# **HCLSoftware**

**HCL Detect v12.1.9 Admin Guide** 



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# Chapter 1. Introduction

This guide helps administrators to configure user roles and permissions, monitor feed applications and system health, and manage subscriber segments. The administrator can access the Administration menu in the Header to navigate to User roles and management, System health and Settings option to manage the application.

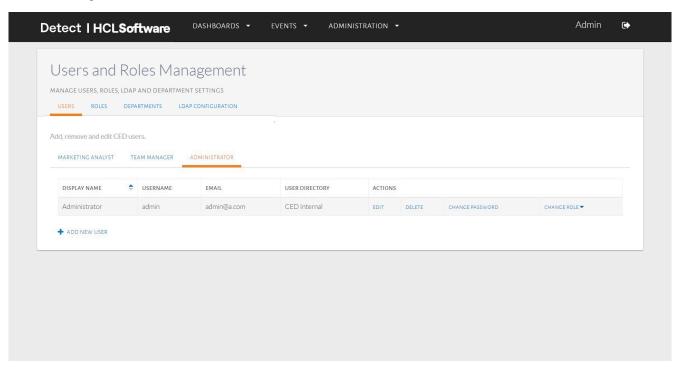
### Chapter 2. User & Role Management

#### **USERS**

The only user that comes pre-configured with HCL Detect is the admin user.

The admin user can add additional users, including other administrators, as well as perform other user management tasks by accessing the User And Role Management link located under the Administration category in the top navigation bar.

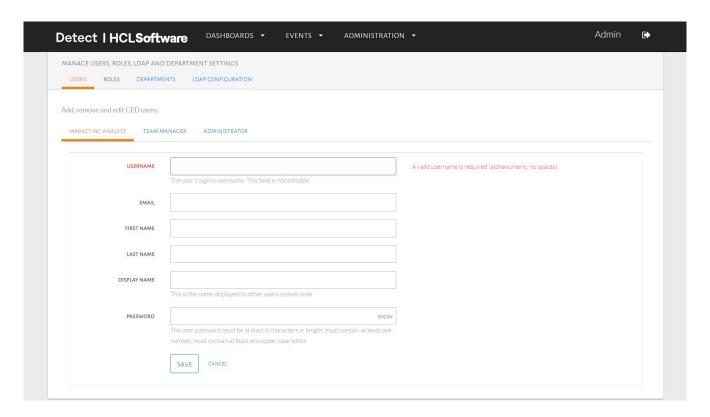
The user management screen is shown below:



The UserAndRoleManagement page.

In the Users tab, the various roles that are configured in the system and the users that exist for each such role are depicted.

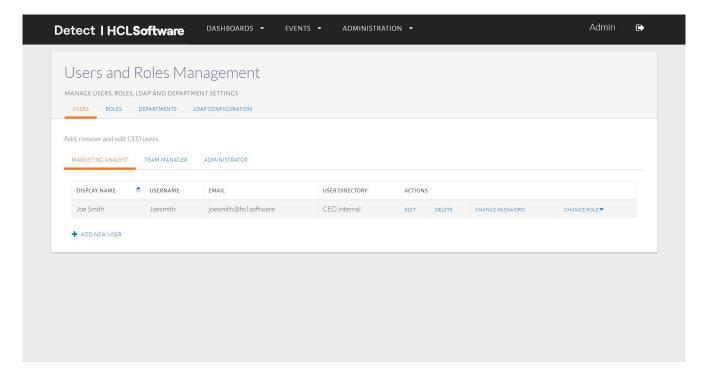
To add a new user, the administrator must first decide the role for such a user, for example, the MarketingAnalyst role can be selected by picking the corresponding tab in the User Management page and by clicking on the Add New User link:



#### Adding a new user.

Subsequently, the Username, Email, First Name, Last name, Display name and Password attributes should be filled out. Finally, the Save button can be pressed to store this data.

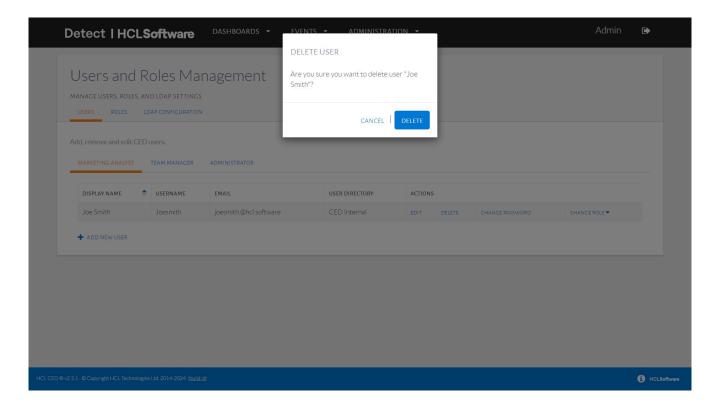
Once completed, the newly added user should be visible in the user interface:



#### A newly added user.

The data for an existing user can be modified and the user itself can be removed by another user with user management entitlement.

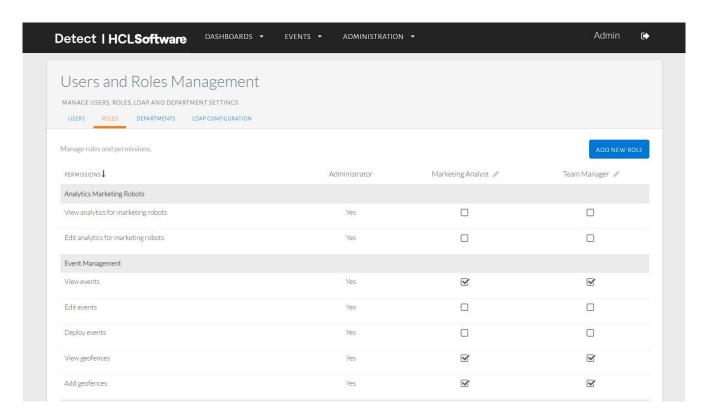
The deletion and editing are performed using Delete and Edit button under Actions head of the table:



Removing or updating a user's data.

#### **ROLES**

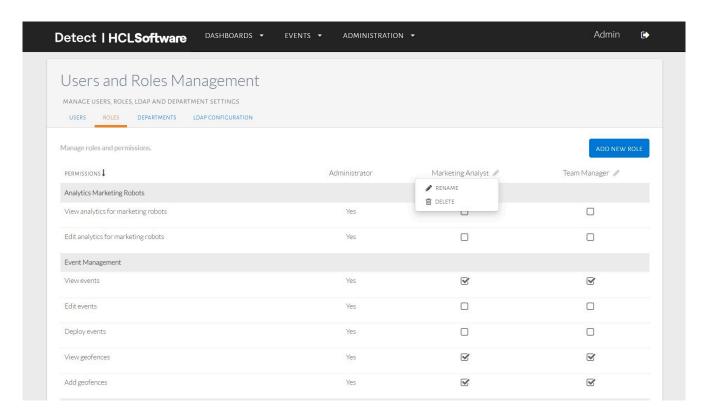
The Roles page can be accessed by accessing the Roles tab in the navigation bar:



The HCL Detect, by default, comes with three default roles: the Administrator, the Team Manager and the Marketing Analyst:

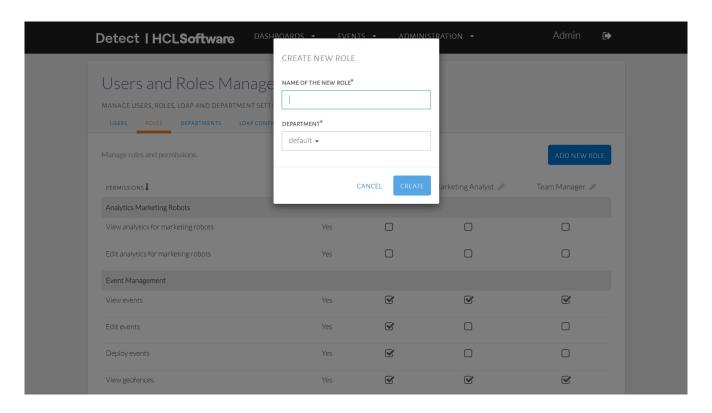
- $\bullet$  The  ${\tt Administrator}$  has unrestricted permissions in HCL Detect.
- The TeamManager does not have the permissions associated with user and role management, but has all the other permissions.
- The MarketingAnalyst has permissions that are a notch below a Team Manager, excluding, for instance, the ability to edit the feeds.

The removal of a role can only be accomplished if no user(s) with that role exists. The user interface shows an appropriate error when an attempt is made to delete a role that has user(s) assigned to it:

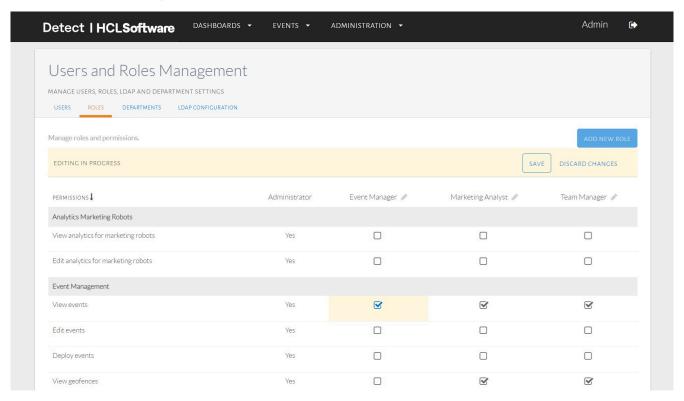


A new role can be created by clicking on the AddNewRole button located at the top-right corner.

The resulting pop-up asks the user to enter the name of the new role and, upon clicking on the Create button, the corresponding new role is created.



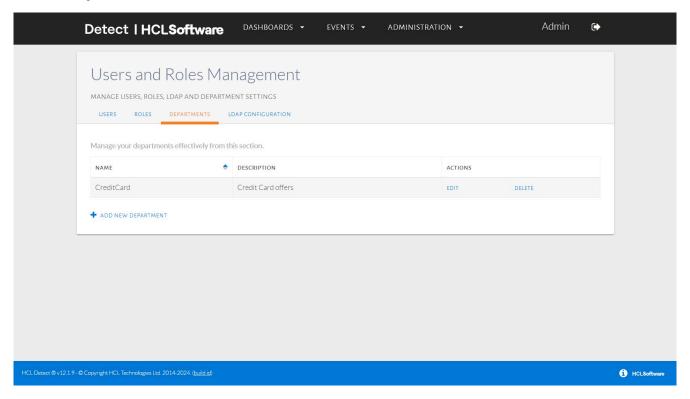
A new role is created without any permissions and assign the roles to department. Click the corresponding check-boxes to add permissions to the newly created role.



A newly created role (Event Manager) with View events permissions only.

#### **DEPARTMENTS**

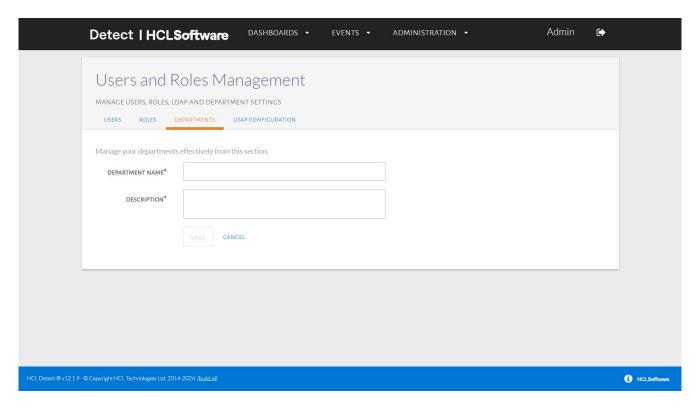
Departments enables users to organize and group projects under specific departments, streamlining project management and enhancing collaboration within teams.



To add a department, click **ADD NEW DEPARTMENT** at the bottom of the page, and enter the department name and description. The newly created department will be listed in the departments page.



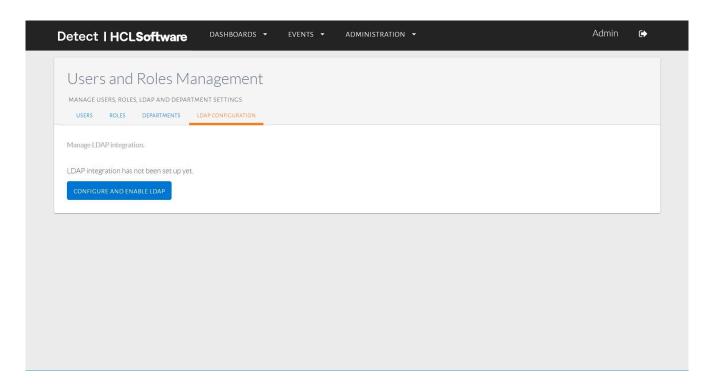
Note: DEPARTMENT NAME and DESCRIPTION fields are mandatory fields.



To update the existing departments, click **Edit** and update the details. The removal of the department is done by clicking **Delete**.

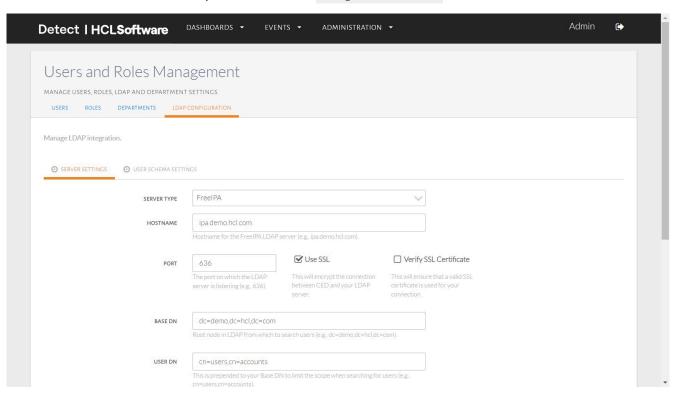
#### **LDAP**

HCL Detect can be optionally configured to do LDAP based authentication. The LDAPConfiguration page can be used to configure the LDAP Configuration tab in the navigation bar:



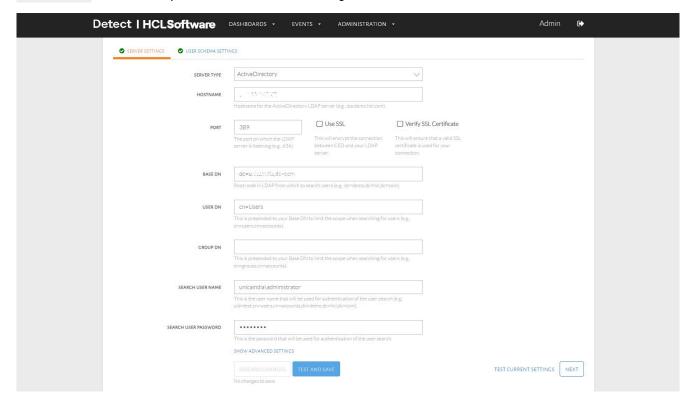
The  ${\tt LDAPC}{\tt onfiguration}$  tab.

To enable LDAP based authentication, we need to click on <code>ConfigureAndEnableLDAP</code> button:



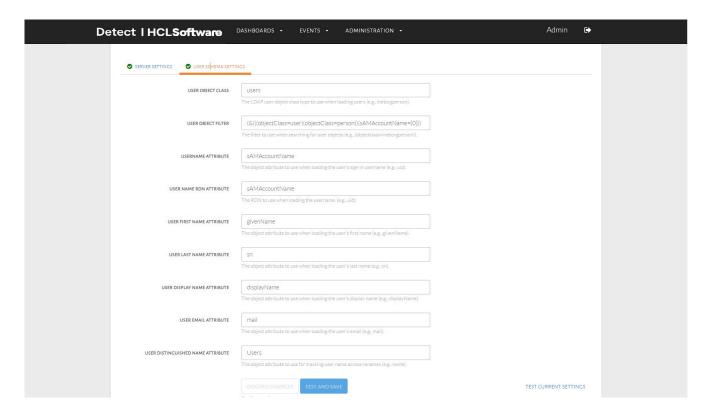
Configuring the LDAPConfiguration tab.

Subsequently, the ServerType, Hostname, Port, Base DN, User DN, Group DN, Search User Name and Search User Password attributes should be filled out. Current two type are servers are supported, i.e., Free IPA and Active Directory. Finally, the Test And Save button can be pressed to test the server setting:



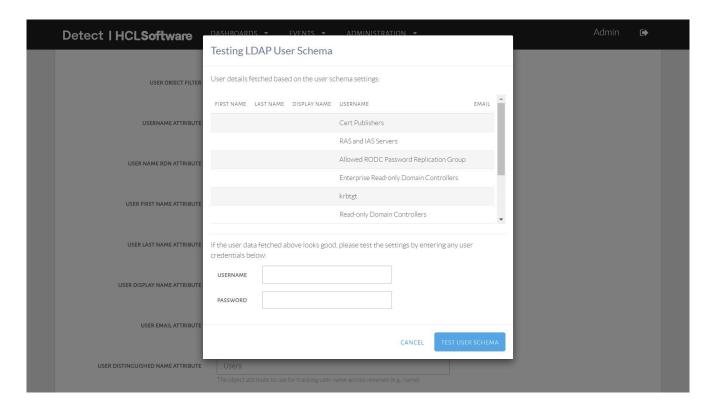
#### Testing the ServerSettings.

Press Next Button to start configuring the User Schema Settings tab. Now user Object Class, User Object Filter, Username Attribute, User Name RDN Attribute, User First Name Attribute, User Lastname Attribute, User Display Name Attribute, User Email Attribute and User Distinguished Name Attribute attribute needs to be filled based on your organization's LDAP configurations:



Configuring the  ${\tt UserSchemaSettings.}$ 

Now Click on TestAndSave button to test the configuration. Test it by filling Username and Password for any existing LDAP user and clicking `Test And Save on the pop-up display.



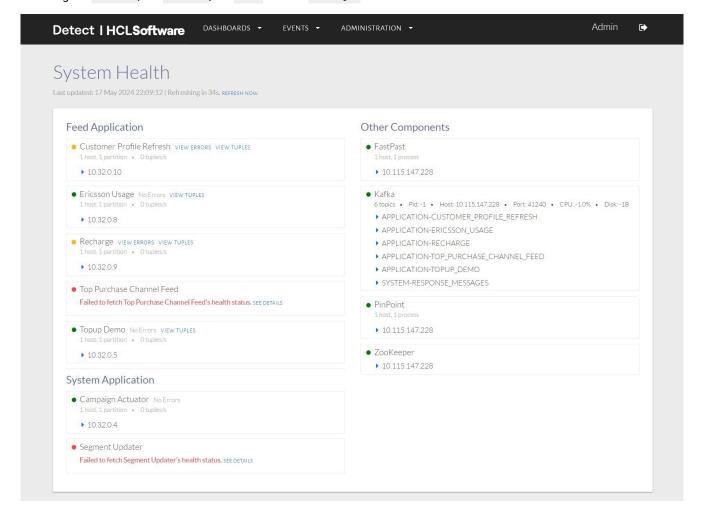
Testing the UserSchemaSettings.

## Chapter 3. System Health

The SystemHealth dashboard can be accessed by clicking on the System Health link in the top navigation bar.

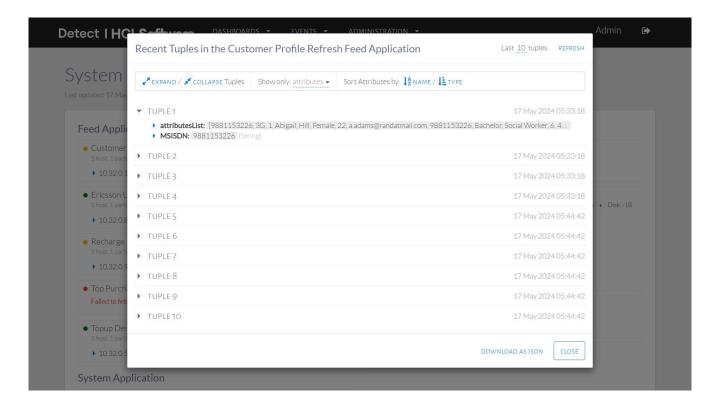
The dashboard shows the status of the AnalyticsApplications, Feed Applications, System Applications and other Components.

FeedApplications are used for ingesting the incoming streaming data, Analytics Applications are used for stream or Batch based analytics jobs, System Applications are built-in applications used for different important functions of application like detecting events or managing batch segment updates. Other Components are the HCL Detect supporting components, including the FastPast, the PinPoint, the Kafka and the Zookeeper:



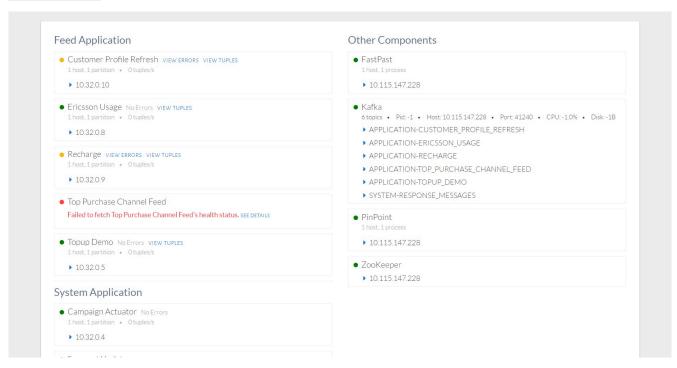
The SystemHealth dashboard.

FeedApplications can also be used to see the last few data rows/tuples begin processed by clicking View Tuples button:



Viewtuples from feed applications.

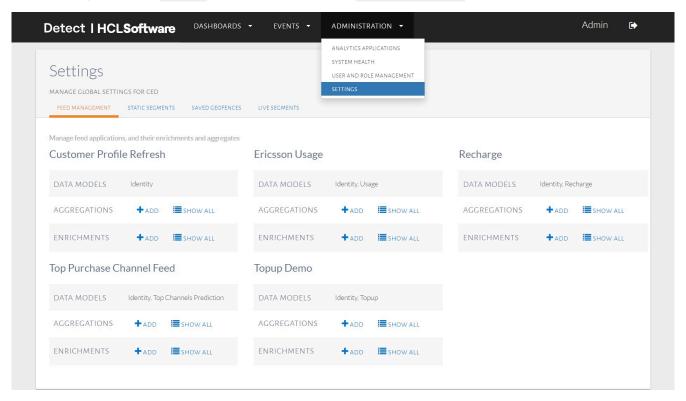
FeedApplications also shows the resource utilization of a feeds and parallel processing flow of each feeds.



partitions and statistics of a feed application.

# Chapter 4. Applications, Aggregates & Enrichments

All of the feed applications configured in HCL Detect can be seen by clicking on the Administration link in the top navigation bar and then by clicking the Settings menu item. We have to use Feed Management tab to see feed applications.



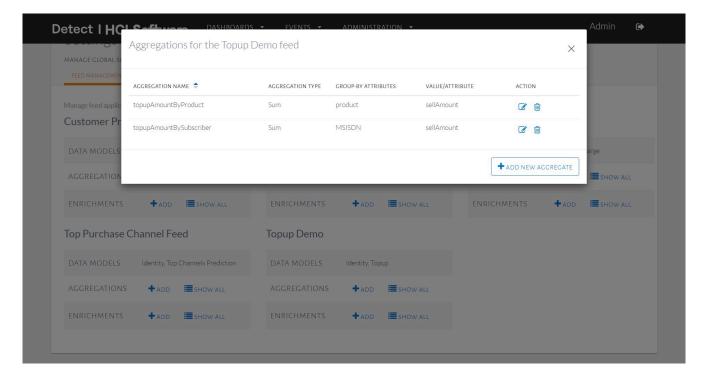
The applications configured in HCL Detect.

This dashboard shows the applications and their associated data model, e.g., 'Topup', 'Usage', etc.

Users with the appropriate permissions can use this page to view, edit, add and/or delete the aggregates and enrichments associated with a given feed application.

The existing aggregates configured for a feed application can be seen by clicking on the **ShowAll** button in the **Aggregations** row for that application.

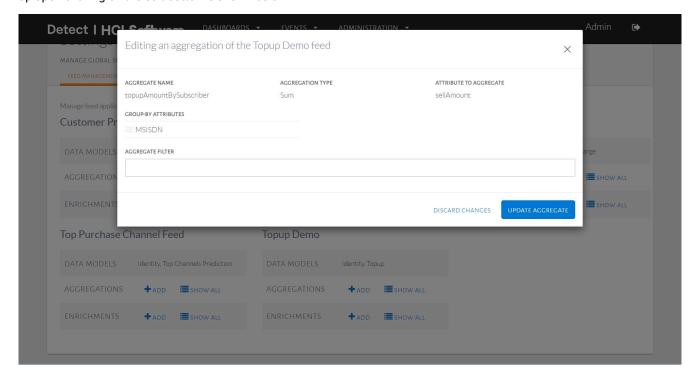
The dialog showing the aggregates associated with the TopupDemo application is below:



The aggregates associated with the TopupDemo feed.

The aggregates associated with a feed can be edited and removed.

To explain the aggregates a bit further, let us consider the aggregate called <code>topupAmountBySubscriber</code>. The dialog that opens up upon clicking on the edit button is shown below:



#### Editing an aggregate.

This aggregate is designed to count the number of calls by subscriber over various time windows (e.g., currentDay, lastDay, etc.).

topupAmountBySubscriber, i.e. the aggregate Name, is the name that is used to refer to the aggregate when using it in a trigger.

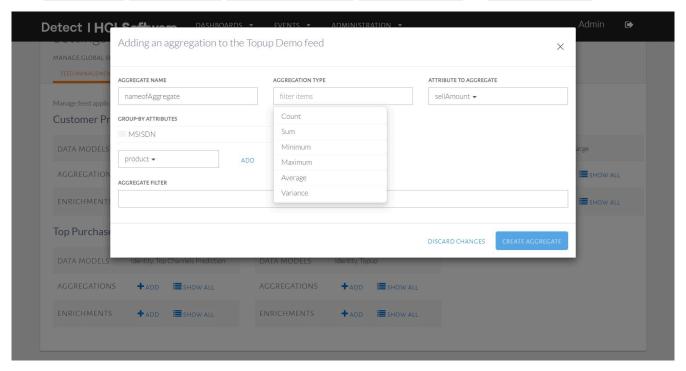
The Aggregationtype, in this case sum, is used to accumulate the topup amounts, and the group-by attribute, in this case, MSISDN, is used to produce per-user tallies, since it identifies individual subscribers.

Additional group-by attributes can be added in a manner similar to the *group-by* clause used in traditional relational database management system (RDBMS) query languages.

A filter condition can also be used when only a subset of tuples is to be considered for an aggregation.

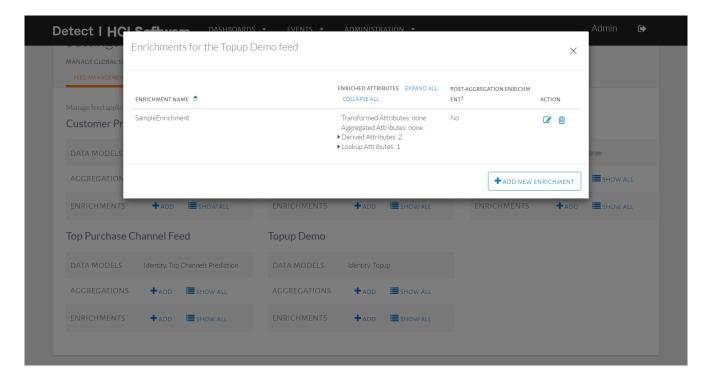
For instance, if the incoming tuples in the feed contain a Boolean <code>isDroppedCall</code>, indicating a dropped call, then one can calculate <code>droppedCallsBySubscriber</code> by using <code>isDroppedCall</code> equals to <code>True</code> as a filter condition with the <code>MSISDN</code> as the group-by attribute and <code>count</code> as the aggregation type.

To add a new aggregate, we need to click on Add button for that feed application. A dialog with form needs to be filled by filling Aggregate Name, Aggregation Type, Attribute to Aggregate, Group by Attribute and Aggregation Filter:



Adding new aggregate to a feed.

The list of enrichments associated with a feed can be seen by clicking on the Show button in the Enrichments row. The enrichments associated with the Topup Demo feed can be seen below:



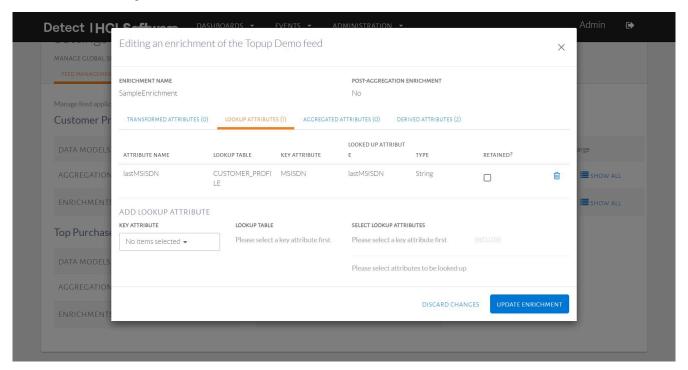
The enrichments associated with the TopupDemo feed.

#### HCL Detect supports 4 kinds of enrichments:

- The *transformed attributes* enrichment enables one to add attributes to the tuple that have either a constant value or a value that can easily be derived from an UEL expression. Such transformed attribute may be needed by other enrichments or retained as an attribute in the enriched tuple. Note that retaining and forwarding the constant attributes as part of the output tuple from the enrichment step is optional.
- The *lookup-based* enrichment, which retrieves attributes from the profile store and possibly add them to the outgoing tuple. Note that retaining and forwarding the looked up attributes as part of the output tuple from the enrichment step is optional. We have to first select a key attribute present in the tuple, the associate Pinpoint table will be listed in Lookup Table drop-down, finally we have to select the attribute from the lookup table to be looked up.
- The aggregate-based enrichment, which fetches data from FastPast and possibly adds such attributes to the outgoing tuple. As part of configuring an aggregated attribute, it is necessary to (1) select an aggregate from the list of available aggregates for the feed, (2) select the window length unit, which can be Minute, Hour, Day, Month or Year, (3) select the period which can be one of Current or Last and (4) optionally select Window length, which can be used to indicate that only a subset of an aggregate is to be used. For instance, when the Day window length unit and the Last period with Window Length set to 7 is chosen, the aggregated value for the last 7 days can be computed. Note that when using the Minute window length unit, Window Length needs to be multiple of 10-minute i.e., backend configured sub-hour buckets length. Similarly to lookup-based enrichment, aggregate-based enrichment attributes may or may not be retained and forwarded as part of the output tuple.
- The derived attributes enrichment, which enables the execution of an external Python function. One such a function
  takes in a tuple (as well as any other required additional parameters, if any), performs a user-defined computation,
  and produces a result. This function invocation's return value can then be retained and forwarded as part of an

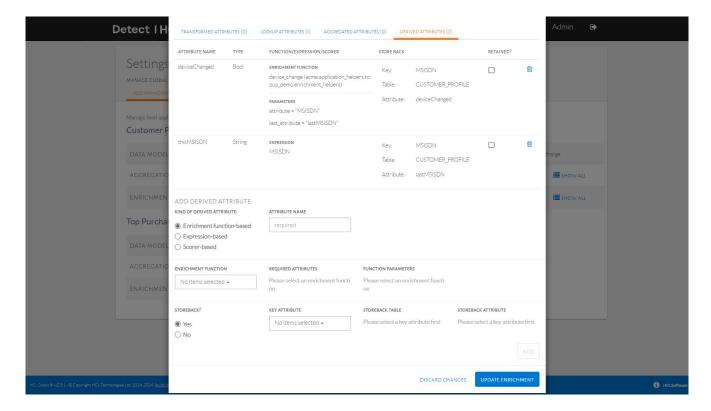
outgoing tuple. This capability can be used, for instance, to invoke a scoring function on an incoming tuple, which computes a score (e.g., based on previously mined data) that can then be added as an attribute to the corresponding outgoing tuple. The *derived attributes* enrichment are basically of three types, i.e., *enrichment function based*, *expression based* and *scorer function based*. *expression based* takes an UEL expression explained in Miscellaneous » UEL section.

The interface for editing enrichments is shown below:



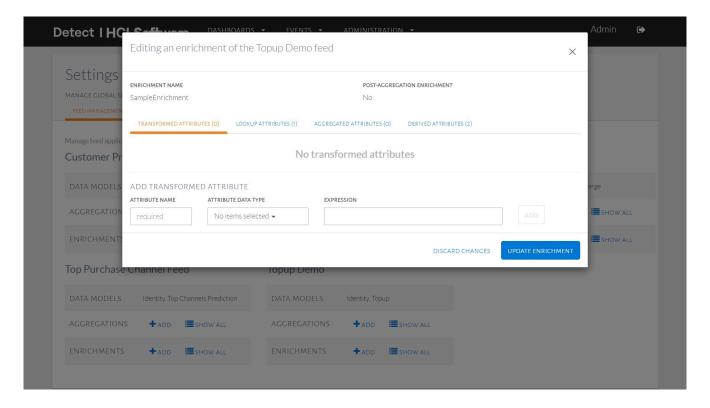
Interface for editing enrichments.

The interface for editing derived attribute type enrichments is shown below:



Interface for editing derived attribute type enrichments.

Enrichment operations can be configured to before aggregations are performed or after aggregations are performed. The value of a enriched *aggregate-based* attribute may change based on whether it configured to run before or after the aggregation operation. We can choose this while creating an enrichment by checking the Post-Aggregation Enrichment check-bit as shown in the below image:



Interface for creating a new enrichment.

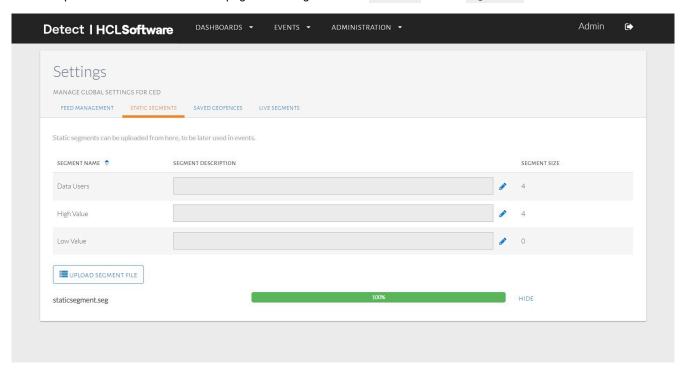
### Chapter 5. Subscriber Segments

Segments are groups of customers with some similarities, setup segments based on preset conditions (Live), or through user selection list (Static). Grouping customers into Segments helps target them more appropriately or continuously across events with Detect. Detect supports 2 types of segments, Live & Static HCL Detect can make use of *subscriber segments*. Such segments can be used to include or exclude a group of subscribers from being considered as subjects for a trigger.

#### **Static Segments**

The set of StaticSegments can be inspected by clicking on Settings from the Administration menu and then selecting the tab titled Static Segments.

The example below shows a view of the page with 2 segments: the DataUsers and the High Value users.



Uploading a segment file.

To add, edit or delete a segment, a text file with its contents specified in a particular format can be uploaded to HCL Detect using the <code>UploadSegmentFile</code> button.

Two formats are supported. The first is a plain-text file with a simple linear organization as shown below:

```
[Data Users]: add
91132323233
918787879988
918787989021
919898990906
[High Value]: add
912323989899
912367367676
```

```
912398982337

919828738787

[High Value]: remove

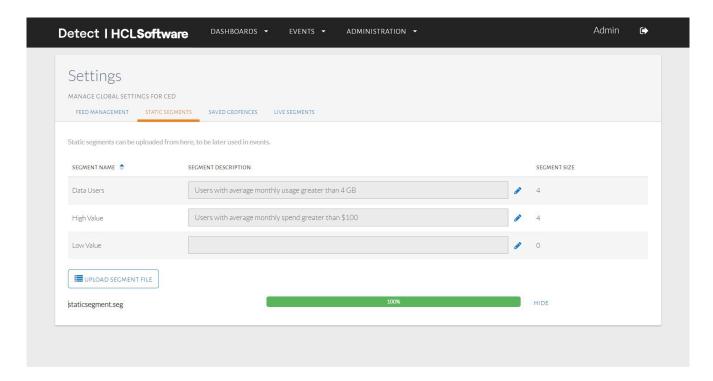
912388728787

[Low Value]: remove_all
```

Alternatively, the file can also be specified in JSON format, in which case it must have a .json extension. An example is given below (note that the order of the fields is important):

```
"segmentUploads": [
 {
   "operation": "Add",
   "segment": "Data Users",
   "users": [
     "911323232323",
     "918787879988",
     "918787989021",
     "919898990906"
   ]
 },
    "operation": "Add",
   "segment": "High Value",
   "users": [
     "912323989899",
     "912367367676",
     "912398982337",
      "919828738787"
   ]
 },
   "operation": "Remove",
   "segment": "High Value",
   "users": [
     "912388728787"
   ]
 },
    "operation": "RemoveAll",
   "segment": "Low Value"
]
```

Once uploaded, one can also add a description for the segments:

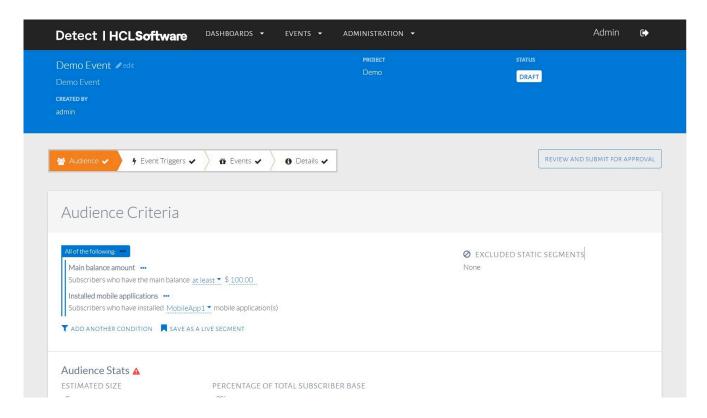


Segments and their descriptions.

#### **Live Segments**

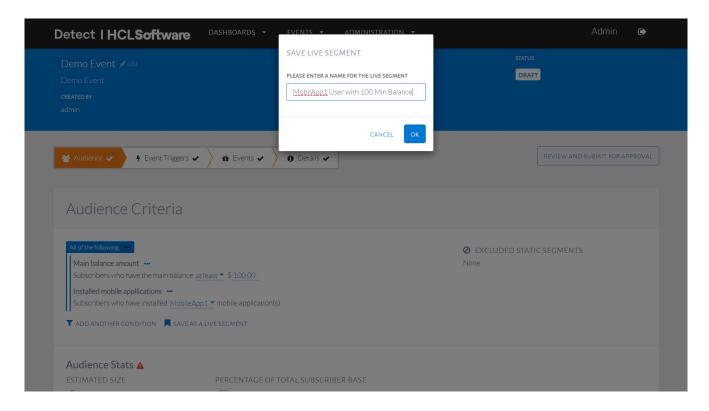
Detect allows the user to enter a set of audience conditions and saves customers who meet those criteria in a Live Segment. Detect checks all customers against the defined conditions and maintains the segment over time. This means that Detect adds or removes customers from the segment as they fulfill or stop fulfilling the defined criteria. For example: if you'd like to frequently target customers who have the main balance atleast \$100 & who have installed a Mobile App i.e., Facebook, this can be saved as a Live Segment.

Detect will check all customers against the defined Main balance check & app installation status and sort the appropriate customers to the segment. Conditions can be setup as shown below:



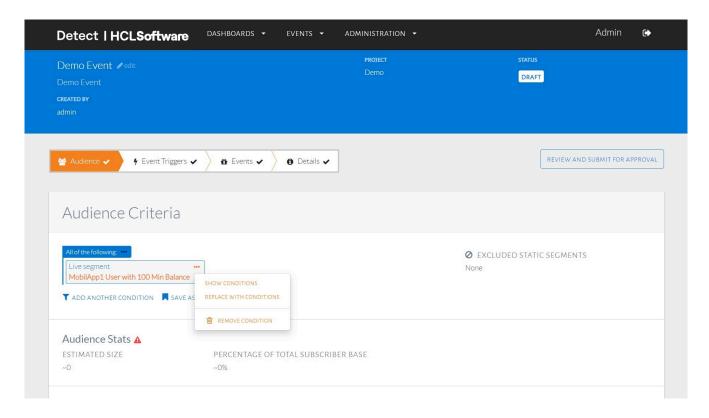
Creating an audience condition.

To save above audience condition as reusable live segment, we need to click on SaveasLiveSegment button. A dialog will open to get the name of the live segment:



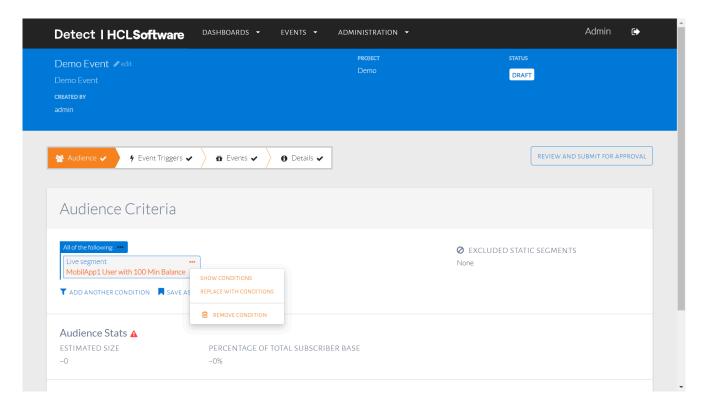
#### Saving a live segment.

Once the live segment is saved, the condition will be wrapped as a live segments. This live segment can be replaced and edited by clicking three dots on the live segment shown:



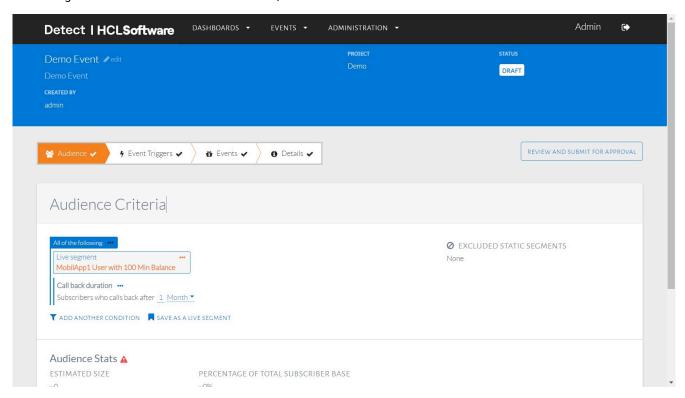
Using a live segment and editing it.

The set of LiveSegments can be inspected by clicking on Settings from the Administration menu and then selecting the tab titled Live Segments.



#### List of live segment.

Customers belonging to Live or Static Segments can be used as audience criteria by any user, in any event. Segments can be used along with other audience conditions as well, and can be added as shown below:



Audience condition using live segment and other audience conditions.