



# Configuring Alerts *with Sentry-go*

Last Updated Thursday, 19 April 2012

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*Be Proactive, Not Reactive!*

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## Alerts vs Responses

In general, a monitoring solution is designed primarily to continually or periodically monitor one or more aspects of your server and alert you when an error condition is detected. These alerts may take the form of a network message, e-mail, SMS text message or messaging via a 3<sup>rd</sup> party solution.

However, there may be times when the more immediate requirement is to take corrective action based on a known resolution – whereby the monitor itself makes an automatic response and then checks to see if the resolution has been successful, based on re-running the original check.

When a fault is detected by Sentry-go, the monitor can either ...

- Take automatic action in an attempt to resolve the failure itself.

Responses allow the monitor to take action itself, thus only informing the Administrator if the fault cannot be automatically corrected. This is a powerful feature for issues that have a standard resolution.



The response itself will depend on the check being performed – e.g. restart a failed service, removing temporary files to conserve disk space, deleting large prints from print queues, terminating blocked or blocking SQL processes.

Following a response, Sentry-go will perform the check that previously failed again. If it now succeeds, the response is considered successful. If not, an alert will be triggered.

You can also configure the monitor to alert you even when the response has resolved the problem.

[Click here for more information on configuring automatic responses.](#)

- Alert one or more administrators.

Alerts are typically triggered when a failure has been detected, in order to inform one or more Administrators promptly and efficiently. They can use one or more different alerting methods, based on requirements and the time of day etc.

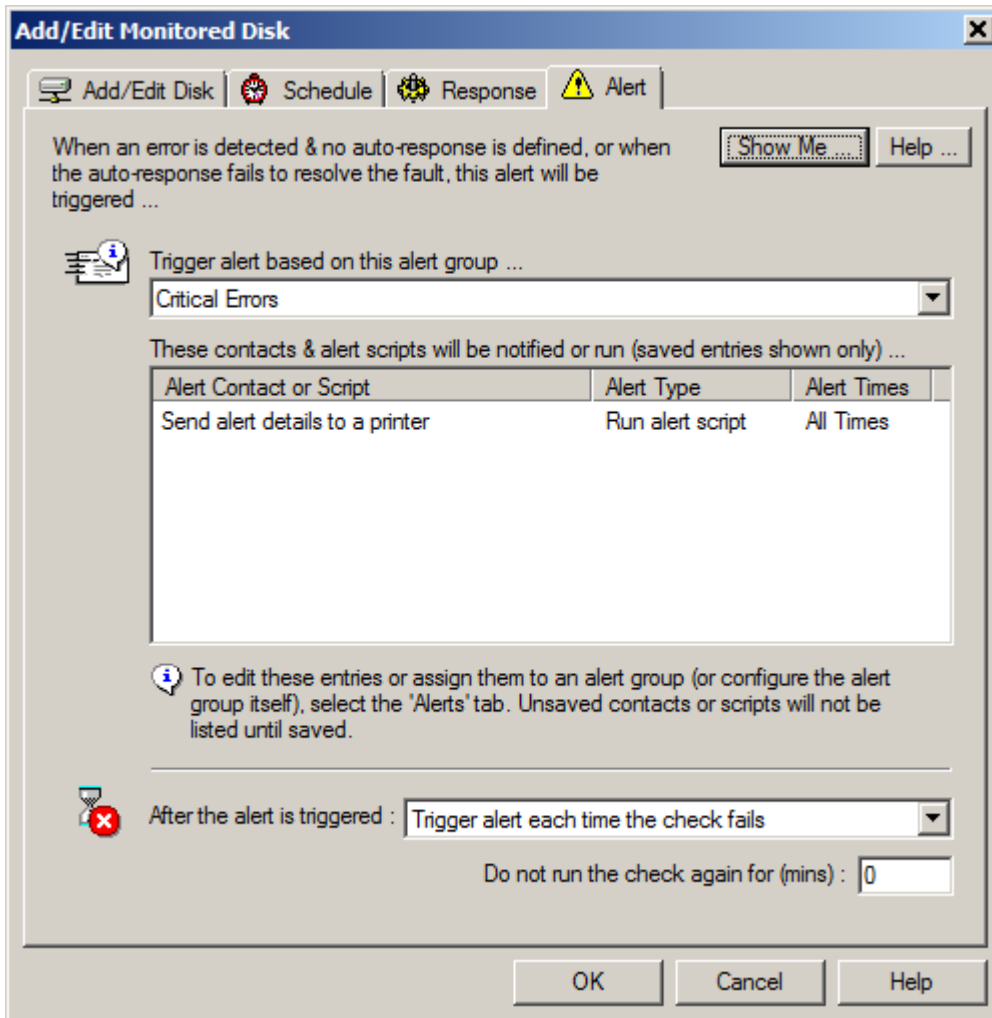
[Click here for more information on alerting with Sentry-go.](#)


- Both of the above.

## Assigning an Alert to a Monitoring Check

Each monitoring check is assigned an alert group which in turn determines who will be notified and which alert scripts will be run in the event the check fails. In most cases you assign this alert group as follows ...

- Start the Easy Access Utility or Client Console, select the monitor & click "Configure".  
[Click here for more information on configuring Sentry-go.](#)
- Select the appropriate button from the button bar to display the monitoring check you wish to configure.
- Click "Add" to add a new check or highlight an existing check and click "Edit".
- Configure the check as required.
- Click the "Alert" tab to display the alert properties for the check.



- At the top of this window, select the alert group you wish to notify from the dropdown list.  
 The actual contacts or scripts that would be notified or run if the alert is triggered will be displayed in the list below.

Only saved contacts & scripts will be shown. If changes have been made to the alert group, but have yet to be saved, they will not appear here.

- Optionally, you can also specify ...

- How many minutes should pass before the check is performed again.



This helps prevent repeated errors that have already been notified, and also allows time for any corrective action to be taken. During this time, the monitor will not perform the check and hence continual notifications for the check/error avoided.

- If an alert should only be triggered again once this fault has been resolved.

By default, an alert is triggered each time the check fails. However, you can override this behaviour using the options here ...

- **Trigger an alert each time the checks fail.**

This is the default behaviour – an alert is triggered each time the check is run & fails.

- **Do not trigger an alert again until resolved.**

Select this option to invoke the monitor's Alert Control Mechanism and suppress any further alerts (console, e-mail, script etc.) until the fault is resolved. During this time, normal status monitoring will continue to function, but alerts will not be triggered.

Once corrected & the check indicates success, normal alerting operation will be resumed & an alert triggered the next time the fault occurs.

- **Do not trigger until resolved & notify when successful.**

Select this option to invoke the monitor's Alert Control Mechanism and suppress any further alerts (console, e-mail, script etc.) until the fault is resolved. During this time, normal status monitoring will continue to function, but alerts will not be triggered.

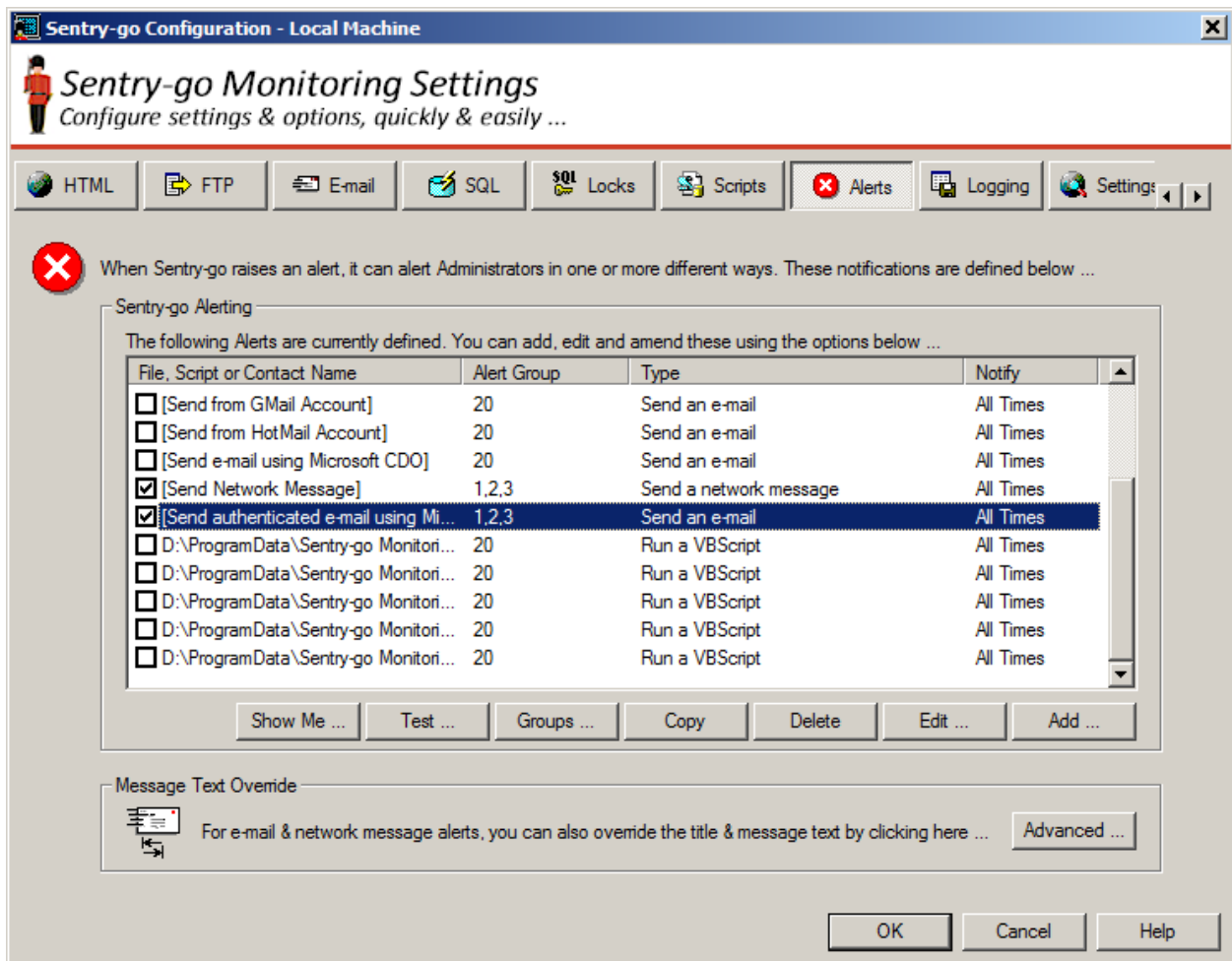
Once corrected & the check indicates success, consoles, e-mails & scripts belonging to the check's alert group will be notified, signalling that the problem has been resolution. Normal alerting operation will be resumed & an alert triggered the next time the fault occurs.

## Configuring Alert Groups

Alert Groups are defined centrally within the monitor. Once defined, you can allocate one or more alert or notification methods to each group.

You can define & configure alert groups as follows ...

- Start the Easy Access Utility or Client Console, select the monitor & click “Configure”.  
[Click here for more information on configuring Sentry-go.](#)
- Select the “Alerts” button from the button bar to display the alerts list.



The screenshot shows the "Sentry-go Configuration - Local Machine" window. The title bar includes "Sentry-go Configuration - Local Machine". The main window has a header with the Sentry-go logo and the text "Sentry-go Monitoring Settings" and "Configure settings & options, quickly & easily ...". Below the header is a navigation bar with buttons for HTML, FTP, E-mail, SQL, Locks, Scripts, Alerts (selected), Logging, and Settings. The main content area is titled "Alerts" and contains a red 'X' icon and the text: "When Sentry-go raises an alert, it can alert Administrators in one or more different ways. These notifications are defined below ...". Below this is a section titled "Sentry-go Alerting" with the text: "The following Alerts are currently defined. You can add, edit and amend these using the options below ...". A table lists the defined alerts:

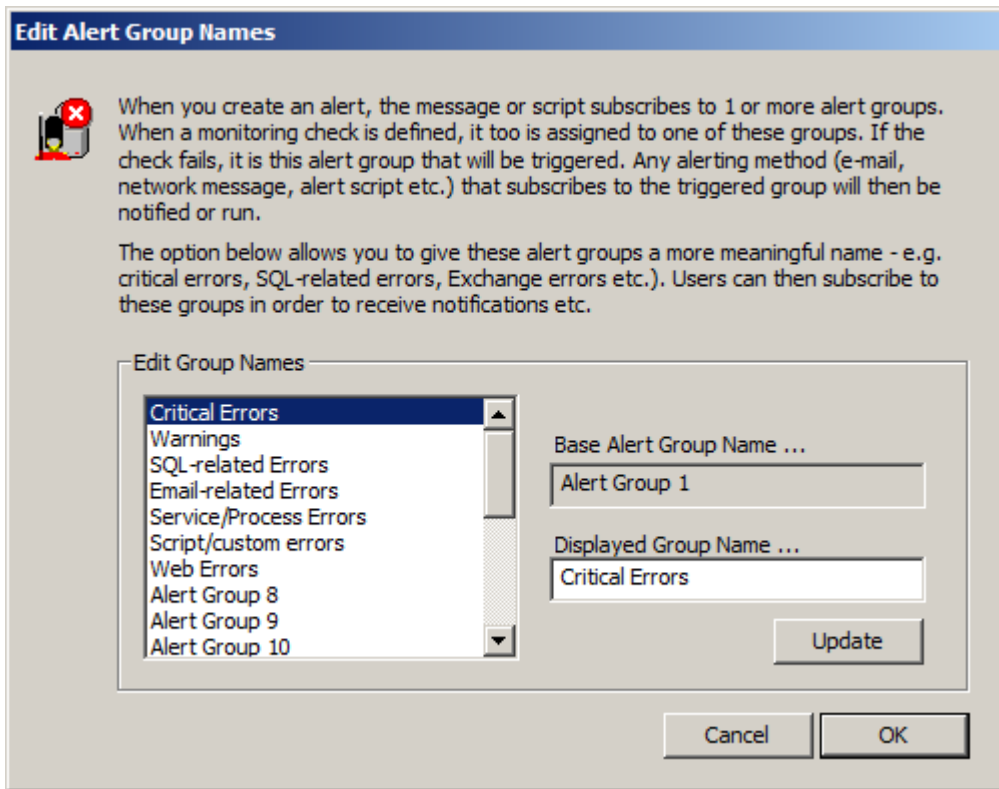
File, Script or Contact Name	Alert Group	Type	Notify
<input type="checkbox"/> [Send from GMail Account]	20	Send an e-mail	All Times
<input type="checkbox"/> [Send from HotMail Account]	20	Send an e-mail	All Times
<input type="checkbox"/> [Send e-mail using Microsoft CDO]	20	Send an e-mail	All Times
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Send Network Message]	1,2,3	Send a network message	All Times
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Send authenticated e-mail using Mi...]	1,2,3	Send an e-mail	All Times
<input type="checkbox"/> D:\ProgramData\Sentry-go Monitori...	20	Run a VBScript	All Times
<input type="checkbox"/> D:\ProgramData\Sentry-go Monitori...	20	Run a VBScript	All Times
<input type="checkbox"/> D:\ProgramData\Sentry-go Monitori...	20	Run a VBScript	All Times
<input type="checkbox"/> D:\ProgramData\Sentry-go Monitori...	20	Run a VBScript	All Times
<input type="checkbox"/> D:\ProgramData\Sentry-go Monitori...	20	Run a VBScript	All Times

Below the table are buttons: Show Me ..., Test ..., Groups ..., Copy, Delete, Edit ..., Add ...

Below the buttons is a section titled "Message Text Override" with a red 'X' icon and the text: "For e-mail & network message alerts, you can also override the title & message text by clicking here ...". There is an "Advanced ..." button next to it.

At the bottom of the window are buttons: OK, Cancel, Help.

- Click the “Groups” button to display a window similar to this ...



- Within Sentry-go, Alert Groups are numbered between 1 and 20. However, they can also be named, thus making it easier to see which group should be informed of an error, should an alert be triggered.
- To edit a name, simply ...
  - Select the group from the left hand list
  - Edit its “Displayed Group Name” in the right hand field.
  - Click the “Update” button to save the change.

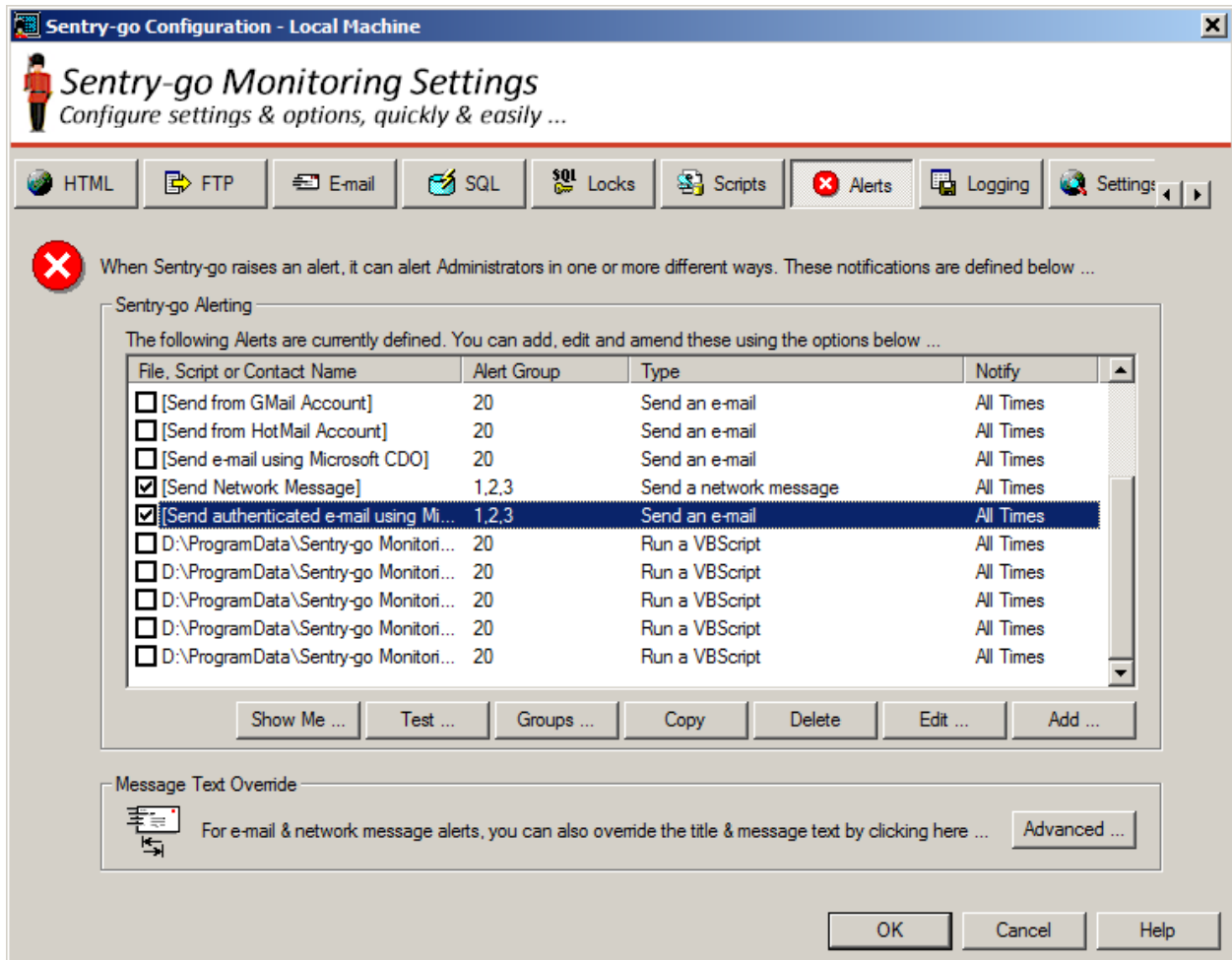
Once your alert groups are defined, you can allocate notifications to them as described below.

## Configuring Alerts & Notifications

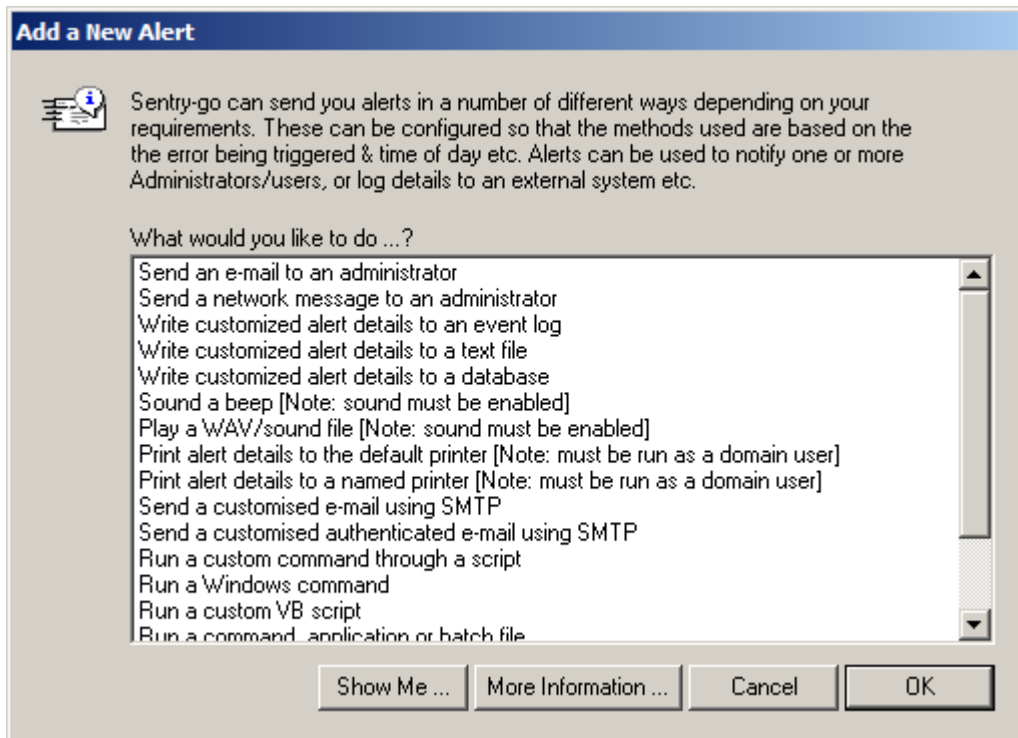
Once your alert groups are defined, you now simply assign one or more alerts, notifications or alert scripts to them. The monitoring checks then reference these groups which automatically cause the associated notifications to be sent or run.



To configure alerts & notifications ...




- Start the Easy Access Utility or Client Console, select the monitor & click “Configure”.  
[Click here for more information on configuring Sentry-go.](#)
- Select the “Alerts” button from the button bar to display the alerts list.



- Click “Add” to create a new alert notification (or “Edit” to edit an existing one”).




- To send an alert via e-mail (e.g. to an Administrator) ...
  - Select the appropriate option from the list & click “OK” to display the following window.
    - Enter a name or description for the contact
    - Enter the user’s e-mail address. The notification will be sent to this address.
      -  The address given should be fully qualified with the full domain name and must be accessible (or reachable) from the SMTP server specified below.
    - Tick the “Send config/system messages” option if the defined user should also receive system notifications - errors relating to the configuration or setup of Sentry-go itself. For example, if web publishing errors occur, details of the fault will be sent to the user if this option is enabled.
    - Tick the “Send a daily summary” option to allow the given user to receive a daily summary report – a daily e-mail that shows the total checks performed and alerts raised by Sentry-go.
      -  Alert Summaries are always sent by e-mail shortly after midnight.
    - Tick the “Connect using dialup” option if Sentry-go needs to connect to the network by invoking dial-up networking before the message can be sent.  
[Click here for more information on using dial-up networking.](#)


- Next enter the name or IP address of the SMTP server used to send e-mails from your organisation.
  -  The value entered will typically be the same as the server used by your e-mail client.
- Enter the port number on which the above SMTP listens for requests. The default SMTP port is 25.
- Enter the e-mail address of the user who will send the mail.
  -  In general, this should be in the format <Someone>@<YourDomain> as the server may check the originating domain before proceeding.
- Next select the type of SMTP message you want to send.
  -  You can select one of the following options – typically to match your e-mail client settings, or you can click “Auto Detect”. The latter allows Sentry-go to determine the available e-mail options and display these to you.
    - **Non-authenticated SMTP.**

Select this option if you do not need to logon to your SMTP server in order to send e-mails.
    - **Auth, Secure SMTP (Microsoft CDO).**

Select this option if you wish to send an e-mail using authenticated & secure (SSL) SMTP through the Microsoft CDO library.


      -  To use this option, Microsoft Collaborative Data Objects (CDO) must be installed on the monitoring server.
    - **Auth, Secure SMTP (Microsoft .NET).**

Select this option if you wish to send an e-mail using authenticated & secure (SSL) SMTP with Microsoft .NET and the goNetMail utility.

      -  To use this option, the Microsoft .NET framework version 2.0 must be installed on the monitoring server.

goNetMail.exe is an external utility provided with Sentry-go and installed as part of v5.2 and above.
    - **Auth, Non-Secure SMTP (Microsoft .NET).**

Select this option if you wish to send an e-mail using authenticated but non secure SMTP with Microsoft .NET and the goNetMail utility.

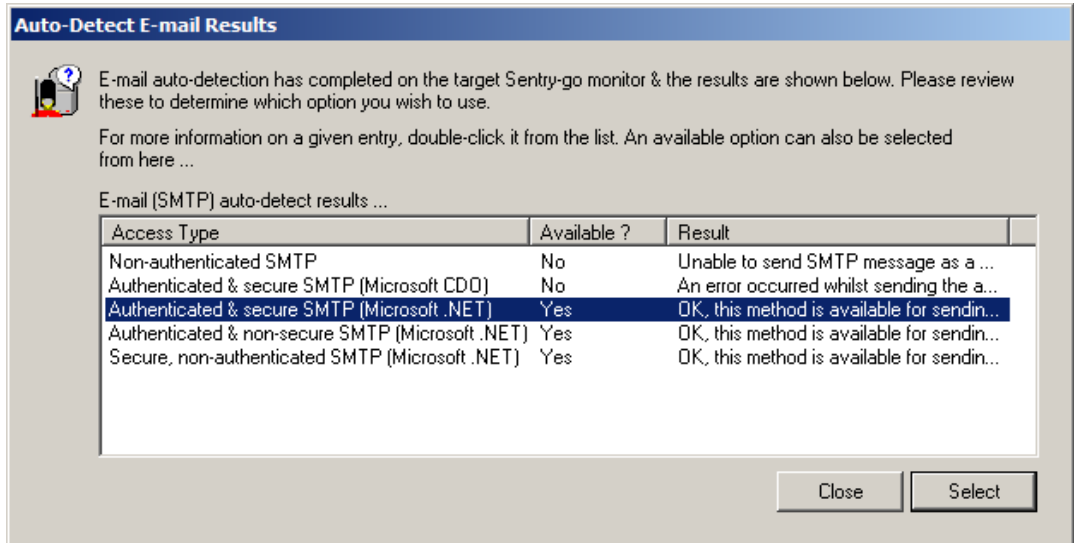
      -  Use this option to use when your e-mail (SMTP) server doesn't support secure connections but still requires authentication (user/password logon).

To use this option, the Microsoft .NET framework version 2.0 must be installed on the monitoring server.

goNetMail.exe is an external utility provided with Sentry-go and installed as part of v5.2 and above.
    -

- **Auto Detect ...**

When you click this button, the Configuration Utility connects to the monitor, sending it the details entered on this window. It then uses these details to determine which e-mail options are available to you – displaying the results in a window similar to this ...



From here you can view the results & see which e-mail options are available to you, based on the settings entered. You can also select the entry you wish to use.

- Enter the user ID that can logon to your SMTP server.
- Enter the password for the above user.
- Select the alert group(s) for which this user should be notified. If an alert is triggered belonging to one of these groups, the user here will be notified.
- By default, when enabled, the notification will be active regardless of the time of day the alert is triggered. However, you can specify when the notification is to be run and when it isn't by selecting the "When to Notify" tab.

[Click here for more information on notification schedules.](#)

### Auto-Resend of Failed E-mails

By default, e-mails are sent to the configured e-mail (SMTP) server as soon as the alert is triggered. However, if this server is unavailable or cannot be contacted, the e-mail alert could be lost (although other methods will continue to run and the associated recent errors web report will still highlight the fault).

To allow for this, Sentry-go will automatically attempt to resend failed e-mails for a period of 2 days. After this time, queued e-mails will be deleted.

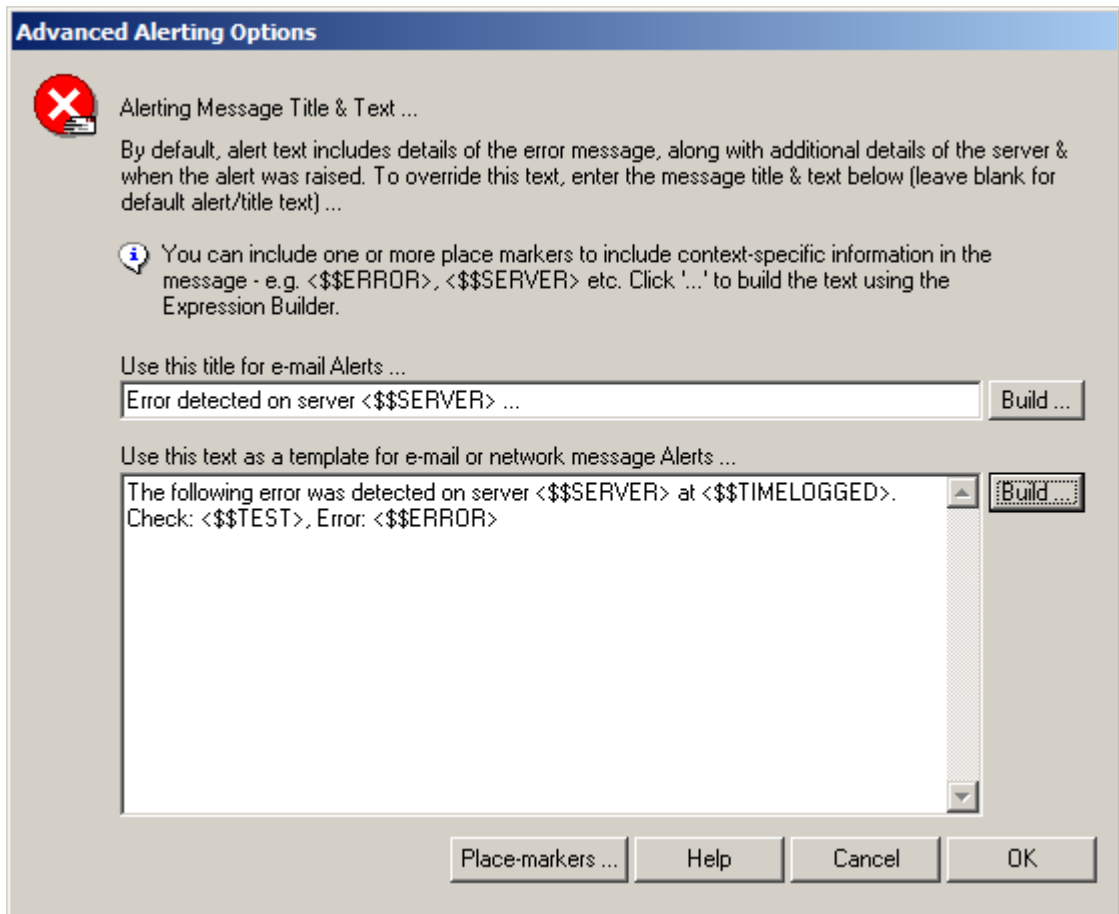
- Up to a maximum of 500 files are stored. If 500 files are stored, no new entries will be recorded until some existing entries are sent, or cleared down after 2 days.

Any currently queued e-mails are listed on the System Summary web report.

### Amending default e-mail text & title

By default, e-mail & network message alerts will provide details of the error, the server & the time the problem occurred when an alert is triggered and a notification is sent. However, you can override these defaults if required by clicking the "Advanced" button from the main alert list.

The following windows will be displayed ...

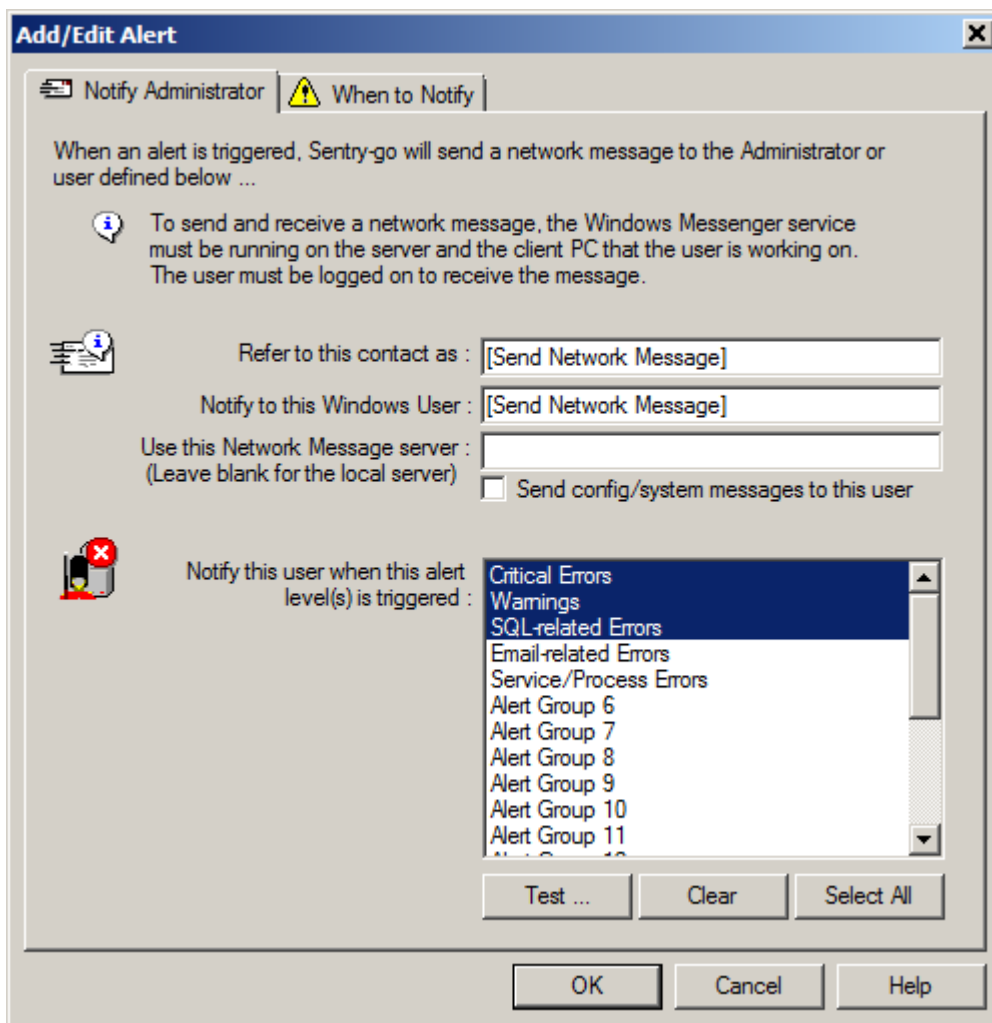


From here, simply enter the appropriate text you wish to send, adding formatting & any place-markers as required.

For help in defining this message text, click the appropriate “Build ...” button to launch the message builder.

[Click here for more information on Sentry-go Place-markers.](#)

- To send an alert via network message (e.g. to an Administrator logged on to the domain) ...
  - Select the appropriate option from the list & click “OK” to display the following window.

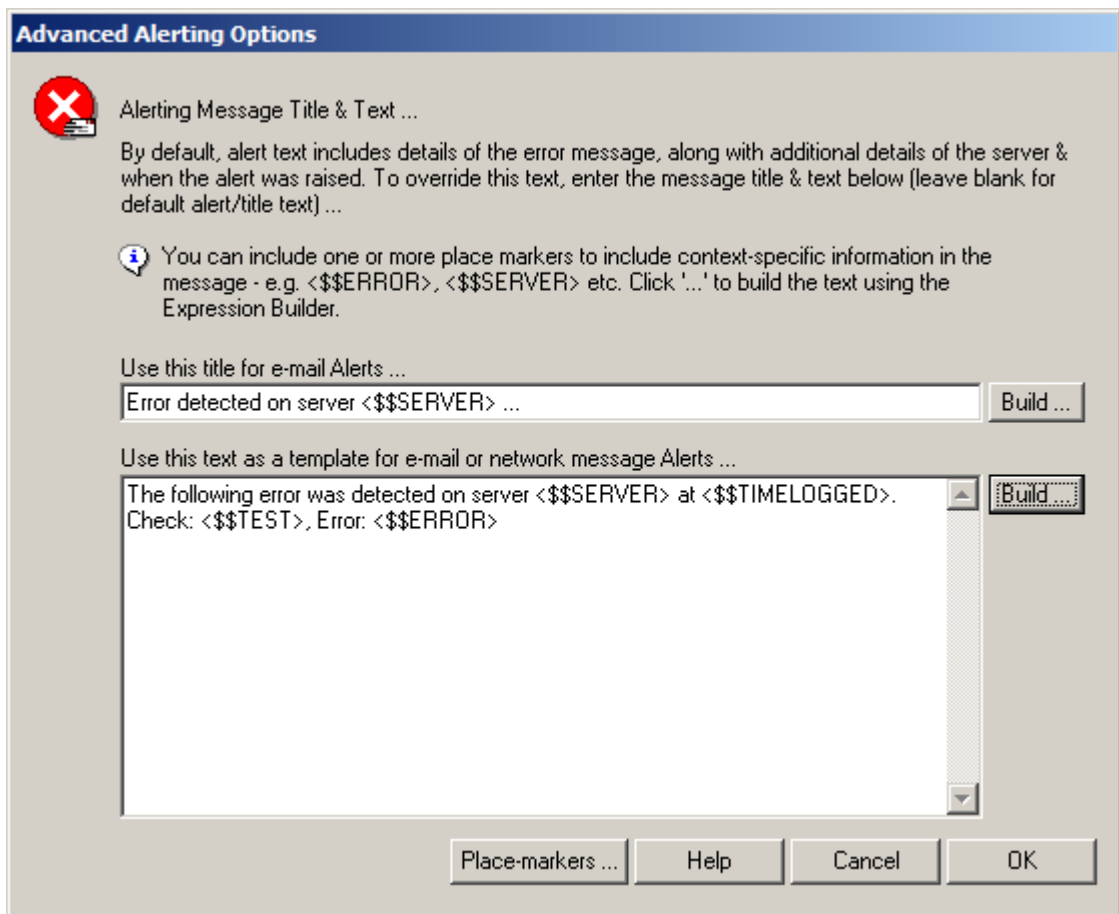


- Enter a name or description for the contact
- Enter the Windows User ID of the user you wish to contact.
- Optionally enter the name or IP address of the SMTP server used to send e-mails from your organisation. By default this field is blank, meaning the local server will be used.
- Tick the “Send config/system messages” option if the defined user should receive system notifications - errors relating to the configuration or setup of Sentry-go itself. For example, if web publishing errors occur, details of the fault will be sent to the user if this option is enabled.
- Select the alert group(s) for which this user should be notified. If an alert is triggered belonging to one of these groups, the user here will be notified.
- By default, when enabled, the notification will be active regardless of the time of day the alert is triggered. However, you can specify when the notification is to be run and when it isn't by selecting the “When to Notify” tab.  
[Click here for more information on notification schedules.](#)

## Amending default message text


By default, e-mail & network message alerts will provide details of the error, the server & the time the problem occurred when an alert is triggered and a notification is sent. However, you can override these defaults if required by clicking the “Advanced” button from the main alert list.

The following window will be displayed ...




From here, simply enter the appropriate text you wish to send, adding formatting & any place–markers as required.

For help in defining this message text, click the appropriate “Build ...” button to launch the message builder. [Click here for more information on using dial-up networking](#)

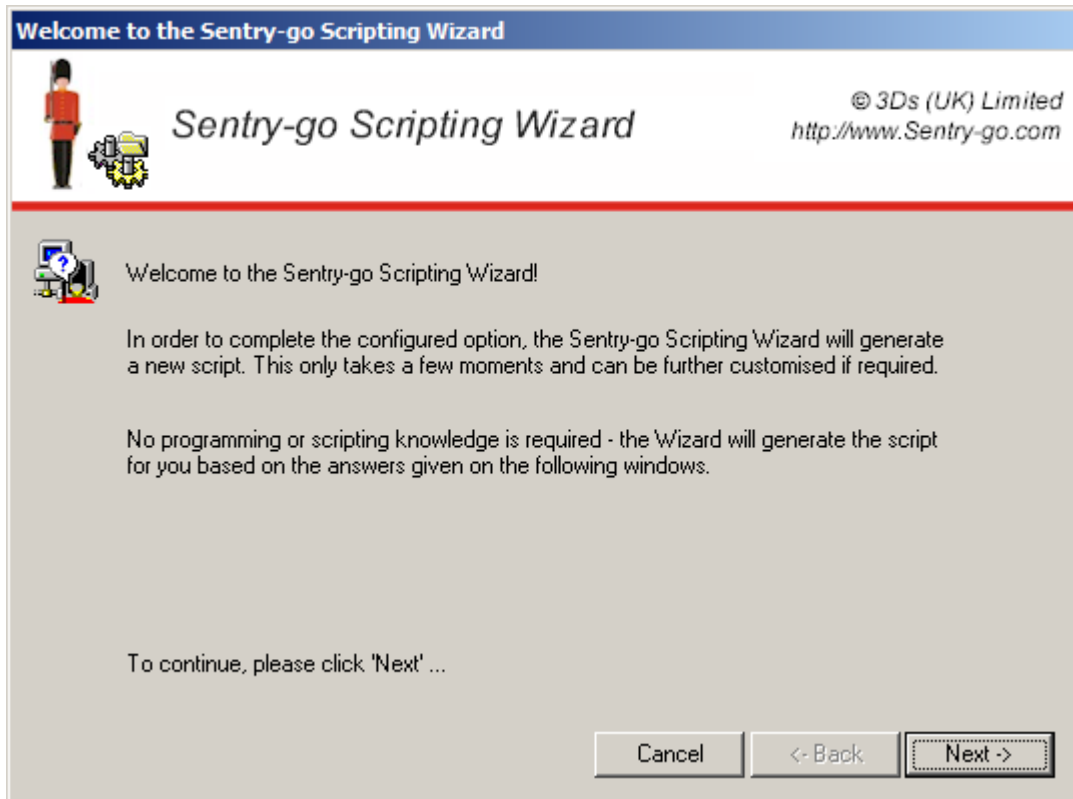
 Please note - in order for the message to be received ...

- The user must be logged on
- The Messenger service must be running on the local server
- The Messenger service must be running on the PC the user is logged on to
- Network messaging must be enabled.

- To alert using an “implicit” script ...

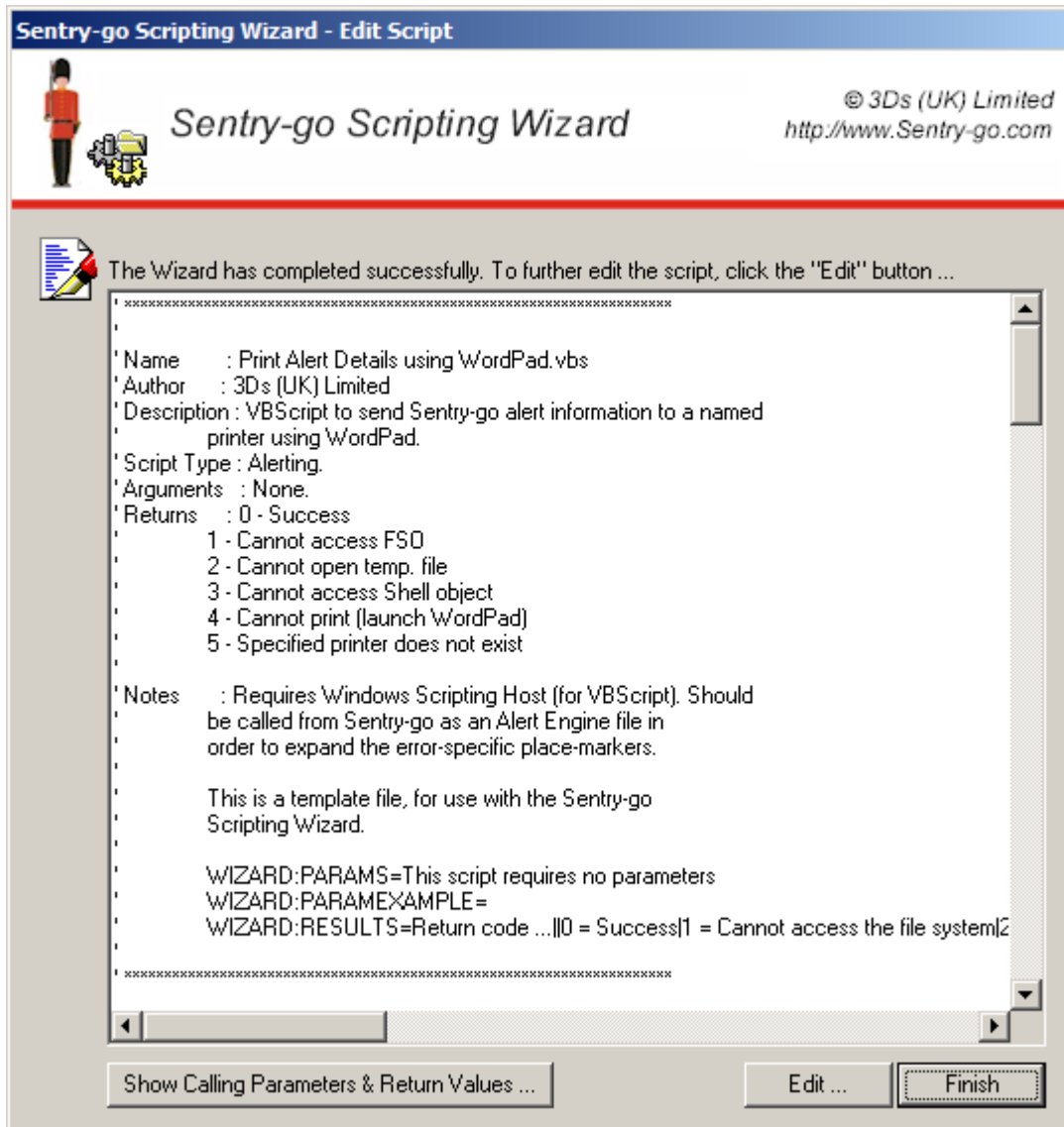
 “Implicit” scripts are selectable alerts that actually cause a script to be generated to perform the required functions. The Sentry-go Scripting Wizard is automatically invoked in this case, allowing the file to be generated without the need for coding or script knowledge.

- Select the appropriate option from the list & click “OK” to display the following window.



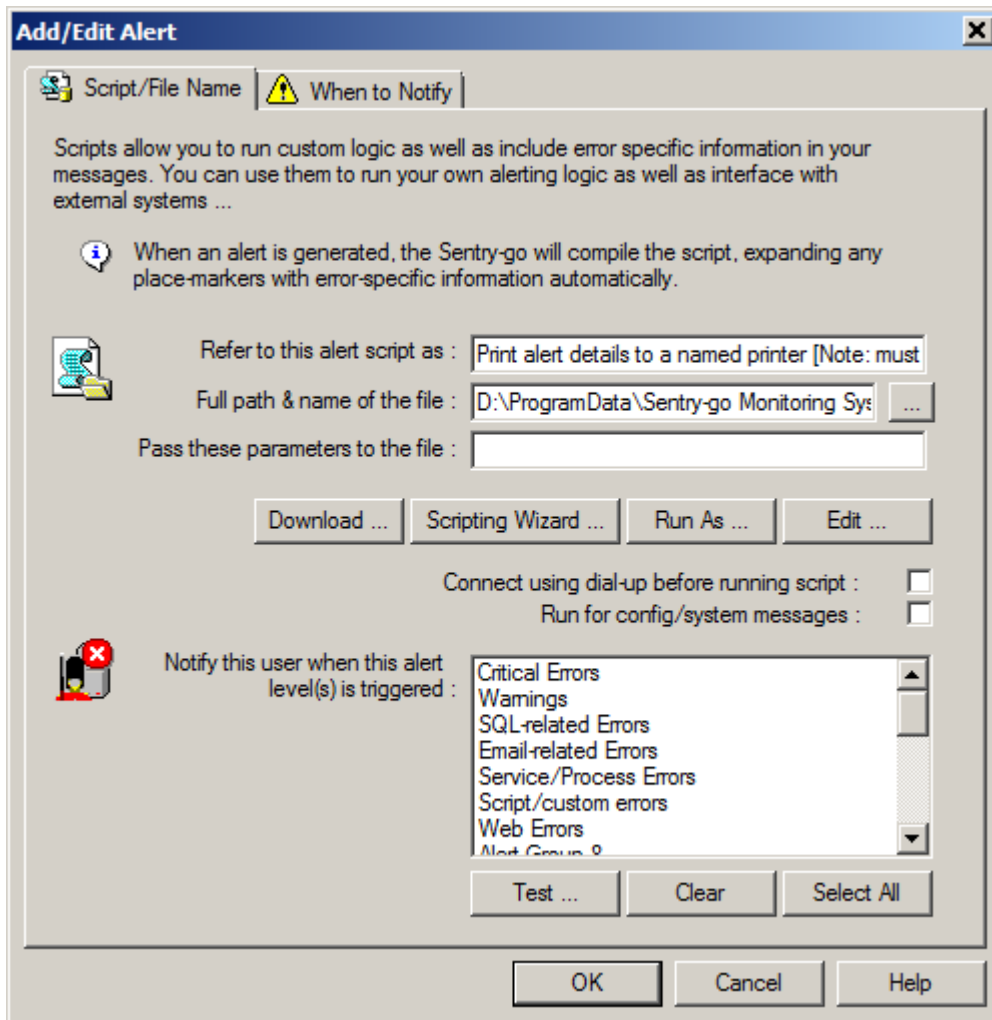
- Follow the on-screen prompts, which are dependent on the option selected and therefore the script being generated.  
[Click here for more information on the Scripting Wizard.](#)

- Once complete, the script will be generated & displayed. You can review & edit this if required, or further enhance it as required, or leave it “as is”.



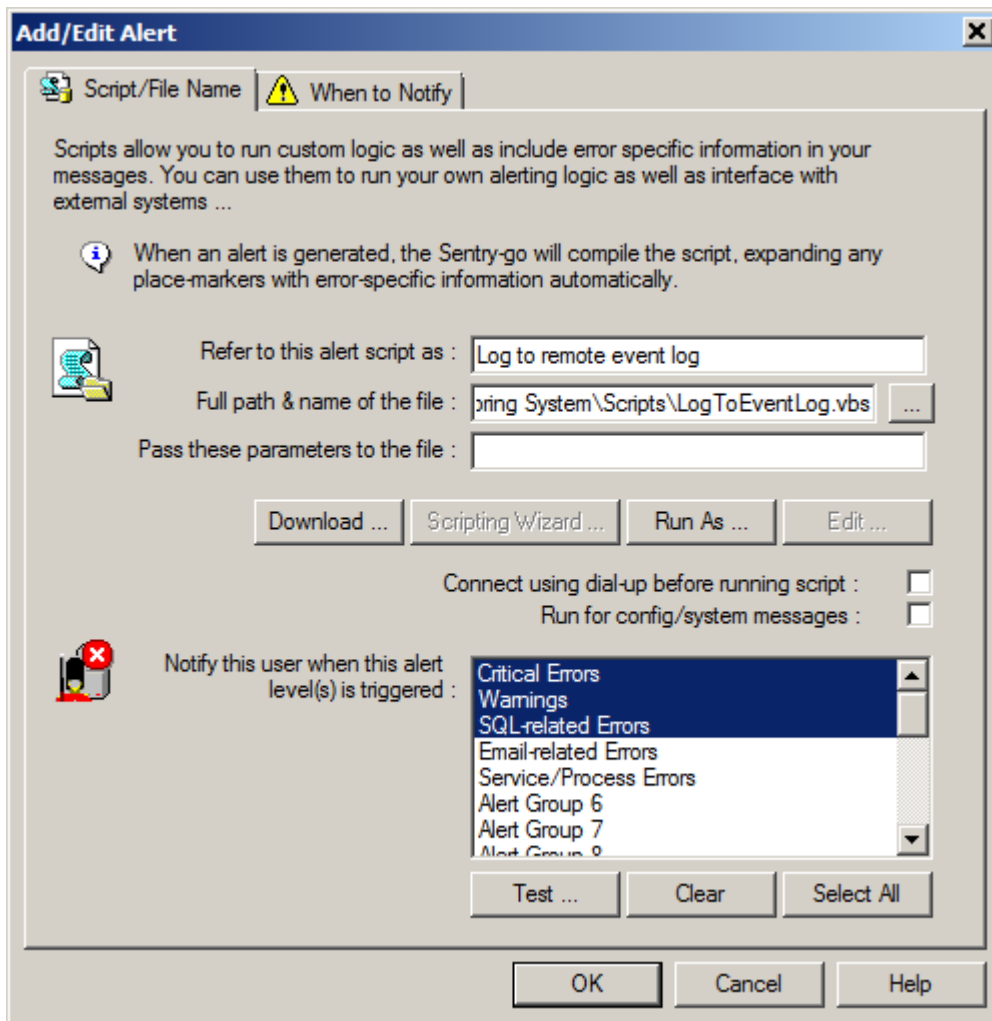
- Click “Show Calling Parameters & Return Values” if available to view information on how the script is called etc.
- Click finish to continue.

- The generated filename will be pre-filled and the alert type changed to “VBScript”.



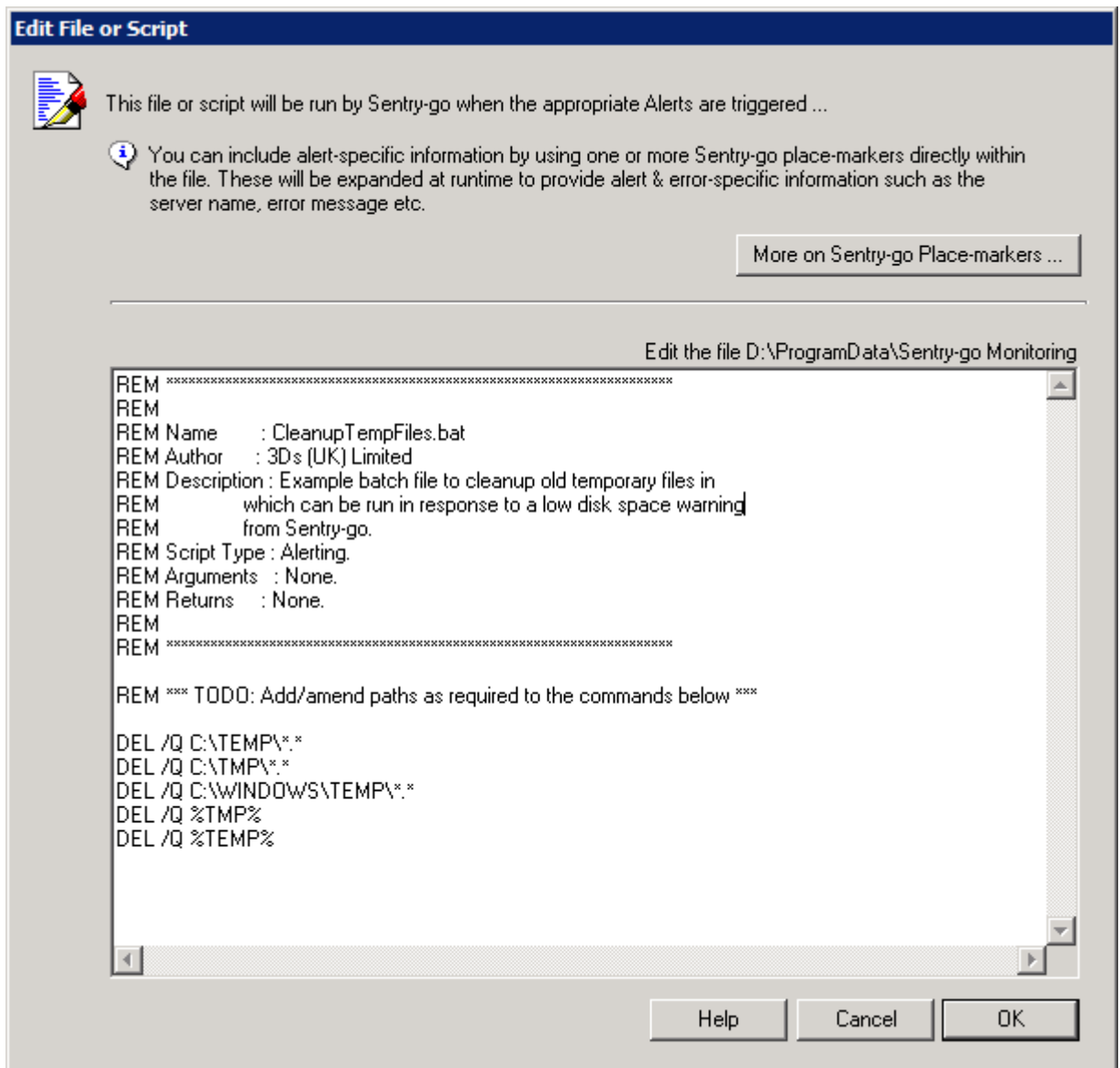
- If required, enter any parameters that are required by the file or script, otherwise leave the next field blank.
- By default the file or script will be run as the user running the monitor. To override this, for example, to use a domain account with permissions to access remote resources or specific software referenced by the script, click the “Run As” button and enter the appropriate details. [Click here for more information on running the script as a specific user.](#)
- Tick the “Connect using dialup” option if Sentry-go needs to connect to the network by invoking dial-up networking before the message can be sent. [Click here for more information on configuring dialup networking.](#)
- Tick the “Run for config/system messages” option if the defined file or script should be run for system notifications - errors relating to the configuration or setup of Sentry-go itself. For example, if web publishing errors occur, details of the fault will be sent to the user if this option is enabled.
- Select the alert group(s) for which this user should be notified. If an alert is triggered belonging to one of these groups, the user here will be notified.
- By default, when enabled, the notification will be active regardless of the time of day the alert is triggered. However, you can specify when the notification is to be run and when it isn't by selecting the “When to Notify” tab. [Click here for more information on notification schedules.](#)

- To send an alert using a Windows command, batch file, script or preformatted notification ...
  - Select the appropriate option from the list & click "OK" to display the following window.



- Enter a name or description for the job or script.
- Enter the full path & name of the command, file or script to run, depending on the alert type selected ...
  - When editing an existing file, this will be the full path & name to that file on the server being monitored.  
If you're configuring the local server, you can click the "Edit ..." button to edit the file
  - When defining a new file, simply enter the full path and name of the file, relative to the local server.  
If you're configuring the local server, you can click the "Edit ..." button to create & then edit the file.  
For preformatted files, a template will be provided, allowing you to quickly & easily supply your own information.
- Optionally enter any parameters that are required by the file or script, otherwise leave the next field blank.

- Click the “Download” button to access the on-line Sentry-go Scripting Library. From here you can download files & scripts as well as templates for use with the Scripting Wizard.  
[Click here to access the on-line scripting library now.](#)
- Click the “Scripting Wizard” button to run the Sentry-go Scripting Wizard. This allows you to use predefined templates to generate VBScripts for you.  
[Click here for more information on the Scripting Wizard.](#)
- Click the “Edit” button to edit a local file or script ...



If no file is found, you will be offered to copy a default template, depending on the type of notification being defined. You can use this as the basis of your own script.

*i* [Click here for more information on Sentry-go Place-markers](#)

Alternatively, use the Scripting Wizard to generate the script for you. [Click here for more information on the Sentry-go Scripting Wizard.](#)

- By default the file or script will be run as the user running the monitor. To override this, for example, to use a domain account with permissions to access remote resources or specific software referenced by the script, click the “Run As” button and enter the appropriate details.  
[Click here for more information on running the script as a specific user.](#)
- Tick the “Connect using dialup” option if Sentry-go needs to connect to the network by invoking dial-up networking before the message can be sent.  
[Click here for more information on configuring dialup networking.](#)
- Tick the “Run for config/system messages” option if the defined file or script should be run for system notifications - errors relating to the configuration or setup of Sentry-go itself. For example, if web publishing errors occur, details of the fault will be sent to the user if this option is enabled.
- Select the alert group(s) for which this user should be notified. If an alert is triggered belonging to one of these groups, the user here will be notified.
- By default, when enabled, the notification will be active regardless of the time of day the alert is triggered. However, you can specify when the notification is to be run and when it isn't by selecting the “When to Notify” tab.  
[Click here for more information on notification schedules.](#)

#### **Amending default e-mail text & title**

For script-based logic, you can easily set up your own message text, incorporating the appropriate place-markers (such as <\$\$ERROR> and <\$\$SERVER> as required).

[Click here for more information on Sentry-go Place-markers.](#)

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## Example Alert Engine Batch File or Script

Batch file or scripts are standard text files run through the appropriate interpreter. In this example, a short VBScript is used to export alert information to an in-house system, through an external utility called LogInfo.exe. In particular, it shows how to include the strings "<\$\$ERROR>" and "<\$\$SERVER>" which are then expanded at runtime by the Alert Engine to include the actual error message and server name prior to running the script. Batch files are similar, except that standard Windows commands & external command-line utilities are used in place of script-based commands.

```
'
' Sentry-go Alert Engine Script to log alert information
' via an external LogInfo.exe routine.
'
' See associated documentation for more details on how to
' specify the information to send via this file.
'
' ----- Local declarations -----
Dim strTextToSend

' ----- Set up parameters -----
strTextToSend = "Error - < $$ERROR> on <$$SERVER>"
Set Shell = CreateObject("WScript.Shell")

' ----- Create & execute the target command -----
Shell.Run ""c:\program files\Inhouse\LogInfo.exe"" "" & strTextToSend &
""",,True

' ----- Cleanup -----
Set Shell = Nothing

' ----- End of Script -----
```

---

## Example Alert Engine Custom E-mail

When the alert file is defined as an SMTP file, the preformatted commands are used to interface with an external SMTP server. For example, you can use these to send a custom e-mail or to interface with an external system such as an SMS gateway. The following commands, which are generally used in the format <Command>:<Value> should be included in this type of file ...

Command	Meaning
#	Any commands or lines prefixed with a # are counted as comments by the Alert Engine and ignored. Blank lines are also ignored.
AE-SERVER: <TargetServer>	Required. This command is used to identify the target SMTP (e-mail) server - either by name or IP address.
AE-PORT: <Port No>	Optional. This is the port number on which the SMTP server is listening for inbound requests.  Unless otherwise stated by your provider or Administrator, this is normally 25.
AE-SENDERFROM: <User>@<YourDomain>	Required. This is the e-mail address of the user sending the mail. In general, this should be in the format <Someone>@<YourDomain> as the server may check the originating domain before proceeding..
AE-SENDTO: <User>@<Domain>, <User>@<Domain>, <User>@<Domain> etc.	Required. This is the e-mail address of one or more users that should receive the mail. Separate multiple entries with a comma.
AE-SUBJECT: <Title>	Required. This is the string that will form the subject for the e-mail. It can contain any valid text or place markers.
<Alert Text>	The last parameter (with no command prefix) is the alert you wish to log. It can span multiple lines and contain one or more place markers.

## Example

```
#
# SMTP Alert File
#
# This file allows you to send alert details to an SMTP server.
# Simply edit the appropriate details below and configure the Alert
# Engine to call this file for the appropriate alert levels. Any
# place markers found (e.g. <$$ERROR>) will automatically be expanded
# by the Alert Engine at runtime.
#
AE-SERVER: MySMTPServer
AE-SENDERFROM: Sentry-go@Company.com
AE-SENDTO: Support@Company.com, SMS@Provider.com
AE-SUBJECT: Critical Error Detected!

# The following (last) entry is the message we want to log. This
# will be expanded to contain the actual error/alert information
# at runtime.

The error <$$ERROR> occurred on server <$$SERVER> at <$$TIMELOGGED>
```

---

## Example Alert Engine SysLog File

When the alert file is defined as a SysLog file, the preformatted commands are used to interface with an external SysLog server. The following commands, which are generally used in the format <Command>:<Value> should be included in this type of file ...

Command	Meaning
#	Any commands or lines prefixed with a # are counted as comments by the Alert Engine and ignored. Blank lines are also ignored.
AE-SERVER: <TargetServer>	Required. This command is used to identify the target SysLog server - either by name or IP address.
AE-PORT: <Port No>	Required. This is the port number on which the server is listening for inbound HTTP requests.  Unless otherwise stated by your provider, this is normally 514.
AE-SYSLOGSEVERITY: <Lvl>	Optional. Indicates which SysLog severity you wish to log the alert under. If not specified, the default severity level is 1 (alert).
AE-SYSLOGFACILITY: <Lvl>	Optional. Indicates which SysLog facility you wish to log the alert under. If not specified, the default facility is 14 (alert message).
<Alert Text>	The last parameter (with no command prefix) is the alert you wish to log. It can span multiple lines, but will be truncated if the length exceeds the maximum size allowed by the SysLog standard.

## Example

```
#
# SysLog Alert File
#
# This file allows you to send alert details to a SysLog server.
# Simply edit the appropriate details below and configure the Alert
# Engine to call this file for the appropriate alert levels. Any
# place markers found (e.g. <$$ERROR>) will automatically be expanded
# by the Alert Engine at runtime.
#
AE-SERVER: MySysLogServer
AE-PORT: 514
AE-SYSLOGSEVERITY: 1
AE-SYSLOGFACILITY: 1

# The following (last) entry is the message we want to log. This
# will be expanded to contain the actual error/alert information
# at runtime.

The error <$$ERROR> occurred on server <$$SERVER> at <$$TIMELOGGED>
```

---

## Example Alert Engine HTTP (Web Server) File

When the alert file is defined as an HTTP file, the preformatted commands are used to interface with an external web (HTTP) server (and optionally on to an external system such as an SMS gateway). The following commands, which are generally used in the format <Command>:<Value> should be included in this type of file ...

Command	Meaning
#	Any commands or lines prefixed with a # are counted as comments by the Alert Engine and ignored. Blank lines are also ignored.
<b>AE-HTTPSERVER:</b> <b>&lt;TargetServer&gt;</b>	Required. Indicates the name or IP address of the target web/HTTP server. This name is dependent on your provider .
<b>AE-PORT: &lt;Port No.&gt;</b>	This is the port number on which the server is listening for inbound HTTP requests. Unless otherwise stated by your provider, this is normally 80.
<b>AE-METHOD: GET</b>	Required. Indicates which HTTP call type the Alert Engine should use. Currently, this must be set to GET - indicating that an HTTP Get request is to be performed. This may be extended in a future version of the Alert Engine.
<b>AE-URL: &lt;URL&gt;?&lt;Params&gt;</b>	Required. This is the URL that is to be called in order to make the GET request. It may contain one or more parameters as required. Parameters must be URL encoded - e.g. %20 in place of spaces, no double quotes etc.
<b>AE-SUCSESSTEXT: &lt;Text&gt;</b>	Optional. If included, it indicates some text that the server will return to indicate that the call was successful - e.g. OK. If the text is not returned (or no text is returned), the command will be considered to have failed.  <b><i>If both AE-ERRORTTEXT and AE-SUCSESSTEXT are included and neither string is found, it is assumed that the command failed.</i></b>
<b>AE-ERRORTTEXT: &lt;Text&gt;</b>	Optional. If included, it indicates some text that the server will return to indicate that the call failed - e.g. Error. If the text is not returned (or no text is returned), the command will be considered to have worked successfully.  <b><i>If both AE-ERRORTTEXT and AE-SUCSESSTEXT are included and neither string is found, it is assumed that the command failed.</i></b>

## Example

```
#
# HTTP Alert File
#
# This file allows you to send alert details to an HTTP (Web) server.
# Simply edit the appropriate details below and configure the Alert
# Engine to call this file for the appropriate alert levels. Any
# place markers found (e.g. <$$ERROR>) will automatically be expanded
# by the Alert Engine at runtime.
#
AE-HTTPServer: www.YourProvidersSite.com
AE-Port: 80
AE-METHOD: GET

# The following should appear on a single line
AE-URL: http://www.YourProvider.com/TheirPage.htm?
      Param1=Value&Text=<$$ERROR>%20on%20server%20<$$SERVER>

AE-SuccessText: OK
AE-ErrorText: ERR
```

## More Information

If you need more help or information on this topic ...

- Contact our [Support Team](#).
- Watch [demonstrations & walkthrough videos on-line](#).
- Visit <http://www.Sentry-go.com>.

