variables with the given variables.</p>

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

The request body below shows all the fields that are available when modifying a Reservation, along with some sample values:

JSON request body for reservation modify

```
{
  "variables": {
    "var1": "val1",
    "var2": "val2"
  }
}
```

Sample Response

i This message might not match the message returned from Moab HPC Suite exactly but is given as an example of the structure of the response.

JSON response

```
{"messages":["reservation 'system.43' attribute 'Variable' changed."]}
```

Restrictions

You can change the ACL Rules on a reservation but not using this resource. See [4.1.2.A Create or Update ACL](#).

4.22.4 Releasing Reservations

The HTTP DELETE method is used to release Reservations.

Quick Reference

DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reservations/<id>?api-version=3

4.22.4.A Release Reservation

URLs and Parameters

DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/reservations/<id>?api-version=3

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

JSON Response for successful DELETE

{ }

Related Topics

- [8.4.19 Fields: Reservations](#)

4.23 Resource Types

This section describes behavior of the `Resource Type` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.

 The [8.4.20 Fields: Resource Types](#) reference contains the type and description of all fields in the `Resource Type` object.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
/rest/resource-types	Get All Resource Types	--	--	--

In this section:

- [Getting Resource Types](#)
 - [Get All Resource Types](#)

4.23.1 Getting Resource Types

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve Resource Type information.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/resource-types?api-version=3
```

4.23.1A Get All Resource Types

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/resource-types?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/resource-types?api-version=3&fields=id
-----
{
  "totalCount": 1,
  "resultCount": 1,
  "results": [
    { "id": "throttle_migrate" }
  ]
}
```

Related Topics

- [8.4.20 Fields: Resource Types](#)

4.24 Roles

This section describes behavior of the `Role` resource in MWS. The role resource is used to control access to MWS resources based on the proxy-user. Each role is attached to a principal and contains a list of proxy-user permissions that the group can use in MWS. This section describes the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.

i The [8.4.21 Fields: Roles](#) reference section contains the type and description of all fields in the `Role` object. It also contains details regarding which fields are valid during PUT and POST actions.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
/rest/roles	Get All Roles Get Default Permissions on Default Roles	--	Create Single Role	--
/rest/roles/<id>	Get Single Role	Modify Single Role Reset Role Permissions	--	Deleting Roles
/rest/roles/<name>	Get Single Role	Modify Single Role Reset Role Permissions	--	Delete Single Role

In this section:

- [Getting Roles](#)
 - [Get All Roles](#)
 - [Get Default Permissions on Default Roles](#)
 - [Get Single Role](#)
- [Creating Roles](#)
 - [Create Single Role](#)
- [Modifying Roles](#)
 - [Modify Single Role](#)
 - [Reset Role Permissions](#)
- [Deleting Roles](#)
 - [Delete Single Role](#)

4.24.1 Getting Roles

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `Role` information. You can query all objects or a single object.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles?api-version=3[&query={"field":"value"}&sort=
{"field":<1|-1>}]
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles/<id>?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles/<name>?api-version=3
```

4.24.1.A Get All Roles

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles?api-version=3[&query={"field":"value"}&sort=
{"field":<1|-1>}]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description	Example
query	No	JSON	--	Queries for specific results. It is possible to query roles by one or more fields based on MongoDB query syntax .	query={ "name": "Acme-User-Role" }
sort	No	JSON	--	Sort the results. Use 1 for ascending and -1 for descending.	sort={ "name": -1 }

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles?api-version=3&fields=id,name
-----
{
  "totalCount": 1,
  "resultCount": 1,
  "results": [ {
    "id": "4fa197e68ca30fc605dd1cf0",
    "name": "Acme-User-Role"
  } ]
}
```

Sorting and Querying

See the sorting and querying sections of [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#).

4.24.1.B Get Default Permissions on Default Roles

The defaults parameter is used to list the default permissions that are attached to the default roles.

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles?api-version=3&defaults=true
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

JSON response

```
{
  "totalCount": 2,
  "resultCount": 2,
  "results": [
    {
      "name": "HPCUser",
      "description": "Basic user, with permission to create and manage their own
jobs",
      "scope": "GLOBAL",
      "permissions": [
        {
          "action": "read",
          "administrator": false,
          "description": "Read nodes",
          "fieldPath": "*",
          "id": "5612b526e4b0b5b9bc0db341",
          "label": "read-nodes",
          "resource": "nodes",
          "resourceFilter": null,
          "scope": "GLOBAL",
          "type": "domain",
          "version": 0
        },
        {
          "action": "create",
          "administrator": false,
          "description": "Create jobs",
          "fieldPath": null,
          "id": "5612b526e4b0b5b9bc0db345",
          "label": "create-jobs",
          "resource": "jobs",
          "resourceFilter": null,
          "scope": "GLOBAL",
          "type": "domain",
          "version": 0
        },
        ...
      ]
    },
    {
      "name": "HPCAdmin",
```

```
    "description": "Administrative user, with privileges for all features and jobs",
    "scope": "GLOBAL",
    "permissions": [
      {
        "action": "read",
        "administrator": false,
        "description": "Read nodes",
        "fieldPath": "*",
        "id": "5612b526e4b0b5b9bc0db341",
        "label": "read-nodes",
        "resource": "nodes",
        "resourceFilter": null,
        "scope": "GLOBAL",
        "type": "domain",
        "version": 0
      },
      ...
    ]
  }
}
```

4.24.1.C Get Single Role

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles/<id>?api-version=3
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles/<name>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the Role.
name	Yes	String	--	The name of the Role.

i You must specify either `id` or `name`, but you do not have to specify both.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles/Acme-User-Role?api-version=3
-----
{
  "description" : "This is a role for normal users in the Acme BU Group.",
  "id" : "5022e695e4b073f54e47c28d",
  "name" : "Acme-User-Role",
  "permissions" : [ {
    "action" : "create",
    "administrator" : null,
    "description" : "The permission to create all charts.",
    "id" : "5022e695e4b073f54e47c28e",
```

```

        "label" : "Create Chart",
        "resource" : "chart",
        "resourceFilter" : null,
        "type" : "custom",
        "scope" : "GLOBAL",
        "version" : 0
    }, {
        "action" : "read",
        "administrator" : null,
        "description" : "The permission to view all charts.",
        "id" : "5022e695e4b073f54e47c28f",
        "label" : "View Chart",
        "resource" : "chart",
        "resourceFilter" : null,
        "type" : "custom",
        "scope" : "GLOBAL",
        "version" : 0
    }, {
        "action" : "update",
        "administrator" : null,
        "description" : "The permission to modify the africa chart.",
        "id" : "5022e695e4b073f54e47c290",
        "label" : "Modify Africa Chart",
        "resource" : "chart",
        "resourceFilter" : {
            "name" : "africa"
        },
        "type" : "custom",
        "scope" : "GLOBAL",
        "version" : 0
    }, {
        "action" : "read",
        "administrator" : null,
        "description" : "The permissions to view John's services.",
        "id" : "5022e695e4b073f54e47c291",
        "label" : "Read John's services",
        "resource" : "services",
        "resourceFilter" : {
            "user": "john"
        },
        "type" : "api",
        "scope" : "GLOBAL",
        "version" : 0
    } ],
    "version" : 2
}

```

4.24.2 Creating Roles

The HTTP POST method is used to submit Roles.

Quick Reference

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles?api-version=3
```

4.24.2.A Create Single Role

URLs and Parameters

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

i The `name` field is required and must contain only letters, digits, periods, dashes, and underscores.

The following is an example of a request body to create a role:

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles?api-version=3
-----
{
  "name" : "Acme-User-Role",
  "description" : "This is a role for normal users in the Acme BU Group.",
  "permissions" :
  [
    {
      "id" : "4fa197e68ca30fc605dd1cf0"
    },
    {
      "id" : "4fa197e68ca30fc605dd1df2"
    }
  ]
}
```

Sample Response

If the request was successful, the response body is the new role that was created, exactly as shown in section [4.24.1.C Get Single Role](#). On failure, the response is an error message.

Samples

The `permissions` field only expects an array of permission IDs, as shown in the following example:

```
Example payload of role with 2 permissions
-----
{
  "name" : "Acme-User-Role",
  "description" : "This is a role for normal users in the Acme BU Group.",
  "permissions" :
  [
    {
      "id" : "4fa197e68ca30fc605dd1cf0"
    }
  ]
}
```

```
}
]
```

4.24.3 Modifying Roles

The HTTP PUT method is used to modify Roles.


Quick Reference

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles/<id>?api-version=3
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles/<name>?api-version=3
```

4.24.3.A Modify Single Role

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles/<id>?api-version=3
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles/<name>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the Role.
name	Yes	String	--	The name of the Role. <div> The name field must contain only letters, digits, periods, dashes, and underscores.</div>
change-mode	No	String	add remove set (default)	If add, adds the given permissions to the permissions that already exist. If remove, deletes the given permissions from the permissions that already exist. If set, adds the given permissions and deletes the permissions that already exist.

i You must specify either `id` or `name`, but you do not have to specify both.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Example Request

```
PUT https://localhost/mws/rest/role/Acme-User-Role?change-mode=add?api-version=3
{
  "permissions": [{"id": "4fa197e68ca30fc605dd1cf0"} ]
}
```

Sample Response

If the request was successful, the response body is the modified role as shown in section [4.24.1.C Get Single Role](#). On failure, the response is an error message.

4.24.3.B Reset Role Permissions

The `reset-permissions` parameter is used to reset the permissions on a role to match the permissions of one of the default roles.

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles/<role>?api-version=3&reset-
permissions=<default-role>
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
role	Yes	String	---	The role to be modified.
default-role	Yes	String	---	The name of the default role whose permissions will be applied to the <code><role></code> .

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

```
JSON request body (required)
{ }
```

Sample Response

```
{ }
```

```

    "description": "Basic user, with permission to create and manage their own jobs",
    "id": "5612b526e4b0b5b9bc0db389",
    "name": "HPCUser",
    "permissions": [
      {
        "action": "read",
        "administrator": false,
        "description": "Read nodes",
        "fieldPath": "*",
        "id": "5612b526e4b0b5b9bc0db341",
        "label": "read-nodes",
        "resource": "nodes",
        "resourceFilter": null,
        "scope": "GLOBAL",
        "type": "domain",
        "version": 0
      },
      {
        "action": "create",
        "administrator": false,
        "description": "Create jobs",
        "fieldPath": null,
        "id": "5612b526e4b0b5b9bc0db345",
        "label": "create-jobs",
        "resource": "jobs",
        "resourceFilter": null,
        "scope": "GLOBAL",
        "type": "domain",
        "version": 0
      },
      ...
    ],
    "scope": "GLOBAL",
    "version": 2
  }

```

4.24.4 Deleting Roles

The HTTP DELETE method is used to delete Roles.

Quick Reference

```

DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles/<id>?api-version=3
DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles/<name>?api-version=3

```

4.24.4.A Delete Single Role

URLs and Parameters

```

DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles/<id>?api-version=3
DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/roles/<name>?api-version=3

```


Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the Role.
name	Yes	String	--	The name of the Role.

i You must specify either `id` or `name`, but you do not have to specify both.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
JSON response
-----
{ }
```

Related Topics

- [8.4.21 Fields: Roles](#)

4.25 Standing Reservations

This section describes behavior of the `Standing Reservation` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.

i The [8.4.23 Fields: Standing Reservations](#) reference section contains the type and description of all fields in the `Standing Reservation` object. It also contains details regarding which fields are valid during PUT and POST actions.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
/rest/standing-reservations	Get All Standing Reservations	--	--	--
/rest/standing-reservations/<id>	Get Single Standing Reservation	--	--	--

In this section:

- [Getting Standing Reservations](#)
 - [Get All Standing Reservations](#)
 - [Get Single Standing Reservation](#)

4.25.1 Getting Standing Reservations

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve Standing Reservation information. Queries for all objects and a single object are available.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/standing-reservations/<id>?api-version=3
```

4.25.1.A Get All Standing Reservations

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/standing-reservations?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/standing-reservations?api-version=3&fields=id
-----
{
  "totalCount": 3,
  "resultCount": 3,
  "results": [
    {"id": "sr1"},
    {"id": "sr2"},
    {"id": "sr3"}
  ]
}
```

4.25.1.B Get Single Standing Reservation

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/standing-reservations/<id>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

JSON response

```
{
  "access": "DEDICATED",
  "accounts": ["account1"],
  "aclRules": [ {
    "affinity": "POSITIVE",
    "comparator": "EQUAL",
    "type": "USER",
    "value": "adaptive",
  } ],
  "chargeAccount": "account2",
  "chargeUser": "user2",
  "classes": ["class1"],
  "clusters": ["cluster1"],
  "comment": "comment",
  "days": ["Monday"],
  "depth": 2,
  "disabled": false,
  "endOffset": 86415,
  "flags": ["ALLOWJOBOVERLAP"],
  "groups": ["group1"],
  "hosts": ["host1"],
  "id": "fast",
  "jobAttributes": ["TEMPLATESAPPLIED"],
  "maxJob": 2,
  "maxTime": 0,
  "messages": ["message1"],
  "nodeFeatures": ["feature1"],
  "os": "Ubuntu 10.04.3",
  "owner": {
    "name": "root",
    "type": "USER"
  },
  "partition": "ALL",
  "period": "DAY",
  "procLimit": {
    "qualifier": "<=",
    "value": 5
  },
  "psLimit": {
    "qualifier": "<=",
    "value": 60
  },
  "qoses": ["qos1"],
  "reservationAccessList": [],
  "reservationGroup": "group2",
  "resources": {
    "PROCS": -1,
    "tapes": 1
  },
  "rollbackOffset": 43200,
  "startOffset": 347040,
  "taskCount": 0,
  "tasksPerNode": 0,
  "timeLimit": -1,
```

```
"triggers": [],
"type": "type1",
"users": ["user1"]
}
```

Related Topics

- [8.4.23 Fields: Standing Reservations](#)

4.26 Virtual Containers

This section describes behavior of the `Virtual Container` object in MWS. It contains the URLs, request bodies, and responses delivered to and from MWS.

i The [8.4.25 Fields: Virtual Containers](#) reference section contains the type and description of all fields in the `Virtual Container` object. It also contains details regarding which fields are valid during PUT and POST actions.

Supported Methods

Resource	GET	PUT	POST	DELETE
<code>/rest/vcs</code>	Get All Virtual Containers	--	Create Virtual Container	--
<code>/rest/vcs/<id></code>	Get Single Virtual Container	Modifying Virtual Containers	--	Destroy Virtual Container

In this section:

- [Getting Virtual Containers](#)
 - [Get All Virtual Containers](#)
 - [Get Single Virtual Container](#)
- [Creating Virtual Containers](#)
 - [Create Virtual Container](#)
- [Modifying Virtual Containers](#)
 - [Modify Virtual Container](#)

- [Destroying Virtual Containers](#)
 - [Destroy Virtual Container](#)

4.26.1 Getting Virtual Containers

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve Virtual Container information. Queries for all objects and a single object are available.

Quick Reference

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/vcs/<id>?api-version=3
```

4.26.1.A Get All Virtual Containers

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/vcs?api-version=3
```

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/vcs?api-version=3&fields=id
-----
{
  "totalCount": 5,
  "resultCount": 5,
  "results": [
    {"id": "vc3"},
    {"id": "vc1"},
    {"id": "vc4"},
    {"id": "vc5"},
    {"id": "vc2"}
  ]
}
```

4.26.1.B Get Single Virtual Container

URLs and Parameters

```
GET https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/vcs/<id>?api-version=3
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

JSON response

```
{
  "aclRules": [ {
    "affinity": "POSITIVE",
    "comparator": "LEXIGRAPHIC_EQUAL",
    "type": "USER",
    "value": "root"
  } ],
  "createDate": "2024-11-15 14:01:40 UTC",
  "creator": "root",
  "description": "vc2",
  "flags": ["DESTROYWHENEMPTY"],
  "id": "vc2",
  "jobs": [
    { "id": "Moab.1" }
  ],
  "nodes": [
    { "id": "node1" }
  ],
  "owner": {
    "name": "root",
    "type": "USER"
  },
  "reservations": [
    { "id": "system.1" }
  ],
  "variables": {
    "a": "b",
    "c": "d"
  },
  "virtualContainers": [
    { "id": "vc3" }
  ]
}
```

4.26.2 Creating Virtual Containers

The HTTP POST method is used to create Virtual Containers.

Quick Reference

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/vcs?api-version=3[&proxy-user=<username>]
```

Restrictions

The `proxy-user` parameter is ignored unless you set `ENABLEPROXY=TRUE` in the `moab.cfg` file, for example:

```
ADMINCFG[1]          USERS=root,ted ENABLEPROXY=TRUE
```

4.26.2.A Create Virtual Container

URLs and Parameters

```
POST https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/vcs?api-version=3[&proxy-user=<username>]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
proxy-user	No	String	--	Perform the action as this user.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

The request body below shows all the fields that are available when creating a Virtual Container, along with some sample values:

```
JSON request body
-----
{
  "description": "ted's vc",
  "owner": {
    "name": "ted",
    "type": "USER"
  },
  "requiredStartDate": "2024-11-08 13:18:47 MST",
  "flags": ["HOLDJOBS"],
  "virtualContainers": [
    {"id": "vc93"},
    {"id": "vc94"}
  ],
}
```

Sample Response

```
JSON response for successful POST
-----
{"id": "vc8"}
```

Restrictions

When creating a Virtual Container, the `creator` field is set to the value of `proxy-user` (if set) or `owner.name` (if set). However, setting the `creator` field works only if you set `ENABLEPROXY=TRUE` in the `moab.cfg` file. For example:

```
ADMINCFG[1]          USERS=root,ted ENABLEPROXY=TRUE
```

You can set the `creator` field (as shown above), but you can never change it.

4.26.3 Modifying Virtual Containers

The HTTP PUT method is used to modify Virtual Containers.

Quick Reference

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/vcs/<id>?api-version=3&change-
mode=<add|remove|set>[&proxy-user=<username>]
```

Restrictions

The `proxy-user` parameter is ignored unless you set `ENABLEPROXY=TRUE` in the `moab.cfg` file, for example:

```
ADMINCFG[1]          USERS=root,ted ENABLEPROXY=TRUE
```

4.26.3.A Modify Virtual Container

URLs and Parameters

```
PUT https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/vcs/<id>?api-version=3&change-
mode=<add|remove|set>[&proxy-user=<username>]
```

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.
change-mode	Yes	String	add remove set	If <code>add</code> , add the given objects (jobs, VMs, etc.) to the objects that already exist. If <code>remove</code> , modify the attributes of the virtual container itself and not the associated objects. If <code>set</code> , perform the action as this user.
proxy-user	No	String	--	Perform the action as this user.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Request Body

Here are three examples of Virtual Container updates: add objects, remove objects, and update attributes. In each case, the examples below show all the fields that are available, along with some sample values:

```
Add objects with /rest/vcs/vc1?change-mode=add
```



```
{
  "jobs": [
    {"id": "Moab.37"},
    {"id": "Moab.38"}
  ],
  "nodes": [
    {"id": "node1"},
    {"id": "node2"}
  ],
  "reservations": [
    {"id": "system.48"},
    {"id": "system.49"}
  ],
  "virtualContainers": [
    {"id": "vc93"},
    {"id": "vc94"}
  ]
}
```

Remove objects with `/rest/vcs/vcl?change-mode=remove`

```
{
  "jobs": [
    {"id": "Moab.37"},
    {"id": "Moab.38"}
  ],
  "nodes": [
    {"id": "node1"},
    {"id": "node2"}
  ],
  "reservations": [
    {"id": "system.48"},
    {"id": "system.49"}
  ],
  "virtualContainers": [
    {"id": "vc93"},
    {"id": "vc94"}
  ]
}
```

Modify VC attributes with `/rest/vcs/vcl?change-mode=set`

```
{
  "description": "This is a new description.",
  "flags": ["HOLDJOBS"],
  "owner": {
    "name": "ted",
    "type": "USER"
  },
  "variables": {
    "a": "b",
    "c": "d"
  }
}
```

Sample Responses

i These messages might not match the messages returned from Moab HPC Suite exactly but they are given as examples of the structure of the responses.

JSON response for adding objects

```
{
  "messages": [
    "job '147' added to VC 'vc3'",
    "job 'Moab.1' added to VC 'vc3'"
  ]
}
```

JSON response for removing objects

```
{
  "messages": [
    "job '147' removed from VC 'vc3'",
    "job 'Moab.1' removed from VC 'vc3'"
  ]
}
```

JSON response for updating attributes

```
{"messages":["VC 'vc3' successfully modified"]}
```

Restrictions

The `proxy-user` parameter is ignored unless you set `ENABLEPROXY=TRUE` in the `moab.cfg` file, for example:

```
ADMINCFG[1]          USERS=root,ted ENABLEPROXY=TRUE
```

4.26.4 Destroying Virtual Containers

The HTTP GET method is used to retrieve `<name>` information.

Quick Reference

```
DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/vcs/<id>?api-version=3[&proxy-user=<username>]
```

Restrictions

The `proxy-user` parameter is ignored unless you set `ENABLEPROXY=TRUE` in the `moab.cfg` file, for example:

```
ADMINCFG[1]          USERS=root,ted ENABLEPROXY=TRUE
```

4.26.4.A Destroy Virtual Container

URLs and Parameters

`DELETE https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/vcs/<id>?api-version=3[&proxy-user=<username>]`

Parameter	Required	Type	Value	Description
id	Yes	String	--	The unique identifier of the object.
proxy-user	No	String	--	Perform the action as this user.

See [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#) for available URL parameters.

Sample Response

`JSON response for successful DELETE`

`{}`

Related Topics

- [8.4.25 Fields: Virtual Containers](#)

Chapter 5: Reporting Framework



The MWS reporting framework described in this topic is deprecated and may be removed in a future release. Use the Apache Spark reporting framework instead.

The reporting framework is a set of tools to make time-based reports from numerical data. The following sections will (1) provide an overview of the framework and the concepts related to it, and (2) work through an example report (CPU Utilization) with details regarding which web services to use and with what data.

The REST API reference is located in the Report resource section (see [4.21 Reports](#)).

In this chapter:

- [5.1 Overview of Reporting Framework](#)
- [5.2 Example Report \(CPU Utilization\)](#)

5.1 Overview of Reporting Framework

In this section:

- [5.1.1 Concepts](#)
- [5.1.2 Capabilities](#)

5.1.1 Concepts

The reporting framework uses 3 core concepts - reports, datapoints, and samples:

- Reports (see [8.4.18 Fields: Reports](#)): A report is a time-based view of numerical data.
- Report Datapoints (see [8.4.17 Fields: Report Datapoints](#)): A datapoint is a consolidated set of data for a certain time period.
- Report Samples (see [8.4.22 Fields: Report Samples](#)): A sample is a snapshot of a certain set of data at a particular point in time.

To illustrate, consider the memory utilization of a virtual machine. At any given point in time, you can get the memory utilization by using your operating system's performance utilities (top for Linux, Task Manager for Windows):

2400/12040MB

By recording the memory utilization and time constantly for 1 minute, you could gather the following data:

Time	Memory Utilization
3:53:55 PM	2400/12040 MB
3:54:13 PM	2410/12040 MB
3:54:27 PM	2406/12040 MB
3:54:39 PM	2402/12040 MB
3:54:50 PM	2409/12040 MB

Each of the rows in the table above represent a sample of data. By averaging the rows we can consolidate them into one or more datapoints:

Start Time	End Time	Memory Utilization
3:53:30 PM	3:54:00 PM	2400/12040 MB
3:54:00 PM	3:54:30 PM	2408/12040 MB
3:54:30 PM	3:55:00 PM	2406/12040 MB

i Note that each datapoint covers exactly the same amount of time, and averages all samples within that period of time.

A report, then, is simply a list of datapoints with some additional configuration information:

Field	Value
Name	Memory Utilization Report
Datapoint Duration	30 seconds
Report Size	3 datapoints

Datapoints:

Start Time	End Time	Memory Utilization
3:53:30 PM	3:54:00 PM	2400/12040 MB
3:54:00 PM	3:54:30 PM	2408/12040 MB
3:54:30 PM	3:55:00 PM	2406/12040 MB

5.1.2 Capabilities

While storing simple information like memory utilization is nice, the reporting framework is built to automatically handle much more complex information.

Consolidating Samples

Samples are JSON documents that are pushed into the report using the Samples API (see [4.21.4 Creating Samples](#)). Samples are then stored until the consolidation operation creates a datapoint out of them. The table below shows how different data types are handled in this operation:

Type	Consolidation Function Handling
Numbers	Numerical data is averaged.
Strings	Strings are aggregated into an array.
Objects	The consolidation function recursively consolidates sub-objects.
Lists	Lists are combined into a single flat list containing all elements.
Mixed	If samples have different types of data for the same field, the values are aggregated into an array.
Null	These values will be ignored unless all values for a sample field are set to null, resulting in a null result.

i If the mixed data types contains at least one number, it will be treated as numerical data. The non-numerical data will be ignored and the result will be averaged.

Below is an example of how the consolidation function works:

- Samples:

Time	NumberEx	StringEx	ListEx	MixedEx	MixedNumberEx
3:53:55 PM	2400	"str1"	["elem1"]	"str1"	"str1"
3:54:13 PM	2410	"str2"	["elem2", "elem3"]	["elem1"]	["elem1"]
3:54:27 PM	2405	"str3"	["elem4"]	null	5

- Resulting Datapoint after consolidation:

Time	NumberEx	StringEx	ListEx	MixedEx	MixedNumberEx
3:55:00 PM	2405	["str1", "str2", "str3"]	["elem1", "elem2", "elem3", "elem4"]	["str1", "elem1"]	5

Minimum Number of Samples

If your dataset is highly variable (i.e., values contained in samples are not very close together), converting a single sample into a datapoint may provide misleading information. It may be better to have a datapoint with an "Unknown" value. This can be accomplished by setting the minimum number of samples for a datapoint in the report.

The `minimumSampleSize` field in the Reports reference section (see [4.21 Reports](#)) explains that if the specified size of samples is not met when the consolidation function is performed, the datapoint is considered "null" and no data is available for it. When this occurs, the sample data is discarded and the `data` field of the datapoint is set to "null".

For information on how to set this option, see the REST API Report Resource section in [4.21 Reports](#).

Report Size

Reports have a predetermined number of datapoints, or size, which sets a limit on the amount of data that can be stored. After the report size has been reached, as newly created datapoints are pushed into the report, the oldest datapoints will automatically be deleted. This is to aid in managing the storage capacity of the server hosting MWS.



On report creation, a Mongo collection will be initialized that is the configured report document size multiplied by the report size. Be careful in setting a large report size or report document size as this may quickly allocate the entire disk. See the `reportDocumentSize` and `reportSize` fields in [8.4.18 Fields: Reports](#) for more information.

Related Topics

- [5.2 Example Report \(CPU Utilization\)](#)

5.2 Example Report (CPU Utilization)

To understand how the behavior and usage of the reporting framework, a sample report covering CPU Utilization will be shown in this section. It will not cover how to gather or display data for reports but will cover some basic operations that are available with MWS to facilitate reporting.

In this section:

- [5.2.1 Creating a Report](#)
- [5.2.2 Adding Samples](#)
- [5.2.3 Consolidating Data](#)
- [5.2.4 Retrieving Report Data](#)
- [5.2.5 Possible Configurations](#)

5.2.1 Creating a Report

Before any data is sent to MWS, a report must first be created. A JSON request body with an HTTP method of POST must be used to do this.

```
POST /rest/reports
-----
{
  "name": "cpu-util",
  "description": "An example report for cpu utilization",
  "consolidationFunction": "average",
  "datapointDuration": 600,
  "reportSize": 288
}
```


This will result in a report being created that can then be retrieved by sending a GET request to `/rest/reports/cpu-util`. The `datapointDuration` of 600 signifies that the datapoint consolidation should occur once every 10 minutes, while the `reportSize` (i.e., number of the datapoints) shows that the report will retain up to 2 days' worth of the latest datapoints.

```
GET /rest/reports/cpu-util
-----
{
  "consolidationFunction": "average",
  "datapointDuration": 600,
  "datapoints": [],
  "description": "An example report for cpu utilization",
  "id": "aef6f6a3a0bz7bf6449537c9d",
  "keepSamples": false,
  "minimumSampleSize": 1,
  "name": "cpu-util",
  "reportSize": 288,
  "version": 0
}
```

Note that an id has been automatically generated and that no datapoints are associated with the report.

5.2.2 Adding Samples

Until samples are added and associated with the report, datapoint consolidation will generate datapoints with a `data` field equal to `null`. Once samples are added, however, they will be averaged and inserted into the next datapoint.

Create samples for the `cpu-util` by sending a POST request as follows:

```
POST /rest/reports/cpu-util/samples
-----
[
  {
    "agent": "cpu-monitor",
    "timestamp": "2025-01-01 12:00:00 UTC",
    "data": {
      "minutes1": 0.5,
      "minutes5": 0,
      "minutes15": 0
    }
  },
  {
    "agent": "cpu-monitor",
    "timestamp": "2025-01-01 12:01:00 UTC",
    "data": {
      "minutes1": 1,
      "minutes5": 0.5,
      "minutes15": 0.05
    }
  },
]
```

```

{
  "agent": "cpu-monitor",
  "timestamp": "2025-01-01 12:02:00 UTC",
  "data": {
    "minutes1": 1,
    "minutes5": 0.5,
    "minutes15": 0.1
  }
},
{
  "agent": "cpu-monitor",
  "timestamp": "2025-01-01 12:03:00 UTC",
  "data": {
    "minutes1": 0.75,
    "minutes5": 1,
    "minutes15": 0.25
  }
},
{
  "agent": "cpu-monitor",
  "timestamp": "2025-01-01 12:04:00 UTC",
  "data": {
    "minutes1": 0,
    "minutes5": 1,
    "minutes15": 0.85
  }
}
]

```

This sample data contains average load for the last 1, 5, and 15 minute intervals. The samples were recorded at one-minute intervals starting at noon on January 1st, 2025.

5.2.3 Consolidating Data

A consolidation function must run to generate datapoints from the given samples. This scheduled consolidation will occur at intervals of `datapointDuration` seconds. For each field in the `data` object in samples, all values will be averaged.

If non-numeric values are included, the following strategies will be followed:

1. All fields that contain a single numeric value in any included sample will be averaged and the non-numeric or null values will be ignored.
2. All fields that contain a list will be consolidated into a single, flat list.
3. All fields that contain only non-numeric or null values will be consolidated into a single, flat list.

If no historical datapoints are provided in the creation of a report as in this example, the next consolidation will be scheduled for the current time plus the `datapointDuration`. In this example, the scheduled consolidation is at 10 minutes from the creation date. If historical datapoints are included in the report creation, the latest datapoint's `endDate` plus the `datapointDuration` will be used as the scheduled time. If this date was in the

past, the next scheduled consolidation will occur at the appropriate interval from the last `endDate`.

5.2.4 Retrieving Report Data

To retrieve the consolidated datapoints, simply perform a GET request on the report once again. Alternatively, the GET for a report's datapoints can be used (see the section [Get Datapoints for Single Report](#)).

```
GET /rest/reports/cpu-util
-----
{
  "consolidationFunction": "average",
  "datapointDuration": 600,
  "datapoints": [
    {
      "firstSampleDate": null,
      "lastSampleDate": null,
      "data": null,
      "startDate": "2025-01-01 11:49:00 UTC",
      "endDate": "2025-01-01 11:59:00 UTC"
    },
    {
      "firstSampleDate": "2025-01-01 12:00:00 UTC",
      "lastSampleDate": "2025-01-01 12:04:00 UTC",
      "data": {
        "minutes1": 0.65,
        "minutes15": 0.25,
        "minutes5": 0.6
      },
      "startDate": "2025-01-01 11:59:00 UTC",
      "endDate": "2025-01-01 12:09:00 UTC"
    }
  ],
  "description": "An example report for cpu utilization",
  "id": "aef6f6a3a0bz7bf6449537c9d",
  "keepSamples": false,
  "minimumSampleSize": 1,
  "name": "cpu-util",
  "reportSize": 288,
  "version": 0
}
```

Note that of the two datapoints above, only the second actually contains data, while the other is set to `null`. Only samples lying within the datapoint's duration, or from the `startDate` to the `endDate`, are included in the consolidation. Therefore the first datapoint, which covered the 10 minute period just before the samples' recorded timestamps, contained no data. The second, which covers the 10 minute period matching that of the samples, contains the averaged sample data. This data could be used to display consolidated report data in a custom interface.

5.2.5 Possible Configurations

Configuration options can be changed to affect the process of report generation. These are documented in [8.4.18 Fields: Reports](#) and [8.4.22 Fields: Report Samples](#).

Related Topics

- [5.1 Overview of Reporting Framework](#)

Chapter 6: About Moab Web Services Plugins

This chapter describes MWS plugins, their use, and their creation in Moab Workload Manager.

The sections in this chapter provide you with the following information:

- An introduction to the concept of MWS plugins (see [6.1.1 Plugin Introduction](#)).
- A description of the plugin lifecycle (see [6.1.2 Lifecycle States](#)).
- How plugin utility services can be used (see [6.1.5 Utility Services](#)).
- How data report collisions between plugins are consolidated (see [6.1.6 Data Consolidation](#)).
- How calls from Moab HPC Suite are routed to MWS plugins (see [6.1.7 Routing](#)).
- How to expose web services from a plugin (see [6.2.8 Exposing Web Services](#)).
- How plugins are driven by events (see [6.2.13 Handling Events](#)).

In this chapter:

- [6.1 Plugin Overview](#)
- [6.2 Plugin Developer's Guide](#)
- [6.3 Moab Workload Manager Resource Manager Integration](#)
- [6.4 Plugin Type Management](#)
- [6.5 Plugin Management](#)
- [6.6 Plugin Services](#)

Related Topics

- [1.1 Configuring Moab Web Services](#)

6.1 Plugin Overview

This section provides an overview of the plugin layer in web services.

In this section:

- [6.1.1 Plugin Introduction](#)
- [6.1.2 Lifecycle States](#)
- [6.1.3 Events](#)
- [6.1.4 Custom Web Services](#)
- [6.1.5 Utility Services](#)
- [6.1.6 Data Consolidation](#)
- [6.1.7 Routing](#)

6.1.1 Plugin Introduction

Moab Web Services plugins provide a highly extensible interface to interact with Moab HPC Suite, MWS, and external resources. Plugins can perform some of the same functions as Moab HPC Suite resource managers (RMs), while also providing many other features not available to RMs. This section will discuss the main features of plugins, some basic terminology, and how MWS plugins can interact with Moab HPC Suite.

Features

Plugins can:

- Be created, modified, and deleted without restarting Moab Workload Manager or MWS.
- Be defined in Groovy and uploaded to MWS without restarting.
- Have individual data storage space and configuration.
- Access MWS configuration and RESTful web services.
- Log to a standard location configured in MWS.
- Be polled at a regular interval (configured on a per-plugin basis).
- Be informed of important system events.
- Be individually stopped, started, paused, and resumed.
- Expose secured and unsecured custom web services for external use.
- Be manipulated via a full RESTful API (for more information, see [Chapter 4: Resources](#)).
- Be manipulated via a full user interface in a browser.

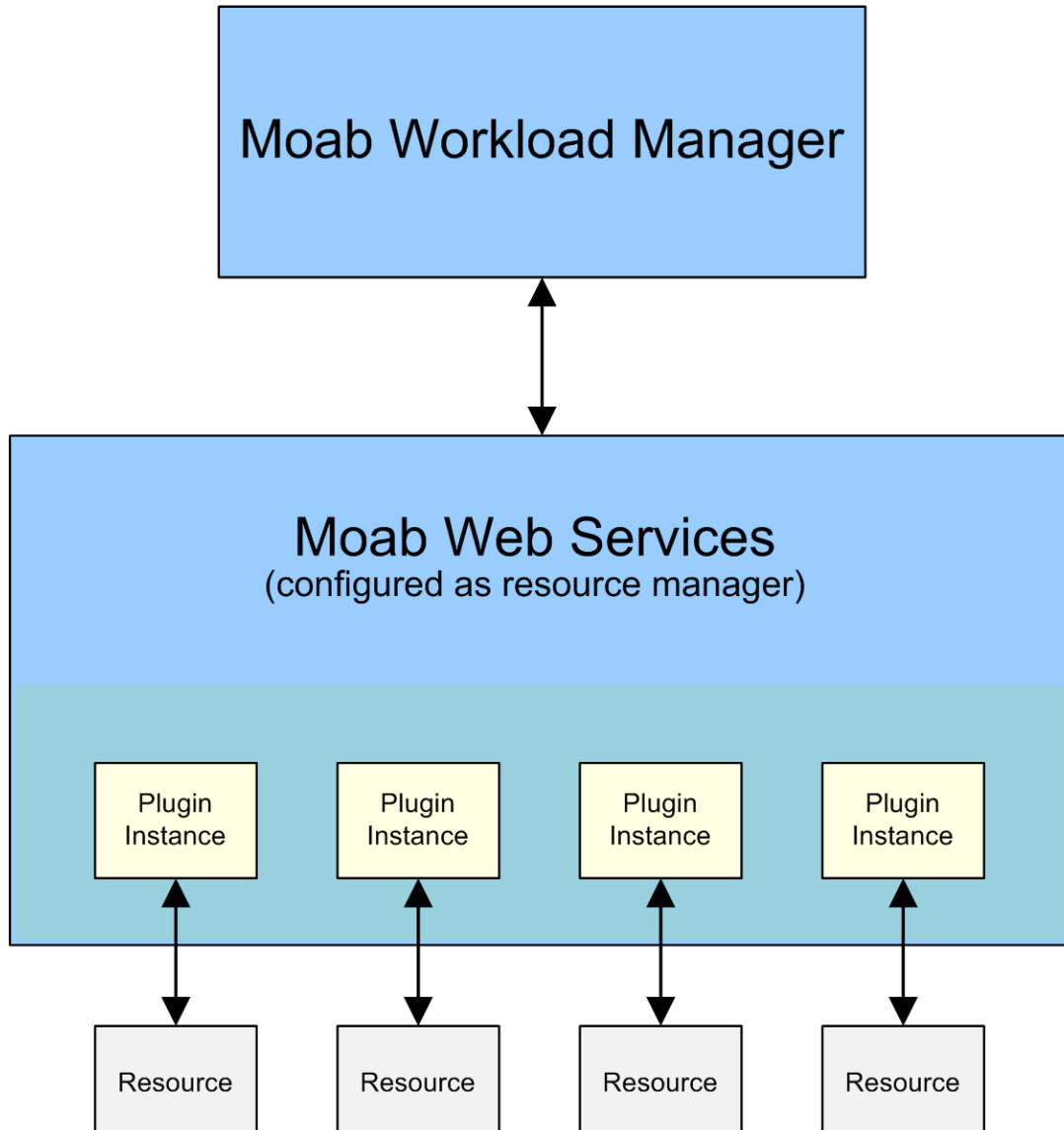
Terminology

There are two distinct terms in the plugin layer: **plugin types** and **plugins (instances)**.

Term	Description
plugin types	<p>Plugin types can be considered plugin templates with built-in logic. In object-oriented programming languages, this relates to the concept of a class. They possess certain abilities, or methods, that can be called by MWS to query or update information about certain resources. They also can define methods that will be exposed to external clients as web services. They do not contain any configuration or current data but they are often tied to a <i>type</i> of component, such as components that communicate with Moab HPC Suite's WIKI Protocol, or those that are built on a certain product.</p> <p>They can define several types of methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instance methods that return information about the current plugin, such as <code>getState</code>. (While these are defined in the plugin type, the plugin type itself does not have a state.) • The <code>poll</code> event method that is called at a configured interval. • Lifecycle event methods of plugins created from the plugin type, such as <code>beforeStart</code> and <code>afterStart</code>. • RM event methods that are called by Moab HPC Suite when certain events occur. • Web service methods that expose custom functionality as public web services. <p>Some examples of plugin types include the Native and vCenter plugin types.</p>
plugins (instances)	<p>Plugins (also called plugin instances) are created from plugin types. They contain current data or configuration and use the plugin type methods to interact with resources.</p>

Interactions with Moab HPC Suite as a Resource Manager

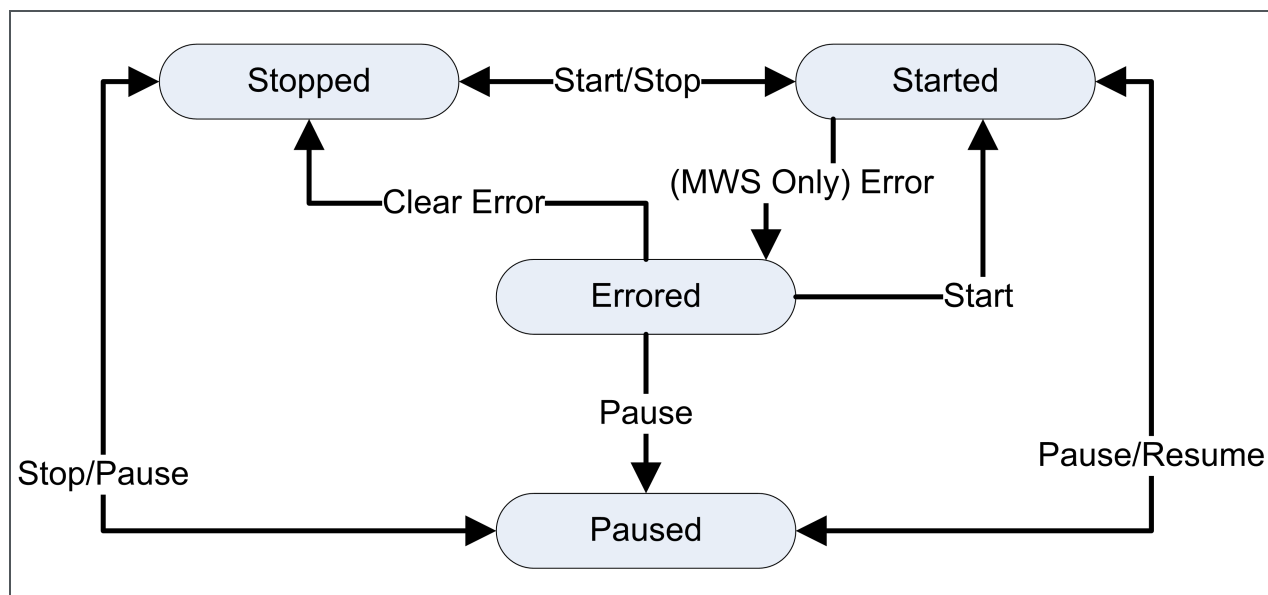
The plugin layer in MWS is integrated with Moab Workload Manager via the Native Resource Manager (RM) interface. When utilizing plugins, MWS is configured as a RM in Moab HPC Suite, as explained in the next section. Events from Moab HPC Suite are pushed through the RM interface to MWS, which is then pushed to each plugin in turn. The relationship between MWS, Moab HPC Suite, and plugins is shown in the following image:



For more information, see [6.1.6 Data Consolidation](#) and [6.2.9 Reporting State Data](#).

6.1.2 Lifecycle States

During the course of a plugin's use, the state of the plugin can change many times. Plugins have four possible states: `Stopped`, `Started`, `Paused`, and `Errored`. For the descriptions of each state, see [8.4.12 Fields: Plugins](#). The flow of a plugin through the states is shown in the following image:



i See [6.2.13 Handling Events](#) for information about the events that occur during lifecycle state changes.

Related Topics

- [6.1.1 Plugin Introduction](#)

6.1.3 Events

Plugins use an event-based model, meaning that methods are called on the plugin when certain criteria are met or situations arise. Events currently exist for polling, lifecycle state changes, and RM events from Moab HPC Suite. For more information, see [6.2.13 Handling Events](#).

Related Topics

- [6.2.13 Handling Events](#)
- [6.1.1 Plugin Introduction](#)

6.1.4 Custom Web Services

Although the events interface typically serves most cases, there are some instances where an event is not supported that is desired. This is especially true when an external resource is the source of the event. To address these issues, plugins can expose custom web services to external resources. These web services can be named freely and do anything they want within the plugin framework.

For example, suppose a resource needs to notify a plugin that provisioning of a virtual machine has been completed. Instead of having the plugin poll the resource to verify that the provisioning was finished, the plugin could expose a custom web service to handle notification from the resource itself.

```
Sample custom web service
-----

def vmProvisionFinished(Map params) {
  // Handle event
  return [messages:["Event successfully processed"]]
}
```

Additionally, plugin types can define web services that are unsecured, meaning that a user or application account is not required to access it. A full explanation of the syntax and creation of custom secured and unsecured web services can be seen on [6.2.8 Exposing Web Services](#).

For information how resources can access plugin web services, see the section [Accessing Plugin Web Services](#).

Related Topics

- [6.1.1 Plugin Introduction](#)

6.1.5 Utility Services

Several features of plugins are only available by utilizing bundled services. These include:

- Accessing the individual datastore (see [6.2.7 Individual Datastore](#)).
- Reporting state data to Moab HPC Suite through the Resource Manager interface (see [6.2.9 Reporting State Data](#)).
- Manipulating other plugins and controlling their lifecycle (see [6.2.10 Controlling Lifecycle](#)).
- Accessing REST resources from MWS ([6.2.11 Accessing MWS REST Resources](#)).

It may also be necessary or desired to create additional utility services when creating new plugin types. The easiest way to do this is to create a utility service that is called by convention a translator (see [6.2.16.B Using Translators](#)), because it can typically 'translate' from a specific resource or API to data that can be used by the plugin type.

Finally, custom components (see [6.2.16.C Registering Custom Components](#)) can be used to fulfill use cases not covered by bundled services or custom translators.

Related Topics

- [6.1.1 Plugin Introduction](#)

6.1.6 Data Consolidation

At times, plugins can report differing or even contradictory data for nodes, virtual machines, and jobs. This is called a data 'collision'. The act of resolving these collisions is called 'Consolidation'. Plugins also have the concept of 'precedence', where the plugins with the lowest precedence value are considered more authoritative than the greater precedence values plugins. For example, a plugin with a precedence value of 1 has a higher precedence and is considered more authoritative than a plugin with a precedence value of 5. If no precedence is provided when creating plugins, the plugin is automatically assigned to the lowest precedence, or 1 greater than the highest precedence value. The precedence value cannot be less than 1.

When data from one plugin 'collides' with another, the data from the highest precedence plugin will be considered the authoritative source for information. If multiple sets of data (reports) are provided by the same plugin, the latest set of data will take precedence. Additionally, MWS supports the concept of treating node and virtual machine data with state information `optimistically`, `pessimistically`, or `neither`. This is configured using the `plugins.stateConsolidationPolicy` configuration property in the MWS configuration file. If this property is set to `optimistic` and *any* plugin reports the state for a node as 'Up', the consolidated state will be 'Up'. Inversely, if the property is set to `pessimistic` and *any* plugin reports the state as 'Down', the consolidated state will be 'Down'. If it is set to `null` (neither), consolidation will occur for the state field just as with any other field, with higher precedence and later reports being considered authoritative.

i When MWS is upgraded to a version that supports plugin precedence from an older version, existing plugins will not have the precedence field set. The admin should assign precedence to each plugin manually through the API (see the section [Modifying Plugins](#)) or through the user interface (see [6.5.4 Modifying a Plugin](#)) to ensure that the consolidation will occur as expected. By default, data from a plugin without a precedence defaults to a precedence of 1, or the highest precedence.

Consolidation Examples

Suppose two plugins exist, `pluginA` and `pluginB`. Plugin 'A' has a precedence of 1, and plugin 'B' has a precedence of 2, meaning that plugin 'A' is more authoritative. These plugins both report data for a node with an ID of `node1`. However, each reports a different node power state. Plugin 'A' reports the power as `ON`, while plugin 'B' reports the power as `OFF`. The data collision that occurs due to these two contradictory reports is resolved by the precedence of the plugins. Since plugin A has a higher precedence (lower number), it is considered authoritative and the node will be reported as `ON`.

Now suppose that the plugins also report differing node state for `node1`. In this case, the node state would depend on the `plugins.stateConsolidationPolicy` property. The different combinations of report values compared to the state consolidation policy and the final reported state are shown in the table below:

Plugin 'A' Node State	Plugin 'B' Node State	State Consolidation Policy	Consolidated Node State
ON	OFF	null (neither)	ON
OFF	ON	null (neither)	OFF
ON	OFF	optimistic	ON
OFF	ON	optimistic	ON
ON	OFF	pessimistic	OFF
OFF	ON	pessimistic	OFF

In general, we recommend that no two plugins report the same resource or that they report different properties of the same resource. For example, if plugin 'A' only modified the power state and plugin 'B' only modified the available disk resource, these two plugins would work in harmony to provide a consistent view of the node resource.

For more information, see [6.2.9 Reporting State Data](#) and [6.3 Moab Workload Manager Resource Manager Integration](#).

Related Topics

- [6.1.1 Plugin Introduction](#)

6.1.7 Routing

i Interfaces may change significantly in future releases.

Because MWS is configured as a Resource Manager (RM) in Moab Workload Manager, events are sometimes triggered by Moab through the RM interface. These actions could be migrating a virtual machine, starting a job, submitting a job, modifying a node, and so forth. The decisions regarding which plugins are affected and notified is termed `routing`.

Currently all plugins receive all commands from Moab HPC Suite. This means that each plugin will receive the command to start a job if sent from Moab HPC Suite, even if that plugin does not handle the job. This means that plugins must ensure they handle actions or commands only for resources that they report or handle.

Related Topics

- [6.1.1 Plugin Introduction](#)

6.2 Plugin Developer's Guide

Plugin types comprise the methods by which Moab HPC Suite can communicate with resource managers or other external components. They define all operations that can be performed for a 'type' or 'class' of plugins, therefore the name 'plugin type'.

Several plugin types are provided with MWS, but it is easy to create additional plugin types and add their functionality to web services. This involves using [Groovy](#), which is based on the [Java](#) programming language. This section describes the general guidelines and specifics of implementing new plugin types.

API Classes and Interfaces

There are several packages and classes available to assist in creating plugin types. These can all be found in the [API documentation](#).

In this section:

6.2.1 Requirements
6.2.2 Dynamic Methods
6.2.3 Logging
6.2.4 i18n Messaging
6.2.5 Configuration
6.2.6 Configuration Constraints
6.2.7 Individual Datastore
6.2.8 Exposing Web Services
6.2.9 Reporting State Data
6.2.10 Controlling Lifecycle
6.2.11 Accessing MWS REST Resources
6.2.12 Creating Events and Notifications
6.2.13 Handling Events
6.2.14 Handling Exceptions
6.2.15 Managing SSL Connections
6.2.16 Utilizing Services or Custom 'Helper' Classes
6.2.17 Packaging Plugins
6.2.18 Example Plugin Types

Related Topics

- [Chapter 6: About Moab Web Services Plugins](#)

6.2.1 Requirements

This section discusses the requirements to create a basic functional plugin. The `com.adaptc.mws.plugins` package contains the abstract class [AbstractPlugin](#) that should form the basis of any new plugin type. However, this class need not be extended to create a functional plugin type.

Only two requirements must be fulfilled for this:

1. The class name must end in `Plugin`.
2. There must exist `id` field getter and setter methods:

```
* public String getId();
* public void setId(String id);
```

The `id` field can be stored in whichever way desired as long as the getter and setter are available as shown above but will most likely be implemented as follows:

```
class BasicPlugin {
    String id
}
```

In this case, `String id` will be expanded by the Groovy compiler to the full getter and setter method definitions given above. In other words, no explicit method definitions are actually needed. Note that the `BasicPlugin` shown above is able to be uploaded as a plugin type to MWS but does not actually do anything.

It must also be noted that the `AbstractPlugin` class already implements an `id` field. Therefore, a plugin type that extends this class does not need to define the field as shown in the following example:

```
import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.AbstractPlugin

class BasicPlugin extends AbstractPlugin {
    // No ID field is needed since it exists in AbstractPlugin
}
```

6.2.2 Dynamic Methods

i Interfaces may change significantly in future releases.

Several methods are dynamically inserted onto each plugin. These methods do not need to be included in the plugin class, and will be overwritten if included. Additionally, a logger is inserted into each plugin as discussed in the next section.

The inserted methods are shown below (full definitions can be found in [AbstractPlugin](#) and [AbstractPluginInfo](#)):

- `public void start() throws PluginStartException;` (equivalent to the start method in [6.6.4 Plugin Control Service](#))
- `public void stop() throws PluginStopException;` (equivalent to the stop method in [6.6.4 Plugin Control Service](#))
- `public Log getLog();` (see [6.2.3 Logging](#))
- `public ConfigObject getAppConfig();` (see [6.2.5 Configuration](#))
- `public String message(Map parameters);` (see [6.2.4 i18n Messaging](#))
- `public String getPluginType();`
- `public PluginState getState();`
- `public Integer getPollInterval();`

- `public Boolean getAutoStart();`
- `public Map<String, Object> getConfig();` (see [6.2.5 Configuration](#))

Many of these methods are provided for convenience and are discussed in the linked pages or the following sections.

6.2.3 Logging

Logging in plugin types uses the [Apache Commons Logging](#) and [log4j](#) libraries. Each plugin is injected with a method called `getLog` that can be used to access the configured logger. It returns an instance of `org.apache.commons.logging.Log`. Examples of using the logger are shown below.

The logger can be used to register messages to the MWS log at several levels (in order of severity):

1. trace
2. debug
3. info
4. warn
5. error
6. fatal

Each of these levels is available as a method on the logger, for example:

```
public void poll() {
    getLog().debug("getLog() is equivalent to just using 'log' in Groovy")
    log.debug("This is a debug message and is used for debugging purposes only")
    log.info("This is a informational message")
    log.warn("This is a warning")
    log.error("This is an error message")
}
```

Logger Name

Each logger in the MWS logging configuration has a name. In the case of plugins, it is comprised of the full class name, including the package, prepended by `'plugins.'`. For example, a plugin class of `example.LoggingPlugin` will have access to a logger configured as `plugins.example.LoggingPlugin`.

Logging Configuration

The logging configuration is done through the MWS configuration file. For more information on configuring loggers, see [1.1 Configuring Moab Web Services](#). A good

configuration for developing plugin types may be to add "plugins" at the debug level. Be sure to set the log level threshold down for the desired appender.

```
log4j = {
    ...
    // Appender configuration
    ...
    debug "plugins"
}
```

6.2.4 i18n Messaging

Plugins, translators, and custom components all have access to [i18n](#) messages.

Utilizing messages requires the two following steps:

1. Including a file (or multiple files) that ends in `messages.properties` in the plugin JAR file.
2. Using the `message` method on a plugin type, translator, or custom component.

Including Messages in Plugin JAR File

Messages are defined using property files. These can be named anything as long as they end with `messages.properties` and must be placed at the root or top level of the plugin JAR file. If they are present, they will be loaded automatically. Multiple property files can be used within a single plugin JAR file.

Each property file consists of an arbitrary amount of lines that define a message property (also called a code) with letters, numbers, and periods, associated with a human-readable message that can span multiple lines, have quotes, or contain arguments. These are demonstrated in the following example:

```
first.message.code=This is the first message
second.message=This message can span multiple lines, \
    and will not show the linebreaks when retrieved
message.with.arguments=This message has arguments: first - {0}, second - {1}, third - {2}, etc.
message.with.quotes=This message uses single quotes around 'this phrase'.
```

We recommend to namespace the messages by using the property definitions and multiple property files if necessary. For example, suppose a plugin JAR existed that actually contained two plugin types: `Message1Plugin` and `Message2Plugin`. The first suggestion is to namespace the messages for each plugin by the property definition, such as the following:

```
message1Plugin.first.message=This is a message for Message1Plugin
message2Plugin.first.message=This is a message for Message2Plugin
```

These messages could be stored in a file named `messages.properties` in the root of the plugin JAR file. If there are many messages contained for each plugin type, it may be necessary to split each plugin type's messages into a separate file, such as `message1-messages.properties` and `message2-messages.properties`. Note that it is essential that each property file ends with `messages.properties` so that it is registered correctly.



It is important that no two message codes are identical within a single plugin JAR file, even if they are defined in separate property files. If this is done, a conflict will exist with the messages and behavior is undefined.

Using the Message Method

Each plugin, translator, and custom component is injected with a method named `message`. This method takes a Map as its parameter, which can contain one or several of the following properties:

Parameter	Type	Description
code	String	The message property definition (everything before the equals sign in the property file for a single message), for example, <code>first.message.code</code> .
args	List<Object>	A list of arguments to insert into the message.
default	String	A default message to be used when the message code cannot be resolved.
error	org.springframework.context.MessageSourceResolvable	An object that represents a hierarchy of message codes. This is typically used to display errors.

The most utilized parameters are `code` and `args`, as these combined provide great flexibility in generating messages. If a message cannot be resolved, or in other words the message definition does not exist, the code will simply be returned as the resolved message. Below are several examples of messages resolved using the property files given above. While these are contained in the polling method, the `message` can be used anywhere within a plugin type.

```
package example
import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.AbstractPlugin

class MessagingPlugin extends AbstractPlugin {
    def poll() {
```

```

        assert message(code:"first.message.code")== "This is the first message"
        assert message(code:"message.with.arguments", args:[
            "1st", 2, true
       ])== "This message has arguments: first - 1st, second - 2, third
- true, etc."
        assert message(code:"message.with.quotes")== "This message uses single
quotes around 'this phrase'."
        assert message(code:"invalid.message.code")== "invalid.message.code"
    }
}

```

6.2.5 Configuration

Plugin types can access two different kinds of configuration: an individual plugin's configuration, and the global MWS application configuration.

Individual Plugin Configuration

The individual plugin configuration is separate for each instance of a plugin. This can be used to store current configuration information such as access information for linked resources. It should not be used to store cached information or non-configuration related data. The individual datastore should be used instead for these cases (for more information, see [6.2.7 Individual Datastore](#)).

It is accessed by using the `getConfig` method discussed in [6.2.2 Dynamic Methods](#):

```

public void poll() {
    def configFromMethod = getConfig()
    // OR an even simpler method...
    def configFromMethod = config
}

```

A common case is to retrieve the configuration in the `configure` method, verify that it matches predetermined criteria, and utilize it perform initial setup of the plugin (e.g., initialize libraries needed to communicate with external resources). For example, to verify that the configuration contains the keys 'username' and 'password', the following code can be used:

```

public void configure() throws InvalidPluginConfigurationException {
    def myConfig = config
    // This checks to make sure the key exists in the configuration Map and that the
    value is not empty or null
    if (!myConfig.containsKey("username") || !myConfig.username)
        throw new InvalidPluginConfigurationException("The username configuration
parameter must be provided")
    if (!myConfig.containsKey("password") || !myConfig.password)
        throw new InvalidPluginConfigurationException("The password configuration
parameter must be provided")
}

```

Access MWS Configuration

The MWS application configuration can also be accessed in plugin types. This configuration is global for the entire application and can be modified by the admin as shown in [1.1 Configuring Moab Web Services](#).

It is accessed by using the `getAppConfig` method discussed in [6.2.2 Dynamic Methods](#). This is demonstrated below:

```
public void poll() {
    // Retrieve the current MWS_HOME location
    def mwsHome = appConfig.mws.home.location
    // OR an even simpler method..
    def mwsHome = getAppConfig().mws.home.location
}
```

Any of the properties shown in [8.2 MWS Configuration](#) can be accessed. Custom properties can also be registered and accessed:

```
mws-config.groovy
-----
plugins.custom.property = "This is my custom property"
```

```
CustomAppPropertyPlugin
-----

public void poll() {
    assert appConfig.plugins.custom.property=="This is my custom property"
}
```

6.2.6 Configuration Constraints

Plugin types can optionally define validation constraints for the polling interval and plugin configuration. These parameters are then checked against the defined constraints during the creation of a new plugin. If the validation fails, meaning the configuration provided does not pass the constraints defined by the plugin type, the plugin will fail to be created with error messages based on the parameters and constraints defined.

Defining Constraints

To define constraints for a plugin type and therefore for all plugins created using it, use the following syntax:

```
import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.*
class ConstrainedPlugin extends AbstractPlugin {
    static constraints = {
        // Set plugin's default polling interval
        pollInterval defaultValue:60
        // The "myParam" configuration parameter is automatically required and
        cannot be blank
    }
}
```

```

        myParam blank:false
        // The "myEnum" configuration parameter is not required and must set to
one of the values in the list
        myEnum required:false, inList:["val1", "val2", "val3"]
        // Insert additional constraints here...
    }
}

```

In the table below, all available constraints are shown, as well as the expected value type, an example, the default message code, and the message suffix. The message columns are described in greater detail in the [Messaging](#) section below.

Constraint	Default Value	Type	Example Value	Default Message Code	Message Suffix	Description
blank	--	Boolean	true	default.blank.message	blank	If false, the parameter (if present) cannot be a blank string.
creditCard	--	Boolean	true	default.invalid.creditCard.message	creditCard.invalid	If true, uses org.apache.commons.validator.CreditCardValidator to determine if the parameter (if present) is a valid credit card number.
default Value	--	Object or Closure	60	--	--	If the parameter is not present, it will be set to this default value. Does not return any error messages. See Default Value below

Constraint	Default Value	Type	Example Value	Default Message Code	Message Suffix	Description
						for more information.
email	--	Boolean	true	default.invalid.email.message	email.invalid	If true, the parameter (if present) must be a valid email address.
inList	--	List	["first", "second"]	default.not.inlist.message	not.inList	The parameter (if present) must be set to one of the values specified.
matches	--	String	"[a-z][A-Z]+"	default.doesnt.match.message	matches.invalid	The parameter (if present) must match the specified regular expression.
max	--	Integer	10	default.invalid.max.message	max.exceeded	The parameter (if present) must not be greater than the defined value.
*maxSize	--	Integer	10	default.invalid.max.size.message	maxSize.exceeded	The parameter's (if present) size must not be greater than the defined value.

Constraint	Default Value	Type	Example Value	Default Message Code	Message Suffix	Description
min	--	Integer	1	default.invalid.min.message	min.notmet	The parameter (if present) must not be less than the defined value.
*minSize	--	Integer	1	default.invalid.min.size.message	minSize.notmet	The parameter's (if present) size must not be less than the defined value.
notEqual	--	Object	"Invalid Value"	default.not.equal.message	notEqual	The parameter (if present) must not be set to the defined value.
nullable	true	Boolean	false	default.null.message	nullable	If true, the parameter (if present) must be non-null value. See required for how to enforce the parameter to be present.
password	--	Boolean	true	--	--	If true, the parameter (if present)

Constraint	Default Value	Type	Example Value	Default Message Code	Message Suffix	Description
						is hidden from the user both on input and display when managing plugin configuration. It is not, however, hidden in the REST API. Does not return any error messages.
range	--	Range	1..10	default.invalid.range.message	range.toosmall/range.toobig	Uses a groovy range to validate that the value is within a specified range.
required	true	Boolean	false	default.required.message	required	If true, the parameter must be present and non-null for the plugin to be created successfully. Implies the nullable:false constraint.
scale	--	Integer	2	--	--	Only valid for Double parameters.

Constraint	Default Value	Type	Example Value	Default Message Code	Message Suffix	Description
						Rounds the parameter (if present) to the specified number of digits. Does not return any error messages.
*size	--	Range	2	default.invalid.size.message	size.toosmall/size.toobig	Uses a groovy range to restrict the size of a collection, string, or a number.
*type	--	Class	Integer.class	typeMismatch	typeMismatch	See Type Inferencing and Conversion below.
url	--	Boolean	true	default.invalid.url.message	url.invalid	If true, uses org.apache.commons.validator.Url Validator to determine if the parameter (if present) is a valid URL. Does not support exec or file scheme URLs.

Constraint	Default Value	Type	Example Value	Default Message Code	Message Suffix	Description
scriptableUrl	--	Boolean	true	default.invalid.scriptable.url.message	scriptableUrl.invalid	Identical to the url validator but adds support for exec and file scheme URLs.
validator	--	Closure	(See Custom Validator)	default.invalid.validator.message	validator.error	See Custom Validator below.
widget	--	String	"textarea"	--	--	By default, all strings render as a text field when creating or editing plugins. Setting this to textarea causes it to render as a text area with multi-line support. This is only valid for string configuration parameters.

* The user interface (see [6.5 Plugin Management](#)) does not support parameters whose type is a subclass of Collection (a List, for example). Such parameters are therefore not recommended.

i The polling interval constraints must always apply to Integer types. If this specification is violated, the plugin type cannot be added or updated.

Messaging

When defined constraints are violated for a plugin, error messages are retrieved based on the configuration parameters and the applied constraints using i18n Messaging codes (see [6.2.4 i18n Messaging](#)). First, the most specific error message will be attempted to be resolved from a message code generated from the plugin type name, the configuration parameter, and the constraint. This code takes the format of `pluginTypeName.parameterName.suffix` where the plugin type's name has a lowercase first letter and the suffix is shown in the table above. If this message code is not defined, the default message code (as shown in the table above) will be used.

For example, if the [url](#) constraint validation failed for the `ExamplePlugin` plugin type's endpoint configuration parameter, the following message codes would be resolved in order:

- `examplePlugin.endpoint.url.invalid`
- `default.invalid.url.message`

i Plugin types that have two or more uppercase letters at the start of the name will not be converted to have a lowercase first letter for error message codes. In other words, for the example just given using `VCenterPlugin` instead of `ExamplePlugin`, the following message codes would be resolved in order:

```
VCenterPlugin.endpoint.url.invalid
default.invalid.url.message
```

Default Messages

Default messages can be contained in any `messages.properties` file included in the plugin JAR file as explained in [i18n Messaging](#) (see [6.2.4 i18n Messaging](#)).

Arguments for each constraint vary, but they always include these argument indices:

- `{0}`: The configuration parameter name (for example, `endpoint`).
- `{1}`: The plugin type class name (for example, `my.package.ExamplePlugin`).
- `{2}`: The value of the configuration parameter.

If default messages are not defined in the plugin project, the following messages will be used:

```
default.doesnt.match.message=The '{0}' configuration parameter value ({2}) does not
```

```

match the required pattern '{3}'
default.invalid.url.message=The '{0}' configuration parameter value ({2}) is not a
valid URL
default.invalid.scriptable.url.message=The '{0}' configuration parameter value ({2})
is not a valid scriptable URL
default.invalid.creditCard.message=The '{0}' configuration parameter value ({2}) is
not a valid credit card number
default.invalid.email.message=The '{0}' configuration parameter value ({2}) is not a
valid e-mail address
default.invalid.range.message=The '{0}' configuration parameter value ({2}) does not
fall within the valid range from {3} to {4}
default.invalid.size.message=The '{0}' configuration parameter value ({2}) does not
fall within the valid size range from {3} to {4}
default.invalid.max.message=The '{0}' configuration parameter value ({2}) is greater
than the maximum value of {3}
default.invalid.min.message=The '{0}' configuration parameter value ({2}) is less
than the minimum value of {3}
default.invalid.max.size.message=The '{0}' configuration parameter value ({2})
exceeds the maximum size of {3}
default.invalid.min.size.message=The '{0}' configuration parameter value ({2}) is
less than the minimum size of {3}
default.invalid.validator.message=The '{0}' configuration parameter value ({2}) does
not pass custom validation
default.not.inlist.message=The '{0}' configuration parameter value ({2}) is not
contained within the list [{3}]
default.blank.message=The '{0}' configuration parameter cannot be blank
default.not.equal.message=The '{0}' configuration parameter value ({2}) cannot be
equal to '{3}'
default.null.message=The '{0}' configuration parameter cannot be null
default.required.message=The '{0}' configuration parameter is required and cannot be
null
typeMismatch=The '{0}' configuration parameter value ({2}) does not match the
required type '{3}'

```

Labels and Help Messages

Message codes can also be provided for configuration parameters to aid the admin user with human readable property labels and help messages. Similar to the validation error message codes, labels and help message codes can be defined using the `pluginTypeName.parameterName.label` and `pluginTypeName.parameterName.help` message codes. These values are used only in plugin type management (see [6.4 Plugin Type Management](#)) and are not exposed through the REST API.

Type Inferencing and Conversion

Due to the dynamic nature of configuration parameters, the expected type or class of values for each parameter are inferred from constraints.

The following rules govern how type is inferred, in priority order:

- If the `*type` constraint is applied to a parameter, the constraint value will be used as the expected type.

i Only the `String`, `Date`, `Double`, `Integer`, and `Boolean` classes are supported for the `*type` constraint. If `Float` or `Long` is desired, use `Double` and `Integer` respectively as the type.

- If the `inList` or `range` constraints are applied to a parameter, the class of the first element in the constraint value array is used as the expected type.
- If the `*minSize` or `*maxSize` constraints are applied to a parameter, `java.lang.Collection` is used as the expected type.
- If the `max`, `min`, or `notEqual` constraints are applied to a parameter, the class of the constraint value is used as the expected type.
- If none of the above apply, `java.lang.String` is used as the expected type.

If the configuration parameter values can be converted to the expected types, this will occur automatically. Otherwise, the `*type` constraint is violated and the applicable error messages will be generated.

Custom Validator

In cases where the built-in constraints prove inadequate for validation, custom validators can be used. The `validator` constraint expects a Groovy Closure parameter that has one or (optionally) two arguments: the value of the configuration parameter and the plugin object. With these parameters, complex validation logic can be defined. Additionally, custom message codes and arguments can be defined by validator constraints and these will be used in generating error messages when validation fails.

For example, suppose that the parameter 'user' cannot be set to the same value as parameter 'creator'. Additionally, the 'creator' parameter must not be equal to either bob or joe. The existing constraints are inadequate to fulfill this use case, but the following code using validators would perform exactly as expected:

```
import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.*
class ConstrainedPlugin extends AbstractPlugin {
    static constraints = {
        user validator:{ val, obj ->
            if (val==obj.config.creator)
                return "invalid.equal.to.creator"
        }
        creator validator:{ val ->
            if ("val"=="joe")
                return ["invalid.equal", "joe"]
            if (val=="bob")
                return ["invalid.equal", "bob"]
        }
    }
}
```

In the examples above, the message codes and output on validation failure is shown below:

Message codes

```
constrainedPlugin.user.invalid.equal.to.creator=The user configuration parameter value
({2}) must not be equal to the creator parameter.
constrainedPlugin.creator.invalid.equal=The creator configuration parameter must not
be equal to {3}.
```

Output error messages

```
For user = "jill", creator = "jill"
"The user configuration parameter value (jill) must not be equal to the creator
parameter."
For user = "jill", creator = "bob"
"The creator configuration parameter must not be equal to bob."

For user = "jill", creator = "joe"
"The creator configuration parameter must not be equal to joe."
```

The validator Closure may return:

- `Nothing (null)` or `true` if the validation succeeded without errors.
- `false` if a validation error occurred (in this case the default validator message suffix would be used).
- A string that will be used as the message code suffix in the `pluginTypeName.propertyName.suffix` format.
- A list with the first element being the message code suffix, and all other elements being arguments for the message indexed starting at 3 (as shown in the example above).

All validator constraints automatically have the `appConfig` property available, which contains the application configuration as discussed in the Configuration section (see [6.2.5 Configuration](#)). The `suite` property contains the value of the configured MWS suite. Additionally, services can be retrieved as explained in the next section.

Retrieving Services

At times it may be necessary to use Bundled Services in custom validators. A method named `getService`, which takes a single string parameter of the name of the service (as used during injection) is provided to be used in these cases. For example, if a plugin needs a valid server certificate file, the SSL Service can be used as follows:

```
import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.*
class ConstrainedPlugin extends AbstractPlugin {
    static constraints = {
        certificateFile validator:{ val ->
            ISslService sslService = getService("sslService")
            try {
                sslService.getSocketFactory(val)
            } catch(Exception e) {
                // Certificate file is invalid, return an error
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

        }
        return ["invalid", e.message]
    }
}

```

i The `getService` method does not work with [translators](#), [custom components](#), [RM services](#), or the [Individual Datastore](#).

Default Value

The default value for a configuration parameter might depend on the MWS configuration or other properties. Therefore, the `defaultValue` constraint can be set to a closure. The `defaultValue` closure does not take any parameters and must return the object to be used as the default value.

For example, if the default value of a parameter must be true if and only if MWS is configured for the HPC suite, then the following constraints would satisfy these conditions:

```

import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.*
class ConstrainedPlugin extends AbstractPlugin {
    static constraints = {
        myParameter required: true, type: Boolean, defaultValue: {
            return suite == Suite.HPC
        }
    }
}

```

As with `validator` closures, `defaultValue` closures have access to `appConfig`, `suite`, and `getService`.

6.2.7 Individual Datastore

Each plugin has access to an individual, persistent datastore that can be used for a variety of reasons. The datastore is not designed to store Moab HPC Suite data such as nodes, jobs, or virtual machines, but custom, arbitrary data pertinent only to the individual plugin. This may include storing objects in a persistent cache, state information for currently running processes, or any other arbitrary data.

The individual datastore has the following properties:

- Data is persisted to the Mongo database and will be available even if the plugin or MWS is restarted.
- The data must be stored in groups of data called `collections`. These correspond directly to MongoDB collections.
- Each plugin can have an arbitrary number of collections.

- Collections are guaranteed not to collide if there are identically named collections between two plugin types or even two plugin instances.
- Each collection contains multiple objects or `entries`. These correspond directly to MongoDB documents.
- The values of entries can be any object that can be serialized to MongoDB: simple types (int or Integer), Maps, and Lists.
- A collection is automatically created whenever an entry is added to it, it does not need to be specifically initialized.

To utilize the datastore, the [Plugin Datastore Service](#) must be used. Operations are provided to add, query, and remove data from each collection.

i Simple key/value storage is not currently provided with the datastore. It can easily be done, however, by storing data in the format of `{name: "key", value: "value"}` and then retrieving this entry later by querying on name equals "key."

Example

The example below demonstrates two web services (see [6.2.8 Exposing Web Services](#)). The first adds multiple entries containing various types of data to an arbitrarily named collection. The second retrieves the data and returns it to the user.

```
package example
import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.*

class DatastorePlugin extends AbstractPlugin {
  IPluginDatastoreService pluginDatastoreService

  def storeData(Map params) {
    def collectionName = params.collectionName
    def data = [[boolVal:true], [stringVal:"String"], [intVal:1],
[nullVal:null]]
    if (pluginDatastoreService.addData(collectionName, data))
      log.info("Data successfully added")
    else
      log.info("There was an error adding the data")
    return [success:true]
  }

  def retrieveData(Map params) {
    def collectionName = params.collectionName
    return pluginDatastoreService.getCollection(collectionName)
  }
}
```


6.2.8 Exposing Web Services

Any number of methods can be exposed as public, custom web services by satisfying several criteria:

- The method must declare that it returns `Object` or `def`.
- The method must define a single argument of type `Map`.
- The method must actually return a `List` or `Map`.
- The method must not be declared as `private` or `protected`; only `public` or `unscoped` methods will be recognized as web services.

Parameters and Request Body

The `Map` argument will contain all parameters passed into the web service by the client. See [4.16.5 Accessing Plugin Web Services](#) for additional details.

Parameters can be passed into the web service call as normal URL parameters such as `?param=value¶m2=value2`, as key-value pairs in the POST body of a request, or as JSON in the body.

For the first two cases, the parameters will be available on the `Map` argument passed into the web service call as key value pairs matching those of the request. Note that in these cases all keys and values will be interpreted as strings. However, the parameters object has several helper methods to convert from Strings to simple types, such as Booleans, integers, doubles, floats, and lists. If the value is not a valid simple type, null is returned.

Finally, note that the client can optionally include an `objectId` as the last part of the URL. When this is done, the `id` field will be set to this value in the `Map` argument to the web service.

```
GET <webServiceUrl>?key=value&key2=true&key3=5&list=1&list=2

def serviceMethod(Map params) {
    assert params.key=="value"
    assert params.key2=="true"
    assert params.bool('key2')==true
    assert params.key3=="5"
    assert params.int('key3')==5
    assert params.list('list')==[1, 2]

    // Null is returned if the conversion is invalid
    assert params.int('key')==null
}
```

When the body possesses JSON, the parsed JSON object or array will be available within a parameter called `body` in the `Map` argument. In this scenario, the types of the values are preserved by the JSON format.

```
POST <webServiceUrl> with JSON body of
```

```
{ "key": "value", "key2": true, "key3": 5 }

def serviceMethod(Map params) {
    assert params.body.key=="value"
    assert params.body.key2==true
    assert params.body.key3==5
}
```

Unsecured Web Services

There are times when it is desirable to create a plugin with a publicly available web service that does not require a valid application account in order to access it (for details, see [Chapter 2: Access Control](#)). In these cases, the `Unsecured` annotation can be used on the plugin web service method. No authentication will be performed on Unsecured web services. An example of using the annotation is given below:

```
Sample unsecured custom web service
-----

@Unsecured
def retrievePublicData(Map params) {
    return [data:["data item 1", "data item 2"]]
}
```



Be cautious in using this annotation as it may potentially present a security risk if sensitive data is returned from the web service.

Returning Errors

In order to signify an error occurred or invalid data was provided, the `WebServiceException` class may be thrown from any custom web service. This exception contains constructors and fields for a list of messages and an HTTP response code. For example, suppose that the user provided inadequate information. The web service could use the following code to notify the user and prompt them to take action with custom messages:

```
def service(Map params) {
    // Handle invalid input
    if (!params.int('a'))
        throw new WebServiceException("Invalid parameter 'a' specified, please
specify an integer!", 400)
    // Use params.a correctly ...
}
```

For the example above, a 400 response code (bad request) would be returned with a response body as follows:

```
{
  "messages": [
    "Invalid parameter 'a' specified, please specify an integer!"
  ]
}
```

If any other exception is thrown from a web service (i.e., `Exception`, `IllegalArgumentException`, etc.), a 500 response code will be returned with the following response body:

```
{
  "messages": [
    "A problem occurred while processing the request",
    "Message provided in the exception constructor"
  ]
}
```

See [3.5 Responses and Return Codes](#) for more information on error formats in MWS.

Accessing the HTTP Request Method

The HTTP method used for the request is available from the `Map` parameters argument. The key used to access it is stored as a static field in [PluginConstants](#) called `WEB_SERVICES_METHOD`. The value is a string that can be `GET`, `POST`, `PUT`, or `DELETE`. The following example demonstrates how this could be used with the `WebServiceException` to create a REST API with a plugin:

```
def serviceMethod(Map params) {
  // Check to make sure that this request used the HTTP GET method
  // Throw a 405 error (method not supported) if not
  if (params[PluginConstants.WEB_SERVICES_METHOD] != "GET")
    throw new WebServiceException("Method is not supported", 405)
}
```

6.2.9 Reporting State Data

As long as Moab Workload Manager is configured with MWS as a Resource Manager (RM), plugins can report state information on jobs, nodes, storage, and virtual machines to Moab HPC Suite. This is done through `Reports` that are generated by the plugin and passed to the bundled RM services ([6.6.1 Job RM Service](#) and [6.6.3 Node RM Service](#)). Each report is for a specific type of object: job, node, storage, or virtual machine. Each contains current state information on the specific attributes of the type it is for.

i Note that storage is a sub-type of node, meaning that it is a specialized node.

Generating Reports

To generate a report, simply create a new instance of a report depending on the type of object to be reported:

Object Type	Report Type
Job	JobReport
Node	NodeReport

Each report has a single required parameter for creating a new instance—the ID of the object that is being reported. Once the report instance has been created, any property can be modified as shown in the API documentation links in the table above. The following example shows the creation of a simple node report and modification of a few properties:

```
public void poll() {
    NodeReport node = new NodeReport("node1")
    node.timestamp = new Date()
    node.operatingSystem = "centos-6.6-stateless"
    ... // Set other properties and persist the report
}
```

Master and Slave Reports

At times, you may want to report some additional attributes on objects *only if* the objects are being reported by other plugins. For example, you may want to report the power state of a VM, but sometimes the plugin reporting this data can receive data even after the VM has been destroyed. In this case, you can set the `slaveReport` field on any report to `true`, signifying that the report should only be used if another plugin is reporting on the same object (in other words, creating 'master' reports).

i If all reports for an object are 'slave' reports, and no 'master' reports exist, then the object will not report to Moab Workload Manager.

Special Cases in Field Values

All complex types, such as Lists, Maps, and objects (not including Enumerated values such as [NodeReportState](#) and [JobReportState](#)) have default values set for them and are not required to be instantiated before use. For example, the metrics property of a node report can be modified as follows:

```
public void poll() {
    NodeReport node = new NodeReport("node1")
    // The following assignments are equivalent in their functionality
    node.features.add("FEAT1")
    node.features << "FEAT2"
    // The following assignments are equivalent in their functionality
    node.metrics.METRIC1 = 4d
    node.metrics["METRIC2"] = 125.5
    ... // Set other properties and persist the report
}
```

For the `resources` and `requirements (jobs only)` properties, assignments can be made easily without checking for previously existing values or null objects. For example, resources can be added to the `resources` property simply by accessing it as a Map:

```
public void poll() {
    NodeReport node = new NodeReport("node1")
    node.resources.RES1.total = 10
    node.resources.RES1.available = 3
    node.resources["RES2"].total = 10
    node.resources["RES2"].available = 10
    ... // Set other properties and persist the report
}
```

The job report's `requirements` property has some additional handling to allow it to be accessed as a single [JobReportRequirement](#) object, such as in the following example:

```
public void poll() {
    JobReport job = new JobReport("job.1")
    job.nodeCountMinimum = 4
    job.processorCountMinimum = 2
    job.requiredNodeFeatures << "FEAT1"
    job.preferredNodeFeatures << "FEAT2"
    ... // Set other properties and persist the report
}
```

i Although multiple requirements can be added to the `requirements` list to provide consistency with the MWS Job resource (see [4.9 Jobs](#)), only the first requirement object's properties will be reported to Moab HPC Suite through the RM interface.

Persisting a Report

After a report has been generated and all desired fields have been updated, the report must be sent to one of the three bundled RM services for persisting. If this is not done, the report will be discarded and will not be considered when reporting state information to Moab HPC Suite. The RM services are shown below according to the object type that they handle:

Object Type	RM Service
Job	Job RM Service
Node	Node RM Service

Each service has two methods: `save` and `update`. The difference between these is that the `save` method first removes all previous reports from the plugin calling the method, and then persists the new reports, thereby only persisting the latest reports, while the `update` method does not remove any reports before persisting the new reports. Typically, the `save` method will be used while a plugin is being polled, while the `update` method

will be used in incremental event based reporting. An example of using the `save` method is shown below:

```
INodeRMService nodeRMService

public void poll() {
    NodeReport node = new NodeReport("node1")
    // Change the state
    node.state = NodeReportState.BUSY
    // Persist
    nodeRMService.save([node])
}
```

Once this is done, the reports will be persisted to MongoDB and will be included in RM queries (see [6.3.2 Resource Manager Queries](#)) from Moab Workload Manager or users.

6.2.10 Controlling Lifecycle

 Interfaces may change significantly in future releases.

At times a plugin developer may want to modify the current state of a plugin or even create plugins programmatically. This can be done with the [6.6.4 Plugin Control Service](#).

Operations exist on the service to:

- create plugin instances dynamically with specific configuration.
- retrieve plugin instances by ID or based on configuration properties.
- start or stop plugin instances.
- verify plugin instance configuration.

Creating Plugins

Several methods are provided to allow on-the-fly creation of new plugins. Generally, they allow a plugin with a specific ID and plugin type (as a string or as a Groovy Class) to be created with optional configuration properties. These properties should match the fields in [4.16 Plugins](#).

If any configuration properties are omitted, the defaults will be used as described in [6.5.7 Setting Default Plugin Configuration](#). A boolean value is also returned indicating whether the creation succeeded or not.

Note that the `createPlugin` methods will initialize the plugin for retrieval or usage and attempt to start the plugin if the `autoStart` property is true.

Retrieving Plugins

Plugins can be retrieved by using an ID, querying by plugin type, or even querying based on configuration parameters. Several methods are provided to perform these functions as shown on [6.6.4 Plugin Control Service](#).

Starting and Stopping Plugins

Plugins can also be started or stopped on demand. These two methods are exposed directly as `start` and `stop` on the plugin control service. Although each method does not return any data, exceptions are thrown if errors are encountered.

Verifying Plugin Configuration

Finally, the plugin control service can be used to verify plugin configuration at any point instead of just when the plugin is started or modified. This may be useful to attempt to modify plugin configuration directly through the `setConfig` dynamic method (see [6.2.2 Dynamic Methods](#)) and then verify that the new configuration is valid for the plugin. Exceptions are thrown if the plugin or the configuration is invalid.

Examples

If an error state is detected it may be necessary to stop the current plugin instance until corrective action can be taken. This can be done using the following code:

```
package example

import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.*

class ErrorPlugin {
    IPluginControlService pluginControlService

    public void poll() {
        // Error is detected, stop plugin instance!
        try {
            log.warn("An error was detected, trying to stop the plugin ${id}
")
            pluginControlService.stop(id)
            log.warn("The plugin was successfully stopped")
        } catch (PluginStopException e) {
            log.error("Plugin instance ${id} could not be stopped", e)
        }
    }
}
```

6.2.11 Accessing MWS REST Resources

Often a plugin type may need to access existing MWS REST Resources in order to extend or complement default MWS functionality. This can be done with the [6.6.2 Moab HPC Suite](#)

REST Service, which allows a plugin type developer to utilize the existing Resources documentation (see [Chapter 4: Resources](#)) to perform these tasks.

All accesses to resources require an HTTP method to use (such as GET, POST, PUT, or DELETE) and a relative URL (such as `/rest/jobs`). Although it mimics the REST resource interface, no actual requests are made and no data is transmitted through the network.

Authentication

All resources are available to the Moab HPC Suite REST Service, and no authentication or Application Accounts are needed.

i Caution must be used when developing plugin types, as there are no restrictions to what may be done with the Moab HPC Suite REST Service. This is especially true when not utilizing hooks as discussed below.

Hooks

If pre and post-processing hooks are utilized in MWS ([3.7 Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks](#)), the plugin type developer can choose whether or not they are executed when performing a 'request' through the Moab HPC Suite REST service. This is done through the hooks option as documented in [6.6.2 Moab HPC Suite REST Service](#).

Verifying API Version Support

The Moab HPC Suite REST Service provides a method for easily determining which API versions are supported by the current version of MWS. This method includes checks to make sure that the API version will work as expected, including verifying any configuration or external services are running.

```
moabRestService.isAPIVersionSupported(1)
moabRestService.isAPIVersionSupported(2)
```

Converting String Dates

Because the Moab HPC Suite REST Service returns data exactly as given to an external consumer of MWS, including dates converted to strings, the service provides a method for converting MWS date strings to actual Date objects.

```
moabRestService.convertDateString("2024-11-08 13:18:47 MST")
```

URL Parameters

URL parameters, such as `query`, `sort`, `proxy-user`, and others should not be appended directly to the URL. Instead, these can be specified with the `params` option:


```
// Query images that are hypervisors
moabRestService.get("/rest/images", params:[query:'{"hypervisor":true}'])
// Sort images by osType
moabRestService.get("/rest/images", params:[sort:'{"osType":1}'])
```

Examples

This code retrieves a list of all nodes, and is equivalent to the [Get All Nodes](#) task:

```
package example

import com.adaptec.mws.plugins.*
import net.sf.json.*

class RestPlugin {
    IMoabRestService moabRestService

    public void poll() {
        def result = moabRestService.get("/rest/nodes")
        // OR with the hook enabled...
        def result = moabRestService.get("/rest/nodes", hooks:true)

        assert result instanceof MoabRestResponse
        assert nodes instanceof List

        log.debug("Nodes list:")
        nodes.each { JSON node ->
            log.debug(node.id)
        }
    }
}
```

This code adds a flag to a job, and is equivalent to the [Modify Job Attributes](#) task. This request also enables the hook (if one is configured) for the 'request' and uses a URL parameter. This is the equivalent of making a call to `/rest/jobs/job.1?proxy-user=adaptive`.

```
package example

import com.adaptec.mws.plugins.*
import net.sf.json.*

class RestPlugin {
    IMoabRestService moabRestService

    public void poll() {
        def jobId = "job.1"
        def result = moabRestService.put("/rest/jobs/"+jobId, hooks:true, params:
['proxy-user':'adaptive']) {
            [flags:["RESTARTABLE"]]
        }
        assert result.isSuccess()
    }
}
```

6.2.12 Creating Events and Notifications

Plugins can easily create new events and create or update notification conditions using the [6.6.6 Plugin Event Service](#). Previously, this was only possible by utilizing the MWS REST resources. The event service eases this burden from plugin developers.

There are several operations that are available using the service:

- Create an event with or without specifying an event date.
- Create an event from a enumeration annotated with `EventEnumeration` (see [6.6.6 Plugin Event Service](#)) with or without specifying an event date.
- Create or update a notification condition with or without specifying an observed date or expiration duration.

In this topic:

[6.2.12.A Creating Events](#)

[6.2.12.B Creating or Updating Notification Conditions](#)

[6.2.12.C Examples](#)

6.2.12.A Creating Events

Events are composed of several properties such as arguments, associated objects, origin, message, severity, escalation level, and a unique event code. The plugin event service removes the need for magic strings such as those for event severity ('INFO', 'WARN', 'FATAL') and also handles creating unique event codes. In other words, no bitwise manipulation is required to create new events.

The event code is comprised of several elements:

Code Element	Description
Severity	If the event is informational, a warning, an error, or fatal.
Escalation level	Who cares about the event, or who should act on the event.
Component code	Internally made up of the MWS component code (stored internally) and the plugin event component code (see the Plugin Event Component Code section below).
Entry code	The code representing a unique event for the component (for each plugin event component code).

The plugin event service handles the severity, escalation level, and entry code portions of the code by the values passed as parameters to the `createEvent` method. The plugin event component code is described in the next section.

Plugin Event Component Code

The plugin event component code should be a unique number across all plugin types or projects from 1–254. This number is combined with the MWS component code to represent each plugin as a unique component code across all Adaptive Computing products. 0 is reserved for MWS itself and should not be used. 255 is reserved for plugin types that do not define an event component code and represents an 'unknown' plugin component. Additionally, codes 1–150 are reserved for Adaptive Computing plugins, while 151–254 are reserved for Professional Services and/or customer-specific plugins.

This code can be specified by setting an `eventComponent` property (see [8.4.13 Fields: Plugin Types](#)) on the plugin project file or as a static property on the plugin type. As with all other project properties, the plugin type value overrides the project value. For example:

```
class MyExampleProject {
    ...
    Integer eventComponent = 2
    ...
}
ExamplePlugin {
    static final eventComponent = 1
    ...
}
Example2Plugin {
    // no eventComponent property
    ...
}
```

In this case, the plugin type `ExamplePlugin` has a plugin event component code of 1, while the `Example2Plugin` has a code of 2 since it inherits it from the project properties.

Origin Suffix

The origin of an event created through the plugin event service is automatically set by the plugin framework to `MWS/plugins/<plugin type>/<plugin id>`. For example, an event created by the plugin created from the 'ExamplePlugin' plugin type with an ID of 'plugin1' would generate events with an origin of `MWS/plugins/Example/plugin1`.

While this origin is sufficient for an admin to determine the plugin where the event came from, the plugin developer can want this to be more specific to a class name or method name. This can be done using the optional `originSuffix` parameter to the `createEvent` method. The origin suffix, as its name implies, is appended to the end of the generated origin. For the example above, suppose the plugin developer passed `myMethod/switch1` as the origin suffix parameter when creating a new event. The

event would then have an origin of
MWS/plugins/Example/plugin1/myMethod/switch1.

Event Enumerations

While creating events using the plugin event service is quite simple, often there are related events that have properties in common, such as the event type prefix or the origin suffix. Additionally, i18n messages (see [6.2.4 i18n Messaging](#)) are typically used for the event's message. Using the `EventEnumeration` annotation (see [6.6.6 Plugin Event Service](#)) in combination with an enumeration simplifies this process. When this is done, each message is pulled from the `messages.properties` files using a standard convention, and the event type prefix and the origin suffix can optionally be added as static properties on the enumeration.

Using `EventEnumeration` requires:

- The annotated element is an `enum`, not a `class` or `interface`.
- Each enumeration value must use the constructor with three arguments: the event name, the severity, and the escalation level.
- If an event type prefix is specified, it must be defined as `"static String EVENT_TYPE_PREFIX = ..."`; otherwise the property should not be defined.
- If an origin suffix is specified, it must be defined as `"static String ORIGIN_SUFFIX = ..."`; otherwise the property should not be defined.

If any of these conditions are not fulfilled, using the `EventEnumeration` annotation will result in compilation errors.

Enumeration values are automatically marked as implementing the `IPluginEvent` interface and can be used as the first parameter of the `createEvent` method on the plugin event service, for example:

```
package example

import com.adaptec.mws.plugins.EventEnumeration
import com.adaptec.mws.plugins.IPluginEventService.AssociatedObject
import static com.adaptec.mws.plugins.IPluginEventService.Severity.*
import static com.adaptec.mws.plugins.IPluginEventService.EscalationLevel.*

public class ExamplePlugin {
    void poll() {
        // Event 1 takes no arguments
        pluginEventService.createEvent(ExampleEvents.EVENT1, null, null)
        // Event 2 takes one argument and has an associated object
        pluginEventService.createEvent(ExampleEvents.EVENT2, ["arg1"],
        [new AssociatedObject(type:"type1", id:"id1")])
    }
}

@EventEnumeration
enum ExampleEvents {
```

```

EVENT1("Example One", INFO, USER),    // Entry code is 0
EVENT2("Example Two", INFO, USER)    // Entry code is 1
}

```

It can be noted that several key properties of events are missing from the enumeration definition and create event call parameters:

- Message: retrieved automatically from i18n messages (see the [Messages for Event Enumerations](#) section below)
- Event type: generated from the enumeration constructor and optional event type prefix property (see the [Event Type for Event Enumerations](#) section below)
- Entry code: generated from the return value of `ordinal()` on the enumeration value; in other words, this is generated from the order of the enumeration values

Messages for Event Enumerations

The message for events created from enumerations is generated using i18n messages (see [6.2.4 i18n Messaging](#)) with codes in the following format:

- `<enumeration type name>.<enumeration value name>.message`
- `<enumeration type name>.<enumeration value name>.comment`

Considering the example in the section above, the message for `ExampleEvents.EVENT1` would be generated using the argument list passed to the `createEvent` method with the "ExampleEvents.EVENT1.message" message from `messages.properties`. This message should contain arguments if needed, such as "My example with ID {0} was created" and is used as the "message" property in the created event. The comment, on the other hand, is not persisted with the event and should be text (typically in paragraph format) describing why the event typically occurs or what actions should be taken when it does occur. Consider the message to contain instance specific information for the event (passed as arguments to the message) and the comment to be general documentation concerning the event.

As a best practice, name event enumeration values using the number and short name of each argument to the message. This makes it easy for the consumer to know which arguments are expected and what each means. For example, if an event is for connection errors and needs two arguments to the message, the URL and the error message, the enumeration value should be named `CONNECT_FAILURE_1URL_2ERROR` or even `CONNECT_TO_1URL_FAILURE_2ERROR`. In this way, the consumer knows that the first argument represents the URL and the second is the error message.

Event Type for Event Enumerations

As described above, the static string field `EVENT_TYPE_PREFIX` can be defined on the enumeration. This value is optional and, when present, is prepended with a space to the

event name parameter from the constructor to generate the event type. For example, consider the following enumeration:

```
package example

import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.EventEnumeration
import static com.adaptc.mws.plugins.IPluginEventService.Severity.*
import static com.adaptc.mws.plugins.IPluginEventService.EscalationLevel.*

@EventEnumeration
enum MyPluginEvents {
    CONNECT("Connect", INFO, ADMIN),
    DISCONNECT("Disconnect", INFO, ADMIN)

    static String EVENT_TYPE_PREFIX = "My Plugin"
}
```

If `MyPluginEvents.CONNECT` and `MyPluginEvents.DISCONNECT` were used with the plugin event service, the generated event types would be 'My Plugin Connect' and 'My Plugin Disconnect' respectively.

Origin for Event Enumerations

The origin for event enumeration values automatically contains more information than those for non-enumerated events, such as those described above. The enumeration type name and value are appended to the origin. For example, consider the following enumeration and plugin fragment:

```
...
class ExamplePlugin {
    ...
    assert id=="example1" // plugin ID is example1
    pluginEventService.createEvent(ExampleEvents.EVENT1, null, null)
    ...
}
...
@EventEnumeration
enum ExampleEvents {
    EVENT1("Event One", INFO, ADMIN)
    ...
}
```

The origin generated for the created event would be `MWS/plugins/Example/example1/ExampleEvents/EVENT1`. The static string field `ORIGIN_SUFFIX` can also be defined on the enumeration. This value is optional and, when present, is appended to the end of the generated origin as described above with the origin suffix parameter to the `createEvent` method.

Example

In order to understand all interactions when event enumerations are used, the following is a complete example:

```
Plugin type
-----
```

```

package example
import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.*

class ConnectPlugin extends AbstractPlugin {
    static eventComponent = 1

    IPluginEventService pluginEventService

    void poll() {
        def errorMessage = connect()
        if (errorMessage)
            pluginEventService.createEvent(ConnectEvents.
CONNECT_TO_1URL_FAILURE_2ERROR, [config.url, errorMessage], null)
        else
            pluginEventService.createEvent(ConnectEvents.
CONNECT_SUCCESS, null, null)
    }

    // Returns the error message or null/empty on success
    private String connect() {
        String errorMessage
        ...
        return errorMessage
    }
}

```

Event enumeration

```

package example
import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.EventEnumeration
import static com.adaptc.mws.plugins.IPluginEventService.Severity.*
import static com.adaptc.mws.plugins.IPluginEventService.EscalationLevel.*

@EventEnumeration
enum ConnectEvents {
    CONNECT_SUCCESS("Success", INFO, ADMIN),
    CONNECT_TO_1URL_FAILURE_2ERROR("Failure", ERROR, ADMIN)

    static String EVENT_TYPE_PREFIX = "Connect"
}

```

messages.properties

```

ConnectEvents.CONNECT_SUCCESS.message=The plugin was successfully connected!
ConnectEvents.CONNECT_SUCCESS.comment=This occurs when the plugin successfully
connects to the configured URL and
    is informational only.
ConnectEvents.CONNECT_TO_1URL_FAILURE_2ERROR.message=The plugin failed to connect to
{0}: {1}
ConnectEvents.CONNECT_TO_1URL_FAILURE_2ERROR.comment=This occurs when the plugin fails
to connect to the configured
    URL for any reason. The most common reason is that the service is not running
and needs to be started.

```

The following are examples of the events created in MWS:

Created events

```

{"totalCount": 2, "resultCount": 2, "results": [
  {
    "arguments": ["https://localhost:1000", "The service is not running!"],
    "code": 570523649,
    "eventDate": "2024-06-12 19:16:50 UTC",
    "eventType": "Connect Failure",
    "message": "The plugin failed to connect to https://localhost:1000:
The service is not running!",
    "origin": "MWS/plugins/Connect/connect/ConnectEvents/
CONNECT_TO_1URL_FAILURE_2ERROR",
    "severity": "ERROR",
    "id": "51b8c922a816c6a04af2401d",
    "associatedObjects": []
  },
  {
    "arguments": [],
    "code": 33652736,
    "eventDate": "2024-06-12 19:18:07 UTC",
    "eventType": "Connect Success",
    "message": "The plugin was successfully connected!",
    "origin": "MWS/plugins/Connect/connect/ConnectEvents/CONNECT_SUCCESS",
    "severity": "INFO",
    "id": "51b8c96fa816c6a04af24021",
    "associatedObjects": []
  }
]}

```

Unique Event Codes

The last topic that must be covered in creating events from plugins is that all efforts should be made to make sure that event codes are unique throughout all Adaptive Computing product suites. Additionally, the codes should be static, meaning they do not change once established.

In order to do this, adhere to the following recommendations:

- Use a unique (across all plugin types) plugin event component code for each plugin type.
- Follow the guidelines for plugin event component codes established above (see the [Plugin Event Component Code](#) section above) and ensure it is a number 1-254.
- Use event enumerations where possible; otherwise ensure (through testing if possible) that all entry codes are unique for each plugin type.
- Ensure (through testing if possible) that the ordinal value of the event enumeration values do not change.

6.2.12.B Creating or Updating Notification Conditions

The plugin event service also makes it easy to create or update notification conditions. Simply use the `updateNotificationCondition` method. Just as the MWS notification condition resource, this is an idempotent operation, meaning it can be called

multiple times with the same result. If the notification condition does not exist, it will be created automatically. If it does exist, the observed date and details will be updated accordingly.

6.2.12.C Examples

Examples are available in [6.6.6 Plugin Event Service](#).

Related Topics

- [Chapter 4: Resources](#)
- [4.6 Events](#)
- [4.14 Notifications](#)
- [4.13 Notification Conditions](#)
- [8.4.4 Fields: Events](#)
- [6.6.6 Plugin Event Service](#)
- [6.2.13 Handling Events](#)
- [3.9 System Events](#)
- [1.2.5 Securing the Connection with the Message Queue](#)

6.2.13 Handling Events

 Interfaces may change significantly in future releases.

Plugin types can handle specific events by containing methods defined by the conventions below. All events are optional.

The Polling Event

To maintain current information, each plugin is polled at a specified time interval. The following method definition is required to utilize the polling event:

```
void poll() { ... }
```

Typically this polling method is used to report node and virtual machine information. By default, the polling interval is set to 30 seconds but can be modified for all or individual plugins as explained in [6.5 Plugin Management](#).

When a polling event occurs, the `poll` method on the target plugin is called. This method can perform any function desired and should typically make calls to the [6.6.3 Node RM Service](#) and the [6.6.1 Job RM Service](#) services to report the current state of nodes and virtual machines. For example, the `poll` method in the Native plugin type is implemented as follows.

i This is an extremely simplified version of what is actually implemented in the Native plugin type.

```
INodeRMService nodeRMService;
IVirtualMachineRMService virtualMachineRMService;

public void poll() {
    nodeRMService.save(getNodes());
    virtualMachineRMService.save(getVirtualMachines());
}
```

This simple `poll` method calls two other helper methods called `getNodes` and `getVirtualMachines` to retrieve node and virtual machine reports. These reports are then sent to the appropriate RM service. See [6.2.9 Reporting State Data](#) for more information on the RM services; however, the objective of this example is to demonstrate one possible use of the `poll` event handler. Other plugin types, on the other hand, may use the `poll` event to update internal data from pertinent resources or make calls to external APIs.

Lifecycle Events

Events are also triggered for certain lifecycle state changes. The following method definitions are required to receive lifecycle events:

```
public void configure() throws InvalidPluginConfigurationException { ... }
public void beforeStart() { ... }
public void afterStart() { ... }
public void beforeStop() { ... }
public void afterStop() { ... }
```

Each event is described in the table below with the associated state change when the event is triggered:

State Change	Event	Description
configure	Configure	Triggered before <code>beforeStart</code> and after the plugin has been configured. Can be used to verify configuration and perform any setup needed any time configuration is loaded or modified.
beforeStart	Start	Triggered just before starting a plugin.

State Change	Event	Description
afterStart	Start	Triggered just after a plugin has been started.
beforeStop	Stop	Triggered just before stopping a plugin.
afterStop	Stop	Triggered just after stopping a plugin.

Currently, no events are triggered for pausing, resuming, erroring, or clearing errors for plugins.

RM Events

When MWS is configured as a Moab HPC Suite Resource Manager (see [6.3 Moab Workload Manager Resource Manager Integration](#), and more specifically, [6.3.1 Configuring Moab Workload Manager](#)), RM events are sent from Moab HPC Suite to each plugin according to the routing specification (see [6.1.7 Routing](#)). The following method definitions are required to receive these events:

```
public boolean jobCancel(String jobName) { ... }
public boolean jobModify(String jobName, Map<String, Object> attributes, ModifyMode modifyMode) { ... }
public boolean jobRequeue(String jobName) { ... }
public boolean jobResume(String jobName) { ... }
public boolean jobStart(String jobName, List<String> nodes, String username) { ... }
public boolean jobSubmit(Map<String, Object> job, String submissionString, String submissionFlags) { ... }
public boolean jobSuspend(String jobName) { ... }
public boolean nodeModify(List<String> nodes, Map<String, String> attributes, ModifyMode modifyMode) { ... }
public boolean nodePower(List<String> nodes, NodeReportPower state) { ... }
```

Related Topics

- [4.6 Events](#)
- [4.14 Notifications](#)
- [4.13 Notification Conditions](#)
- [8.4.4 Fields: Events](#)
- [Chapter 4: Resources](#)
- [6.6.6 Plugin Event Service](#)
- [6.2.12 Creating Events and Notifications](#)

6.2.14 Handling Exceptions

i Interfaces may change significantly in future releases.

The `com.adaptc.mws.plugins` package contains several exceptions that can be used and in some cases, should be caught. All exceptions end with 'Exception', as in [PluginStartException](#).

There are several specific cases where Exceptions should or can be used:

- The `reload` method on the [Plugin Control Service](#) can throw the [InvalidPluginConfigurationException](#) to signify that the configuration contains errors.
- Various methods on the [Plugin Control Service](#) throw plugin exceptions that must be caught to diagnose errors when creating plugin types.
- Any exception (including the Exception class) can be thrown from a custom web service to display a 500 Internal Server Error to the client requesting the service with the given error message.

6.2.15 Managing SSL Connections

At times it is desirable to load and use self-signed certificates, certificates generated from a single trusted certificate authority (CA), or even simple server certificates. It may also be necessary to use client certificates to communicate with external resources. To ease this process, the SSL service can be utilized (see [6.6.7 SSL Service](#)). This service provides methods to load client and server certificates from the filesystem. Methods are also present to aid in creating connections that automatically trust all server certificates and connections.

Several points should be noted when using the SSL Service:

- Certificate files can be in the PEM file format and do not need to be in the DER format (as is typical of Java security).
- Each method returns an instance of `SSLSocketFactory`, which can then be used to create simple sockets or, in combination with another client library of choice, create a connection.
- If the client certificate password is non-null, it will be used to decrypt the protected client certificate.
- This service is *not* needed when performing SSL communications with trusted certificates, such as those for HTTPS enabled websites that do not have a self-signed certificate.

- If the file name of the certificate file (client or server) is relative (no leading '/' character), it will be loaded from the `mws.certificates.location` configuration parameter (see [8.2 MWS Configuration](#)).
 - The default value of `mws.certificates.location` is `MWS_HOME/etc/ssl.crt`.
- Both the client certificate alias and password can be `null`. In this case, the client certificate must not be encrypted and the client certificate's default alias (the first subject CN) will be used.
- The lenient socket factory and hostname verifier automatically trust all server certificates. Because of this, they present a large security hole. Only use these methods in development or in fully trusted environments.

Example

To create a socket to a server that requires a client certificate, the following code can be used:

```
package example

import com.adaptec.mws.plugins.*

class SSLConnectionPlugin extends AbstractPlugin {
    ISslService sslService

    public void poll() {
        // This certificate is not encrypted and will be the only certificate
        // presented to the connecting end of the socket.
        // This file will be loaded from MWS_HOME + mws.certificates.location +
        my-cert.pem.
        String clientCert = "my-cert.pem"

        def socketFactory = sslService.getSocketFactory(clientCert, null, null)
        def socket = socketFactory.createSocket("hostname.com", 443)
        // Write and read from the socket as desired..
    }
}
```

To create an HTTPS URL connection to a server that has a self-signed certificate, the following code can be used. Note that this is very typical of client libraries – they have a method to set the SSL socket factory used when creating connections.

```
package example

import com.adaptec.mws.plugins.*

class SSLConnectionPlugin extends AbstractPlugin {
    ISslService sslService

    public void poll() {
        // This certificate represents either the server public certificate or
        // the CA's certificate.
    }
}
```

```

        // Since the path is absolute it will not be loaded from the MWS_HOME
directory.
        String serverCert = "/etc/ssl/certs/server-cert.pem"

        def socketFactory = sslService.getSocketFactory(serverCert)

        // Open connection to URL
        HttpURLConnection conn = "https://hostname.com:443/test".toURL()
.openConnection()
        conn.setSSLSocketFactory(socketFactory)

        // Retrieve page content and do with as desired...
        def pageContent = conn.getInputStream().text
    }
}

```

6.2.16 Utilizing Services or Custom 'Helper' Classes

This topic describes the general types of services available for use in plugins:

- Bundled services such as the Moab REST service (see [6.6.2 Moab HPC Suite REST Service](#)).
- Custom built translators loaded by convention of their name.
- Other custom built helper classes registered with Annotations.

In this topic:

[6.2.16.A Bundled Services](#)

[6.2.16.B Using Translators](#)

[6.2.16.C Registering Custom Components](#)

6.2.16.A Bundled Services

Bundled services are utility classes that are included and injected by default onto all plugin types. It is not required to use any of these services but they enable several core features of plugin types as discussed in [6.1.5 Utility Services](#).


More information can be found on each bundled service in [6.6 Plugin Services](#).


6.2.16.B Using Translators

Often a plugin type class file becomes so complex that it is desirable to split some of its logic into separate utility service classes. The most typical use case for this is to split out the logic for 'translating' from a specific resource API to a format of data that the plugin type can

natively understand and utilize. For this reason, there is a convention defined to easily add these helper classes called 'Translators'.

Simply end any class name with 'Translator', and it will be automatically injected just as bundled services onto plugin types, other translators, or even custom registered components. The injection occurs only if a field exists on the class matching the name of the translator with the first letter lower-cased. For example, a translator class called 'MyTranslator' would be injected on plugin types, other translators, and custom components that define a field called 'myTranslator' as `def myTranslator` or `MyTranslator myTranslator`.

 Do not use two upper-case letters to start the class name of a Translator. Doing this may cause injection to work improperly. For example, use `RmTranslator` instead of `RMTranslator` as the class name.

 Be careful not to declare translator and custom component injection such that a cyclic dependency is created.

Logging in Translators

All translators automatically have a 'getLog' method injected on them that can be used to access the configured logger. It returns an instance of org.apache.commons.logging.Log.

```
package example

class ExampleTranslator {
    public void myMethod() {
        // log will be translated to getLog() by the groovy compiler
        log.info("Starting my method")
    }
}
```

See [6.2.3 Logging](#) for more information on logging configuration and usage.

Example

Suppose that a translator needs to be created to handle a connection to access an external REST resource. The translator could be defined as follows:

```
package example

class ExampleTranslator {
    public int getExternalNumber() {
        def number = ... // Make call to external resource
        return number
    }
}
```

A plugin type can then use the translator by defining a field called 'exampleTranslator'. Note that an instance does not need to be explicitly created.

```
package example

class ExamplePlugin {
    def exampleTranslator
    // OR ...
    //ExampleTranslator exampleTranslator

    public void poll() {
        // Use the translator
        log.info("The current number is "+exampleTranslator.getExternalNumber())
    }
}
```

To extend the example, the translator can also be injected into another translator:

```
package example

class AnotherTranslator {
    def exampleTranslator

    public int modifyNumber(int number) {
        return number + exampleTranslator.getExternalNumber()
    }
}
```

This translator can be used in the plugin type just as the other translator.

6.2.16.C Registering Custom Components

There are cases where the concept of a 'Translator' does not fit the desired use of a utility class. In these cases, it is possible to register any arbitrary class as a component to be injected just as a translator would be. This is done using the Spring Framework's annotation `org.springframework.stereotype.Component`. When this annotation is used, the class is automatically registered to be injected just as translators onto plugin types and translators.

i All annotations are available in the dependencies declared by the `plugins-commons` artifact.

i Do not use two upper-case letters to start the class name of a custom component. Doing this may cause injection to work improperly. For example, use `RmUtility` instead of `RMUtility` as the class name.

Changing Scope

By default, when a custom component is injected, only a single instance is created for all classes that inject it. This is referred to as the 'singleton' scope. Another scope that is available is 'prototype', which creates a new instance every time it is injected. This is useful when the class contains state data or fields that are modified by multiple methods. To

change the scope, use the `org.springframework.context.annotation.Scope` on the class with a single String parameter specifying 'singleton' or 'prototype'.

Injecting Translators or Components

The need may arise to inject translators or other custom components onto custom components. This is done using the `org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired` or `javax.annotation.Resource` annotations. The `Autowired` annotation is used to inject class instances by the type (i.e., `MyTranslator myTranslator`) while the `Resource` annotation is used to inject class instances by the name (i.e., `def myTranslator`). Add the desired annotation to the field that needs to be injected.

i Note that using the `Autowired` annotation does injection by type, which differs from translator and plugin type injection. These are done by name just as the `Resource` annotation allows. Due to this fact, a type of 'def' cannot be used when doing injection onto custom components using the `Autowired` annotation. See the example below.

Injection of custom components *onto* translators and plugin types are still done by name, only fields injected using the `Autowired` annotation are affected.

! Be careful not to declare translator and custom component injection such that a cyclic dependency is created.

Logging in Custom Components

Unlike plugins and translators, custom components do *not* automatically have a 'getLog' method injected on them. In order to log with custom components, you must use the Apache Commons Logging classes to retrieve a new log. The `PluginConstants` class contains the value of the logger prefix that is used for all plugins and translators. The following is an example of how to retrieve and use a logger correctly in a custom component:

```
package example

import com.adaptec.mws.plugins.PluginConstants
import org.apache.commons.logging.Log
import org.apache.commons.logging.LogFactory
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component

@Component
class ExampleComponent {
    private static final Log log = LogFactory.getLog(PluginConstants.LOGGER_
PREFIX+this.name)

    public void myMethod() {
        log.info("Starting my method")
    }
}
```

```
}
```

See [6.2.3 Logging](#) for more information on logging configuration and usage.

Example

Suppose that a custom utility class is needed to perform complex logic. A custom component could be defined as follows (notice the optional use of the `Scope` annotation):

```
package example

import org.springframework.stereotype.Component
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Scope

@Component
@Scope("prototype")
class ComplexLogicHandler {
    def handleLogic() {
        ... // Perform complex logic and return
    }
}
```

A plugin type or translator could then be defined to inject this component:

```
package example

class CustomPlugin {
    def complexLogicHandler

    public void poll() {
        complexLogicHandler.handleLogic()
    }
}
```

Now suppose another custom component needs to use the `ComplexLogicHandler` in its code. It can inject it using the `Autowired` annotation:

```
package example

import org.springframework.stereotype.Component
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired

@Component
class AnotherHandler {
    // Note that this is injected by type, so 'def' may not be used
    @Autowired
    ComplexLogicHandler complexLogicHandler

    def wrapLogic() {
        complexLogicHandler.handleLogic()
    }
}
```

To perform the same injection but by name (as translators and plugin types are injected), use the `Resource` annotation:

```
package example
```

```

import org.springframework.stereotype.Component
import javax.annotation.Resource

@Component
class AnotherHandler {
    // Note that this is injected by name based solely on the name defined in
    // the annotation. The name of the field itself does not affect the
    injection.
    @Resource(name="complexLogicHandler")
    def complexLogicHandler

    def wrapLogic() {
        complexLogicHandler.handleLogic()
    }
}

```

6.2.17 Packaging Plugins

Plugin types can be packaged in two different ways to upload to MWS:

- A simple Groovy file containing a single plugin type definition.
- A JAR file containing one or more plugin types, translators, and custom components.

While each can be uploaded to MWS using the REST API or the User Interface as described in [6.4.4 Add or Update Plugin Types](#), using a JAR file is recommended. Using a simple Groovy file is useful for testing and generating proof of concept work but does not allow the use of several features of plugins.

The principles of packaging a plugin type or set of plugin types in a JAR file are very simple. Simply compile the classes and package in a typical JAR file. All classes ending in 'Plugin' are automatically attempted to be loaded as a plugin type, all classes ending in 'Translator' are attempted to be loaded as a translator, and all classes annotated as a custom component will be attempted to be loaded. We recommend that a build framework is used to help with compiling and packaging the JAR file, such as [Gradle](#). This makes it easy to declare a dependency on the necessary JAR files used in plugin development and to debug, compile, and test plugin code.

In addition to using utility services such as translators, packaging plugin types in JAR files allows the creation of a single project for multiple related plugin types and bundling of external dependencies. These two features are discussed in the following sections.

In this topic:

[6.2.17.A Plugin Projects and Metadata](#)

[6.2.17.B Managing External Dependencies](#)

6.2.17.C Documenting Plugin Types

6.2.17.A Plugin Projects and Metadata

Each plugin type has information attached to it, called metadata, which describes the origin and purpose of the plugin type. Additionally, a JAR file can also contain a project file that defines default metadata attributes for all plugin types in the JAR. Initial plugins, or plugins that will be created on loading of the JAR file if they do not exist, are also able to be defined on a project file. In all cases, metadata declared on a plugin type will override the metadata defined on the project file.

To define a project file, simply add a class to JAR file that ends in 'Project'. This file will be attempted to be loaded as the project file. Every field on a project file, and even the file itself, is optional. All available fields are shown in the example below:

```
class SampleProject {
    // Plugin information
    String title = "Sample"
    String description = "Sample plugin types"
    String author = "Our Company."
    String website = "https://example.com"
    String email = "sample@example.com"
    Integer eventComponent = 1
    // Versioning properties
    String version = "0.1"
    String mwsVersion = "10.1 > *"
    String commonsVersion = "0.9 > *"
    String license = "APACHE"

    // Documentation properties
    String issueManagementLink = "https://example.com/ticket-system/sample-plugins"
    String documentationLink = "https://example.com/docs/sample-plugins"
    String scmLink = "https://example.com/git/sample-plugins"

    // Plugins that are to be created with these properties only when they do NOT
    exist
    // This does not override any existing plugin instance configuration
    def initialPlugins = {
        /*
        // Multiple instances of plugins may be defined here.
        // In this case, 'sample' is the id of the plugin
        sample {
            pluginType = "Sample"
            // All properties except for "pluginType" are optional
            pollInterval = 30
            autoStart = true
            // Although it is possible to set plugin precedence, it
            // may already be taken and plugin creation will fail in
            // this case
            precedence = 5
            config {
                configParam = "value"
            }
        }
        */
    }
}
```

```

    }
    // Another plugin with an ID of 'sample2'
    sample2 {
        ...
    }
}

```

As can be seen, metadata information about the plugin type(s), versions, and documentation are available. These are displayed when viewing plugin information in the User Interface or through the REST API.

Any of these properties except for `initialPlugins`, `mwsVersion`, and `commonsVersion` can be overwritten by the plugin type class itself by using static properties. A simple example is shown below:

```

package example

class SamplePlugin {
    // Properties may be typed, untyped, final, or otherwise,
    // but they MUST be static
    static version = "0.2"
    static title = "Sample plugin"
    static description = "This sample plugin is used to demonstrate metadata
information"
    static author = "Separate Division"
    static eventComponent = 1

    ... // Rest of the plugin type definition
}

```

Event Component

The `eventComponent` field is explored in [6.2.12 Creating Events and Notifications](#).

MWS and Commons Versions

The `mwsVersion` and `commonsVersion` fields are used to restrict the versions of MWS and plugin framework with which the plugin project can be used. Each field is of the format `FIRST_VERSION > LAST_VERSION`, where `FIRST_VERSION` is the first supported MWS or plugin framework version (inclusive), and `LAST_VERSION` is the last supported MWS or plugin framework version (inclusive). Each version must take the format of `##` or `##.#`, as in 10.1, or 10.1.2. An asterisk (*) is used to denote any version, and can be used for the first or the last version.

Although support for restricting both the MWS and commons versions are provided, we recommend using the commons version restriction always and the MWS version restriction where necessary. Restrictions on the commons version prevent plugin loading errors while restrictions on the MWS version prevent runtime errors such as missing support for certain MWS API versions.

Typically the `mwsVersion` and `commonsVersion` fields are set as shown above, with the first version set to a specific number, and the last version set to any (an asterisk). This

is the recommended approach for setting both fields. It is not recommended to use any version (asterisk) for the first version. Some examples of `mwsVersion` and `commonsVersion` values are shown below with explanations of how they behave:

```
String mwsVersion = "10.1 > *" // Any MWS version 10.1.0 and greater is supported
(including 10.2, etc)
String mwsVersion = "10.1.3 > *" // Any MWS version 10.1.3 and greater is supported
(including 10.2, etc)
String mwsVersion = "10.1 > 10.1.3" // Any MWS version between 10.1.0 and 10.1.3 is
supported
String mwsVersion = "*" > *" // Any MWS version is supported (not recommended!)
String mwsVersion = "*" > 10.2" // Any MWS version up to 10.2 is supported (not
recommended!)

String commonsVersion = "0.9 > *" // Any framework version 0.9.0 and greater is
supported (including 1.0, etc)
String commonsVersion = "0.9.3 > *" // Any framework version 0.9.3 and greater is
supported (including 1.0, etc)
String commonsVersion = "0.9 > 0.9.3" // Any framework version between 0.9.0 and 0.9.3
is supported
String commonsVersion = "*" > *" // Any framework version is supported (not
recommended!)
String commonsVersion = "*" > 1.0" // Any framework version up to 1.0 is supported (not
recommended!)
```

If the `mwsVersion` or `commonsVersion` fields are formatted incorrectly, the plugin project will fail to load. If a plugin project is uploaded to MWS and the version check fails, the project will fail to load with an error message about the `mwsVersion` or `commonsVersion`.

i The `mwsVersion` and `commonsVersion` fields cannot be overridden by a single plugin type but can be set only at the plugin project level. This prevents mixing of MWS and commons version requirements within a single project.

Initial Plugins

The initial plugins closure provides the flexibility to insert plugin instances when the JAR is loaded. This occurs at two points: when the plugin JAR is first uploaded to MWS, and when MWS is restarted. As shown in the example above, the ID, pluginType, and other properties can be configured for multiple plugins.

The nature of Groovy closures means that programmatic definition of initial plugins is possible. This can even be based on the MWS application configuration.

Two properties are automatically available in the `initialPlugins` closure:

- `appConfig` – Contains the MWS application configuration. Any configuration parameter is available for access as documented in [8.2 MWS Configuration](#).
- `suite` – Contains the currently configured suite that MWS is running in. This is equivalent to the `mws.suite` configuration parameter, and is an instance of [Suite](#).

6.2.17.B Managing External Dependencies

External dependencies (e.g., JAR files) can be included and referenced in JAR files. Certain rules must also be followed in order to have the dependencies loaded from the JAR file correctly:

1. The plugin type must bundle all external dependency JARs in the root of the plugin type JAR file.
2. An entry must be included in the `MANIFEST.MF` file that references each of these bundled JAR files as a space-separated list:

```
Class-Path: dependency1.jar dependency2.jar dependency3.jar
```

Assuming that these rules are followed and that the plugin type is uploaded using the REST API or the User Interface, the dependent JARs will first be loaded and then the new plugin type and associated files will be loaded.

6.2.17.C Documenting Plugin Types

Documentation can also be included in JAR files by placing one or more [Markdown](#) formatted files in the root of the project JAR file. These files will be processed dynamically by MWS and presented as documentation pages for the respective plugin types within the MWS plugin user interface pages. Markdown is a simple text-to-HTML format used in some of the most popular open-source repositories such as [GitHub](#) and [BitBucket](#). To help provide plugin developers use a single place or file for documentation, the conventional use of 'README.md' as documentation was followed within MWS.

Documentation File Naming

Each documentation filename must start with 'README' and end with '.md'. If only one documentation file is needed for bundled plugin type(s), we recommend calling the file 'README.md'. For multiple plugin types, the file name must contain the plugin type name without the 'Plugin' suffix in the format of 'README-<PluginName>.md'. For example, if a plugin project JAR file contained the plugin type classes 'MyPlugin', 'ABTestPlugin', and 'ImportantPlugin', the documentation files would be located in the root of the JAR file and would be called 'README-My.md', 'README-ABTest.md', and 'README-Important.md' respectively. If a 'README' file does not exist for a certain plugin type, the main 'README.md' file (if provided) will be used as documentation for that plugin type.

Markdown Syntax

The Markdown syntax supported by MWS is very close to [GitHub Flavored Markdown](#). Internally, the [pegdown](#) Markdown processor is used to generate the HTML with the `TABLES`, `ABBREVIATIONS`, `FENCED_CODE_BLOCKS`, `SMARTYPANTS`, `DEFINITIONS`, and `QUOTES` extensions enabled. HTML tags can also be used directly in order to create

more refined formatting of the documentation but this is discouraged with the exception of inserting the configuration reference table discussed below.

For example, the TABLES extension can be used to easily create HTML tables:

Name	Notes
Bob	Knows how to use MWS plugins but has never created one
George	Writes MWS plugins in his spare time

The only main difference from standard Markdown processors is that block quotes (marked by lines prepended with '> ') are shown as highlighted information boxes when displayed in MWS. This can be used to draw more attention to informational or warning messages without writing custom HTML.

```
> **Warning:** The use of this plugin type requires that MWS and MWM are configured
correctly as described in
> the MWS user guide.
```

Configuration Reference Table

A table of available configuration parameters is often constructed in documentation for each plugin type. To ease the burden on the plugin developer of maintaining this documentation and the constraints on the plugin type, a table generated from the constraints (see [6.2.6 Configuration Constraints](#)) and included messages is available by using the following HTML in the README file(s):

```
<div class="configuration-table">This section will be replaced by MWS with the
configuration parameters table</div>
```

The text within the `div` container can be anything but should state something helpful such as that it is placeholder in cases where the documentation can be viewed within other contexts such as on GitHub.

The generated table includes the following columns for each configuration parameter listed in the constraints: name, key, required, type, description. The 'name' and 'description' values are retrieved from the 'help' and 'label' messages bundled in the plugin JAR (see the labels and help messages section in [6.2.6 Configuration Constraints](#) for more information).

Web Services Reference Sections

Documentation for exposed web services (see [6.2.8 Exposing Web Services](#)) is also able to be generated automatically. Instead of a single table as done with configuration parameters, a section with several tables (possible URL access points, URL parameters, and response fields) and additional information is generated for each exposed web service. This is available by using the following HTML in the README file(s):

```
<div class="webservice-sections">This section will be replaced by MWS with the web
service documentation</div>
```


The text within the `div` container can be anything but should state something helpful such as that it is placeholder in cases where the documentation can be viewed within other contexts such as on GitHub.

Changing Heading Sizes

The generated sections each begin with an `<h2>` heading with the name of the web service. If a different heading size (`h3`, `h4`, etc.) is desired, this can be done with the following HTML:

```
<div class="webservice-sections" data-level="3">This section will be replaced by MWS
with the web service documentation</div>
```

Notice the `data-level` attribute, which contains the number used in the HTML `h` tag.

Message Codes

Just as with the configuration table, the data for the content is generated automatically from the web service method name and from i18n messages (see [6.2.4 i18n Messaging](#)) bundled in the plugin JAR file. Message codes are available to customize the label and description of the web service. Codes are also available to define an arbitrary number of URL parameters and response fields. These do not need to be defined but are helpful. The following table defines each message used in generating the documentation for web services:

Name	Message Code	Description
Web Service Label	<code><pluginType>.webServices.<webService Method>.label</code>	The label used as the heading for the section, defaults to the naturally capitalized method name if not present.
Web Service Description	<code><pluginType>.webServices.<webService Method>.help</code>	Paragraph text describing the web service and its functionality, outputs, etc.
Parameter Key	<code><pluginType>.webServices.<webService Method>.parameter<n>.key</code>	The <i>n</i> th URL parameter, starting at 1 (example: <code>id</code>).
Parameter Label	<code><pluginType>.webServices.<webService Method>.parameter<n>.label</code>	The label for the <i>n</i> th URL parameter, defaults to the naturally capitalized key if not present.
Parameter	<code><pluginType>.webServices.<webService</code>	The type for the <i>n</i> th URL

Name	Message Code	Description
Type	Method>.parameter<n>.type	parameter, defaults to String if not present.
Parameter Description	<pluginType>.webServices.<webService Method>.parameter<n>.help	The description or help text for the nth URL parameter.
Response Field Key	<pluginType>.webServices.<webService Method>.return<n>.key	The nth response field, starting at 1 (example: success).
Response Field Label	<pluginType>.webServices.<webService Method>.return<n>.label	The label for the nth response field, defaults to the naturally capitalized key if not present.
Response Field Type	<pluginType>.webServices.<webService Method>.return<n>.type	The type for the nth response field, defaults to String if not present.
Response Field Description	<pluginType>.webServices.<webService Method>.return<n>.help	The description or help text for the nth response field.

As an example, suppose that a web service method called 'doSomething' exists on a plugin type named 'MyExamplePlugin'. This web service expects two URL parameters: `id`, an integer, and `action`, a string. The response body consists of a JSON object with two fields: `success`, a boolean value, and `messages`, a list of strings. The following messages would serve to generate helpful documentation:

```

messages.properties
-----

# web service messages
myExamplePlugin.webServices.doSomething.label=Do Something Important
myExamplePlugin.webServices.doSomething.help=This web service does something important
with the input parameters.
# parameters
myExamplePlugin.webServices.doSomething.parameter1.key=id
myExamplePlugin.webServices.doSomething.parameter1.label=ID
myExamplePlugin.webServices.doSomething.parameter1.type=Integer
myExamplePlugin.webServices.doSomething.parameter1.help=The identifier of an object
myExamplePlugin.webServices.doSomething.parameter2.key=action
myExamplePlugin.webServices.doSomething.parameter2.label=Action # same as the default
would be
myExamplePlugin.webServices.doSomething.parameter2.type=String # same as the default
would be
myExamplePlugin.webServices.doSomething.parameter2.help=The action to perform

```

```
# response fields
myExamplePlugin.webServices.doSomething.return1.key=success
myExamplePlugin.webServices.doSomething.return1.label=Success # same as the default
would be
myExamplePlugin.webServices.doSomething.return1.type=Boolean
myExamplePlugin.webServices.doSomething.return1.help=True if the request succeeded,
false otherwise
myExamplePlugin.webServices.doSomething.return1.key=messages
myExamplePlugin.webServices.doSomething.return1.label=Error Messages
myExamplePlugin.webServices.doSomething.return1.type=List of Strings
myExamplePlugin.webServices.doSomething.return1.help=Error messages describing the
reason why success is false.
```

Note that if the *first* URL parameter key is `id`, the listed resource URLs will include the optional URL with the `id` parameter inline, such as `/rest/plugins/<pluginId>/services/<webService>/<id>`. Therefore, we recommend using `id` as parameter 1 if the web service expects a parameter with that key.

6.2.18 Example Plugin Types

Several plugin types are provided by Adaptive Computing for use in MWS. Examples of these include the Native and vCenter plugin types.

A sample plugin type in Groovy would resemble the following:

```
package sample

import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.*

class SamplePlugin extends AbstractPlugin {
    static author = "Adaptive Computing"
    static description = "A simple plugin in groovy"
    static version = "0.1"

    INodeRMService nodeRMService

    public void configure() throws InvalidPluginConfigurationException {
        def myConfig = config // "config" is equivalent to getConfig() in
groovy
        def errors = []
        if (!myConfig.arbitraryKey)
            errors << "Missing arbitraryKey!"
        if (errors)
            throw new InvalidPluginConfigurationException(errors)
    }

    public void poll() {
        NodeReport node = new NodeReport("node1")
        node.resources.RES1.total = 5
        node.resources.RES1.available = 5
        node.state = NodeReportState.IDLE
        nodeRMService.save([node])
    }

    // Access at /rest/plugins/<id>/services/example-service
```

```

public def exampleService(Map params) {
    return [success:true]
}

```

Related Topics

- [6.2 Plugin Developer's Guide](#)

6.3 Moab Workload Manager Resource Manager Integration

Moab Workload Manager possesses the concept of Resource Managers (RMs). While plugins can be related to RMs, they often provide greater functionality and serve more purposes than a typical RM. MWS must be represented in Moab HPC Suite as a RM to enable certain plugin features such as state reporting and handling RM events. This section describes the process of configuring Moab HPC Suite and additional details of its queries to MWS.

In this section:

- [6.3.1 Configuring Moab Workload Manager](#)
- [6.3.2 Resource Manager Queries](#)

6.3.1 Configuring Moab Workload Manager

Moab Workload Manager must be configured to use MWS as a resource manager. Do the following:

1. The following lines must be in the Moab Workload Manager configuration file or one of its included files:

```

RMCFG [mws]          TYPE=MWS
RMCFG [mws]          FLAGS=UserSpaceIsSeparate
RMCFG [mws]          BASEURL=https://localhost:8080/mws

```

The BASEURL must match the configured URL of MWS.

2. Edit the MWS credential information in the Moab HPC Suite private configuration file (/opt/moab/etc/moab-private.cfg, by default). Here are the default values:

```
CLIENTCFG[RM:mws] USERNAME=moab-admin PASSWORD=changeme!
```

i **USERNAME and PASSWORD must match the values of** `auth.defaultUser.username` and `auth.defaultUser.password`, respectively, found in the MWS configuration file. The MWS RM contacts MWS directly using the base URL, username, and password configured.

Optionally, the `USERNAME` and `PASSWORD` configuration values can be specified directly in the Moab HPC Suite configuration file, though this is not recommended. Likewise, the `BASEURL` configuration value can be specified in the Moab HPC Suite private configuration file.

3. To enable such actions as submitting jobs as different users, the `ENABLEPROXY=TRUE` option must be present in the `ADMINCFG` configuration line, and the `OSCREDLLOOKUP` option must be set to `NEVER`, as follows:

```
ADMINCFG[1]          USERS=root      ENABLEPROXY=TRUE
OSCREDLLOOKUP       NEVER
```

4. You may also want to configure SSL by using the following options (in either the `RMCFG` or `CLIENTCFG` section):

- **SSLCACERT:** Lets you specify the absolute path to your SSL CA certificate (this also enables the use of self-signed certificates, if desired). We recommend that you set this option in the Moab HPC Suite private configuration file, for example:

```
CLIENTCFG[RM:mws]    SSLCACERT=/path/to/cert.pem
```

- **SSLNOHOSTCHECK:** Lets you disable the SSL check to make sure that the actual server name matches the certificate's server name, for example:

```
#In moab-private.cfg
CLIENTCFG[RM:mws]    SSLNOHOSTCHECK=TRUE

#Or in moab.cfg
RMCFG[mws]           SSLNOHOSTCHECK=TRUE
```



Warning: This setting could compromise the security of the system and should not be used in production environments.

- **SSLNOPEERCHECK:** Lets you disable the SSL check to make sure that the certificate is valid:

```
#In moab-private.cfg
CLIENTCFG[RM:mws]    SSLNOPEERCHECK=TRUE

#Or in moab.cfg
RMCFG[mws]           SSLNOPEERCHECK=TRUE
```



Warning: This setting could compromise the security of the system and should not be used in production environments.

6.3.2 Resource Manager Queries

During each iteration of Moab Workload Manager's cycle, it will query MWS through the RM interface to access current node, virtual machine, and job information. At this point, all reports are loaded from the database and consolidated into a single report of each object as explained in [6.1.6 Data Consolidation](#).



All unset (or null) values for properties on reports are ignored.

In some cases it may be desired to query MWS directly for the current consolidated node and job reports. This can be done using the following URLs, which return data in a format that is a subset of the API version 3 interface for each object (i.e., `/rest/nodes?api-version=3`, `/rest/jobs?api-version=3`).

Query	Description
<code>/rest/plugins/all/rm/cluster-query?api-version=3</code>	Retrieves consolidated node reports from all plugins.
<code>/rest/plugins/<ID>/rm/cluster-query?api-version=3</code>	Retrieves consolidated node reports for the specified plugin ID.
<code>/rest/plugins/all/rm/workload-query?api-version=3</code>	Retrieves consolidated job reports from all plugins.
<code>/rest/plugins/<ID>/rm/workload-query?api-version=3</code>	Retrieves consolidated job reports for the specified plugin ID.

These queries have no effect on the data itself. In other words, reports are not removed or manipulated when RM queries are performed. These are manipulated only by the RM services as described in [6.2.9 Reporting State Data](#).

Examples

The following example uses cURL (see [8.1.2 curl Samples](#)) to perform the query:

```
$ curl -u moab-admin:changeme! https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/plugins/all/rm/cluster-
query?api-version=3&pretty=true
{
  "nodes": {
```

```

    "n1.test": {
      "states": {
        "state": "IDLE"
      },
      "lastUpdatedDate": 1382386344,
      "resources": {
        "processors": {
          "configured": 4
        },
        "memory": {
          "configured": 8191,
          "available": 7206
        },
        "gres1": {
          "configured": 100
        }
      },
      "metrics": {
        "cpuLoad": 0.008233333333333334,
        "vmcount": 0,
        "cpuUtilization": 0.20083333333333333
      },
      "featuresReported": [
        "feature1"
      ],
      "ipAddress": "10.0.8.69",
      "operatingSystem": "linux",
      "variables": {
        "VCENTER_DATASTORE_REMOTE1": "datastore-448",
        "VCENTER_DATASTORE_LOCAL1": "datastore-411"
      },
      "attributes": {
        "MOAB_DATACENTER": {
          "value": "vcenter-datacenter-401",
          "displayValue": "vcenter-vcenter - adaptive data center"
        }
      }
    },
    "n2.test": {
      "states": {
        "state": "IDLE"
      },
      "lastUpdatedDate": 1382386344,
      "resources": {
        "processors": {
          "configured": 4
        },
        "memory": {
          "configured": 10239,
          "available": 9227
        },
        "gres1": {
          "configured": 100
        }
      },
      "metrics": {
        "cpuLoad": 0.00805,
        "vmcount": 0,
        "cpuUtilization": 0.19666666666666666
      },
      "featuresReported": [
        "feature1",

```

```

        "feature2"
    ],
    "ipAddress": "10.0.8.76",
    "operatingSystem": "linux",
    "variables": {
        "VCENTER_DATASTORE_REMOTE1": "datastore-448",
        "VCENTER_DATASTORE_LOCAL1": "datastore-415"
    },
    "attributes": {
        "MOAB_DATACENTER": {
            "value": "vcenter-datacenter-401",
            "displayValue": "vcenter-vcenter - adaptive data center"
        }
    }
},
"n3.test": {
    "states": {
        "state": "IDLE"
    },
    "lastUpdatedDate": 1382386344,
    "resources": {
        "processors": {
            "configured": 4
        },
        "memory": {
            "configured": 10239,
            "available": 9229
        },
        "gres1": {
            "configured": 100
        }
    },
    "metrics": {
        "cpuLoad": 0.0097,
        "vmcount": 0,
        "cpuUtilization": 0.2375
    },
    "featuresReported": [
        "feature1"
    ],
    "ipAddress": "10.0.8.72",
    "operatingSystem": "linux",
    "variables": {
        "VCENTER_DATASTORE_REMOTE1": "datastore-448",
        "VCENTER_DATASTORE_LOCAL1": "datastore-416"
    },
    "attributes": {
        "MOAB_DATACENTER": {
            "value": "vcenter-datacenter-401",
            "displayValue": "vcenter-vcenter - adaptive data center"
        }
    }
},
"n4.test": {
    "states": {
        "state": "IDLE"
    },
    "lastUpdatedDate": 1382386344,
    "resources": {
        "processors": {
            "configured": 4
        },

```



```

        "memory": {
            "configured": 10239,
            "available": 9229
        },
        "gres1": {
            "configured": 100
        }
    },
    "metrics": {
        "cpuLoad": 0.007883333333333334,
        "vmcount": 0,
        "cpuUtilization": 0.1925
    },
    "featuresReported": [
        "feature2"
    ],
    "ipAddress": "10.0.8.77",
    "operatingSystem": "linux",
    "variables": {
        "VCENTER_DATASTORE_REMOTE1": "datastore-448",
        "VCENTER_DATASTORE_LOCAL1": "datastore-958"
    },
    "attributes": {
        "MOAB_DATACENTER": {
            "value": "vcenter-datacenter-401",
            "displayValue": "vcenter-vcenter - adaptive data center"
        }
    }
}
}
}
}

```

6.4 Plugin Type Management

Plugin types can be managed and accessed with MWS dynamically, even while running. Operations are provided to upload (add or update) plugin types and to list or show current plugin types. The available fields that are displayed with plugin types are given in [8.4.13 Fields: Plugin Types](#). For more information on how these fields are set, see [6.2.17.A Plugin Projects and Metadata](#).



Plugin Type JAR or groovy files should never be manually copied into the `MWS_HOME/plugins` directory. They must be managed using the methods shown in this section or through the REST API (see [4.17 Plugin Types](#)).

Bundled plugin types are included automatically in MWS releases and can be utilized immediately after startup. See [6.5 Plugin Management](#) for more information on how to utilize these plugin types.



The plugin type documentation is now located in the plugin type management pages. See [6.4.3 Plugin Type Documentation](#) for more information.

In this section:

- 6.4.1 Listing Plugin Types
- 6.4.2 Displaying Plugin Types
- 6.4.3 Plugin Type Documentation
- 6.4.4 Add or Update Plugin Types

6.4.1 Listing Plugin Types

To list all plugin types, browse to the MWS home page (for example, `https://servername/mws`). Log in as the admin user, then click **Plugins > Plugin Types**.

 **Plugin Type List**


This list shows all the plugin types that are available in Moab Web Services.

Add or Update Plugin Type

ID	Title	Author	Version	Has Poll Method	Instances
MSM	Moab Services Manager (MSM)	Adaptive Computing Enterprises, Inc.	0.2	Yes	0
Native	Native	Adaptive Computing Enterprises, Inc.	0.2	Yes	1

6.4.2 Displaying Plugin Types

To show information about a plugin type, click the `Plugin Type List` button and then on that page, click the desired plugin type.

 **Show Plugin Type**

ID

Native

Title

Native

Description

Basic implementation of a native plugin

Author

Adaptive Computing Enterprises, Inc.

Email

mws.plugins@adaptivecomputing.com

License

APACHE

Version

0.2

MWS Version

10.0 > *

Issues

Documentation

Sources

Has Poll Method

Yes

Web Services

Name	
There are no entries at this time	

Default Configuration

ID	Poll Interval	Auto Start
cloud-native	30	

Plugins

ID	State
cloud-native	Started

Add Plugin

Plugin Type List

6.4.3 Plugin Type Documentation

To show the documentation for a plugin type, click the `Plugin Type List` button and then on that page, click the desired plugin type. Then, click the `Open Documentation` button. This will display any documentation bundled with the plugin type.

6.4.4 Add or Update Plugin Types

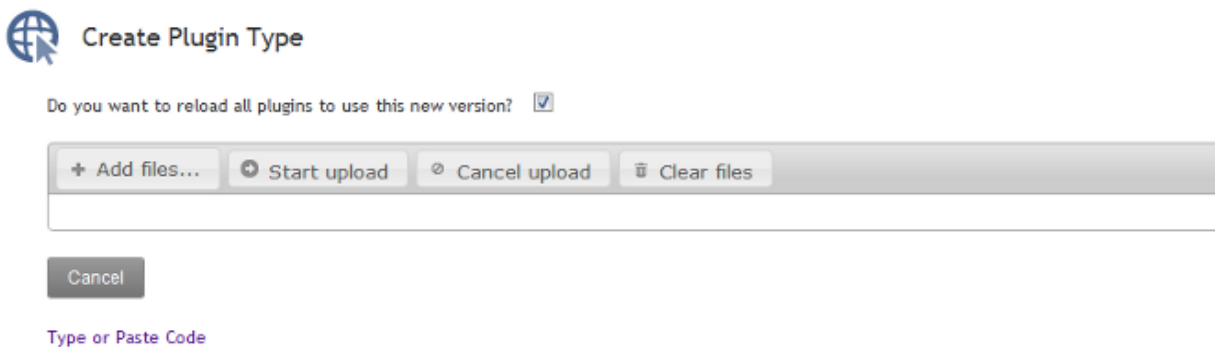
Plugin types can be uploaded into MWS using a Groovy file, a Java Archive ([JAR](#)) file, or pasted Groovy code. To access the plugin type upload page, navigate to the `Plugin Type`

List page and click Add or Update Plugin Type. The default interface of this page enables the uploading of a single Groovy class file or a JAR file.

When a plugin type is updated, by default all corresponding plugins created from the plugin type will be recreated. If this behavior is not desired, clear the Do you want to reload all plugins to use this new version? check box before uploading the plugin type.

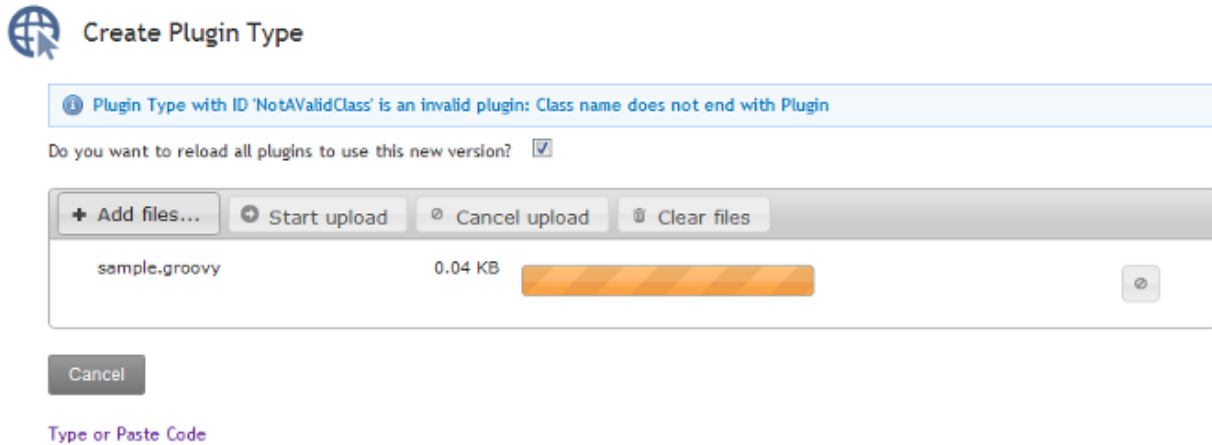
Single Class File

Groovy files containing a single plugin type can be uploaded at the `/mws/admin/plugin-types/create` URL:



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Create Plugin Type" with a globe icon. Below the title is a checkbox labeled "Do you want to reload all plugins to use this new version?" which is checked. Underneath is a horizontal bar containing four buttons: "Add files..." (with a plus icon), "Start upload" (with a play icon), "Cancel upload" (with a stop icon), and "Clear files" (with a trash icon). Below this bar is a large empty text area. At the bottom left is a "Cancel" button. At the bottom center is a link labeled "Type or Paste Code".

If the upload failed or an error occurred during initialization of the plugin, an error message will display:

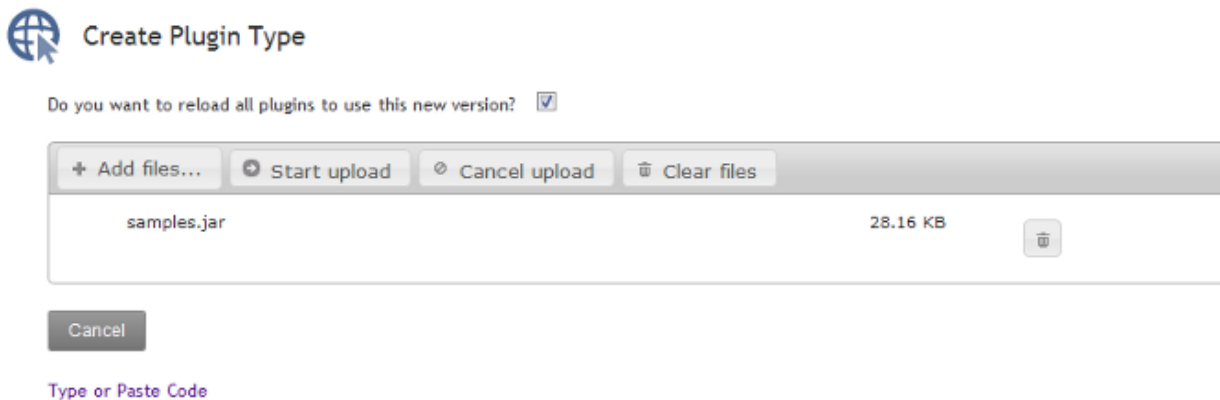


JAR File

A JAR file, as described in [6.2.17 Packaging Plugins](#), containing one or more plugins can also be uploaded using the same process as the Groovy file.

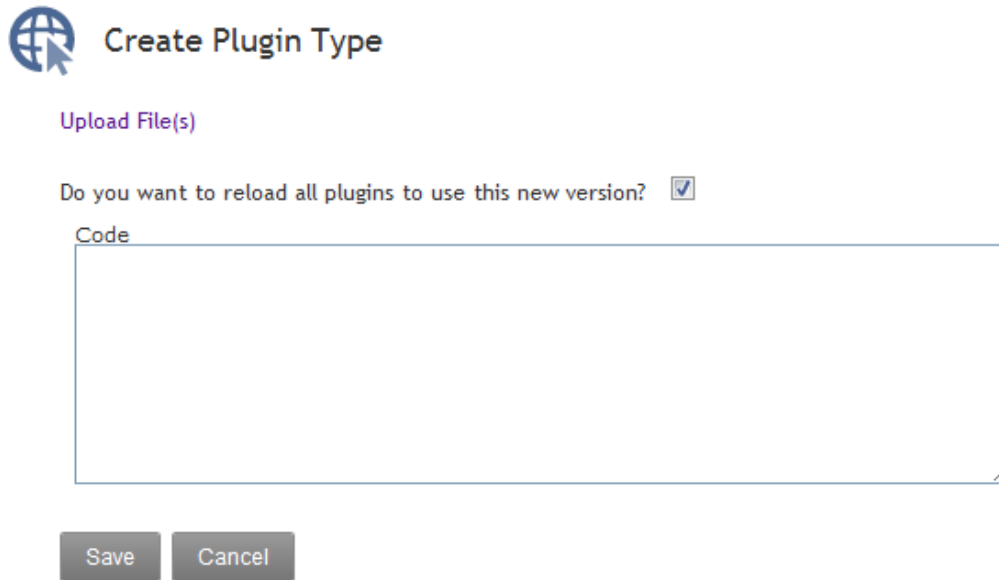
Click `Add files...`, select the `.jar` file, and click the `Start upload` button. If the upload failed or an error occurred during initialization of the plugin(s), an error message will display.

The JAR upload process differs from the single file in that if successful, the name of the JAR file itself is displayed instead of the plugin name(s):



Code

To paste or type code directly into MWS and have it be loaded as a single class file, click **Type or Paste Code**, and type or paste the code into the presented text box:



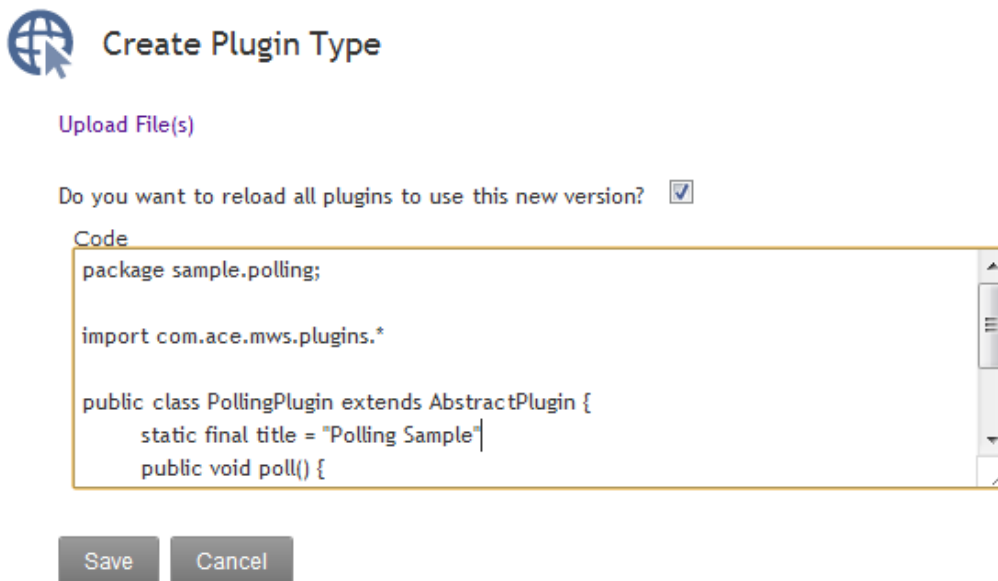
Create Plugin Type

Upload File(s)

Do you want to reload all plugins to use this new version? ☒

Code

Save Cancel



Create Plugin Type

Upload File(s)

Do you want to reload all plugins to use this new version? ☒

Code

```
package sample.polling;

import com.ace.mws.plugins.*

public class PollingPlugin extends AbstractPlugin {
    static final title = "Polling Sample"
    public void poll() {
```

Save Cancel

When the code is in the box, click **Create**. If the upload succeeded and the code was able to be compiled as Groovy, the browser will be redirected to the **Show Plugin Type** page. If the upload failed or an error occurred during compilation or initialization of the plugin, an error message will display.

i You may need to refer to the MWS [log](#) file for additional details and error messages in the case of a failure.

6.5 Plugin Management

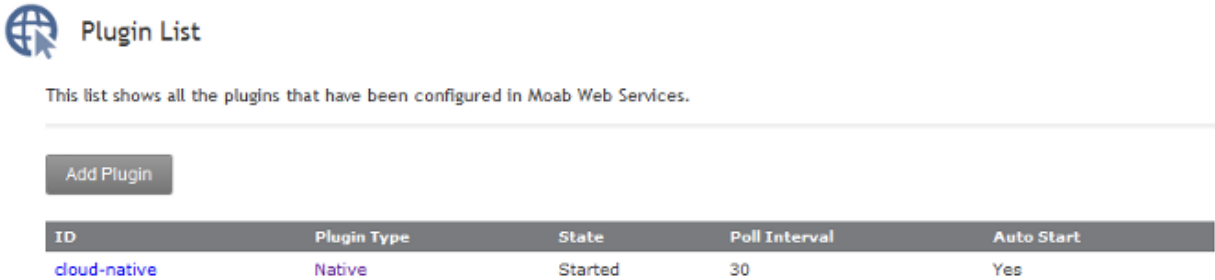
Plugins can be managed and accessed with MWS dynamically, even while running. This includes plugin instance and lifecycle management. Additionally, default configuration values can be set for new plugins. In order to access custom web services, the REST API must be utilized as described in the section [Accessing Plugin Web Services](#). The available fields that are displayed with plugins are given in [8.4.12 Fields: Plugins](#).

In this section:

- [6.5.1 Listing Plugins](#)
- [6.5.2 Creating a Plugin](#)
- [6.5.3 Displaying a Plugin](#)
- [6.5.4 Modifying a Plugin](#)
- [6.5.5 Deleting a Plugin](#)
- [6.5.6 Monitoring and Lifecycle Controls](#)
- [6.5.7 Setting Default Plugin Configuration](#)

6.5.1 Listing Plugins

To list all plugins, browse to the MWS home page (for example, `https://servername/mws`). Log in as the admin user, then click **Plugins > Plugins**:



Plugin List

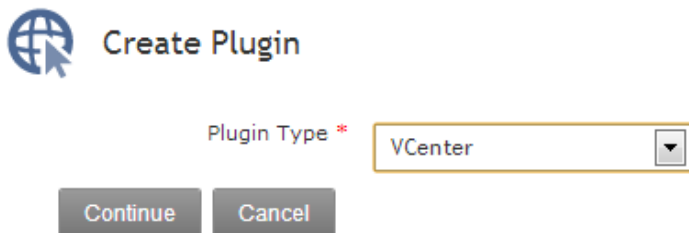
This list shows all the plugins that have been configured in Moab Web Services.

[Add Plugin](#)

ID	Plugin Type	State	Poll Interval	Auto Start
cloud-native	Native	Started	30	Yes

6.5.2 Creating a Plugin

To create a plugin, go to the **Plugin List** page and click **Add Plugin**. First, a **Plugin Type** must be selected to continue to actually create the plugin:




Create Plugin

Plugin Type * VCenter

[Continue](#) [Cancel](#)

The page is automatically built to support the plugin type's constraints (see [6.2.6 Configuration Constraints](#)). The **ID** field will be automatically filled in with a suggested value, and the **Poll Interval** field will be displayed only if the plugin type has a `poll` method. The required configuration fields are displayed by default, and optional fields can be selected and added to the configuration from the drop down at the top of the configuration section. See [8.4.12 Fields: Plugins](#) for more information on the fields.

 **Create Plugin**

Plugin Type **VCenter**

ID *

vcenter

Poll Interval *

20

Auto Start ☒

Configuration

Select...

Add Entry


Key	Value
* Username	<div></div>
* Password	<div></div>
* URL	<div></div>

Save

Cancel

6.5.3 Displaying a Plugin

To show information about a plugin, go to the `Plugin List` page and click the desired plugin ID:

 **Show Plugin**

ID **cloud-native**

Plugin Type **Native**

State **Started**

Poll Interval **30**

Auto Start **Yes**

Configuration

Key	Value
Get Cluster	file:///opt/mws/etc/nodes.txt

Web Services

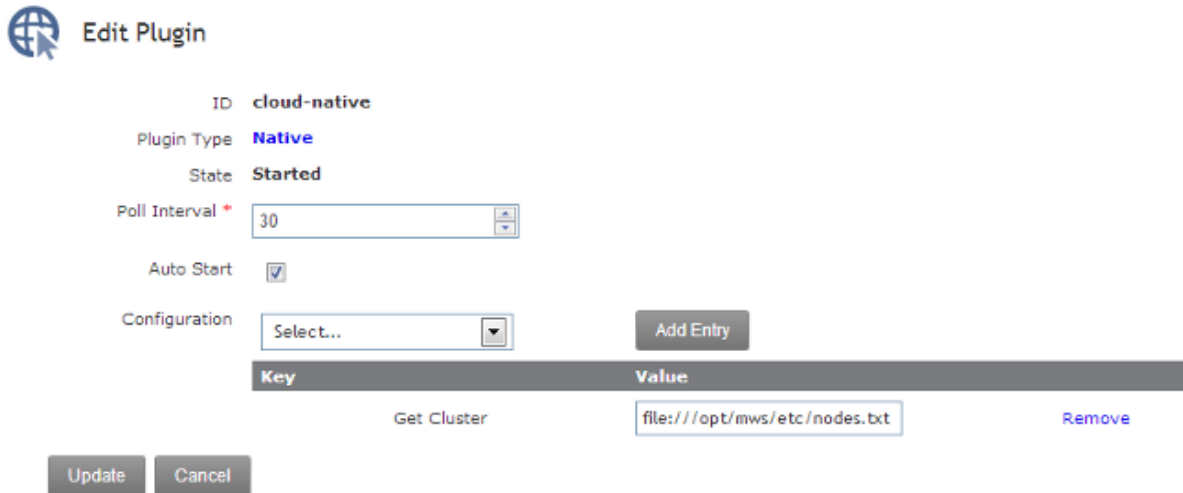
Name	
There are no entries at this time	

EditDelete

Plugin List

6.5.4 Modifying a Plugin

To modify a plugin, go to the `Plugin List` page, click the desired plugin ID, and then click `Edit`. See [8.4.12 Fields: Plugins](#) for more information on available fields.



Edit Plugin

ID: **cloud-native**

Plugin Type: **Native**

State: **Started**

Poll Interval *:

Auto Start: ☒

Configuration:

Key	Value	
Get Cluster	<input type="text" value="file:///opt/mws/etc/nodes.txt"/>	Remove

6.5.5 Deleting a Plugin

To delete a plugin, go to the `Plugin List` page, click the desired plugin ID, and then click `Delete`. A confirmation message is shown. If the `OK` button is clicked, the plugin is deleted from the system and cannot be recovered, including all configuration.

6.5.6 Monitoring and Lifecycle Controls

To monitor and control the lifecycle of plugins, browse to the MWS home page (for example, `https://servername/mws`). Log in as the admin user, then click `Plugins > Plugin Monitoring`. This page displays the current state of all plugins as well as their polling status:



Plugin Monitoring

This page monitors the status of all plugins in Moab Web Services.

Tuesday, June 12, 2022

11:28:11 AM

☒ Reload when poll occurs

Active Plugins

ID	Plugin Type	Last Poll	Next Poll	Actions
cloud-native	Native	00:00:08	00:00:21	  
no-polling	Logging			 

Disabled Plugins

ID	Plugin Type	State	Actions
There are no Disabled Plugins set up at this time			






i If plugins are created from plugin types that do not have a `poll` method, their lifecycle controls will be limited. Any information below that mentions polling does not apply to the 'no-polling' plugin shown in the screenshots.

Active Plugins





Active plugins are those that are in the Started or Paused states. These are available to receive events such as polling. If paused, a plugin will not receive events but is not actually stopped, therefore no stop events are triggered.

The following images demonstrate the status of plugins in the active states.

Started plugins that can include the relative time of the last poll as well as the time of the next poll in a countdown format. Action buttons are available to stop or pause the plugin as well as trigger an immediate poll event.

Active Plugins				
ID	Plugin Type	Last Poll	Next Poll	Actions
cloud-native	Native	00:00:08	00:00:21	  
no-polling	Logging			 

Paused plugins that can include only the last polling time. Action buttons are available to stop or resume the plugin, as well as trigger an immediate poll event.

Active Plugins				
ID	Plugin Type	Last Poll	Next Poll	Actions
cloud-native	Native	00:00:26		  
no-polling	Logging			 

Disabled Plugins



Disabled plugins are those that are in the Stopped or Errored states. These plugins do not receive events such as polling. If errored, a plugin can either be stopped, which represents a 'clearing' of the error, or started normally. However, if no action is taken on an errored plugin, it likely will not start due to the fact that most plugins are put into the errored state during startup of the plugin.

The following images demonstrate the representation of plugins in the disabled states.

Stopped plugins. A single action button is available to attempt to start the plugin.

Disabled Plugins			
ID	Plugin Type	State	Actions
no-polling	Logging	Stopped	

An errored plugin. As mentioned previously, action buttons are available to stop the plugin or clear the error as well as attempt to start the plugin. If the start fails, an error message will display.

Disabled Plugins			
ID	Plugin Type	State	Actions
with-error	Logging	Errored	 

6.5.7 Setting Default Plugin Configuration

Configuration of default values for plugin configuration parameters involves setting fields in the MWS configuration file. These values are used if no values are provided when creating a new plugin. Additionally, the default values will display to the user on the `Create Plugin` page.

The parameters to configure are documented in [8.2 MWS Configuration](#) and comprise most values starting with `plugins`.

6.6 Plugin Services

In this section:

- [6.6.1 Job RM Service](#)
- [6.6.2 Moab HPC Suite REST Service](#)
- [6.6.3 Node RM Service](#)
- [6.6.4 Plugin Control Service](#)
- [6.6.5 Plugin Datastore Service](#)
- [6.6.6 Plugin Event Service](#)
- [6.6.7 SSL Service](#)

To use the built-in services, declare a variable with the correct name as a property in the plugin class.

The convention for each service name is to remove the leading 'I' and lower case the resulting first letter. For example, the property to use the `IMoabRestService` would be called `moabRestService`. The following is an example of using the `IPluginControlService` in this manner:

```
Using the IPluginControlService
```

```
package example;
import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.*;

class ExamplePlugin {
    IPluginControlService pluginControlService;

    public poll() {
        // Use service...
        pluginControlService.stop("pluginId");
    }
}
```

i Use of the Groovy anonymous type 'def' can also be used. For example, the service definition above would use `def pluginControlService` instead of `IPluginControlService pluginControlService`.

⚠ Do *not* attempt to create a new instance of the services before use, such as in a constructor. The services will be automatically injected before any methods are called on the plugin.

API Documentation

The `com.adaptc.mws.plugins` package contains interfaces for all bundled services available to plugin types. These can be used as discussed above. All services begin with 'I' and end with 'Service', as in [IMoabRestService](#) ([Moab HPC Suite REST Service](#)).

6.6.1 Job RM Service

The job RM service can be used to report job state data to Moab Workload Manager through the RM interface. See [6.2.9 Reporting State Data](#) for more information. It can also be used to retrieve previous reports made by a plugin. Note that due to data consolidation (see [6.1.6 Data Consolidation](#)), old job reports may no longer exist in the database by the time the query is done.

The `jobRMService` property will be injected with a class of type [IJobRMService](#) in all plugin types. Note that it is not available for injection in translators or custom components.

6.6.2 Moab HPC Suite REST Service

The Moab REST service can be used to access the MWS RESTful API (see [Chapter 4: Resources](#)) in plugins. All 'requests' made through this service are internal only and no data is actually transmitted over the network. See [6.2.11 Accessing MWS REST Resources](#) for more information.

The `moabRestService` property will be injected with a class of type `IMoabRestService` in all plugin types.

Accessing Resources

In order to access a resource, a relative URL matching that in the documentation must be used along with an HTTP method, such as GET, POST, PUT, or DELETE. The method names on `IMoabRestService` match the HTTP methods directly. For example, to call a GET operation on `/rest/jobs`, use the following code:

```
moabRestService.get("/rest/jobs")
```

Using Parameters Correctly

Although the ordering of the parameters for each method on `IMoabRestService` may seem confusing at first glance, this is to allow for easy use with Groovy. Examples are given below for each combination of parameters:

String URL

```
moabRestService.get("/rest/jobs")
```

Map options, String URL

```
moabRestService.get("/rest/jobs", hooks:true, contentType:"application/json")
```

String URL, Closure data

```
moabRestService.get("/rest/jobs/job.1") {
    [flags:"RESTARTABLE"]
}
```

Map options, String URL, Closure data

```
moabRestService.get("/rest/jobs/job.1", hooks:true, contentType:"application/json") {
    [flags:"RESTARTABLE"]
}
```

Options

The following options are valid in each method call supporting the `options` parameter:

Name	Type	Default	Description
data	See Valid Data Types	--	The body of the 'request.' This can be overwritten by the <code>data</code> Closure parameter.

Name	Type	Default	Description
hooks	Boolean	false	Whether or not hooks are run as part of the 'request' (see 3.7 Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks).
contentType	String	application/json	Indicates the content type used for the request.
params	Map	--	Indicates URL query parameters to use for the 'request,' such as <code>query</code> , <code>sort</code> , <code>proxy-user</code> , or others.

Valid Data Types

If the `data` Closure parameter is specified, it overwrites the `data` option. In each case, there are four valid types for the `data` option or return value of the `data` closure:

- A non-null [JSON](#) instance.
- A valid JSON string. This will be converted into a [JSON](#) instance.
- A valid Map instance. This will be converted into a [JSONObject](#) instance.
- A valid List instance. This will be converted into a [JSONArray](#) instance.

i A [JSONException](#) may be thrown if the JSON string is invalid or the Map or List contains values that cannot be serialized to JSON.

6.6.3 Node RM Service

The `node RM` service can be used to report node state data to Moab Workload Manager through the RM interface. See [6.2.9 Reporting State Data](#) for more information. It can also be used to retrieve previous reports made by a plugin. Note that due to data consolidation (see [6.1.6 Data Consolidation](#)), old node reports may no longer exist in the database by the time the query is done.

The `nodeRMService` property will be injected with a class of type [INodeRMService](#) in all plugin types. Note that it is not available for injection in translators or custom components.

6.6.4 Plugin Control Service

i Interfaces may change significantly in future releases.

The control service allows lifecycle management operations to be performed on plugins. It also provides methods to create and retrieve plugins. Note that the plugin control service can be used by other plugins, allowing one plugin to dynamically create, retrieve, start, or stop plugins.

The `pluginControlService` property will be injected with a class of type [IPluginControlService](#) in all plugin types.

Examples

Create plugin with default configuration

```
try {
    if (pluginControlService.createPlugin("myPlugin", "Native"))
        log.info "myPlugin was created successfully!"
    else
        log.warn "There was an error creating myPlugin"
} catch (PluginStartException e) {
    log.warn "There was a problem starting the new plugin: ${e.message}"
} catch (InvalidPluginConfigurationException e) {
    log.warn "There were errors with the plugin's configuration: ${e.errors}"
}
```

Create plugin with custom configuration

```
if (pluginControlService.createPlugin("myPlugin", "Native", [autoStart:false,
pollInterval:600]))
    log.info "myPlugin was created successfully!"
else
    log.warn "There was an error creating myPlugin"
```

Start plugin

```
try {
    pluginControlService.start("myPlugin")
} catch (PluginStartException e) {
    log.warn "There was a problem starting the plugin: ${e.message}"
} catch (InvalidPluginException) {
    log.warn "The plugin 'myPlugin' is invalid"
} catch (InvalidPluginConfigurationException e) {
    log.warn "The plugin has an invalid configuration: ${e.errors}"
}
```

Stop plugin

```
try {
    pluginControlService.stop("myPlugin")
} catch (PluginStopException e) {
    log.warn "There was a problem stopping the plugin: ${e.message}"
} catch (InvalidPluginException) {
    log.warn "The plugin 'myPlugin' is invalid"
}
```

Configure plugin

```
try {
    pluginControlService.configure("myPlugin")
} catch(InvalidPluginException) {
    log.warn "The plugin 'myPlugin' is invalid"
} catch(InvalidPluginConfigurationException e) {
    log.warn "The plugin has an invalid configuration: ${e.errors}"
}
```

6.6.5 Plugin Datastore Service

The datastore service is provided to allow a plugin to persist data to the database that is isolated from all other persistent data. In other words, this service provides access to a plugin's individual datastore (see [6.2.7 Individual Datastore](#)).

The `pluginDatastoreService` property will be injected with a class of type [IPluginDatastoreService](#) in all plugin types. Note that it is not available for injection in translators or custom components.

Examples

Adding a single custom entry

```
package example

public class ExamplePlugin {
    def pluginDatastoreService

    public void poll() {
        def collectionName = "collection1"
        def data = [:]
        ... // Add data here to the Map
        if (pluginDatastoreService.addData(collectionName,
data))
            log.info("Data successfully added")
        else
            log.warn("There was an error adding the data")
    }
}
```

Adding multiple entries

```
package example

public class ExamplePlugin {
    def pluginDatastoreService

    public void poll() {
        def collectionName = "collection1"
        def dataList = []
        dataList.add( /* Custom Map of data here */)
```

```

        dataList << ... // Custom Map of data here
        if (pluginDatastoreService.addData(collectionName, dataList))
            log.info("Data entries successfully added")
        else
            log.warn("There was an error adding the data entries")
    }
}

```

Updating a single entry

```

package example

public class ExamplePlugin {
    def pluginDatastoreService

    public void poll() {
        def collectionName = "collection1"
        def data = [:]
        ... // Add data here to the Map
        if (pluginDatastoreService.updateData(collectionName, "key", "value",
data))
            log.info("Data successfully updated")
        else
            log.warn("There was an error updating the data")
    }
}

```

Querying if a collection exists

```

package example

public class ExamplePlugin {
    def pluginDatastoreService

    public void poll() {
        def collectionName = "collection1"
        if (pluginDatastoreService.exists(collectionName))
            log.info("Collection exists")
        else
            log.warn("The collection does not exist")
    }
}

```

Querying contents of a collection

```

package example

public class ExamplePlugin {
    def pluginDatastoreService

    public void poll() {
        def collectionName = "collection1"
        def dataList = pluginDatastoreService.getCollection(collectionName)
        if (dataList!=null)
            log.info("Collection successfully queried")
        else
            log.warn("The collection does not exist!")
    }
}

```

```
}
```

Retrieving a single entry

```
package example

public class ExamplePlugin {
    def pluginDatastoreService

    public void poll() {
        def collectionName = "collection1"
        def data = pluginDatastoreService.getData(collectionName, "key", "value")
        if (data!=null)
            log.info("Data successfully retrieved")
        else
            log.warn("The entry with key==value does not exist")
    }
}
```

Removing a collection

```
package example

public class ExamplePlugin {
    def pluginDatastoreService

    public void poll() {
        def collectionName = "collection1"
        def data = pluginDatastoreService.clearCollection(collectionName)
        // Data now contains the collection that was cleared
        if (data!=null)
            log.info("Collection successfully cleared")
        else
            log.warn("The collection does not exist!")
    }
}
```

Removing a single entry

```
package example

public class ExamplePlugin {
    def pluginDatastoreService

    public void poll() {
        def collectionName = "collection1"
        if (pluginDatastoreService.removeData(collectionName, "key", "value"))
            log.info("Data entry successfully removed")
        else
            log.warn("The entry where key==value does not exist!")
    }
}
```

6.6.6 Plugin Event Service

The event service is provided to ease the burden and reduce boilerplate code for creating new events and updating notification conditions. For more information on how to use this service, see [6.2.12 Creating Events and Notifications](#).

The `pluginEventService` property will be injected with a class of type [IPluginEventService](#) in all plugin types. Note that it is not available for injection in translators or custom components.

Examples

Creating a custom event

```
package example

import com.adaptec.mws.plugins.IPluginEventService.Severity
import com.adaptec.mws.plugins.IPluginEventService.EscalationLevel
import com.adaptec.mws.plugins.IPluginEventService.AssociatedObject

public class ExamplePlugin {
    def pluginEventService

    public void poll() {
        // Create a completely custom event
        pluginEventService.createEvent(Severity.INFO, EscalationLevel.USER,
0x4F,
"Custom Type",
                                "poll", "My event occurred", null, null)
    }
}
```

Creating a custom event with messages

```
package example

import com.adaptec.mws.plugins.IPluginEventService.Severity
import com.adaptec.mws.plugins.IPluginEventService.EscalationLevel
import com.adaptec.mws.plugins.IPluginEventService.AssociatedObject

public class ExamplePlugin {
    def pluginEventService

    public void poll() {
        // Use i18n messages for another event
        def args = ["arg1", "arg2"]
        pluginEventService.createEvent(Severity.WARN, EscalationLevel.POWER_USER,
0x5F, "Custom Type",
                                "poll", message
(code:"examplePlugin.customEvent.message", args:args), args,
                                // AssociatedObjects or simple maps may
                                be used
                                [new AssociatedObject(type:"type1",
id:"id1"), [type:"type2", id:"id2"]])
    }
}
```

```
}
```

Creating an event from EventEnumeration

```
package example

import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.EventEnumeration
import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.IPluginEventService.Severity
import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.IPluginEventService.EscalationLevel
import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.IPluginEventService.AssociatedObject

public class ExamplePlugin {
    def pluginEventService

    public void poll() {
        // Messages are pulled for messages.properties file(s) and the arguments
        // are used
        def args = ["arg1", "arg2"]
        pluginEventService.createEvent(MyEvents.EVENT_INFO, args, [[type:"type1",
id:"id1"]])
        pluginEventService.createEvent(MyEvents.EVENT_WARN, args, [[type:"type2",
id:"id2"]])
    }
}

@EventEnumeration
enum MyEvents {
    EVENT_INFO("Information", INFO, USER),
    EVENT_ERROR("Warning", WARN, USER)

    static final String EVENT_TYPE_PREFIX = "Example Plugin"
    static final String ORIGIN_SUFFIX = "poll"
}
```

Create or update a notification

```
package example

import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.IPluginEventService.EscalationLevel
import com.adaptc.mws.plugins.IPluginEventService.AssociatedObject

public class ExamplePlugin {
    def pluginEventService

    public void poll() {
        pluginEventService.updateNotification(EscalationLevel.POWER_USER, "There
is an error with node1",
        // If non-null, this must always be an associated
        // object, never a simple map
        new AssociatedObject(id:"node1", type:"node"),
        null)
    }
}
```

Related Topics

- [4.6 Events](#)
- [4.14 Notifications](#)
- [4.13 Notification Conditions](#)
- [6.2 Plugin Developer's Guide](#)
- [8.4.4 Fields: Events](#)
- [Chapter 4: Resources](#)
- [6.2.12 Creating Events and Notifications](#)

6.6.7 SSL Service

The SSL service can be used to manage and load certificates or keys from disk and create socket connections. See [6.2.15 Managing SSL Connections](#) for more information.

The `sslService` property will be injected with a class of type [ISslService](#) in all plugin types.

Chapter 7: Plugin Types

In this chapter:

[7.1 Power Management Plugin](#)

7.1 Power Management Plugin

The Power Management plugin is used as a resource manager to Moab to report and manipulate the power state (On or Off) for each node. Moab considers nodes in the power state On or Off; however, through Torque and scripts, we are able to separate the Off state into those controlled through the operating system (Standby, Suspend, Hibernate, Shutdown) and those controlled through hardware (Off). This plugin provides an easy way to integrate with Moab to translate Moab's Off action into the desired Torque or script action for each node. A cluster will have multiple instances of this plugin when it has varied hardware integration and/or credentials.

In this section:

[7.1.1 Creating a Power Management Plugin](#)

[7.1.2 Configuration Parameters](#)

[7.1.3 Plugin Management](#)

[7.1.4 Web Services Node Power \(Secured\)](#)

[7.1.5 Reload Node Configuration \(Secured\)](#)

[7.1.6 Node Configuration File](#)

[7.1.7 The Node Power and Query Script](#)

[7.1.8 Troubleshooting](#)

7.1.1 Creating a Power Management Plugin

To create a Power Management plugin, see [6.5.2 Creating a Plugin](#). During plugin creation, refer to [7.1.2 Configuration Parameters](#) section below.

7.1.2 Configuration Parameters

Name	Key	Required	Type	Description
Node Configuration File	nodeConfigurationFile	Yes	String	File containing list of nodes that use the scripts and credentials in this plugin instance. This is also the file to configure a particular node's off state, or an off state that will override the default off state for this instance.
Username File	usernameFile	Yes	String	File containing username issued to the scripts with the -u option.
Password File	passwordFile	Yes	String	File containing password issued to the scripts with the -p option.
Node Power Script	nodePowerScript	Yes	String	Script that powers on and off nodes and wakes them from a low power state.
Node Query Script	nodeQueryScript	Yes	String	Script that queries power state using an intelligent platform management interface.
Default Power Off State	defaultPowerOffState	Yes	String	Actual state (Standby, Suspend, Hibernate, Shutdown, or Off) nodes will go into when Moab powers them off.
Max Threads	maxThreads	Yes	Integer	Thread count issued to the scripts with the -t option (defaults to 4).

7.1.3 Plugin Management

For information on managing the IPMI plugin, including stopping it, starting it, and checking on its status, see [6.5 Plugin Management](#).

7.1.4 Web Services Node Power (Secured)

Resource URLs

Resource
<code>/rest/plugins/<pluginId>/services/nodePower</code>
<code>/rest/plugins/<pluginId>/services/node-power</code>

URL Parameters

Parameter	Name	Type	Description
nodes	Moab Nodes	String	A comma-delimited list of Moab node names. It is required.
power	The Power State	String	The power command Moab issues the node (On or Off).

Response Fields

Field	Name	Type	Description
success	Success Indicator	Boolean	True if the power script and/or was successful; otherwise false.
messages	Messages	List of Strings	Only present when the request was not successful or the node was not configured with the plugin instance. Contains error messages describing why the <i>pbsnodes</i> or the power script failed.

Additional Information

This web service was intended for Moab's use only and is exposed for debugging and testing your customized scripts.

7.1.5 Reload Node Configuration (Secured)

Resource URLs

Resource
<code>/rest/plugins/<pluginId>/services/reloadNodeConfiguration</code>
<code>/rest/plugins/<pluginId>/services/reload-node-configuration</code>

URL Parameters

Parameter
No URL parameters required

Response Fields

Field	Name	Type	Description
success	Success Indicator	Boolean	True if the reload succeeded; otherwise false.
messages	Messages	List of Strings	Only present when the request failed. Contains error messages describing why the reload failed.

Additional Information

i The `reloadNodeConfiguration` web service must be run after any change to the node configuration file for it to take effect.

7.1.6 Node Configuration File

The node configuration file is used when the plugin is first instantiated or the `reloadNodeConfiguration` web service is called. The plugin expects a file that is readable by the Tomcat user and has a Moab node name on each line. If the user would like to override the default power-off state of the node, then the node name is followed by a space and the state. For example, a node configuration file might look like this:

```
node01.ac
node02.ac
```

```
node03.ac Hibernate
node04.ac Suspend
```

The valid power-off states include Standby, Suspend, Hibernate, Shutdown, and Off. If no power-off state is provided for the node in the configuration file, then the default power-off state will be used.

7.1.7 The Node Power and Query Script

The plugin uses the power script to power on nodes from all power states and to power off nodes only into the Off power state. The plugin uses the power state of the node to decide whether to power on the node with `wake` or `on`. If the node is in Standby or Suspend, the plugin will call the script with the `wake` parameter. If the node is in Hibernate, Shutdown, or Off, the plugin will call the script with the `on` parameter. The plugin calls the power node script with the `off` parameter to put the node in the Off state (it uses Torque to put the node in the Standby, Suspend, Hibernate, and Shutdown state).

The plugin uses the query script to know if a node is in the Off power state. If the query script reports the node as Off, the plugin will report the node as Off to Moab. If the query script reports the node as On, the plugin will look to Torque to make sure the node is in a Running power state before it reports it as On.

The plugin passes the `usernameFile`, `passwordFile`, and `maxThreads` configuration parameters down to the scripts. The node power script is called with this syntax:

```
<nodePowerScript> -u <usernameFile> -p <passwordFile> -t <maxThreads> node01 node02
node03 ... <on|off|wake>
```

The node query script is called with this syntax:

```
<nodeQueryScript> -u <usernameFile> -p <passwordFile> -t <maxThreads> node01 node02
node03 ...
```

The plugin expects the scripts to print JSON to standard out. An example query script output would look like this:

```
[
  {
    "name": "node01.ac",
    "power": "ON",
    "Processor_2_Temp": 61,
    "Processor_1_Temp": 54
  },
  ...
]
```

Notice it is a list of nodes where each node has the required fields `name` and `power`. All the other key-value pairs will be reported to Moab as a generic resource as long as the value is a number.

The output for the node power plugin is not required; however, the output is read to give the user a detailed error message if needed. For both the node power and query scripts, if the field `error` exists, the plugin will log an error with all the strings in the list. An example error returned to the plugin would look like this:

```
[
  {
    "command": "ipmitool -I lan -H node01i -U admin -f /opt/moab/etc/power-
management/abc-plugin-password-file sdr type temperature",
    "name": "node01.ac",
    "error": [
      "big error"
    ]
  }
  ...
]
```

7.1.8 Troubleshooting

The Power Management plugin logs all errors and warnings to the MWS log file, which is `/opt/mws/log/mws.log` by default. The `stacktrace.log` file, in the same directory as `mws.log`, can also be helpful in diagnosing problems. If your MWS supports notifications, they are also helpful in diagnosing the error states the plugin is in, if any. Just check for notifications from the `PowerManagement` plugin type and the instance that you are interested in. When the issue has been resolved, you can dismiss the notification.

In this topic:

- [7.1.8.A Set the Appropriate MWS RM Precedence](#)
- [7.1.8.B Configure the MWS RM in Moab](#)
- [7.1.8.C Configure Torque with Tomcat Administrator](#)
- [7.1.8.D Make sure the Node and Power Scripts Work First](#)

7.1.8.A Set the Appropriate MWS RM Precedence

The Create/Edit Plugin pages give the option to set the precedence of the Moab RM plugin. The purpose of the Power Management Plugin is to report node power; however, if the precedence is too low another Moab RM plugin with a higher precedence and conflicting node might overwrite the node power. To check what MWS is reporting to MWM, go to the URL:

```
https://<MWS host>:8080/mws/rest/plugins/all/rm/cluster-query[?api-version=3]
```

To check what your plugin instance is reporting to MWM, use the URL:

```
https://<MWS host>:8080/mws/rest/plugins/<instance-name>/rm/cluster-query[?api-
```

```
version=3]
```

If the power is reported in your instance but not to MWM, increase the precedence of the Moab RM plugin.

7.1.8.B Configure the MWS RM in Moab

First, the following lines must be in the Moab Workload Manager configuration file or one of its included files:

```
RMCFG [mws]                TYPE=MWS
RMCFG [mws]                FLAGS=UserSpaceIsSeparate
RMCFG [mws]                BASEURL=https://<mws host>:8080/mws
```

Next, edit the MWS credential information in the Moab private configuration file (`/opt/moab/etc/moab-private.cfg`, by default). Here are the default values:

```
CLIENTCFG [RM:mws] USERNAME=moab-admin PASSWORD=changeme!
```

For more information, see [6.3.2 Resource Manager Queries](#).

7.1.8.C Configure Torque with Tomcat Administrator

The plugin assumes that Torque is installed on the same host as MWS and that Tomcat is an administrator. This can be verified with `qmgr`. Run the command:

```
qmgr -c 's s managers += tomcat@<mws_host>'
```

For more information see the 'Specifying Non-Root Administrators' section of the *Torque Resource Manager Administrator Guide*.

7.1.8.D Make sure the Node and Power Scripts Work First

The default scripts are included in `/opt/moab/tools/mws/power_management` and have their own documentation with the `-h` option. They need to have a file that maps each node in the Moab cluster to the IPMI address that the script will need to call using `ipmitool`. It also needs a file that includes the IPMI password. After that is provided and `ipmitool` is installed and working, the scripts will successfully implement the interface needed for this plugin.

Related Topics

- `pbsnodes -m` in the *Torque Resource Manager Administrator Guide*
- `qmgr` in the *Torque Resource Manager Administrator Guide*

- Green Computing in the *Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide*

Chapter 8: References

In this chapter:

- [8.1 Client Code Samples](#)
- [8.2 MWS Configuration](#)
- [8.3 Logging Configuration](#)
- [8.4 Resources Reference](#)

8.1 Client Code Samples

The code samples contained in this section of the reference material are provided to help start integration with MWS. They are provided as a convenience and not as fully developed APIs.

All examples use the default configuration of MWS, including the default username and password, and assume that MWS is deployed at `https://localhost:8080/mws`.

In this section:

- [8.1.1 Python Samples](#)
- [8.1.2 curl Samples](#)

Related Topics

- [8.2 MWS Configuration](#)

8.1.1 Python Samples

These samples were tested with version 2.9.1 of the requests package.

Get List of Active Jobs

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
from __future__ import print_function
```

```

import json
import sys

import requests

session = requests.Session()
session.auth = ('moab-admin', 'changeme!')
response = session.request(
    method='GET',
    url='https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs',
    params={
        'query': json.dumps({'isActive': True}),
        'sort': json.dumps({'credentials.user': 1}),
        'fields': 'name,queueStatus,priorities.user,credentials.user',
        'max': 10,
        'api-version': 3,
    },
)
if response.ok:
    print(json.dumps(response.json(), sort_keys=True, indent=4))
else:
    try:
        print("Error: " + response.json()['messages'][0], file=sys.stderr)
    except ValueError:
        print("Error: status code is " + str(response.status_code), file=sys.stderr)

```

Submit Job

```

#!/usr/bin/env python

from __future__ import print_function

import base64
import sys

import requests

session = requests.Session()
session.auth = ('moab-admin', 'changeme!')
script = base64.b64encode("""
#!/bin/sh
/bin/date
sleep 600
/bin/date
""")
response = session.request(
    method='POST',
    url='https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs',
    params={'api-version': 3},
    json={
        'commandScript': script,
        'initialWorkingDirectory': '/tmp',
        'credentials': {
            'group': 'adaptive',
            'user': 'adaptive'
        },
        'requirements': [{'taskCount': 4}]
    })
if response.ok:
    print("Submitted job " + response.json()['name'])
else:

```

```

try:
    print("Error: " + response.json()['messages'][0], file=sys.stderr)
except ValueError:
    print("Error: status code is " + str(response.status_code), file=sys.stderr)

```

Create Principal

```

#!/usr/bin/env python
from __future__ import print_function

import sys

import requests

session = requests.Session()
session.auth = ('moab-admin', 'changeme!')
response = session.request(
    method='POST',
    url='https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/principals',
    params={'api-version': 3},
    json={
        "name": "name_of_principal",
        "description": "Short description of principal",
        "attachedRoles": [
            {"name": "HPCUser"},
            {"name": "NitroUser"},
            {"name": "RemoteVizUser"}
        ],
        "groups": [
            {"name": "group1", "type": "PAMGROUP"},
            {"name": "group2", "type": "PAMGROUP"},
            {"name": "group3", "type": "PAMGROUP"},
            {"name": "group4", "type": "PAMGROUP"},
            {"name": "group5", "type": "PAMGROUP"},
            {"name": "group6", "type": "PAMGROUP"}
        ],
        "users": [
            {"name": "user1", "type": "PAM"},
            {"name": "user2", "type": "PAM"},
            {"name": "user3", "type": "PAM"},
            {"name": "user4", "type": "PAM"},
            {"name": "user5", "type": "PAM"},
            {"name": "user6", "type": "PAM"},
            {"name": "user7", "type": "PAM"}
        ]
    }
)

if response.ok:
    print("Created principal " + response.json()['name'])
else:
    try:
        print("Error: " + response.json()['messages'][0], file=sys.stderr)
    except ValueError:
        print("Error: status code is " + str(response.status_code), file=sys.stderr)

```

8.1.2 curl Samples

GET

```
curl -u 'moab-admin:changeme!' \
      'https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs?api-version=3&pretty=true'
```

POST

```
curl -u 'moab-admin:changeme!' \
      -X POST \
      -H 'Content-Type: application/json' \
      -d '{
        "commandFile":"/tmp/test.sh","initialWorkingDirectory":"/tmp","credentials":
        {"group":"adaptive","user":"adaptive"},"requirements":[{"taskCount":4}]}' \
      'https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs?api-version=3'
```

PUT

```
curl -u 'moab-admin:changeme!' \
      -X PUT \
      -H 'Content-Type: application/json' \
      -d '{"holds":["user"]}' \
      'https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs/Moab.93?api-version=3'
```

DELETE

```
curl -u 'moab-admin:changeme!' \
      -X DELETE \
      'https://localhost:8080/mws/rest/jobs/Moab.93?api-version=3'
```

8.2 MWS Configuration

These properties can be modified by setting the appropriate values in the `mws-config.groovy` file. This file is located in `MWS_HOME/etc/` or `/opt/mws/etc/` by default as explained in [1.1 Configuring Moab Web Services](#).

i For documentation clarity, `/opt/mws/` is used in the file names instead of `'MWS_HOME'`.


i The configuration file is read not only on startup but also each time it is changed. Several properties, including those for Moab Workload Manager (`moab`), Moab Accounting Manager (`mam`), Mongo (`grails.mongo`), and authentication (`auth`) are processed after each change and can affect the runtime behavior of MWS.

Configuration files can also be placed in the `/opt/mws/etc/mws.d` directory. Any configuration files here get merged with `/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy`. In case of conflict, the configuration in `/opt/mws/etc/mws.d` takes precedence.


Configuration Reference


For all possible values that can be set, see the [Grails](#) reference guide. For project specific settings (usually the only ones you will need to change), you can set the following properties:

Property	Type	Default	Description
auth.defaultUser.password	String	change!	Unencoded password of the default admin user. <div> i The following characters must be escaped in strings in the <code>/opt/insight/etc/config.groovy</code> and <code>/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy</code> files (such as when used in a password): <code>\</code> (backslash), <code>"</code> (double quote), <code>'</code> (single quote), <code>\$</code> (dollar sign). For example: <code>mongo.password="my\\$cool\$password"</code>. We recommend that you avoid using these characters. </div>
auth.defaultUser.username	String	moab-admin	Username of the default admin user (only created if no other users exist).
grails.mime.use.accept.header	Boolean	false	When enabled, uses the HTTP Content-Accept header to determine the content type used for return data (JSON only for now).

Property	Type	Default	Description
grails.mongo.databaseName	String	mws	The MongoDB database name to use.
grails.mongo.host	String	127.0.0.1	The MongoDB host to use (note that MongoDB runs on 127.0.0.1 and not localhost by default).
grails.mongo.options.autoConnectRetry	Boolean	true	Controls whether the system retries automatically on connection errors.
grails.mongo.options.connectionsPerHost	Integer	50	The number of connections allowed per host.
grails.mongo.options.threadsAllowedToBlockForConnectionMultiplier	Integer	5	The number of threads per connection allowed to wait for an available connection.
grails.mongo.options.ssl	Boolean	false	Whether the driver should use an SSL connection to MongoDB.
grails.mongo.password	String	-	<p>(Optional) The password to use when connecting to MongoDB.</p> <div>  The following characters must be escaped in strings in the <code>/opt/insight/etc/config.groovy</code> and <code>/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy</code> files (such as when used in a password): <code>\</code> (backslash), <code>"</code> (double quote), <code>'</code> (single quote), <code>\$</code> (dollar sign). For example: <code>mongo.password="my\\$cool\$password"</code>. We recommend that you avoid using these characters. </div>
grails.mongo.port	Integer	27017	The MongoDB port to use.

Property	Type	Default	Description
grails.mongo.replicaSet	List of Strings	n/a	The MongoDB replica set servers to use (for example, ["moab1:27017","moab2:27017"]); note that grails.mongo.host must be set to null to use this option.
grails.mongo.username	String	-	(Optional) The username to use when connecting to MongoDB.
grails.plugins.springsecurity.active	Boolean	true	Enables or disables security for MWS as a whole, including all providers.
grails.plugins.springsecurity.basic.realmName	String	Moab Web Services	The HTTP realm used when using basic auth.
grails.plugins.springsecurity.oauthProvider.active	Boolean	true	Enables or disables the OAuth2 provider.
grails.plugins.springsecurity.useBasicAuth	Boolean	true	Enables or disables basic auth with a simple username/password.
insight.command.port	Integer	5568	The port on which Insight accepts commands.
insight.command.timeout.seconds	Integer	5	Number of seconds MWS waits for Insight to respond.
insight.server	String	localhost	The Insight server's host name or IP address.
ldap.baseDNs	List of Strings	-	A list of distinguished names that are the root entries for LDAP searches.
ldap.bindUser	String	-	The distinguished name of the LDAP bind user.

Property	Type	Default	Description
ldap.directory.type	String	-	The type of LDAP directory (for example, "Microsoft Active Directory"). See 1.1 Configuring Moab Web Services for values.
ldap.password	String	-	<p>The password of the LDAP bind user.</p> <div>  The following characters must be escaped in strings in the <code>/opt/insight/etc/config.groovy</code> and <code>/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy</code> files (such as when used in a password): <code>\</code> (backslash), <code>"</code> (double quote), <code>'</code> (single quote), <code>\$</code> (dollar sign). For example: <code>mongo.password="my\\$cool\$password"</code>. We recommend that you avoid using these characters. </div>
ldap.port	Integer	-	LDAP server's port.
ldap.security.type	String	-	How the connection between MWS and LDAP is secured. See 1.2 Setting up MWS Security for more information.
ldap.server	String	-	LDAP server hostname or IP address.
mam.messageDigestAlgorithm	String	SHA-1	The message digest algorithm that MWS uses to communicate with Moab Accounting Manager. For now, MAM supports only SHA-1.
mam.port	Integer	7112	Moab Accounting Manager server's port.

Property	Type	Default	Description
mam.secretKey	String	mams ecret	Secret key used to communicate with Moab Accounting Manager.
mam.server	String	localhost	Moab Accounting Manager server hostname or IP address.
moab.databaseName	String	moab	The name of the MongoDB database to use to retrieve current Moab HPC Suite data; this should match the database setting in Moab HPC Suite.
moab.messageDigestAlgorithm	String	SHA1	<p>The message digest algorithm that MWS uses to communicate with Moab Workload Manager. Possible values are SHA-1 and SHA-512.</p> <div>  If the Moab parameter is set to HMAC64, then moab.messageDigestAlgorithm must be set to SHA-1. Likewise, if SERVERCSALGO is set to HMACSHA2, then moab.messageDigestAlgorithm must be set to SHA-512. </div>
moab.messageQueue.port	Integer	5570	The port on which Moab HPC Suite publishes ZeroMQ messages.
moab.messageQueue.secretKey	String	-	Used to encrypt and decrypt messages on the message queue using AES. Must be a Base64 -encoded 128-bit (16-byte) key, for example: "1r6RvfqJa6voezy5wAx0hw=="
moab.port	Integer	42559	Moab HPC Suite server's port.
moab.secretKey	String	moab secret	Secret key used to communicate with Moab HPC Suite. See information about secret key in the <i>Moab Workload Manager</i>

Property	Type	Default	Description
			<i>Administrator Guide.</i>
moab.server	String	localhost	Moab HPC Suite server hostname or IP address.
mws.cache.duration.default	Integer	60	The default number of seconds to use for caching objects from Moab HPC Suite. This is only supported in certain objects such as policies.
mws.cache.duration.policy	Integer	180	The number of seconds that the cache for policies is valid. If set to null, the default is used.
mws.certificates.location	String	etc/ssl.crt	The directory (relative or absolute) where plugin certificates are stored. See 6.2.15 Managing SSL Connections .
mws.events.expireAfterSeconds	Integer	2592000	Events older than this many seconds (30 days by default) will be deleted from the database. Effective only with MongoDB 2.2 or later.
mws.health.check.period	Integer	30	The number of seconds in between health checks. Used in creating notification conditions if problems exist in configuration or connections. For more information, see 4.13 Notification Conditions .
mws.hooks.location	String	hooks	The directory (relative or absolute) where Hooks are stored. See 3.7 Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks for more information.
mws.messageQueue.address	String	-	The IP address on which MWS publishes ZeroMQ messages.
mws.messageQueue.port	Integer	5564	The port on which MWS publishes ZeroMQ messages.

Property	Type	Default	Description
mws.plugins.location	String	plugins	The directory (relative or absolute) where Plugins are stored. See Chapter 6: About Moab Web Services Plugins for more information.
mws.services.hooks.syncInterval	Integer	30	The number of seconds between each time MWS checks for service phase transition hooks that completed or timed out.
mws.services.phases.syncInterval	Integer	14400	The number of seconds between each time MWS checks with Moab Workload Manager to verify that the service phases are correctly synchronized.
mws.suite	String	HPC	The suite or context that MWS is running in (see Suite for values).
pam.configuration.service	String	-	The PAM service to authenticate against. For example, login. For more information, see 1.1.4 PAM (Pluggable Authentication Module) Configuration Using /opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy .
plugins.autoStart	Boolean	true	Default configuration value for the plugin autoStart field (see 6.5.7 Setting Default Plugin Configuration).
plugins.config	Map	-	Default configuration value for the plugin config field (see 6.5.7 Setting Default Plugin Configuration).
plugins.loadInitialPlugins	Boolean	true	If true, loads the initial plugins defined for uploaded or built-in plugin types (see 6.2.17.A Plugin Projects and Metadata).
plugins.pluginType	String	-	Default configuration value for the

Property	Type	Default	Description
			plugin pluginType field (see 6.5.7 Setting Default Plugin Configuration).
plugins.pollInterval	Integer	30	Default configuration value for the plugin pollInterval field (see 6.5.7 Setting Default Plugin Configuration).
plugins.stateConsolidationPolicy	NodeStatePolicy	null	If 'optimistic', treats state data optimistically. If 'pessimistic', treats state data pessimistically. Can be null. See 6.1.6 Data Consolidation for more information.

Related Topics

- [1.1 Configuring Moab Web Services](#)

8.3 Logging Configuration

Logging Reference

Logging for MWS is handled by the [Logback logging framework](#) and can be configured in the `MWS_HOME/etc/logback.groovy` file. For information on configuring logging refer to [Grails Logging Configuration](#) and [Groovy Logback Configuration](#).

The following loggers are available to use for debugging purposes:

Logger	Default	Description
com.ace.mws	debug	The base logger for MWS specific functionality not included in other loggers (this comprises very few classes).
com.ace.mws.gapi.Connection	info	Logger which controls all requests and responses from Moab HPC Suite.

Logger	Default	Description
com.ace.mws.gapi.parsers	info	Loggers for parsers of Moab HPC Suite's data.
com.ace.mws.gapi.serializers	info	Loggers for all serialization from MWS to Moab HPC Suite Wire Protocol.
grails.app.bootstrap.BootStrap	debug	Handles startup and initialization of MWS.
grails.plugins.reloadconfig	info	Handles dynamic reloading of configuration files.
plugins	debug	All MWS plugins (see Chapter 6: About Moab Web Services Plugins).

8.4 Resources Reference

This section contains the type and description of all possible fields in each MWS resource object. Because of significant changes in the API introduced between releases, MWS possesses a versioned API. Each resource contains sections for each API version.

In this section:

- [8.4.1 Fields: Access Control Lists \(ACLs\)](#)
- [8.4.2 Accounting Resources](#)
- [8.4.3 Fields: Credentials](#)
- [8.4.4 Fields: Events](#)
- [8.4.5 Fields: Job Arrays](#)
- [8.4.6 Fields: Jobs](#)
- [8.4.7 Fields: Job Templates](#)
- [8.4.8 Fields: Metric Types](#)
- [8.4.9 Fields: Nodes](#)
- [8.4.10 Fields: Notification Conditions](#)
- [8.4.11 Fields: Notifications](#)
- [8.4.12 Fields: Plugins](#)
- [8.4.13 Fields: Plugin Types](#)
- [8.4.14 Fields: Policies](#)

- [8.4.15 Fields: Principals](#)
- [8.4.16 Fields: Priority](#)
- [8.4.17 Fields: Report Datapoints](#)
- [8.4.18 Fields: Reports](#)
- [8.4.19 Fields: Reservations](#)
- [8.4.20 Fields: Resource Types](#)
- [8.4.21 Fields: Roles](#)
- [8.4.22 Fields: Report Samples](#)
- [8.4.23 Fields: Standing Reservations](#)
- [8.4.24 Fields: User's Permissions](#)
- [8.4.25 Fields: Virtual Containers](#)

Related Topics

- [Chapter 4: Resources](#)
- [3.3 Global URL Parameters](#)

8.4.1 Fields: Access Control Lists (ACLs)

 See the associated [4.1 Access Control Lists \(ACLs\)](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	<code>acl-rules</code>	Permissions
Hooks filename	<code>acl-rules.groovy</code>	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**AclRule**

This class represents a rule that can be in Moab's access control list (ACL) mechanism.

The basic AclRule information is the object's name and type. The type directly maps to an [AclType](#) value. The default mechanism Moab uses to check the ACL for a particular item is if the user or object coming in has ANY of the values in the ACL, then the user or object is given access. If no values match the user or object in question, the user or object is rejected access.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
affinity	AclAffinity	Yes	Reservation ACLs allow or deny access to reserved resources but they can also be configured to affect a job's affinity for a particular reservation. By default, jobs gravitate toward reservations through a mechanism known as positive affinity. This mechanism allows jobs to run on the most constrained resources leaving other, unreserved resources free for use by other jobs that may not be able to access the reserved resources. Normally this is a desired behavior. However, sometimes it is desirable to reserve resources for use only as a last resort using the reserved resources only when there are no other resources available. This last resort behavior is known as negative affinity. Defaults to AclAffinity: POSITIVE.
comparator	ComparisonOperator	Yes	The type of comparison to make against the ACL object. Defaults to ComparisonOperator: EQUAL.
type	AclType	Yes	The type of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.
value	String	Yes	The name of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.

AclAffinity

This enumeration describes the values available for describing how a rule is used in establishing access to an object in Moab. Currently, these ACL affinities are used only

for granting access to reservations.

Value	Description
NEGATIVE	Access to the object is repelled using this rule until access is the last choice.
NEUTRAL	Access to the object is not affected by affinity.
POSITIVE	Access to the object is looked at as the first choice.
PREEMPTIBLE	Access to the object given the rule gives preemptible status to the accessor. Supported only during GET.
REQUIRED	The rule in question must be satisfied in order to gain access to the object. Supported only during GET.
UNAVAILABLE	The rule does not have its affinity available. Supported only during GET.

ComparisonOperator

This enumeration is used when Moab needs to compare items. One such use is in Access Control Lists (ACLs).

Value	Description
GREATER_THAN	Values: >, gt
GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: >=, ge
LESS_THAN	Values: <, lt
LESS_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: <=, le
EQUAL	Values: ==, eq, =
NOT_EQUAL	Values: !=, ne, <>
LEXIGRAPHIC_SUBSTRING	Value: %<
LEXIGRAPHIC_NOT_EQUAL	Value: %!
LEXIGRAPHIC_EQUAL	Value: %=

AclType

This enumeration describes the values available for the type of an ACL Rule.

Value	Description
USER	User
GROUP	Group
ACCOUNT	Account or Project
CLASS	Class or Queue
QOS	Quality of Service
CLUSTER	Cluster
JOB_ID	Job ID
RESERVATION_ID	Reservation ID
JOB_TEMPLATE	Job Template
JOB_ATTRIBUTE	Job Attribute
DURATION	Duration in Seconds
PROCESSOR_SECONDS	Processor Seconds
JPRIORITY	Not supported
MEMORY	Not supported
NODE	Not supported
PAR	Not supported
PROC	Not supported
QTIME	Not supported

Value	Description
QUEUE	Not supported
RACK	Not supported
SCHED	Not supported
SYSTEM	Not supported
TASK	Not supported
VC	Not supported
XFACTOR	Not supported

API version 2**AclRule**

This class represents a rule that can be in Moab's access control list (ACL) mechanism.

The basic AclRule information is the object's name and type. The type directly maps to an [AclType](#) value. The default mechanism Moab uses to check the ACL for a particular item is if the user or object coming in has ANY of the values in the ACL, then the user or object is given access. If no values match the user or object in question, the user or object is rejected access.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
affinity	AclAffinity	Yes	Reservation ACLs allow or deny access to reserved resources but they can also be configured to affect a job's affinity for a particular reservation. By default, jobs gravitate toward reservations through a mechanism known as positive affinity. This mechanism allows jobs to run on the most constrained resources leaving other, unreserved resources free for use by other jobs that may not be able to access the reserved resources. Normally this is a desired behavior. However, sometimes it is desirable to reserve resources for use only as a last resort using the reserved resources only when there are no other resources available. This last resort behavior is known as negative affinity. Defaults to AclAffinity: POSITIVE.
comparator	ComparisonOperator	Yes	The type of comparison to make against the ACL object. Defaults to ComparisonOperator: EQUAL.
type	AclType	Yes	The type of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.
value	String	Yes	The name of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.

AclAffinity

This enumeration describes the values available for describing how a rule is used in establishing access to an object in Moab. Currently, these ACL affinities are used only

for granting access to reservations.

Value	Description
NEGATIVE	Access to the object is repelled using this rule until access is the last choice.
NEUTRAL	Access to the object is not affected by affinity.
POSITIVE	Access to the object is looked at as the first choice.
PREEMPTIBLE	Access to the object given the rule gives preemptible status to the accessor. Supported only during GET.
REQUIRED	The rule in question must be satisfied in order to gain access to the object. Supported only during GET.
UNAVAILABLE	The rule does not have its affinity available. Supported only during GET.

ComparisonOperator

This enumeration is used when Moab needs to compare items. One such use is in Access Control Lists (ACLs).

Value	Description
GREATER_THAN	Values: >, gt
GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: >=, ge
LESS_THAN	Values: <, lt
LESS_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: <=, le
EQUAL	Values: ==, eq, =
NOT_EQUAL	Values: !=, ne, <>
LEXIGRAPHIC_SUBSTRING	Value: %<
LEXIGRAPHIC_NOT_EQUAL	Value: %!
LEXIGRAPHIC_EQUAL	Value: %=

AclType

This enumeration describes the values available for the type of an ACL Rule.

Value	Description
USER	User
GROUP	Group
ACCOUNT	Account or Project
CLASS	Class or Queue
QOS	Quality of Service
CLUSTER	Cluster
JOB_ID	Job ID
RESERVATION_ID	Reservation ID
JOB_TEMPLATE	Job Template
JOB_ATTRIBUTE	Job Attribute
DURATION	Duration in Seconds
PROCESSOR_SECONDS	Processor Seconds
JPRIORITY	Not supported
MEMORY	Not supported
NODE	Not supported
PAR	Not supported
PROC	Not supported
QTIME	Not supported

Value	Description
QUEUE	Not supported
RACK	Not supported
SCHED	Not supported
SYSTEM	Not supported
TASK	Not supported
VC	Not supported
XFACTOR	Not supported

Related Topics

- [4.1 Access Control Lists \(ACLs\)](#)

8.4.2 Accounting Resources

In this topic:

- [8.4.2.1 Fields: Accounts](#)
- [8.4.2.2 Fields: Allocations](#)
- [8.4.2.3 Fields: Charge Rates](#)
- [8.4.2.4 Fields: Fund Balances](#)
- [8.4.2.5 Fields: Fund Statement Summary](#)
- [8.4.2.6 Fields: Fund Statements](#)
- [8.4.2.7 Fields: Funds](#)
- [8.4.2.8 Fields: Liens](#)
- [8.4.2.9 Fields: Organizations](#)
- [8.4.2.10 Fields: Quotes](#)
- [8.4.2.11 Fields: Transactions](#)
- [8.4.2.12 Fields: Usage Records](#)
- [8.4.2.13 Fields: Users](#)

8.4.2.1 Fields: Accounts

i See the associated [4.2.1 Accounting Accounts](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	accounting/accounts	Permissions
Hooks filename	accounting.accounts.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**Account**

Users can be designated as members of an account and can be allowed to share its allocations. The user members can be designated as active or inactive, and as an account admin or not an account admin. Default account properties include the description, the organization it is part of, and whether or not it is active. An account's user membership can also be adjusted. By default, a standard user can only query accounts they belong to.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique account identifier.
active	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this account is active or not.
creationTime	Date	The time this account was created.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this account is deleted or not.
description	String	The account description.
modificationTime	Date	The time this account was last modified.
organization	String	The organization to which the account belongs.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.
users	Set<AccountUser>	The users associated with this account.

AccountUser

An account user is a person authorized to use an account.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique user identifier.

Field Name	Type	Description
active	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this user is active or not.
admin	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this user is an admin or not.

API version 2**Account**

Users can be designated as members of an account and can be allowed to share its allocations. The user members can be designated as active or inactive, and as an account admin or not an account admin. Default account properties include the description, the organization it is part of, and whether or not it is active. An account's user membership can also be adjusted. By default, a standard user can only query accounts they belong to.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique account identifier.
active	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this account is active or not.
creationTime	Date	The time this account was created.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this account is deleted or not.
description	String	The account description.
modificationTime	Date	The time this account was last modified.
organization	String	The organization to which the account belongs.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.
users	Set<AccountUser>	The users associated with this account.

AccountUser

An account user is a person authorized to use an account.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique user identifier.

Field Name	Type	Description
active	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this user is active or not.
admin	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this user is an admin or not.

Related Topics

- [4.2.1 Accounting Accounts](#)

8.4.2.2 Fields: Allocations

i See the associated [4.2.2 Accounting Allocations](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	accounting/allocations	Permissions
Hooks filename	accounting.allocations.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**Allocation**

An allocation is a time-bounded pool of resource or service credits associated with a fund. A fund can have multiple allocations, each for use during a different time period.

An allocation has a start time and an end time that defines the time period during which the allocation can be used. By default an allocation is created with an unbounded time period (-infinity to infinity). An active flag is automatically updated to true if the fund is within its valid timeframe or false if it is not. An allocation can also have a credit limit representing the amount by which it can go negative. Therefore, by having a positive balance in the Amount field, the fund is like a debit fund, implementing a pay-first use-later model. By establishing a credit limit instead of depositing an initial balance, the fund will be like a credit fund, implementing a use-first pay-later model. These strategies can be combined by depositing some amount of funds coupled with a credit limit, implementing a form of overdraft protection where the funds will be used down to the negative of the credit limit.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier for this allocation.
active	Boolean	Indicates whether this allocation is active or not.
allocated	BigDecimal	Adjusted allocation. This value stores the effective allocated amount based on the initial deposit and subsequent allocation adjustments via deposits, withdrawals or transfers.
amount	BigDecimal	The amount of this allocation.
creationTime	Date	The date this allocation was created.
creditLimit	BigDecimal	Determines how far in the negative this allocation is permitted to be used (enforced in quotes and liens).
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this allocation is deleted or not.
description	String	The description of this allocation.
endTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes inactive.

Field Name	Type	Description
fund	String	The fund ID associated with this allocation.
modificationTime	Date	The date this allocation was last modified.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
startTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes active.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

API version 2**Allocation**

An allocation is a time-bounded pool of resource or service credits associated with a fund. A fund can have multiple allocations, each for use during a different time period.

An allocation has a start time and an end time that defines the time period during which the allocation can be used. By default an allocation is created with an unbounded time period (-infinity to infinity). An active flag is automatically updated to true if the fund is within its valid timeframe or false if it is not. An allocation can also have a credit limit representing the amount by which it can go negative. Therefore, by having a positive balance in the Amount field, the fund is like a debit fund, implementing a pay-first use-later model. By establishing a credit limit instead of depositing an initial balance, the fund will be like a credit fund, implementing a use-first pay-later model. These strategies can be combined by depositing some amount of funds coupled with a credit limit, implementing a form of overdraft protection where the funds will be used down to the negative of the credit limit.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier for this allocation.
active	Boolean	Indicates whether this allocation is active or not.
allocated	BigDecimal	Adjusted allocation. This value stores the effective allocated amount based on the initial deposit and subsequent allocation adjustments via deposits, withdrawals or transfers.
amount	BigDecimal	The amount of this allocation.
creationTime	Date	The date this allocation was created.
creditLimit	BigDecimal	Determines how far in the negative this allocation is permitted to be used (enforced in quotes and liens).
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this allocation is deleted or not.
description	String	The description of this allocation.
endTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes inactive.

Field Name	Type	Description
fund	String	The fund ID associated with this allocation.
modificationTime	Date	The date this allocation was last modified.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
startTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes active.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

Related Topics

- [4.2.2 Accounting Allocations](#)

8.4.2.3 Fields: Charge Rates

i See the associated [4.2.3 Accounting Charge Rates](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	<code>accounting/charge-rates</code>	Permissions
Hooks filename	<code>accounting.charge-rates.groovy</code>	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**ChargeRate**

Charge rates establish how much to charge for usage. A charge rate consists of its name, an optional value and the amount. Both name and value are primary keys and a charge rate is uniquely defined by both its name and its value. A charge rate value that is null designates the default charge rate.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	
amount	String	The charge rate amount.
creationTime	Date	The date this charge rate was created.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this charge rate is deleted or not.
description	String	The charge rate description.
modificationTime	Date	The date this charge rate was last modified.
name	String	The charge rate name.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.
value	String	The charge rate value. This will be null for default charge rates.

API version 2**ChargeRate**

Charge rates establish how much to charge for usage. A charge rate consists of its name, an optional value and the amount. Both name and value are primary keys and a charge rate is uniquely defined by both its name and its value. A charge rate value that is null designates the default charge rate.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	
amount	String	The charge rate amount.
creationTime	Date	The date this charge rate was created.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this charge rate is deleted or not.
description	String	The charge rate description.
modificationTime	Date	The date this charge rate was last modified.
name	String	The charge rate name.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.
value	String	The charge rate value. This will be null for default charge rates.

Related Topics

- [4.2.3 Accounting Charge Rates](#)

8.4.2.4 Fields: Fund Balances

i See the associated [4.2.4 Accounting Funds](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	accounting/funds/balances	Permissions
Hooks filename	accounting.funds.balances.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**FundBalance**

Represents a report of fund balance.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	The unique fund identifier.
allocated	BigDecimal	The total adjusted allocations. This value is affected positively by deposits, activations and destination transfers and affected negatively by withdrawals, deactivations and source transfers that have occurred since the last reset.
allocations	Set<Allocation>	Allocations associated with this fund.
amount	BigDecimal	The sum of active allocation amounts within this fund. It does not take into fund current liens.
available	BigDecimal	The total amount available for charging. <code>amount - reserved + creditLimit</code>
balance	BigDecimal	The allocation total not blocked by liens. <code>amount - reserved</code>
capacity	BigDecimal	The total amount allocated via deposits and credit limits. <code>allocated + creditLimit</code>
creationTime	Date	Date this fund was created.
creditLimit	BigDecimal	The sum of active credit limits within this fund.
description	String	The fund description.
fundConstraints	Set<FundConstraint>	Constraints on fund usage.
modificationTime	Date	The date this fund was last modified.

Field Name	Type	Description
name	String	The name of this fund.
percentRemaining	Double	The percentage of allocation remaining. $\text{amount} * 100 / \text{allocated}$
percentUsed	Double	The percentage of allocated used. $\text{used} * 100 / \text{allocated}$
reserved	BigDecimal	The sum of active lien amounts against this fund.
used	BigDecimal	The total amount used this allocation cycle. $\text{allocated} - \text{amount}$

Allocation

An allocation is a time-bounded pool of resource or service credits associated with a fund. A fund can have multiple allocations, each for use during a different time period.

An allocation has a start time and an end time that defines the time period during which the allocation can be used. By default an allocation is created with an unbounded time period (-infinity to infinity). An active flag is automatically updated to true if the fund is within its valid timeframe or false if it is not. An allocation can also have a credit limit representing the amount by which it can go negative. Therefore, by having a positive balance in the Amount field, the fund is like a debit fund, implementing a pay-first use-later model. By establishing a credit limit instead of depositing an initial balance, the fund will be like a credit fund, implementing a use-first pay-later model. These strategies can be combined by depositing some amount of funds coupled with a credit limit, implementing a form of overdraft protection where the funds will be used down to the negative of the credit limit.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier for this allocation.
active	Boolean	Indicates whether this allocation is active or not.
allocated	BigDecimal	Adjusted allocation. This value stores the effective allocated amount based on the initial deposit and subsequent allocation adjustments via deposits,

Field Name	Type	Description
		withdrawals or transfers.
amount	BigDecimal	The amount of this allocation.
creationTime	Date	The date this allocation was created.
creditLimit	BigDecimal	Determines how far in the negative this allocation is permitted to be used (enforced in quotes and liens).
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this allocation is deleted or not.
description	String	The description of this allocation.
endTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes inactive.
fund	String	The fund ID associated with this allocation.
modificationTime	Date	The date this allocation was last modified.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
startTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes active.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

FundConstraint

Constraints designate which entities (such as Users, Accounts, Machines, Classes, Organizations, etc.) can access the encapsulated credits in a fund or for which aspects of usage the funds are intended (QualityOfService, GeographicalArea, etc.).

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier of this constraint.
fund	String	The fund ID that this constraint is associated with.

Field Name	Type	Description
name	String	The name of the constraint.
value	String	The value of the constraint. The constraint can be negated by the use of an exclamation point leading the value.

API version 2**FundBalance**

Represents a report of fund balance.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	The unique fund identifier.
allocated	BigDecimal	The total adjusted allocations. This value is affected positively by deposits, activations and destination transfers and affected negatively by withdrawals, deactivations and source transfers that have occurred since the last reset.
allocations	Set<Allocation>	Allocations associated with this fund.
amount	BigDecimal	The sum of active allocation amounts within this fund. It does not take into fund current liens.
available	BigDecimal	The total amount available for charging. <code>amount - reserved + creditLimit</code>
balance	BigDecimal	The allocation total not blocked by liens. <code>amount - reserved</code>
capacity	BigDecimal	The total amount allocated via deposits and credit limits. <code>allocated + creditLimit</code>
creationTime	Date	Date this fund was created.
creditLimit	BigDecimal	The sum of active credit limits within this fund.
description	String	The fund description.
fundConstraints	Set<FundConstraint>	Constraints on fund usage.
modificationTime	Date	The date this fund was last modified.

Field Name	Type	Description
name	String	The name of this fund.
percentRemaining	Double	The percentage of allocation remaining. $\text{amount} * 100 / \text{allocated}$
percentUsed	Double	The percentage of allocated used. $\text{used} * 100 / \text{allocated}$
reserved	BigDecimal	The sum of active lien amounts against this fund.
used	BigDecimal	The total amount used this allocation cycle. $\text{allocated} - \text{amount}$

Allocation

An allocation is a time-bounded pool of resource or service credits associated with a fund. A fund can have multiple allocations, each for use during a different time period.

An allocation has a start time and an end time that defines the time period during which the allocation can be used. By default an allocation is created with an unbounded time period (-infinity to infinity). An active flag is automatically updated to true if the fund is within its valid timeframe or false if it is not. An allocation can also have a credit limit representing the amount by which it can go negative. Therefore, by having a positive balance in the Amount field, the fund is like a debit fund, implementing a pay-first use-later model. By establishing a credit limit instead of depositing an initial balance, the fund will be like a credit fund, implementing a use-first pay-later model. These strategies can be combined by depositing some amount of funds coupled with a credit limit, implementing a form of overdraft protection where the funds will be used down to the negative of the credit limit.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier for this allocation.
active	Boolean	Indicates whether this allocation is active or not.
allocated	BigDecimal	Adjusted allocation. This value stores the effective allocated amount based on the initial deposit and subsequent allocation adjustments via deposits,

Field Name	Type	Description
		withdrawals or transfers.
amount	BigDecimal	The amount of this allocation.
creationTime	Date	The date this allocation was created.
creditLimit	BigDecimal	Determines how far in the negative this allocation is permitted to be used (enforced in quotes and liens).
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this allocation is deleted or not.
description	String	The description of this allocation.
endTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes inactive.
fund	String	The fund ID associated with this allocation.
modificationTime	Date	The date this allocation was last modified.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
startTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes active.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

FundConstraint

Constraints designate which entities (such as Users, Accounts, Machines, Classes, Organizations, etc.) can access the encapsulated credits in a fund or for which aspects of usage the funds are intended (QualityOfService, GeographicalArea, etc.).

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier of this constraint.
fund	String	The fund ID that this constraint is associated with.

Field Name	Type	Description
name	String	The name of the constraint.
value	String	The value of the constraint. The constraint can be negated by the use of an exclamation point leading the value.

Related Topics

- [4.2.4 Accounting Funds](#)

8.4.2.5 Fields: Fund Statement Summary

i See the associated [4.2.4 Accounting Funds](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	<code>accounting/funds/reports/statement</code>	Permissions
Hooks filename	<code>accounting.funds.reports.statement.groovy</code>	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**FundStatementSummary**

A fund statement summary is related to and quite similar to the [FundStatement](#) report but differs in the [transactions](#) field by using the [FundTransactionSummary](#).

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	
endBalance	BigDecimal	The balance of the funds at the endTime of the statement.
endTime	Date	The ending time that the statement covers.
funds	Set<Fund>	The funds that this statement covers. Only a sub-set of the full fund fields are available from this property. This includes id, name, priority, description, and creationTime.
generationTime	Date	The date that the statement report was generated.
startBalance	BigDecimal	The balance of the funds at the startTime of the statement.
startTime	Date	The starting time that the statement covers.
totalCredits	BigDecimal	The total number of credits that occurred during the time period that the statement covers.
totalDebits	BigDecimal	The total number of debits that occurred during the time period that the statement covers.
transactions	Set<FundTransactionSummary>	Summaries of the specific transactions which occurred during the time period that this statement covers.

Fund

A fund is a container for a time-bounded reference currency called credits for which the usage is restricted by constraints that define how the credits must be used. Much like with a bank, a fund is a repository for these resource or service credits that are added through deposits and debited through withdrawals and charges. Each fund has a set of constraints designating which entities (such as Users, Accounts, Machines, Classes, Organizations, etc.) can access the fund or for which aspects of usage the funds are intended (QualityOfService, GeographicalArea, Feature, etc.). Fund constraints can also be negated with an exclamation point leading the constraint value.

When credits are deposited into a fund, they are associated with a time period within which they are valid. These time-bounded pools of credits are known as allocations. (An allocation is a pool of billable units associated with a fund for use during a particular time period.) By using multiple allocations that expire in regular intervals it is possible to implement a use-it-or-lose-it policy and establish an allocation cycle.

Funds can be nested. Hierarchically nested funds can be useful for the delegation of management roles and responsibilities. Deposit shares can be established that assist to automate a trickle-down effect for funds deposited at higher level funds. Additionally, an optional overflow feature allows charges against lower level funds to trickle up the hierarchy.

Funds can have an arbitrary name that is not necessarily unique for the fund. Funds can also have a priority that will influence the order of fund selection when charging.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	The unique fund identifier.
allocated	BigDecimal	Total Adjusted allocations. This value is affected positively by deposits, activations and destination transfers and affected negatively by withdrawals, deactivations and source transfers that have occurred since the last reset.
allocations	Set<Allocation>	The allocations associated with this fund.
amount	BigDecimal	The sum of active allocation amounts within this fund. It does not take into fund current liens.
creationTime	Date	Date this fund was created.
creditLimit	BigDecimal	The sum of active credit limits within this fund.

Field Name	Type	Description
defaultDeposit	String	The default deposit amount.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this fund is deleted or not.
description	String	The fund description.
fundConstraints	Set<FundConstraint>	Constraints on fund usage.
initialDeposit	BigDecimal	The initial deposit amount.
modificationTime	Date	The date this fund was last modified.
name	String	The name of this fund.
priority	Integer	The fund priority.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

Allocation

An allocation is a time-bounded pool of resource or service credits associated with a fund. A fund can have multiple allocations, each for use during a different time period.

An allocation has a start time and an end time that defines the time period during which the allocation can be used. By default an allocation is created with an unbounded time period (-infinity to infinity). An active flag is automatically updated to true if the fund is within its valid timeframe or false if it is not. An allocation can also have a credit limit representing the amount by which it can go negative. Therefore, by having a positive balance in the Amount field, the fund is like a debit fund, implementing a pay-first use-later model. By establishing a credit limit instead of depositing an initial balance, the fund will be like a credit fund, implementing a use-first pay-later model. These strategies can be combined by depositing some amount of funds coupled with a credit limit, implementing a form of overdraft protection where the funds will be used down to the negative of the credit limit.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier for this allocation.
active	Boolean	Indicates whether this allocation is active or not.
allocated	BigDecimal	Adjusted allocation. This value stores the effective allocated amount based on the initial deposit and subsequent allocation adjustments via deposits, withdrawals or transfers.
amount	BigDecimal	The amount of this allocation.
creationTime	Date	The date this allocation was created.
creditLimit	BigDecimal	Determines how far in the negative this allocation is permitted to be used (enforced in quotes and liens).
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this allocation is deleted or not.
description	String	The description of this allocation.
endTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes inactive.
fund	String	The fund ID associated with this allocation.
modificationTime	Date	The date this allocation was last modified.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
startTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes active.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

FundConstraint

Constraints designate which entities (such as Users, Accounts, Machines, Classes, Organizations, etc.) can access the encapsulated credits in a fund or for which aspects of usage the funds are intended (QualityOfService, GeographicalArea, etc.).

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier of this constraint.
fund	String	The fund ID that this constraint is associated with.
name	String	The name of the constraint.
value	String	The value of the constraint. The constraint can be negated by the use of an exclamation point leading the value.

FundTransactionSummary

Represents a Moab Accounting Manager transaction summary, which is a consolidated view of multiple transactions. The transactions are grouped by [object](#) and [action](#), and a total [count](#) is given for the summary.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	
count	Long	The number of transactions in this grouping of object and action.
action	String	Action name for the transaction.
amount	BigDecimal	Amount of the transaction. A positive or amount signifies a credit, while a negative or zero amount signifies a debit.
object	String	Object's name associated with the transaction.

API version 2**FundStatementSummary**

A fund statement summary is related to and quite similar to the [FundStatement](#) report but differs in the [transactions](#) field by using the [FundTransactionSummary](#).

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	
endBalance	BigDecimal	The balance of the funds at the endTime of the statement.
endTime	Date	The ending time that the statement covers.
funds	Set<Fund>	The funds that this statement covers. Only a sub-set of the full fund fields are available from this property. This includes id, name, priority, description, and creationTime.
generationTime	Date	The date that the statement report was generated.
startBalance	BigDecimal	The balance of the funds at the startTime of the statement.
startTime	Date	The starting time that the statement covers.
totalCredits	BigDecimal	The total number of credits that occurred during the time period that the statement covers.
totalDebits	BigDecimal	The total number of debits that occurred during the time period that the statement covers.
transactions	Set<FundTransactionSummary>	Summaries of the specific transactions which occurred during the time period that this statement covers.

Fund

A fund is a container for a time-bounded reference currency called credits for which the usage is restricted by constraints that define how the credits must be used. Much like with a bank, a fund is a repository for these resource or service credits that are added through deposits and debited through withdrawals and charges. Each fund has a set of constraints designating which entities (such as Users, Accounts, Machines, Classes, Organizations, etc.) can access the fund or for which aspects of usage the funds are intended (QualityOfService, GeographicalArea, Feature, etc.). Fund constraints can also be negated with an exclamation point leading the constraint value.

When credits are deposited into a fund, they are associated with a time period within which they are valid. These time-bounded pools of credits are known as allocations. (An allocation is a pool of billable units associated with a fund for use during a particular time period.) By using multiple allocations that expire in regular intervals it is possible to implement a use-it-or-lose-it policy and establish an allocation cycle.

Funds can be nested. Hierarchically nested funds can be useful for the delegation of management roles and responsibilities. Deposit shares can be established that assist to automate a trickle-down effect for funds deposited at higher level funds. Additionally, an optional overflow feature allows charges against lower level funds to trickle up the hierarchy.

Funds can have an arbitrary name that is not necessarily unique for the fund. Funds can also have a priority that will influence the order of fund selection when charging.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	The unique fund identifier.
allocated	BigDecimal	Total Adjusted allocations. This value is affected positively by deposits, activations and destination transfers and affected negatively by withdrawals, deactivations and source transfers that have occurred since the last reset.
allocations	Set<Allocation>	The allocations associated with this fund.
amount	BigDecimal	The sum of active allocation amounts within this fund. It does not take into fund current liens.
creationTime	Date	Date this fund was created.
creditLimit	BigDecimal	The sum of active credit limits within this fund.

Field Name	Type	Description
defaultDeposit	String	The default deposit amount.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this fund is deleted or not.
description	String	The fund description.
fundConstraints	Set<FundConstraint>	Constraints on fund usage.
initialDeposit	BigDecimal	The initial deposit amount.
modificationTime	Date	The date this fund was last modified.
name	String	The name of this fund.
priority	Integer	The fund priority.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

Allocation

An allocation is a time-bounded pool of resource or service credits associated with a fund. A fund can have multiple allocations, each for use during a different time period.

An allocation has a start time and an end time that defines the time period during which the allocation can be used. By default an allocation is created with an unbounded time period (-infinity to infinity). An active flag is automatically updated to true if the fund is within its valid timeframe or false if it is not. An allocation can also have a credit limit representing the amount by which it can go negative. Therefore, by having a positive balance in the Amount field, the fund is like a debit fund, implementing a pay-first use-later model. By establishing a credit limit instead of depositing an initial balance, the fund will be like a credit fund, implementing a use-first pay-later model. These strategies can be combined by depositing some amount of funds coupled with a credit limit, implementing a form of overdraft protection where the funds will be used down to the negative of the credit limit.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier for this allocation.
active	Boolean	Indicates whether this allocation is active or not.
allocated	BigDecimal	Adjusted allocation. This value stores the effective allocated amount based on the initial deposit and subsequent allocation adjustments via deposits, withdrawals or transfers.
amount	BigDecimal	The amount of this allocation.
creationTime	Date	The date this allocation was created.
creditLimit	BigDecimal	Determines how far in the negative this allocation is permitted to be used (enforced in quotes and liens).
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this allocation is deleted or not.
description	String	The description of this allocation.
endTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes inactive.
fund	String	The fund ID associated with this allocation.
modificationTime	Date	The date this allocation was last modified.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
startTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes active.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

FundConstraint

Constraints designate which entities (such as Users, Accounts, Machines, Classes, Organizations, etc.) can access the encapsulated credits in a fund or for which aspects of usage the funds are intended (QualityOfService, GeographicalArea, etc.).

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier of this constraint.
fund	String	The fund ID that this constraint is associated with.
name	String	The name of the constraint.
value	String	The value of the constraint. The constraint can be negated by the use of an exclamation point leading the value.

FundTransactionSummary

Represents a Moab Accounting Manager transaction summary, which is a consolidated view of multiple transactions. The transactions are grouped by [object](#) and [action](#), and a total [count](#) is given for the summary.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	
count	Long	The number of transactions in this grouping of object and action.
action	String	Action name for the transaction.
amount	BigDecimal	Amount of the transaction. A positive or amount signifies a credit, while a negative or zero amount signifies a debit.
object	String	Object's name associated with the transaction.

Related Topics

- [4.2.4 Accounting Funds](#)

8.4.2.6 Fields: Fund Statements



See the associated [4.2.4 Accounting Funds](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	accounting/funds/reports/statement	Permissions
Hooks filename	accounting.funds.reports.statement.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**FundStatement**

A fund statement is a report generated from Moab Accounting Manager fund, allocation, and transaction data. It contains fields detailing the specific time period covered, the starting and ending balances, the total of the transactions, and fund and transaction details.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	
endBalance	BigDecimal	The balance of the funds at the endTime of the statement.
endTime	Date	The ending time that the statement covers.
funds	Set<Fund>	The funds that this statement covers. Only a sub-set of the full fund fields are available from this property. This includes id, name, priority, description, and creationTime.
generationTime	Date	The date that the statement report was generated.
startBalance	BigDecimal	The balance of the funds at the startTime of the statement.
startTime	Date	The starting time that the statement covers.
totalCredits	BigDecimal	The total number of credits that occurred during the time period that the statement covers.
totalDebits	BigDecimal	The total number of debits that occurred during the time period that the statement covers.
transactions	Set<FundTransaction>	Details of each specific transaction which occurred during the time period that this statement covers.

Fund

A fund is a container for a time-bounded reference currency called credits for which the usage is restricted by constraints that define how the credits must be used. Much like with a bank, a fund is a repository for these resource or service credits that are added through deposits and debited through withdrawals and charges. Each fund has a set of constraints designating which entities (such as Users, Accounts, Machines, Classes, Organizations, etc.) can access the fund or for which aspects of usage the funds are intended (QualityOfService, GeographicalArea, Feature, etc.). Fund constraints can also be negated with an exclamation point leading the constraint value.

When credits are deposited into a fund, they are associated with a time period within which they are valid. These time-bounded pools of credits are known as allocations. (An allocation is a pool of billable units associated with a fund for use during a particular time period.) By using multiple allocations that expire in regular intervals it is possible to implement a use-it-or-lose-it policy and establish an allocation cycle.

Funds can be nested. Hierarchically nested funds can be useful for the delegation of management roles and responsibilities. Deposit shares can be established that assist to automate a trickle-down effect for funds deposited at higher level funds. Additionally, an optional overflow feature allows charges against lower level funds to trickle up the hierarchy.

Funds can have an arbitrary name that is not necessarily unique for the fund. Funds can also have a priority that will influence the order of fund selection when charging.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	The unique fund identifier.
allocated	BigDecimal	Total Adjusted allocations. This value is affected positively by deposits, activations and destination transfers and affected negatively by withdrawals, deactivations and source transfers that have occurred since the last reset.
allocations	Set<Allocation>	The allocations associated with this fund.
amount	BigDecimal	The sum of active allocation amounts within this fund. It does not take into fund current liens.
creationTime	Date	Date this fund was created.
creditLimit	BigDecimal	The sum of active credit limits within this fund.

Field Name	Type	Description
defaultDeposit	String	The default deposit amount.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this fund is deleted or not.
description	String	The fund description.
fundConstraints	Set<FundConstraint>	Constraints on fund usage.
initialDeposit	BigDecimal	The initial deposit amount.
modificationTime	Date	The date this fund was last modified.
name	String	The name of this fund.
priority	Integer	The fund priority.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

Allocation

An allocation is a time-bounded pool of resource or service credits associated with a fund. A fund can have multiple allocations, each for use during a different time period.

An allocation has a start time and an end time that defines the time period during which the allocation can be used. By default an allocation is created with an unbounded time period (-infinity to infinity). An active flag is automatically updated to true if the fund is within its valid timeframe or false if it is not. An allocation can also have a credit limit representing the amount by which it can go negative. Therefore, by having a positive balance in the Amount field, the fund is like a debit fund, implementing a pay-first use-later model. By establishing a credit limit instead of depositing an initial balance, the fund will be like a credit fund, implementing a use-first pay-later model. These strategies can be combined by depositing some amount of funds coupled with a credit limit, implementing a form of overdraft protection where the funds will be used down to the negative of the credit limit.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier for this allocation.
active	Boolean	Indicates whether this allocation is active or not.
allocated	BigDecimal	Adjusted allocation. This value stores the effective allocated amount based on the initial deposit and subsequent allocation adjustments via deposits, withdrawals or transfers.
amount	BigDecimal	The amount of this allocation.
creationTime	Date	The date this allocation was created.
creditLimit	BigDecimal	Determines how far in the negative this allocation is permitted to be used (enforced in quotes and liens).
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this allocation is deleted or not.
description	String	The description of this allocation.
endTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes inactive.
fund	String	The fund ID associated with this allocation.
modificationTime	Date	The date this allocation was last modified.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
startTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes active.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

FundConstraint

Constraints designate which entities (such as Users, Accounts, Machines, Classes, Organizations, etc.) can access the encapsulated credits in a fund or for which aspects of usage the funds are intended (QualityOfService, GeographicalArea, etc.).

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier of this constraint.
fund	String	The fund ID that this constraint is associated with.
name	String	The name of the constraint.
value	String	The value of the constraint. The constraint can be negated by the use of an exclamation point leading the value.

FundTransaction

Represents a Moab Accounting Manager transaction.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	
account	String	The account associated with the transaction. For a credit, this will likely be zero.
action	String	Action name for the transaction.
amount	BigDecimal	Amount of the transaction. A positive or amount signifies a credit, while a negative or zero amount signifies a debit.
instance	String	Instance name.
machine	String	The machine associated with the transaction. For a credit, this will likely be zero.
object	String	Object's name associated with the transaction.
time	Date	The date when the transaction occurred.
user	String	The user associated with the transaction. For a credit, this will likely be zero.

API version 2**FundStatement**

An fund statement is a report generated from Moab Accounting Manager fund, allocation, and transaction data. It contains fields detailing the specific time period covered, the starting and ending balances, the total of the transactions, and fund and transaction details.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	
endBalance	BigDecimal	The balance of the funds at the endTime of the statement.
endTime	Date	The ending time that the statement covers.
funds	Set<Fund>	The funds that this statement covers. Only a sub-set of the full fund fields are available from this property. This includes id, name, priority, description, and creationTime.
generationTime	Date	The date that the statement report was generated.
startBalance	BigDecimal	The balance of the funds at the startTime of the statement.
startTime	Date	The starting time that the statement covers.
totalCredits	BigDecimal	The total number of credits that occurred during the time period that the statement covers.
totalDebits	BigDecimal	The total number of debits that occurred during the time period that the statement covers.
transactions	Set<FundTransaction>	Details of each specific transaction which occurred during the time period that this statement covers.

Fund

A fund is a container for a time-bounded reference currency called credits for which the usage is restricted by constraints that define how the credits must be used. Much like with a bank, a fund is a repository for these resource or service credits that are added through deposits and debited through withdrawals and charges. Each fund has a set of constraints designating which entities (such as Users, Accounts, Machines, Classes, Organizations, etc.) can access the fund or for which aspects of usage the funds are intended (QualityOfService, GeographicalArea, Feature, etc.). Fund constraints can also be negated with an exclamation point leading the constraint value.

When credits are deposited into a fund, they are associated with a time period within which they are valid. These time-bounded pools of credits are known as allocations. (An allocation is a pool of billable units associated with a fund for use during a particular time period.) By using multiple allocations that expire in regular intervals it is possible to implement a use-it-or-lose-it policy and establish an allocation cycle.

Funds can be nested. Hierarchically nested funds can be useful for the delegation of management roles and responsibilities. Deposit shares can be established that assist to automate a trickle-down effect for funds deposited at higher level funds. Additionally, an optional overflow feature allows charges against lower level funds to trickle up the hierarchy.

Funds can have an arbitrary name that is not necessarily unique for the fund. Funds can also have a priority that will influence the order of fund selection when charging.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	The unique fund identifier.
allocated	BigDecimal	Total Adjusted allocations. This value is affected positively by deposits, activations and destination transfers and affected negatively by withdrawals, deactivations and source transfers that have occurred since the last reset.
allocations	Set<Allocation>	The allocations associated with this fund.
amount	BigDecimal	The sum of active allocation amounts within this fund. It does not take into fund current liens.
creationTime	Date	Date this fund was created.
creditLimit	BigDecimal	The sum of active credit limits within this fund.

Field Name	Type	Description
defaultDeposit	String	The default deposit amount.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this fund is deleted or not.
description	String	The fund description.
fundConstraints	Set<FundConstraint>	Constraints on fund usage.
initialDeposit	BigDecimal	The initial deposit amount.
modificationTime	Date	The date this fund was last modified.
name	String	The name of this fund.
priority	Integer	The fund priority.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

Allocation

An allocation is a time-bounded pool of resource or service credits associated with a fund. A fund can have multiple allocations, each for use during a different time period.

An allocation has a start time and an end time that defines the time period during which the allocation can be used. By default an allocation is created with an unbounded time period (-infinity to infinity). An active flag is automatically updated to true if the fund is within its valid timeframe or false if it is not. An allocation can also have a credit limit representing the amount by which it can go negative. Therefore, by having a positive balance in the Amount field, the fund is like a debit fund, implementing a pay-first use-later model. By establishing a credit limit instead of depositing an initial balance, the fund will be like a credit fund, implementing a use-first pay-later model. These strategies can be combined by depositing some amount of funds coupled with a credit limit, implementing a form of overdraft protection where the funds will be used down to the negative of the credit limit.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier for this allocation.
active	Boolean	Indicates whether this allocation is active or not.
allocated	BigDecimal	Adjusted allocation. This value stores the effective allocated amount based on the initial deposit and subsequent allocation adjustments via deposits, withdrawals or transfers.
amount	BigDecimal	The amount of this allocation.
creationTime	Date	The date this allocation was created.
creditLimit	BigDecimal	Determines how far in the negative this allocation is permitted to be used (enforced in quotes and liens).
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this allocation is deleted or not.
description	String	The description of this allocation.
endTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes inactive.
fund	String	The fund ID associated with this allocation.
modificationTime	Date	The date this allocation was last modified.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
startTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes active.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

FundConstraint

Constraints designate which entities (such as Users, Accounts, Machines, Classes, Organizations, etc.) can access the encapsulated credits in a fund or for which aspects of usage the funds are intended (QualityOfService, GeographicalArea, etc.).

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier of this constraint.
fund	String	The fund ID that this constraint is associated with.
name	String	The name of the constraint.
value	String	The value of the constraint. The constraint can be negated by the use of an exclamation point leading the value.

FundTransaction

Represents a Moab Accounting Manager transaction.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	
account	String	The account associated with the transaction. For a credit, this will likely be zero.
action	String	Action name for the transaction.
amount	BigDecimal	Amount of the transaction. A positive or amount signifies a credit, while a negative or zero amount signifies a debit.
instance	String	Instance name.
machine	String	The machine associated with the transaction. For a credit, this will likely be zero.
object	String	Object's name associated with the transaction.
time	Date	The date when the transaction occurred.
user	String	The user associated with the transaction. For a credit, this will likely be zero.

Related Topics

- [4.2.4 Accounting Funds](#)

8.4.2.7 Fields: Funds

 See the associated [4.2.4 Accounting Funds](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	accounting/funds	Permissions
Hooks filename	accounting.funds.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**Fund**

A fund is a container for a time-bounded reference currency called credits for which the usage is restricted by constraints that define how the credits must be used. Much like with a bank, a fund is a repository for these resource or service credits that are added through deposits and debited through withdrawals and charges. Each fund has a set of constraints designating which entities (such as Users, Accounts, Machines, Classes, Organizations, etc.) can access the fund or for which aspects of usage the funds are intended (QualityOfService, GeographicalArea, Feature, etc.). Fund constraints can also be negated with an exclamation point leading the constraint value.

When credits are deposited into a fund, they are associated with a time period within which they are valid. These time-bounded pools of credits are known as allocations. (An allocation is a pool of billable units associated with a fund for use during a particular time period.) By using multiple allocations that expire in regular intervals it is possible to implement a use-it-or-lose-it policy and establish an allocation cycle.

Funds can be nested. Hierarchically nested funds can be useful for the delegation of management roles and responsibilities. Deposit shares can be established that assist to automate a trickle-down effect for funds deposited at higher level funds. Additionally, an optional overflow feature allows charges against lower level funds to trickle up the hierarchy.

Funds can have an arbitrary name that is not necessarily unique for the fund. Funds can also have a priority that will influence the order of fund selection when charging.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	The unique fund identifier.
allocated	BigDecimal	Total Adjusted allocations. This value is affected positively by deposits, activations and destination transfers and affected negatively by withdrawals, deactivations and source transfers that have occurred since the last reset.
allocations	Set<Allocation>	The allocations associated with this fund.
amount	BigDecimal	The sum of active allocation amounts within this fund. It does not take into fund current liens.
creationTime	Date	Date this fund was created.

Field Name	Type	Description
creditLimit	BigDecimal	The sum of active credit limits within this fund.
defaultDeposit	String	The default deposit amount.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this fund is deleted or not.
description	String	The fund description.
fundConstraints	Set<FundConstraint>	Constraints on fund usage.
initialDeposit	BigDecimal	The initial deposit amount.
modificationTime	Date	The date this fund was last modified.
name	String	The name of this fund.
priority	Integer	The fund priority.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

Allocation

An allocation is a time-bounded pool of resource or service credits associated with a fund. A fund can have multiple allocations, each for use during a different time period.

An allocation has a start time and an end time that defines the time period during which the allocation can be used. By default an allocation is created with an unbounded time period (-infinity to infinity). An active flag is automatically updated to true if the fund is within its valid timeframe or false if it is not. An allocation can also have a credit limit representing the amount by which it can go negative. Therefore, by having a positive balance in the Amount field, the fund is like a debit fund, implementing a pay-first use-later model. By establishing a credit limit instead of depositing an initial balance, the fund will be like a credit fund, implementing a use-first pay-later model. These strategies can be combined by depositing some amount of funds coupled with a credit limit, implementing a form of overdraft protection where the funds will be used down to the negative of the credit limit.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier for this allocation.
active	Boolean	Indicates whether this allocation is active or not.
allocated	BigDecimal	Adjusted allocation. This value stores the effective allocated amount based on the initial deposit and subsequent allocation adjustments via deposits, withdrawals or transfers.
amount	BigDecimal	The amount of this allocation.
creationTime	Date	The date this allocation was created.
creditLimit	BigDecimal	Determines how far in the negative this allocation is permitted to be used (enforced in quotes and liens).
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this allocation is deleted or not.
description	String	The description of this allocation.
endTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes inactive.
fund	String	The fund ID associated with this allocation.
modificationTime	Date	The date this allocation was last modified.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
startTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes active.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

FundConstraint

Constraints designate which entities (such as Users, Accounts, Machines, Classes, Organizations, etc.) can access the encapsulated credits in a fund or for which aspects of usage the funds are intended (QualityOfService, GeographicalArea, etc.).

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier of this constraint.
fund	String	The fund ID that this constraint is associated with.
name	String	The name of the constraint.
value	String	The value of the constraint. The constraint can be negated by the use of an exclamation point leading the value.

API version 2**Fund**

A fund is a container for a time-bounded reference currency called credits for which the usage is restricted by constraints that define how the credits must be used. Much like with a bank, a fund is a repository for these resource or service credits that are added through deposits and debited through withdrawals and charges. Each fund has a set of constraints designating which entities (such as Users, Accounts, Machines, Classes, Organizations, etc.) can access the fund or for which aspects of usage the funds are intended (QualityOfService, GeographicalArea, Feature, etc.). Fund constraints can also be negated with an exclamation point leading the constraint value.

When credits are deposited into a fund, they are associated with a time period within which they are valid. These time-bounded pools of credits are known as allocations. (An allocation is a pool of billable units associated with a fund for use during a particular time period.) By using multiple allocations that expire in regular intervals it is possible to implement a use-it-or-lose-it policy and establish an allocation cycle.

Funds can be nested. Hierarchically nested funds can be useful for the delegation of management roles and responsibilities. Deposit shares can be established that assist to automate a trickle-down effect for funds deposited at higher level funds. Additionally, an optional overflow feature allows charges against lower level funds to trickle up the hierarchy.

Funds can have an arbitrary name that is not necessarily unique for the fund. Funds can also have a priority that will influence the order of fund selection when charging.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	The unique fund identifier.
allocated	BigDecimal	Total Adjusted allocations. This value is affected positively by deposits, activations and destination transfers and affected negatively by withdrawals, deactivations and source transfers that have occurred since the last reset.
allocations	Set<Allocation>	The allocations associated with this fund.
amount	BigDecimal	The sum of active allocation amounts within this fund. It does not take into fund current liens.
creationTime	Date	Date this fund was created.

Field Name	Type	Description
creditLimit	BigDecimal	The sum of active credit limits within this fund.
defaultDeposit	String	The default deposit amount.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this fund is deleted or not.
description	String	The fund description.
fundConstraints	Set<FundConstraint>	Constraints on fund usage.
initialDeposit	BigDecimal	The initial deposit amount.
modificationTime	Date	The date this fund was last modified.
name	String	The name of this fund.
priority	Integer	The fund priority.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

Allocation

An allocation is a time-bounded pool of resource or service credits associated with a fund. A fund can have multiple allocations, each for use during a different time period.

An allocation has a start time and an end time that defines the time period during which the allocation can be used. By default an allocation is created with an unbounded time period (-infinity to infinity). An active flag is automatically updated to true if the fund is within its valid timeframe or false if it is not. An allocation can also have a credit limit representing the amount by which it can go negative. Therefore, by having a positive balance in the Amount field, the fund is like a debit fund, implementing a pay-first use-later model. By establishing a credit limit instead of depositing an initial balance, the fund will be like a credit fund, implementing a use-first pay-later model. These strategies can be combined by depositing some amount of funds coupled with a credit limit, implementing a form of overdraft protection where the funds will be used down to the negative of the credit limit.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier for this allocation.
active	Boolean	Indicates whether this allocation is active or not.
allocated	BigDecimal	Adjusted allocation. This value stores the effective allocated amount based on the initial deposit and subsequent allocation adjustments via deposits, withdrawals or transfers.
amount	BigDecimal	The amount of this allocation.
creationTime	Date	The date this allocation was created.
creditLimit	BigDecimal	Determines how far in the negative this allocation is permitted to be used (enforced in quotes and liens).
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this allocation is deleted or not.
description	String	The description of this allocation.
endTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes inactive.
fund	String	The fund ID associated with this allocation.
modificationTime	Date	The date this allocation was last modified.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
startTime	Date	The date this allocation becomes active.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

FundConstraint

Constraints designate which entities (such as Users, Accounts, Machines, Classes, Organizations, etc.) can access the encapsulated credits in a fund or for which aspects of usage the funds are intended (QualityOfService, GeographicalArea, etc.).

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier of this constraint.
fund	String	The fund ID that this constraint is associated with.
name	String	The name of the constraint.
value	String	The value of the constraint. The constraint can be negated by the use of an exclamation point leading the value.

Related Topics

- [4.2.4 Accounting Funds](#)

8.4.2.8 Fields: Liens

i See the associated [4.2.5 Accounting Liens](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	<code>accounting/liens</code>	Permissions
Hooks filename	<code>accounting.liens.groovy</code>	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**Lien**

A lien is a reservation or hold placed against an allocation. Before usage of a resource or service begins, a lien is placed against one or more allocations within the requesting user's applicable funds. Subsequent usage requests will also post liens while the available balance (active allocations minus liens) allows. When the usage ends, the lien is removed and the actual charge is made to the allocation(s). This procedure ensures that usage will only be permitted so long as the requestors have sufficient funds.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	The unique lien identifier.
allocations	Set<LienAllocation>	The allocation amounts reserved with this lien.
creationTime	Date	The date this lien was created.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this lien is deleted or not.
description	String	The lien description.
duration	Long	The expected duration of the reserved usage in seconds.
endTime	Date	The time the lien becomes inactive.
instance	String	The lien is against the specified instance (i.e., job ID).
modificationTime	Date	The date this lien was last modified.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
startTime	Date	The time the lien becomes active.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.
usageRecord	Long	The ID of the usage record associated with the lien and containing the usage properties.

LienAllocation

Amounts of the allocations that the lien has holds against.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The child allocation ID.
amount	Long	The amount reserved against the allocation by this lien.
fund	Long	The fund that the allocation is in.
lien	String	The parent lien ID.

API version 2**Lien**

A lien is a reservation or hold placed against an allocation. Before usage of a resource or service begins, a lien is placed against one or more allocations within the requesting user's applicable funds. Subsequent usage requests will also post liens while the available balance (active allocations minus liens) allows. When the usage ends, the lien is removed and the actual charge is made to the allocation(s). This procedure ensures that usage will only be permitted so long as the requestors have sufficient funds.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	The unique lien identifier.
allocations	Set<LienAllocation>	The allocation amounts reserved with this lien.
creationTime	Date	The date this lien was created.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this lien is deleted or not.
description	String	The lien description.
duration	Long	The expected duration of the reserved usage in seconds.
endTime	Date	The time the lien becomes inactive.
instance	String	The lien is against the specified instance (i.e., job ID).
modificationTime	Date	The date this lien was last modified.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
startTime	Date	The time the lien becomes active.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.
usageRecord	Long	The ID of the usage record associated with the lien and containing the usage properties.

LienAllocation

Amounts of the allocations that the lien has holds against.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The child allocation ID.
amount	Long	The amount reserved against the allocation by this lien.
fund	Long	The fund that the allocation is in.
lien	String	The parent lien ID.

Related Topics

- [4.2.5 Accounting Liens](#)

8.4.2.9 Fields: Organizations

i See the associated [4.2.6 Accounting Organizations](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	accounting/organizations	Permissions
Hooks filename	accounting.organizations.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**Organization**

An organization is a virtual organization in which accounts are grouped. An account can only belong to a single organization while an organization can have multiple accounts. For example, an account may represent a project or cost-center while an organization may represent an institutional department or business division. The purpose of defining organizations is to support the ability to produce reporting for higher-order organizational entities beyond the individual account. Default organization properties include an id (name in MAM) and a description. An organization can be created, queried, modified, and deleted.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique organization identifier.
creationTime	Date	The date this organization was created.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this organization is deleted or not.
description	String	The organization description.
modificationTime	Date	The date this organization was last modified.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

API version 2**Organization**

An organization is a virtual organization in which accounts are grouped. An account can only belong to a single organization while an organization can have multiple accounts. For example, an account may represent a project or cost-center while an organization may represent an institutional department or business division. The purpose of defining organizations is to support the ability to produce reporting for higher-order organizational entities beyond the individual account. Default organization properties include an id (name in MAM) and a description. An organization can be created, queried, modified, and deleted.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique organization identifier.
creationTime	Date	The date this organization was created.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this organization is deleted or not.
description	String	The organization description.
modificationTime	Date	The date this organization was last modified.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

Related Topics

- [4.2.6 Accounting Organizations](#)

8.4.2.10 Fields: Quotes

i See the associated [4.2.7 Accounting Quotes](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	accounting/quotes	Permissions
Hooks filename	accounting.quotes.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**Quote**

Quotes can be used to determine how much it will cost to use a resource or service. Provided the cost-only option is not specified, this step will additionally verify that the submitter has sufficient funds and meets all the allocation policy requirements for the usage, and can be used at the submission of the usage request as an early filter to prevent the usage from getting blocked when it tries to obtain a lien to start later.

If a guaranteed quote is requested, a quote ID is returned and can be used in the subsequent charge to guarantee the rates that were used to form the original quote. A guaranteed quote has the side effect of creating a quote record and a permanent usage record. A quote ID will be returned that can be used with the lien and charge to claim the quoted charge rates.

A cost-only quote can be used to determine how much would be charged for usage without verifying sufficient funds or checking to see if the charge could succeed.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	The unique quote identifier.
amount	BigDecimal	The total amount of the quote.
chargeRates	Set<QuoteChargeRate>	The applied charges that make up this quote.
creationTime	Date	The date this quote was created.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this quote is deleted or not.
description	String	The quote description.
duration	Long	The expected duration of the quoted usage in seconds.
endTime	Date	The time the quote becomes inactive.
instance	String	The quote instance name (i.e., job ID).
modificationTime	Date	The date this quote was last modified.

Field Name	Type	Description
pinned	Boolean	Boolean indicating whether the quote is pinned or not.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
startTime	Date	The time the quote becomes active.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.
usageRecord	Long	The usage record ID associated with this quote.

QuoteChargeRate

Saved charge rates to be used when the quote is referenced.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	
amount	String	The charge rate amount.
name	String	The child charge rate name.
quote	String	The parent quote ID.
value	String	The child charge rate value.

API version 2**Quote**

Quotes can be used to determine how much it will cost to use a resource or service. Provided the cost-only option is not specified, this step will additionally verify that the submitter has sufficient funds and meets all the allocation policy requirements for the usage, and can be used at the submission of the usage request as an early filter to prevent the usage from getting blocked when it tries to obtain a lien to start later.

If a guaranteed quote is requested, a quote ID is returned and can be used in the subsequent charge to guarantee the rates that were used to form the original quote. A guaranteed quote has the side effect of creating a quote record and a permanent usage record. A quote ID will be returned that can be used with the lien and charge to claim the quoted charge rates.

A cost-only quote can be used to determine how much would be charged for usage without verifying sufficient funds or checking to see if the charge could succeed.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	The unique quote identifier.
amount	BigDecimal	The total amount of the quote.
chargeRates	Set<QuoteChargeRate>	The applied charges that make up this quote.
creationTime	Date	The date this quote was created.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this quote is deleted or not.
description	String	The quote description.
duration	Long	The expected duration of the quoted usage in seconds.
endTime	Date	The time the quote becomes inactive.
instance	String	The quote instance name (i.e., job ID).
modificationTime	Date	The date this quote was last modified.

Field Name	Type	Description
pinned	Boolean	Boolean indicating whether the quote is pinned or not.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
startTime	Date	The time the quote becomes active.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.
usageRecord	Long	The usage record ID associated with this quote.

QuoteChargeRate

Saved charge rates to be used when the quote is referenced.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	
amount	String	The charge rate amount.
name	String	The child charge rate name.
quote	String	The parent quote ID.
value	String	The child charge rate value.

Related Topics

- [4.2.7 Accounting Quotes](#)

8.4.2.11 Fields: Transactions

i See the associated [4.2.8 Accounting Transactions](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	accounting/transactions	Permissions
Hooks filename	accounting.transactions.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**Transaction**

Moab Accounting Manager logs all modifying transactions in a detailed transaction journal (queries are not recorded). Previous transactions can be queried but not modified or deleted. By default, a standard user can only query transactions performed by them.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	The unique transaction identifier.
account	String	The account name associated with the transaction.
action	String	The transaction action name.
actor	String	The authenticated user that performed the action.
allocation	Long	The allocation ID associated with the transaction.
amount	BigDecimal	The amount.
child	String	If the transaction object is an association, this is the value of the child.
creationTime	Date	The date this transaction was created.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this transaction is deleted or not.
delta	BigDecimal	The effective change (positive or negative) to the balance of an allocation.
description	String	The description for the transaction.
duration	Long	The duration associated with the transaction in seconds.
fund	Long	The fund id associated with the transaction.
instance	String	The instance name (e.g., the job ID).

Field Name	Type	Description
key	String	The object primary key value.
machine	String	The machine name associated with the transaction (e.g., the cluster name).
modificationTime	Date	The date this transaction was last modified.
object	String	The transaction object name.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.
usageRecord	Long	The usage record ID associated with the transaction.
user	String	The user name associated with the transaction.

API version 2**Transaction**

Moab Accounting Manager logs all modifying transactions in a detailed transaction journal (queries are not recorded). Previous transactions can be queried but not modified or deleted. By default, a standard user can only query transactions performed by them.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	The unique transaction identifier.
account	String	The account name associated with the transaction.
action	String	The transaction action name.
actor	String	The authenticated user that performed the action.
allocation	Long	The allocation ID associated with the transaction.
amount	BigDecimal	The amount.
child	String	If the transaction object is an association, this is the value of the child.
creationTime	Date	The date this transaction was created.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this transaction is deleted or not.
delta	BigDecimal	The effective change (positive or negative) to the balance of an allocation.
description	String	The description for the transaction.
duration	Long	The duration associated with the transaction in seconds.
fund	Long	The fund id associated with the transaction.
instance	String	The instance name (e.g., the job ID).

Field Name	Type	Description
key	String	The object primary key value.
machine	String	The machine name associated with the transaction (e.g., the cluster name).
modificationTime	Date	The date this transaction was last modified.
object	String	The transaction object name.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.
usageRecord	Long	The usage record ID associated with the transaction.
user	String	The user name associated with the transaction.

Related Topics

- [4.2.8 Accounting Transactions](#)

8.4.2.12 Fields: Usage Records

i See the associated [4.2.9 Accounting Usage Records](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	<code>accounting/usage-records</code>	Permissions
Hooks filename	<code>accounting.usage-records.groovy</code>	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**UsageRecord**

A usage record tracks the usage of resources and services on your system, recording the charge and the details of the usage in a usage record.

Usage Record quotes can be used to determine how much it will cost to use a resource or service. Provided the cost-only option is not specified, this step will additionally verify that the submitter has sufficient funds and meets all the allocation policy requirements for the usage, and can be used at the submission of the usage request as an early filter to prevent the usage from getting blocked when it tries to obtain a lien to start later. If a guaranteed quote is requested, a quote ID is returned and can be used in the subsequent charge to guarantee the rates that were used to form the original quote. A guaranteed quote has the side effect of creating a quote record and a permanent usage record. A quote ID will be returned that can be used with the lien and charge to claim the quoted charge rates. A cost-only quote can be used to determine how much would be charged for usage without verifying sufficient funds or checking to see if the charge could succeed.

A usage lien can be used to place a hold on the user's fund before usage starts to ensure that the credits will be there when it completes. The replace option can be specified if you want the new lien to replace existing liens of the same instance name (associated with the same usage record). The modify option can be specified to dynamically extend any existing lien with the same instance name with the specified characteristics instead of creating a new one.

A usage charge debits the appropriate allocations based on the attributes of the usage. The charge is calculated based on factors including the resources and services used, the usage time, and other quality-based factors. By default, any liens associated with the charge will be removed. The incremental option can be specified if you want associated liens to be reduced instead of removed. If a usage record already exists for the instance being charged it will be updated with the data properties passed in with the charge request; otherwise a new usage record will be created.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
id	Long	No	The unique usage record identifier.
charge	String	No	The cumulative amount charged.
creationTime	Date	No	The date this usage record was created.
deleted	Boolean	No	A boolean indicating whether this usage record is deleted or not.
instance	String	No	The usage record instance name (i.e., job ID).

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
modificationTime	Date	No	The date this usage record was last modified.
qualityOfService	String	No	The quality of service associated with the usage.
quote	Long	No	The associated quote ID.
requestId	Long	No	The ID of the last modifying request.
stage	String	No	The last affecting action (i.e., Create, Quote, Reserve, Query).
transactionId	Long	No	The ID of the last modifying transaction.
type	String	No	The usage record type.
user	String	No	The user name associated with the usage.

API version 2**UsageRecord**

A usage record tracks the usage of resources and services on your system, recording the charge and the details of the usage in a usage record.

Usage Record quotes can be used to determine how much it will cost to use a resource or service. Provided the cost-only option is not specified, this step will additionally verify that the submitter has sufficient funds and meets all the allocation policy requirements for the usage, and can be used at the submission of the usage request as an early filter to prevent the usage from getting blocked when it tries to obtain a lien to start later. If a guaranteed quote is requested, a quote ID is returned and can be used in the subsequent charge to guarantee the rates that were used to form the original quote. A guaranteed quote has the side effect of creating a quote record and a permanent usage record. A quote ID will be returned that can be used with the lien and charge to claim the quoted charge rates. A cost-only quote can be used to determine how much would be charged for usage without verifying sufficient funds or checking to see if the charge could succeed.

A usage lien can be used to place a hold on the user's fund before usage starts to ensure that the credits will be there when it completes. The replace option can be specified if you want the new lien to replace existing liens of the same instance name (associated with the same usage record). The modify option can be specified to dynamically extend any existing lien with the same instance name with the specified characteristics instead of creating a new one.

A usage charge debits the appropriate allocations based on the attributes of the usage. The charge is calculated based on factors including the resources and services used, the usage time, and other quality-based factors. By default, any liens associated with the charge will be removed. The incremental option can be specified if you want associated liens to be reduced instead of removed. If a usage record already exists for the instance being charged it will be updated with the data properties passed in with the charge request; otherwise a new usage record will be created.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
id	Long	No	The unique usage record identifier.
charge	String	No	The cumulative amount charged.
creationTime	Date	No	The date this usage record was created.
deleted	Boolean	No	A boolean indicating whether this usage record is deleted or not.
instance	String	No	The usage record instance name (i.e., job ID).

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
modificationTime	Date	No	The date this usage record was last modified.
qualityOfService	String	No	The quality of service associated with the usage.
quote	Long	No	The associated quote ID.
requestId	Long	No	The ID of the last modifying request.
stage	String	No	The last affecting action (i.e., Create, Quote, Reserve, Query).
transactionId	Long	No	The ID of the last modifying transaction.
type	String	No	The usage record type.
user	String	No	The user name associated with the usage.

Related Topics

- [4.2.9 Accounting Usage Records](#)

8.4.2.13 Fields: Users

 See the associated [4.2.10 Accounting Users](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	<code>accounting/users</code>	Permissions
Hooks filename	<code>accounting.users.groovy</code>	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**User**

A user is a person authorized to use a resource or service. Default user properties include the common name, phone number, email address, default account, and description for that person.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique user identifier.
active	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this user is active or not.
creationTime	Date	The date this user was created.
defaultAccount	String	The default account for this user.
deleted	Boolean	A boolean indicating whether this user is deleted or not.
description	String	The user description.
emailAddress	String	The user's email address.
modificationTime	Date	The date this user was last modified.
phoneNumber	String	The user's phone number.
requestId	Long	The ID of the last modifying request.
transactionId	Long	The ID of the last modifying transaction.

Related Topics

- [4.2.10 Accounting Users](#)

8.4.3 Fields: Credentials

See the associated [4.3 Credentials](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	credentials	Permissions
Hooks filename	credentials.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3

Credential

A credential is an entity, such as a user or a group, that has access to resources. Credentials allow specification of job ownership, tracking of resource usage, enforcement of policies, and many other features.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
name	String	No	The name of the credential.

API version 2

Credential

A credential is an entity, such as a user or a group, that has access to resources. Credentials allow specification of job ownership, tracking of resource usage, enforcement of policies, and many other features.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
name	String	No	The name of the credential.

Related Topics

- [4.3 Credentials](#)

8.4.4 Fields: Events

i See the associated [4.6 Events](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	events	Permissions
Hooks filename	events.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	Yes	Distinct

API version 3**Event**

Represents an event originating from any component in the system (MWM, MWS, MAM, etc.). Events are related to, but not the same as [Notifications](#). See [Notification Condition](#) for an explanation of when to use an event vs a notification.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
id	String	No	The unique ID for this event.
arguments	List<String>	Yes	The event's arguments.
associatedObjects	Set<AssociatedObject>	Yes	Objects relating to the event.
code	int	Yes	This is a positive, 32-bit numeric value. Source code that needs to take action on events based on which event (error) occurred can switch based on this value. The top 16 bits are determined by the severity of the event and the component that emits it. The bottom 16 bits are assigned by any arbitrary mechanism convenient to a component. Each component therefore has 64k unique event codes that it can assign. Once assigned, event codes are immutable; it can never be the case that error 12345 means one thing in release A, and a different thing in release B.
eventDate	Date	Yes	The date and time the event occurred, not the date and time MWS received the event. It is up to the reporting component to report this time accurately. Required during POST.
eventType	String	Yes	Signifies what type of event.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
			Cannot contain single quotes (') or double quotes (").
message	String	Yes	A summary of what happened that caused this event.
origin	String	Yes	The origin of this event. Cannot contain single quotes (') or double quotes (").
severity	EventSeverity	Yes	Signifies the severity of an event.

AssociatedObject

Represents and uniquely identifies an object associated with an event. (e.g., node, job, reservation, trigger).

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
id	String	Yes	The object id (e.g., reservation.1, job.21, vm3). Cannot contain single quotes (') or double quotes (").
type	String	Yes	The type of object (e.g., node, job, reservation). Cannot contain single quotes (') or double quotes (").

EventSeverity

Value
INFO
WARN
ERROR
FATAL

API version 2**EventVersion2**

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
id	String	No	The unique ID for this event.
details	Map<String, Map>	Yes	A map where detail name maps to detail value. (e.g., 'sourceHypervisor' => 'blade256', 'destinationHypervisor' => 'blade257', 'os' => 'centos-6.5-stateless').
errorMessage	ErrorMessageVersion2	Yes	Details about any errors associated with the event. If this event was not associated with any errors this field will be null.
eventCategory	String	Yes	Signifies what category of event.
eventTime	Date	Yes	The time the event occurred, not the time MWS received the event. It is up to the reporting component to report this time accurately. Corresponds to eventDate in API Version 3. Required during POST.
eventType	String	Yes	Signifies what type of event.
facility	String	Yes	A categorization of how this event fits in with other events.
initiatedBy	UserDetailsVersion2	Yes	Details about the user that initiated this event.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
primaryObject	MoabObjectVersion2	Yes	Most events will have a 'primary object' associated with it. An event can have at most ONE primary object. For example, a JobStart event will have a primary job object, so the type would be 'job' and the object id would be the ID of the job. Primary objects are, however, optional, depending on the type of event. For example, a 'SchedulerCommand' event does not have a primary object.
relatedObjects	Set<MoabObjectVersion2>	Yes	Objects relating to the event that are not the primary object. Corresponds to associatedObjects in API Version 3.
severity	String	Yes	Signifies the severity of an event. Severity can be 'FATAL', 'ERROR', 'WARN', 'INFO'.
sourceComponent	String	Yes	What Adaptive Computing component reported this event. Examples: 'MWM', 'MWS', 'MAM', etc. Corresponds to origin in API Version 3.
status	String	Yes	The status of the reported event.

ErrorMessageVersion2

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
errorCode	String	Yes	The original error code generated or detected by the originator.
message	String	Yes	If an event has a status of 'failure' or other non-successful operation, this field should provide a human-friendly error message. Corresponds to Event.message in API Version 3 and above.
originator	String	Yes	The software component or entity that generated or detected the error (e.g., Moab, Torque, MWS, RM, Database, etc.).

UserDetailsVersion2

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
proxyUser	String	Yes	The proxy user that initiated the event.
user	String	Yes	The user that initiated the event.

MoabObjectVersion2

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
id	String	Yes	The moab object id (e.g., reservation.1, job.21, vm3).
serialization	String	Yes	A serialized representation of the object.
type	String	Yes	The moab object type (e.g., node, job, reservation).

Related Topics

- [4.6 Events](#)

8.4.5 Fields: Job Arrays

i See the associated [4.8 Job Arrays](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	job-arrays	Permissions
Hooks filename	job-arrays.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**JobArray**

Job arrays are an easy way to submit many subjobs that perform the same work using the same script but operate on different sets of data. Subjobs are the jobs created by an array job and are identified by the array job ID and an index; for example, if 235[1] is an identifier, the number 235 is a job array ID, and 1 is the subjob.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
cancellationPolicy	CancellationPolicyInformation	Yes	Represents the cancellation policy to use for the job array.
indexRanges	List<JobArrayIndexRange>	Yes	The index ranges used to generate the subjob indices. To use hard-coded values, see indexValues .
indexValues	List<Long>	Yes	The index values to use for the subjobs. To use ranges, see indexRanges .
jobPrototype	Job	Yes	The definition of the job to use for each subjob.
name	String	Yes	The name of the job array. In MWS API version 1, this is stored in the <code>name</code> field of the created jobs. In MWS API version 2, this is stored in the <code>customName</code> field of the created jobs.
slotLimit	Long	Yes	(Optional) The number of subjobs in the array that can run at a time.

CancellationPolicyInformation

Job arrays can be canceled based on the success or failure of the first or any subjob. This class represents the failure policies.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
anyJob	CancellationPolicy	Yes	The cancellation policy based on the result of any subjob. Can be used in combination with firstJob .
firstJob	CancellationPolicy	Yes	The cancellation policy based on the result of the first subjob (array index 1). Can be used in combination with anyJob .

CancellationPolicy

This enumeration represents job array cancellation policies, and is to be used in combination with [CancellationPolicyInformation](#).

Value	Description
SUCCESS	Cancels the job array if the specified subjob succeeds.
FAILURE	Cancels the job array if the specified subjob fails.

JobArrayIndexRange

Represents information about a job index expression. This is used when creating job arrays only.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
endIndex	Long	Yes	The end of the index range (i.e., 10 for 1–10).
increment	Long	Yes	The increment of the index range, defaults to 1 and must be greater than 0. For a range of 1-10 with an increment of 2, the list of indices will be [1, 3, 5, 7, 9].
startIndex	Long	Yes	The start of the index range (i.e., 1 for 1–10).

Job

This class represents a job in the Moab Workload Manager. A job is a request for compute resources (CPUs, memory, storage) with which the requester can do work for a given amount of time. In an HPC environment, this might be a batch script to perform a Monte Carlo simulation. Moab will evaluate the request and assign the requested resources to the requester based on policies, current demand, and other factors in the data center. A job will also usually have some process that Moab starts automatically at the assigned start time. In an HPC environment, this can be starting a batch script on the assigned nodes.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
id	String	No	The unique identifier of this job. Note: This field is not user-assigned and is generated by the database.
arrayIndex	Long	No	If this job is a subjob of a JobArray , this field contains the index of this job in the array. For example, if this job is <code>Moab.1[2]</code> , the array index would be 2.
arrayMasterName	String	No	If this job is a subjob of a JobArray , this field contains the name of the job array master. For example, if this job is <code>Moab.1[2]</code> , the array master name would be <code>Moab.1</code> .
attributes	Set<String>	Yes	The list of generic attributes associated with this job.
blocks	Set<JobBlock>	No	Reasons the job is blocked from running.
bypassCount	Integer	No	The number of times the job has been backfilled.
cancelCount	Integer	No	The number of times a job has received a cancel

Field Name	Type	POS T	Description
			request.
commandFile	String	Yes	The name of the job script file (absolute path). If commandFile is set and commandScript is not set, then MWS must have read access to the file. If commandFile and commandScript are both set, then MWS does not read the contents of the file but it does provide the name of the file to Moab. Note that Moab changes the contents of the commandFile field and the contents of the file pointed to by commandFile. For the original path and file contents, see submitCommandFile .
commandLineArguments	String	Yes	The command line arguments passed to the job script specified by commandFile or commandScript. Must be enclosed in quotes, for example: "commandLineArguments": "\a b c\""
commandScript	String	Yes	The contents of the job script. This field must be Base64-encoded.
completionCode	Integer	No	The exit code from this job.
cpuTime	Long	No	CPU usage time in seconds as reported by the resource manager.

Field Name	Type	POS T	Description
credentials	JobCredentials	Yes	The credentials (user and group, for example) associated with this job.
customName	String	Yes	The user-specified name of this job. This field must not contain any spaces.
dates	JobDates	Yes	Various dates associated with this job.
deferCount	Integer	No	The number of times a job has been deferred.
dependencies	Set<Job Dependency>	Yes	Dependencies that must be fulfilled before the job can start.
description	String	No	The description of the job. Can be set only in a job template.
duration	Long	Yes	The length of time in seconds requested for the job. Note that it is possible to set duration to 'INFINITY' if the AllowInfiniteJobs flag is set on the scheduler in the moab.cfg.
durationActive	Long	No	The length of time in seconds the job has been active or running.
durationMinimum	Long	No	Minimum duration of the job (used when automatically extending durations). See 'JOBEXTENDDURATION' in the <i>Moab Workload</i>

Field Name	Type	POS T	Description
			<i>Manager Administrator Guide.</i>
durationQueued	Long	No	The length of time in seconds the job has been eligible to run in the queue.
durationRemaining	Long	No	An estimate of the time remaining, in seconds, before the job will complete.
durationSuspended	Long	No	The length of time in seconds the job has been suspended.
emailNotifyAddresses	Set<String>	Yes	The list of addresses to whom email is sent by the execution server.
emailNotifyTypes	Set<JobEmail NotifyType>	Yes	The list of email notify types attached to the job.
environmentRequested	Boolean	Yes	Setting this field to true tells the Moab Workload Manager to set various variables, if populated, in the job's environment.
environmentVariables	Map<String, Map>	Yes	The environment variables to set for this job. This field is defined only during POST. On GET, this field is an empty object (see also fullEnvironmentVariableList).
epilogScript	String	Yes	The path to the TORQUE epilog script.
flags	Set<JobFlag>	Yes	The flags that are set on

Field Name	Type	POS T	Description
			this job.
fullEnvironmentVariableList	String	No	The full list of all environment variables for this job, including variables set by the resource manager, if any (see also environmentVariables).
holdDate	Date	No	The date the most recent hold was placed on the job.
holdReason	JobHoldReason	No	The reason the job is on hold.
holds	Set<JobHoldType>	Yes	The holds that are set on the job. The 'User' hold type is valid during POST.
initialWorkingDirectory	String	Yes	The path to the directory where the job will be started.
isActive	Boolean	No	True if the job is active, false if the job is complete.
jobGroup	String	Yes	The job group to which this job belongs (different from <code>credentials.group</code>).
masterNode	DomainProxy	No	The first node in the list of allocated nodes for this job. For TORQUE jobs, this represents the 'mother superior'.
memorySecondsDedicated	Double	No	The memory seconds dedicated to the job as reported by its resource manager. Not all resource managers provide this

Field Name	Type	POS T	Description
			information.
memorySecondsUtilized	Double	No	The memory seconds utilized by the job as reported by its resource manager. Not all resource managers provide this information.
messages	Set<Message>	No	The list of messages associated with the job. The 'message' field is valid during PUT.
migrateCount	Integer	No	The number of times the job has been migrated.
minimumPreemptTime	Long	No	The minimum length of time, in seconds, an active job must be running before it is eligible for preemption.
mwmName	String	No	The name of the Moab Workload Manager instance that owns this job.
name	String	No	The name of this job. This name is unique <i>per instance</i> of Moab Workload Manager (i.e., not globally).
nodesExcluded	Set<Domain Proxy>	Yes	The list of nodes that should not be considered for this job.
nodesRequested	Set<Domain Proxy>	Yes	The exact set, superset, or subset of nodes where this job must run (see also nodesRequestedPolicy).
nodesRequestedPolicy	JobHostListMode	Yes	Indicates an exact set,

Field Name	Type	POS T	Description
			superset, or subset of nodes where the job must run. Only relevant if nodesRequested is provided (see also nodesRequested).
partitionAccessList	Set<String>	No	The list of partitions that this job can access.
partitionAccessListRequested	Set<String>	Yes	The list of partitions that this job has requested.
partitionAccessListScheduler	Set<String>	No	The feasible partition access list built by the scheduler.
preemptCount	Integer	No	The number of times the job has been preempted.
priorities	JobPriority	Yes	The list of priorities for the job.
processorSecondsDedicated	Double	No	The processor seconds dedicated to the job as reported by its resource manager. Not all resource managers provide this information.
processorSecondsLimit	Double	No	The limit for processorSecondsUtilized.
processorSecondsUtilized	Double	No	The processor seconds utilized by the job as reported by its resource manager. Not all resource managers provide this information.
prologScript	String	Yes	The path to the TORQUE

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
			prolog script.
queueStatus	JobQueueStatus	No	The status of the job in its queue.
rank	Integer	No	The index of this job in the eligible queue.
rejectPolicies	Set<JobReject Policy>	No	The list of policies enabled when a job is rejected.
requirements	Set<JobRequirement>	Yes	The list of items required for this job to run. Only JobRequirement.features is valid during PUT.
reservationRequested	DomainProxy	Yes	The reservation that the job requested.
resourceFailPolicy	JobResourceFail PolicyType	Yes	The policy that dictates what should happen to the job if it is running and at least one of the resources it is using fails.
resourceManagerExtension	String	Yes	If provided during POST, this string will be added to the resource manager extension section of the job submission. For example: 'bandwidth=120;queuejob=false' Note that the delimiter between resourceManagerExtension elements is the semicolon.
resourceManagers	Set<Resource Manager>	No	The list of resource managers associated with this job.

Field Name	Type	POS T	Description
shellName	String	Yes	Declares the shell that interprets the job script.
standardErrorFilePath	String	Yes	The path to the file containing the standard error of the job.
standardOutputFilePath	String	Yes	The path to the file containing the standard output of the job.
startCount	Integer	No	The number of times the job has been started.
states	JobStateInformation	No	Information about the state of the job.
submitCommandFile	String	No	This read-only field contains the path to the original commandFile as posted to MWS during job submission.
submitHost	String	No	The host from which the job was submitted.
systemJobType	JobSystemJobType	No	The type of system job.
templates	Set<Domain Proxy>	Yes	The list of all job templates to be set on this job.
triggers	Set<String>	No	The list of triggers associated with this job.
variables	Map<String, Map>	Yes	The list of variables that this job owns or sets on completion.
virtualContainers	Set<Domain Proxy>	Yes	When submitting this job, add it to the specified

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
			existing virtual container. Valid during POST, but only one virtual container can be specified.

JobBlock

Field Name	Type	POST
category	JobBlockCategory	No
createdDate	Date	No
message	String	No
partition	String	No
type	JobBlockType	No

JobBlockCategory

Value
depend
jobBlock
migrate

JobBlockType

Value
ActivePolicy
BadUser
Dependency

Value
EState
FairShare
Hold
IdlePolicy
LocalPolicy
NoClass
NoData
NoResource
NoTime
PartitionAccess
Priority
RMSubmissionFailure
StartDate
State
SysLimits

JobCredentials

Moab Workload Manager supports the concept of credentials, which provide a means of attributing policy and resource access to entities such as users and groups. These credentials allow specification of job ownership, tracking of resource usage, enforcement of policies, and many other features.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
account	String	Yes	The account credential is also referred to as the

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
			project. This credential is generally associated with a group of users along the lines of a particular project for accounting and billing purposes.
group	String	Yes	The group credential represents an aggregation of users. User-to-group mappings are often specified by the operating system or resource manager and typically map to a user's UNIX group ID. However, user-to-group mappings may also be provided by a security and identity management service, or you can specify such directly within Moab.
jobClass	String	Yes	The concept of the class credential is derived from the resource manager class or queue object. Classes differ from other credentials in that they more directly impact job attributes. In standard HPC usage, a user submits a job to a class and this class imposes a number of factors on the job. The attributes of a class can be specified within the resource manager or directly within Moab.
qos	String	No	The quality of service assigned to this job. The concept of a quality of service (QoS) credential is unique to Moab and is not derived from any underlying concept or peer service. In most cases, the QoS credential is used to allow a site to set up a selection of service levels for end-users to choose from on a long-term or job-by-job basis. QoSs differ from other credentials in that they are centered around special access where this access may allow use of additional services, additional resources, or improved responsiveness. Unique to this credential, organizations can also choose to apply different charge rates to the varying levels of service available within each QoS. As QoS is an internal credential, all QoS configuration occurs within Moab.
qosRequested	String	Yes	The quality of service requested for this job.
user	String	Yes	The user credential is the fundamental credential within a workload manager; each job requires an association with exactly one user. In fact, the user credential is the only required credential in Moab; all

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
			others are optional. In most cases, the job's user credential is configured within or managed by the operating system itself, although Moab can be configured to obtain this information from an independent security and identity management service.

JobDates

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
completedDate	Date	No	
createdDate	Date	No	
deadlineDate	Date	Yes	The deadline for completion of the job.
dispatchedDate	Date	No	
earliestRequestedStartDate	Date	Yes	The job will start no sooner than this date.
earliestStartDate	Date	No	
eligibleDate	Date	No	
lastCanceledDate	Date	No	
lastChargedDate	Date	No	
lastPreemptedDate	Date	No	
lastUpdatedDate	Date	No	
startDate	Date	No	
submitDate	Date	No	
terminationDate	Date	No	

JobDependency

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
name	String	Yes	The name of the object on which the job is dependent.
type	JobDependencyType	Yes	The type of job dependency. Only the 'set' type is valid for POST.
value	String	No	Optional string representation of the dependency (used with variable dependencies).

JobDependencyType

Represents the type of a job dependency. For now, only the 'set' type is supported.

Value	Description
set	Job will wait until a variable on a Moab object is set before starting.

JobEmailNotifyType

Value	Description
JobStart	An email will be sent when the job starts.
JobEnd	An email will be sent if the job successfully ends.
JobFail	An email will be sent if the job fails.
All	

JobFlag

This enumeration specifies the flag types of a job.

Value	Description
NONE	

Value	Description
BACKFILL	The job is using backfill to run.
COALLOC	The job can use resources from multiple resource managers and partitions.
ALLOWPOWERADJUSTMENT	Allow system to dynamically adjust power.
ADVRES	The job requires the use of a reservation.
NOQUEUE	The job will attempt to execute immediately or fail.
ARRAYJOB	The job is part of a job array.
ARRAYJOBPARLOCK	This array job will only run in one partition.
ARRAYJOBPARSPAN	This array job will span partitions (default).
ARRAYMASTER	This job is the master of a job array.
BESTEFFORT	The job will succeed if even partial resources are available.
RESTARTABLE	The job is restartable.
SUSPENDABLE	The job is suspendable.
HASPREEMPTED	This job preempted other jobs to start.
PREEMPTEE	The job is a preemptee and therefore can be preempted by other jobs.
PREEMPTOR	The job is a preemptor and therefore can preempt other jobs.
RSVMAP	The job is based on a reservation.
SPVIOLATION	The job was started with a soft policy violation.
IGNNODEPOLICIES	The job will ignore node policies.

Value	Description
IGNPOLICIES	The job will ignore idle, active, class, partition, and system policies.
IGNNODESTATE	The job will ignore node state in order to run.
IGNIDLEJOBRSV	The job can ignore idle job reservations. The job granted access to all idle job reservations.
INTERACTIVE	The job needs interactive input from the user to run.
FSVIOLATION	The job was started with a fairshare violation.
GLOBALQUEUE	The job is directly submitted without doing any authentication.
NORESOURCES	The job is a system job that does not need any resources.
NORMSTART	The job will not query a resource manager to run.
CLUSTERLOCKED	The job is locked into the current cluster and cannot be migrated elsewhere. This is for grid mode.
FRAGMENT	The job can be run across multiple nodes in individual chunks.
FORCEPROVISION	Job will provision nodes, whether they already have OS or not.
SYSTEMJOB	The job is a system job, which simply runs on the same node that Moab is running on. This is usually used for running scripts and other executables in workflows.
ADMINSETIGNPOLICIES	The IGNPOLICIES flag was set by an admin.
EXTENDSTARTWALLTIME	The job duration (walltime) was extended at job start.
SHAREDMEM	The job will share its memory across nodes.

Value	Description
BLOCKEDBYGRES	The job's generic resource requirement caused the job to start later.
GRESONLY	The job is requesting only generic resources, no compute resources.
TEMPLATESAPPLIED	The job has had all applicable templates applied to it.
META	META job, just a container around resources.
WIDERSVSEARCHALGO	This job prefers the wide search algorithm.
DESTROYTEMPLATESUBMITTED	A destroy job has already been created from the template for this job.
PROCSPECIFIED	The job requested processors on the command line.
CANCELONFIRSTFAILURE	Cancel job array on first array job failure.
CANCELONFIRSTSUCCESS	Cancel job array on first array job success.
CANCELONANYFAILURE	Cancel job array on any array job failure.
CANCELONANYSUCCESS	Cancel job array on any array job success.
CANCELONEXITCODE	Cancel job array on a specific exit code.
VCMASTER	Job is the master of a virtual container.
USEMOABJOBID	Whether to use the Moab job ID or the resource manager's job ID.
JOINSTDERRTOSTDOUT	Join the stderr file to the stdout file.
JOINSTDOUTTOSTDERR	Join the stdout file to the stderr file.
PURGEONSUCCESSONLY	Only purge the job if it completed successfully.
ALLPROCS	Each job compute task requests all the procs on its node.

Value	Description
COMMLOCAL	Each job communications are localized, with minimal routing outside job shape.
COMMTOLERANT	Each job communications are low-intensity and insensitive to interference.
COMMTRANSPARENT	Job does not generate network communication.

JobHoldReason

Value	Description
Admin	
NoResources	
SystemLimitsExceeded	
BankFailure	
CannotDebitAccount	
InvalidAccount	
RMFailure	
RMReject	Resource manager rejects job execution.
PolicyViolation	Job violates job size policy.
CredAccess	Job cannot access requested credential.
CredHold	Credential hold in place.
PreReq	Job prerequisite failed.
Data	Data staging cannot be completed.
Security	Job security cannot be established.

Value	Description
MissingDependency	Dependency job cannot be found.

JobHoldType

Value	Description
User	The user has manually placed a hold on the job.
System	The Moab Workload Manager has placed a hold on the job.
Batch	The batch queue has placed a hold on the job.
Defer	The job has been deferred.
All	During GET, <code>All</code> means that all hold types are set. During PUT, <code>All</code> can be used to clear all hold types.

DomainProxy

A reference to an object contained within an object. For example, a Virtual Machine object contains a reference to the node on which it is running. That reference is represented by this class.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
name	String	Yes	The name of the object.

Message

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
count	Integer	No	The number of times this message has occurred.
createdDate	Date	No	The date this message was created.
expireDate	Date	No	The date this message expires.
message	String	No	The message itself.

JobHostListMode

Value
superset
subset
exactset

JobPriority

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
run	Long	No	
start	Long	No	
system	Long	No	
user	Long	Yes	The user-requested priority for the job. By default, the range is between -1024 and 0. To enable priority range from -1024 to +1023, set <code>ENABLEPOSUSERPRIORITY</code> in the <code>moab.cfg</code> file.

JobQueueStatus

Value	Description
active	A job is actively running in a queue.
blocked	A job has been blocked because of a policy violation or because resource requirements cannot be met.
completed	A job has completed running.
eligible	A job is eligible to run but has not started yet.

JobRejectPolicy

Value
CANCEL
HOLD
IGNORE
MAIL
RETRY

JobRequirement

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
architecture	String	Yes	The architecture required by the job.
attributes	Map<String, Job Requirement Attribute>	Yes	Required node attributes with version number support.
dedicateAllProcessors	Boolean	No	Within a requirement, if dedicateAllProcessors is true, then all processors on the node where the job runs will be dedicated to the job.
features	Set<String>	No	The list of node features the job is scheduled against.
featuresExcluded	Set<String>	Yes	Excluded node features. That is, do not select nodes with these features (see also featuresExcludedMode).
featuresExcludedMode	JobRequirement FeaturesMode	Yes	Indicates whether excluded features should be ANDed or

Field Name	Type	POS T	Description
			ORed. The default is AND. Only relevant if featuresExcluded is provided (see also featuresExcluded).
featuresRequested	Set<String>	Yes	Requested node features (see also featuresRequestedMode).
featuresRequestedMode	JobRequirementFeaturesMode	Yes	Indicates whether requested features should be ANDed or ORed. The default is AND. Only relevant if featuresRequested is provided (see also featuresRequested).
operatingSystem	String	Yes	The operating system required by the job.
index	Integer	No	The index of the requirement, starting with 0.
metrics	Map<String, Double>	No	Generic metrics associated with the job as reported by the resource manager.
nodeAccessPolicy	NodeAccessPolicy	Yes	How node resources should be accessed. Note: If the job requirements array has more than one element that contains nodeAccessPolicy, only the first occurrence will be used.
nodeAllocationPolicy	NodeAllocationPolicy	Yes	How node resources should be selected and allocated to the job. Note: If the job requirements array has more than one element that contains nodeAllocationPolicy, only the first occurrence will be used.
nodeCount	Integer	Yes	The number of nodes required

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
			by the job.
nodeSet	String	Yes	<p>The requested node set of the job. This must follow the format SETSELECTION:SETTYPE[:SETLIST]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SETSELECTION - ANYOF, ONEOF, or FIRSTOF • SETTYPE - FEATURE or VARATTR • SETLIST - For FEATURE, a comma-separated list of features. For VARATTR, a key=value pair. <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ONEOF:FEATURE:fastos,hiprio,bigmem • FIRSTOF:VARATTR:datacenter=Provo:datacenter=SaltLake
nodes	Set<Allocated Node>	No	Nodes that have been allocated to meet this requirement.
reservation	DomainProxy	No	The allocated reservation (assigned after the job has a reservation).
resourcesPerTask	Map<String, JobResource>	Yes	Contains requirements for disk, memory, processors, swap, GPUs, and generic resources. For disk, memory, and swap, the unit is MB. For each resource, the 'dedicated' field can be set during POST.
taskCount	Integer	Yes	The number of tasks (processors) required by this job.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
tasksPerNode	Integer	Yes	The number of tasks to map to each node. If you specify tasksPerNode, you must also specify taskCount.
totalDedicatedProcessors	Integer	No	

JobRequirementAttribute

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
comparator	String	Yes	The comparison operator. Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >= - Greater than or equal to • > - Greater than • <= - Less than • < - Less than • %= - Equals • %! - Not equals • Null - Defaults to %= • = - (Deprecated) Equivalent to %=
displayValue	String	Yes	The display value for the required attribute.
restriction	JobRequirementAttributeRestriction	Yes	The restriction of this attribute. Can be null, but defaults to JobRequirementAttributeRestriction: must.
value	String	Yes	The value of the required attribute. During POST, if value is missing, blank, or null, do not provide a comparator.

JobRequirementAttributeRestriction

Represents a restriction for a job requirement attribute.

Value
must

JobRequirementFeaturesMode

Value
OR
AND

NodeAccessPolicy

This enumeration describes how node resources will be shared by various tasks.

Value	Description
NONE	
SHARED	Tasks from any combination of jobs can utilize available resources.
SHAREDONLY	Only jobs requesting shared node access can utilize available resources.
SINGLEJOB	Tasks from a single job can utilize available resources.
SINGLETASK	A single task from a single job can run on the node.
SINGLEUSER	Tasks from any jobs owned by the same user can utilize available resources.
UNIQUEUSER	Any number of tasks from a single job can allocate resources from a node but only if the user has no other jobs running on that node.
SINGLEGROUP	Any number of tasks from the same group can utilize node.
SINGLEACCOUNT	Any number of tasks from the same account can utilize node.
SINGLECLASS	Any number of tasks from the same class can utilize node.
SINGLEQOS	Any number of tasks from the same QOS (quality of service) can utilize

Value	Description
	node.

NodeAllocationPolicy

Node Allocation enumeration.

Value	Description
FIRSTSET	
MINGLOBAL	
MINLOCAL	
PLUGIN	
NONE	No node allocation policy is specified. Moab defaults to MINRESOURCE when this is the case.
FIRSTAVAILABLE	Simple first come, first served algorithm where nodes are allocated in the order they are presented by the resource manager. This is a very simple, very fast algorithm.
LASTAVAILABLE	This algorithm selects resources so as to minimize the amount of time after the job and before the trailing reservation. This algorithm is a best fit in time algorithm which minimizes the impact of reservation based node-time fragmentation. It is useful in systems where a large number of reservations (job, standing, or administrative) are in place.
MINRESOURCE	This algorithm prioritizes nodes according to the configured resources on each node. Those nodes with the fewest configured resources which still meet the job's resource constraints are selected.
CPULOAD	Nodes are selected which have the maximum amount of available, unused CPU power (i.e., [# of CPUs] - [CPU load]). Good algorithm for timesharing node systems. This algorithm is only

Value	Description
	applied to jobs starting immediately. For the purpose of future reservations, the MINRESOURCE algorithm is used.
LOCAL	This will call the locally created contrib node allocation algorithm.
CONTIGUOUS	This algorithm will allocate nodes in contiguous (linear) blocks as required by the Compaq RMS system.
MAXBALANCE	This algorithm will attempt to allocate the most 'balanced' set of nodes possible to a job. In most cases, but not all, the metric for balance of the nodes is node speed. Therefore, if possible, nodes with identical speeds will be allocated to the job. If identical speed nodes cannot be found, the algorithm will allocate the set of nodes with the minimum node speed 'span' or range.
PRIORITY	This algorithm allows a site to specify the priority of various static and dynamic aspects of compute nodes and allocate them with preference for higher priority nodes. It is highly flexible allowing node attribute and usage information to be combined with reservation affinity.
FASTEST	This algorithm will select nodes in 'fastest node first' order. Nodes will be selected by node speed if specified. If node speed is not specified, nodes will be selected by processor speed. If neither is specified, nodes will be selected in a random order.
PROCESSORLOAD	Alias for CPULOAD.
NODESPEED	Alias for FASTEST.
INREPORTEDORDER	Alias for FIRSTAVAILABLE.
INREVERSEREPORTEDORDER	Alias for LASTAVAILABLE.
CUSTOMPRIORITY	Alias for PRIORITY.

Value	Description
PROCESSORSPEEDBALANCE	Alias for MAXBALANCE.
MINIMUMCONFIGUREDRESOURCES	Alias for MINRESOURCE.
CRAY3DTORUS	Enable topology awareness scheduling algorithm.

AllocatedNode

Field Name	Type	POST
name	String	No
taskCount	Integer	No

JobResource

Represents counts of dedicated and utilized resources.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
dedicated	Integer	No	The amount of this resource that has been allocated for running workload.
utilized	Integer	No	The amount of this resource that is currently reported as utilized by resource managers.

JobResourceFailPolicyType

Value
CANCEL
FAIL
HOLD
IGNORE

Value
NOTIFY
REQUEUE

ResourceManager

Field Name	Type	POST
isDestination	Boolean	No
isSource	Boolean	No
jobName	String	No
name	String	No

JobStateInformation

Field Name	Type	POST
state	JobState	No
stateExpected	JobState	No
stateLastUpdatedDate	Date	No
subState	JobSubState	No

JobState

Value	Description
Idle	Eligible according to all resource manager constraints.
Starting	Job is launching, executing prolog.
Running	Job is executing.

Value	Description
Removed	Job was canceled before executing.
Completed	Job successfully completed execution.
Hold	Job is blocked by hold.
Deferred	Job has a temporary hold.
Vacated	Job was canceled after partial execution.
NotQueued	Job is not eligible for execution.
Unknown	Job state is unknown.
Staging	Staging of input/output data is currently underway.
Suspended	Job is no longer executing and remains in memory on the allocated compute nodes.
Blocked	

JobSubState

Value
Epilogue
Migrated
Preempted
Prologue

JobSystemJobType

Value	Description
generic	Generic system job (trigger attached).

Value	Description
osprovision	Reprovision operating system.
poweroff	Power off node.
poweron	Power on node.
reset	Reboot node.

*API version 2***JobArray**

Job arrays are an easy way to submit many subjobs that perform the same work using the same script but operate on different sets of data. Subjobs are the jobs created by an array job and are identified by the array job ID and an index; for example, if 235[1] is an identifier, the number 235 is a job array ID, and 1 is the subjob.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
cancellationPolicy	CancellationPolicyInformation	Yes	Represents the cancellation policy to use for the job array.
indexRanges	List<JobArrayIndexRange>	Yes	The index ranges used to generate the subjob indices. To use hard-coded values, see indexValues .
indexValues	List<Long>	Yes	The index values to use for the subjobs. To use ranges, see indexRanges .
jobPrototype	Job	Yes	The definition of the job to use for each subjob.
name	String	Yes	The name of the job array. In MWS API version 1, this is stored in the <code>name</code> field of the created jobs. In MWS API version 2, this is stored in the <code>customName</code> field of the created jobs.
slotLimit	Long	Yes	(Optional) The number of subjobs in the array that can run at a time.

CancellationPolicyInformation

Job arrays can be canceled based on the success or failure of the first or any subjob. This class represents the failure policies.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
anyJob	CancellationPolicy	Yes	The cancellation policy based on the result of any subjob. Can be used in combination with firstJob .
firstJob	CancellationPolicy	Yes	The cancellation policy based on the result of the first subjob (array index 1). Can be used in combination with anyJob .

CancellationPolicy

This enumeration represents job array cancellation policies, and is to be used in combination with [CancellationPolicyInformation](#).

Value	Description
SUCCESS	Cancels the job array if the specified subjob succeeds.
FAILURE	Cancels the job array if the specified subjob fails.

JobArrayIndexRange

Represents information about a job index expression. This is used when creating job arrays only.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
endIndex	Long	Yes	The end of the index range (i.e., 10 for 1–10).
increment	Long	Yes	The increment of the index range, defaults to 1 and must be greater than 0. For a range of 1-10 with an increment of 2, the list of indices will be [1, 3, 5, 7, 9].
startIndex	Long	Yes	The start of the index range (i.e., 1 for 1–10).

Job

This class represents a job in the Moab Workload Manager. A job is a request for compute resources (CPUs, memory, storage) with which the requester can do work for a given amount of time. In an HPC environment, this might be a batch script to perform a Monte Carlo simulation. Moab will evaluate the request and assign the requested resources to the requester based on policies, current demand, and other factors in the data center. A job will also usually have some process that Moab starts automatically at the assigned start time. In an HPC environment, this can be starting a batch script on the assigned nodes.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
id	String	No	The unique identifier of this job. Note: This field is not user-assigned and is generated by the database.
arrayIndex	Long	No	If this job is a subjob of a JobArray , this field contains the index of this job in the array. For example, if this job is <code>Moab.1[2]</code> , the array index would be 2.
arrayMasterName	String	No	If this job is a subjob of a JobArray , this field contains the name of the job array master. For example, if this job is <code>Moab.1[2]</code> , the array master name would be <code>Moab.1</code> .
attributes	Set<String>	Yes	The list of generic attributes associated with this job.
blocks	Set<JobBlock>	No	Reasons the job is blocked from running.
bypassCount	Integer	No	The number of times the job has been backfilled.
cancelCount	Integer	No	The number of times a job has received a cancel request.

Field Name	Type	POS T	Description
commandFile	String	Yes	The name of the job script file (absolute path). If commandFile is set and commandScript is not set, then MWS must have read access to the file. If commandFile and commandScript are both set, then MWS does not read the contents of the file but it does provide the name of the file to Moab. Note that Moab changes the contents of the commandFile field and the contents of the file pointed to by commandFile. For the original path and file contents, see submitCommandFile .
commandLine Arguments	String	Yes	The command line arguments passed to the job script specified by commandFile or commandScript. Must be enclosed in quotes, for example: "commandLineArguments": "\ "a b c\""
commandScript	String	Yes	The contents of the job script. This field must be Base64-encoded.
completionCode	Integer	No	The exit code from this job.
cpuTime	Long	No	CPU usage time in seconds as reported by the resource manager.
credentials	JobCredentials	Yes	The credentials (user and group, for example) associated with this job.
customName	String	Yes	The user-specified name of

Field Name	Type	POS T	Description
			this job. This field must not contain any spaces.
dates	JobDates	Yes	Various dates associated with this job.
deferCount	Integer	No	The number of times a job has been deferred.
dependencies	Set<Job Dependency>	Yes	Dependencies that must be fulfilled before the job can start.
description	String	No	The description of the job. Can be set only in a job template.
duration	Long	Yes	The length of time in seconds requested for the job. Note that it is possible to set duration to 'INFINITY' if the AllowInfiniteJobs flag is set on the scheduler in the moab.cfg.
durationActive	Long	No	The length of time in seconds the job has been active or running.
durationMinimum	Long	No	Minimum duration of the job (used when automatically extending durations). See 'JOBEXTENDDURATION' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> .
durationQueued	Long	No	The length of time in seconds the job has been eligible to run in the queue.
durationRemaining	Long	No	An estimate of the time remaining, in seconds, before the job will complete.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
durationSuspended	Long	No	The length of time in seconds the job has been suspended.
emailNotifyAddresses	Set<String>	Yes	The list of addresses to whom email is sent by the execution server.
emailNotifyTypes	Set<JobEmailNotifyType>	Yes	The list of email notify types attached to the job.
environmentRequested	Boolean	Yes	Setting this field to true tells the Moab Workload Manager to set various variables, if populated, in the job's environment.
environmentVariables	Map<String, Map>	Yes	The environment variables to set for this job. This field is defined only during POST. On GET, this field is an empty object (see also fullEnvironmentVariableList).
epilogScript	String	Yes	The path to the TORQUE epilog script.
flags	Set<JobFlag>	Yes	The flags that are set on this job.
fullEnvironmentVariableList	String	No	The full list of all environment variables for this job, including variables set by the resource manager, if any (see also environmentVariables).
holdDate	Date	No	The date the most recent hold was placed on the job.
holdReason	JobHoldReason	No	The reason the job is on hold.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
holds	Set<JobHoldType>	Yes	The holds that are set on the job. The 'User' hold type is valid during POST.
initialWorkingDirectory	String	Yes	The path to the directory where the job will be started.
isActive	Boolean	No	True if the job is active, false if the job is complete.
jobGroup	String	Yes	The job group to which this job belongs (different from credentials.group).
masterNode	DomainProxy	No	The first node in the list of allocated nodes for this job. For TORQUE jobs, this represents the 'mother superior'.
memorySecondsDedicated	Double	No	The memory seconds dedicated to the job as reported by its resource manager. Not all resource managers provide this information.
memorySecondsUtilized	Double	No	The memory seconds utilized by the job as reported by its resource manager. Not all resource managers provide this information.
messages	Set<Message>	No	The list of messages associated with the job. The 'message' field is valid during PUT.
migrateCount	Integer	No	The number of times the job has been migrated.
minimumPreempt	Long	No	The minimum length of time,

Field Name	Type	POS T	Description
Time			in seconds, an active job must be running before it is eligible for preemption.
mwmName	String	No	The name of the Moab Workload Manager instance that owns this job.
name	String	No	The name of this job. This name is unique <i>per instance</i> of Moab Workload Manager (i.e., not globally).
nodesExcluded	Set<DomainProxy>	Yes	The list of nodes that should not be considered for this job.
nodesRequested	Set<DomainProxy>	Yes	The exact set, superset, or subset of nodes where this job must run (see also nodesRequestedPolicy).
nodesRequested Policy	JobHostListMode	Yes	Indicates an exact set, superset, or subset of nodes where the job must run. Only relevant if nodesRequested is provided (see also nodesRequested).
partitionAccessList	Set<String>	No	The list of partitions that this job can access.
partitionAccessList Requested	Set<String>	Yes	The list of partitions that this job has requested.
partitionAccessList Scheduler	Set<String>	No	The feasible partition access list built by the scheduler.
preemptCount	Integer	No	The number of times the job has been preempted.

Field Name	Type	POS T	Description
priorities	JobPriority	Yes	The list of priorities for the job.
processorSeconds Dedicated	Double	No	The processor seconds dedicated to the job as reported by its resource manager. Not all resource managers provide this information.
processorSeconds Limit	Double	No	The limit for processorSecondsUtilized.
processorSeconds Utilized	Double	No	The processor seconds utilized by the job as reported by its resource manager. Not all resource managers provide this information.
prologScript	String	Yes	The path to the TORQUE prolog script.
queueStatus	JobQueueStatus	No	The status of the job in its queue.
rank	Integer	No	The index of this job in the eligible queue.
rejectPolicies	Set<JobRejectPolicy>	No	The list of policies enabled when a job is rejected.
requirements	Set<JobRequirement>	Yes	The list of items required for this job to run. Only JobRequirement.features is valid during PUT.
reservation Requested	DomainProxy	Yes	The reservation that the job requested.
resourceFailPolicy	JobResourceFailPolicyType	Yes	The policy that dictates what

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
			should happen to the job if it is running and at least one of the resources it is using fails.
resourceManagerExtension	String	Yes	If provided during POST, this string will be added to the resource manager extension section of the job submission. For example: 'bandwidth=120;queuejob=false' Note that the delimiter between resourceManagerExtension elements is the semicolon.
resourceManagers	Set<Resource Manager>	No	The list of resource managers associated with this job.
shellName	String	Yes	Declares the shell that interprets the job script.
standardErrorFilePath	String	Yes	The path to the file containing the standard error of the job.
standardOutputFilePath	String	Yes	The path to the file containing the standard output of the job.
startCount	Integer	No	The number of times the job has been started.
states	JobStateInformation	No	Information about the state of the job.
submitCommandFile	String	No	This read-only field contains the path to the original commandFile as posted to MWS during job submission.
submitHost	String	No	The host from which the job was submitted.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
systemJobType	JobSystemJobType	No	The type of system job.
templates	Set<DomainProxy>	Yes	The list of all job templates to be set on this job.
triggers	Set<String>	No	The list of triggers associated with this job.
variables	Map<String, Map>	Yes	The list of variables that this job owns or sets on completion.
virtualContainers	Set<DomainProxy>	Yes	When submitting this job, add it to the specified existing virtual container. Valid during POST, but only one virtual container can be specified.

JobBlock

Field Name	Type	POST
category	JobBlockCategory	No
createdDate	Date	No
message	String	No
partition	String	No
type	JobBlockType	No

JobBlockCategory

Value
depend
jobBlock

Value
migrate

JobBlockType

Value
ActivePolicy
BadUser
Dependency
EState
FairShare
Hold
IdlePolicy
LocalPolicy
NoClass
NoData
NoResource
NoTime
PartitionAccess
Priority
RMSubmissionFailure
StartDate
State

Value
SysLimits

JobCredentials

Moab Workload Manager supports the concept of credentials, which provide a means of attributing policy and resource access to entities such as users and groups. These credentials allow specification of job ownership, tracking of resource usage, enforcement of policies, and many other features.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
account	String	Yes	The account credential is also referred to as the project. This credential is generally associated with a group of users along the lines of a particular project for accounting and billing purposes.
group	String	Yes	The group credential represents an aggregation of users. User-to-group mappings are often specified by the operating system or resource manager and typically map to a user's UNIX group ID. However, user-to-group mappings may also be provided by a security and identity management service, or you can specify such directly within Moab.
jobClass	String	Yes	The concept of the class credential is derived from the resource manager class or queue object. Classes differ from other credentials in that they more directly impact job attributes. In standard HPC usage, a user submits a job to a class and this class imposes a number of factors on the job. The attributes of a class can be specified within the resource manager or directly within Moab.
qos	String	No	The quality of service assigned to this job. The concept of a quality of service (QoS) credential is unique to Moab and is not derived from any underlying concept or peer service. In most cases, the QoS credential is used to allow a site to set up a selection of service levels for end-users to choose from on a long-term or job-by-job basis. QoSs differ from other credentials in that they are centered around special access where this access may allow use of additional services, additional resources, or

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
			improved responsiveness. Unique to this credential, organizations can also choose to apply different charge rates to the varying levels of service available within each QoS. As QoS is an internal credential, all QoS configuration occurs within Moab.
qosRequested	String	Yes	The quality of service requested for this job.
user	String	Yes	The user credential is the fundamental credential within a workload manager; each job requires an association with exactly one user. In fact, the user credential is the only required credential in Moab; all others are optional. In most cases, the job's user credential is configured within or managed by the operating system itself, although Moab can be configured to obtain this information from an independent security and identity management service.

JobDates

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
completedDate	Date	No	
createdDate	Date	No	
deadlineDate	Date	Yes	The deadline for completion of the job.
dispatchedDate	Date	No	
earliestRequestedStartDate	Date	Yes	The job will start no sooner than this date.
earliestStartDate	Date	No	
eligibleDate	Date	No	
lastCanceledDate	Date	No	
lastChargedDate	Date	No	

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
lastPreemptedDate	Date	No	
lastUpdatedDate	Date	No	
startDate	Date	No	
submitDate	Date	No	
terminationDate	Date	No	

JobDependency

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
name	String	Yes	The name of the object on which the job is dependent.
type	JobDependencyType	Yes	The type of job dependency. Only the 'set' type is valid for POST.
value	String	No	Optional string representation of the dependency (used with variable dependencies).

JobDependencyType

Represents the type of a job dependency. For now, only the 'set' type is supported.

Value	Description
set	Job will wait until a variable on a Moab object is set before starting.

JobEmailNotifyType

Value	Description
JobStart	An email will be sent when the job starts.

Value	Description
JobEnd	An email will be sent if the job successfully ends.
JobFail	An email will be sent if the job fails.
All	

JobFlag

This enumeration specifies the flag types of a job.

Value	Description
NONE	
BACKFILL	The job is using backfill to run.
COALLOC	The job can use resources from multiple resource managers and partitions.
ALLOWPOWERADJUSTMENT	Allow system to dynamically adjust power.
ADVRES	The job requires the use of a reservation.
NOQUEUE	The job will attempt to execute immediately or fail.
ARRAYJOB	The job is part of a job array.
ARRAYJOBPARLOCK	This array job will only run in one partition.
ARRAYJOBPARSPAN	This array job will span partitions (default).
ARRAYMASTER	This job is the master of a job array.
BESTEFFORT	The job will succeed if even partial resources are available.
RESTARTABLE	The job is restartable.
SUSPENDABLE	The job is suspendable.

Value	Description
HASPREEMPTED	This job preempted other jobs to start.
PREEMPTTEE	The job is a preemptee and therefore can be preempted by other jobs.
PREEMPTOR	The job is a preemptor and therefore can preempt other jobs.
RSVMAP	The job is based on a reservation.
SPVIOLATION	The job was started with a soft policy violation.
IGNNODEPOLICIES	The job will ignore node policies.
IGNPOLICIES	The job will ignore idle, active, class, partition, and system policies.
IGNNODESTATE	The job will ignore node state in order to run.
IGNIDLEJOBRSV	The job can ignore idle job reservations. The job granted access to all idle job reservations.
INTERACTIVE	The job needs interactive input from the user to run.
FSVIOLATION	The job was started with a fairshare violation.
GLOBALQUEUE	The job is directly submitted without doing any authentication.
NORESOURCES	The job is a system job that does not need any resources.
NORMSTART	The job will not query a resource manager to run.
CLUSTERLOCKED	The job is locked into the current cluster and cannot be migrated elsewhere. This is for grid mode.
FRAGMENT	The job can be run across multiple nodes in individual chunks.
FORCEPROVISION	Job will provision nodes, whether they already have

Value	Description
	OS or not.
SYSTEMJOB	The job is a system job, which simply runs on the same node that Moab is running on. This is usually used for running scripts and other executables in workflows.
ADMINSETIGNPOLICIES	The IGNPOLICIES flag was set by an admin.
EXTENDSTARTWALLTIME	The job duration (walltime) was extended at job start.
SHAREDMEM	The job will share its memory across nodes.
BLOCKEDBYGRES	The job's generic resource requirement caused the job to start later.
GRESONLY	The job is requesting only generic resources, no compute resources.
TEMPLATESAPPLIED	The job has had all applicable templates applied to it.
META	META job, just a container around resources.
WIDERSVSEARCHALGO	This job prefers the wide search algorithm.
DESTROYTEMPLATESUBMITTED	A destroy job has already been created from the template for this job.
PROCSPECIFIED	The job requested processors on the command line.
CANCELONFIRSTFAILURE	Cancel job array on first array job failure.
CANCELONFIRSTSUCCESS	Cancel job array on first array job success.
CANCELONANYFAILURE	Cancel job array on any array job failure.
CANCELONANYSUCCESS	Cancel job array on any array job success.
CANCELONEXITCODE	Cancel job array on a specific exit code.

Value	Description
VCMaster	Job is the master of a virtual container.
USEMOABJOBID	Whether to use the Moab job ID or the resource manager's job ID.
JOINSTDERRTOSTDOUT	Join the stderr file to the stdout file.
JOINSTDOUTTOSTDERR	Join the stdout file to the stderr file.
PURGEONSUCCESSONLY	Only purge the job if it completed successfully.
ALLPROCS	Each job compute task requests all the procs on its node.
COMMLOCAL	Each job communications are localized, with minimal routing outside job shape.
COMMTOLERANT	Each job communications are low-intensity and insensitive to interference.
COMMTRANSPARENT	Job does not generate network communication.

JobHoldReason

Value	Description
Admin	
NoResources	
SystemLimitsExceeded	
BankFailure	
CannotDebitAccount	
InvalidAccount	
RMFailure	

Value	Description
RMReject	Resource manager rejects job execution.
PolicyViolation	Job violates job size policy.
CredAccess	Job cannot access requested credential.
CredHold	Credential hold in place.
PreReq	Job prerequisite failed.
Data	Data staging cannot be completed.
Security	Job security cannot be established.
MissingDependency	Dependency job cannot be found.

JobHoldType

Value	Description
User	The user has manually placed a hold on the job.
System	The Moab Workload Manager has placed a hold on the job.
Batch	The batch queue has placed a hold on the job.
Defer	The job has been deferred.
All	During GET, <code>All</code> means that all hold types are set. During PUT, <code>All</code> can be used to clear all hold types.

DomainProxy

A reference to an object contained within an object. For example, a Virtual Machine object contains a reference to the node on which it is running. That reference is represented by this class.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
name	String	Yes	The name of the object.

Message

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
count	Integer	No	The number of times this message has occurred.
createdDate	Date	No	The date this message was created.
expireDate	Date	No	The date this message expires.
message	String	No	The message itself.

JobHostListMode

Value
superset
subset
exactset

JobPriority

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
run	Long	No	
start	Long	No	
system	Long	No	
user	Long	Yes	The user-requested priority for the job. By default, the range is between -1024 and 0. To enable priority range from -1024 to +1023, set <code>ENABLEPOSUSERPRIORITY</code> in the <code>moab.cfg</code> file.

JobQueueStatus

Value	Description
active	A job is actively running in a queue.
blocked	A job has been blocked because of a policy violation or because resource requirements cannot be met.
completed	A job has completed running.
eligible	A job is eligible to run but has not started yet.

JobRejectPolicy

Value
CANCEL
HOLD
IGNORE
MAIL
RETRY

JobRequirement

Field Name	Type	POS T	Description
architecture	String	Yes	The architecture required by the job.
attributes	Map<String, Job Requirement Attribute>	Yes	Required node attributes with version number support.
dedicateAllProcessors	Boolean	No	Within a requirement, if dedicateAllProcessors is true,

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
			then all processors on the node where the job runs will be dedicated to the job.
features	Set<String>	No	The list of node features the job is scheduled against.
featuresExcluded	Set<String>	Yes	Excluded node features. That is, do not select nodes with these features (see also featuresExcludedMode).
featuresExcludedMode	JobRequirementFeaturesMode	Yes	Indicates whether excluded features should be ANDed or ORed. The default is AND. Only relevant if featuresExcluded is provided (see also featuresExcluded).
featuresRequested	Set<String>	Yes	Requested node features (see also featuresRequestedMode).
featuresRequestedMode	JobRequirementFeaturesMode	Yes	Indicates whether requested features should be ANDed or ORed. The default is AND. Only relevant if featuresRequested is provided (see also featuresRequested).
operatingSystem	String	Yes	The operating system required by the job.
index	Integer	No	The index of the requirement, starting with 0.
metrics	Map<String, Double>	No	Generic metrics associated with the job as reported by the resource manager.
nodeAccessPolicy	NodeAccessPolicy	Yes	How node resources should be accessed. Note: If the job

Field Name	Type	POS T	Description
			requirements array has more than one element that contains nodeAccessPolicy, only the first occurrence will be used.
nodeAllocationPolicy	NodeAllocation Policy	Yes	How node resources should be selected and allocated to the job. Note: If the job requirements array has more than one element that contains nodeAllocationPolicy, only the first occurrence will be used.
nodeCount	Integer	Yes	The number of nodes required by the job.
nodeSet	String	Yes	The requested node set of the job. This must follow the format SETSELECTION:SETTYPE [:SETLIST] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SETSELECTION - ANYOF, ONEOF, or FIRSTOF • SETTYPE - FEATURE or VARATTR • SETLIST - For FEATURE, a comma-separated list of features. For VARATTR, a key=value pair. Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ONEOF:FEATURE: fastos,hiprio,bigme m • FIRSTOF:VARATTR: datacenter =Provo:datacenter =SaltLake
nodes	Set<Allocated Node>	No	Nodes that have been allocated to meet this requirement.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
reservation	DomainProxy	No	The allocated reservation (assigned after the job has a reservation).
resourcesPerTask	Map<String, JobResource>	Yes	Contains requirements for disk, memory, processors, swap, GPUs, and generic resources. For disk, memory, and swap, the unit is MB. For each resource, the 'dedicated' field can be set during POST.
taskCount	Integer	Yes	The number of tasks (processors) required by this job.
tasksPerNode	Integer	Yes	The number of tasks to map to each node. If you specify tasksPerNode, you must also specify taskCount.
totalDedicatedProcessors	Integer	No	

JobRequirementAttribute

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
comparator	String	Yes	The comparison operator. Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >= - Greater than or equal to • > - Greater than • <= - Less than • < - Less than • %= - Equals • %! - Not equals • Null - Defaults to %= • = - (Deprecated) Equivalent to %=
displayValue	String	Yes	The display value for the required

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
			attribute.
restriction	JobRequirementAttributeRestriction	Yes	The restriction of this attribute. Can be null, but defaults to JobRequirementAttributeRestriction: must.
value	String	Yes	The value of the required attribute. During POST, if value is missing, blank, or null, do not provide a comparator.

JobRequirementAttributeRestriction

Represents a restriction for a job requirement attribute.

Value
must

JobRequirementFeaturesMode

Value
OR
AND

NodeAccessPolicy

This enumeration describes how node resources will be shared by various tasks.

Value	Description
NONE	
SHARED	Tasks from any combination of jobs can utilize available resources.
SHAREDONLY	Only jobs requesting shared node access can utilize available resources.

Value	Description
SINGLEJOB	Tasks from a single job can utilize available resources.
SINGLETASK	A single task from a single job can run on the node.
SINGLEUSER	Tasks from any jobs owned by the same user can utilize available resources.
UNIQUEUSER	Any number of tasks from a single job can allocate resources from a node but only if the user has no other jobs running on that node.
SINGLEGROUP	Any number of tasks from the same group can utilize node.
SINGLEACCOUNT	Any number of tasks from the same account can utilize node.
SINGLECLASS	Any number of tasks from the same class can utilize node.
SINGLEQOS	Any number of tasks from the same QOS (quality of service) can utilize node.

NodeAllocationPolicy

Node Allocation enumeration.

Value	Description
FIRSTSET	
MINGLOBAL	
MINLOCAL	
PLUGIN	
NONE	No node allocation policy is specified. Moab defaults to MINRESOURCE when this is the case.
FIRSTAVAILABLE	Simple first come, first served algorithm where nodes are allocated in the order they are presented by the resource manager. This is a very simple, very fast algorithm.

Value	Description
LASTAVAILABLE	This algorithm selects resources so as to minimize the amount of time after the job and before the trailing reservation. This algorithm is a best fit in time algorithm which minimizes the impact of reservation based node-time fragmentation. It is useful in systems where a large number of reservations (job, standing, or administrative) are in place.
MINRESOURCE	This algorithm prioritizes nodes according to the configured resources on each node. Those nodes with the fewest configured resources which still meet the job's resource constraints are selected.
CPULOAD	Nodes are selected which have the maximum amount of available, unused CPU power (i.e., [# of CPUs] - [CPU load]). Good algorithm for timesharing node systems. This algorithm is only applied to jobs starting immediately. For the purpose of future reservations, the MINRESOURCE algorithm is used.
LOCAL	This will call the locally created contrib node allocation algorithm.
CONTIGUOUS	This algorithm will allocate nodes in contiguous (linear) blocks as required by the Compaq RMS system.
MAXBALANCE	This algorithm will attempt to allocate the most 'balanced' set of nodes possible to a job. In most cases, but not all, the metric for balance of the nodes is node speed. Therefore, if possible, nodes with identical speeds will be allocated to the job. If identical speed nodes cannot be found, the algorithm will allocate the set of nodes with the minimum node speed 'span' or range.
PRIORITY	This algorithm allows a site to specify the priority of various static and dynamic aspects of compute nodes and allocate them with preference for higher priority nodes. It is highly flexible allowing node attribute and usage information to be combined with reservation affinity.

Value	Description
FASTEST	This algorithm will select nodes in 'fastest node first' order. Nodes will be selected by node speed if specified. If node speed is not specified, nodes will be selected by processor speed. If neither is specified, nodes will be selected in a random order.
PROCESSORLOAD	Alias for CPULOAD.
NODESPEED	Alias for FASTEST.
INREPORTEDORDER	Alias for FIRSTAVAILABLE.
INREVERSEREPORTEDORDER	Alias for LASTAVAILABLE.
CUSTOMPRIORITY	Alias for PRIORITY.
PROCESSORSPEEDBALANCE	Alias for MAXBALANCE.
MINIMUMCONFIGUREDRESOURCES	Alias for MINRESOURCE.
CRAY3DTORUS	Enable topology awareness scheduling algorithm.

AllocatedNode

Field Name	Type	POST
name	String	No
taskCount	Integer	No

JobResource

Represents counts of dedicated and utilized resources.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
dedicated	Integer	No	The amount of this resource that has been allocated for running workload.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
utilized	Integer	No	The amount of this resource that is currently reported as utilized by resource managers.

JobResourceFailPolicyType

Value
CANCEL
FAIL
HOLD
IGNORE
NOTIFY
REQUEUE

ResourceManager

Field Name	Type	POST
isDestination	Boolean	No
isSource	Boolean	No
jobName	String	No
name	String	No

JobStateInformation

Field Name	Type	POST
state	JobState	No

Field Name	Type	POST
stateExpected	JobState	No
stateLastUpdatedDate	Date	No
subState	JobSubState	No

JobState

Value	Description
Idle	Eligible according to all resource manager constraints.
Starting	Job is launching, executing prolog.
Running	Job is executing.
Removed	Job was canceled before executing.
Completed	Job successfully completed execution.
Hold	Job is blocked by hold.
Deferred	Job has a temporary hold.
Vacated	Job was canceled after partial execution.
NotQueued	Job is not eligible for execution.
Unknown	Job state is unknown.
Staging	Staging of input/output data is currently underway.
Suspended	Job is no longer executing and remains in memory on the allocated compute nodes.
Blocked	

JobSubState

Value
Epilogue
Migrated
Preempted
Prologue

JobSystemJobType

Value	Description
generic	Generic system job (trigger attached).
osprovision	Reprovision operating system.
poweroff	Power off node.
poweron	Power on node.
reset	Reboot node.

Related Topics

- [4.8 Job Arrays](#)

8.4.6 Fields: Jobs

 See the associated [4.9 Jobs](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	jobs	Permissions
Hooks filename	jobs.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	Yes	Distinct

API version 3**Job**

This class represents a job in the Moab Workload Manager. A job is a request for compute resources (CPUs, memory, storage) with which the requester can do work for a given amount of time. In an HPC environment, this might be a batch script to perform a Monte Carlo simulation. Moab will evaluate the request and assign the requested resources to the requester based on policies, current demand, and other factors in the data center. A job will also usually have some process that Moab starts automatically at the assigned start time. In an HPC environment, this can be starting a batch script on the assigned nodes.

Field Name	Type	PO ST	PU T	Description
id	String	No	No	The unique identifier of this job. Note: This field is not user-assigned and is generated by the database.
arrayIndex	Long	No	No	If this job is a subjob of a JobArray , this field contains the index of this job in the array. For example, if this job is <code>Moab.1[2]</code> , the array index would be 2.
arrayMasterName	String	No	No	If this job is a subjob of a JobArray , this field contains the name of the job array master. For example, if this job is <code>Moab.1[2]</code> , the array master name would be <code>Moab.1</code> .
attributes	Set<String>	Yes	No	The list of generic attributes associated with this job.
blocks	Set<JobBlock>	No	No	Reasons the job is blocked from running.
bypassCount	Integer	No	No	The number of times the

Field Name	Type	PO ST	PU T	Description
				job has been backfilled.
cancelCount	Integer	No	No	The number of times a job has received a cancel request.
commandFile	String	Yes	No	The name of the job script file (absolute path). If commandFile is set and commandScript is not set, then MWS must have read access to the file. If commandFile and commandScript are both set, then MWS does not read the contents of the file but it does provide the name of the file to Moab. Note that Moab changes the contents of the commandFile field and the contents of the file pointed to by commandFile. For the original path and file contents, see submitCommandFile .
commandLineArguments	String	Yes	No	The command line arguments passed to the job script specified by commandFile or commandScript. Must be enclosed in quotes, for example: "commandLineArguments": "\"a b c\""
commandScript	String	Yes	No	The contents of the job script. This field must be Base64-encoded.
completionCode	Integer	No	No	The exit code from this

Field Name	Type	PO ST	PU T	Description
				job.
cpuTime	Long	No	No	CPU usage time in seconds as reported by the resource manager.
credentials	JobCredentials	Yes	Yes	The credentials (user and group, for example) associated with this job.
customName	String	Yes	Yes	The user-specified name of this job. This field must not contain any spaces.
dates	JobDates	Yes	Yes	Various dates associated with this job.
deferCount	Integer	No	No	The number of times a job has been deferred.
dependencies	Set<Job Dependency>	Yes	No	Dependencies that must be fulfilled before the job can start.
description	String	No	No	The description of the job. Can be set only in a job template.
duration	Long	Yes	Yes	The length of time in seconds requested for the job. Note that it is possible to set duration to 'INFINITY' if the AllowInfiniteJobs flag is set on the scheduler in the moab.cfg.
durationActive	Long	No	No	The length of time in seconds the job has been active or running.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
durationMinimum	Long	No	No	Minimum duration of the job (used when automatically extending durations). See 'JOBEXTENDDURATION' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> .
durationQueued	Long	No	No	The length of time in seconds the job has been eligible to run in the queue.
durationRemaining	Long	No	No	An estimate of the time remaining, in seconds, before the job will complete.
durationSuspended	Long	No	No	The length of time in seconds the job has been suspended.
emailNotifyAddresses	Set<String>	Yes	No	The list of addresses to whom email is sent by the execution server.
emailNotifyTypes	Set<Job EmailNotify Type>	Yes	No	The list of email notify types attached to the job.
environmentRequested	Boolean	Yes	No	Setting this field to true tells the Moab Workload Manager to set various variables, if populated, in the job's environment.
environmentVariables	Map<String, Map>	Yes	No	The environment variables to set for this job. This field is defined only during POST. On GET, this field is an empty

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				object (see also fullEnvironmentVariableList) .
epilogScript	String	Yes	No	The path to the TORQUE epilog script.
flags	Set<JobFlag>	Yes	Yes	The flags that are set on this job.
fullEnvironmentVariableList	String	No	No	The full list of all environment variables for this job, including variables set by the resource manager, if any (see also environmentVariables) .
holdDate	Date	No	No	The date the most recent hold was placed on the job.
holdReason	JobHold Reason	No	No	The reason the job is on hold.
holds	Set<JobHold Type>	Yes	Yes	The holds that are set on the job. The 'User' hold type is valid during POST.
initialWorkingDirectory	String	Yes	No	The path to the directory where the job will be started.
isActive	Boolean	No	No	True if the job is active, false if the job is complete.
jobGroup	String	Yes	No	The job group to which this job belongs (different from credentials.group).

Field Name	Type	PO ST	PU T	Description
masterNode	DomainProxy	No	No	The first node in the list of allocated nodes for this job. For TORQUE jobs, this represents the 'mother superior'.
memorySecondsDedicated	Double	No	No	The memory seconds dedicated to the job as reported by its resource manager. Not all resource managers provide this information.
memorySecondsUtilized	Double	No	No	The memory seconds utilized by the job as reported by its resource manager. Not all resource managers provide this information.
messages	Set<Message>	No	Yes	The list of messages associated with the job. The 'message' field is valid during PUT.
migrateCount	Integer	No	No	The number of times the job has been migrated.
minimumPreemptTime	Long	No	No	The minimum length of time, in seconds, an active job must be running before it is eligible for preemption.
mwmName	String	No	No	The name of the Moab Workload Manager instance that owns this job.
name	String	No	No	The name of this job. This name is unique <i>per instance</i> of Moab

Field Name	Type	PO ST	PU T	Description
				Workload Manager (i.e., not globally).
nodesExcluded	Set<Domain Proxy>	Yes	No	The list of nodes that should not be considered for this job.
nodesRequested	Set<Domain Proxy>	Yes	No	The exact set, superset, or subset of nodes where this job must run (see also nodesRequestedPolicy) .
nodesRequestedPolicy	JobHost ListMode	Yes	No	Indicates an exact set, superset, or subset of nodes where the job must run. Only relevant if nodesRequested is provided (see also nodesRequested).
partitionAccessList	Set<String>	No	No	The list of partitions that this job can access.
partitionAccessListRequested	Set<String>	Yes	Yes	The list of partitions that this job has requested.
partitionAccessListScheduler	Set<String>	No	No	The feasible partition access list built by the scheduler.
preemptCount	Integer	No	No	The number of times the job has been preempted.
priorities	JobPriority	Yes	Yes	The list of priorities for the job.
processorSecondsDedicated	Double	No	No	The processor seconds dedicated to the job as reported by its resource manager. Not all resource managers provide this

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				information.
processorSecondsLimit	Double	No	No	The limit for processorSecondsUtilized.
processorSecondsUtilized	Double	No	No	The processor seconds utilized by the job as reported by its resource manager. Not all resource managers provide this information.
prologScript	String	Yes	No	The path to the TORQUE prolog script.
queueStatus	JobQueue Status	No	No	The status of the job in its queue.
rank	Integer	No	No	The index of this job in the eligible queue.
rejectPolicies	Set<JobReject Policy>	No	No	The list of policies enabled when a job is rejected.
requirements	Set<Job Requirement>	Yes	Yes	The list of items required for this job to run. Only JobRequirement.features is valid during PUT.
reservationRequested	DomainProxy	Yes	Yes	The reservation that the job requested.
resourceFailPolicy	JobResource FailPolicyType	Yes	No	The policy that dictates what should happen to the job if it is running and at least one of the resources it is using fails.
resourceManagerExtension	String	Yes	No	If provided during POST, this string will be added

Field Name	Type	PO ST	PU T	Description
				to the resource manager extension section of the job submission. For example: 'bandwidth=120;queuejob=false' Note that the delimiter between resourceManagerExtension elements is the semicolon.
resourceManagers	Set<Resource Manager>	No	No	The list of resource managers associated with this job.
shellName	String	Yes	No	Declares the shell that interprets the job script.
standardErrorFilePath	String	Yes	No	The path to the file containing the standard error of the job.
standardOutputFilePath	String	Yes	No	The path to the file containing the standard output of the job.
startCount	Integer	No	No	The number of times the job has been started.
states	JobState Information	No	No	Information about the state of the job.
submitCommandFile	String	No	No	This read-only field contains the path to the original commandFile as posted to MWS during job submission.
submitHost	String	No	No	The host from which the job was submitted.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
systemJobType	JobSystemJobType	No	No	The type of system job.
templates	Set<Domain Proxy>	Yes	No	The list of all job templates to be set on this job.
triggers	Set<String>	No	No	The list of triggers associated with this job.
variables	Map<String, Map>	Yes	Yes	The list of variables that this job owns or sets on completion.
virtualContainers	Set<Domain Proxy>	Yes	No	When submitting this job, add it to the specified existing virtual container. Valid during POST, but only one virtual container can be specified.

JobBlock

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT
category	JobBlockCategory	No	No
createdDate	Date	No	No
message	String	No	No
partition	String	No	No
type	JobBlockType	No	No

JobBlockCategory

Value
depend
jobBlock
migrate

JobBlockType

Value
ActivePolicy
BadUser
Dependency
EState
FairShare
Hold
IdlePolicy
LocalPolicy
NoClass
NoData
NoResource
NoTime
PartitionAccess
Priority

Value
RMSubmissionFailure
StartDate
State
SysLimits

JobCredentials

Moab Workload Manager supports the concept of credentials, which provide a means of attributing policy and resource access to entities such as users and groups. These credentials allow specification of job ownership, tracking of resource usage, enforcement of policies, and many other features.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
account	String	Yes	Yes	The account credential is also referred to as the project. This credential is generally associated with a group of users along the lines of a particular project for accounting and billing purposes.
group	String	Yes	No	The group credential represents an aggregation of users. User-to-group mappings are often specified by the operating system or resource manager and typically map to a user's UNIX group ID. However, user-to-group mappings may also be provided by a security and identity management service, or you can specify such directly within Moab.
jobClass	String	Yes	Yes	The concept of the class credential is derived from the resource manager class or queue object. Classes differ from other credentials in that they more directly impact job attributes. In standard HPC usage, a user submits a job to a class and this class imposes a number of factors on the job. The attributes of a class can be specified within the resource manager or directly within Moab.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
qos	String	No	No	The quality of service assigned to this job. The concept of a quality of service (QoS) credential is unique to Moab and is not derived from any underlying concept or peer service. In most cases, the QoS credential is used to allow a site to set up a selection of service levels for end-users to choose from on a long-term or job-by-job basis. QoSs differ from other credentials in that they are centered around special access where this access may allow use of additional services, additional resources, or improved responsiveness. Unique to this credential, organizations can also choose to apply different charge rates to the varying levels of service available within each QoS. As QoS is an internal credential, all QoS configuration occurs within Moab.
qosRequested	String	Yes	Yes	The quality of service requested for this job.
user	String	Yes	No	The user credential is the fundamental credential within a workload manager; each job requires an association with exactly one user. In fact, the user credential is the only required credential in Moab; all others are optional. In most cases, the job's user credential is configured within or managed by the operating system itself, although Moab can be configured to obtain this information from an independent security and identity management service.

JobDates

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
completedDate	Date	No	No	
createdDate	Date	No	No	
deadlineDate	Date	Yes	No	The deadline for completion of the job.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
dispatchedDate	Date	No	No	
earliestRequestedStartDate	Date	Yes	Yes	The job will start no sooner than this date.
earliestStartDate	Date	No	No	
eligibleDate	Date	No	No	
lastCanceledDate	Date	No	No	
lastChargedDate	Date	No	No	
lastPreemptedDate	Date	No	No	
lastUpdatedDate	Date	No	No	
startDate	Date	No	No	
submitDate	Date	No	No	
terminationDate	Date	No	No	

JobDependency

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
name	String	Yes	No	The name of the object on which the job is dependent.
type	JobDependencyType	Yes	No	The type of job dependency. Only the 'set' type is valid for POST.
value	String	No	No	Optional string representation of the dependency (used with variable dependencies).

JobDependencyType

Represents the type of a job dependency. For now, only the 'set' type is supported.

Value	Description
set	Job will wait until a variable on a Moab object is set before starting.

JobEmailNotifyType

Value	Description
JobStart	An email will be sent when the job starts.
JobEnd	An email will be sent if the job successfully ends.
JobFail	An email will be sent if the job fails.
All	

JobFlag

This enumeration specifies the flag types of a job.

Value	Description
NONE	
BACKFILL	The job is using backfill to run.
COALLOC	The job can use resources from multiple resource managers and partitions.
ALLOWPOWERADJUSTMENT	Allow system to dynamically adjust power.
ADVRES	The job requires the use of a reservation.
NOQUEUE	The job will attempt to execute immediately or fail.
ARRAYJOB	The job is part of a job array.
ARRAYJOBPARLOCK	This array job will only run in one partition.

Value	Description
ARRAYJOBPARSPAN	This array job will span partitions (default).
ARRAYMASTER	This job is the master of a job array.
BESTEFFORT	The job will succeed if even partial resources are available.
RESTARTABLE	The job is restartable.
SUSPENDABLE	The job is suspendable.
HASPREEMPTED	This job preempted other jobs to start.
PREEMPTTEE	The job is a preemptee and therefore can be preempted by other jobs.
PREEMPTOR	The job is a preemptor and therefore can preempt other jobs.
RSVMAP	The job is based on a reservation.
SPVIOLATION	The job was started with a soft policy violation.
IGNNODEPOLICIES	The job will ignore node policies.
IGNPOLICIES	The job will ignore idle, active, class, partition, and system policies.
IGNNODESTATE	The job will ignore node state in order to run.
IGNIDLEJOBRSV	The job can ignore idle job reservations. The job granted access to all idle job reservations.
INTERACTIVE	The job needs interactive input from the user to run.
FSVIOLATION	The job was started with a fairshare violation.
GLOBALQUEUE	The job is directly submitted without doing any authentication.
NORESOURCES	The job is a system job that does not need any

Value	Description
	resources.
NORMSTART	The job will not query a resource manager to run.
CLUSTERLOCKED	The job is locked into the current cluster and cannot be migrated elsewhere. This is for grid mode.
FRAGMENT	The job can be run across multiple nodes in individual chunks.
FORCEPROVISION	Job will provision nodes, whether they already have OS or not.
SYSTEMJOB	The job is a system job, which simply runs on the same node that Moab is running on. This is usually used for running scripts and other executables in workflows.
ADMINSETIGNPOLICIES	The IGNPOLICIES flag was set by an admin.
EXTENDSTARTWALLTIME	The job duration (walltime) was extended at job start.
SHAREDMEM	The job will share its memory across nodes.
BLOCKEDBYGRES	The job's generic resource requirement caused the job to start later.
GRESONLY	The job is requesting only generic resources, no compute resources.
TEMPLATESAPPLIED	The job has had all applicable templates applied to it.
META	META job, just a container around resources.
WIDERSVSEARCHALGO	This job prefers the wide search algorithm.
DESTROYTEMPLATESUBMITTED	A destroy job has already been created from the template for this job.
PROCSPECIFIED	The job requested processors on the command line.

Value	Description
CANCELONFIRSTFAILURE	Cancel job array on first array job failure.
CANCELONFIRSTSUCCESS	Cancel job array on first array job success.
CANCELONANYFAILURE	Cancel job array on any array job failure.
CANCELONANYSUCCESS	Cancel job array on any array job success.
CANCELONEXITCODE	Cancel job array on a specific exit code.
VCMASTER	Job is the master of a virtual container.
USEMOABJOBID	Whether to use the Moab job ID or the resource manager's job ID.
JOINSTDERRTOSTDOUT	Join the stderr file to the stdout file.
JOINSTDOUTTOSTDERR	Join the stdout file to the stderr file.
PURGEONSUCCESSONLY	Only purge the job if it completed successfully.
ALLPROCS	Each job compute task requests all the procs on its node.
COMMLOCAL	Each job communications are localized, with minimal routing outside job shape.
COMMTOLERANT	Each job communications are low-intensity and insensitive to interference.
COMMTRANSPARENT	Job does not generate network communication.

JobHoldReason

Value	Description
Admin	
NoResources	

Value	Description
SystemLimitsExceeded	
BankFailure	
CannotDebitAccount	
InvalidAccount	
RMFailure	
RMReject	Resource manager rejects job execution.
PolicyViolation	Job violates job size policy.
CredAccess	Job cannot access requested credential.
CredHold	Credential hold in place.
PreReq	Job prerequisite failed.
Data	Data staging cannot be completed.
Security	Job security cannot be established.
MissingDependency	Dependency job cannot be found.

JobHoldType

Value	Description
User	The user has manually placed a hold on the job.
System	The Moab Workload Manager has placed a hold on the job.
Batch	The batch queue has placed a hold on the job.
Defer	The job has been deferred.
All	During GET, <code>All</code> means that all hold types are set. During PUT, <code>All</code> can be used to clear all hold types.

DomainProxy

A reference to an object contained within an object. For example, a Virtual Machine object contains a reference to the node on which it is running. That reference is represented by this class.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
name	String	Yes	No	The name of the object.

Message

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
count	Integer	No	No	The number of times this message has occurred.
createdDate	Date	No	No	The date this message was created.
expireDate	Date	No	No	The date this message expires.
message	String	No	Yes	The message itself.

JobHostListMode

Value
superset
subset
exactset

JobPriority

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
run	Long	No	No	
start	Long	No	No	

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
system	Long	No	No	
user	Long	Yes	Yes	The user-requested priority for the job. By default, the range is between -1024 and 0. To enable priority range from -1024 to +1023, set <code>ENABLEPOSUSERPRIORITY</code> in the <code>moab.cfg</code> file.

JobQueueStatus

Value	Description
active	A job is actively running in a queue.
blocked	A job has been blocked because of a policy violation or because resource requirements cannot be met.
completed	A job has completed running.
eligible	A job is eligible to run but has not started yet.

JobRejectPolicy

Value
CANCEL
HOLD
IGNORE
MAIL
RETRY

JobRequirement

Field Name	Type	POS T	PU T	Description
architecture	String	Yes	No	The architecture required by the job.
attributes	Map<String, Job Requirement Attribute>	Yes	No	Required node attributes with version number support.
dedicateAllProcessors	Boolean	No	No	Within a requirement, if <code>dedicateAllProcessors</code> is true, then all processors on the node where the job runs will be dedicated to the job.
features	Set<String>	No	Yes	The list of node features the job is scheduled against.
featuresExcluded	Set<String>	Yes	No	Excluded node features. That is, do not select nodes with these features (see also featuresExcludedMode).
featuresExcludedMode	Job Requirement Features Mode	Yes	No	Indicates whether excluded features should be ANDed or ORed. The default is AND. Only relevant if <code>featuresExcluded</code> is provided (see also featuresExcluded).
featuresRequested	Set<String>	Yes	No	Requested node features (see also featuresRequestedMode).
featuresRequestedMode	Job Requirement Features Mode	Yes	No	Indicates whether requested features should be ANDed or ORed. The default is AND. Only relevant if <code>featuresRequested</code> is provided (see also featuresRequested).

Field Name	Type	POS T	PU T	Description
index	Integer	No	No	The index of the requirement, starting with 0.
metrics	Map<String, Double>	No	No	Generic metrics associated with the job as reported by the resource manager.
nodeAccessPolicy	NodeAccess Policy	Yes	No	How node resources should be accessed. Note: If the job requirements array has more than one element that contains nodeAccessPolicy, only the first occurrence will be used.
nodeAllocationPolicy	Node Allocation Policy	Yes	No	How node resources should be selected and allocated to the job. Note: If the job requirements array has more than one element that contains nodeAllocationPolicy, only the first occurrence will be used.
nodeCount	Integer	Yes	No	The number of nodes required by the job.
nodeSet	String	Yes	No	<p>The requested node set of the job. This must follow the format SETSELECTION:SETTYPE [:SETLIST]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SETSELECTION - ANYOF, ONEOF, or FIRSTOF • SETTYPE - FEATURE or VARATTR • SETLIST - For FEATURE, a comma-separated list of features. For VARATTR, a key=value pair. <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ONEOF:FEATURE:

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				fastos,hiprio,bigmem <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FIRSTOF:VARATTR: datacenter =Provo:datacenter =SaltLake
nodes	Set<AllocatedNode>	No	No	Nodes that have been allocated to meet this requirement.
operatingSystem	String	Yes	No	The operating system required by the job.
reservation	DomainProxy	No	No	The allocated reservation (assigned after the job has a reservation).
resourcesPerTask	Map<String, JobResource>	Yes	No	Contains requirements for disk, memory, processors, swap, GPUs, and generic resources. For disk, memory, and swap, the unit is MB. For each resource, the 'dedicated' field can be set during POST.
taskCount	Integer	Yes	No	The number of tasks (processors) required by this job.
tasksPerNode	Integer	Yes	No	The number of tasks to map to each node. If you specify tasksPerNode, you must also specify taskCount.
totalDedicatedProcessors	Integer	No	No	

JobRequirementAttribute

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
comparator	String	Yes	No	The comparison operator. Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >= - Greater than or equal to • > - Greater than • <= - Less than • < - Less than • %= - Equals • %! - Not equals • Null - Defaults to %= • = - (Deprecated) Equivalent to %=
displayValue	String	Yes	No	The display value for the required attribute.
restriction	JobRequirementAttributeRestriction	Yes	No	The restriction of this attribute. Can be null, but defaults to JobRequirementAttributeRestriction: must.
value	String	Yes	No	The value of the required attribute. During POST, if value is missing, blank, or null, do not provide a comparator.

JobRequirementAttributeRestriction

Represents a restriction for a job requirement attribute.

Value
must

JobRequirementFeaturesMode

Value
OR

Value
AND

NodeAccessPolicy

This enumeration describes how node resources will be shared by various tasks.

Value	Description
NONE	
SHARED	Tasks from any combination of jobs can utilize available resources.
SHAREDONLY	Only jobs requesting shared node access can utilize available resources.
SINGLEJOB	Tasks from a single job can utilize available resources.
SINGLETASK	A single task from a single job can run on the node.
SINGLEUSER	Tasks from any jobs owned by the same user can utilize available resources.
UNIQUEUSER	Any number of tasks from a single job can allocate resources from a node but only if the user has no other jobs running on that node.
SINGLEGROUP	Any number of tasks from the same group can utilize node.
SINGLEACCOUNT	Any number of tasks from the same account can utilize node.
SINGLECLASS	Any number of tasks from the same class can utilize node.
SINGLEQOS	Any number of tasks from the same QOS (quality of service) can utilize node.

NodeAllocationPolicy

Node Allocation enumeration.

Value	Description
FIRSTSET	
MINGLOBAL	
MINLOCAL	
PLUGIN	
NONE	No node allocation policy is specified. Moab defaults to MINRESOURCE when this is the case.
FIRSTAVAILABLE	Simple first come, first served algorithm where nodes are allocated in the order they are presented by the resource manager. This is a very simple, very fast algorithm.
LASTAVAILABLE	This algorithm selects resources so as to minimize the amount of time after the job and before the trailing reservation. This algorithm is a best fit in time algorithm which minimizes the impact of reservation based node-time fragmentation. It is useful in systems where a large number of reservations (job, standing, or administrative) are in place.
MINRESOURCE	This algorithm prioritizes nodes according to the configured resources on each node. Those nodes with the fewest configured resources which still meet the job's resource constraints are selected.
CPULOAD	Nodes are selected which have the maximum amount of available, unused CPU power (i.e., [# of CPUs] - [CPU load]). Good algorithm for timesharing node systems. This algorithm is only applied to jobs starting immediately. For the purpose of future reservations, the MINRESOURCE algorithm is used.
LOCAL	This will call the locally created contrib node allocation algorithm.
CONTIGUOUS	This algorithm will allocate nodes in contiguous (linear) blocks as required by the Compaq RMS

Value	Description
	system.
MAXBALANCE	This algorithm will attempt to allocate the most 'balanced' set of nodes possible to a job. In most cases, but not all, the metric for balance of the nodes is node speed. Therefore, if possible, nodes with identical speeds will be allocated to the job. If identical speed nodes cannot be found, the algorithm will allocate the set of nodes with the minimum node speed 'span' or range.
PRIORITY	This algorithm allows a site to specify the priority of various static and dynamic aspects of compute nodes and allocate them with preference for higher priority nodes. It is highly flexible allowing node attribute and usage information to be combined with reservation affinity.
FASTEST	This algorithm will select nodes in 'fastest node first' order. Nodes will be selected by node speed if specified. If node speed is not specified, nodes will be selected by processor speed. If neither is specified, nodes will be selected in a random order.
PROCESSORLOAD	Alias for CPULOAD.
NODESPEED	Alias for FASTEST.
INREPORTEDORDER	Alias for FIRSTAVAILABLE.
INREVERSEREPORTEDORDER	Alias for LASTAVAILABLE.
CUSTOMPRIORITY	Alias for PRIORITY.
PROCESSORSPEEDBALANCE	Alias for MAXBALANCE.
MINIMUMCONFIGUREDRESOURCES	Alias for MINRESOURCE.
CRAY3DTORUS	Enable topology awareness scheduling algorithm.

AllocatedNode

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT
name	String	No	No
taskCount	Integer	No	No

JobResource

Represents counts of dedicated and utilized resources.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
dedicated	Integer	No	No	The amount of this resource that has been allocated for running workload.
utilized	Integer	No	No	The amount of this resource that is currently reported as utilized by resource managers.

JobResourceFailPolicyType

Value
CANCEL
FAIL
HOLD
IGNORE
NOTIFY
REQUEUE

ResourceManager

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT
isDestination	Boolean	No	No

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT
isSource	Boolean	No	No
jobName	String	No	No
name	String	No	No

JobStateInformation

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT
state	JobState	No	No
stateExpected	JobState	No	No
stateLastUpdatedDate	Date	No	No
subState	JobSubState	No	No

JobState

Value	Description
Idle	Eligible according to all resource manager constraints.
Starting	Job is launching, executing prolog.
Running	Job is executing.
Removed	Job was canceled before executing.
Completed	Job successfully completed execution.
Hold	Job is blocked by hold.
Deferred	Job has a temporary hold.
Vacated	Job was canceled after partial execution.

Value	Description
NotQueued	Job is not eligible for execution.
Unknown	Job state is unknown.
Staging	Staging of input/output data is currently underway.
Suspended	Job is no longer executing and remains in memory on the allocated compute nodes.
Blocked	

JobSubState

Value
Epilogue
Migrated
Preempted
Prologue

JobSystemJobType

Value	Description
generic	Generic system job (trigger attached).
osprovision	Reprovision operating system.
poweroff	Power off node.
poweron	Power on node.
reset	Reboot node.

API version 2**Job**

This class represents a job in the Moab Workload Manager. A job is a request for compute resources (CPUs, memory, storage) with which the requester can do work for a given amount of time. In an HPC environment, this might be a batch script to perform a Monte Carlo simulation. Moab will evaluate the request and assign the requested resources to the requester based on policies, current demand, and other factors in the data center. A job will also usually have some process that Moab starts automatically at the assigned start time. In an HPC environment, this can be starting a batch script on the assigned nodes.

Field Name	Type	PO ST	PU T	Description
id	String	No	No	The unique identifier of this job. Note: This field is not user-assigned and is generated by the database.
arrayIndex	Long	No	No	If this job is a subjob of a JobArray , this field contains the index of this job in the array. For example, if this job is <code>Moab.1[2]</code> , the array index would be 2.
arrayMasterName	String	No	No	If this job is a subjob of a JobArray , this field contains the name of the job array master. For example, if this job is <code>Moab.1[2]</code> , the array master name would be <code>Moab.1</code> .
attributes	Set<String>	Yes	No	The list of generic attributes associated with this job.
blocks	Set<JobBlock>	No	No	Reasons the job is blocked from running.
bypassCount	Integer	No	No	The number of times the

Field Name	Type	PO ST	PU T	Description
				job has been backfilled.
cancelCount	Integer	No	No	The number of times a job has received a cancel request.
commandFile	String	Yes	No	The name of the job script file (absolute path). If commandFile is set and commandScript is not set, then MWS must have read access to the file. If commandFile and commandScript are both set, then MWS does not read the contents of the file but it does provide the name of the file to Moab. Note that Moab changes the contents of the commandFile field and the contents of the file pointed to by commandFile. For the original path and file contents, see submitCommandFile .
commandLineArguments	String	Yes	No	The command line arguments passed to the job script specified by commandFile or commandScript. Must be enclosed in quotes, for example: "commandLineArguments": "\"a b c\""
commandScript	String	Yes	No	The contents of the job script. This field must be Base64-encoded.
completionCode	Integer	No	No	The exit code from this

Field Name	Type	PO ST	PU T	Description
				job.
cpuTime	Long	No	No	CPU usage time in seconds as reported by the resource manager.
credentials	JobCredentials	Yes	Yes	The credentials (user and group, for example) associated with this job.
customName	String	Yes	Yes	The user-specified name of this job. This field must not contain any spaces.
dates	JobDates	Yes	Yes	Various dates associated with this job.
deferCount	Integer	No	No	The number of times a job has been deferred.
dependencies	Set<Job Dependency>	Yes	No	Dependencies that must be fulfilled before the job can start.
description	String	No	No	The description of the job. Can be set only in a job template.
duration	Long	Yes	Yes	The length of time in seconds requested for the job. Note that it is possible to set duration to 'INFINITY' if the AllowInfiniteJobs flag is set on the scheduler in the moab.cfg.
durationActive	Long	No	No	The length of time in seconds the job has been active or running.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
durationMinimum	Long	No	No	Minimum duration of the job (used when automatically extending durations). See 'JOBEXTENDDURATION' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> .
durationQueued	Long	No	No	The length of time in seconds the job has been eligible to run in the queue.
durationRemaining	Long	No	No	An estimate of the time remaining, in seconds, before the job will complete.
durationSuspended	Long	No	No	The length of time in seconds the job has been suspended.
emailNotifyAddresses	Set<String>	Yes	No	The list of addresses to whom email is sent by the execution server.
emailNotifyTypes	Set<Job EmailNotify Type>	Yes	No	The list of email notify types attached to the job.
environmentRequested	Boolean	Yes	No	Setting this field to true tells the Moab Workload Manager to set various variables, if populated, in the job's environment.
environmentVariables	Map<String, Map>	Yes	No	The environment variables to set for this job. This field is defined only during POST. On GET, this field is an empty

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				object (see also fullEnvironmentVariableList).
epilogScript	String	Yes	No	The path to the TORQUE epilog script.
flags	Set<JobFlag>	Yes	Yes	The flags that are set on this job.
fullEnvironmentVariableList	String	No	No	The full list of all environment variables for this job, including variables set by the resource manager, if any (see also environmentVariables).
holdDate	Date	No	No	The date the most recent hold was placed on the job.
holdReason	JobHold Reason	No	No	The reason the job is on hold.
holds	Set<JobHold Type>	Yes	Yes	The holds that are set on the job. The 'User' hold type is valid during POST.
initialWorkingDirectory	String	Yes	No	The path to the directory where the job will be started.
isActive	Boolean	No	No	True if the job is active, false if the job is complete.
jobGroup	String	Yes	No	The job group to which this job belongs (different from credentials.group).

Field Name	Type	PO ST	PU T	Description
masterNode	DomainProxy	No	No	The first node in the list of allocated nodes for this job. For TORQUE jobs, this represents the 'mother superior'.
memorySecondsDedicated	Double	No	No	The memory seconds dedicated to the job as reported by its resource manager. Not all resource managers provide this information.
memorySecondsUtilized	Double	No	No	The memory seconds utilized by the job as reported by its resource manager. Not all resource managers provide this information.
messages	Set<Message>	No	Yes	The list of messages associated with the job. The 'message' field is valid during PUT.
migrateCount	Integer	No	No	The number of times the job has been migrated.
minimumPreemptTime	Long	No	No	The minimum length of time, in seconds, an active job must be running before it is eligible for preemption.
mwmName	String	No	No	The name of the Moab Workload Manager instance that owns this job.
name	String	No	No	The name of this job. This name is unique <i>per instance</i> of Moab

Field Name	Type	PO ST	PU T	Description
				Workload Manager (i.e., not globally).
nodesExcluded	Set<Domain Proxy>	Yes	No	The list of nodes that should not be considered for this job.
nodesRequested	Set<Domain Proxy>	Yes	No	The exact set, superset, or subset of nodes where this job must run (see also nodesRequestedPolicy).
nodesRequestedPolicy	JobHost ListMode	Yes	No	Indicates an exact set, superset, or subset of nodes where the job must run. Only relevant if nodesRequested is provided (see also nodesRequested).
partitionAccessList	Set<String>	No	No	The list of partitions that this job can access.
partitionAccessListRequested	Set<String>	Yes	Yes	The list of partitions that this job has requested.
partitionAccessListScheduler	Set<String>	No	No	The feasible partition access list built by the scheduler.
preemptCount	Integer	No	No	The number of times the job has been preempted.
priorities	JobPriority	Yes	Yes	The list of priorities for the job.
processorSecondsDedicated	Double	No	No	The processor seconds dedicated to the job as reported by its resource manager. Not all resource managers provide this

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				information.
processorSecondsLimit	Double	No	No	The limit for processorSecondsUtilized.
processorSecondsUtilized	Double	No	No	The processor seconds utilized by the job as reported by its resource manager. Not all resource managers provide this information.
prologScript	String	Yes	No	The path to the TORQUE prolog script.
queueStatus	JobQueue Status	No	No	The status of the job in its queue.
rank	Integer	No	No	The index of this job in the eligible queue.
rejectPolicies	Set<JobReject Policy>	No	No	The list of policies enabled when a job is rejected.
requirements	Set<Job Requirement>	Yes	Yes	The list of items required for this job to run. Only JobRequirement.features is valid during PUT.
reservationRequested	DomainProxy	Yes	Yes	The reservation that the job requested.
resourceFailPolicy	JobResource FailPolicyType	Yes	No	The policy that dictates what should happen to the job if it is running and at least one of the resources it is using fails.
resourceManagerExtension	String	Yes	No	If provided during POST, this string will be added

Field Name	Type	PO ST	PU T	Description
				to the resource manager extension section of the job submission. For example: 'bandwidth=120;queuejob=false' Note that the delimiter between resourceManagerExtension elements is the semicolon.
resourceManagers	Set<Resource Manager>	No	No	The list of resource managers associated with this job.
shellName	String	Yes	No	Declares the shell that interprets the job script.
standardErrorFilePath	String	Yes	No	The path to the file containing the standard error of the job.
standardOutputFilePath	String	Yes	No	The path to the file containing the standard output of the job.
startCount	Integer	No	No	The number of times the job has been started.
states	JobState Information	No	No	Information about the state of the job.
submitCommandFile	String	No	No	This read-only field contains the path to the original commandFile as posted to MWS during job submission.
submitHost	String	No	No	The host from which the job was submitted.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
systemJobType	JobSystemJobType	No	No	The type of system job.
templates	Set<Domain Proxy>	Yes	No	The list of all job templates to be set on this job.
triggers	Set<String>	No	No	The list of triggers associated with this job.
variables	Map<String, Map>	Yes	Yes	The list of variables that this job owns or sets on completion.
virtualContainers	Set<Domain Proxy>	Yes	No	When submitting this job, add it to the specified existing virtual container. Valid during POST, but only one virtual container can be specified.

JobBlock

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT
category	JobBlockCategory	No	No
createdDate	Date	No	No
message	String	No	No
partition	String	No	No
type	JobBlockType	No	No

JobBlockCategory

Value
depend
jobBlock
migrate

JobBlockType

Value
ActivePolicy
BadUser
Dependency
EState
FairShare
Hold
IdlePolicy
LocalPolicy
NoClass
NoData
NoResource
NoTime
PartitionAccess
Priority

Value
RMSubmissionFailure
StartDate
State
SysLimits

JobCredentials

Moab Workload Manager supports the concept of credentials, which provide a means of attributing policy and resource access to entities such as users and groups. These credentials allow specification of job ownership, tracking of resource usage, enforcement of policies, and many other features.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
account	String	Yes	Yes	The account credential is also referred to as the project. This credential is generally associated with a group of users along the lines of a particular project for accounting and billing purposes.
group	String	Yes	No	The group credential represents an aggregation of users. User-to-group mappings are often specified by the operating system or resource manager and typically map to a user's UNIX group ID. However, user-to-group mappings may also be provided by a security and identity management service, or you can specify such directly within Moab.
jobClass	String	Yes	Yes	The concept of the class credential is derived from the resource manager class or queue object. Classes differ from other credentials in that they more directly impact job attributes. In standard HPC usage, a user submits a job to a class and this class imposes a number of factors on the job. The attributes of a class can be specified within the resource manager or directly within Moab.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
qos	String	No	No	The quality of service assigned to this job. The concept of a quality of service (QoS) credential is unique to Moab and is not derived from any underlying concept or peer service. In most cases, the QoS credential is used to allow a site to set up a selection of service levels for end-users to choose from on a long-term or job-by-job basis. QoSs differ from other credentials in that they are centered around special access where this access may allow use of additional services, additional resources, or improved responsiveness. Unique to this credential, organizations can also choose to apply different charge rates to the varying levels of service available within each QoS. As QoS is an internal credential, all QoS configuration occurs within Moab.
qosRequested	String	Yes	Yes	The quality of service requested for this job.
user	String	Yes	No	The user credential is the fundamental credential within a workload manager; each job requires an association with exactly one user. In fact, the user credential is the only required credential in Moab; all others are optional. In most cases, the job's user credential is configured within or managed by the operating system itself, although Moab can be configured to obtain this information from an independent security and identity management service.

JobDates

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
completedDate	Date	No	No	
createdDate	Date	No	No	
deadlineDate	Date	Yes	No	The deadline for completion of the job.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
dispatchedDate	Date	No	No	
earliestRequestedStartDate	Date	Yes	Yes	The job will start no sooner than this date.
earliestStartDate	Date	No	No	
eligibleDate	Date	No	No	
lastCanceledDate	Date	No	No	
lastChargedDate	Date	No	No	
lastPreemptedDate	Date	No	No	
lastUpdatedDate	Date	No	No	
startDate	Date	No	No	
submitDate	Date	No	No	
terminationDate	Date	No	No	

JobDependency

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
name	String	Yes	No	The name of the object on which the job is dependent.
type	JobDependencyType	Yes	No	The type of job dependency. Only the 'set' type is valid for POST.
value	String	No	No	Optional string representation of the dependency (used with variable dependencies).

JobDependencyType

Represents the type of a job dependency. For now, only the 'set' type is supported.

Value	Description
set	Job will wait until a variable on a Moab object is set before starting.

JobEmailNotifyType

Value	Description
JobStart	An email will be sent when the job starts.
JobEnd	An email will be sent if the job successfully ends.
JobFail	An email will be sent if the job fails.
All	

JobFlag

This enumeration specifies the flag types of a job.

Value	Description
NONE	
BACKFILL	The job is using backfill to run.
COALLOC	The job can use resources from multiple resource managers and partitions.
ALLOWPOWERADJUSTMENT	Allow system to dynamically adjust power.
ADVRES	The job requires the use of a reservation.
NOQUEUE	The job will attempt to execute immediately or fail.
ARRAYJOB	The job is part of a job array.
ARRAYJOBPARLOCK	This array job will only run in one partition.
ARRAYJOBPARSPAN	This array job will span partitions (default).

Value	Description
ARRAYMASTER	This job is the master of a job array.
BESTEFFORT	The job will succeed if even partial resources are available.
RESTARTABLE	The job is restartable.
SUSPENDABLE	The job is suspendable.
HASPREEMPTED	This job preempted other jobs to start.
PREEMPTTEE	The job is a preemptee and therefore can be preempted by other jobs.
PREEMPTOR	The job is a preemptor and therefore can preempt other jobs.
RSVMAP	The job is based on a reservation.
SPVIOLATION	The job was started with a soft policy violation.
IGNNODEPOLICIES	The job will ignore node policies.
IGNPOLICIES	The job will ignore idle, active, class, partition, and system policies.
IGNNODESTATE	The job will ignore node state in order to run.
IGNIDLEJOBRSV	The job can ignore idle job reservations. The job granted access to all idle job reservations.
INTERACTIVE	The job needs interactive input from the user to run.
FSVIOLATION	The job was started with a fairshare violation.
GLOBALQUEUE	The job is directly submitted without doing any authentication.
NORESOURCES	The job is a system job that does not need any resources.

Value	Description
NORMSTART	The job will not query a resource manager to run.
CLUSTERLOCKED	The job is locked into the current cluster and cannot be migrated elsewhere. This is for grid mode.
FRAGMENT	The job can be run across multiple nodes in individual chunks.
FORCEPROVISION	Job will provision nodes, whether they already have OS or not.
SYSTEMJOB	The job is a system job, which simply runs on the same node that Moab is running on. This is usually used for running scripts and other executables in workflows.
ADMINSETIGNPOLICIES	The IGNPOLICIES flag was set by an admin.
EXTENDSTARTWALLTIME	The job duration (walltime) was extended at job start.
SHAREDMEM	The job will share its memory across nodes.
BLOCKEDBYGRES	The job's generic resource requirement caused the job to start later.
GRESONLY	The job is requesting only generic resources, no compute resources.
TEMPLATESAPPLIED	The job has had all applicable templates applied to it.
META	META job, just a container around resources.
WIDERSVSEARCHALGO	This job prefers the wide search algorithm.
DESTROYTEMPLATESUBMITTED	A destroy job has already been created from the template for this job.
PROCSPECIFIED	The job requested processors on the command line.
CANCELONFIRSTFAILURE	Cancel job array on first array job failure.

Value	Description
CANCELONFIRSTSUCCESS	Cancel job array on first array job success.
CANCELONANYFAILURE	Cancel job array on any array job failure.
CANCELONANYSUCCESS	Cancel job array on any array job success.
CANCELONEXITCODE	Cancel job array on a specific exit code.
VCMaster	Job is the master of a virtual container.
USEMOABJOBID	Whether to use the Moab job ID or the resource manager's job ID.
JOINSTDERRTOSTDOUT	Join the stderr file to the stdout file.
JOINSTDOUTTOSTDERR	Join the stdout file to the stderr file.
PURGEONSUCCESSONLY	Only purge the job if it completed successfully.
ALLPROCS	Each job compute task requests all the procs on its node.
COMMLOCAL	Each job communications are localized, with minimal routing outside job shape.
COMMTOLERANT	Each job communications are low-intensity and insensitive to interference.
COMMTRANSPARENT	Job does not generate network communication.

JobHoldReason

Value	Description
Admin	
NoResources	
SystemLimitsExceeded	

Value	Description
BankFailure	
CannotDebitAccount	
InvalidAccount	
RMFailure	
RMReject	Resource manager rejects job execution.
PolicyViolation	Job violates job size policy.
CredAccess	Job cannot access requested credential.
CredHold	Credential hold in place.
PreReq	Job prerequisite failed.
Data	Data staging cannot be completed.
Security	Job security cannot be established.
MissingDependency	Dependency job cannot be found.

JobHoldType

Value	Description
User	The user has manually placed a hold on the job.
System	The Moab Workload Manager has placed a hold on the job.
Batch	The batch queue has placed a hold on the job.
Defer	The job has been deferred.
All	During GET, <code>All</code> means that all hold types are set. During PUT, <code>All</code> can be used to clear all hold types.

DomainProxy

A reference to an object contained within an object. For example, a Virtual Machine object contains a reference to the node on which it is running. That reference is represented by this class.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
name	String	Yes	No	The name of the object.

Message

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
count	Integer	No	No	The number of times this message has occurred.
createdDate	Date	No	No	The date this message was created.
expireDate	Date	No	No	The date this message expires.
message	String	No	Yes	The message itself.

JobHostListMode

Value
superset
subset
exactset

JobPriority

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
run	Long	No	No	
start	Long	No	No	

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
system	Long	No	No	
user	Long	Yes	Yes	The user-requested priority for the job. By default, the range is between -1024 and 0. To enable priority range from -1024 to +1023, set <code>ENABLEPOSUSERPRIORITY</code> in the <code>moab.cfg</code> file.

JobQueueStatus

Value	Description
active	A job is actively running in a queue.
blocked	A job has been blocked because of a policy violation or because resource requirements cannot be met.
completed	A job has completed running.
eligible	A job is eligible to run but has not started yet.

JobRejectPolicy

Value
CANCEL
HOLD
IGNORE
MAIL
RETRY

JobRequirement

Field Name	Type	POS T	PU T	Description
architecture	String	Yes	No	The architecture required by the job.
attributes	Map<String, Job Requirement Attribute>	Yes	No	Required node attributes with version number support.
dedicateAllProcessors	Boolean	No	No	Within a requirement, if <code>dedicateAllProcessors</code> is true, then all processors on the node where the job runs will be dedicated to the job.
features	Set<String>	No	Yes	The list of node features the job is scheduled against.
featuresExcluded	Set<String>	Yes	No	Excluded node features. That is, do not select nodes with these features (see also featuresExcludedMode).
featuresExcludedMode	Job Requirement Features Mode	Yes	No	Indicates whether excluded features should be ANDed or ORed. The default is AND. Only relevant if <code>featuresExcluded</code> is provided (see also featuresExcluded).
featuresRequested	Set<String>	Yes	No	Requested node features (see also featuresRequestedMode).
featuresRequestedMode	Job Requirement Features Mode	Yes	No	Indicates whether requested features should be ANDed or ORed. The default is AND. Only relevant if <code>featuresRequested</code> is provided (see also featuresRequested).

Field Name	Type	POS T	PU T	Description
index	Integer	No	No	The index of the requirement, starting with 0.
metrics	Map<String, Double>	No	No	Generic metrics associated with the job as reported by the resource manager.
nodeAccessPolicy	NodeAccess Policy	Yes	No	How node resources should be accessed. Note: If the job requirements array has more than one element that contains nodeAccessPolicy, only the first occurrence will be used.
nodeAllocationPolicy	Node Allocation Policy	Yes	No	How node resources should be selected and allocated to the job. Note: If the job requirements array has more than one element that contains nodeAllocationPolicy, only the first occurrence will be used.
nodeCount	Integer	Yes	No	The number of nodes required by the job.
nodeSet	String	Yes	No	<p>The requested node set of the job. This must follow the format SETSELECTION:SETTYPE [:SETLIST]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SETSELECTION - ANYOF, ONEOF, or FIRSTOF • SETTYPE - FEATURE or VARATTR • SETLIST - For FEATURE, a comma-separated list of features. For VARATTR, a key=value pair. <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ONEOF:FEATURE:

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				fastos,hiprio,bigmem <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FIRSTOF:VARATTR: datacenter =Provo:datacenter =SaltLake
nodes	Set<AllocatedNode>	No	No	Nodes that have been allocated to meet this requirement.
operatingSystem	String	Yes	No	The operating system required by the job.
reservation	DomainProxy	No	No	The allocated reservation (assigned after the job has a reservation).
resourcesPerTask	Map<String, JobResource>	Yes	No	Contains requirements for disk, memory, processors, swap, GPUs, and generic resources. For disk, memory, and swap, the unit is MB. For each resource, the 'dedicated' field can be set during POST.
taskCount	Integer	Yes	No	The number of tasks (processors) required by this job.
tasksPerNode	Integer	Yes	No	The number of tasks to map to each node. If you specify tasksPerNode, you must also specify taskCount.
totalDedicatedProcessors	Integer	No	No	

JobRequirementAttribute

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
comparator	String	Yes	No	The comparison operator. Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >= - Greater than or equal to • > - Greater than • <= - Less than • < - Less than • %= - Equals • %! - Not equals • Null - Defaults to %= • = - (Deprecated) Equivalent to %=
displayValue	String	Yes	No	The display value for the required attribute.
restriction	JobRequirementAttributeRestriction	Yes	No	The restriction of this attribute. Can be null, but defaults to JobRequirementAttributeRestriction: must.
value	String	Yes	No	The value of the required attribute. During POST, if value is missing, blank, or null, do not provide a comparator.

JobRequirementAttributeRestriction

Represents a restriction for a job requirement attribute.

Value
must

JobRequirementFeaturesMode

Value
OR

Value
AND

NodeAccessPolicy

This enumeration describes how node resources will be shared by various tasks.

Value	Description
NONE	
SHARED	Tasks from any combination of jobs can utilize available resources.
SHAREDONLY	Only jobs requesting shared node access can utilize available resources.
SINGLEJOB	Tasks from a single job can utilize available resources.
SINGLETASK	A single task from a single job can run on the node.
SINGLEUSER	Tasks from any jobs owned by the same user can utilize available resources.
UNIQUEUSER	Any number of tasks from a single job can allocate resources from a node but only if the user has no other jobs running on that node.
SINGLEGROUP	Any number of tasks from the same group can utilize node.
SINGLEACCOUNT	Any number of tasks from the same account can utilize node.
SINGLECLASS	Any number of tasks from the same class can utilize node.
SINGLEQOS	Any number of tasks from the same QOS (quality of service) can utilize node.

NodeAllocationPolicy

Node Allocation enumeration.

Value	Description
FIRSTSET	
MINGLOBAL	
MINLOCAL	
PLUGIN	
NONE	No node allocation policy is specified. Moab defaults to MINRESOURCE when this is the case.
FIRSTAVAILABLE	Simple first come, first served algorithm where nodes are allocated in the order they are presented by the resource manager. This is a very simple, very fast algorithm.
LASTAVAILABLE	This algorithm selects resources so as to minimize the amount of time after the job and before the trailing reservation. This algorithm is a best fit in time algorithm which minimizes the impact of reservation based node-time fragmentation. It is useful in systems where a large number of reservations (job, standing, or administrative) are in place.
MINRESOURCE	This algorithm prioritizes nodes according to the configured resources on each node. Those nodes with the fewest configured resources which still meet the job's resource constraints are selected.
CPULOAD	Nodes are selected which have the maximum amount of available, unused CPU power (i.e., [# of CPUs] - [CPU load]). Good algorithm for timesharing node systems. This algorithm is only applied to jobs starting immediately. For the purpose of future reservations, the MINRESOURCE algorithm is used.
LOCAL	This will call the locally created contrib node allocation algorithm.
CONTIGUOUS	This algorithm will allocate nodes in contiguous (linear) blocks as required by the Compaq RMS

Value	Description
	system.
MAXBALANCE	This algorithm will attempt to allocate the most 'balanced' set of nodes possible to a job. In most cases, but not all, the metric for balance of the nodes is node speed. Therefore, if possible, nodes with identical speeds will be allocated to the job. If identical speed nodes cannot be found, the algorithm will allocate the set of nodes with the minimum node speed 'span' or range.
PRIORITY	This algorithm allows a site to specify the priority of various static and dynamic aspects of compute nodes and allocate them with preference for higher priority nodes. It is highly flexible allowing node attribute and usage information to be combined with reservation affinity.
FASTEST	This algorithm will select nodes in 'fastest node first' order. Nodes will be selected by node speed if specified. If node speed is not specified, nodes will be selected by processor speed. If neither is specified, nodes will be selected in a random order.
PROCESSORLOAD	Alias for CPULOAD.
NODESPEED	Alias for FASTEST.
INREPORTEDORDER	Alias for FIRSTAVAILABLE.
INREVERSEREPORTEDORDER	Alias for LASTAVAILABLE.
CUSTOMPRIORITY	Alias for PRIORITY.
PROCESSORSPEEDBALANCE	Alias for MAXBALANCE.
MINIMUMCONFIGUREDRESOURCES	Alias for MINRESOURCE.
CRAY3DTORUS	Enable topology awareness scheduling algorithm.

AllocatedNode

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT
name	String	No	No
taskCount	Integer	No	No

JobResource

Represents counts of dedicated and utilized resources.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
dedicated	Integer	No	No	The amount of this resource that has been allocated for running workload.
utilized	Integer	No	No	The amount of this resource that is currently reported as utilized by resource managers.

JobResourceFailPolicyType

Value
CANCEL
FAIL
HOLD
IGNORE
NOTIFY
REQUEUE

ResourceManager

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT
isDestination	Boolean	No	No

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT
isSource	Boolean	No	No
jobName	String	No	No
name	String	No	No

JobStateInformation

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT
state	JobState	No	No
stateExpected	JobState	No	No
stateLastUpdatedDate	Date	No	No
subState	JobSubState	No	No

JobState

Value	Description
Idle	Eligible according to all resource manager constraints.
Starting	Job is launching, executing prolog.
Running	Job is executing.
Removed	Job was canceled before executing.
Completed	Job successfully completed execution.
Hold	Job is blocked by hold.
Deferred	Job has a temporary hold.
Vacated	Job was canceled after partial execution.

Value	Description
NotQueued	Job is not eligible for execution.
Unknown	Job state is unknown.
Staging	Staging of input/output data is currently underway.
Suspended	Job is no longer executing and remains in memory on the allocated compute nodes.
Blocked	

JobSubState

Value
Epilogue
Migrated
Preempted
Prologue

JobSystemJobType

Value	Description
generic	Generic system job (trigger attached).
osprovision	Reprovision operating system.
poweroff	Power off node.
poweron	Power on node.
reset	Reboot node.

Related Topics

- [4.9 Jobs](#)

8.4.7 Fields: Job Templates

i See the associated [4.10 Job Templates](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	job-templates	Permissions
Hooks filename	job-templates.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**JobTemplate**

This class represents a job template in the Moab Workload Manager. Job templates are used for two primary purposes: (1) to provide a means of generically matching and categorizing jobs, and (2) to provide a means of setting arbitrary default or forced attributes for certain jobs.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier for this job template.
account	String	The account under which this job will run for billing purposes.
args	String	Command-line arguments that get passed to commandFile.
commandFile	String	The path to the file that is executed when the job runs. This is the script that will actually call all the work of the job. Can be null.
description	String	The description of the job.
durationRequested	Long	The amount of time (in seconds) requested for the job.
genericSystemJob	Boolean	True if this template will instantiate a generic system job.
inheritResources	Boolean	True if jobs

Field Name	Type	Description
		instantiated from this template inherit resources.
jobDependencies	Set<JobTemplateDependency>	The list of dependencies for this job template.
jobFlags	Set<JobFlag>	Job flags for this template.
jobTemplateFlags	Set<JobTemplateFlag>	Job template flags for this template.
jobTemplateRequirements	Set<JobTemplateRequirement>	The requirements for this job template.
priority	Long	Relative job priority.
qos	String	The Quality of Service for the job.
queue	String	The class or queue in which the job will run.
select	Boolean	True if job template can be directly requested by job at submission.
trigger	Trigger	The trigger that is typically assigned to generic system jobs.

JobTemplateDependency

Field Name	Type	Description
name	String	The name of the template on which this template depends.
type	JobDependencyTypeVersion1	The type of the dependency.

JobDependencyTypeVersion1

Value	Description
JOBSTART	Job can start at any time after specified jobs have started execution.
JOBSUCCESSFULCOMPLETE	Job can be start at any time after all specified jobs have successfully completed.
JOBFAILEDCOMPLETE	Job can start at any time after any specified jobs have completed unsuccessfully.
JOBCOMPLETE	Job can start at any time after all specified jobs have completed regardless of completion status.
BEFORE	Job can start at any time before specified jobs have started execution. Note: Only reported to Moab and then reported back. Moab currently cannot internally handle this type of dependency.
BEFOREANY	Job can start at any time before all specified jobs have completed regardless of completion status. Note: Only reported to Moab and then reported back. Moab currently cannot internally handle this type of dependency.
BEFOREOK	Job can start at any time before all specified jobs have successfully completed. Note: Only reported to Moab and then reported back. Moab currently cannot internally handle this type of dependency.
BEFORENOTOK	Job can start at any time before any specified jobs have completed unsuccessfully. Note: Only reported to Moab and then reported back. Moab currently cannot internally

Value	Description
	handle this type of dependency.
HIBERNATE	Job was set to Hibernate mode.
SYNCWITH	Job will wait until it can start simultaneously with a master job.
SYNCCOUNT	This job will wait until it can start simultaneously with synccount jobs of type syncwith that have all specified this synccount job is their master job.
SET	Job will wait until a variable on a Moab object is set before starting.

JobFlag

This enumeration specifies the flag types of a job.

Value	Description
NONE	
BACKFILL	The job is using backfill to run.
COALLOC	The job can use resources from multiple resource managers and partitions.
ALLOWPOWERADJUSTMENT	Allow system to dynamically adjust power.
ADVRES	The job requires the use of a reservation.
NOQUEUE	The job will attempt to execute immediately or fail.
ARRAYJOB	The job is part of a job array.
ARRAYJOBPARLOCK	This array job will only run in one partition.
ARRAYJOBPARSPAN	This array job will span partitions (default).
ARRAYMASTER	This job is the master of a job array.

Value	Description
BESTEFFECT	The job will succeed if even partial resources are available.
RESTARTABLE	The job is restartable.
SUSPENDABLE	The job is suspendable.
HASPREEMPTED	This job preempted other jobs to start.
PREEMPTEE	The job is a preemptee and therefore can be preempted by other jobs.
PREEMPTOR	The job is a preemptor and therefore can preempt other jobs.
RSVMAP	The job is based on a reservation.
SPVIOLATION	The job was started with a soft policy violation.
IGNNODEPOLICIES	The job will ignore node policies.
IGNPOLICIES	The job will ignore idle, active, class, partition, and system policies.
IGNNODESTATE	The job will ignore node state in order to run.
IGNIDLEJOBRSV	The job can ignore idle job reservations. The job granted access to all idle job reservations.
INTERACTIVE	The job needs interactive input from the user to run.
FSVIOLATION	The job was started with a fairshare violation.
GLOBALQUEUE	The job is directly submitted without doing any authentication.
NORESOURCES	The job is a system job that does not need any resources.
NORMSTART	The job will not query a resource manager to run.

Value	Description
CLUSTERLOCKED	The job is locked into the current cluster and cannot be migrated elsewhere. This is for grid mode.
FRAGMENT	The job can be run across multiple nodes in individual chunks.
FORCEPROVISION	Job will provision nodes, whether they already have OS or not.
SYSTEMJOB	The job is a system job, which simply runs on the same node that Moab is running on. This is usually used for running scripts and other executables in workflows.
ADMINSETIGNPOLICIES	The IGNPOLICIES flag was set by an admin.
EXTENDSTARTWALLTIME	The job duration (walltime) was extended at job start.
SHAREDMEM	The job will share its memory across nodes.
BLOCKEDBYGRES	The job's generic resource requirement caused the job to start later.
GRESONLY	The job is requesting only generic resources, no compute resources.
TEMPLATESAPPLIED	The job has had all applicable templates applied to it.
META	META job, just a container around resources.
WIDERSVSEARCHALGO	This job prefers the wide search algorithm.
DESTROYTEMPLATESUBMITTED	A destroy job has already been created from the template for this job.
PROCSPECIFIED	The job requested processors on the command line.
CANCELONFIRSTFAILURE	Cancel job array on first array job failure.
CANCELONFIRSTSUCCESS	Cancel job array on first array job success.

Value	Description
CANCELONANYFAILURE	Cancel job array on any array job failure.
CANCELONANYSUCCESS	Cancel job array on any array job success.
CANCELONEXITCODE	Cancel job array on a specific exit code.
VCMaster	Job is the master of a virtual container.
USEMOABJOBID	Whether to use the Moab job ID or the resource manager's job ID.
JOINSTDERRTOSTDOUT	Join the stderr file to the stdout file.
JOINSTDOUTTOSTDERR	Join the stdout file to the stderr file.
PURGEONSUCCESSONLY	Only purge the job if it completed successfully.
ALLPROCS	Each job compute task requests all the procs on its node.
COMMLOCAL	Each job communications are localized, with minimal routing outside job shape.
COMMTOLERANT	Each job communications are low-intensity and insensitive to interference.
COMMTRANSPARENT	Job does not generate network communication.

JobTemplateFlag

This enumeration specifies the flag types of a job template.

Value	Description
GLOBALRSVACCESS	
HIDDEN	
HWJOB	

Value	Description
PRIVATE	
SYNCJOBID	
TEMPLATEISDYNAMIC	True if the template is dynamic (not specified via moab.cfg).
SELECT	True if a job can select this template.

JobTemplateRequirement

Field Name	Type	Description
architecture	String	The architecture requirement.
diskRequirement	Integer	The amount of disk space required (in MB).
genericResources	Map<String, Integer>	Consumable generic attributes associated with individual nodes or the special pseudo-node global, which provides shared cluster (floating) consumable resources.
nodeAccessPolicy	NodeAccessPolicy	The node access policy. How node resources will be shared by a job.
operatingSystem	String	The operating system requirement.
requiredDiskPerTask	Integer	Disk space (in MB).
requiredFeatures	Set<String>	The features required by this template.
requiredMemoryPerTask	Integer	Memory (in MB).
requiredProcessorsPerTask	Integer	Number of processors.
requiredSwapPerTask	Integer	Swap space (in MB).

Field Name	Type	Description
taskCount	Integer	The number of tasks required.

NodeAccessPolicy

This enumeration describes how node resources will be shared by various tasks.

Value	Description
NONE	
SHARED	Tasks from any combination of jobs can utilize available resources.
SHAREDONLY	Only jobs requesting shared node access can utilize available resources.
SINGLEJOB	Tasks from a single job can utilize available resources.
SINGLETASK	A single task from a single job can run on the node.
SINGLEUSER	Tasks from any jobs owned by the same user can utilize available resources.
UNIQUEUSER	Any number of tasks from a single job can allocate resources from a node but only if the user has no other jobs running on that node.
SINGLEGROUP	Any number of tasks from the same group can utilize node.
SINGLEACCOUNT	Any number of tasks from the same account can utilize node.
SINGLECLASS	Any number of tasks from the same class can utilize node.
SINGLEQOS	Any number of tasks from the same QOS (quality of service) can utilize node.

Trigger

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	Trigger id - internal ID used by Moab to track triggers.

Field Name	Type	Description
action	String	For exec atype triggers, signifies executable and arguments. For jobpreempt atype triggers, signifies PREEMPTPOLICY to apply to jobs that are running on allocated resources. For changeparam atype triggers, specifies the parameter to change and its new value (using the same syntax and behavior as the changeparam command).
actionType	TriggerActionType	
blockTime	Date	Time (in seconds) Moab will suspend normal operation to wait for trigger execution to finish. Use caution as Moab will completely stop normal operation until BlockTime expires.
description	String	
eventType	TriggerEventType	
expireTime	Date	Time when trigger should be terminated if it has not already been activated.
failOffset	Date	Time (in seconds) that the threshold condition must exist before the trigger fires.
flags	Set<TriggerFlag>	
interval	Boolean	When used in conjunction with MultiFire and RearmTime trigger will fire at regular intervals. Can be used with TriggerEventType: EPOCH to create a Standing Trigger. Defaults to false.
maxRetry	Integer	The number of times Action will be attempted before the trigger is designated a failure.
multiFire	Boolean	Whether this trigger can fire multiple times. Defaults to false.
name	String	Trigger name - can be auto assigned by Moab or requested. Alphanumeric up to 16 characters in length.

Field Name	Type	Description
objectId	String	The ID of the object that this is attached to.
objectType	String	The type of object that this is attached to.
offset	Date	Relative time offset from event when trigger can fire.
period	TriggerPeriod	Can be used in conjunction with Offset to have a trigger fire at the beginning of the specified period. Can be used with EType epoch to create a standing trigger.
rearmTime	Date	Time between MultiFire triggers. Rearm time is enforced from the trigger event time.
requires	String	Variables this trigger requires to be set or not set before it will fire. Preceding the string with an exclamation mark (!) indicates this variable must NOT be set. Used in conjunction with <code>sets</code> to create trigger dependencies.
sets	String	Variable values this trigger sets upon success or failure. Preceding the string with an exclamation mark (!) indicates this variable is set upon trigger failure. Preceding the string with a caret (^) indicates this variable is to be exported to the parent object when the current object is destroyed through a completion event. Used in conjunction with <code>requires</code> to create trigger dependencies.
threshold	String	Reservation usage threshold. When reservation usage drops below Threshold, trigger will fire. Threshold usage support is only enabled for reservations and applies to percent processor utilization. gmetric thresholds are supported with job, node, credential, and reservation triggers. See 'Threshold Triggers' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> for more information.
timeout	Date	Time allotted to this trigger before it is marked as unsuccessful and its process (if any) killed.

Field Name	Type	Description
type	TriggerType	The type of the trigger.
unsets	String	Variable this trigger destroys upon success or failure.

TriggerActionType

This enumeration specifies the action type of a trigger.

Value	Description
CANCEL	Only apply to reservation triggers.
CHANGE_PARAM	Run changeparam (NOT PERSISTENT).
JOB_PREEMPT	Indicates that the trigger should preempt all jobs currently allocating resources assigned to the trigger's parent object. Only apply to reservation triggers.
MAIL	Sends an email.
INTERNAL	Modifies an object internally in Moab. This can be used to set a job hold, for example.
EXEC	Execute the trigger action. Typically used to run a script.
MODIFY	Can modify object that trigger is attached to.
QUERY	
RESERVE	
SUBMIT	

TriggerEventType

This enumeration specifies the event type of a trigger.

Value
CANCEL
CHECKPOINT
CREATE
END
EPOCH
FAIL
HOLD
MIGRATE
MODIFY
PREEMPT
STANDING
START
THRESHOLD
DISCOVER
LOGROLL

TriggerFlag

This enumeration specifies a flag belonging to a trigger.

Value	Description
ATTACH_ERROR	If the trigger outputs anything to stderr, Moab will attach this as a message to the trigger object.
CLEANUP	If the trigger is still running when the parent object completes

Value	Description
	or is canceled, the trigger will be killed.
CHECKPOINT	Moab should always checkpoint this trigger. See 'Checkpointing a Trigger' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> for more information.
GLOBAL_VARS	The trigger will look in the name space of all nodes with the globalvars flag in addition to its own name space. A specific node to search can be specified using the following format: globalvars+node_id
INTERVAL	Trigger is periodic.
MULTIFIRE	Trigger can fire multiple times.
OBJECT_XML_STDIN	Trigger passes its parent's object XML information into the trigger's stdin. This only works for exec triggers with reservation type parents.
USER	The trigger will execute under the user ID of the object's owner. If the parent object is sched, the user to run under can be explicitly specified using the format user+<username>, for example, flags=user+john:
GLOBAL_TRIGGER	The trigger will be (or was) inserted into the global trigger list.
ASYNCHRONOUS	An asynchronous trigger.
LEAVE_FILES	Do not remove stderr and stdout files.
PROBE	The trigger's stdout will be monitored.
PROBE_ALL	The trigger's stdout will be monitored.
GENERIC_SYSTEM_JOB	The trigger belongs to a generic system job (for checkpointing).
REMOVE_STD_FILES	The trigger will delete stdout/stderr files after it has been reset.

Value	Description
RESET_ON_MODIFY	The trigger resets if the object it is attached to is modified, even if multifire is not set.
SOFT_KILL	By default, a <code>SIGKILL</code> (kill -9) signal is sent to kill the script when a trigger times out. This flag will instead send a <code>SIGTERM</code> (kill -15) signal to kill the script. The <code>SIGTERM</code> signal will allow the script to trap the signal so that the script can clean up any residual information on the system (instead of just dying, as with the <code>SIGKILL</code> signal). Note: A timed-out trigger will only receive one kill signal. This means that if you specify this flag, a timed-out trigger will only receive the <code>SIGTERM</code> signal, and never the <code>SIGKILL</code> signal.

TriggerPeriod

This enumeration specifies the period of a trigger.

Value
MINUTE
HOURL
DAY
WEEK
MONTH

TriggerType

This enumeration specifies the type of the trigger.

Value	Description
generic	Generic trigger type.
elastic	Elastic computing trigger type.

API version 2**JobTemplate**

This class represents a job template in the Moab Workload Manager. Job templates are used for two primary purposes: (1) to provide a means of generically matching and categorizing jobs, and (2) to provide a means of setting arbitrary default or forced attributes for certain jobs.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique identifier for this job template.
account	String	The account under which this job will run for billing purposes.
args	String	Command-line arguments that get passed to commandFile.
commandFile	String	The path to the file that is executed when the job runs. This is the script that will actually call all the work of the job. Can be null.
description	String	The description of the job.
durationRequested	Long	The amount of time (in seconds) requested for the job.
genericSystemJob	Boolean	True if this template will instantiate a generic system job.
inheritResources	Boolean	True if jobs

Field Name	Type	Description
		instantiated from this template inherit resources.
jobDependencies	Set<JobTemplateDependency>	The list of dependencies for this job template.
jobFlags	Set<JobFlag>	Job flags for this template.
jobTemplateFlags	Set<JobTemplateFlag>	Job template flags for this template.
jobTemplateRequirements	Set<JobTemplateRequirement>	The requirements for this job template.
priority	Long	Relative job priority.
qos	String	The Quality of Service for the job.
queue	String	The class or queue in which the job will run.
select	Boolean	True if job template can be directly requested by job at submission.
trigger	Trigger	The trigger that is typically assigned to generic system jobs.

JobTemplateDependency

Field Name	Type	Description
name	String	The name of the template on which this template depends.
type	JobDependencyTypeVersion1	The type of the dependency.

JobDependencyTypeVersion1

Value	Description
JOBSTART	Job can start at any time after specified jobs have started execution.
JOBSUCCESSFULCOMPLETE	Job can be start at any time after all specified jobs have successfully completed.
JOBFAILEDCOMPLETE	Job can start at any time after any specified jobs have completed unsuccessfully.
JOBCOMPLETE	Job can start at any time after all specified jobs have completed regardless of completion status.
BEFORE	Job can start at any time before specified jobs have started execution. Note: Only reported to Moab and then reported back. Moab currently cannot internally handle this type of dependency.
BEFOREANY	Job can start at any time before all specified jobs have completed regardless of completion status. Note: Only reported to Moab and then reported back. Moab currently cannot internally handle this type of dependency.
BEFOREOK	Job can start at any time before all specified jobs have successfully completed. Note: Only reported to Moab and then reported back. Moab currently cannot internally handle this type of dependency.
BEFORENOTOK	Job can start at any time before any specified jobs have completed unsuccessfully. Note: Only reported to Moab and then reported back. Moab currently cannot internally

Value	Description
	handle this type of dependency.
HIBERNATE	Job was set to Hibernate mode.
SYNCWITH	Job will wait until it can start simultaneously with a master job.
SYNCCOUNT	This job will wait until it can start simultaneously with synccount jobs of type syncwith that have all specified this synccount job is their master job.
SET	Job will wait until a variable on a Moab object is set before starting.

JobFlag

This enumeration specifies the flag types of a job.

Value	Description
NONE	
BACKFILL	The job is using backfill to run.
COALLOC	The job can use resources from multiple resource managers and partitions.
ALLOWPOWERADJUSTMENT	Allow system to dynamically adjust power.
ADVRES	The job requires the use of a reservation.
NOQUEUE	The job will attempt to execute immediately or fail.
ARRAYJOB	The job is part of a job array.
ARRAYJOBPARLOCK	This array job will only run in one partition.
ARRAYJOBPARSPAN	This array job will span partitions (default).
ARRAYMASTER	This job is the master of a job array.

Value	Description
BESTEFFORT	The job will succeed if even partial resources are available.
RESTARTABLE	The job is restartable.
SUSPENDABLE	The job is suspendable.
HASPREEMPTED	This job preempted other jobs to start.
PREEMPTTEE	The job is a preemptee and therefore can be preempted by other jobs.
PREEMPTOR	The job is a preemptor and therefore can preempt other jobs.
RSVMAP	The job is based on a reservation.
SPVIOLATION	The job was started with a soft policy violation.
IGNNODEPOLICIES	The job will ignore node policies.
IGNPOLICIES	The job will ignore idle, active, class, partition, and system policies.
IGNNODESTATE	The job will ignore node state in order to run.
IGNIDLEJOBRSV	The job can ignore idle job reservations. The job granted access to all idle job reservations.
INTERACTIVE	The job needs interactive input from the user to run.
FSVIOLATION	The job was started with a fairshare violation.
GLOBALQUEUE	The job is directly submitted without doing any authentication.
NORESOURCES	The job is a system job that does not need any resources.
NORMSTART	The job will not query a resource manager to run.

Value	Description
CLUSTERLOCKED	The job is locked into the current cluster and cannot be migrated elsewhere. This is for grid mode.
FRAGMENT	The job can be run across multiple nodes in individual chunks.
FORCEPROVISION	Job will provision nodes, whether they already have OS or not.
SYSTEMJOB	The job is a system job, which simply runs on the same node that Moab is running on. This is usually used for running scripts and other executables in workflows.
ADMINSETIGNPOLICIES	The IGNPOLICIES flag was set by an admin.
EXTENDSTARTWALLTIME	The job duration (walltime) was extended at job start.
SHAREDMEM	The job will share its memory across nodes.
BLOCKEDBYGRES	The job's generic resource requirement caused the job to start later.
GRESONLY	The job is requesting only generic resources, no compute resources.
TEMPLATESAPPLIED	The job has had all applicable templates applied to it.
META	META job, just a container around resources.
WIDERSVSEARCHALGO	This job prefers the wide search algorithm.
DESTROYTEMPLATESUBMITTED	A destroy job has already been created from the template for this job.
PROCSPECIFIED	The job requested processors on the command line.
CANCELONFIRSTFAILURE	Cancel job array on first array job failure.
CANCELONFIRSTSUCCESS	Cancel job array on first array job success.

Value	Description
CANCELONANYFAILURE	Cancel job array on any array job failure.
CANCELONANYSUCCESS	Cancel job array on any array job success.
CANCELONEXITCODE	Cancel job array on a specific exit code.
VCMaster	Job is the master of a virtual container.
USEMOABJOBID	Whether to use the Moab job ID or the resource manager's job ID.
JOINSTDERRTOSTDOUT	Join the stderr file to the stdout file.
JOINSTDOUTTOSTDERR	Join the stdout file to the stderr file.
PURGEONSUCCESSONLY	Only purge the job if it completed successfully.
ALLPROCS	Each job compute task requests all the procs on its node.
COMMLOCAL	Each job communications are localized, with minimal routing outside job shape.
COMMTOLERANT	Each job communications are low-intensity and insensitive to interference.
COMMTRANSPARENT	Job does not generate network communication.

JobTemplateFlag

This enumeration specifies the flag types of a job template.

Value	Description
GLOBALRSVACCESS	
HIDDEN	
HWJOB	

Value	Description
PRIVATE	
SYNCJOBID	
TEMPLATEISDYNAMIC	True if the template is dynamic (not specified via moab.cfg).
SELECT	True if a job can select this template.

JobTemplateRequirement

Field Name	Type	Description
architecture	String	The architecture requirement.
diskRequirement	Integer	The amount of disk space required (in MB).
genericResources	Map<String, Integer>	Consumable generic attributes associated with individual nodes or the special pseudo-node global, which provides shared cluster (floating) consumable resources.
nodeAccessPolicy	NodeAccessPolicy	The node access policy. How node resources will be shared by a job.
operatingSystem	String	The operating system requirement.
requiredDiskPerTask	Integer	Disk space (in MB).
requiredFeatures	Set<String>	The features required by this template.
requiredMemoryPerTask	Integer	Memory (in MB).
requiredProcessorsPerTask	Integer	Number of processors.
requiredSwapPerTask	Integer	Swap space (in MB).

Field Name	Type	Description
taskCount	Integer	The number of tasks required.

NodeAccessPolicy

This enumeration describes how node resources will be shared by various tasks.

Value	Description
NONE	
SHARED	Tasks from any combination of jobs can utilize available resources.
SHAREDONLY	Only jobs requesting shared node access can utilize available resources.
SINGLEJOB	Tasks from a single job can utilize available resources.
SINGLETASK	A single task from a single job can run on the node.
SINGLEUSER	Tasks from any jobs owned by the same user can utilize available resources.
UNIQUEUSER	Any number of tasks from a single job can allocate resources from a node but only if the user has no other jobs running on that node.
SINGLEGROUP	Any number of tasks from the same group can utilize node.
SINGLEACCOUNT	Any number of tasks from the same account can utilize node.
SINGLECLASS	Any number of tasks from the same class can utilize node.
SINGLEQOS	Any number of tasks from the same QOS (quality of service) can utilize node.

Trigger

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	Trigger id - internal ID used by Moab to track triggers.

Field Name	Type	Description
action	String	For exec atype triggers, signifies executable and arguments. For jobpreempt atype triggers, signifies PREEMPTPOLICY to apply to jobs that are running on allocated resources. For changeparam atype triggers, specifies the parameter to change and its new value (using the same syntax and behavior as the changeparam command).
actionType	TriggerActionType	
blockTime	Date	Time (in seconds) Moab will suspend normal operation to wait for trigger execution to finish. Use caution as Moab will completely stop normal operation until BlockTime expires.
description	String	
eventType	TriggerEventType	
expireTime	Date	Time when trigger should be terminated if it has not already been activated.
failOffset	Date	Time (in seconds) that the threshold condition must exist before the trigger fires.
flags	Set<TriggerFlag>	
interval	Boolean	When used in conjunction with MultiFire and RearmTime trigger will fire at regular intervals. Can be used with TriggerEventType: EPOCH to create a Standing Trigger. Defaults to false.
maxRetry	Integer	The number of times Action will be attempted before the trigger is designated a failure.
multiFire	Boolean	Whether this trigger can fire multiple times. Defaults to false.
name	String	Trigger name - can be auto assigned by Moab or requested. Alphanumeric up to 16 characters in length.

Field Name	Type	Description
objectId	String	The ID of the object that this is attached to.
objectType	String	The type of object that this is attached to.
offset	Date	Relative time offset from event when trigger can fire.
period	TriggerPeriod	Can be used in conjunction with Offset to have a trigger fire at the beginning of the specified period. Can be used with EType epoch to create a standing trigger.
rearmTime	Date	Time between MultiFire triggers. Rearm time is enforced from the trigger event time.
requires	String	Variables this trigger requires to be set or not set before it will fire. Preceding the string with an exclamation mark (!) indicates this variable must NOT be set. Used in conjunction with <code>sets</code> to create trigger dependencies.
sets	String	Variable values this trigger sets upon success or failure. Preceding the string with an exclamation mark (!) indicates this variable is set upon trigger failure. Preceding the string with a caret (^) indicates this variable is to be exported to the parent object when the current object is destroyed through a completion event. Used in conjunction with <code>requires</code> to create trigger dependencies.
threshold	String	Reservation usage threshold. When reservation usage drops below Threshold, trigger will fire. Threshold usage support is only enabled for reservations and applies to percent processor utilization. gmetric thresholds are supported with job, node, credential, and reservation triggers. See 'Threshold Triggers' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> for more information.
timeout	Date	Time allotted to this trigger before it is marked as unsuccessful and its process (if any) killed.

Field Name	Type	Description
type	TriggerType	The type of the trigger.
unsets	String	Variable this trigger destroys upon success or failure.

TriggerActionType

This enumeration specifies the action type of a trigger.

Value	Description
CANCEL	Only apply to reservation triggers.
CHANGE_PARAM	Run changeparam (NOT PERSISTENT).
JOB_PREEMPT	Indicates that the trigger should preempt all jobs currently allocating resources assigned to the trigger's parent object. Only apply to reservation triggers.
MAIL	Sends an email.
INTERNAL	Modifies an object internally in Moab. This can be used to set a job hold, for example.
EXEC	Execute the trigger action. Typically used to run a script.
MODIFY	Can modify object that trigger is attached to.
QUERY	
RESERVE	
SUBMIT	

TriggerEventType

This enumeration specifies the event type of a trigger.

Value
CANCEL
CHECKPOINT
CREATE
END
EPOCH
FAIL
HOLD
MIGRATE
MODIFY
PREEMPT
STANDING
START
THRESHOLD
DISCOVER
LOGROLL

TriggerFlag

This enumeration specifies a flag belonging to a trigger.

Value	Description
ATTACH_ERROR	If the trigger outputs anything to stderr, Moab will attach this as a message to the trigger object.
CLEANUP	If the trigger is still running when the parent object completes

Value	Description
	or is canceled, the trigger will be killed.
CHECKPOINT	Moab should always checkpoint this trigger. See 'Checkpointing a Trigger' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> for more information.
GLOBAL_VARS	The trigger will look in the name space of all nodes with the globalvars flag in addition to its own name space. A specific node to search can be specified using the following format: globalvars+node_id
INTERVAL	Trigger is periodic.
MULTIFIRE	Trigger can fire multiple times.
OBJECT_XML_STDIN	Trigger passes its parent's object XML information into the trigger's stdin. This only works for exec triggers with reservation type parents.
USER	The trigger will execute under the user ID of the object's owner. If the parent object is sched, the user to run under can be explicitly specified using the format user+<username>, for example, flags=user+john:
GLOBAL_TRIGGER	The trigger will be (or was) inserted into the global trigger list.
ASYNCHRONOUS	An asynchronous trigger.
LEAVE_FILES	Do not remove stderr and stdout files.
PROBE	The trigger's stdout will be monitored.
PROBE_ALL	The trigger's stdout will be monitored.
GENERIC_SYSTEM_JOB	The trigger belongs to a generic system job (for checkpointing).
REMOVE_STD_FILES	The trigger will delete stdout/stderr files after it has been reset.

Value	Description
RESET_ON_MODIFY	The trigger resets if the object it is attached to is modified, even if multifire is not set.
SOFT_KILL	By default, a <code>SIGKILL</code> (kill -9) signal is sent to kill the script when a trigger times out. This flag will instead send a <code>SIGTERM</code> (kill -15) signal to kill the script. The <code>SIGTERM</code> signal will allow the script to trap the signal so that the script can clean up any residual information on the system (instead of just dying, as with the <code>SIGKILL</code> signal). Note: A timed-out trigger will only receive one kill signal. This means that if you specify this flag, a timed-out trigger will only receive the <code>SIGTERM</code> signal, and never the <code>SIGKILL</code> signal.

TriggerPeriod

This enumeration specifies the period of a trigger.

Value
MINUTE
HOURL
DAY
WEEK
MONTH

TriggerType

This enumeration specifies the type of the trigger.

Value	Description
generic	Generic trigger type.
elastic	Elastic computing trigger type.

Related Topics

- [4.10 Job Templates](#)

8.4.8 Fields: Metric Types

i See the associated [4.11 Metric Types](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	<code>metric-types</code>	Permissions
Hooks filename	<code>metric-types.groovy</code>	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3

MetricType

Represents a metric visible and known to Moab Workload Manager.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique ID of this metric type.

API version 2

MetricType

Represents a metric visible and known to Moab Workload Manager.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique ID of this metric type.

Related Topics

- [4.11 Metric Types](#)

8.4.9 Fields: Nodes

i See the associated [4.12 Nodes](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	nodes	Permissions
Hooks filename	nodes.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	Yes	Distinct

API version 3**Node**

This class represents a node in the Moab Workload Manager. Moab recognizes a node as a collection of resources with a particular set of associated attributes. This definition is similar to the traditional notion of a node found in a Linux cluster or supercomputer wherein a node is defined as one or more CPUs, associated memory, and possibly other compute resources such as local disk, swap, network adapters, and software licenses. Additionally, this node is described by various attributes such as an architecture type or operating system. Nodes range in size from small uniprocessor PCs to large symmetric multiprocessing (SMP) systems where a single node can consist of hundreds of CPUs and massive amounts of memory.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
id	String	No	The unique identifier of this node. Note: This field is not user-assigned and is generated by the database.
aclRules	Set<NodeAclRule>	No	The set of access control rules associated with this node.
architecture	String	No	This node's processor architecture.
attributes	Map<String, Map>	No	Attributes is a map of attribute names to tuples (maps) that describe the scheduling attributes of a node. Each tuple should contain the following entries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • value - the attribute value • displayValue - the attribute

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			display value
classes	Set<String>	No	The classes that this node can be scheduled for.
featuresCustom	Set<String>	Yes	The features this node advertises that are customizable at run-time. This can be used to define node sets (see also featuresReported).
featuresReported	Set<String>	No	The features this node advertises that are reported by resource managers or are present in the Moab Workload Manager configuration. This can be used to define node sets (see also featuresCustom).
index	Integer	No	The index for this node as reported by the resource manager.
ipAddress	String	No	This node's IPv4 address.
jobs	Set<DomainProxy>	No	Jobs associated with this node.
lastUpdatedDate	Date	No	The timestamp of

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			the last moment when this node was updated. There is no guarantee that all user modifications to a node would be picked up. This will also be changed every RMPOLLINTERVAL even if a resource manager does not report information on this node.
messages	Set<Message>	Yes	The list of messages attached to this node. They can be attached by admins, the resource manager layer, or triggers.
metrics	Map<String, Double>	Yes	<p>Metrics are the measurable, quantitative, and changing aspects of this node. They are used to define workload placement, attach triggers, etc. There are some built-in metrics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • speed - A number from 0.0 to 1.0 describing the relative speed of the system for computational tasks. This is a

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			<p>composite metric, and is defined on a per-site basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cpuLoad - This is the CPU load on this node. This value is defined at the resource manager layer but is generally defined on a per-operating system basis. For example, UNIX-based OSs use some aspect of the UNIX load average, as reported by the resource manager layer, while Windows-based OSs use CPU utilization.
name	String	No	The name of this node. This name is unique <i>per instance</i> of Moab Workload Manager (i.e., not globally).
operatingSystem	String	Yes	Describes the current or expected operating system image information for this node.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
partition	String	Yes	The partition this node belongs to.
processorSpeed	Integer	No	The speed, in MHz, or the processors on this node.
profilingEnabled	Boolean	No	Indicates whether historical data gathering and reporting is enabled for this node. This is also controlled by the same setting on the default node (i.e., all nodes). If set to false (default), node statistics are not gathered.
rack	Integer	No	The rack where this node is located in the datacenter/cluster.
requestId	String	No	An ID that can be used to track the request that created the node.
reservations	Set<DomainProxy>	No	Reservations associated with this node.
resourceManagerMessages	Map<String, Map>	No	The resource manager messages for this node. Each key is the name of a resource manager, and the value is the

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			message that the resource manager has posted onto the node.
resourceManagers	Set<NodeResourceManager>	No	The resource managers that are reporting or have previously reported this node. Each object also contains information on the resource manager reports.
resources	Map<String, Resource>	No	Contains references of a string representing a resource name to a resource object detailing the amount of the resource that is available, configured, etc. Each key is the name of the resource, which equates to the generic resource identifier or one of 'processors', 'memory', 'disk', or 'swap'. This name can be used as an ID in the resource types web service.
slot	Integer	No	The slot in the rack where this node is located.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
states	NodeStateInformation	Yes	This node's state. The states.powerState and states.state fields can be changed using PUT.
timeToLive	Date	No	The time that the node is supposed to be retired by Moab. Moab will not schedule any jobs on a node after its time to live has passed.
triggers	Set<DomainProxy>	No	Triggers associated with this node.
type	NodeType	No	The type of this node is governed by the types of resources it offers.
variables	Map<String, Map>	Yes	Variables is a map of key-value pairs, synonymous but not directly related to environment variables. They provide the mechanism to store arbitrary metadata, which is useful to external systems in memory on this node.
virtualContainers	Set<DomainProxy>	No	The set of virtual containers that directly (not recursively) contain this node.

NodeAclRule

This class represents a rule that can be in Moab's access control list (ACL) for a node.

The basic NodeAclRule information is the object's name and type. The type directly maps to a [NodeAclType](#) value. The default mechanism Moab uses to check the ACL for a particular item is if the user or object coming in has ANY of the values in the ACL, then the user or object is given access. If no values match the user or object in question, the user or object is rejected access.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
affinity	AclAffinity	Yes	Reservation ACLs allow or deny access to reserved resources but they can also be configured to affect a job's affinity for a particular reservation. By default, jobs gravitate toward reservations through a mechanism known as positive affinity. This mechanism allows jobs to run on the most constrained resources leaving other, unreserved resources free for use by other jobs that may not be able to access the reserved resources. Normally this is a desired behavior. However, sometimes it is desirable to reserve resources for use only as a last resort-using the reserved resources only when there are no other resources available. This last resort behavior is known as negative affinity. Defaults to AclAffinity: POSITIVE.
comparator	ComparisonOperator	Yes	The type of comparison to make against the ACL object. Defaults to ComparisonOperator: EQUAL.
credentialLock	Boolean	No	Matching jobs will be required to run on the resources reserved by this reservation. You can use this modifier on accounts, classes, groups, qualities of service, and users.
excludeFromAcl	Boolean	No	If attribute is met, the requestor is

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			denied access regardless of any other satisfied ACLs.
hardPolicyOnly	Boolean	No	ACLs marked with this modifier are ignored during soft policy scheduling and are only considered for hard policy scheduling once all eligible soft policy jobs start.
requireAll	Boolean	No	All required ACLs must be satisfied for requestor access to be granted.
type	NodeAclType	Yes	The type of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.
value	String	Yes	The name of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.
xorWithAcl	Boolean	No	All attributes of the type specified other than the ones listed in the ACL satisfy the ACL.

AclAffinity

This enumeration describes the values available for describing how a rule is used in establishing access to an object in Moab. Currently, these ACL affinities are used only for granting access to reservations.

Value	Description
NEGATIVE	Access to the object is repelled using this rule until access is the last choice.
NEUTRAL	Access to the object is not affected by affinity.
POSITIVE	Access to the object is looked at as the first choice.
PREEMPTIBLE	Access to the object given the rule gives preemptible status to the accessor. Supported only during GET.
REQUIRED	The rule in question must be satisfied in order to gain access to the

Value	Description
	object. Supported only during GET.
UNAVAILABLE	The rule does not have its affinity available. Supported only during GET.

ComparisonOperator

This enumeration is used when Moab needs to compare items. One such use is in Access Control Lists (ACLs).

Value	Description
GREATER_THAN	Values: >, gt
GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: >=, ge
LESS_THAN	Values: <, lt
LESS_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: <=, le
EQUAL	Values: ==, eq, =
NOT_EQUAL	Values: !=, ne, <>
LEXIGRAPHIC_SUBSTRING	Value: %<
LEXIGRAPHIC_NOT_EQUAL	Value: %!
LEXIGRAPHIC_EQUAL	Value: %=

NodeAclType

This enumeration describes the values available for the type of an ACL Rule.

Value	Description
USER	User
GROUP	Group

Value	Description
ACCOUNT	Account or Project
CLASS	Class or Queue
QOS	Quality of Service
CLUSTER	Cluster
JOB_ID	Job ID
RESERVATION_ID	Reservation ID
JOB_TEMPLATE	Job Template
JOB_ATTRIBUTE	Job Attribute
DURATION	Duration in Seconds
PROCESSOR_SECONDS	Processor Seconds
JPRIORITY	Not supported
MEMORY	Not supported
NODE	Not supported
PAR	Not supported
TASKSPERNODE	Not supported
PROC	Not supported
QTIME	Not supported
QUEUE	Not supported
RACK	Not supported
SCHED	Not supported

Value	Description
SYSTEM	Not supported
TASK	Not supported
VC	Not supported
XFACTOR	Not supported

DomainProxy

A reference to an object contained within an object. For example, a Virtual Machine object contains a reference to the node on which it is running. That reference is represented by this class.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
name	String	No	The name of the object.

Message

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
count	Integer	No	The number of times this message has occurred.
createdDate	Date	No	The date this message was created.
expireDate	Date	No	The date this message expires.
message	String	Yes	The message itself.

NodeResourceManager

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
isMaster	Boolean	No	Indicates whether this resource manager is the 'master' of this node. If true, it means that this resource manager has the final say on all properties reported about this node. Note that the first resource manager to report a node is the

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			master resource manager.
name	String	No	The name of the resource manager, according to Moab. This name appears in both the RMCFG parameter, and when diagnosing resource managers (e.g., <code>mdiag -R</code>).
stateReported	NodeState	No	The state reported by this resource manager. See the states section for more details.

NodeState

This enumeration tracks the state of a node.

Value	Description
NONE	The node is set to none by the resource manager.
DOWN	The node is not available for workload.
IDLE	The node is available for workload but is not running anything.
BUSY	The node is running workload and cannot accept more.
RUNNING	The node is running workload and can accept more.
DRAINED	The node has been sent the drain request and has no workload on it.
DRAINING	The node has been sent the drain request but still has workload on it.
FLUSH	The node is being reprovisioned.
RESERVED	The node is being reserved. This is an internal Moab state.
UNKNOWN	The state of the node is unknown.

Resource

Represents counts of resources available, configured, etc.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
available	Integer	No	The amount of this resource that is currently available for allocation to workload.
configured	Integer	No	The amount of this resource that is considered possible to schedule.
dedicated	Integer	No	The amount of this resource that has been allocated for running workload. When used in a job submission, this number is the amount of the resource required by the job.
real	Integer	No	The amount of this resource that physically exists on the node. Overcommit specifically doesn't apply to this. Note that overcommit currently only applies to 'processors' and 'memory', and so, for most cases, real and configured will always be the same.
utilized	Integer	No	The amount of this resource that is currently reported as utilized by resource managers.

NodeStateInformation

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
powerState	NodePower	Yes	The state of the node's power system, as reported by the RM layer. Modifying the powerState is possible, and, if Moab is configured properly, a request will be made to modify the power state accordingly.
powerStateExpected	NodePower	No	The expected state of the node's power system. If a user has

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			requested that a node be powered off (e.g., by modifying the powerState attribute to NodePower: OFF), the requested state will be shown in this field until the state change is completed. If there is no pending power change request, this will be null.
state	NodePower	Yes	The scheduling state of the node, as reported by the resource management layer.
stateExpected	NodePower	No	The scheduling state of the node, as expected by Moab. For example, Moab may think that a node is 'Busy' because it has allocated all configured resources, but a resource manager may report the state as 'Running' based on actual utilization of the resources.
stateLastUpdatedDate	Date	No	A timestamp recording when the state of the node was last modified.
subState	String	No	A text description of the state of the node, with the intention of giving more details. Resource Managers may use this field to further describe the state being reported. Resource Managers should provide documented meaning to the possible sub-states that they can report.
subStateLast	String	No	The previous sub-state of the node as reported by the resource management layer.
subStateLastUpdatedDate	Date	No	A timestamp recording when the sub-state was last modified.

NodePower

Represents the various options for a node's power state.

Value
NONE
ON
OFF

NodeType

Represents the type of node as reported by a resource manager.

Value	Description
Compute	Advertises at least processors and memory.
License	Advertises licenses to license managers.

API version 2**Node**

This class represents a node in the Moab Workload Manager. Moab recognizes a node as a collection of resources with a particular set of associated attributes. This definition is similar to the traditional notion of a node found in a Linux cluster or supercomputer wherein a node is defined as one or more CPUs, associated memory, and possibly other compute resources such as local disk, swap, network adapters, and software licenses. Additionally, this node is described by various attributes such as an architecture type or operating system. Nodes range in size from small uniprocessor PCs to large symmetric multiprocessing (SMP) systems where a single node can consist of hundreds of CPUs and massive amounts of memory.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
id	String	No	The unique identifier of this node. Note: This field is not user-assigned and is generated by the database.
aclRules	Set<NodeAclRule>	No	The set of access control rules associated with this node.
architecture	String	No	This node's processor architecture.
attributes	Map<String, Map>	No	Attributes is a map of attribute names to tuples (maps) that describe the scheduling attributes of a node. Each tuple should contain the following entries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • value - the attribute value • displayValue - the attribute

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			display value
classes	Set<String>	No	The classes that this node can be scheduled for.
featuresCustom	Set<String>	Yes	The features this node advertises that are customizable at run-time. This can be used to define node sets (see also featuresReported).
featuresReported	Set<String>	No	The features this node advertises that are reported by resource managers or are present in the Moab Workload Manager configuration. This can be used to define node sets (see also featuresCustom).
index	Integer	No	The index for this node as reported by the resource manager.
ipAddress	String	No	This node's IPv4 address.
jobs	Set<DomainProxy>	No	Jobs associated with this node.
lastUpdatedDate	Date	No	The timestamp of

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			the last moment when this node was updated. There is no guarantee that all user modifications to a node would be picked up. This will also be changed every RMPOLLINTERVAL even if a resource manager does not report information on this node.
messages	Set<Message>	Yes	The list of messages attached to this node. They can be attached by admins, the resource manager layer, or triggers.
metrics	Map<String, Double>	Yes	<p>Metrics are the measurable, quantitative, and changing aspects of this node. They are used to define workload placement, attach triggers, etc. There are some built-in metrics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • speed - A number from 0.0 to 1.0 describing the relative speed of the system for computational tasks. This is a

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			<p>composite metric, and is defined on a per-site basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cpuLoad - This is the CPU load on this node. This value is defined at the resource manager layer but is generally defined on a per-operating system basis. For example, UNIX-based OSs use some aspect of the UNIX load average, as reported by the resource manager layer, while Windows-based OSs use CPU utilization.
name	String	No	The name of this node. This name is unique <i>per instance</i> of Moab Workload Manager (i.e., not globally).
operatingSystem	String	Yes	Describes the current or expected operating system image information for this node.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
partition	String	Yes	The partition this node belongs to.
processorSpeed	Integer	No	The speed, in MHz, or the processors on this node.
profilingEnabled	Boolean	No	Indicates whether historical data gathering and reporting is enabled for this node. This is also controlled by the same setting on the default node (i.e., all nodes). If set to false (default), node statistics are not gathered.
rack	Integer	No	The rack where this node is located in the datacenter/cluster.
requestId	String	No	An ID that can be used to track the request that created the node.
reservations	Set<DomainProxy>	No	Reservations associated with this node.
resourceManagerMessages	Map<String, Map>	No	The resource manager messages for this node. Each key is the name of a resource manager, and the value is the

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			message that the resource manager has posted onto the node.
resourceManagers	Set<NodeResourceManager>	No	The resource managers that are reporting or have previously reported this node. Each object also contains information on the resource manager reports.
resources	Map<String, Resource>	No	Contains references of a string representing a resource name to a resource object detailing the amount of the resource that is available, configured, etc. Each key is the name of the resource, which equates to the generic resource identifier or one of 'processors', 'memory', 'disk', or 'swap'. This name can be used as an ID in the resource types web service.
slot	Integer	No	The slot in the rack where this node is located.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
states	NodeStateInformation	Yes	This node's state. The states.powerState and states.state fields can be changed using PUT.
timeToLive	Date	No	The time that the node is supposed to be retired by Moab. Moab will not schedule any jobs on a node after its time to live has passed.
triggers	Set<DomainProxy>	No	Triggers associated with this node.
type	NodeType	No	The type of this node is governed by the types of resources it offers.
variables	Map<String, Map>	Yes	Variables is a map of key-value pairs, synonymous but not directly related to environment variables. They provide the mechanism to store arbitrary metadata, which is useful to external systems in memory on this node.
virtualContainers	Set<DomainProxy>	No	The set of virtual containers that directly (not recursively) contain this node.

NodeAclRule

This class represents a rule that can be in Moab's access control list (ACL) for a node.

The basic NodeAclRule information is the object's name and type. The type directly maps to a [NodeAclType](#) value. The default mechanism Moab uses to check the ACL for a particular item is if the user or object coming in has ANY of the values in the ACL, then the user or object is given access. If no values match the user or object in question, the user or object is rejected access.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
affinity	AclAffinity	Yes	Reservation ACLs allow or deny access to reserved resources but they can also be configured to affect a job's affinity for a particular reservation. By default, jobs gravitate toward reservations through a mechanism known as positive affinity. This mechanism allows jobs to run on the most constrained resources leaving other, unreserved resources free for use by other jobs that may not be able to access the reserved resources. Normally this is a desired behavior. However, sometimes it is desirable to reserve resources for use only as a last resort-using the reserved resources only when there are no other resources available. This last resort behavior is known as negative affinity. Defaults to AclAffinity: POSITIVE.
comparator	ComparisonOperator	Yes	The type of comparison to make against the ACL object. Defaults to ComparisonOperator: EQUAL.
credentialLock	Boolean	No	Matching jobs will be required to run on the resources reserved by this reservation. You can use this modifier on accounts, classes, groups, qualities of service, and users.
excludeFromAcl	Boolean	No	If attribute is met, the requestor is

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			denied access regardless of any other satisfied ACLs.
hardPolicyOnly	Boolean	No	ACLs marked with this modifier are ignored during soft policy scheduling and are only considered for hard policy scheduling once all eligible soft policy jobs start.
requireAll	Boolean	No	All required ACLs must be satisfied for requestor access to be granted.
type	NodeAclType	Yes	The type of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.
value	String	Yes	The name of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.
xorWithAcl	Boolean	No	All attributes of the type specified other than the ones listed in the ACL satisfy the ACL.

AclAffinity

This enumeration describes the values available for describing how a rule is used in establishing access to an object in Moab. Currently, these ACL affinities are used only for granting access to reservations.

Value	Description
NEGATIVE	Access to the object is repelled using this rule until access is the last choice.
NEUTRAL	Access to the object is not affected by affinity.
POSITIVE	Access to the object is looked at as the first choice.
PREEMPTIBLE	Access to the object given the rule gives preemptible status to the accessor. Supported only during GET.
REQUIRED	The rule in question must be satisfied in order to gain access to the

Value	Description
	object. Supported only during GET.
UNAVAILABLE	The rule does not have its affinity available. Supported only during GET.

ComparisonOperator

This enumeration is used when Moab needs to compare items. One such use is in Access Control Lists (ACLs).

Value	Description
GREATER_THAN	Values: >, gt
GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: >=, ge
LESS_THAN	Values: <, lt
LESS_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: <=, le
EQUAL	Values: ==, eq, =
NOT_EQUAL	Values: !=, ne, <>
LEXIGRAPHIC_SUBSTRING	Value: %<
LEXIGRAPHIC_NOT_EQUAL	Value: %!
LEXIGRAPHIC_EQUAL	Value: %=

NodeAclType

This enumeration describes the values available for the type of an ACL Rule.

Value	Description
USER	User
GROUP	Group

Value	Description
ACCOUNT	Account or Project
CLASS	Class or Queue
QOS	Quality of Service
CLUSTER	Cluster
JOB_ID	Job ID
RESERVATION_ID	Reservation ID
JOB_TEMPLATE	Job Template
JOB_ATTRIBUTE	Job Attribute
DURATION	Duration in Seconds
PROCESSOR_SECONDS	Processor Seconds
JPRIORITY	Not supported
MEMORY	Not supported
NODE	Not supported
PAR	Not supported
TASKSPERNODE	Not supported
PROC	Not supported
QTIME	Not supported
QUEUE	Not supported
RACK	Not supported
SCHED	Not supported

Value	Description
SYSTEM	Not supported
TASK	Not supported
VC	Not supported
XFACTOR	Not supported

DomainProxy

A reference to an object contained within an object. For example, a Virtual Machine object contains a reference to the node on which it is running. That reference is represented by this class.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
name	String	No	The name of the object.

Message

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
count	Integer	No	The number of times this message has occurred.
createdDate	Date	No	The date this message was created.
expireDate	Date	No	The date this message expires.
message	String	Yes	The message itself.

NodeResourceManager

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
isMaster	Boolean	No	Indicates whether this resource manager is the 'master' of this node. If true, it means that this resource manager has the final say on all properties reported about this node. Note that the first resource manager to report a node is the

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			master resource manager.
name	String	No	The name of the resource manager, according to Moab. This name appears in both the RMCFG parameter, and when diagnosing resource managers (e.g., <code>mdiag -R</code>).
stateReported	NodeState	No	The state reported by this resource manager. See the NodeState section for more details.

NodeState

This enumeration tracks the state of a node.

Value	Description
NONE	The node is set to none by the resource manager.
DOWN	The node is not available for workload.
IDLE	The node is available for workload but is not running anything.
BUSY	The node is running workload and cannot accept more.
RUNNING	The node is running workload and can accept more.
DRAINED	The node has been sent the drain request and has no workload on it.
DRAINING	The node has been sent the drain request but still has workload on it.
FLUSH	The node is being reprovisioned.
RESERVED	The node is being reserved. This is an internal Moab state.
UNKNOWN	The state of the node is unknown.

Resource

Represents counts of resources available, configured, etc.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
available	Integer	No	The amount of this resource that is currently available for allocation to workload.
configured	Integer	No	The amount of this resource that is considered possible to schedule.
dedicated	Integer	No	The amount of this resource that has been allocated for running workload. When used in a job submission, this number is the amount of the resource required by the job.
real	Integer	No	The amount of this resource that physically exists on the node. Overcommit specifically doesn't apply to this. Note that overcommit currently only applies to 'processors' and 'memory', and so, for most cases, real and configured will always be the same.
utilized	Integer	No	The amount of this resource that is currently reported as utilized by resource managers.

NodeStateInformation

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
powerState	NodePower	Yes	The state of the node's power system, as reported by the RM layer. Modifying the powerState is possible, and, if Moab is configured properly, a request will be made to modify the power state accordingly.
powerStateExpected	NodePower	No	The expected state of the node's power system. If a user has

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			requested that a node be powered off (e.g., by modifying the powerState attribute to NodePower: OFF), the requested state will be shown in this field until the state change is completed. If there is no pending power change request, this will be null.
state	NodeState	Yes	The scheduling state of the node, as reported by the resource management layer.
stateExpected	NodeState	No	The scheduling state of the node, as expected by Moab. For example, Moab may think that a node is 'Busy' because it has allocated all configured resources, but a resource manager may report the state as 'Running' based on actual utilization of the resources.
stateLastUpdatedDate	Date	No	A timestamp recording when the state of the node was last modified.
subState	String	No	A text description of the state of the node, with the intention of giving more details. Resource Managers may use this field to further describe the state being reported. Resource Managers should provide documented meaning to the possible sub-states that they can report.
subStateLast	String	No	The previous sub-state of the node as reported by the resource management layer.
subStateLastUpdatedDate	Date	No	A timestamp recording when the sub-state was last modified.

NodePower

Represents the various options for a node's power state.

Value
NONE
ON
OFF

NodeType

Represents the type of node as reported by a resource manager.

Value	Description
Compute	Advertises at least processors and memory.
License	Advertises licenses to license managers.

Related Topics

- [4.12 Nodes](#)

8.4.10 Fields: Notification Conditions

 See the associated [4.13 Notification Conditions](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	notification-conditions	Permissions
Hooks filename	notification-conditions.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	Yes	Distinct

API version 3**NotificationCondition**

A notification condition is related to an [Event](#) but differs in three distinct areas:

- Notification conditions are a persistent condition of the system or a component rather than a single occurrence.
 - They are ongoing rather than reoccurring, which is why they are generated from [Notification Conditions](#).
 - They can be observed many times, but the condition is always the same.
 - A good test for this is if something 'is' wrong rather than something 'went' wrong.
- Notification conditions can be acted on to result in a resolved state, meaning the admin or user can and must take actions to 'fix' the condition or problem.
- Notification conditions contain state information based on admin or user input, meaning that they contain information about the condition (similar to events) but also contain the 'status' of the admin's view of the notification, whether it is currently open, dismissed, or ignored.

In general, questions can be asked to ascertain whether an Event or a Notification Condition is the right fit for an occurrence. These questions, along with some sample situations, are provided below.

- Is the occurrence the root cause of a potentially ongoing condition?
 - A VM migration failed because the VM's state was unknown. The root cause was that the state was unknown, not that the VM migration failed. Therefore, VM migration failed would be an event, while the unknown state would be a notification condition.
 - A VM service provision fails because there are no hypervisors that satisfy the requirements. This would be an event. Note that there may be a notification related to this failure, such as a service template requires a feature that does not exist on *any* hypervisors in the system, but this would be distinctly detected and managed from the provision failure event.
 - A request to MWS failed because the connection between MWM and MongoDB was misconfigured. The failed request can be represented as an event, but a notification condition should exist that the connection between MWM and MongoDB was down.
- Can an admin or user affect the outcome of the occurrence?
 - The outcome of a VM migration failing is in the past and cannot be changed by the admin. However, the outcome of a *future* VM migration can be changed when the admin resolves the root problem (i.e., VM state is

unknown).

A notification condition is an observed condition for which notifications are created. These conditions are created or updated on every PUT request based on the [NotificationCondition.escalationLevel](#), [NotificationCondition.origin](#), [NotificationCondition.message](#), [NotificationCondition.objectType](#), and [NotificationCondition.objectId](#) fields. When notifications are requested, these observed conditions are used to create the notifications for the requesting user.

While notification conditions cannot be deleted, they 'expire' after a specified amount of time and are no longer considered as active conditions for which notifications are created.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
id	String	No	The identifier of the condition.
createdDate	Date	No	The date that the condition first started appearing.
details	Map<String, Map>	No	Arbitrary storage of details for this notification. This could include 'pluginType', 'pluginId', etc.
escalationLevel	EscalationLevel	No	The escalation level of the condition. This indicates who should care about the condition or who can respond to it. This CANNOT be EscalationLevel: INTERNAL.
expirationDate	Date	No	The date when the condition is considered 'expired' and notifications are no longer created for it. This is typically set using the expirationDuration field.
expirationDuration	Long	No	The duration in seconds that may pass before a notification will not be created for a user. Effectively, this can disable notifications from being created if they are too old. When this field is set, it will set the expirationDate field automatically each time the condition is updated or on creation. This field must be set to 1

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			or greater or else set to null.
message	String	No	A message detailing the notification and why it exists, with possible action items.
objectId	String	No	The identifier of the object that this notification affects, such as 'node1' or 'vm1'.
objectType	String	No	The object type that this notification affects, such as 'Node', 'VM', 'System', etc.
observedDate	Date	No	The latest date that the condition was observed. If this field is not set in an update request, it will automatically be set to the current date.
origin	String	No	The origin of the notification.

EscalationLevel

Value
USER
POWER_USER
ADMIN
INTERNAL

Related Topics

- [4.13 Notification Conditions](#)

8.4.11 Fields: Notifications

i See the associated [4.14 Notifications](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	notifications	Permissions
Hooks filename	notifications.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	Yes	Distinct

API version 3**Notification**

Notifications, while related to [Events](#), are used for different purposes. See [Notification Condition](#) for more information on when notifications should be used as opposed to events.

Notifications are a per-user representation of all notification conditions present in the system at any one time. When an admin or user requests this resource, notifications are automatically created from the notification conditions that they have access to (determined by the NotificationCondition [escalationLevel](#) fields).

Notifications are expected to contain messages and details that can be understood by a user or admin depending on the escalation level, and contain fields that control whether the user or admin will be notified of future updates to their corresponding condition.

Notifications cannot be deleted but they can be marked as ignored (see [Notification.ignoredDate](#)) or dismissed (see [Notification.dismissedDate](#)).

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
id	String	No	The identifier of the notification.
conditionId	String	No	The identifier of the NotificationCondition from which this notification was created.
createdDate	Date	No	The date that the notification condition first appeared.
details	Map<String, Map>	No	Arbitrary storage of details for this notification. This could include 'pluginType', 'pluginId', etc.
dismissedDate	Date	No	The date that the notification was dismissed by a user or admin, meaning that they acknowledged the notification and wanted to know of future updates to this notification. This field is cleared every time the attached notification condition is updated/observed again (see also conditionId).
ignoredDate	Date	No	The date that the notification was ignored by a user or admin, meaning that they acknowledged the notification now and in the future and did not want to know of any updates. This field is never cleared, even if the attached notification condition is

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			updated/observed again.
message	String	No	A message detailing the notification and why it exists, with possible action items.
objectId	String	No	The identifier of the object that this notification affects, such as 'node1' or 'vm1'.
objectType	String	No	The object type that this notification affects, such as 'Node', 'VM', 'System', etc.
observedDate	Date	No	The latest date that the notification condition was observed. If this field, ignoredDate , and dismissedDate are not set during an update (i.e., a user/admin is not ignoring or dismissing the notification), this field will automatically be set to the current date.
origin	String	No	The origin of the notification.
user	String	No	The user that this notification was created for.

Related Topics

- [4.14 Notifications](#)

8.4.12 Fields: Plugins

i See the associated [4.16 Plugins](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	plugins	Permissions
Hooks filename	plugins.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks

Type	Value	Additional Information
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**PluginInstance**

This class represents a configured plugin created from a plugin type.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	Yes	No	Unique identifier for the plugin. Must contain at least one letter and must also start with a letter. Reserved IDs are 'all' and 'moab'. If these are used, an error will be returned.
autoStart	Boolean	Yes	Yes	Whether the plugin should start automatically when created.
config	Map<String, Map>	Yes	Yes	The configuration of the plugin. Plugin types may define constraints on the configuration, therefore we recommend viewing the plugin type's documentation for more information on required and optional fields. Regardless, the plugin configuration supports arbitrary keys and values.
dateCreated	Date	No	No	The date that this plugin was created.
lastPollDate	Date	No	No	The date of the last polling event that occurred. This may be null if the plugin is in the STOPPED state or has not yet been polled.
lastUpdated	Date	No	No	The date that this plugin was last updated.
nextPollDate	Date	No	No	The date of the next polling event that is scheduled to occur. This may be null if the plugin is in the STOPPED state.
pluginType	String	Yes	No	The plugin name as in Native or Example for the plugin called ExamplePlugin.
pollInterval	Integer	Yes	Yes	The polling interval to use for the

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				plugin in seconds. This is ignored if the plugin type does not support polling.
precedence	Long	Yes	Yes	The precedence of this plugin, with the lowest value being the highest precedence. Minimum of 1. This is used when doing data consolidation when reporting current state data. Lower numbers results in a higher precedence (i.e., 1 is higher precedence than 10). If not specified during creation, this will be automatically set to 1 for the first plugin created, then 1 greater for each subsequently created plugin (i.e., 1 for plugin1, 2 for plugin2, etc.). It is always set to 1 greater than the plugin with the greatest precedence number (i.e., 11 if two plugins exist with precedence 1 and 10).
state	PluginState	No	No	The current state of the plugin. Defaults to PluginState: STOPPED.

PluginState

Represents the current state of a plugin.

Value	Description
STOPPED	The plugin is created and ready for use but is not currently receiving any events.
STARTED	The plugin is currently receiving events and is working correctly.
PAUSED	The plugin is currently not receiving any events but is also not stopped. This should be used when polling or other events should stop only temporarily without firing the stop events.
ERRORED	MWS has detected an error with the plugin and has automatically stopped it. Errors could be due to the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An invalid configuration was detected when running the AbstractPlugin: configure method.

Value	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">An unexpected exception was thrown during an event, such as during polling.

API version 2**PluginInstance**

This class represents a configured plugin created from a plugin type.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	Yes	No	Unique identifier for the plugin. Must contain at least one letter and must also start with a letter. Reserved IDs are 'all' and 'moab'. If these are used, an error will be returned.
autoStart	Boolean	Yes	Yes	Whether the plugin should start automatically when created.
config	Map<String, Map>	Yes	Yes	The configuration of the plugin. Plugin types may define constraints on the configuration, therefore we recommend viewing the plugin type's documentation for more information on required and optional fields. Regardless, the plugin

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				configuration supports arbitrary keys and values.
dateCreated	Date	No	No	The date that this plugin was created.
lastPollDate	Date	No	No	The date of the last polling event that occurred. This may be null if the plugin is in the STOPPED state or has not yet been polled.
lastUpdated	Date	No	No	The date that this plugin was last updated.
nextPollDate	Date	No	No	The date of the next polling event that is scheduled to occur. This may be null if the plugin is in the STOPPED state.
pluginType	String	Yes	No	The plugin name as in Native or Example for the plugin called ExamplePlugin.
pollInterval	Integer	Yes	Yes	The polling

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				interval to use for the plugin in seconds. This is ignored if the plugin type does not support polling.
precedence	Long	Yes	Yes	<p>The precedence of this plugin, with the lowest value being the highest precedence. Minimum of 1. This is used when doing data consolidation when reporting current state data. Lower numbers results in a higher precedence (i.e., 1 is higher precedence than 10).</p> <p>If not specified during creation, this will be automatically set to 1 for the first plugin created, then 1 greater for each</p>

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				subsequently created plugin (i.e., 1 for plugin1, 2 for plugin2, etc.). It is always set to 1 greater than the plugin with the greatest precedence number (i.e., 11 if two plugins exist with precedence 1 and 10).
state	PluginState	No	No	The current state of the plugin. Defaults to PluginState: STOPPED.

PluginState

Represents the current state of a plugin.

Value	Description
STOPPED	The plugin is created and ready for use but is not currently receiving any events.
STARTED	The plugin is currently receiving events and is working correctly.
PAUSED	The plugin is currently not receiving any events but is also not stopped. This should be used when polling or other events should stop only temporarily without firing the stop events.
ERRORED	<p>MWS has detected an error with the plugin and has automatically stopped it. Errors could be due to the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An invalid configuration was detected when running the AbstractPlugin:

Value	Description
	<p>configure method.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An unexpected exception was thrown during an event, such as during polling.

Related Topics

- [4.16 Plugins](#)

8.4.13 Fields: Plugin Types

 See the associated [4.17 Plugin Types](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	plugin-types	Permissions
Hooks filename	plugin-types.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**PluginType**

Represents a MWS plugin type. All fields in this class are generated from plugin project and type metadata and cannot be modified directly. Consequentially, all fields are only valid for list/show/GET operations.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
id	String	No	The unique identifier of the plugin type. This is based on the class name of the plugin, for example: Plugin Class Name -> ID NativePlugin -> Native MyExamplePlugin -> MyExample
author	String	No	The main author (company or person) of the plugin type.
commonsVersion	String	No	A string representing the restriction on which version of the plugin framework (plugins-commons dependency) is required for the plugin type. In the format 'COMMONS_VERSION > *', meaning that any version greater or equal to COMMONS_VERSION is valid.
description	String	No	The full description of the plugin type.
documentationLink	String	No	A full URL to the complete documentation for the plugin type.
email	String	No	The email of the author.
eventComponent	Integer	No	The event component ID of the plugin type. This should be unique for each plugin type and should be 1 or greater.
initialPlugins	Map<String, Map>	No	Represents the plugins that are initially configured when the plugin type is loaded. Each key represents the plugin ID.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
instances	List<List>	No	The list of plugin instances created from this plugin type.
issueManagementLink	String	No	A full URL to the issue management system or project for the plugin type.
license	String	No	The license of this plugin type, typically APACHE.
mwsVersion	String	No	A string representing the restriction on which version of MWS is required for the plugin type. In the format 'MWS_VERSION > *', meaning that any version greater or equal to MWS_VERSION is valid.
pollMethod	boolean	No	Indicates whether the plugin type has a defined 'poll' method (event handler) or not.
realizedEventComponent	Integer	No	The fully realized event component ID of the plugin type, including the MWS bits. This should take the form of 0x201. If the eventComponent is not set, this will be 0x2FF, meaning the component ID is an unknown plugin type.
scmLink	String	No	A full URL to the Source Control Management (SCM) system or project for the plugin type.
title	String	No	A short name describing the plugin type.
webServices	List<List>	No	The list of web service IDs that can be called for this plugin type.
website	String	No	The website of the author.

API version 2**PluginType**

Represents a MWS plugin type. All fields in this class are generated from plugin project and type metadata and cannot be modified directly. Consequentially, all fields are only valid for list/show/GET operations.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
id	String	No	The unique identifier of the plugin type. This is based on the class name of the plugin, for example: Plugin Class Name -> ID NativePlugin -> Native MyExamplePlugin -> MyExample
author	String	No	The main author (company or person) of the plugin type.
commonsVersion	String	No	A string representing the restriction on which version of the plugin framework (plugins-commons dependency) is required for the plugin type. In the format 'COMMONS_VERSION > *', meaning that any version greater or equal to COMMONS_VERSION is valid.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
description	String	No	The full description of the plugin type.
documentationLink	String	No	A full URL to the complete documentation for the plugin type.
email	String	No	The email of the author.
eventComponent	Integer	No	The event component ID of the plugin type. This should be unique for each plugin type and should be 1 or greater.
initialPlugins	Map<String, Map>	No	Represents the plugins that are initially configured when the plugin type is loaded. Each key represents the plugin ID.
instances	List<List>	No	The list of plugin instances created from this plugin type.
issueManagementLink	String	No	A full URL to the issue management system or project for the plugin type.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
license	String	No	The license of this plugin type, typically APACHE.
mwsVersion	String	No	A string representing the restriction on which version of MWS is required for the plugin type. In the format 'MWS_VERSION > *', meaning that any version greater or equal to MWS_VERSION is valid.
pollMethod	boolean	No	Indicates whether the plugin type has a defined 'poll' method (event handler) or not.
realizedEventComponent	Integer	No	The fully realized event component ID of the plugin type, including the MWS bits. This should take the form of 0x201. If the eventComponent is not set, this will be 0x2FF, meaning the component ID is an unknown plugin type.
scmLink	String	No	A full URL to the Source Control Management

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			(SCM) system or project for the plugin type.
title	String	No	A short name describing the plugin type.
webServices	List<List>	No	The list of web service IDs that can be called for this plugin type.
website	String	No	The website of the author.

Related Topics

- [4.17 Plugin Types](#)

8.4.14 Fields: Policies

i See the associated [4.18 Policies](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	<code>policies</code>	Permissions
Hooks filename	<code>policies.groovy</code>	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	Yes	Distinct

API version 3**Policy**

A Moab Workload Manager policy, which can affect scheduling decisions such as resource allocation. A policy contains state, identifying information, a priority, and metadata about the policy.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
id	String	No	The unique identifier for the policy. Must contain only lowercase letters and dashes, such as 'node-allocation'.
conflicted	Boolean	No	Signifies whether any other policies are currently activated that potentially conflict with this policy. If true, it signifies a potential conflict.
description	String	No	The user friendly description of the policy.
name	String	No	The user friendly name of the policy.
potentialConflicts	Set<String>	No	A set of policy IDs that may potentially conflict with this policy.
priority	Integer	No	Indicates the absolute priority of the policy with respect to others. It is possible that more than one policy has the same priority. The higher the number, the greater the priority. Minimum is 0.
state	PolicyState	Yes	Defines the current state of the policy: enabled or disabled. Defaults to PolicyState: DISABLED.
tags	Set<String>	No	A set of strings that can be used to aid in filtering or querying policies.
types	Set<String>	No	A set of categories or types that the policy is included in. This can be used to filter or query on groups of policies.

NodeAllocationPolicy

Node allocation is the process of selecting the best resources to allocate to a job from a list of available resources. Moab contains a number of allocation algorithms that address this in the NodeAllocationPolicy.

This class inherits fields from [Policy](#).

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
id	String	No	The unique identifier for the policy. Must contain only lowercase letters and dashes, such as 'node-allocation'.
conflicted	Boolean	No	Signifies whether any other policies are currently activated that potentially conflict with this policy. If true, it signifies a potential conflict.
customPriorityFunction	String	Yes	Defines the priority function when the CustomPriority algorithm is used.
description	String	No	The user friendly description of the policy.
name	String	No	The user friendly name of the policy.
nodeAllocationAlgorithm	NodeAllocationAlgorithm	Yes	Configures the node allocation algorithm utilized when the policy is active. Defaults to NONE. When ENABLED, this must not be set to NONE.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
potentialConflicts	Set<String>	No	A set of policy IDs that may potentially conflict with this policy.
priority	Integer	No	Indicates the absolute priority of the policy with respect to others. It is possible that more than one policy has the same priority. The higher the number, the greater the priority. Minimum is 0.
state	PolicyState	Yes	Defines the current state of the policy: enabled or disabled. Defaults to PolicyState: DISABLED.
tags	Set<String>	No	A set of strings that can be used to aid in filtering or querying policies.
types	Set<String>	No	A set of categories or types that the policy is included in. This can be used to filter or query on groups of policies.

NodeAllocationAlgorithm

Represents the algorithm used to allocate Nodes when the [NodeAllocationPolicy](#) is used.

Value	Description
NONE	
InReportedOrder	Simple first come, first served algorithm where nodes are allocated in the order they are presented by the resource manager. This is a very simple, and very fast algorithm.
InReverseReportedOrder	The default setting. Nodes are allocated in descending order that they are presented by the resource manager, or the reverse of FIRSTAVAILABLE.
CustomPriority	This algorithm allows a site to specify the priority of various static and dynamic aspects of compute nodes and allocate them with preference for higher priority nodes. It is highly flexible allowing node attribute and usage information to be combined with reservation affinity. Using node allocation priority, you can specify the node priority with <code>GlobalNodeAllocationPolicy.globalCustomPriorityFunction</code> .
ProcessorLoad	Nodes are selected that have the maximum amount of available, unused CPU power (number of CPUs minus CPU load). <code>ProcessorLoad</code> is a good algorithm for timesharing node systems and applies to jobs starting immediately. For the purpose of future reservations, the <code>MinimumConfiguredResources</code> algorithm is used.
MinimumConfiguredResources	This algorithm prioritizes nodes according to the configured resources on each node. Those nodes with the fewest configured resources that still meet the job's resource constraints are selected.
Contiguous	This algorithm allocates nodes in contiguous (linear) blocks as required by the Compaq RMS system.
ProcessorSpeedBalance	This algorithm attempts to allocate the most balanced set of nodes possible to a job. In most cases, but not all, the metric for balance of the nodes is node procspeed. Therefore, if possible, nodes with identical procspeeds are allocated to the job. If identical procspeed nodes cannot be found, the algorithm allocates the set of nodes with the minimum node procspeed span or range.

Value	Description
NodeSpeed	This algorithm selects nodes in the order of fastest node first order. Nodes are selected by node speed if specified. If node speed is not specified, nodes are selected by processor speed. If neither is specified, nodes are selected in a random order.

FairsharePolicy

Fairshare allows historical resource utilization information to be incorporated into job feasibility and priority decisions. This feature allows site admins to set system utilization targets for users, groups, accounts, classes, and QoS levels. Administrators can also specify the time frame over which resource utilization is evaluated in determining whether the goal is being reached. Parameters allow sites to specify the utilization metric, how historical information is aggregated, and the effect of fairshare state on scheduling behavior. You can specify fairshare targets for any credentials (such as user, group, and class) that admins want such information to affect.

This class inherits fields from [Policy](#).

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
id	String	No	The unique identifier for the policy. Must contain only lowercase letters and dashes, such as 'node-allocation'.
conflicted	Boolean	No	Signifies whether any other policies are currently activated that potentially conflict with this policy. If true, it signifies a potential conflict.
decayFactor	Double	Yes	The decay rate applied to past fairshare interval when computing effective fairshare usage. Values can be in the range of 0.01 to 1.0. A smaller value causes more rapid decay causing aged usage to contribute less to the overall effective fairshare usage. A value of 1.0 indicates that no decay will occur and all fairshare intervals will be

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			weighted equally when determining effective fairshare usage.
depth	Integer	Yes	Number of fairshare windows factored into current fairshare utilization. Note: The number of available fairshare windows is bounded by the MAX_FSDEPTH value (32 in Moab).
description	String	No	The user friendly description of the policy.
intervalSeconds	Long	Yes	The length of each fairshare window in seconds.
name	String	No	The user friendly name of the policy.
potentialConflicts	Set<String>	No	A set of policy IDs that may potentially conflict with this policy.
priority	Integer	No	Indicates the absolute priority of the policy with respect to others. It is possible that more than one policy has the same priority. The higher the number, the greater the priority. Minimum is 0.
state	PolicyState	Yes	Defines the current state of the policy: enabled or disabled. Defaults to PolicyState: DISABLED.
tags	Set<String>	No	A set of strings that can be used to aid in filtering or querying policies.
types	Set<String>	No	A set of categories or types that the policy is included in. This can

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			be used to filter or query on groups of policies.
usageMetric	FairshareUsageMetric	Yes	As Moab runs, it records how available resources are used. Each iteration, it updates fairshare resource utilization statistics. Resource utilization is tracked in accordance with the usage metric allowing various aspects of resource consumption information to be measured. The usage metric allows selection of both the types of resources to be tracked as well as the method of tracking. It provides the option of tracking usage by dedicated or consumed resources, where dedicated usage tracks what the scheduler assigns to the job and consumed usage tracks what the job actually uses.

PolicyState

Represents the state of a policy. A policy can only be enabled or disabled.

Value	Description
ENABLED	The policy is enabled or active.
DISABLED	The policy is disabled or inactive.

FairshareUsageMetric

The unit of tracking [FairsharePolicy](#) usage.

Value	Description
NONE	
DEDICATED_	Usage tracked by processor seconds dedicated to each job relative to other processor seconds dedicated to other jobs on the system.

Value	Description
PROCESSOR_SECONDS_DELIVERED	(Useful in dedicated node environments.)
DEDICATED_PROCESSOR_SECONDS_AVAILABLE	Usage tracked by processor seconds dedicated to each job relative to all available processor seconds dedicated to other jobs on the system. (Useful in dedicated node environments.)
DEDICATED_PROCESSOR_EQUIVALENT_SECONDS_DELIVERED	Usage tracked by processor-equivalent seconds dedicated to each job relative to other processor-equivalent seconds dedicated to other jobs on the system. (Useful in dedicated and shared nodes environments).
UTILIZED_PROCESSOR_SECONDS_DELIVERED	Usage tracked by processor seconds used by each job relative to other processor seconds used by other jobs on the system. (Useful in shared node/SMP environments.)

API version 2**Policy**

A Moab Workload Manager policy, which can affect scheduling decisions such as resource allocation. A policy contains state, identifying information, a priority, and metadata about the policy.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
id	String	No	The unique identifier for the policy. Must contain only lowercase letters and dashes, such as 'node-allocation'.
conflicted	Boolean	No	Signifies whether any other policies are currently activated that potentially conflict with this policy. If true, it signifies a potential conflict.
description	String	No	The user friendly description of the policy.
name	String	No	The user friendly name of the policy.
potentialConflicts	Set<String>	No	A set of policy IDs that may potentially conflict with this policy.
priority	Integer	No	Indicates the absolute priority of the policy with respect to others. It is possible that more than one policy has the same priority. The higher the number, the greater the priority. Minimum is 0.
state	PolicyState	Yes	Defines the current state of the policy: enabled or disabled. Defaults to PolicyState: DISABLED.
tags	Set<String>	No	A set of strings that can be used to aid in filtering or querying policies.
types	Set<String>	No	A set of categories or types that the policy is included in. This can be used to filter or query on groups of policies.

NodeAllocationPolicy

Node allocation is the process of selecting the best resources to allocate to a job from a list of available resources. Moab contains a number of allocation algorithms that address this in the NodeAllocationPolicy.

This class inherits fields from [Policy](#).

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
id	String	No	The unique identifier for the policy. Must contain only lowercase letters and dashes, such as 'node-allocation'.
conflicted	Boolean	No	Signifies whether any other policies are currently activated that potentially conflict with this policy. If true, it signifies a potential conflict.
customPriorityFunction	String	Yes	Defines the priority function when the CustomPriority algorithm is used.
description	String	No	The user friendly description of the policy.
name	String	No	The user friendly name of the policy.
nodeAllocationAlgorithm	NodeAllocationAlgorithm	Yes	Configures the node allocation algorithm utilized when the policy is active. Defaults to NONE. When ENABLED, this must not be set to NONE.

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
potentialConflicts	Set<String>	No	A set of policy IDs that may potentially conflict with this policy.
priority	Integer	No	Indicates the absolute priority of the policy with respect to others. It is possible that more than one policy has the same priority. The higher the number, the greater the priority. Minimum is 0.
state	PolicyState	Yes	Defines the current state of the policy: enabled or disabled. Defaults to PolicyState: DISABLED.
tags	Set<String>	No	A set of strings that can be used to aid in filtering or querying policies.
types	Set<String>	No	A set of categories or types that the policy is included in. This can be used to filter or query on groups of policies.

NodeAllocationAlgorithm

Represents the algorithm used to allocate Nodes when the [NodeAllocationPolicy](#) is used.

Value	Description
NONE	
InReportedOrder	Simple first come, first served algorithm where nodes are allocated in the order they are presented by the resource manager. This is a very simple, and very fast algorithm.
InReverseReportedOrder	The default setting. Nodes are allocated in descending order that they are presented by the resource manager, or the reverse of FIRSTAVAILABLE.
CustomPriority	This algorithm allows a site to specify the priority of various static and dynamic aspects of compute nodes and allocate them with preference for higher priority nodes. It is highly flexible allowing node attribute and usage information to be combined with reservation affinity. Using node allocation priority, you can specify the node priority with <code>GlobalNodeAllocationPolicy.globalCustomPriorityFunction</code> .
ProcessorLoad	Nodes are selected that have the maximum amount of available, unused CPU power (number of CPUs minus CPU load). ProcessorLoad is a good algorithm for timesharing node systems and applies to jobs starting immediately. For the purpose of future reservations, the MinimumConfiguredResources algorithm is used.
MinimumConfiguredResources	This algorithm prioritizes nodes according to the configured resources on each node. Those nodes with the fewest configured resources that still meet the job's resource constraints are selected.
Contiguous	This algorithm allocates nodes in contiguous (linear) blocks as required by the Compaq RMS system.
ProcessorSpeedBalance	This algorithm attempts to allocate the most balanced set of nodes possible to a job. In most cases, but not all, the metric for balance of the nodes is node procspeed. Therefore, if possible, nodes with identical procspeeds are allocated to the job. If identical procspeed nodes cannot be found, the algorithm allocates the set of nodes with the minimum node procspeed span or range.

Value	Description
NodeSpeed	This algorithm selects nodes in the order of fastest node first order. Nodes are selected by node speed if specified. If node speed is not specified, nodes are selected by processor speed. If neither is specified, nodes are selected in a random order.

FairsharePolicy

Fairshare allows historical resource utilization information to be incorporated into job feasibility and priority decisions. This feature allows site admins to set system utilization targets for users, groups, accounts, classes, and QoS levels. Administrators can also specify the time frame over which resource utilization is evaluated in determining whether the goal is being reached. Parameters allow sites to specify the utilization metric, how historical information is aggregated, and the effect of fairshare state on scheduling behavior. You can specify fairshare targets for any credentials (such as user, group, and class) that admins want such information to affect.

This class inherits fields from [Policy](#).

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
id	String	No	The unique identifier for the policy. Must contain only lowercase letters and dashes, such as 'node-allocation'.
conflicted	Boolean	No	Signifies whether any other policies are currently activated that potentially conflict with this policy. If true, it signifies a potential conflict.
decayFactor	Double	Yes	The decay rate applied to past fairshare interval when computing effective fairshare usage. Values can be in the range of 0.01 to 1.0. A smaller value causes more rapid decay causing aged usage to contribute less to the overall effective fairshare usage. A value of 1.0 indicates that no decay will occur and all fairshare intervals will be

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			weighted equally when determining effective fairshare usage.
depth	Integer	Yes	Number of fairshare windows factored into current fairshare utilization. Note: The number of available fairshare windows is bounded by the MAX_FSDEPTH value (32 in Moab).
description	String	No	The user friendly description of the policy.
intervalSeconds	Long	Yes	The length of each fairshare window in seconds.
name	String	No	The user friendly name of the policy.
potentialConflicts	Set<String>	No	A set of policy IDs that may potentially conflict with this policy.
priority	Integer	No	Indicates the absolute priority of the policy with respect to others. It is possible that more than one policy has the same priority. The higher the number, the greater the priority. Minimum is 0.
state	PolicyState	Yes	Defines the current state of the policy: enabled or disabled. Defaults to PolicyState: DISABLED.
tags	Set<String>	No	A set of strings that can be used to aid in filtering or querying policies.
types	Set<String>	No	A set of categories or types that the policy is included in. This can

Field Name	Type	PUT	Description
			be used to filter or query on groups of policies.
usageMetric	FairshareUsageMetric	Yes	As Moab runs, it records how available resources are used. Each iteration, it updates fairshare resource utilization statistics. Resource utilization is tracked in accordance with the usage metric allowing various aspects of resource consumption information to be measured. The usage metric allows selection of both the types of resources to be tracked as well as the method of tracking. It provides the option of tracking usage by dedicated or consumed resources, where dedicated usage tracks what the scheduler assigns to the job and consumed usage tracks what the job actually uses.

PolicyState

Represents the state of a policy. A policy can only be enabled or disabled.

Value	Description
ENABLED	The policy is enabled or active.
DISABLED	The policy is disabled or inactive.

FairshareUsageMetric

The unit of tracking [FairsharePolicy](#) usage.

Value	Description
NONE	
DEDICATED_	Usage tracked by processor seconds dedicated to each job relative to other processor seconds dedicated to other jobs on the system.

Value	Description
PROCESSOR_SECONDS_DELIVERED	(Useful in dedicated node environments.)
DEDICATED_PROCESSOR_SECONDS_AVAILABLE	Usage tracked by processor seconds dedicated to each job relative to all available processor seconds dedicated to other jobs on the system. (Useful in dedicated node environments.)
DEDICATED_PROCESSOR_EQUIVALENT_SECONDS_DELIVERED	Usage tracked by processor-equivalent seconds dedicated to each job relative to other processor-equivalent seconds dedicated to other jobs on the system. (Useful in dedicated and shared nodes environments).
UTILIZED_PROCESSOR_SECONDS_DELIVERED	Usage tracked by processor seconds used by each job relative to other processor seconds used by other jobs on the system. (Useful in shared node/SMP environments.)

Related Topics

- [4.18 Policies](#)

8.4.15 Fields: Principals

 See the associated [4.19 Principals](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	<code>principals</code>	Permissions
Hooks filename	<code>principals.groovy</code>	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	Yes	Distinct

API version 3**Principal**

A principal maps to a set of ldap users, ldap groups, pam users, and/or pam groups. MWS roles are attached to the principals to authorize the group to use the specific MWS roles.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The unique ID of this principal.
attachedRoles	Set<Role>	Yes	Yes	The MWS roles this principal is authorized to use.
description	String	Yes	Yes	The principal description.
groups	List<Map>	Yes	Yes	The groups associated with this principal. Each group has a name and a type. The valid types of groups are LDAPOU, LDAPGROUP, and PAMGROUP. Example group: {"name": "CN=Engineering, CN=Users, DC=corp, DC=hpc, DC=dev", "type": "LDAPGROUP"} or {"name": "engineering", "type": "PAMGROUP"}
name	String	Yes	Yes	The unique human-readable name of this principal. Required during POST.
users	List<Map>	Yes	Yes	The users associated with this principal. Each user has a name and type. The valid types of users are LDAP and PAM. Example user: {"name": "jhammon", "type": "LDAP"} or {"name": "jhammon", "type": "PAM"}

Role

A role defines a set of permissions that are based on the proxy-user. If no proxy user is specified then access to objects in MWS are limited to its application permissions. For example if the application has permission to update all resources in MWS and no proxy-user is specified in the request then the request can access all resources in MWS.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The unique ID of this role.
description	String	Yes	Yes	The role description.
name	String	Yes	Yes	The unique human-readable name of this role. Required during POST.
permissions	List<Permission>	Yes	Yes	The set of permissions enforced based on the proxy-user.

Permission

Represents a permission.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The unique ID of this role.
action	String	No	No	The action that can be performed on the resource.
administrator	Boolean	No	No	If true, grants full rights over the given resource for the given action. For example, if resource is 'jobs' and action is 'update' and administrator is true, then this permission allows the user to update any job, not just jobs owned by the user.
description	String	No	No	A description of this permission.
fieldPath	String	No	No	Field level ACL control, if null or '*', all fields are accessible; otherwise requests must match dot delimited path. Currently only checked when doing writable actions. For example, attributes.*: create update
label	String	No	No	A human readable label for this permission.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
resource	String	No	No	The resource the permission applies to.
resourceFilter	Map<String, Map>	No	No	A map used to limit which resource instances this permission applies to. If this is null then the permission will apply to all instances of the resource. For api permissions the filter uses mongo query syntax.
type	String	No	No	The type of the permission. Only 'api' type permissions are enforced.

API version 2**Principal**

A principal maps to a set of ldap users, ldap groups, pam users, and/or pam groups. MWS roles are attached to the principals to authorize the group to use the specific MWS roles.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The unique ID of this principal.
attachedRoles	Set<Role>	Yes	Yes	The MWS roles this principal is authorized to use.
description	String	Yes	Yes	The principal description.
groups	List<Map>	Yes	Yes	The groups associated with this principal. Each group has a name and a type. The valid types of groups are LDAPOU, LDAPGROUP, and PAMGROUP. Example group: {"name": "CN=Engineering, CN=Users, DC=corp, DC=hpc, DC=dev", "type": "LDAPGROUP"} or {"name": "engineering", "type": "PAMGROUP"}
name	String	Yes	Yes	The unique human-readable name of this principal. Required during POST.
users	List<Map>	Yes	Yes	The users associated with this principal. Each user has a name and type. The valid types of users are LDAP and PAM. Example user: {"name": "jhammon", "type": "LDAP"} or {"name": "jhammon", "type": "PAM"}

Role

A role defines a set of permissions that are based on the proxy-user. If no proxy user is specified then access to objects in MWS are limited to its application permissions. For example if the application has permission to update all resources in MWS and no proxy-user is specified in the request then the request can access all resources in MWS.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The unique ID of this role.
description	String	Yes	Yes	The role description.
name	String	Yes	Yes	The unique human-readable name of this role. Required during POST.
permissions	List<Permission>	Yes	Yes	The set of permissions enforced based on the proxy-user.

Permission

Represents a permission.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The unique ID of this role.
action	String	No	No	The action that can be performed on the resource.
administrator	Boolean	No	No	If true, grants full rights over the given resource for the given action. For example, if resource is 'jobs' and action is 'update' and administrator is true, then this permission allows the user to update any job, not just jobs owned by the user.
description	String	No	No	A description of this permission.
fieldPath	String	No	No	Field level ACL control, if null or '*', all fields are accessible; otherwise requests must match dot delimited path. Currently only checked when doing writable actions. For example, attributes.*: create update
label	String	No	No	A human readable label for this permission.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
resource	String	No	No	The resource the permission applies to.
resourceFilter	Map<String, Map>	No	No	A map used to limit which resource instances this permission applies to. If this is null then the permission will apply to all instances of the resource. For api permissions the filter uses mongo query syntax.
type	String	No	No	The type of the permission. Only 'api' type permissions are enforced.

Related Topics

- [4.19 Principals](#)

8.4.16 Fields: Priority

i See the associated [4.20 Priority](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	priority	Permissions
Hooks filename	priority.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	Yes	Distinct

API version 3**Priority**

Field Name	Type	PUT
id	Long	No
attribute	PriorityAttributeVersion1	No
credential	PriorityCredentialVersion1	No
fairshare	PriorityFairshareVersion1	No
resource	PriorityResourceVersion1	No
service	PriorityServiceVersion1	No
target	PriorityTargetVersion1	No
usage	PriorityUsageVersion1	No

PriorityAttributeVersion1

Field Name	Type	PUT
attribute	String	No
state	String	No
weight	String	No

PriorityCredentialVersion1

Field Name	Type	PUT
account_credential	String	No
class_credential	String	No
group_credential	String	No

Field Name	Type	PUT
qos_credential	String	No
user_credential	String	No
weight	String	No

PriorityFairshareVersion1

Field Name	Type	PUT
account_credential	String	No
class_credential	String	No
group_credential	String	No
jobs_per_user	String	No
processor_seconds_per_user	String	No
processors_per_user	String	No
qos_credential	String	No
user_credential	String	No
weight	String	No

PriorityResourceVersion1

Field Name	Type	PUT
disk	String	No
memory	String	No
node	String	No
processor_equivalent_seconds	String	No

Field Name	Type	PUT
swap	String	No
walltime	String	No
weight	String	No

PriorityServiceVersion1

Field Name	Type	PUT
bypass	String	No
policy_violation	String	No
queue_time	String	No
weight	String	No
x_factor	String	No

PriorityTargetVersion1

Field Name	Type	PUT
queue_time	String	No
weight	String	No
x_factor	String	No

PriorityUsageVersion1

Field Name	Type	PUT
bypass	String	No
policy_violation	String	No

Field Name	Type	PUT
queue_time	String	No
weight	String	No
x_factor	String	No

API version 2**Priority**

Field Name	Type	PUT
id	Long	No
attribute	PriorityAttributeVersion1	No
credential	PriorityCredentialVersion1	No
fairshare	PriorityFairshareVersion1	No
resource	PriorityResourceVersion1	No
service	PriorityServiceVersion1	No
target	PriorityTargetVersion1	No
usage	PriorityUsageVersion1	No

PriorityAttributeVersion1

Field Name	Type	PUT
attribute	String	No
state	String	No
weight	String	No

PriorityCredentialVersion1

Field Name	Type	PUT
account_credential	String	No
class_credential	String	No
group_credential	String	No

Field Name	Type	PUT
qos_credential	String	No
user_credential	String	No
weight	String	No

PriorityFairshareVersion1

Field Name	Type	PUT
account_credential	String	No
class_credential	String	No
group_credential	String	No
jobs_per_user	String	No
processor_seconds_per_user	String	No
processors_per_user	String	No
qos_credential	String	No
user_credential	String	No
weight	String	No

PriorityResourceVersion1

Field Name	Type	PUT
disk	String	No
memory	String	No
node	String	No
processor_equivalent_seconds	String	No

Field Name	Type	PUT
swap	String	No
walltime	String	No
weight	String	No

PriorityServiceVersion1

Field Name	Type	PUT
bypass	String	No
policy_violation	String	No
queue_time	String	No
weight	String	No
x_factor	String	No

PriorityTargetVersion1

Field Name	Type	PUT
queue_time	String	No
weight	String	No
x_factor	String	No

PriorityUsageVersion1

Field Name	Type	PUT
bypass	String	No
policy_violation	String	No

Field Name	Type	PUT
queue_time	String	No
weight	String	No
x_factor	String	No

Related Topics

- [4.20 Priority](#)

8.4.17 Fields: Report Datapoints

i See the associated [4.21 Reports](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	<code>reports/datapoints</code>	Permissions
Hooks filename	<code>reports.datapoints.groovy</code>	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	Yes	Distinct

API version 3**Datapoint**

A metric that measures system state over a specified period of time. For example, a datapoint can contain data on CPU utilization by specific users. A datapoint is generated by the consolidation of zero or more [Samples](#). It could be said that a datapoint represents a smoothing of samples.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	
data	Map<String, Map>	The actual consolidated sample data. This property may be 'null' if the Report.minimumSampleSize was not met when consolidating the datapoint.
endDate	Date	The ending date that the datapoint covers.
firstSampleDate	Date	The date of the first sample consolidated in this datapoint (see also Sample.timestamp).
lastSampleDate	Date	The date of the last sample consolidated in this datapoint (see also Sample.timestamp).
startDate	Date	The beginning date that the datapoint covers.

API version 2**Datapoint**

A metric that measures system state over a specified period of time. For example, a datapoint can contain data on CPU utilization by specific users. A datapoint is generated by the consolidation of zero or more [Samples](#). It could be said that a datapoint represents a smoothing of samples.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	Long	
data	Map<String, Map>	The actual consolidated sample data. This property may be 'null' if the Report.minimumSampleSize was not met when consolidating the datapoint.
endDate	Date	The ending date that the datapoint covers.
firstSampleDate	Date	The date of the first sample consolidated in this datapoint (see also Sample.timestamp).
lastSampleDate	Date	The date of the last sample consolidated in this datapoint (see also Sample.timestamp).
startDate	Date	The beginning date that the datapoint covers.

Related Topics

- [4.21 Reports](#)

8.4.18 Fields: Reports

i See the associated [4.21 Reports](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	<code>reports</code>	Permissions

Type	Value	Additional Information
Hooks filename	reports.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	Yes	Distinct

API version 3**Report**


A set of time-based values that share similar context. For example, a report can contain data on CPU or power utilization for all nodes in a cluster.

A report is composed of metadata and a collection of [Datapoints](#). [Samples](#) are also associated with reports but these are consolidated using the [Report.consolidationFunction](#) to create [Datapoints](#).

If the datapoint documents are being truncated in any way or there are warnings about documents being too large, it may be necessary to increase the [Report.reportDocumentSize](#).

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
id	String	No	The unique identifier for the report. This is automatically assigned and will be ignored if specified duration creation.
consolidationFunction	String	Yes	The consolidation function is the process used to convert a set of samples into a datapoint. Currently the only supported function is 'average', which is used if none is specified.
datapointDuration	Long	Yes	Required. How long the datapoints are, in seconds.
datapoints	List<Datapoint>	Yes	This is the set of datapoints that have been consolidated for the report or are desired to be included in the report during creation time. In the latter case, these represent historical data created outside of the reporting framework. Only present when getting a single report.
description	String	Yes	A description of the report.
keepSamples	Boolean	Yes	Controls if samples are retained after consolidation. Defaults to false, which means that after

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
			consolidation, samples are discarded.
minimumSampleSize	Integer	Yes	If number of samples is below this number, the datapoint data field is 'null'. Defaults to 1.
name	String	Yes	Required. A unique name identifying the report. Valid characters are all alphanumeric characters, dashes (-), periods (.), and underscores (_).
reportDocumentSize	Long	Yes	The maximum size in bytes of each datapoint document stored for this report. This option is provided to maximize the amount of disk space used for a single report. The default value for this option is 100*1024, or 100 KB. The maximum value of this option is 16*1024*1024 (16777216) or 16 MB, which represents the maximum document size in MongoDB. See also mongodb.org . Keep in mind that when creating a new report, MongoDB will initialize all needed space for all possible datapoint documents up front. This can easily fill a disk unless this parameter is modified.
reportSize	Long	Yes	Required. The size of the report in datapoints. After this number of datapoints is reached, the old datapoints will be discarded.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
			 Warning: On report creation, a Mongo collection will be initialized that is the maximum size of a single entry (currently 16 MB) multiplied by the report size. Be careful in setting a large report size as this will quickly allocate the entire disk if many reports with large report sizes are created.

Datapoint

A metric that measures system state over a specified period of time. For example, a datapoint can contain data on CPU utilization by specific users. A datapoint is generated by the consolidation of zero or more [Samples](#). It could be said that a datapoint represents a smoothing of samples.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
id	Long	No	
data	Map<String, Map>	No	The actual consolidated sample data. This property may be 'null' if the Report.minimumSampleSize was not met when consolidating the datapoint.
endDate	Date	No	The ending date that the datapoint covers.
firstSampleDate	Date	No	The date of the first sample consolidated in this datapoint (see also Sample.timestamp).
lastSampleDate	Date	No	The date of the last sample consolidated in this datapoint (see also Sample.timestamp).
startDate	Date	No	The beginning date that the datapoint covers.

API version 2**Report**


A set of time-based values that share similar context. For example, a report can contain data on CPU or power utilization for all nodes in a cluster.

A report is composed of metadata and a collection of [Datapoints](#). [Samples](#) are also associated with reports but these are consolidated using the [Report.consolidationFunction](#) to create [Datapoints](#).

If the datapoint documents are being truncated in any way or there are warnings about documents being too large, it may be necessary to increase the [Report.reportDocumentSize](#).

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
id	String	No	The unique identifier for the report. This is automatically assigned and will be ignored if specified duration creation.
consolidationFunction	String	Yes	The consolidation function is the process used to convert a set of samples into a datapoint. Currently the only supported function is 'average', which is used if none is specified.
datapointDuration	Long	Yes	Required. How long the datapoints are, in seconds.
datapoints	List<Datapoint>	Yes	This is the set of datapoints that have been consolidated for the report or are desired to be included in the report during creation time. In the latter case, these represent historical data created outside of the reporting framework. Only present when getting a single report.
description	String	Yes	A description of the report.
keepSamples	Boolean	Yes	Controls if samples are retained after consolidation. Defaults to false, which means that after

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
			consolidation, samples are discarded.
minimumSampleSize	Integer	Yes	If number of samples is below this number, the datapoint data field is 'null'. Defaults to 1.
name	String	Yes	Required. A unique name identifying the report. Valid characters are all alphanumeric characters, dashes (-), periods (.), and underscores (_).
reportDocumentSize	Long	Yes	The maximum size in bytes of each datapoint document stored for this report. This option is provided to maximize the amount of disk space used for a single report. The default value for this option is 100*1024, or 100 KB. The maximum value of this option is 16*1024*1024 (16777216) or 16 MB, which represents the maximum document size in MongoDB. See also mongodb.org . Keep in mind that when creating a new report, MongoDB will initialize all needed space for all possible datapoint documents up front. This can easily fill a disk unless this parameter is modified.
reportSize	Long	Yes	Required. The size of the report in datapoints. After this number of datapoints is reached, the old datapoints will be discarded.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
			 Warning: On report creation, a Mongo collection will be initialized that is the maximum size of a single entry (currently 16 MB) multiplied by the report size. Be careful in setting a large report size as this will quickly allocate the entire disk if many reports with large report sizes are created.

Datapoint

A metric that measures system state over a specified period of time. For example, a datapoint can contain data on CPU utilization by specific users. A datapoint is generated by the consolidation of zero or more [Samples](#). It could be said that a datapoint represents a smoothing of samples.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
id	Long	No	
data	Map<String, Map>	No	The actual consolidated sample data. This property may be 'null' if the Report.minimumSampleSize was not met when consolidating the datapoint.
endDate	Date	No	The ending date that the datapoint covers.
firstSampleDate	Date	No	The date of the first sample consolidated in this datapoint (see also Sample.timestamp).
lastSampleDate	Date	No	The date of the last sample consolidated in this datapoint (see also Sample.timestamp).
startDate	Date	No	The beginning date that the datapoint covers.

Related Topics

- [4.21 Reports](#)

8.4.19 Fields: Reservations

 See the associated [4.22 Reservations](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	reservations	Permissions
Hooks filename	reservations.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**Reservation**

A reservation is the mechanism by which Moab guarantees the availability of a set of resources at a particular time. Each reservation consists of three major components: (1) a set of resources, (2) a time frame, and (3) an access control list. It is a scheduler role to ensure that the access control list is not violated during the reservation's lifetime (that is, its time frame) on the resources listed. For example, a reservation may specify that node002 is reserved for user Tom on Friday. The scheduler is therefore constrained to make certain that only Tom's jobs can use node002 at any time on Friday.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The unique ID of the reservation.
accountingAccount	String	Yes	No	Accountable Account.
accountingGroup	String	Yes	No	Accountable Group.
accountingQOS	String	Yes	No	Accountable QOS.
accountingUser	String	Yes	No	Accountable User.
aclRules	Set<AclRule>	Yes	No	The set of access control rules associated with this reservation.
allocatedNodeCount	Integer	No	No	The number of allocated nodes for this reservation.
allocatedNodes	Set<DomainProxy Version1>	No	No	The nodes allocated to the reservation.

Field Name	Type	POS T	PU T	Description
allocatedProcessorCount	Integer	No	No	The number of allocated processors.
allocatedTaskCount	Integer	No	No	The number of allocated tasks.
comments	String	Yes	No	Reservation's comments or description.
creationDate	Date	No	No	Creation date. Automatically set by Moab when a user creates the reservation.
duration	Long	Yes	No	The duration of the reservation (in seconds).
endDate	Date	Yes	No	The end date of the reservation. This is especially useful for one-time reservations, which have an exact time for when a reservation ends.
excludeJobs	Set<String>	Yes	No	The list of jobs to exclude. Client must also set the IGNJOBRSV reservation flag. Otherwise, results are undefined. Used only during reservation

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				creation.
expireDate	Date	No	No	The date/time when the reservation expires and vacates.
flags	Set<ReservationFlag>	Yes	No	The flags associated with the reservation.
globalId	String	No	No	Global reservation ID.
hostListExpression	String	Yes	No	The list of nodes a user can select to reserve. This may or may not be the nodes that are currently allocated to this reservation. Note: Either hostListExpression or taskCount must be set to create a reservation.
idPrefix	String	Yes	No	The user-specified prefix for this reservation. If provided, Moab combines the idPrefix with an integer, and the combination is the unique identifier for this reservation.

Field Name	Type	POS T	PU T	Description
isActive	Boolean	No	No	State whether or not this reservation is currently active.
label	String	Yes	No	When a label is assigned to a reservation, the reservation can then be referenced by that label as well as by the reservation name.
maxTasks	Integer	No	No	The maximum number of tasks for this reservation.
messages	Set<MessageVersion1>	No	No	Messages for the reservation.
owner	EmbeddedCredential	Yes	No	The owner of the reservation.
partitionId	String	Yes	No	The ID of the partition this reservation is for.
profile	String	Yes	No	The profile that this reservation is using. A profile is a specification of attributes that all reservations share. Used only during reservation creation.

Field Name	Type	POS T	PU T	Description
requirements	ReservationRequirement	Yes	No	The reservation's requirements.
reservationGroup	String	Yes	No	The reservation group to which the reservation belongs.
resources	Map<String, Integer>	Yes	No	The reservation's resources. This field is a map, where the key is PROCS, MEM DISK, SWAP, or one or more user-defined keys.
startDate	Date	Yes	No	The start time for the reservation. This is especially useful for one-time reservations, which have an exact time for when a reservation starts.
statistics	ReservationStatistics	No	No	The reservation's statistical information.
subType	String	Yes	No	The reservation sub-type.
taskCount	Integer	No	No	The number of tasks that must be allocated to satisfy the

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				reservation request. Note: Either <code>hostListExpression</code> or <code>taskCount</code> must be set to create a reservation.
trigger	Trigger	Yes	No	Trigger for reservation. Used only during reservation creation.
triggerIds	Set<String>	No	No	The IDs of the triggers attached to this reservation.
uniqueIndex	String	No	No	The globally-unique reservation index.
variables	Map<String, Map>	Yes	Yes	The set of variables for this reservation.

AclRule

This class represents a rule that can be in Moab's access control list (ACL) mechanism.

The basic `AclRule` information is the object's name and type. The type directly maps to an `AclType` value. The default mechanism Moab uses to check the ACL for a particular item is if the user or object coming in has ANY of the values in the ACL, then the user or object is given access. If no values match the user or object in question, the user or object is rejected access.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
affinity	AclAffinity	No	Yes	Reservation ACLs allow or deny access to reserved resources but they can also be configured to affect a job's affinity for a particular reservation. By default, jobs gravitate toward reservations through a mechanism known as positive affinity. This mechanism allows jobs to run on the most constrained resources leaving other, unreserved resources free for use by other jobs that may not be able to access the reserved resources. Normally this is a desired behavior. However, sometimes it is desirable to reserve resources for use only as a last resort-using the reserved resources only when there are no other resources available. This last resort behavior is known as negative affinity. Defaults to AclAffinity: POSITIVE.
comparator	ComparisonOperator	No	Yes	The type of comparison to make against the ACL object. Defaults to ComparisonOperator: EQUAL.
type	AclType	No	Yes	The type of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.
value	String	No	Yes	The name of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.

AclAffinity

This enumeration describes the values available for describing how a rule is used in establishing access to an object in Moab. Currently, these ACL affinities are used only for granting access to reservations.

Value	Description
NEGATIVE	Access to the object is repelled using this rule until access is the last choice.
NEUTRAL	Access to the object is not affected by affinity.
POSITIVE	Access to the object is looked at as the first choice.
PREEMPTIBLE	Access to the object given the rule gives preemptible status to the accessor. Supported only during GET.
REQUIRED	The rule in question must be satisfied in order to gain access to the object. Supported only during GET.
UNAVAILABLE	The rule does not have its affinity available. Supported only during GET.

ComparisonOperator

This enumeration is used when Moab needs to compare items. One such use is in Access Control Lists (ACLs).

Value	Description
GREATER_THAN	Values: >, gt
GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: >=, ge
LESS_THAN	Values: <, lt
LESS_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: <=, le
EQUAL	Values: ==, eq, =
NOT_EQUAL	Values: !=, ne, <>
LEXIGRAPHIC_SUBSTRING	Value: %<
LEXIGRAPHIC_NOT_EQUAL	Value: %!
LEXIGRAPHIC_EQUAL	Value: %=

AclType

This enumeration describes the values available for the type of an ACL Rule.

Value	Description
USER	User
GROUP	Group
ACCOUNT	Account or Project
CLASS	Class or Queue
QOS	Quality of Service
CLUSTER	Cluster
JOB_ID	Job ID
RESERVATION_ID	Reservation ID
JOB_TEMPLATE	Job Template
JOB_ATTRIBUTE	Job Attribute
DURATION	Duration in Seconds
PROCESSOR_SECONDS	Processor Seconds
JPRIORITY	Not supported
MEMORY	Not supported
NODE	Not supported
PAR	Not supported
PROC	Not supported
QTIME	Not supported

Value	Description
QUEUE	Not supported
RACK	Not supported
SCHED	Not supported
SYSTEM	Not supported
TASK	Not supported
VC	Not supported
XFACTOR	Not supported

DomainProxyVersion1

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The ID of the object.

ReservationFlag

The flag types of a reservation.

Value	Description
ALLOWJOBOVERLAP	Allows jobs to overlap this reservation but not start during it (unless they have ACL access).
APPLYPROFRESOURCES	Only apply resource allocation info from profile.
DEADLINE	Reservation should be scheduled against a deadline.
IGNIDLEJOBS	Ignore idle job reservations.
IGNJOBRSV	Ignore job reservations, but not user or other reservations.
CHARGE	Charge the idle cycles in the accounting manager.

Value	Description
OWNERPREEMPTIGNOREMINTIME	Owner ignores preemptmintime for this reservation.
PROVISION	Reservation should be capable of provisioning.
NOACLOVERLAP	Reservation will not look at ACLs to overlap job (when using exclusive).
ADVRES	If set, the reservation is created in advance of needing it.
ADVRESJOBDESTROY	Cancel any jobs associated with the reservation when it is released.
ALLOWGRID	The reservation is set up for use in a grid environment.
ALLOWPRSV	Personal reservations can be created within the space of this standing reservation (and ONLY this standing reservation). By default, when a standing reservation is given the flag ALLOWPRSV, it is given the ACL rule USER==ALL+ allowing all jobs and all users access.
BYNAME	Reservation only allows access to jobs that meet reservation ACLs and explicitly request the resources of this reservation using the job ADVRES flag.
DEDICATEDNODE	If set, only one active reservation is allowed on a node.
OWNEREXCLUSIVEBF	When an owner job is idle, other jobs are not allowed to backfill.
DEDICATEDRESOURCE	The reservation is only placed on resources that are not reserved by any other reservation, including jobs and other reservations.
EXCLUDEJOBS	Makes a reservation job exclusive, where only one job can run in the reservation.

Value	Description
ENDTRIGHASFIRED	A trigger has finished firing.
ENFORCENODESET	Enforce node sets when creating reservation.
EXCLUDEALLBUTSB	Reservation only shares resources with sandboxes.
EXCLUDEMYGROUP	Exclude reservations within the same group.
IGNRSV	Forces the reservation onto nodes regardless of whether there are other reservations currently residing on the nodes.
IGNSTATE	Request ignores existing resource reservations, allowing the reservation to be forced onto available resources even if this conflicts with other reservations.
ISACTIVE	If set, the reservation is currently active.
ISCLOSED	If set, the reservation is closed.
ISGLOBAL	If set, the reservation applies to all resources.
OWNERPREEMPT	The owner of the reservation is given preemptor status for resources contained in the reservation.
PARENTLOCK	The reservation can only be destroyed by destroying its parent.
PREEMPTTEE	The reservation is preemptible.
PLACEHOLDER	The reservation is a placeholder for resources.
PRSV	The reservation is a non-administrator, non-standing reservation, user-created reservation.
REQFULL	The reservation will fail if all resources requested cannot be allocated.
SCHEDULEVCRSV	The reservation was created as part of a schedule VC command. This pertains to reservations creating

Value	Description
	while scheduling MWS Services, and these are filtered from the MWS output of reservations.
SINGLEUSE	The reservation is automatically removed after completion of the first job to use the reserved resources.
SPACEFLEX	The reservation is allowed to adjust resources allocated over time in an attempt to optimize resource utilization.
STANDINGRSV	If set, the reservation was created by a standing reservation instance.
STATIC	Makes a reservation ineligible to modified or canceled by an admin.
SYSTEMJOB	The reservation was created by a system job.
TIMEFLEX	The reservation is allowed to adjust the reserved time frame in an attempt to optimize resource utilization.
TRIGHASFIRED	The reservation has one or more triggers that have fired on it.
WASACTIVE	The reservation was previously active.
BESTEFFORT	Succeed even if only partial resources available.
COMMTRANSPARENT	Job does not generate network communication.

MessageVersion1

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
author	String	No	No	The author of the message.
creationTime	Date	No	No	The time the message was created in epoch time.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
expireTime	Date	No	No	The time the message will be deleted in epoch time.
index	Integer	No	No	The index of the message relative to other messages in Moab's memory.
message	String	No	Yes	The comment information itself.
messageCount	Integer	No	No	The number of times this message has been displayed.
priority	Double	No	No	An optional priority that can be attached to the comment.

EmbeddedCredential

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT
name	String	No	No
type	CredentialType	No	No

CredentialType

Value
USER
GROUP
ACCOUNT
CLASS
QOS
NOT_SPECIFIED

ReservationRequirement

Represents all the types of requirements a user can request while creating a reservation.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
architecture	String	Yes	No	Required architecture.
featureList	Set<String>	Yes	No	The list of features required for this reservation.
featureMode	String	No	No	Required feature mode.
memory	Integer	Yes	No	Required node memory, in MB.
nodeCount	Integer	No	No	Required number of nodes.
nodeIds	Set<String>	No	No	The list of node IDs required for this reservation.
os	String	Yes	No	Required operating system.
taskCount	Integer	Yes	No	Required task count.

ReservationStatistics

Represents some basic statistical information that is kept about the usage of reservations. All metrics that are kept track relate to processor-seconds usage.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
blockedProcessorSeconds	Long	No	No	Number of processor seconds included in the reservation.
reservedProcessorSeconds	Long	No	No	Number of processor seconds blocked by jobs in the reservation.

Trigger

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	Trigger id - internal ID used by Moab to track triggers.
action	String	No	No	For exec atype triggers, signifies executable and arguments. For jobpreempt atype triggers, signifies PREEMPTPOLICY to apply to jobs that are running on allocated resources. For changeparam atype triggers, specifies the parameter to change and its new value (using the same syntax and behavior as the changeparam command).
actionType	TriggerActionType	No	No	
blockTime	Date	No	No	Time (in seconds) Moab will suspend normal operation to wait for trigger execution to finish. Use caution as Moab will completely stop normal operation until BlockTime expires.
description	String	No	No	
eventType	TriggerEventType	No	No	
expireTime	Date	No	No	Time when trigger should be terminated if it has not already been activated.
failOffset	Date	No	No	Time (in seconds) that the threshold condition must exist before the trigger fires.
flags	Set<TriggerFlag>	No	No	
interval	Boolean	No	No	When used in conjunction with MultiFire and RearmTime trigger

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				will fire at regular intervals. Can be used with TriggerEventType: EPOCH to create a Standing Trigger. Defaults to false.
maxRetry	Integer	No	No	The number of times Action will be attempted before the trigger is designated a failure.
multiFire	Boolean	No	No	Whether this trigger can fire multiple times. Defaults to false.
name	String	No	No	Trigger name - can be auto assigned by Moab or requested. Alphanumeric up to 16 characters in length.
objectId	String	No	No	The ID of the object that this is attached to.
objectType	String	No	No	The type of object that this is attached to.
offset	Date	No	No	Relative time offset from event when trigger can fire.
period	TriggerPeriod	No	No	Can be used in conjunction with Offset to have a trigger fire at the beginning of the specified period. Can be used with EType epoch to create a standing trigger.
rearmTime	Date	No	No	Time between MultiFire triggers. Rearm time is enforced from the trigger event time.
requires	String	No	No	Variables this trigger requires to be set or not set before it will fire. Preceding the string with an exclamation mark (!) indicates this variable must NOT be set. Used in conjunction with sets

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				to create trigger dependencies.
sets	String	No	No	Variable values this trigger sets upon success or failure. Preceding the string with an exclamation mark (!) indicates this variable is set upon trigger failure. Preceding the string with a caret (^) indicates this variable is to be exported to the parent object when the current object is destroyed through a completion event. Used in conjunction with <code>requires</code> to create trigger dependencies.
threshold	String	No	No	Reservation usage threshold. When reservation usage drops below Threshold, trigger will fire. Threshold usage support is only enabled for reservations and applies to percent processor utilization. gmetric thresholds are supported with job, node, credential, and reservation triggers. See 'Threshold Triggers' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> for more information.
timeout	Date	No	No	Time allotted to this trigger before it is marked as unsuccessful and its process (if any) killed.
type	TriggerType	No	No	The type of the trigger.
unsets	String	No	No	Variable this trigger destroys upon success or failure.

TriggerActionType

This enumeration specifies the action type of a trigger.

Value	Description
CANCEL	Only apply to reservation triggers.
CHANGE_PARAM	Run changeparam (NOT PERSISTENT).
JOB_PREEMPT	Indicates that the trigger should preempt all jobs currently allocating resources assigned to the trigger's parent object. Only apply to reservation triggers.
MAIL	Sends an email.
INTERNAL	Modifies an object internally in Moab. This can be used to set a job hold, for example.
EXEC	Execute the trigger action. Typically used to run a script.
MODIFY	Can modify object that trigger is attached to.
QUERY	
RESERVE	
SUBMIT	

TriggerEventType

This enumeration specifies the event type of a trigger.

Value
CANCEL
CHECKPOINT
CREATE
END
EPOCH

Value
FAIL
HOLD
MIGRATE
MODIFY
PREEMPT
STANDING
START
THRESHOLD
DISCOVER
LOGROLL

TriggerFlag

This enumeration specifies a flag belonging to a trigger.

Value	Description
ATTACH_ERROR	If the trigger outputs anything to stderr, Moab will attach this as a message to the trigger object.
CLEANUP	If the trigger is still running when the parent object completes or is canceled, the trigger will be killed.
CHECKPOINT	Moab should always checkpoint this trigger. See 'Checkpointing a Trigger' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> for more information.
GLOBAL_VARS	The trigger will look in the name space of all nodes with the globalvars flag in addition to its own name space. A specific node to search can be specified using the following format: globalvars+node_id

Value	Description
INTERVAL	Trigger is periodic.
MULTIFIRE	Trigger can fire multiple times.
OBJECT_XML_STDIN	Trigger passes its parent's object XML information into the trigger's stdin. This only works for exec triggers with reservation type parents.
USER	The trigger will execute under the user ID of the object's owner. If the parent object is sched, the user to run under can be explicitly specified using the format user+<username>, for example, flags=user+john:
GLOBAL_TRIGGER	The trigger will be (or was) inserted into the global trigger list.
ASYNCHRONOUS	An asynchronous trigger.
LEAVE_FILES	Do not remove stderr and stdout files.
PROBE	The trigger's stdout will be monitored.
PROBE_ALL	The trigger's stdout will be monitored.
GENERIC_SYSTEM_JOB	The trigger belongs to a generic system job (for checkpointing).
REMOVE_STD_FILES	The trigger will delete stdout/stderr files after it has been reset.
RESET_ON_MODIFY	The trigger resets if the object it is attached to is modified, even if multifire is not set.
SOFT_KILL	By default, a <code>SIGKILL</code> (kill -9) signal is sent to kill the script when a trigger times out. This flag will instead send a <code>SIGTERM</code> (kill -15) signal to kill the script. The <code>SIGTERM</code> signal will allow the script to trap the signal so that the script can clean up any residual information on the system (instead of just dying, as with the <code>SIGKILL</code> signal). Note: A timed-out trigger will only receive one kill signal. This means that if you specify this flag, a timed-out trigger will only receive the <code>SIGTERM</code> signal, and never the <code>SIGKILL</code> signal.

TriggerPeriod

This enumeration specifies the period of a trigger.

Value
MINUTE
HOUR
DAY
WEEK
MONTH

TriggerType

This enumeration specifies the type of the trigger.

Value	Description
generic	Generic trigger type.
elastic	Elastic computing trigger type.

API version 2**Reservation**

A reservation is the mechanism by which Moab guarantees the availability of a set of resources at a particular time. Each reservation consists of three major components: (1) a set of resources, (2) a time frame, and (3) an access control list. It is a scheduler role to ensure that the access control list is not violated during the reservation's lifetime (that is, its time frame) on the resources listed. For example, a reservation may specify that node002 is reserved for user Tom on Friday. The scheduler is therefore constrained to make certain that only Tom's jobs can use node002 at any time on Friday.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The unique ID of the reservation.
accountingAccount	String	Yes	No	Accountable Account.
accountingGroup	String	Yes	No	Accountable Group.
accountingQOS	String	Yes	No	Accountable QOS.
accountingUser	String	Yes	No	Accountable User.
aclRules	Set<AclRule>	Yes	No	The set of access control rules associated with this reservation.
allocatedNodeCount	Integer	No	No	The number of allocated nodes for this reservation.
allocatedNodes	Set<DomainProxyVersion1>	No	No	The nodes allocated to the reservation.
allocatedProcessorCount	Integer	No	No	The number of allocated

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				processors.
allocatedTaskCount	Integer	No	No	The number of allocated tasks.
comments	String	Yes	No	Reservation's comments or description.
creationDate	Date	No	No	Creation date. Automatically set by Moab when a user creates the reservation.
duration	Long	Yes	No	The duration of the reservation (in seconds).
endDate	Date	Yes	No	The end date of the reservation. This is especially useful for one-time reservations, which have an exact time for when a reservation ends.
excludeJobs	Set<String>	Yes	No	The list of jobs to exclude. Client must also set the IGNJOBRSV reservation flag. Otherwise, results are undefined. Used only during reservation creation.
expireDate	Date	No	No	The date/time when the

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				reservation expires and vacates.
flags	Set<ReservationFlag>	Yes	No	The flags associated with the reservation.
globalId	String	No	No	Global reservation ID.
hostListExpression	String	Yes	No	The list of nodes a user can select to reserve. This may or may not be the nodes that are currently allocated to this reservation. Note: Either hostListExpression or taskCount must be set to create a reservation.
idPrefix	String	Yes	No	The user-specified prefix for this reservation. If provided, Moab combines the idPrefix with an integer, and the combination is the unique identifier for this reservation.
isActive	Boolean	No	No	State whether or not this reservation is currently active.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
label	String	Yes	No	When a label is assigned to a reservation, the reservation can then be referenced by that label as well as by the reservation name.
maxTasks	Integer	No	No	The maximum number of tasks for this reservation.
messages	Set<MessageVersion1>	No	No	Messages for the reservation.
owner	EmbeddedCredential	Yes	No	The owner of the reservation.
partitionId	String	Yes	No	The ID of the partition this reservation is for.
profile	String	Yes	No	The profile that this reservation is using. A profile is a specification of attributes that all reservations share. Used only during reservation creation.
requirements	ReservationRequirement	Yes	No	The reservation's requirements.
reservationGroup	String	Yes	No	The reservation group to which the reservation belongs.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
resources	Map<String, Integer>	Yes	No	The reservation's resources. This field is a map, where the key is PROCS, MEM DISK, SWAP, or one or more user-defined keys.
startDate	Date	Yes	No	The start time for the reservation. This is especially useful for one-time reservations, which have an exact time for when a reservation starts.
statistics	ReservationStatistics	No	No	The reservation's statistical information.
subType	String	Yes	No	The reservation sub-type.
taskCount	Integer	No	No	The number of tasks that must be allocated to satisfy the reservation request. Note: Either hostListExpression or taskCount must be set to create a reservation.
trigger	Trigger	Yes	No	Trigger for reservation. Used only during reservation creation.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
triggerIds	Set<String>	No	No	The IDs of the triggers attached to this reservation.
uniqueIndex	String	No	No	The globally-unique reservation index.
variables	Map<String, Map>	Yes	Yes	The set of variables for this reservation.

AclRule

This class represents a rule that can be in Moab's access control list (ACL) mechanism.

The basic AclRule information is the object's name and type. The type directly maps to an [AclType](#) value. The default mechanism Moab uses to check the ACL for a particular item is if the user or object coming in has ANY of the values in the ACL, then the user or object is given access. If no values match the user or object in question, the user or object is rejected access.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
affinity	AclAffinity	No	Yes	Reservation ACLs allow or deny access to reserved resources but they can also be configured to affect a job's affinity for a particular reservation. By default, jobs gravitate toward reservations through a mechanism known as positive affinity. This mechanism allows jobs to run on the most constrained resources leaving other, unreserved resources free for use by other jobs that may not be able to access the reserved resources. Normally this is a desired behavior. However,

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				sometimes it is desirable to reserve resources for use only as a last resort-using the reserved resources only when there are no other resources available. This last resort behavior is known as negative affinity. Defaults to AclAffinity: POSITIVE.
comparator	ComparisonOperator	No	Yes	The type of comparison to make against the ACL object. Defaults to ComparisonOperator: EQUAL.
type	AclType	No	Yes	The type of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.
value	String	No	Yes	The name of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.

AclAffinity

This enumeration describes the values available for describing how a rule is used in establishing access to an object in Moab. Currently, these ACL affinities are used only for granting access to reservations.

Value	Description
NEGATIVE	Access to the object is repelled using this rule until access is the last choice.
NEUTRAL	Access to the object is not affected by affinity.
POSITIVE	Access to the object is looked at as the first choice.
PREEMPTIBLE	Access to the object given the rule gives preemptible status to the accessor. Supported only during GET.
REQUIRED	The rule in question must be satisfied in order to gain access to the

Value	Description
	object. Supported only during GET.
UNAVAILABLE	The rule does not have its affinity available. Supported only during GET.

ComparisonOperator

This enumeration is used when Moab needs to compare items. One such use is in Access Control Lists (ACLs).

Value	Description
GREATER_THAN	Values: >, gt
GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: >=, ge
LESS_THAN	Values: <, lt
LESS_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: <=, le
EQUAL	Values: ==, eq, =
NOT_EQUAL	Values: !=, ne, <>
LEXIGRAPHIC_SUBSTRING	Value: %<
LEXIGRAPHIC_NOT_EQUAL	Value: %!
LEXIGRAPHIC_EQUAL	Value: %=

AclType

This enumeration describes the values available for the type of an ACL Rule.

Value	Description
USER	User
GROUP	Group

Value	Description
ACCOUNT	Account or Project
CLASS	Class or Queue
QOS	Quality of Service
CLUSTER	Cluster
JOB_ID	Job ID
RESERVATION_ID	Reservation ID
JOB_TEMPLATE	Job Template
JOB_ATTRIBUTE	Job Attribute
DURATION	Duration in Seconds
PROCESSOR_SECONDS	Processor Seconds
JPRIORITY	Not supported
MEMORY	Not supported
NODE	Not supported
PAR	Not supported
PROC	Not supported
QTIME	Not supported
QUEUE	Not supported
RACK	Not supported
SCHED	Not supported
SYSTEM	Not supported

Value	Description
TASK	Not supported
VC	Not supported
XFACTOR	Not supported

DomainProxyVersion1

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The ID of the object.

ReservationFlag

The flag types of a reservation.

Value	Description
ALLOWJOBOVERLAP	Allows jobs to overlap this reservation but not start during it (unless they have ACL access).
APPLYPROFRESOURCES	Only apply resource allocation info from profile.
DEADLINE	Reservation should be scheduled against a deadline.
IGNIDLEJOBS	Ignore idle job reservations.
IGNJOBRSV	Ignore job reservations but not user or other reservations.
CHARGE	Charge the idle cycles in the accounting manager.
OWNERPREEMPTIGNOREMINTIME	Owner ignores preemptmintime for this reservation.
PROVISION	Reservation should be capable of provisioning.
NOACLOVERLAP	Reservation will not look at ACLs to overlap job (when using exclusive).

Value	Description
ADVRES	If set, the reservation is created in advance of needing it.
ADVRESJOBDESTROY	Cancel any jobs associated with the reservation when it is released.
ALLOWGRID	The reservation is set up for use in a grid environment.
ALLOWPRSV	Personal reservations can be created within the space of this standing reservation (and ONLY this standing reservation). By default, when a standing reservation is given the flag ALLOWPRSV, it is given the ACL rule USER==ALL+ allowing all jobs and all users access.
BYNAME	Reservation only allows access to jobs that meet reservation ACLs and explicitly request the resources of this reservation using the job ADVRES flag.
DEDICATEDNODE	If set, only one active reservation is allowed on a node.
OWNEREXCLUSIVEBF	When an owner job is idle, other jobs are not allowed to backfill.
DEDICATEDRESOURCE	The reservation is only placed on resources that are not reserved by any other reservation, including jobs and other reservations.
EXCLUDEJOBS	Makes a reservation job exclusive, where only one job can run in the reservation.
ENDTRIGHASFIRED	A trigger has finished firing.
ENFORCENODESET	Enforce node sets when creating reservation.
EXCLUDEALLBUTSB	Reservation only shares resources with sandboxes.
EXCLUDEMYGROUP	Exclude reservations within the same group.

Value	Description
IGNRSV	Forces the reservation onto nodes regardless of whether there are other reservations currently residing on the nodes.
IGNSTATE	Request ignores existing resource reservations, allowing the reservation to be forced onto available resources even if this conflicts with other reservations.
ISACTIVE	If set, the reservation is currently active.
ISCLOSED	If set, the reservation is closed.
ISGLOBAL	If set, the reservation applies to all resources.
OWNERPREEMPT	The owner of the reservation is given preemptor status for resources contained in the reservation.
PARENTLOCK	The reservation can only be destroyed by destroying its parent.
PREEMPTTEE	The reservation is preemptible.
PLACEHOLDER	The reservation is a placeholder for resources.
PRSV	The reservation is a non-administrator, non-standing reservation, user-created reservation.
REQFULL	The reservation will fail if all resources requested cannot be allocated.
SCHEDULEVCRSV	The reservation was created as part of a schedule VC command. This pertains to reservations creating while scheduling MWS Services, and these are filtered from the MWS output of reservations.
SINGLEUSE	The reservation is automatically removed after completion of the first job to use the reserved resources.
SPACEFLEX	The reservation is allowed to adjust resources allocated over time in an attempt to optimize

Value	Description
	resource utilization.
STANDINGRSV	If set, the reservation was created by a standing reservation instance.
STATIC	Makes a reservation ineligible to modified or canceled by an admin.
SYSTEMJOB	The reservation was created by a system job.
TIMEFLEX	The reservation is allowed to adjust the reserved time frame in an attempt to optimize resource utilization.
TRIGHASFIRED	The reservation has one or more triggers that have fired on it.
WASACTIVE	The reservation was previously active.
BESTEFFORT	Succeed even if only partial resources available.
COMMTRANSPARENT	Job does not generate network communication.

MessageVersion1

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
author	String	No	No	The author of the message.
creationTime	Date	No	No	The time the message was created in epoch time.
expireTime	Date	No	No	The time the message will be deleted in epoch time.
index	Integer	No	No	The index of the message relative to other messages in Moab's memory.
message	String	No	Yes	The comment information itself.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
messageCount	Integer	No	No	The number of times this message has been displayed.
priority	Double	No	No	An optional priority that can be attached to the comment.

EmbeddedCredential

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT
name	String	No	No
type	CredentialType	No	No

CredentialType

Value
USER
GROUP
ACCOUNT
CLASS
QOS
NOT_SPECIFIED

ReservationRequirement

Represents all the types of requirements a user can request while creating a reservation.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
architecture	String	Yes	No	Required architecture.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
featureList	Set<String>	Yes	No	The list of features required for this reservation.
featureMode	String	No	No	Required feature mode.
memory	Integer	Yes	No	Required node memory, in MB.
nodeCount	Integer	No	No	Required number of nodes.
nodeIds	Set<String>	No	No	The list of node IDs required for this reservation.
os	String	Yes	No	Required operating system.
taskCount	Integer	Yes	No	Required task count.

ReservationStatistics

Represents some basic statistical information that is kept about the usage of reservations. All metrics that are kept track relate to processor-seconds usage.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
blockedProcessorSeconds	Long	No	No	Number of processor seconds included in the reservation.
reservedProcessorSeconds	Long	No	No	Number of processor seconds blocked by jobs in the reservation.

Trigger

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	Trigger id - internal ID used by Moab to track triggers.
action	String	No	No	For exec atype triggers, signifies executable and arguments. For

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				jobpreempt atype triggers, signifies PREEMPTPOLICY to apply to jobs that are running on allocated resources. For changeparam atype triggers, specifies the parameter to change and its new value (using the same syntax and behavior as the changeparam command).
actionType	TriggerActionType	No	No	
blockTime	Date	No	No	Time (in seconds) Moab will suspend normal operation to wait for trigger execution to finish. Use caution as Moab will completely stop normal operation until BlockTime expires.
description	String	No	No	
eventType	TriggerEventType	No	No	
expireTime	Date	No	No	Time when trigger should be terminated if it has not already been activated.
failOffset	Date	No	No	Time (in seconds) that the threshold condition must exist before the trigger fires.
flags	Set<TriggerFlag>	No	No	
interval	Boolean	No	No	When used in conjunction with MultiFire and RearmTime trigger will fire at regular intervals. Can be used with TriggerEventType: EPOCH to create a Standing Trigger. Defaults to false.
maxRetry	Integer	No	No	The number of times Action will

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				be attempted before the trigger is designated a failure.
multiFire	Boolean	No	No	Whether this trigger can fire multiple times. Defaults to false.
name	String	No	No	Trigger name - can be auto assigned by Moab or requested. Alphanumeric up to 16 characters in length.
objectId	String	No	No	The ID of the object that this is attached to.
objectType	String	No	No	The type of object that this is attached to.
offset	Date	No	No	Relative time offset from event when trigger can fire.
period	TriggerPeriod	No	No	Can be used in conjunction with Offset to have a trigger fire at the beginning of the specified period. Can be used with EType epoch to create a standing trigger.
rearmTime	Date	No	No	Time between MultiFire triggers. Rearm time is enforced from the trigger event time.
requires	String	No	No	Variables this trigger requires to be set or not set before it will fire. Preceding the string with an exclamation mark (!) indicates this variable must NOT be set. Used in conjunction with <code>sets</code> to create trigger dependencies.
sets	String	No	No	Variable values this trigger sets upon success or failure. Preceding the string with an exclamation

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				mark (!) indicates this variable is set upon trigger failure. Preceding the string with a caret (^) indicates this variable is to be exported to the parent object when the current object is destroyed through a completion event. Used in conjunction with <code>requires</code> to create trigger dependencies.
threshold	String	No	No	Reservation usage threshold. When reservation usage drops below Threshold, trigger will fire. Threshold usage support is only enabled for reservations and applies to percent processor utilization. gmetric thresholds are supported with job, node, credential, and reservation triggers. See 'Threshold Triggers' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> for more information.
timeout	Date	No	No	Time allotted to this trigger before it is marked as unsuccessful and its process (if any) killed.
type	TriggerType	No	No	The type of the trigger.
unsets	String	No	No	Variable this trigger destroys upon success or failure.

TriggerActionType

This enumeration specifies the action type of a trigger.

Value	Description
CANCEL	Only apply to reservation triggers.

Value	Description
CHANGE_PARAM	Run changeparam (NOT PERSISTENT).
JOB_PREEMPT	Indicates that the trigger should preempt all jobs currently allocating resources assigned to the trigger's parent object. Only apply to reservation triggers.
MAIL	Sends an email.
INTERNAL	Modifies an object internally in Moab. This can be used to set a job hold, for example.
EXEC	Execute the trigger action. Typically used to run a script.
MODIFY	Can modify object that trigger is attached to.
QUERY	
RESERVE	
SUBMIT	

TriggerEventType

This enumeration specifies the event type of a trigger.

Value
CANCEL
CHECKPOINT
CREATE
END
EPOCH
FAIL

Value
HOLD
MIGRATE
MODIFY
PREEMPT
STANDING
START
THRESHOLD
DISCOVER
LOGROLL

TriggerFlag

This enumeration specifies a flag belonging to a trigger.

Value	Description
ATTACH_ERROR	If the trigger outputs anything to stderr, Moab will attach this as a message to the trigger object.
CLEANUP	If the trigger is still running when the parent object completes or is canceled, the trigger will be killed.
CHECKPOINT	Moab should always checkpoint this trigger. See 'Checkpointing a Trigger' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> for more information.
GLOBAL_VARS	The trigger will look in the name space of all nodes with the globalvars flag in addition to its own name space. A specific node to search can be specified using the following format: globalvars+node_id
INTERVAL	Trigger is periodic.

Value	Description
MULTIFIRE	Trigger can fire multiple times.
OBJECT_XML_STDIN	Trigger passes its parent's object XML information into the trigger's stdin. This only works for exec triggers with reservation type parents.
USER	The trigger will execute under the user ID of the object's owner. If the parent object is sched, the user to run under can be explicitly specified using the format user+<username>, for example, flags=user+john:
GLOBAL_TRIGGER	The trigger will be (or was) inserted into the global trigger list.
ASYNCHRONOUS	An asynchronous trigger.
LEAVE_FILES	Do not remove stderr and stdout files.
PROBE	The trigger's stdout will be monitored.
PROBE_ALL	The trigger's stdout will be monitored.
GENERIC_SYSTEM_JOB	The trigger belongs to a generic system job (for checkpointing).
REMOVE_STD_FILES	The trigger will delete stdout/stderr files after it has been reset.
RESET_ON_MODIFY	The trigger resets if the object it is attached to is modified, even if multifire is not set.
SOFT_KILL	By default, a <code>SIGKILL</code> (kill -9) signal is sent to kill the script when a trigger times out. This flag will instead send a <code>SIGTERM</code> (kill -15) signal to kill the script. The <code>SIGTERM</code> signal will allow the script to trap the signal so that the script can clean up any residual information on the system (instead of just dying, as with the <code>SIGKILL</code> signal). Note: A timed-out trigger will only receive one kill signal. This means that if you specify this flag, a timed-out trigger will only receive the <code>SIGTERM</code> signal, and never the <code>SIGKILL</code> signal.

TriggerPeriod

This enumeration specifies the period of a trigger.

Value
MINUTE
HOURL
DAY
WEEK
MONTH

TriggerType

This enumeration specifies the type of the trigger.

Value	Description
generic	Generic trigger type.
elastic	Elastic computing trigger type.

Related Topics

- [4.22 Reservations](#)

8.4.20 Fields: Resource Types

 See the associated [4.23 Resource Types](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	resource-types	Permissions

Type	Value	Additional Information
Hooks filename	resource- types.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**ResourceType**

Represents a resource type in Moab Workload Manager.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique ID of this resource type.

Related Topics

- [4.23 Resource Types](#)

8.4.21 Fields: Roles

i See the associated [4.24 Roles](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	roles	Permissions
Hooks filename	roles.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	Yes	Distinct

API version 3**Role**

A role defines a set of permissions that are based on the proxy-user. If no proxy user is specified then access to objects in MWS are limited to its application permissions. For example if the application has permission to update all resources in MWS and no proxy-user is specified in the request then the request can access all resources in MWS.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The unique ID of this role.
description	String	Yes	Yes	The role description.
name	String	Yes	Yes	The unique human-readable name of this role. Required during POST.
permissions	List<Permission>	Yes	Yes	The set of permissions enforced based on the proxy-user.

Permission

Represents a permission.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The unique ID of this role.
action	String	No	No	The action that can be performed on the resource.
administrator	Boolean	No	No	If true, grants full rights over the given resource for the given action. For example, if resource is 'jobs' and action is 'update' and administrator is true, then this permission allows the user to update any job, not just jobs owned by the user.
description	String	No	No	A description of this permission.
fieldPath	String	No	No	Field level ACL control, if null or '*',

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				all fields are accessible; otherwise requests must match dot delimited path. Currently only checked when doing writable actions. For example, attributes.*: create update
label	String	No	No	A human readable label for this permission.
resource	String	No	No	The resource the permission applies to.
resourceFilter	Map<String, Map>	No	No	A map used to limit which resource instances this permission applies to. If this is null then the permission will apply to all instances of the resource. For api permissions the filter uses mongo query syntax.
type	String	No	No	The type of the permission. Only 'api' type permissions are enforced.

API version 2**Role**

A role defines a set of permissions that are based on the proxy-user. If no proxy user is specified then access to objects in MWS are limited to its application permissions. For example if the application has permission to update all resources in MWS and no proxy-user is specified in the request then the request can access all resources in MWS.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The unique ID of this role.
description	String	Yes	Yes	The role description.
name	String	Yes	Yes	The unique human-readable name of this role. Required during POST.
permissions	List<Permission>	Yes	Yes	The set of permissions enforced based on the proxy-user.

Permission

Represents a permission.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The unique ID of this role.
action	String	No	No	The action that can be performed on the resource.
administrator	Boolean	No	No	If true, grants full rights over the given resource for the given action. For example, if resource is 'jobs' and action is 'update' and administrator is true, then this permission allows the user to update any job, not just jobs owned by the user.
description	String	No	No	A description of this permission.
fieldPath	String	No	No	Field level ACL control, if null or '*',

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				all fields are accessible; otherwise requests must match dot delimited path. Currently only checked when doing writable actions. For example, attributes.*: create update
label	String	No	No	A human readable label for this permission.
resource	String	No	No	The resource the permission applies to.
resourceFilter	Map<String, Map>	No	No	A map used to limit which resource instances this permission applies to. If this is null then the permission will apply to all instances of the resource. For api permissions the filter uses mongo query syntax.
type	String	No	No	The type of the permission. Only 'api' type permissions are enforced.

Related Topics

- [4.24 Roles](#)

8.4.22 Fields: Report Samples

i See the associated [4.21 Reports](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	reports/samples	Permissions
Hooks filename	reports.samples.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks

Type	Value	Additional Information
Distinct query-supported	Yes	Distinct

API version 3**Sample**

A single snapshot of system state. It can contain all the same information as [Datapoint.data](#) in the sample's [data](#) field.

Field Name	Type	POST	Description
id	Long	No	
agent	String	No	A unique identifier for the agent that recorded this sample.
data	Map<String, Map>	No	Arbitrary data that was recorded for this sample. Defaults to an empty object if none is supplied.
timestamp	Date	No	The date and time when this sample was recorded. Defaults to the current date if none is supplied.

Related Topics

- [4.21 Reports](#)

8.4.23 Fields: Standing Reservations

i See the associated [4.25 Standing Reservations](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	standing-reservations	Permissions
Hooks filename	standing-reservations.groovy	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**StandingReservation**

This class represents a standing reservation. A standing reservation is any reservation that is not a one-time reservation. This includes reservations that recur every day or every week, or infinite reservations.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique ID of the standing reservation.
access	ReservationAccess	If set to ReservationAccess: SHARED, allows a standing reservation to use resources already allocated to other non-job reservations. Otherwise, these other reservations block resource access.
accounts	Set<String>	Jobs with the associated accounts can use the resources contained within this reservation.
aclRules	Set<AclRule>	The set of access control rules associated with this standing reservation.
chargeAccount	String	The account to which Moab will charge all idle cycles within the reservation (via the accounting manager).
chargeUser	String	The user to which Moab will charge all idle cycles within the reservation (via the accounting manager). Must be used in conjunction with chargeAccount .
classes	Set<String>	Jobs with the associated classes/queues can use the resources contained within this reservation.
clusters	Set<String>	Jobs originating within the listed clusters can use the resources contained within this reservation.

Field Name	Type	Description
comment	String	A descriptive message associated with the standing reservation and all child reservations.
days	Set<String>	Which days of the week the standing reservation is active. Values are Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, or [ALL].
depth	Integer	The depth of standing reservations to be created, starting at depth 0 (one per period).
disabled	Boolean	If the standing reservation should no longer spawn child reservations.
endOffset	Long	The ending offset, in seconds, from the beginning of the current period (DAY or WEEK), for this standing reservation. See examples at startOffset .
flags	Set<ReservationFlag>	Special reservation attributes.
groups	Set<String>	The groups allowed access to this standing reservation.
hosts	Set<String>	The set of hosts that the scheduler can search for resources to satisfy the reservation. If specified using the class:X format, Moab only selects hosts that support the specified class. If TASKCOUNT is also specified, only TASKCOUNT tasks are reserved. Otherwise, all matching hosts are reserved.
jobAttributes	Set<JobFlag>	Job attributes that grant a job access to the reservation. Values can be specified with a != assignment to only allow jobs NOT requesting a certain feature inside the

Field Name	Type	Description
		reservation.
maxJob	Integer	The maximum number of jobs that can run in the reservation.
maxTime	Integer	The maximum time for jobs allowable. Can be used with affinity to attract jobs with same maxTime.
messages	Set<String>	Messages associated with the reservation.
nodeFeatures	Set<String>	The required node features for nodes that are part of the standing reservation.
os	String	The operating system that should be in place during the reservation. Moab provisions this OS at reservation start and restores the original OS at reservation completion.
owner	EmbeddedCredential	The owner of the reservation. Setting ownership for a reservation grants the user management privileges, including the power to release it. Setting a user as the owner of a reservation gives that user privileges to query and release the reservation. For sandbox reservations, sandboxes are applied to a specific peer only if owner is set to CLUSTER:<PEERNAME>.
partition	String	The partition in which to create the standing reservation. Defaults to ALL.
period	TimeWindow	Period of the Standing reservation. Defaults to TimeWindow: DAY.

Field Name	Type	Description
procLimit	IntLimit	The processor limit for jobs requesting access to this standing reservation.
psLimit	IntLimit	The processor-second limit for jobs requesting access to this standing reservation.
qoses	Set<String>	Jobs with the listed QoS names can access the reserved resources.
reservationAccessList	Set<Reservation>	A list of reservations to which the specified reservation has access.
reservationGroup	String	The group of the reservation.
resources	Map<String, Integer>	<p>What resources constitute a single standing reservation task. (Each task must be able to obtain all of its resources as an atomic unit on a single node.) Supported resources currently include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROCS (number of processors) • MEM (real memory in MB) • DISK (local disk in MB) • SWAP (virtual memory in MB)
rollbackOffset	Integer	<p>The minimum time in the future when the reservation may start. This offset is rolling meaning the start time of the reservation will continuously roll back into the future to maintain this offset. Rollback offsets are a good way of providing guaranteed resource access to users under the conditions that they must commit their resources in the future or lose dedicated access. See 'QoS Credential' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> for more information on quality of service and</p>

Field Name	Type	Description
		service level agreements.
startOffset	Long	<p>The starting offset, in seconds, from the beginning of the current period (DAY or WEEK), for this standing reservation. If period is DAY, the offset is from midnight (00:00) of the current day. If period is WEEK, the offset is from midnight Sunday of the current week.</p> <p>Example 1: For a standing reservation that begins at 9:00 and ends at 17:00 every day, period is DAY, startOffset is 32400 (9*60*60), and endOffset is 61200 (17*60*60).</p> <p>Example 2: For a standing reservation that begins at 9:00 Monday and ends at 17:00 Friday every week, period is WEEK, startOffset is 118800 ((24+9)*60*60), and endOffset is 493200 (((5*24)+17)*60*60).</p>
taskCount	Integer	How many tasks should be reserved for the reservation. Default is 0 (unlimited tasks).
tasksPerNode	Integer	The minimum number of tasks per node that must be available on eligible nodes. Default is 0 (no TPN constraint).
timeLimit	Integer	The maximum allowed overlap between the standing reservation and a job requesting resource access. Default is null (-1 in moab).
triggers	Set<Trigger>	Triggers associated with the reservation.
type	String	The type of the reservation.

Field Name	Type	Description
users	Set<String>	Which users have access to the resources reserved by this reservation.

ReservationAccess

The access type of a standing reservation. If set to SHARED, allows a standing reservation to use resources already allocated to other non-job reservations. Otherwise, these other reservations block resource access.

Value
DEDICATED
SHARED

AclRule

This class represents a rule that can be in Moab's access control list (ACL) mechanism.

The basic AclRule information is the object's name and type. The type directly maps to an [AclType](#) value. The default mechanism Moab uses to check the ACL for a particular item is if the user or object coming in has ANY of the values in the ACL, then the user or object is given access. If no values match the user or object in question, the user or object is rejected access.

Field Name	Type	Description
affinity	AclAffinity	Reservation ACLs allow or deny access to reserved resources but they can also be configured to affect a job's affinity for a particular reservation. By default, jobs gravitate toward reservations through a mechanism known as positive affinity. This mechanism allows jobs to run on the most constrained resources leaving other, unreserved resources free for use by other jobs that may not be able to access the reserved resources. Normally this is a desired behavior. However, sometimes it is desirable to reserve resources for use only as a last resort-using the reserved resources only when there are no other resources available. This last resort behavior is known as negative affinity. Defaults to AclAffinity:

Field Name	Type	Description
		POSITIVE.
comparator	ComparisonOperator	The type of comparison to make against the ACL object. Defaults to ComparisonOperator: EQUAL.
type	AclType	The type of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.
value	String	The name of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.

AclAffinity

This enumeration describes the values available for describing how a rule is used in establishing access to an object in Moab. Currently, these ACL affinities are used only for granting access to reservations.

Value	Description
NEGATIVE	Access to the object is repelled using this rule until access is the last choice.
NEUTRAL	Access to the object is not affected by affinity.
POSITIVE	Access to the object is looked at as the first choice.
PREEMPTIBLE	Access to the object given the rule gives preemptible status to the accessor. Supported only during GET.
REQUIRED	The rule in question must be satisfied in order to gain access to the object. Supported only during GET.
UNAVAILABLE	The rule does not have its affinity available. Supported only during GET.

ComparisonOperator

This enumeration is used when Moab needs to compare items. One such use is in Access Control Lists (ACLs).

Value	Description
GREATER_THAN	Values: >, gt
GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: >=, ge
LESS_THAN	Values: <, lt
LESS_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: <=, le
EQUAL	Values: ==, eq, =
NOT_EQUAL	Values: !=, ne, <>
LEXIGRAPHIC_SUBSTRING	Value: %<
LEXIGRAPHIC_NOT_EQUAL	Value: %!
LEXIGRAPHIC_EQUAL	Value: %=

AclType

This enumeration describes the values available for the type of an ACL Rule.

Value	Description
USER	User
GROUP	Group
ACCOUNT	Account or Project
CLASS	Class or Queue
QOS	Quality of Service
CLUSTER	Cluster
JOB_ID	Job ID
RESERVATION_ID	Reservation ID

Value	Description
JOB_TEMPLATE	Job Template
JOB_ATTRIBUTE	Job Attribute
DURATION	Duration in Seconds
PROCESSOR_SECONDS	Processor Seconds
JPRIORITY	Not supported
MEMORY	Not supported
NODE	Not supported
PAR	Not supported
PROC	Not supported
QTIME	Not supported
QUEUE	Not supported
RACK	Not supported
SCHED	Not supported
SYSTEM	Not supported
TASK	Not supported
VC	Not supported
XFACTOR	Not supported

ReservationFlag

The flag types of a reservation.

Value	Description
ALLOWJOBOVERLAP	Allows jobs to overlap this reservation but not start during it (unless they have ACL access).
APPLYPROFRESOURCES	Only apply resource allocation info from profile.
DEADLINE	Reservation should be scheduled against a deadline.
IGNIDLEJOBS	Ignore idle job reservations.
IGNJOBSRV	Ignore job reservations but not user or other reservations.
CHARGE	Charge the idle cycles in the accounting manager.
OWNERPREEMPTIGNOREMINTIME	Owner ignores preemptmintime for this reservation.
PROVISION	Reservation should be capable of provisioning.
NOACLOVERLAP	Reservation will not look at ACLs to overlap job (when using exclusive).
ADVRES	If set, the reservation is created in advance of needing it.
ADVRESJOBDESTROY	Cancel any jobs associated with the reservation when it is released.
ALLOWGRID	The reservation is set up for use in a grid environment.
ALLOWPRSV	Personal reservations can be created within the space of this standing reservation (and ONLY this standing reservation). By default, when a standing reservation is given the flag ALLOWPRSV, it is given the ACL rule USER==ALL+ allowing all jobs and all users access.
BYNAME	Reservation only allows access to jobs that meet reservation ACLs and explicitly request the resources of this reservation using the job ADVRES flag.

Value	Description
DEDICATEDNODE	If set, only one active reservation is allowed on a node.
OWNEREXCLUSIVEBF	When an owner job is idle, other jobs are not allowed to backfill.
DEDICATEDRESOURCE	The reservation is only placed on resources that are not reserved by any other reservation, including jobs and other reservations.
EXCLUDEJOBS	Makes a reservation job exclusive, where only one job can run in the reservation.
ENDTRIGHASFIRED	A trigger has finished firing.
ENFORCENODESET	Enforce node sets when creating reservation.
EXCLUDEALLBUTSB	Reservation only shares resources with sandboxes.
EXCLUDEMYGROUP	Exclude reservations within the same group.
IGNRSV	Forces the reservation onto nodes regardless of whether there are other reservations currently residing on the nodes.
IGNSTATE	Request ignores existing resource reservations, allowing the reservation to be forced onto available resources even if this conflicts with other reservations.
ISACTIVE	If set, the reservation is currently active.
ISCLOSED	If set, the reservation is closed.
ISGLOBAL	If set, the reservation applies to all resources.
OWNERPREEMPT	The owner of the reservation is given preemptor status for resources contained in the reservation.
PARENTLOCK	The reservation can only be destroyed by destroying its parent.

Value	Description
PREEMPTEE	The reservation is preemptible.
PLACEHOLDER	The reservation is a placeholder for resources.
PRSV	The reservation is a non-administrator, non-standing reservation, user-created reservation.
REQFULL	The reservation will fail if all resources requested cannot be allocated.
SCHEDULEVCRSV	The reservation was created as part of a schedule VC command. This pertains to reservations creating while scheduling MWS Services, and these are filtered from the MWS output of reservations.
SINGLEUSE	The reservation is automatically removed after completion of the first job to use the reserved resources.
SPACEFLEX	The reservation is allowed to adjust resources allocated over time in an attempt to optimize resource utilization.
STANDINGRSV	If set, the reservation was created by a standing reservation instance.
STATIC	Makes a reservation ineligible to modified or canceled by an admin.
SYSTEMJOB	The reservation was created by a system job.
TIMEFLEX	The reservation is allowed to adjust the reserved time frame in an attempt to optimize resource utilization.
TRIGHASFIRED	The reservation has one or more triggers that have fired on it.
WASACTIVE	The reservation was previously active.
BESTEFFORT	Succeed even if only partial resources available.

Value	Description
COMMTRANSPARENT	Job does not generate network communication.

JobFlag

This enumeration specifies the flag types of a job.

Value	Description
NONE	
BACKFILL	The job is using backfill to run.
COALLOC	The job can use resources from multiple resource managers and partitions.
ALLOWPOWERADJUSTMENT	Allow system to dynamically adjust power.
ADVRES	The job requires the use of a reservation.
NOQUEUE	The job will attempt to execute immediately or fail.
ARRAYJOB	The job is part of a job array.
ARRAYJOBPARLOCK	This array job will only run in one partition.
ARRAYJOBPARSPAN	This array job will span partitions (default).
ARRAYMASTER	This job is the master of a job array.
BESTEFFORT	The job will succeed if even partial resources are available.
RESTARTABLE	The job is restartable.
SUSPENDABLE	The job is suspendable.
HASPREEMPTED	This job preempted other jobs to start.
PREEMPTEE	The job is a preemptee and therefore can be preempted by other jobs.

Value	Description
PREEMPTOR	The job is a preemptor and therefore can preempt other jobs.
RSVMAP	The job is based on a reservation.
SPVIOLATION	The job was started with a soft policy violation.
IGNNODEPOLICIES	The job will ignore node policies.
IGNPOLICIES	The job will ignore idle, active, class, partition, and system policies.
IGNNODESTATE	The job will ignore node state in order to run.
IGNIDLEJOBRSV	The job can ignore idle job reservations. The job granted access to all idle job reservations.
INTERACTIVE	The job needs interactive input from the user to run.
FSVIOLATION	The job was started with a fairshare violation.
GLOBALQUEUE	The job is directly submitted without doing any authentication.
NORESOURCES	The job is a system job that does not need any resources.
NORMSTART	The job will not query a resource manager to run.
CLUSTERLOCKED	The job is locked into the current cluster and cannot be migrated elsewhere. This is for grid mode.
FRAGMENT	The job can be run across multiple nodes in individual chunks.
FORCEPROVISION	Job will provision nodes, whether they already have OS or not.
SYSTEMJOB	The job is a system job, which simply runs on the same node that Moab is running on. This is usually used for running scripts and other executables in

Value	Description
	workflows.
ADMINSETIGNPOLICIES	The IGNPOLICIES flag was set by an admin.
EXTENDSTARTWALLTIME	The job duration (walltime) was extended at job start.
SHAREDMEM	The job will share its memory across nodes.
BLOCKEDBYGRES	The job's generic resource requirement caused the job to start later.
GRESONLY	The job is requesting only generic resources, no compute resources.
TEMPLATESAPPLIED	The job has had all applicable templates applied to it.
META	META job, just a container around resources.
WIDERSVSEARCHALGO	This job prefers the wide search algorithm.
DESTROYTEMPLATESUBMITTED	A destroy job has already been created from the template for this job.
PROCSPECIFIED	The job requested processors on the command line.
CANCELONFIRSTFAILURE	Cancel job array on first array job failure.
CANCELONFIRSTSUCCESS	Cancel job array on first array job success.
CANCELONANYFAILURE	Cancel job array on any array job failure.
CANCELONANYSUCCESS	Cancel job array on any array job success.
CANCELONEXITCODE	Cancel job array on a specific exit code.
VCMASTER	Job is the master of a virtual container.
USEMOABJOBID	Whether to use the Moab job ID or the resource manager's job ID.

Value	Description
JOINSTDERRTOSTDOUT	Join the stderr file to the stdout file.
JOINSTDOUTTOSTDERR	Join the stdout file to the stderr file.
PURGEONSUCCESSONLY	Only purge the job if it completed successfully.
ALLPROCS	Each job compute task requests all the procs on its node.
COMMLOCAL	Each job communications are localized, with minimal routing outside job shape.
COMMTOLERANT	Each job communications are low-intensity and insensitive to interference.
COMMTRANSPARENT	Job does not generate network communication.

EmbeddedCredential

Field Name	Type
name	String
type	CredentialType

CredentialType

Value
USER
GROUP
ACCOUNT
CLASS
QOS
NOT_SPECIFIED

TimeWindow

This enumeration represents some common time windows. It can be used for many purposes but was created specifically for statistics.

Value
MINUTE
HOUR
DAY
WEEK
MONTH
YEAR
INFINITY

IntLimit

Field Name	Type	Description
qualifier	String	One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • < • <= • == • >= • >
value	Integer	

Reservation

A reservation is the mechanism by which Moab guarantees the availability of a set of resources at a particular time. Each reservation consists of three major components: (1) a set of resources, (2) a time frame, and (3) an access control list. It is a scheduler role to ensure that the access control list is not violated during the reservation's lifetime (that is, its time frame) on the resources listed. For example, a reservation may specify that node002 is reserved for user Tom on Friday. The scheduler is therefore

constrained to make certain that only Tom's jobs can use node002 at any time on Friday.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique ID of the reservation.
accountingAccount	String	Accountable Account.
accountingGroup	String	Accountable Group.
accountingQOS	String	Accountable QOS.
accountingUser	String	Accountable User.
aclRules	Set<AclRule>	The set of access control rules associated with this reservation.
allocatedNodeCount	Integer	The number of allocated nodes for this reservation.
allocatedNodes	Set<DomainProxyVersion1>	The nodes allocated to the reservation.
allocatedProcessorCount	Integer	The number of allocated processors.
allocatedTaskCount	Integer	The number of allocated tasks.
comments	String	Reservation's comments or description.
creationDate	Date	Creation date. Automatically set by Moab when a user creates the reservation.
duration	Long	The duration of the reservation (in seconds).

Field Name	Type	Description
endDate	Date	The end date of the reservation. This is especially useful for one-time reservations, which have an exact time for when a reservation ends.
excludeJobs	Set<String>	The list of jobs to exclude. Client must also set the IGNJOBRSV reservation flag. Otherwise, results are undefined. Used only during reservation creation.
expireDate	Date	The date/time when the reservation expires and vacates.
flags	Set<ReservationFlag>	The flags associated with the reservation.
globalId	String	Global reservation ID.
hostListExpression	String	The list of nodes a user can select to reserve. This may or may not be the nodes that are currently allocated to this reservation. Note: Either hostListExpression or taskCount must be set to create a reservation.
idPrefix	String	The user-specified prefix for this reservation. If provided, Moab combines the idPrefix with an integer, and the combination is the unique identifier for this reservation.
isActive	Boolean	State whether or not this

Field Name	Type	Description
		reservation is currently active.
label	String	When a label is assigned to a reservation, the reservation can then be referenced by that label as well as by the reservation name.
maxTasks	Integer	The maximum number of tasks for this reservation.
messages	Set<MessageVersion1>	Messages for the reservation.
owner	EmbeddedCredential	The owner of the reservation.
partitionId	String	The ID of the partition this reservation is for.
profile	String	The profile that this reservation is using. A profile is a specification of attributes that all reservations share. Used only during reservation creation.
requirements	ReservationRequirement	The reservation's requirements.
reservationGroup	String	The reservation group to which the reservation belongs.
resources	Map<String, Integer>	The reservation's resources. This field is a map, where the key is PROCS, MEM DISK, SWAP, or one or more user-

Field Name	Type	Description
		defined keys.
startDate	Date	The start time for the reservation. This is especially useful for one-time reservations, which have an exact time for when a reservation starts.
statistics	ReservationStatistics	The reservation's statistical information.
subType	String	The reservation sub-type.
taskCount	Integer	The number of tasks that must be allocated to satisfy the reservation request. Note: Either <code>hostListExpression</code> or <code>taskCount</code> must be set to create a reservation.
trigger	Trigger	Trigger for reservation. Used only during reservation creation.
triggerIds	Set<String>	The IDs of the triggers attached to this reservation.
uniqueIndex	String	The globally-unique reservation index.
variables	Map<String, Map>	The set of variables for this reservation.

DomainProxyVersion1

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The ID of the object.

MessageVersion1

Field Name	Type	Description
author	String	The author of the message.
creationTime	Date	The time the message was created in epoch time.
expireTime	Date	The time the message will be deleted in epoch time.
index	Integer	The index of the message relative to other messages in Moab's memory.
message	String	The comment information itself.
messageCount	Integer	The number of times this message has been displayed.
priority	Double	An optional priority that can be attached to the comment.

ReservationRequirement

Represents all the types of requirements a user can request while creating a reservation.

Field Name	Type	Description
architecture	String	Required architecture.
featureList	Set<String>	The list of features required for this reservation.
featureMode	String	Required feature mode.
memory	Integer	Required node memory, in MB.
nodeCount	Integer	Required number of nodes.
nodeIds	Set<String>	The list of node IDs required for this reservation.
os	String	Required operating system.
taskCount	Integer	Required task count.

ReservationStatistics

Represents some basic statistical information that is kept about the usage of reservations. All metrics that are kept track relate to processor-seconds usage.

Field Name	Type	Description
blockedProcessorSeconds	Long	Number of processor seconds included in the reservation.
reservedProcessorSeconds	Long	Number of processor seconds blocked by jobs in the reservation.

Trigger

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	Trigger id - internal ID used by Moab to track triggers.
action	String	For exec atype triggers, signifies executable and arguments. For jobpreempt atype triggers, signifies PREEMPTPOLICY to apply to jobs that are running on allocated resources. For changeparam atype triggers, specifies the parameter to change and its new value (using the same syntax and behavior as the changeparam command).
actionType	TriggerActionType	
blockTime	Date	Time (in seconds) Moab will suspend normal operation to wait for trigger execution to finish. Use caution as Moab will completely stop normal operation until BlockTime expires.
description	String	
eventType	TriggerEventType	
expireTime	Date	Time when trigger should be terminated if it has not already been activated.
failOffset	Date	Time (in seconds) that the threshold condition must exist before the trigger fires.

Field Name	Type	Description
flags	Set<TriggerFlag>	
interval	Boolean	When used in conjunction with MultiFire and RearmTime trigger will fire at regular intervals. Can be used with TriggerEventType: EPOCH to create a Standing Trigger. Defaults to false.
maxRetry	Integer	The number of times Action will be attempted before the trigger is designated a failure.
multiFire	Boolean	Whether this trigger can fire multiple times. Defaults to false.
name	String	Trigger name - can be auto assigned by Moab or requested. Alphanumeric up to 16 characters in length.
objectId	String	The ID of the object that this is attached to.
objectType	String	The type of object that this is attached to.
offset	Date	Relative time offset from event when trigger can fire.
period	TriggerPeriod	Can be used in conjunction with Offset to have a trigger fire at the beginning of the specified period. Can be used with EType epoch to create a standing trigger.
rearmTime	Date	Time between MultiFire triggers. Rearm time is enforced from the trigger event time.
requires	String	Variables this trigger requires to be set or not set before it will fire. Preceding the string with an exclamation mark (!) indicates this variable must NOT be set. Used in conjunction with <code>sets</code> to create trigger dependencies.
sets	String	Variable values this trigger sets upon success or failure. Preceding the string with an exclamation mark (!) indicates this variable is set upon trigger

Field Name	Type	Description
		failure. Preceding the string with a caret (^) indicates this variable is to be exported to the parent object when the current object is destroyed through a completion event. Used in conjunction with <code>requires</code> to create trigger dependencies.
threshold	String	Reservation usage threshold. When reservation usage drops below Threshold, trigger will fire. Threshold usage support is only enabled for reservations and applies to percent processor utilization. gmetric thresholds are supported with job, node, credential, and reservation triggers. See 'Threshold Triggers' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> for more information.
timeout	Date	Time allotted to this trigger before it is marked as unsuccessful and its process (if any) killed.
type	TriggerType	The type of the trigger.
unsets	String	Variable this trigger destroys upon success or failure.

TriggerActionType

This enumeration specifies the action type of a trigger.

Value	Description
CANCEL	Only apply to reservation triggers.
CHANGE_PARAM	Run changeparam (NOT PERSISTENT).
JOB_PREEMPT	Indicates that the trigger should preempt all jobs currently allocating resources assigned to the trigger's parent object. Only apply to reservation triggers.
MAIL	Sends an email.
INTERNAL	Modifies an object internally in Moab. This can be used to set a job hold, for

Value	Description
	example.
EXEC	Execute the trigger action. Typically used to run a script.
MODIFY	Can modify object that trigger is attached to.
QUERY	
RESERVE	
SUBMIT	

TriggerEventType

This enumeration specifies the event type of a trigger.

Value
CANCEL
CHECKPOINT
CREATE
END
EPOCH
FAIL
HOLD
MIGRATE
MODIFY
PREEMPT
STANDING

Value
START
THRESHOLD
DISCOVER
LOGROLL

TriggerFlag

This enumeration specifies a flag belonging to a trigger.

Value	Description
ATTACH_ERROR	If the trigger outputs anything to stderr, Moab will attach this as a message to the trigger object.
CLEANUP	If the trigger is still running when the parent object completes or is canceled, the trigger will be killed.
CHECKPOINT	Moab should always checkpoint this trigger. See 'Checkpointing a Trigger' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> for more information.
GLOBAL_VARS	The trigger will look in the name space of all nodes with the globalvars flag in addition to its own name space. A specific node to search can be specified using the following format: globalvars+node_id
INTERVAL	Trigger is periodic.
MULTIFIRE	Trigger can fire multiple times.
OBJECT_XML_STDIN	Trigger passes its parent's object XML information into the trigger's stdin. This only works for exec triggers with reservation type parents.
USER	The trigger will execute under the user ID of the object's owner. If the parent object is sched, the user to run under can be explicitly specified using the format user+<username>, for example, flags=user+john:

Value	Description
GLOBAL_TRIGGER	The trigger will be (or was) inserted into the global trigger list.
ASYNCHRONOUS	An asynchronous trigger.
LEAVE_FILES	Do not remove stderr and stdout files.
PROBE	The trigger's stdout will be monitored.
PROBE_ALL	The trigger's stdout will be monitored.
GENERIC_SYSTEM_JOB	The trigger belongs to a generic system job (for checkpointing).
REMOVE_STD_FILES	The trigger will delete stdout/stderr files after it has been reset.
RESET_ON_MODIFY	The trigger resets if the object it is attached to is modified, even if multifire is not set.
SOFT_KILL	By default, a <code>SIGKILL</code> (kill -9) signal is sent to kill the script when a trigger times out. This flag will instead send a <code>SIGTERM</code> (kill -15) signal to kill the script. The <code>SIGTERM</code> signal will allow the script to trap the signal so that the script can clean up any residual information on the system (instead of just dying, as with the <code>SIGKILL</code> signal). Note: A timed-out trigger will only receive one kill signal. This means that if you specify this flag, a timed-out trigger will only receive the <code>SIGTERM</code> signal, and never the <code>SIGKILL</code> signal.

TriggerPeriod

This enumeration specifies the period of a trigger.

Value
MINUTE
HOURL
DAY

Value
WEEK
MONTH

TriggerType

This enumeration specifies the type of the trigger.

Value	Description
generic	Generic trigger type.
elastic	Elastic computing trigger type.

API version 2**StandingReservation**

This class represents a standing reservation.

A standing reservation is any reservation that is not a one-time reservation. This includes reservations that recur every day or every week, or infinite reservations.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique ID of the standing reservation.
access	ReservationAccess	If set to ReservationAccess: SHARED, allows a standing reservation to use resources already allocated to other non-job reservations. Otherwise, these other reservations block resource access.
accounts	Set<String>	Jobs with the associated accounts can use the resources contained within this reservation.
aclRules	Set<AclRule>	The set of access control rules associated with this standing reservation.
chargeAccount	String	The account to which Moab will charge all idle cycles within the reservation (via the accounting manager).
chargeUser	String	The user to which Moab will charge all idle cycles within the reservation (via the accounting manager). Must be used in conjunction with

Field Name	Type	Description
		chargeAccount .
classes	Set<String>	Jobs with the associated classes/queues can use the resources contained within this reservation.
clusters	Set<String>	Jobs originating within the listed clusters can use the resources contained within this reservation.
comment	String	A descriptive message associated with the standing reservation and all child reservations.
days	Set<String>	Which days of the week the standing reservation is active. Values are Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun, or [ALL].
depth	Integer	The depth of standing reservations to be created, starting at depth 0 (one per period).
disabled	Boolean	If the standing reservation should no longer spawn child reservations.
endOffset	Long	The ending offset, in seconds, from the beginning of the current period (DAY or WEEK), for this standing reservation. See

Field Name	Type	Description
		examples at startOffset .
flags	Set<ReservationFlag>	Special reservation attributes.
groups	Set<String>	The groups allowed access to this standing reservation.
hosts	Set<String>	The set of hosts that the scheduler can search for resources to satisfy the reservation. If specified using the class:X format, Moab only selects hosts that support the specified class. If TASKCOUNT is also specified, only TASKCOUNT tasks are reserved. Otherwise, all matching hosts are reserved.
jobAttributes	Set<JobFlag>	Job attributes that grant a job access to the reservation. Values can be specified with a != assignment to only allow jobs NOT requesting a certain feature inside the reservation.
maxJob	Integer	The maximum number of jobs that can run in the reservation.
maxTime	Integer	The maximum time for jobs allowable. Can be used with affinity to attract jobs with same maxTime.

Field Name	Type	Description
messages	Set<String>	Messages associated with the reservation.
nodeFeatures	Set<String>	The required node features for nodes that are part of the standing reservation.
os	String	The operating system that should be in place during the reservation. Moab provisions this OS at reservation start and restores the original OS at reservation completion.
owner	EmbeddedCredential	The owner of the reservation. Setting ownership for a reservation grants the user management privileges, including the power to release it. Setting a user as the owner of a reservation gives that user privileges to query and release the reservation. For sandbox reservations, sandboxes are applied to a specific peer only if owner is set to CLUSTER:<PEERNAME>.
partition	String	The partition in which to create the standing reservation. Defaults to ALL.
period	TimeWindow	Period of the Standing reservation. Defaults to TimeWindow: DAY.

Field Name	Type	Description
procLimit	IntLimit	The processor limit for jobs requesting access to this standing reservation.
psLimit	IntLimit	The processor-second limit for jobs requesting access to this standing reservation.
qoses	Set<String>	Jobs with the listed QoS names can access the reserved resources.
reservationAccessList	Set<Reservation>	A list of reservations to which the specified reservation has access.
reservationGroup	String	The group of the reservation.
resources	Map<String, Integer>	<p>What resources constitute a single standing reservation task. (Each task must be able to obtain all of its resources as an atomic unit on a single node.) Supported resources currently include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROCS (number of processors) • MEM (real memory in MB) • DISK (local disk in MB) • SWAP (virtual memory in MB)
rollbackOffset	Integer	The minimum time in

Field Name	Type	Description
		<p>the future when the reservation may start. This offset is rolling meaning the start time of the reservation will continuously roll back into the future to maintain this offset. Rollback offsets are a good way of providing guaranteed resource access to users under the conditions that they must commit their resources in the future or lose dedicated access. See 'QoS Credential' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> for more information on quality of service and service level agreements.</p>
startOffset	Long	<p>The starting offset, in seconds, from the beginning of the current period (DAY or WEEK), for this standing reservation. If period is DAY, the offset is from midnight (00:00) of the current day. If period is WEEK, the offset is from midnight Sunday of the current week.</p> <p>Example 1: For a standing reservation that begins at 9:00 and ends at 17:00 every day, period is DAY, startOffset is 32400 (9*60*60), and endOffset is 61200 (17*60*60).</p>

Field Name	Type	Description
		Example 2: For a standing reservation that begins at 9:00 Monday and ends at 17:00 Friday every week, period is WEEK, startOffset is 118800 $((24+9)*60*60)$, and endOffset is 493200 $((5*24)+17)*60*60)$.
taskCount	Integer	How many tasks should be reserved for the reservation Default is 0 (unlimited tasks).
tasksPerNode	Integer	The minimum number of tasks per node that must be available on eligible nodes. Default is 0 (no TPN constraint).
timeLimit	Integer	The maximum allowed overlap between the standing reservation and a job requesting resource access. Default is null (-1 in moab).
triggers	Set<Trigger>	Triggers associated with the reservation.
type	String	The type of the reservation.
users	Set<String>	Which users have access to the resources reserved by this reservation.

ReservationAccess

The access type of a standing reservation. If set to SHARED, allows a standing reservation to use resources already allocated to other non-job reservations. Otherwise, these other reservations block resource access.

Value
DEDICATED
SHARED

AclRule

This class represents a rule that can be in Moab's access control list (ACL) mechanism.

The basic AclRule information is the object's name and type. The type directly maps to an [AclType](#) value. The default mechanism Moab uses to check the ACL for a particular item is if the user or object coming in has ANY of the values in the ACL, then the user or object is given access. If no values match the user or object in question, the user or object is rejected access.

Field Name	Type	Description
affinity	AclAffinity	Reservation ACLs allow or deny access to reserved resources but they can also be configured to affect a job's affinity for a particular reservation. By default, jobs gravitate toward reservations through a mechanism known as positive affinity. This mechanism allows jobs to run on the most constrained resources leaving other, unreserved resources free for use by other jobs that may not be able to access the reserved resources. Normally this is a desired behavior. However, sometimes it is desirable to reserve resources for use only as a last resort-using the reserved resources only when there are no other resources available. This last resort behavior is known as negative affinity. Defaults to AclAffinity: POSITIVE.
comparator	ComparisonOperator	The type of comparison to make against the ACL object. Defaults to ComparisonOperator: EQUAL.
type	AclType	The type of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.

Field Name	Type	Description
value	String	The name of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.

AclAffinity

This enumeration describes the values available for describing how a rule is used in establishing access to an object in Moab. Currently, these ACL affinities are used only for granting access to reservations.

Value	Description
NEGATIVE	Access to the object is repelled using this rule until access is the last choice.
NEUTRAL	Access to the object is not affected by affinity.
POSITIVE	Access to the object is looked at as the first choice.
PREEMPTIBLE	Access to the object given the rule gives preemptible status to the accessor. Supported only during GET.
REQUIRED	The rule in question must be satisfied in order to gain access to the object. Supported only during GET.
UNAVAILABLE	The rule does not have its affinity available. Supported only during GET.

ComparisonOperator

This enumeration is used when Moab needs to compare items. One such use is in Access Control Lists (ACLs).

Value	Description
GREATER_THAN	Values: >, gt
GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: >=, ge
LESS_THAN	Values: <, lt
LESS_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: <=, le

Value	Description
EQUAL	Values: ==, eq, =
NOT_EQUAL	Values: !=, ne, <>
LEXIGRAPHIC_SUBSTRING	Value: %<
LEXIGRAPHIC_NOT_EQUAL	Value: %!
LEXIGRAPHIC_EQUAL	Value: %=

AclType

This enumeration describes the values available for the type of an ACL Rule.

Value	Description
USER	User
GROUP	Group
ACCOUNT	Account or Project
CLASS	Class or Queue
QOS	Quality of Service
CLUSTER	Cluster
JOB_ID	Job ID
RESERVATION_ID	Reservation ID
JOB_TEMPLATE	Job Template
JOB_ATTRIBUTE	Job Attribute
DURATION	Duration in Seconds
PROCESSOR_SECONDS	Processor Seconds

Value	Description
JPRIORITY	Not supported
MEMORY	Not supported
NODE	Not supported
PAR	Not supported
PROC	Not supported
QTIME	Not supported
QUEUE	Not supported
RACK	Not supported
SCHED	Not supported
SYSTEM	Not supported
TASK	Not supported
VC	Not supported
XFACTOR	Not supported

ReservationFlag

The flag types of a reservation.

Value	Description
ALLOWJOBOVERLAP	Allows jobs to overlap this reservation but not start during it (unless they have ACL access).
APPLYPROFRESOURCES	Only apply resource allocation info from profile.
DEADLINE	Reservation should be scheduled against a deadline.

Value	Description
IGNIDLEJOBS	Ignore idle job reservations.
IGNJOBRSV	Ignore job reservations but not user or other reservations.
CHARGE	Charge the idle cycles in the accounting manager.
OWNERPREEMPTIGNOREMINTIME	Owner ignores preemptmintime for this reservation.
PROVISION	Reservation should be capable of provisioning.
NOACLOVERLAP	Reservation will not look at ACLs to overlap job (when using exclusive).
ADVRES	If set, the reservation is created in advance of needing it.
ADVRESJOBDESTROY	Cancel any jobs associated with the reservation when it is released.
ALLOWGRID	The reservation is set up for use in a grid environment.
ALLOWPRSV	Personal reservations can be created within the space of this standing reservation (and ONLY this standing reservation). By default, when a standing reservation is given the flag ALLOWPRSV, it is given the ACL rule USER==ALL+ allowing all jobs and all users access.
BYNAME	Reservation only allows access to jobs that meet reservation ACLs and explicitly request the resources of this reservation using the job ADVRES flag.
DEDICATEDNODE	If set, only one active reservation is allowed on a node.
OWNEREXCLUSIVEBF	When an owner job is idle, other jobs are not allowed to backfill.

Value	Description
DEDICATEDRESOURCE	The reservation is only placed on resources that are not reserved by any other reservation, including jobs and other reservations.
EXCLUDEJOBS	Makes a reservation job exclusive, where only one job can run in the reservation.
ENDTRIGHASFIRED	A trigger has finished firing.
ENFORCENODESET	Enforce node sets when creating reservation.
EXCLUDEALLBUTSB	Reservation only shares resources with sandboxes.
EXCLUDEMYGROUP	Exclude reservations within the same group.
IGNRSV	Forces the reservation onto nodes regardless of whether there are other reservations currently residing on the nodes.
IGNSTATE	Request ignores existing resource reservations, allowing the reservation to be forced onto available resources even if this conflicts with other reservations.
ISACTIVE	If set, the reservation is currently active.
ISCLOSED	If set, the reservation is closed.
ISGLOBAL	If set, the reservation applies to all resources.
OWNERPREEMPT	The owner of the reservation is given preemptor status for resources contained in the reservation.
PARENTLOCK	The reservation can only be destroyed by destroying its parent.
PREEMPTEE	The reservation is preemptible.
PLACEHOLDER	The reservation is a placeholder for resources.
PRSV	The reservation is a non-administrator, non-

Value	Description
	standing reservation, user-created reservation.
REQFULL	The reservation will fail if all resources requested cannot be allocated.
SCHEDULEVCRSV	The reservation was created as part of a schedule VC command. This pertains to reservations creating while scheduling MWS Services, and these are filtered from the MWS output of reservations.
SINGLEUSE	The reservation is automatically removed after completion of the first job to use the reserved resources.
SPACEFLEX	The reservation is allowed to adjust resources allocated over time in an attempt to optimize resource utilization.
STANDINGRSV	If set, the reservation was created by a standing reservation instance.
STATIC	Makes a reservation ineligible to modified or canceled by an admin.
SYSTEMJOB	The reservation was created by a system job.
TIMEFLEX	The reservation is allowed to adjust the reserved time frame in an attempt to optimize resource utilization.
TRIGHASFIRE	The reservation has one or more triggers that have fired on it.
WASACTIVE	The reservation was previously active.
BESTEFFORT	Succeed even if only partial resources available.
COMMTRANSPARENT	Job does not generate network communication.

JobFlag

This enumeration specifies the flag types of a job.

Value	Description
NONE	
BACKFILL	The job is using backfill to run.
COALLOC	The job can use resources from multiple resource managers and partitions.
ALLOWPOWERADJUSTMENT	Allow system to dynamically adjust power.
ADVRES	The job requires the use of a reservation.
NOQUEUE	The job will attempt to execute immediately or fail.
ARRAYJOB	The job is part of a job array.
ARRAYJOBPARLOCK	This array job will only run in one partition.
ARRAYJOBPARSPAN	This array job will span partitions (default).
ARRAYMASTER	This job is the master of a job array.
BESTEFFORT	The job will succeed if even partial resources are available.
RESTARTABLE	The job is restartable.
SUSPENDABLE	The job is suspendable.
HASPREEMPTED	This job preempted other jobs to start.
PREEMPTTEE	The job is a preemptee and therefore can be preempted by other jobs.
PREEMPTOR	The job is a preemptor and therefore can preempt other jobs.
RSVMAP	The job is based on a reservation.
SPVIOLATION	The job was started with a soft policy violation.

Value	Description
IGNNODEPOLICIES	The job will ignore node policies.
IGNPOLICIES	The job will ignore idle, active, class, partition, and system policies.
IGNNODESTATE	The job will ignore node state in order to run.
IGNIDLEJOBRSV	The job can ignore idle job reservations. The job granted access to all idle job reservations.
INTERACTIVE	The job needs interactive input from the user to run.
FSVIOLATION	The job was started with a fairshare violation.
GLOBALQUEUE	The job is directly submitted without doing any authentication.
NORESOURCES	The job is a system job that does not need any resources.
NORMSTART	The job will not query a resource manager to run.
CLUSTERLOCKED	The job is locked into the current cluster and cannot be migrated elsewhere. This is for grid mode.
FRAGMENT	The job can be run across multiple nodes in individual chunks.
FORCEPROVISION	Job will provision nodes, whether they already have OS or not.
SYSTEMJOB	The job is a system job, which simply runs on the same node that Moab is running on. This is usually used for running scripts and other executables in workflows.
ADMINSETIGNPOLICIES	The IGNPOLICIES flag was set by an admin.
EXTENDSTARTWALLTIME	The job duration (walltime) was extended at job start.

Value	Description
SHAREDMEM	The job will share its memory across nodes.
BLOCKEDBYGRES	The job's generic resource requirement caused the job to start later.
GRESONLY	The job is requesting only generic resources, no compute resources.
TEMPLATESAPPLIED	The job has had all applicable templates applied to it.
META	META job, just a container around resources.
WIDERSVSEARCHALGO	This job prefers the wide search algorithm.
DESTROYTEMPLATESUBMITTED	A destroy job has already been created from the template for this job.
PROCSPECIFIED	The job requested processors on the command line.
CANCELONFIRSTFAILURE	Cancel job array on first array job failure.
CANCELONFIRSTSUCCESS	Cancel job array on first array job success.
CANCELONANYFAILURE	Cancel job array on any array job failure.
CANCELONANYSUCCESS	Cancel job array on any array job success.
CANCELONEXITCODE	Cancel job array on a specific exit code.
VCMASTER	Job is the master of a virtual container.
USEMOABJOBID	Whether to use the Moab job ID or the resource manager's job ID.
JOINSTDERRTOSTDOUT	Join the stderr file to the stdout file.
JOINSTDOUTTOSTDERR	Join the stdout file to the stderr file.
PURGEONSUCCESSONLY	Only purge the job if it completed successfully.

Value	Description
ALLPROCS	Each job compute task requests all the procs on its node.
COMMLOCAL	Each job communications are localized, with minimal routing outside job shape.
COMMTOLERANT	Each job communications are low-intensity and insensitive to interference.
COMMTRANSPARENT	Job does not generate network communication.

EmbeddedCredential

Field Name	Type
name	String
type	CredentialType

CredentialType

Value
USER
GROUP
ACCOUNT
CLASS
QOS
NOT_SPECIFIED

TimeWindow

This enumeration represents some common time windows. It can be used for many purposes but was created specifically for statistics.

Value
MINUTE
HOUR
DAY
WEEK
MONTH
YEAR
INFINITY

IntLimit

Field Name	Type	Description
qualifier	String	One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • < • <= • == • >= • >
value	Integer	

Reservation

A reservation is the mechanism by which Moab guarantees the availability of a set of resources at a particular time. Each reservation consists of three major components: (1) a set of resources, (2) a time frame, and (3) an access control list. It is a scheduler role to ensure that the access control list is not violated during the reservation's lifetime (that is, its time frame) on the resources listed. For example, a reservation may specify that node002 is reserved for user Tom on Friday. The scheduler is therefore constrained to make certain that only Tom's jobs can use node002 at any time on Friday.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique ID of the reservation.
accountingAccount	String	Accountable Account.
accountingGroup	String	Accountable Group.
accountingQOS	String	Accountable QOS.
accountingUser	String	Accountable User.
aclRules	Set<AclRule>	The set of access control rules associated with this reservation.
allocatedNodeCount	Integer	The number of allocated nodes for this reservation.
allocatedNodes	Set<DomainProxyVersion1>	The nodes allocated to the reservation.
allocatedProcessorCount	Integer	The number of allocated processors.
allocatedTaskCount	Integer	The number of allocated tasks.
comments	String	Reservation's comments or description.
creationDate	Date	Creation date. Automatically set by Moab when a user creates the reservation.
duration	Long	The duration of the reservation (in seconds).
endDate	Date	The end date of the reservation. This is

Field Name	Type	Description
		especially useful for one-time reservations, which have an exact time for when a reservation ends.
excludeJobs	Set<String>	The list of jobs to exclude. Client must also set the IGNJOBRSV reservation flag. Otherwise, results are undefined. Used only during reservation creation.
expireDate	Date	The date/time when the reservation expires and vacates.
flags	Set<ReservationFlag>	The flags associated with the reservation.
globalId	String	Global reservation ID.
hostListExpression	String	The list of nodes a user can select to reserve. This may or may not be the nodes that are currently allocated to this reservation. Note: Either hostListExpression or taskCount must be set to create a reservation.
idPrefix	String	The user-specified prefix for this reservation. If provided, Moab combines the idPrefix with an integer, and the combination is the unique identifier for this reservation.
isActive	Boolean	State whether or not this reservation is currently active.

Field Name	Type	Description
label	String	When a label is assigned to a reservation, the reservation can then be referenced by that label as well as by the reservation name.
maxTasks	Integer	The maximum number of tasks for this reservation.
messages	Set<MessageVersion1>	Messages for the reservation.
owner	EmbeddedCredential	The owner of the reservation.
partitionId	String	The ID of the partition this reservation is for.
profile	String	The profile that this reservation is using. A profile is a specification of attributes that all reservations share. Used only during reservation creation.
requirements	ReservationRequirement	The reservation's requirements.
reservationGroup	String	The reservation group to which the reservation belongs.
resources	Map<String, Integer>	The reservation's resources. This field is a map, where the key is PROCS, MEM DISK, SWAP, or one or more user-defined keys.
startDate	Date	The start time for the

Field Name	Type	Description
		reservation. This is especially useful for one-time reservations, which have an exact time for when a reservation starts.
statistics	ReservationStatistics	The reservation's statistical information.
subType	String	The reservation sub-type.
taskCount	Integer	The number of tasks that must be allocated to satisfy the reservation request. Note: Either <code>hostListExpression</code> or <code>taskCount</code> must be set to create a reservation.
trigger	Trigger	Trigger for reservation. Used only during reservation creation.
triggerIds	Set<String>	The IDs of the triggers attached to this reservation.
uniqueIndex	String	The globally-unique reservation index.
variables	Map<String, Map>	The set of variables for this reservation.

DomainProxyVersion1

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The ID of the object.

MessageVersion1

Field Name	Type	Description
author	String	The author of the message.
creationTime	Date	The time the message was created in epoch time.
expireTime	Date	The time the message will be deleted in epoch time.
index	Integer	The index of the message relative to other messages in Moab's memory.
message	String	The comment information itself.
messageCount	Integer	The number of times this message has been displayed.
priority	Double	An optional priority that can be attached to the comment.

ReservationRequirement

Represents all the types of requirements a user can request while creating a reservation.

Field Name	Type	Description
architecture	String	Required architecture.
featureList	Set<String>	The list of features required for this reservation.
featureMode	String	Required feature mode.
memory	Integer	Required node memory, in MB.
nodeCount	Integer	Required number of nodes.
nodeIds	Set<String>	The list of node IDs required for this reservation.
os	String	Required operating system.
taskCount	Integer	Required task count.

ReservationStatistics

Represents some basic statistical information that is kept about the usage of reservations. All metrics that are kept track relate to processor-seconds usage.

Field Name	Type	Description
blockedProcessorSeconds	Long	Number of processor seconds included in the reservation.
reservedProcessorSeconds	Long	Number of processor seconds blocked by jobs in the reservation.

Trigger

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	Trigger id - internal ID used by Moab to track triggers.
action	String	For exec atype triggers, signifies executable and arguments. For jobpreempt atype triggers, signifies PREEMPTPOLICY to apply to jobs that are running on allocated resources. For changeparam atype triggers, specifies the parameter to change and its new value (using the same syntax and behavior as the changeparam command).
actionType	TriggerActionType	
blockTime	Date	Time (in seconds) Moab will suspend normal operation to wait for trigger execution to finish. Use caution as Moab will completely stop normal operation until BlockTime expires.
description	String	
eventType	TriggerEventType	
expireTime	Date	Time when trigger should be terminated if it has not already been activated.
failOffset	Date	Time (in seconds) that the threshold condition must exist before the trigger fires.

Field Name	Type	Description
flags	Set<TriggerFlag>	
interval	Boolean	When used in conjunction with MultiFire and RearmTime trigger will fire at regular intervals. Can be used with TriggerEventType: EPOCH to create a Standing Trigger. Defaults to false.
maxRetry	Integer	The number of times Action will be attempted before the trigger is designated a failure.
multiFire	Boolean	Whether this trigger can fire multiple times. Defaults to false.
name	String	Trigger name - can be auto assigned by Moab or requested. Alphanumeric up to 16 characters in length.
objectId	String	The ID of the object that this is attached to.
objectType	String	The type of object that this is attached to.
offset	Date	Relative time offset from event when trigger can fire.
period	TriggerPeriod	Can be used in conjunction with Offset to have a trigger fire at the beginning of the specified period. Can be used with EType epoch to create a standing trigger.
rearmTime	Date	Time between MultiFire triggers. Rearm time is enforced from the trigger event time.
requires	String	Variables this trigger requires to be set or not set before it will fire. Preceding the string with an exclamation mark (!) indicates this variable must NOT be set. Used in conjunction with sets to create trigger dependencies.
sets	String	Variable values this trigger sets upon success or failure. Preceding the string with an exclamation mark (!) indicates this variable is set upon trigger

Field Name	Type	Description
		failure. Preceding the string with a caret (^) indicates this variable is to be exported to the parent object when the current object is destroyed through a completion event. Used in conjunction with <code>requires</code> to create trigger dependencies.
threshold	String	Reservation usage threshold. When reservation usage drops below Threshold, trigger will fire. Threshold usage support is only enabled for reservations and applies to percent processor utilization. gmetric thresholds are supported with job, node, credential, and reservation triggers. See 'Threshold Triggers' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> for more information.
timeout	Date	Time allotted to this trigger before it is marked as unsuccessful and its process (if any) killed.
type	TriggerType	The type of the trigger.
unsets	String	Variable this trigger destroys upon success or failure.

TriggerActionType

This enumeration specifies the action type of a trigger.

Value	Description
CANCEL	Only apply to reservation triggers.
CHANGE_PARAM	Run changeparam (NOT PERSISTENT).
JOB_PREEMPT	Indicates that the trigger should preempt all jobs currently allocating resources assigned to the trigger's parent object. Only apply to reservation triggers.
MAIL	Sends an email.
INTERNAL	Modifies an object internally in Moab. This can be used to set a job hold, for

Value	Description
	example.
EXEC	Execute the trigger action. Typically used to run a script.
MODIFY	Can modify object that trigger is attached to.
QUERY	
RESERVE	
SUBMIT	

TriggerEventType

This enumeration specifies the event type of a trigger.

Value
CANCEL
CHECKPOINT
CREATE
END
EPOCH
FAIL
HOLD
MIGRATE
MODIFY
PREEMPT
STANDING

Value
START
THRESHOLD
DISCOVER
LOGROLL

TriggerFlag

This enumeration specifies a flag belonging to a trigger.

Value	Description
ATTACH_ERROR	If the trigger outputs anything to stderr, Moab will attach this as a message to the trigger object.
CLEANUP	If the trigger is still running when the parent object completes or is canceled, the trigger will be killed.
CHECKPOINT	Moab should always checkpoint this trigger. See 'Checkpointing a Trigger' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> for more information.
GLOBAL_VARS	The trigger will look in the name space of all nodes with the globalvars flag in addition to its own name space. A specific node to search can be specified using the following format: globalvars+node_id
INTERVAL	Trigger is periodic.
MULTIFIRE	Trigger can fire multiple times.
OBJECT_XML_STDIN	Trigger passes its parent's object XML information into the trigger's stdin. This only works for exec triggers with reservation type parents.
USER	The trigger will execute under the user ID of the object's owner. If the parent object is sched, the user to run under can be explicitly specified using the format user+<username>, for example, flags=user+john:

Value	Description
GLOBAL_TRIGGER	The trigger will be (or was) inserted into the global trigger list.
ASYNCHRONOUS	An asynchronous trigger.
LEAVE_FILES	Do not remove stderr and stdout files.
PROBE	The trigger's stdout will be monitored.
PROBE_ALL	The trigger's stdout will be monitored.
GENERIC_SYSTEM_JOB	The trigger belongs to a generic system job (for checkpointing).
REMOVE_STD_FILES	The trigger will delete stdout/stderr files after it has been reset.
RESET_ON_MODIFY	The trigger resets if the object it is attached to is modified, even if multifire is not set.
SOFT_KILL	By default, a <code>SIGKILL</code> (kill -9) signal is sent to kill the script when a trigger times out. This flag will instead send a <code>SIGTERM</code> (kill -15) signal to kill the script. The <code>SIGTERM</code> signal will allow the script to trap the signal so that the script can clean up any residual information on the system (instead of just dying, as with the <code>SIGKILL</code> signal). Note: A timed-out trigger will only receive one kill signal. This means that if you specify this flag, a timed-out trigger will only receive the <code>SIGTERM</code> signal, and never the <code>SIGKILL</code> signal.

TriggerPeriod

This enumeration specifies the period of a trigger.

Value
MINUTE
HOURL
DAY
WEEK
MONTH

TriggerType

This enumeration specifies the type of the trigger.

Value	Description
generic	Generic trigger type.
elastic	Elastic computing trigger type.

Related Topics

- [4.25 Standing Reservations](#)

8.4.24 Fields: User's Permissions

i See the associated [4.15 Permissions](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	<code>permissions/users</code>	Permissions
Hooks filename	<code>permissions.users.groovy</code>	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	Yes	Distinct

API version 3**UserPermission**

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique ID of the cached user permission.
name	String	The unique name of the user.
permissions	List<Permission>	The list of permissions.

Permission

Represents a permission.

Field Name	Type	Description
id	String	The unique ID of this role.
action	String	The action that can be performed on the resource.
administrator	Boolean	If true, grants full rights over the given resource for the given action. For example, if resource is 'jobs' and action is 'update' and administrator is true, then this permission allows the user to update any job, not just jobs owned by the user.
description	String	A description of this permission.
fieldPath	String	Field level ACL control, if null or '*', all fields are accessible; otherwise requests must match dot delimited path. Currently only checked when doing writable actions. For example, attributes.*: create update
label	String	A human readable label for this permission.
resource	String	The resource the permission applies to.
resourceFilter	Map<String, Map>	A map used to limit which resource instances this permission applies to. If this is null then the permission will apply to all instances of the resource. For api permissions the filter uses mongo query syntax.

Field Name	Type	Description
type	String	The type of the permission. Only 'api' type permissions are enforced.

Related Topics

- [4.15 Permissions](#)

8.4.25 Fields: Virtual Containers

 See the associated [4.26 Virtual Containers](#) resource section for more information on how to use this resource and supported operations.

Additional References

Type	Value	Additional Information
Permissions resource	<code>vcs</code>	Permissions
Hooks filename	<code>vcs.groovy</code>	Pre- and Post-Processing Hooks
Distinct query-supported	No	Distinct

API version 3**VirtualContainer**

A virtual container is a logical grouping of objects with a shared variable space and applied policies. Containers can hold virtual machines, physical machines, jobs, reservations, and/or nodes and req node sets. Containers can also be nested inside other containers.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The unique ID of this virtual container.
aclRules	Set<AclRule>	No	No	The set of access control rules associated with this virtual container.
createDate	Date	No	No	The date/time that the virtual container was created.
creator	String	No	No	The creator of the virtual container.
description	String	Yes	Yes	A user-defined string that acts as a label.
flags	Set<VirtualContainerFlag>	No	Yes	The flags on this virtual container.
jobs	Set<DomainProxyVersion1>	No	Yes	The set of jobs in this virtual container.
nodes	Set<DomainProxyVersion1>	No	Yes	The set of nodes in this virtual container.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
owner	EmbeddedCredential	Yes	Yes	The owner of the virtual container.
reservations	Set<Reservation>	No	Yes	The set of reservations in this virtual container.
variables	Map<String, Map>	No	Yes	Variables associated with the virtual container.
virtualContainers	Set<VirtualContainer>	No	Yes	The set of virtual containers in this virtual container.

AclRule

This class represents a rule that can be in Moab's access control list (ACL) mechanism.

The basic AclRule information is the object's name and type. The type directly maps to an [AclType](#) value. The default mechanism Moab uses to check the ACL for a particular item is if the user or object coming in has ANY of the values in the ACL, then the user or object is given access. If no values match the user or object in question, the user or object is rejected access.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
affinity	AclAffinity	No	Yes	Reservation ACLs allow or deny access to reserved resources but they can also be configured to affect a job's affinity for a particular reservation. By default, jobs gravitate toward reservations through a mechanism known as positive affinity. This mechanism allows jobs to run

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				on the most constrained resources leaving other, unreserved resources free for use by other jobs that may not be able to access the reserved resources. Normally this is a desired behavior. However, sometimes it is desirable to reserve resources for use only as a last resort-using the reserved resources only when there are no other resources available. This last resort behavior is known as negative affinity. Defaults to AclAffinity: POSITIVE.
comparator	ComparisonOperator	No	Yes	The type of comparison to make against the ACL object. Defaults to ComparisonOperator: EQUAL.
type	AclType	No	Yes	The type of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.
value	String	No	Yes	The name of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.

AclAffinity

This enumeration describes the values available for describing how a rule is used in establishing access to an object in Moab. Currently, these ACL affinities are used only for granting access to reservations.

Value	Description
NEGATIVE	Access to the object is repelled using this rule until access is the last choice.
NEUTRAL	Access to the object is not affected by affinity.

Value	Description
POSITIVE	Access to the object is looked at as the first choice.
PREEMPTIBLE	Access to the object given the rule gives preemptible status to the accessor. Supported only during GET.
REQUIRED	The rule in question must be satisfied in order to gain access to the object. Supported only during GET.
UNAVAILABLE	The rule does not have its affinity available. Supported only during GET.

ComparisonOperator

This enumeration is used when Moab needs to compare items. One such use is in Access Control Lists (ACLs).

Value	Description
GREATER_THAN	Values: >, gt
GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: >=, ge
LESS_THAN	Values: <, lt
LESS_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: <=, le
EQUAL	Values: ==, eq, =
NOT_EQUAL	Values: !=, ne, <>
LEXIGRAPHIC_SUBSTRING	Value: %<
LEXIGRAPHIC_NOT_EQUAL	Value: %!
LEXIGRAPHIC_EQUAL	Value: %=

AclType

This enumeration describes the values available for the type of an ACL Rule.

Value	Description
USER	User
GROUP	Group
ACCOUNT	Account or Project
CLASS	Class or Queue
QOS	Quality of Service
CLUSTER	Cluster
JOB_ID	Job ID
RESERVATION_ID	Reservation ID
JOB_TEMPLATE	Job Template
JOB_ATTRIBUTE	Job Attribute
DURATION	Duration in Seconds
PROCESSOR_SECONDS	Processor Seconds
JPRIORITY	Not supported
MEMORY	Not supported
NODE	Not supported
PAR	Not supported
PROC	Not supported
QTIME	Not supported
QUEUE	Not supported
RACK	Not supported

Value	Description
SCHED	Not supported
SYSTEM	Not supported
TASK	Not supported
VC	Not supported
XFACTOR	Not supported

VirtualContainerFlag

This enumeration specifies the flag types of a virtual container.

Value	Description
DESTROYOBJECTS	Destroy reservations, jobs, and virtual machines in virtual container when the virtual container is destroyed.
DESTROYWHENEMPTY	Destroy virtual container when it contains no objects.
DELETING	Virtual container has started removal process -- might be waiting on workflows, etc., to finish.
HASSTARTED	Virtual container has jobs that have started -- workflows only.
HOLDJOBS	Virtual container will place a hold on jobs that are submitted to it while this flag is set.
WORKFLOW	Virtual container for a workflow -- maximum of one workflow virtual container per workflow.

DomainProxyVersion1

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The ID of the object.

EmbeddedCredential

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT
name	String	No	No
type	CredentialType	No	No

CredentialType

Value
USER
GROUP
ACCOUNT
CLASS
QOS
NOT_SPECIFIED

Reservation

A reservation is the mechanism by which Moab guarantees the availability of a set of resources at a particular time. Each reservation consists of three major components: (1) a set of resources, (2) a time frame, and (3) an access control list. It is a scheduler role to ensure that the access control list is not violated during the reservation's lifetime (that is, its time frame) on the resources listed. For example, a reservation may specify that node002 is reserved for user Tom on Friday. The scheduler is therefore constrained to make certain that only Tom's jobs can use node002 at any time on Friday.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The unique ID of the reservation.
accountingAccount	String	Yes	No	Accountable

Field Name	Type	POS T	PU T	Description
				Account.
accountingGroup	String	Yes	No	Accountable Group.
accountingQOS	String	Yes	No	Accountable QOS.
accountingUser	String	Yes	No	Accountable User.
aclRules	Set<AclRule>	Yes	No	The set of access control rules associated with this reservation.
allocatedNodeCount	Integer	No	No	The number of allocated nodes for this reservation.
allocatedNodes	Set<DomainProxyVersion1>	No	No	The nodes allocated to the reservation.
allocatedProcessorCount	Integer	No	No	The number of allocated processors.
allocatedTaskCount	Integer	No	No	The number of allocated tasks.
comments	String	Yes	No	Reservation's comments or description.
creationDate	Date	No	No	Creation date. Automatically set by Moab when a user

Field Name	Type	POS T	PU T	Description
				creates the reservation.
duration	Long	Yes	No	The duration of the reservation (in seconds).
endDate	Date	Yes	No	The end date of the reservation. This is especially useful for one-time reservations, which have an exact time for when a reservation ends.
excludeJobs	Set<String>	Yes	No	The list of jobs to exclude. Client must also set the IGNJOBRSV reservation flag. Otherwise, results are undefined. Used only during reservation creation.
expireDate	Date	No	No	The date/time when the reservation expires and vacates.
flags	Set<ReservationFlag>	Yes	No	The flags associated with the reservation.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
globalId	String	No	No	Global reservation ID.
hostListExpression	String	Yes	No	The list of nodes a user can select to reserve. This may or may not be the nodes that are currently allocated to this reservation. Note: Either hostListExpression or taskCount must be set to create a reservation.
idPrefix	String	Yes	No	The user-specified prefix for this reservation. If provided, Moab combines the idPrefix with an integer, and the combination is the unique identifier for this reservation.
isActive	Boolean	No	No	State whether or not this reservation is currently active.
label	String	Yes	No	When a label is assigned to a reservation, the reservation can then be referenced by

Field Name	Type	POS T	PU T	Description
				that label as well as by the reservation name.
maxTasks	Integer	No	No	The maximum number of tasks for this reservation.
messages	Set<MessageVersion1>	No	No	Messages for the reservation.
owner	EmbeddedCredential	Yes	No	The owner of the reservation.
partitionId	String	Yes	No	The ID of the partition this reservation is for.
profile	String	Yes	No	The profile that this reservation is using. A profile is a specification of attributes that all reservations share. Used only during reservation creation.
requirements	ReservationRequirement	Yes	No	The reservation's requirements.
reservationGroup	String	Yes	No	The reservation group to which the reservation belongs.

Field Name	Type	POS T	PU T	Description
resources	Map<String, Integer>	Yes	No	The reservation's resources. This field is a map, where the key is PROCS, MEM DISK, SWAP, or one or more user-defined keys.
startDate	Date	Yes	No	The start time for the reservation. This is especially useful for one-time reservations, which have an exact time for when a reservation starts.
statistics	ReservationStatistics	No	No	The reservation's statistical information.
subType	String	Yes	No	The reservation sub-type.
taskCount	Integer	No	No	The number of tasks that must be allocated to satisfy the reservation request. Note: Either hostListExpression or taskCount must be set to create a

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				reservation.
trigger	Trigger	Yes	No	Trigger for reservation. Used only during reservation creation.
triggerIds	Set<String>	No	No	The IDs of the triggers attached to this reservation.
uniqueIndex	String	No	No	The globally-unique reservation index.
variables	Map<String, Map>	Yes	Yes	The set of variables for this reservation.

ReservationFlag

The flag types of a reservation.

Value	Description
ALLOWJOB OVERLAP	Allows jobs to overlap this reservation but not start during it (unless they have ACL access).
APPLYPROFRESOURCES	Only apply resource allocation info from profile.
DEADLINE	Reservation should be scheduled against a deadline.
IGNIDLEJOBS	Ignore idle job reservations.
IGNJOBRSV	Ignore job reservations but not user or other reservations.

Value	Description
CHARGE	Charge the idle cycles in the accounting manager.
OWNERPREEMPTIGNOREMINTIME	Owner ignores preemptmintime for this reservation.
PROVISION	Reservation should be capable of provisioning.
NOACLOVERLAP	Reservation will not look at ACLs to overlap job (when using exclusive).
ADVRES	If set, the reservation is created in advance of needing it.
ADVRESJOBDESTROY	Cancel any jobs associated with the reservation when it is released.
ALLOWGRID	The reservation is set up for use in a grid environment.
ALLOWPRSV	Personal reservations can be created within the space of this standing reservation (and ONLY this standing reservation). By default, when a standing reservation is given the flag ALLOWPRSV, it is given the ACL rule USER==ALL+ allowing all jobs and all users access.
BYNAME	Reservation only allows access to jobs that meet reservation ACLs and explicitly request the resources of this reservation using the job ADVRES flag.
DEDICATEDNODE	If set, only one active reservation is allowed on a node.
OWNEREXCLUSIVEBF	When an owner job is idle, other jobs are not allowed to backfill.
DEDICATEDRESOURCE	The reservation is only placed on resources that are not reserved by any other reservation, including jobs and other reservations.
EXCLUDEJOBS	Makes a reservation job exclusive, where only one

Value	Description
	job can run in the reservation.
ENDTRIGHASFIRED	A trigger has finished firing.
ENFORCENODESET	Enforce node sets when creating reservation.
EXCLUDEALLBUTSB	Reservation only shares resources with sandboxes.
EXCLUDEMYGROUP	Exclude reservations within the same group.
IGNRSV	Forces the reservation onto nodes regardless of whether there are other reservations currently residing on the nodes.
IGNSTATE	Request ignores existing resource reservations, allowing the reservation to be forced onto available resources even if this conflicts with other reservations.
ISACTIVE	If set, the reservation is currently active.
ISCLOSED	If set, the reservation is closed.
ISGLOBAL	If set, the reservation applies to all resources.
OWNERPREEMPT	The owner of the reservation is given preemptor status for resources contained in the reservation.
PARENTLOCK	The reservation can only be destroyed by destroying its parent.
PREEMPTEE	The reservation is preemptible.
PLACEHOLDER	The reservation is a placeholder for resources.
PRSV	The reservation is a non-administrator, non-standing reservation, user-created reservation.
REQFULL	The reservation will fail if all resources requested cannot be allocated.

Value	Description
SCHEDULEVCRSV	The reservation was created as part of a schedule VC command. This pertains to reservations creating while scheduling MWS Services, and these are filtered from the MWS output of reservations.
SINGLEUSE	The reservation is automatically removed after completion of the first job to use the reserved resources.
SPACEFLEX	The reservation is allowed to adjust resources allocated over time in an attempt to optimize resource utilization.
STANDINGRSV	If set, the reservation was created by a standing reservation instance.
STATIC	Makes a reservation ineligible to modified or canceled by an admin.
SYSTEMJOB	The reservation was created by a system job.
TIMEFLEX	The reservation is allowed to adjust the reserved time frame in an attempt to optimize resource utilization.
TRIGHASFIRED	The reservation has one or more triggers that have fired on it.
WASACTIVE	The reservation was previously active.
BESTEFFORT	Succeed even if only partial resources available.
COMMTRANSPARENT	Job does not generate network communication.

MessageVersion1

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
author	String	No	No	The author of the message.
creationTime	Date	No	No	The time the message was created in epoch

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				time.
expireTime	Date	No	No	The time the message will be deleted in epoch time.
index	Integer	No	No	The index of the message relative to other messages in Moab's memory.
message	String	No	Yes	The comment information itself.
messageCount	Integer	No	No	The number of times this message has been displayed.
priority	Double	No	No	An optional priority that can be attached to the comment.

ReservationRequirement

Represents all the types of requirements a user can request while creating a reservation.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
architecture	String	Yes	No	Required architecture.
featureList	Set<String>	Yes	No	The list of features required for this reservation.
featureMode	String	No	No	Required feature mode.
memory	Integer	Yes	No	Required node memory, in MB.
nodeCount	Integer	No	No	Required number of nodes.
nodeIds	Set<String>	No	No	The list of node IDs required for this reservation.
os	String	Yes	No	Required operating system.
taskCount	Integer	Yes	No	Required task count.

ReservationStatistics

Represents some basic statistical information that is kept about the usage of reservations. All metrics that are kept track relate to processor-seconds usage.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
blockedProcessorSeconds	Long	No	No	Number of processor seconds included in the reservation.
reservedProcessorSeconds	Long	No	No	Number of processor seconds blocked by jobs in the reservation.

Trigger

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	Trigger id - internal ID used by Moab to track triggers.
action	String	No	No	For exec atype triggers, signifies executable and arguments. For jobpreempt atype triggers, signifies PREEMPTPOLICY to apply to jobs that are running on allocated resources. For changeparam atype triggers, specifies the parameter to change and its new value (using the same syntax and behavior as the changeparam command).
actionType	TriggerActionType	No	No	
blockTime	Date	No	No	Time (in seconds) Moab will suspend normal operation to wait for trigger execution to finish. Use caution as Moab will completely stop normal operation until BlockTime expires.
description	String	No	No	

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
eventType	TriggerEventType	No	No	
expireTime	Date	No	No	Time when trigger should be terminated if it has not already been activated.
failOffset	Date	No	No	Time (in seconds) that the threshold condition must exist before the trigger fires.
flags	Set<TriggerFlag>	No	No	
interval	Boolean	No	No	When used in conjunction with MultiFire and RearmTime trigger will fire at regular intervals. Can be used with TriggerEventType: EPOCH to create a Standing Trigger. Defaults to false.
maxRetry	Integer	No	No	The number of times Action will be attempted before the trigger is designated a failure.
multiFire	Boolean	No	No	Whether this trigger can fire multiple times. Defaults to false.
name	String	No	No	Trigger name - can be auto assigned by Moab or requested. Alphanumeric up to 16 characters in length.
objectId	String	No	No	The ID of the object that this is attached to.
objectType	String	No	No	The type of object that this is attached to. Value: vm - Virtual Machine
offset	Date	No	No	Relative time offset from event when trigger can fire.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
period	TriggerPeriod	No	No	Can be used in conjunction with Offset to have a trigger fire at the beginning of the specified period. Can be used with EType epoch to create a standing trigger.
rearmTime	Date	No	No	Time between MultiFire triggers. Rearm time is enforced from the trigger event time.
requires	String	No	No	Variables this trigger requires to be set or not set before it will fire. Preceding the string with an exclamation mark (!) indicates this variable must NOT be set. Used in conjunction with <code>sets</code> to create trigger dependencies.
sets	String	No	No	Variable values this trigger sets upon success or failure. Preceding the string with an exclamation mark (!) indicates this variable is set upon trigger failure. Preceding the string with a caret (^) indicates this variable is to be exported to the parent object when the current object is destroyed through a completion event. Used in conjunction with <code>requires</code> to create trigger dependencies.
threshold	String	No	No	Reservation usage threshold. When reservation usage drops below Threshold, trigger will fire. Threshold usage support is only enabled for reservations and applies to percent processor utilization. gmetric thresholds are supported with job, node, credential, and reservation triggers. See 'Threshold Triggers' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> for more

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				information.
timeout	Date	No	No	Time allotted to this trigger before it is marked as unsuccessful and its process (if any) killed.
type	TriggerType	No	No	The type of the trigger.
unsets	String	No	No	Variable this trigger destroys upon success or failure.

TriggerActionType

This enumeration specifies the action type of a trigger.

Value	Description
CANCEL	Only apply to reservation triggers.
CHANGE_PARAM	Run changeparam (NOT PERSISTENT).
JOB_PREEMPT	Indicates that the trigger should preempt all jobs currently allocating resources assigned to the trigger's parent object. Only apply to reservation triggers.
MAIL	Sends an email.
INTERNAL	Modifies an object internally in Moab. This can be used to set a job hold, for example.
EXEC	Execute the trigger action. Typically used to run a script.
MODIFY	Can modify object that trigger is attached to.
QUERY	
RESERVE	
SUBMIT	

TriggerEventType

This enumeration specifies the event type of a trigger.

Value
CANCEL
CHECKPOINT
CREATE
END
EPOCH
FAIL
HOLD
MIGRATE
MODIFY
PREEMPT
STANDING
START
THRESHOLD
DISCOVER
LOGROLL

TriggerFlag

This enumeration specifies a flag belonging to a trigger.

Value	Description
ATTACH_ERROR	If the trigger outputs anything to stderr, Moab will attach

Value	Description
	this as a message to the trigger object.
CLEANUP	If the trigger is still running when the parent object completes or is canceled, the trigger will be killed.
CHECKPOINT	Moab should always checkpoint this trigger. See 'Checkpointing a Trigger' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> for more information.
GLOBAL_VARS	The trigger will look in the name space of all nodes with the globalvars flag in addition to its own name space. A specific node to search can be specified using the following format: globalvars+node_id
INTERVAL	Trigger is periodic.
MULTIFIRE	Trigger can fire multiple times.
OBJECT_XML_STDIN	Trigger passes its parent's object XML information into the trigger's stdin. This only works for exec triggers with reservation type parents.
USER	The trigger will execute under the user ID of the object's owner. If the parent object is sched, the user to run under can be explicitly specified using the format user+<username>, for example, flags=user+john:
GLOBAL_TRIGGER	The trigger will be (or was) inserted into the global trigger list.
ASYNCHRONOUS	An asynchronous trigger.
LEAVE_FILES	Do not remove stderr and stdout files.
PROBE	The trigger's stdout will be monitored.
PROBE_ALL	The trigger's stdout will be monitored.
GENERIC_SYSTEM_JOB	The trigger belongs to a generic system job (for checkpointing).

Value	Description
REMOVE_STD_FILES	The trigger will delete stdout/stderr files after it has been reset.
RESET_ON_MODIFY	The trigger resets if the object it is attached to is modified, even if multifire is not set.
SOFT_KILL	By default, a <code>SIGKILL</code> (kill -9) signal is sent to kill the script when a trigger times out. This flag will instead send a <code>SIGTERM</code> (kill -15) signal to kill the script. The <code>SIGTERM</code> signal will allow the script to trap the signal so that the script can clean up any residual information on the system (instead of just dying, as with the <code>SIGKILL</code> signal). Note: A timed-out trigger will only receive one kill signal. This means that if you specify this flag, a timed-out trigger will only receive the <code>SIGTERM</code> signal, and never the <code>SIGKILL</code> signal.

TriggerPeriod

This enumeration specifies the period of a trigger.

Value
MINUTE
HOURL
DAY
WEEK
MONTH

TriggerType

This enumeration specifies the type of the trigger.

Value	Description
generic	Generic trigger type.
elastic	Elastic computing trigger type.

API version 2**VirtualContainer**

A virtual container is a logical grouping of objects with a shared variable space and applied policies. Containers can hold virtual machines, physical machines, jobs, reservations, and/or nodes and req node sets. Containers can also be nested inside other containers.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The unique ID of this virtual container.
aclRules	Set<AclRule>	No	No	The set of access control rules associated with this virtual container.
createDate	Date	No	No	The date/time that the virtual container was created.
creator	String	No	No	The creator of the virtual container.
description	String	Yes	Yes	A user-defined string that acts as a label.
flags	Set<VirtualContainerFlag>	No	Yes	The flags on this virtual container.
jobs	Set<DomainProxyVersion1>	No	Yes	The set of jobs in this virtual container.
nodes	Set<DomainProxyVersion1>	No	Yes	The set of nodes in this virtual container.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
owner	EmbeddedCredential	Yes	Yes	The owner of the virtual container.
reservations	Set<Reservation>	No	Yes	The set of reservations in this virtual container.
variables	Map<String, Map>	No	Yes	Variables associated with the virtual container.
virtualContainers	Set<VirtualContainer>	No	Yes	The set of virtual containers in this virtual container.

AclRule

This class represents a rule that can be in Moab's access control list (ACL) mechanism.

The basic AclRule information is the object's name and type. The type directly maps to an [AclType](#) value. The default mechanism Moab uses to check the ACL for a particular item is if the user or object coming in has ANY of the values in the ACL, then the user or object is given access. If no values match the user or object in question, the user or object is rejected access.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
affinity	AclAffinity	No	Yes	Reservation ACLs allow or deny access to reserved resources but they can also be configured to affect a job's affinity for a particular reservation. By default, jobs gravitate toward reservations through a mechanism known as positive affinity. This mechanism allows jobs to run

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				on the most constrained resources leaving other, unreserved resources free for use by other jobs that may not be able to access the reserved resources. Normally this is a desired behavior. However, sometimes it is desirable to reserve resources for use only as a last resort-using the reserved resources only when there are no other resources available. This last resort behavior is known as negative affinity. Defaults to AclAffinity: POSITIVE.
comparator	ComparisonOperator	No	Yes	The type of comparison to make against the ACL object. Defaults to ComparisonOperator: EQUAL.
type	AclType	No	Yes	The type of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.
value	String	No	Yes	The name of the object that is being granted (or denied) access.

AclAffinity

This enumeration describes the values available for describing how a rule is used in establishing access to an object in Moab. Currently, these ACL affinities are used only for granting access to reservations.

Value	Description
NEGATIVE	Access to the object is repelled using this rule until access is the last choice.
NEUTRAL	Access to the object is not affected by affinity.

Value	Description
POSITIVE	Access to the object is looked at as the first choice.
PREEMPTIBLE	Access to the object given the rule gives preemptible status to the accessor. Supported only during GET.
REQUIRED	The rule in question must be satisfied in order to gain access to the object. Supported only during GET.
UNAVAILABLE	The rule does not have its affinity available. Supported only during GET.

ComparisonOperator

This enumeration is used when Moab needs to compare items. One such use is in Access Control Lists (ACLs).

Value	Description
GREATER_THAN	Values: >, gt
GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: >=, ge
LESS_THAN	Values: <, lt
LESS_THAN_OR_EQUAL	Values: <=, le
EQUAL	Values: ==, eq, =
NOT_EQUAL	Values: !=, ne, <>
LEXIGRAPHIC_SUBSTRING	Value: %<
LEXIGRAPHIC_NOT_EQUAL	Value: %!
LEXIGRAPHIC_EQUAL	Value: %=

AclType

This enumeration describes the values available for the type of an ACL Rule.

Value	Description
USER	User
GROUP	Group
ACCOUNT	Account or Project
CLASS	Class or Queue
QOS	Quality of Service
CLUSTER	Cluster
JOB_ID	Job ID
RESERVATION_ID	Reservation ID
JOB_TEMPLATE	Job Template
JOB_ATTRIBUTE	Job Attribute
DURATION	Duration in Seconds
PROCESSOR_SECONDS	Processor Seconds
JPRIORITY	Not supported
MEMORY	Not supported
NODE	Not supported
PAR	Not supported
PROC	Not supported
QTIME	Not supported
QUEUE	Not supported
RACK	Not supported

Value	Description
SCHED	Not supported
SYSTEM	Not supported
TASK	Not supported
VC	Not supported
XFACTOR	Not supported

VirtualContainerFlag

This enumeration specifies the flag types of a virtual container.

Value	Description
DESTROYOBJECTS	Destroy reservations, jobs, and virtual machines in virtual container when the virtual container is destroyed.
DESTROYWHENEMPTY	Destroy virtual container when it contains no objects.
DELETING	Virtual container has started removal process -- might be waiting on workflows, etc., to finish.
HASSTARTED	Virtual container has jobs that have started -- workflows only.
HOLDJOBS	Virtual container will place a hold on jobs that are submitted to it while this flag is set.
WORKFLOW	Virtual container for a workflow -- maximum of one workflow virtual container per workflow.

DomainProxyVersion1

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The ID of the object.

EmbeddedCredential

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT
name	String	No	No
type	CredentialType	No	No

CredentialType

Value
USER
GROUP
ACCOUNT
CLASS
QOS
NOT_SPECIFIED

Reservation

A reservation is the mechanism by which Moab guarantees the availability of a set of resources at a particular time. Each reservation consists of three major components: (1) a set of resources, (2) a time frame, and (3) an access control list. It is a scheduler role to ensure that the access control list is not violated during the reservation's lifetime (that is, its time frame) on the resources listed. For example, a reservation may specify that node002 is reserved for user Tom on Friday. The scheduler is therefore constrained to make certain that only Tom's jobs can use node002 at any time on Friday.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	The unique ID of the reservation.
accountingAccount	String	Yes	No	Accountable

Field Name	Type	POS T	PU T	Description
				Account.
accountingGroup	String	Yes	No	Accountable Group.
accountingQOS	String	Yes	No	Accountable QOS.
accountingUser	String	Yes	No	Accountable User.
aclRules	Set<AclRule>	Yes	No	The set of access control rules associated with this reservation.
allocatedNodeCount	Integer	No	No	The number of allocated nodes for this reservation.
allocatedNodes	Set<DomainProxyVersion1>	No	No	The nodes allocated to the reservation.
allocatedProcessorCount	Integer	No	No	The number of allocated processors.
allocatedTaskCount	Integer	No	No	The number of allocated tasks.
comments	String	Yes	No	Reservation's comments or description.
creationDate	Date	No	No	Creation date. Automatically set by Moab when a user

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				creates the reservation.
duration	Long	Yes	No	The duration of the reservation (in seconds).
endDate	Date	Yes	No	The end date of the reservation. This is especially useful for one-time reservations, which have an exact time for when a reservation ends.
excludeJobs	Set<String>	Yes	No	The list of jobs to exclude. Client must also set the IGNJOBRSV reservation flag. Otherwise, results are undefined. Used only during reservation creation.
expireDate	Date	No	No	The date/time when the reservation expires and vacates.
flags	Set<ReservationFlag>	Yes	No	The flags associated with the reservation.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
globalId	String	No	No	Global reservation ID.
hostListExpression	String	Yes	No	The list of nodes a user can select to reserve. This may or may not be the nodes that are currently allocated to this reservation. Note: Either hostListExpression or taskCount must be set to create a reservation.
idPrefix	String	Yes	No	The user-specified prefix for this reservation. If provided, Moab combines the idPrefix with an integer, and the combination is the unique identifier for this reservation.
isActive	Boolean	No	No	State whether or not this reservation is currently active.
label	String	Yes	No	When a label is assigned to a reservation, the reservation can then be referenced by

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				that label as well as by the reservation name.
maxTasks	Integer	No	No	The maximum number of tasks for this reservation.
messages	Set<MessageVersion1>	No	No	Messages for the reservation.
owner	EmbeddedCredential	Yes	No	The owner of the reservation.
partitionId	String	Yes	No	The ID of the partition this reservation is for.
profile	String	Yes	No	The profile that this reservation is using. A profile is a specification of attributes that all reservations share. Used only during reservation creation.
requirements	ReservationRequirement	Yes	No	The reservation's requirements.
reservationGroup	String	Yes	No	The reservation group to which the reservation belongs.

Field Name	Type	POS T	PU T	Description
resources	Map<String, Integer>	Yes	No	The reservation's resources. This field is a map, where the key is PROCS, MEM DISK, SWAP, or one or more user-defined keys.
startDate	Date	Yes	No	The start time for the reservation. This is especially useful for one-time reservations, which have an exact time for when a reservation starts.
statistics	ReservationStatistics	No	No	The reservation's statistical information.
subType	String	Yes	No	The reservation sub-type.
taskCount	Integer	No	No	The number of tasks that must be allocated to satisfy the reservation request. Note: Either hostListExpression or taskCount must be set to create a

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				reservation.
trigger	Trigger	Yes	No	Trigger for reservation. Used only during reservation creation.
triggerIds	Set<String>	No	No	The IDs of the triggers attached to this reservation.
uniqueIndex	String	No	No	The globally-unique reservation index.
variables	Map<String, Map>	Yes	Yes	The set of variables for this reservation.

ReservationFlag

The flag types of a reservation.

Value	Description
ALLOWJOB OVERLAP	Allows jobs to overlap this reservation but not start during it (unless they have ACL access).
APPLYPROFRESOURCES	Only apply resource allocation info from profile.
DEADLINE	Reservation should be scheduled against a deadline.
IGNIDLEJOBS	Ignore idle job reservations.
IGNJOBRSV	Ignore job reservations but not user or other reservations.

Value	Description
CHARGE	Charge the idle cycles in the accounting manager.
OWNERPREEMPTIGNOREMINTIME	Owner ignores preemptmintime for this reservation.
PROVISION	Reservation should be capable of provisioning.
NOACLOVERLAP	Reservation will not look at ACLs to overlap job (when using exclusive).
ADVRES	If set, the reservation is created in advance of needing it.
ADVRESJOBDESTROY	Cancel any jobs associated with the reservation when it is released.
ALLOWGRID	The reservation is set up for use in a grid environment.
ALLOWPRSV	Personal reservations can be created within the space of this standing reservation (and ONLY this standing reservation). By default, when a standing reservation is given the flag ALLOWPRSV, it is given the ACL rule USER==ALL+ allowing all jobs and all users access.
BYNAME	Reservation only allows access to jobs that meet reservation ACLs and explicitly request the resources of this reservation using the job ADVRES flag.
DEDICATEDNODE	If set, only one active reservation is allowed on a node.
OWNEREXCLUSIVEBF	When an owner job is idle, other jobs are not allowed to backfill.
DEDICATEDRESOURCE	The reservation is only placed on resources that are not reserved by any other reservation, including jobs and other reservations.
EXCLUDEJOBS	Makes a reservation job exclusive, where only one

Value	Description
	job can run in the reservation.
ENDTRIGHASFIRED	A trigger has finished firing.
ENFORCENODESET	Enforce node sets when creating reservation.
EXCLUDEALLBUTSB	Reservation only shares resources with sandboxes.
EXCLUDEMYGROUP	Exclude reservations within the same group.
IGNRSV	Forces the reservation onto nodes regardless of whether there are other reservations currently residing on the nodes.
IGNSTATE	Request ignores existing resource reservations, allowing the reservation to be forced onto available resources even if this conflicts with other reservations.
ISACTIVE	If set, the reservation is currently active.
ISCLOSED	If set, the reservation is closed.
ISGLOBAL	If set, the reservation applies to all resources.
OWNERPREEMPT	The owner of the reservation is given preemptor status for resources contained in the reservation.
PARENTLOCK	The reservation can only be destroyed by destroying its parent.
PREEMPTEE	The reservation is preemptible.
PLACEHOLDER	The reservation is a placeholder for resources.
PRSV	The reservation is a non-administrator, non-standing reservation, user-created reservation.
REQFULL	The reservation will fail if all resources requested cannot be allocated.

Value	Description
SCHEDULEVCRSV	The reservation was created as part of a schedule VC command. This pertains to reservations creating while scheduling MWS Services, and these are filtered from the MWS output of reservations.
SINGLEUSE	The reservation is automatically removed after completion of the first job to use the reserved resources.
SPACEFLEX	The reservation is allowed to adjust resources allocated over time in an attempt to optimize resource utilization.
STANDINGRSV	If set, the reservation was created by a standing reservation instance.
STATIC	Makes a reservation ineligible to modified or canceled by an admin.
SYSTEMJOB	The reservation was created by a system job.
TIMEFLEX	The reservation is allowed to adjust the reserved time frame in an attempt to optimize resource utilization.
TRIGHASFIRED	The reservation has one or more triggers that have fired on it.
WASACTIVE	The reservation was previously active.
BESTEFFORT	Succeed even if only partial resources available.
COMMTRANSPARENT	Job does not generate network communication.

MessageVersion1

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
author	String	No	No	The author of the message.
creationTime	Date	No	No	The time the message was created in epoch

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				time.
expireTime	Date	No	No	The time the message will be deleted in epoch time.
index	Integer	No	No	The index of the message relative to other messages in Moab's memory.
message	String	No	Yes	The comment information itself.
messageCount	Integer	No	No	The number of times this message has been displayed.
priority	Double	No	No	An optional priority that can be attached to the comment.

ReservationRequirement

Represents all the types of requirements a user can request while creating a reservation.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
architecture	String	Yes	No	Required architecture.
featureList	Set<String>	Yes	No	The list of features required for this reservation.
featureMode	String	No	No	Required feature mode.
memory	Integer	Yes	No	Required node memory, in MB.
nodeCount	Integer	No	No	Required number of nodes.
nodeIds	Set<String>	No	No	The list of node IDs required for this reservation.
os	String	Yes	No	Required operating system.
taskCount	Integer	Yes	No	Required task count.

ReservationStatistics

Represents some basic statistical information that is kept about the usage of reservations. All metrics that are kept track relate to processor-seconds usage.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
blockedProcessorSeconds	Long	No	No	Number of processor seconds included in the reservation.
reservedProcessorSeconds	Long	No	No	Number of processor seconds blocked by jobs in the reservation.

Trigger

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
id	String	No	No	Trigger id - internal ID used by Moab to track triggers.
action	String	No	No	For exec atype triggers, signifies executable and arguments. For jobpreempt atype triggers, signifies PREEMPTPOLICY to apply to jobs that are running on allocated resources. For changeparam atype triggers, specifies the parameter to change and its new value (using the same syntax and behavior as the changeparam command).
actionType	TriggerActionType	No	No	
blockTime	Date	No	No	Time (in seconds) Moab will suspend normal operation to wait for trigger execution to finish. Use caution as Moab will completely stop normal operation until BlockTime expires.
description	String	No	No	

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
eventType	TriggerEventType	No	No	
expireTime	Date	No	No	Time when trigger should be terminated if it has not already been activated.
failOffset	Date	No	No	Time (in seconds) that the threshold condition must exist before the trigger fires.
flags	Set<TriggerFlag>	No	No	
interval	Boolean	No	No	When used in conjunction with MultiFire and RearmTime trigger will fire at regular intervals. Can be used with TriggerEventType: EPOCH to create a Standing Trigger. Defaults to false.
maxRetry	Integer	No	No	The number of times Action will be attempted before the trigger is designated a failure.
multiFire	Boolean	No	No	Whether this trigger can fire multiple times. Defaults to false.
name	String	No	No	Trigger name - can be auto assigned by Moab or requested. Alphanumeric up to 16 characters in length.
objectId	String	No	No	The ID of the object that this is attached to.
objectType	String	No	No	The type of object that this is attached to. Value: vm - Virtual Machine
offset	Date	No	No	Relative time offset from event when trigger can fire.

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
period	TriggerPeriod	No	No	Can be used in conjunction with Offset to have a trigger fire at the beginning of the specified period. Can be used with EType epoch to create a standing trigger.
rearmTime	Date	No	No	Time between MultiFire triggers. Rearm time is enforced from the trigger event time.
requires	String	No	No	Variables this trigger requires to be set or not set before it will fire. Preceding the string with an exclamation mark (!) indicates this variable must NOT be set. Used in conjunction with <code>sets</code> to create trigger dependencies.
sets	String	No	No	Variable values this trigger sets upon success or failure. Preceding the string with an exclamation mark (!) indicates this variable is set upon trigger failure. Preceding the string with a caret (^) indicates this variable is to be exported to the parent object when the current object is destroyed through a completion event. Used in conjunction with <code>requires</code> to create trigger dependencies.
threshold	String	No	No	Reservation usage threshold. When reservation usage drops below Threshold, trigger will fire. Threshold usage support is only enabled for reservations and applies to percent processor utilization. gmetric thresholds are supported with job, node, credential, and reservation triggers. See 'Threshold Triggers' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> for more

Field Name	Type	POST	PUT	Description
				information.
timeout	Date	No	No	Time allotted to this trigger before it is marked as unsuccessful and its process (if any) killed.
type	TriggerType	No	No	The type of the trigger.
unsets	String	No	No	Variable this trigger destroys upon success or failure.

TriggerActionType

This enumeration specifies the action type of a trigger.

Value	Description
CANCEL	Only apply to reservation triggers.
CHANGE_PARAM	Run changeparam (NOT PERSISTENT).
JOB_PREEMPT	Indicates that the trigger should preempt all jobs currently allocating resources assigned to the trigger's parent object. Only apply to reservation triggers.
MAIL	Sends an email.
INTERNAL	Modifies an object internally in Moab. This can be used to set a job hold, for example.
EXEC	Execute the trigger action. Typically used to run a script.
MODIFY	Can modify object that trigger is attached to.
QUERY	
RESERVE	
SUBMIT	

TriggerEventType

This enumeration specifies the event type of a trigger.

Value
CANCEL
CHECKPOINT
CREATE
END
EPOCH
FAIL
HOLD
MIGRATE
MODIFY
PREEMPT
STANDING
START
THRESHOLD
DISCOVER
LOGROLL

TriggerFlag

This enumeration specifies a flag belonging to a trigger.

Value	Description
ATTACH_ERROR	If the trigger outputs anything to stderr, Moab will attach

Value	Description
	this as a message to the trigger object.
CLEANUP	If the trigger is still running when the parent object completes or is canceled, the trigger will be killed.
CHECKPOINT	Moab should always checkpoint this trigger. See 'Checkpointing a Trigger' in the <i>Moab Workload Manager Administrator Guide</i> for more information.
GLOBAL_VARS	The trigger will look in the name space of all nodes with the globalvars flag in addition to its own name space. A specific node to search can be specified using the following format: globalvars+node_id
INTERVAL	Trigger is periodic.
MULTIFIRE	Trigger can fire multiple times.
OBJECT_XML_STDIN	Trigger passes its parent's object XML information into the trigger's stdin. This only works for exec triggers with reservation type parents.
USER	The trigger will execute under the user ID of the object's owner. If the parent object is sched, the user to run under can be explicitly specified using the format user+<username>, for example, flags=user+john:
GLOBAL_TRIGGER	The trigger will be (or was) inserted into the global trigger list.
ASYNCHRONOUS	An asynchronous trigger.
LEAVE_FILES	Do not remove stderr and stdout files.
PROBE	The trigger's stdout will be monitored.
PROBE_ALL	The trigger's stdout will be monitored.
GENERIC_SYSTEM_JOB	The trigger belongs to a generic system job (for checkpointing).

Value	Description
REMOVE_STD_FILES	The trigger will delete stdout/stderr files after it has been reset.
RESET_ON_MODIFY	The trigger resets if the object it is attached to is modified, even if multifire is not set.
SOFT_KILL	By default, a <code>SIGKILL</code> (kill -9) signal is sent to kill the script when a trigger times out. This flag will instead send a <code>SIGTERM</code> (kill -15) signal to kill the script. The <code>SIGTERM</code> signal will allow the script to trap the signal so that the script can clean up any residual information on the system (instead of just dying, as with the <code>SIGKILL</code> signal). Note: A timed-out trigger will only receive one kill signal. This means that if you specify this flag, a timed-out trigger will only receive the <code>SIGTERM</code> signal, and never the <code>SIGKILL</code> signal.

TriggerPeriod

This enumeration specifies the period of a trigger.

Value
MINUTE
HOURL
DAY
WEEK
MONTH

TriggerType

This enumeration specifies the type of the trigger.

Value	Description
generic	Generic trigger type.
elastic	Elastic computing trigger type.

Related Topics

- [4.26 Virtual Containers](#)