

Natural

Natural Availability Server

Version 9.3.4

October 2026

This document applies to Natural Version 9.3.4 and all subsequent releases.

Specifications contained herein are subject to change and these changes will be reported in subsequent release notes or new editions.

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Natural Availability Server

Introduction to Natural Availability Server	What is the Natural Availability Server? The concept, the architecture, and the components.
Installing Natural Availability Server	How to install the Natural Availability Server.
Quick Start	Minimal settings to run the Natural Availability Server – not for production.
Configuring the Natural Availability Server	A walkthrough of the configuration parameters for Natural Availability Server.
Advanced Configuration	Insight into advanced application configuration.
Useable Properties	A list of useable properties.
Configuring the User Interface	Application configuration properties that are related to the user interface.
Deploying Natural Availability Server on Application Server	How to deploy Natural Availability Server on Tomcat® and Wildfly® application servers.
Building a Docker Image	How to create a Docker image for Natural Availability Server.
User Interface Manual	All about the Natural Availability Server user interface for the end user.
File Transfer	File download, upload, and print, using Natural statements.
Rebranding and Customization	How to customize the appearance of the application to meet your specific needs.
Troubleshooting	In case you get stuck.

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About this Documentation

■ Document Conventions	2
■ Online Information and Support	2
■ Data Protection	3

Document Conventions

Convention	Description
Bold	Identifies elements on a screen.
Monospace font	Identifies service names and locations in the format <i>folder.subfolder.service</i> , APIs, Java classes, methods, properties.
<i>Italic</i>	Identifies: Variables for which you must supply values specific to your own situation or environment. New terms the first time they occur in the text. References to other documentation sources.
Monospace font	Identifies: Text you must type in. Messages displayed by the system. Program code.
{ }	Indicates a set of choices from which you must choose one. Type only the information inside the curly braces. Do not type the { } symbols.
	Separates two mutually exclusive choices in a syntax line. Type one of these choices. Do not type the symbol.
[]	Indicates one or more options. Type only the information inside the square brackets. Do not type the [] symbols.
...	Indicates that you can type multiple options of the same type. Type only the information. Do not type the ellipsis (...).

Online Information and Support

Product Documentation

You can find the product documentation on our documentation website at <https://documentation.softwareag.com>.

Product Training

You can find helpful product training material on our Learning Portal at <https://learn.software-ag.com>.

Tech Community

You can collaborate with Software GmbH experts on our Tech Community website at <https://tech-community.softwareag.com>. From here you can, for example:

- Browse through our vast knowledge base.
- Ask questions and find answers in our discussion forums.
- Get the latest Software GmbH news and announcements.
- Explore our communities.
- Go to our public GitHub and Docker repositories at <https://github.com/softwareag> and <https://hub.docker.com/publishers/softwareag> and discover additional Software GmbH resources.

Product Support

Support for Software GmbH products is provided to licensed customers via our Empower Portal at <https://empower.softwareag.com>. Many services on this portal require that you have an account. If you do not yet have one, you can request it at <https://empower.softwareag.com/register>. Once you have an account, you can, for example:

- Download products, updates and fixes.
- Search the Knowledge Center for technical information and tips.
- Subscribe to early warnings and critical alerts.
- Open and update support incidents.
- Add product feature requests.

Data Protection

Software AG products provide functionality with respect to processing of personal data according to the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Where applicable, appropriate steps are documented in the respective administration documentation.

2 Introduction to Natural Availability Server

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Natural Availability Server is a front-end application that provides a Natural emulator in a modernized Angular© and REST-based web application.

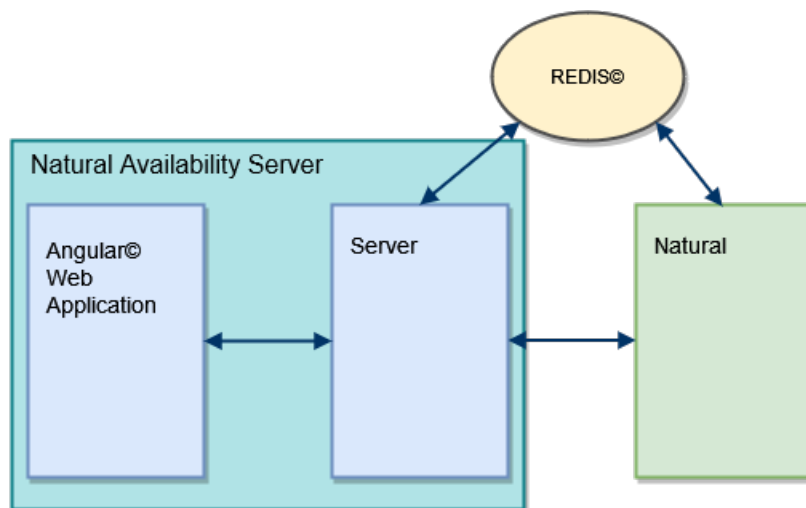
Natural Availability Server supports Natural sessions on both Linux and z/OS. High Availability functionality at session level is only supported for Natural sessions on Linux, not z/OS. High Availability at application level is only supported for z/OS with an application load-balancer with sticky sessions in front of Natural Availability Server.

The Availability Server provides capabilities that enable Natural online applications to be operated in a scalable and highly available environment. Based on the availability and SLAs of the underlying infrastructure and the selected architecture, Natural online applications can be configured to achieve system availability of more than 99.99%.

The session context of Natural sessions can be externalized and stored inside a session store, e.g. a REDIS© State Server. This enables the usage of multiple Natural server instances or Linux containers and to place them behind load-balancers. Subsequent requests can be handled by any instance of the Natural Availability Server and any started Natural processes, as session context can be stored and loaded for each request from a distributed clustered in-memory State Server, e.g. REDIS©. For more information on High Availability for Natural, see *Natural/HA (High Availability)*.

Components

The following high-level diagram illustrates the main components of the Natural Availability Server:



The Natural Availability Server has a client-server architecture.

The application is a Web frontend for Natural sessions, that provides High Availability capabilities.

The Server

The server covers following tasks:

- Maintaining a session between the web application and the Natural host
- Synchronizing the data between the web application and the Natural host
- Serving the web user requests and to update the Natural host accordingly

There are two modes to run the server.

- [Non-HA Mode](#)
- [HA Mode](#)

Non-HA Mode

In this mode the server keeps a session open between the web application and the natural host.

The session is created when the user logs in to the web application and it closes when the user disconnects, or when the program ends.

HA Mode

When HA mode is enabled, each request can be served by any of the servers in the cluster.

All session data is read from the shared session store and stored back for each request.

The Natural session could possibly be closed after each request and a new Natural session will be created for the next request.

Currently, the Natural Availability Server is supporting only REDIS® as a shared session store.



Note: In HA mode, there is an option to set a timeout in the Natural host. The host will wait for a new request before closing the session. This option can be used for performance reasons.

The Client Web Application

The client web application is a modern, web-based frontend that emulates Natural sessions.

More information on configuring the web application behavior can be found in the [User Interface Manual](#).

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Installing Natural Availability Server

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Installer, License, Directory

Natural Availability Server is installed using the Installer and is part of the Natural Product suite.

The installer for Natural Availability Server can be found under **Natural Products** in the installation tree.

The product requires a specific license file to be provided as part of the installation process. If you don't have one, please contact the Software GmbH sales department.

After Natural Availability Server is installed, a directory */NaturalAvailabilityServer* is placed under the */Software AG* installation directory.

Installing the Natural Availability Server as systemd service

➤ To start the Natural Availability Server during the operating system's startup

- 1 Copy the file *sag_nha.service*, located in the directory */NaturalAvailabilityServer/INSTALL*, to the directory */usr/lib/systemd/system/*.

Use the following command:

```
sudo cp /NaturalAvailabilityServer/INSTALL/sag_nha.service ↵  
/usr/lib/systemd/system/sag_nha.service
```

- 2 Enable the service:

```
sudo systemctl enable sag_nha
```

4 Quick Start



Note: This section is for running the Natural Availability Server on an embedded Tomcat server. It should not be used for production.

After Natural Availability Server is installed, a directory */NaturalAvailabilityServer* is placed under the */Software AG* installation directory.

Follow the steps below to run the Natural Availability Server after installation.

1. Configure the connectivity to Natural (WebIO server) in the *application.properties* file under */NaturalAvailabilityServer/conf*.

In case the default connectivity parameters need to be adapted to your environment, refer to the explanation in the section [Configuring Connectivity to Natural Host](#) to learn how to update the *application.properties*.

2. Configure SSL-related parameters in the *application.properties* file:

- For connection with SSL, set the following properties:

```
com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.ssl=true  
com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.certificatePath[0]=<cert path>
```

For details, see section [Configuring Connectivity to Natural Host](#).

- For a connection without SSL, set the following properties:

```
com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.ssl=false
```



Caution: For development only. Not recommended for production!

3. Run `startup.sh` from the directory */NaturalAvailabilityServer/bin*.

These steps will run the Natural Availability Server using its embedded Tomcat®.

To connect to the Natural program from the Angular© web application browse to *http://localhost:8080*

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Configuring the Natural Availability Server

■ Basic Configuration	14
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This section covers all you need for a complete configuration of Natural Availability Server.

Basic Configuration

After installation, the *application.properties* file will be located under the following directory:

<installation location>/NaturalAvailabilityServer/conf

This file supplies all the details required for running the Natural Availability Server, including the host's connectivity data, the type of sessions to be created (HA or not), and all other configurations.

- [Configuring Connectivity to Natural Host](#)
- [Configuring Connectivity to Natural Using SSL](#)
- [Setting the Logging Properties](#)
- [Setting the License Location](#)
- [Setting the Availability Mode](#)
- [Setting the REDIS® Session Store Properties](#)
- [Setting the Entire Connection Protocol Version \(NCFVERS\)](#)

Configuring Connectivity to Natural Host

The Natural Availability Server can connect in a secure way via SSL protocol, or in a less secure way without SSL.



Caution: The non-SSL connection is not recommended for production use and should only be used for development.

To connect to the Natural host, configure the connection parameters:

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optional Values
com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.hostname	Hostname/IP address where the Natural instance is running	No	localhost
com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.port	Port the Natural Web I/O Interface daemon is listening on	No	2900
com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.ssl	Define if the Natural Web I/O Interface daemon is using an SSL connection	No	False
com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.parameters[0]	Define the parameters to start the Natural application Could be more than one parameters	No	Empty value

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optional Values
	The next parameter should start using 'parameters[1]' then 'parameters[2]' and so on		
com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.certificatePath[0]	Path for the server certificate used by Natural Web I/O Interface daemon Location: <i>\$NWODIR/\$NWONODE/server.cert.crt</i> of the Natural Host machine	Only for SSL connection	-
com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.application	The Application script to call to start the session.	No	nwo.sl

Configuring Connectivity to Natural Using SSL

For quick starting out-of-the-box, the Natural Availability Server is configured by default to use non-SSL communication to the Natural Web I/O server.

However, if you want to connect using SSL communication you need to explicitly enable SSL in the following property and change the parameter to `true`.

```
com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.ssl=true
```

The public certificate of the Natural Web I/O server needs to be available to enable SSL communication. This value is configured in the following property:

```
com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.certificatePath[0]
```

Note that a fully valid certification path is required to create a secure connection to the host. If the certificate used in the Natural Web I/O server has an unknown intermediate certificate, it should also be defined in the certificate path by assigning a different index, as in the following example:

```
com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.certificatePath[1]
```

Setting the Logging Properties

These are the properties that are used to define the log level for each section of the application:

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optional Values
logging.level.root	Default log level for the Application		INFO
logging.level.org.springframework.web	Log level for Web requests		INFO
logging.level.org.springframework.security	Log level for Spring security		DEBUG

In addition to the properties that can be defined in the *application.properties* file, you can customize the logging output by updating the file *logback-spring.xml* located in the directory *<installation dir>/NaturalAvailabilityServer/conf*. For more information about this configuration please visit <https://logback.qos.ch/manual/index.html> site and follow the configuration link.

Setting the License Location

The following property defines the location of the license file:

```
com.softwareag.natural.web.frontend.server.config.licensePath
```

This property expects the fully qualified or relative path to the file.

In case this property is not set, there are optional possibilities to place the product license file:

1. If the SAG environment variable is defined, the application will try to find the license file under:

```
$SAG/common/conf
$SAG/NaturalAvailabilityServer/conf
```

2. If these two directories do not contain the license file, the application will attempt to find the license file in the classpath.
3. The server will stop with an error message if the license file is not found.

Commonly, the name of the expected license file is *nha<version number>.xml*.

However, this name is not used if the license property is set in the *application.properties* file.

Setting the Availability Mode

The following property sets the mode in which the Natural Availability Server will run.

```
com.softwareag.natural.web.frontend.server.config.sessionStoreType
```

There are two modes available:

1. **memory**

This is *NON-HA* mode.

`memory` indicates that the session data is saved in the memory and not in a session store.

2. **redis**

This is *HA* mode.

`redis` indicates that the session data is saved to the Redis® session store.

The following section will explain how to define the properties if option REDIS is selected.

Setting the REDIS® Session Store Properties

The following properties allow the configuration of the REDIS® service location, access credentials, and the use of SSL.

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optional Values
<code>spring.data.redis.host</code>	Host name for the REDIS® server	Required if <code>sessionStoreType</code> is defined as REDIS	
<code>spring.data.redis.port</code>	Port on which the REDIS® server is listening	Required if <code>sessionStoreType</code> is defined as REDIS	
<code>spring.data.redis.ssl.enabled</code>	Set to true if the REDIS® instance is using an SSL connection	Required if <code>sessionStoreType</code> is defined as REDIS	
<code>spring.data.redis.username</code>	The username that should be used to connect to REDIS®	Required if <code>sessionStoreType</code> is defined as REDIS	
<code>spring.data.redis.password</code>	Password to connect to REDIS® if defined See also section Encrypting Passwords below	Required if <code>sessionStoreType</code> is defined as REDIS	

Setting the Entire Connection Protocol Version (NCFVERS)

Define the following property based on the setting of the NCFVERS parameter.

Property Name	Description	Required	Default
com.softwareag.natural.chimera.pccVersion	The value must be compatible with the NCFVERS value defined in Natural. When this property is set to 4, enhanced precision is supported for file transfer.	No	3 Optional values are 3 and 4

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Advanced Configuration

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Encrypting Passwords

Each password parameter should be encrypted in the *application.properties* file.

- [Procedure](#)
- [Example](#)

Procedure

Follow these steps to encrypt a password:

1. Decide on which password to encrypt.
2. Run `encryptPassword.sh` under the */bin* directory with the following command:

```
encryptPassword.sh --encryption-password <JASYPT_ENCRYPTOR_PASSWORD> <passphrase>
```

The `JASYPT_ENCRYPTOR_PASSWORD` property is the key to encrypt the passphrase. It can be any string combination.

3. Place the value received from running the shell script as the password value. This value should be wrapped in `'ENC()'` string to mark the fact that this password is encrypted.
4. In a running testing or production environment, the `JASYPT_ENCRYPTOR_PASSWORD` should be set as an environment variable.

Example

In the following example, the required password for the `spring.data.redis.password` property is `'pass1'`, and the `JASYPT_ENCRYPTOR_PASSWORD` property was decided to be `'pass2'`.

Run the shell script as follows:

```
encryptPassword.sh --encryption-password pass2 pass1
```

The output received from the shell script could be `AAAABBBB44444FFFBB`.

This value should be set as property in the *application.properties* as follows:

```
spring.data.redis.password=ENC(AAAABBBB44444FFFBB)
```

This process must be done for each password used in the *application.properties* file.

The same `JASYPT_ENCRYPTOR_PASSWORD` property must be used for all encrypted properties.

When subsequently accessing the server that runs the application (for production or testing), an environment variable must be set for the key `JASYPT_ENCRYPTOR_PASSWORD` with the value `pass2`.

Configuration File Option: Class Path

An alternative option to supply the configuration files (*application.properties* and *license file*) is by adding a resource directory to the `NaturalAvailabilityServer` class path in the servlet container.

- [For WildFly®](#)
- [For Tomcat®](#)

For WildFly®

A module needs to be defined in order to add files to the class path:

1. Create a directory that contains the resource files.
2. Run the following command to add the module. The module name should stay as defined in the command:

```
/opt/jboss/wildfly/bin/jbos-cli.sh -c -command="module add
-name=natural-availability-server-configuration --resource-delimiter=,
--resources=<path to folder created>/application.properties, <path to folder
created>/nha<version-number>.xml"
```

For Tomcat®

Configure the location of the *application.properties* file:

1. In the *application.properties*, set the `licensePath` property pointing to the location of the license file.
2. Create the following file under Tomcat® installation:

```
<tomcat installation>/conf/Catalina/myHost/NaturalAvailabilityServer.xml
```

... where *myHost* is the host name.

3. In this file *NaturalAvailabilityServer.xml*, add the following element:

```
<Context> <Environment name=" spring_config_location" value="<location of
application.properties>/application.properties" type="java.lang.String"/>
</Context>
```

Open Id Connect Authentication

- [Predefined Public Identity Providers](#)
- [Basic Configuration](#)
- [Optional Properties](#)
- [Properties Needed for Custom OIDC Provider](#)
- [Example: Google Identity Provider](#)

Predefined Public Identity Providers

Support of OIDC (OpenID Connect) authentication requires an identity provider to be defined. Likewise, Natural Availability Server needs to be defined as a client of the identity provider.

Natural Availability Server brings along predefined public identity providers (Google©, GitHub©, and Facebook©).

If you are not using one of those public identity providers, you need to configure a custom identity provider.

Basic Configuration

For the aforementioned commonly used identity providers (Google©, GitHub©, and Facebook©), only a minimal set of properties needs to be defined.

Once these properties are set, the Natural Availability Server will automatically detect that the applicable authentication method is Open Id Connect.

The following minimal properties are required:

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optional Values
<code>spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.<identity provider>.client-id</code>	The client ID issued by the OAuth2 provider.	yes	No default value
<code>spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.<identity provider>.client-secret</code>	The client secret issued by the OAuth2. This is a	yes	No default value

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optional Values
	sensitive value and should be protected.		
com.softwareag.natural.web.frontend.server.config.oauth2.usernameField	The attribute received from the identity provider that is used for the user name.	yes	email



Note: The <identity provider> should be filled with the identity provider name for example google, facebook, etc.

Optional Properties

The following properties are optional and allow for customizing the user name field and the auto-login.

Property name	Description
com.softwareag.natural.client.config.auto-connect	Define, whether the login to the web application in OIDC authentication will be done automatically (without activating the Login button on the login screen) or whether it should be done manually.

Property name	Description	Required
<code>com.softwareag.natural.web.frontend.server.config.oauth2.removePrefixFromUsername</code>	Enable removal of the string before the prefix delimiter of the <code>usernameField</code> property.	no
<code>com.softwareag.natural.web.frontend.server.config.oauth2.usernamePrefixDelimiter</code>	A delimiter that defines the prefix to be removed of the <code>usernameField</code> property.	no
<code>com.softwareag.natural.web.frontend.server.config.oauth2.removeSuffixFromUsername</code>	Enable removal of the string after the suffix delimiter of the <code>usernameField</code> property.	no
<code>com.softwareag.natural.web.frontend.server.config.oauth2.usernameSuffixDelimiter</code>	A delimiter that defines the suffix to be removed of the <code>usernameField</code> property.	no

In case the OIDC provider is not predefined in the Natural Availability Server, you can configure your own OIDC provider in the *application.properties* file.

Properties Needed for Custom OIDC Provider

For the configuration of custom OIDC identity providers, the following properties need to be considered:

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optional Values
<code>spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.<identity provider>.authorization-uri</code>	The URI where the OAuth2 Authorization Request is sent. This is the endpoint that the	yes	

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optional Values
	user will be redirected to for logging in.		
<code>spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.<identity provider>.issuer-uri</code>	The URI that identifies the issuer of the OpenID Connect (OIDC) provider.	yes	
<code>spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.<identity provider>.jwk-set-uri</code>	The URI to the provider's JSON Web Key Set (JWKS), which contains the public keys used to verify the signatures of the JWT tokens.	yes	
<code>spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.<identity provider>.token-uri=</code>	The URI where the OAuth2 Token Request is sent to obtain the access token.	yes	
<code>spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.<identity provider>.user-info-authentication-method</code>	Defines how the user information request is authenticated, typically by including the access token in the request.	yes	Possible values are: header form etc.
<code>provider.<identity provider>.user-info-uri</code>	The URI where the User Info Request is sent to obtain user information from the OAuth2 provider.	yes	
<code>provider.<identity provider>.user-name-attribute</code>	The attribute name used to extract the user's name from the User Info endpoint response.	yes	



Note: The `<identity provider>` should be filled with the identity provider name for example google, facebook, etc.

Example Configuration:

```

spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.custom-provider.issuer-uri=https://accounts.example.com
spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.custom-provider.authorization-uri=https://accounts.example.com/oauth2/authorize
spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.custom-provider.token-uri=https://accounts.example.com/oauth2/token
spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.custom-provider.user-info-uri=https://accounts.example.com/userinfo
spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.custom-provider.user-info-authentication-method=header
spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.custom-provider.jwk-set-uri=https://accounts.example.com/oauth2/certs
spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.custom-provider.user-name-attribute=id

```

Optionally, for the configuration of Natural Availability Server as a client of the OIDC identity providers, the following properties should be set:

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optional Values
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.<identity provider>.authorization-grant-type	The type of authorization grant used to obtain the access token.	yes	The value should be set to: authorization_code
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.<identity provider>.client-authentication-method	The method used to authenticate the client with the OAuth2 provider.	yes	Common values are: basic post
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.<identity provider>.client-id	The client ID issued by the OAuth2 provider.	yes	none
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.<identity provider>.client-name	user-friendly name for the client. It is primarily used in UI contexts.	no	
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.<identity provider>.client-secret	The client-secret issued by the OAuth2 provider. It is a sensitive value and should be protected.	yes	

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optional Values
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration. <identity provider>.provider	The ID of the OAuth2 provider configuration that this registration corresponds to.	yes	
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration. <identity provider>.redirect-uri	The URI where the OAuth2 provider redirects the user after authorization. This should match the one registered with the provider. When using the load balancer, the redirect-uri should be specified to match the load balancer's URL.	yes	When using the load-balancer: <load-balancer-url>/login, <identity provider>
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration. <identity provider>.scope[]	The scopes that your application is requesting from the OAuth2 provider. Multiple scopes can be specified as ... scope[0], scope[1] etc.	yes	



Note: The <identity provider> should be filled with the identity provider name for example google, facebook, etc.

Example Configuration for okta®:

```
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.okta.client-id=your-okta-client-id
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.okta.client-secret=your-okta-client-secret
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.okta.client-authentication-method=post
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.okta.authorization-grant-type=authorization_code
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.okta.redirect-uri={baseUrl}/login/oauth2/code/okta
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.okta.scope[0]=openid
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.okta.scope[1]=profile
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.okta.scope[2]=email
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.okta.client-name=Okta
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.okta.provider=okta
spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.okta.issuer-uri=https://your-okta-domain.okta.com/oauth2/default
```

Example: Google Identity Provider**➤ To set up a minimal configuration for OpenIdConnect with Google®**

- 1 ■ Connect to Google console at: <https://console.cloud.google.com/>
 - Choose **APIs and Services**
 - On the left-hand side, navigate to **credentials**
 - Click on the client link in the OAuth 2.0 Client IDs table

Create an **OAuth 2.0 client ID for web application** should this entry not exist

- 2 Copy the `client-id` and `client-secret`, and paste them into the *application.properties* file:

```
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.google.client-id=<your client id>.apps.googleusercontent.com
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.google.client-secret=<client secret>
```



Note: When using the load balancer, the `redirect-uri` should be specified to match the load balancer's URL:

```
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.google.redirect-uri=<load-balancer-url>/login/oauth2/code/google
```

Health Check HTTP Call

This HTTP call checks the availability of the Natural Availability Server and the Natural Web I/O Interface server.

When calling the service, the Natural Availability Server will access the Natural Web I/O Interface server and verify its availability.

The HTTP call is designed to supply the availability state of the node to the load balancer.

The availability check is done continuously in the background and the last state is reflected in the health check URL.

The background task can be configured using the following properties:

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optional Values
<code>com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.continuousHealthcheck</code>	Determines whether this service is available or not.	false	false
<code>com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.healthCheckInterval</code>	Defines the time between requests sent from Natural Availability Server to the Natural Web I/O Interface daemon.	false	5000 (milliseconds)

- To call this API, a request needs to be sent to the following URL:

<server>:<HTTP port>/healthcheck

Example:

http://localhost:8080/healthcheck

- Option responses from calling this API are:

Response code : 200

Alive - Indicates that the server and host are available.

Error 404

Indicates that the health check API is disabled.

Error 503

Indicates that the Natural Web I/O Interface daemon is not available.

REDIS® Cluster

When using a single-node REDIS® server, high availability cannot be guaranteed because the REDIS® server can fail. To overcome this problem, REDIS® can use replications.

For replications, Natural Availability Server supports REDIS® Enterprise. The REDIS® Enterprise can be used on-premise or as SaaS.

Use the following properties for the REDIS® configuration:

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optional Values
<code>spring.data.redis.cluster.nodes</code>	A list of REDIS® servers in the format of : <machine1 name>:<redis port>, <machine2 name>:<redis port> etc	For REDIS® cluster	none
<code>spring.redis.cluster.max-redirects</code>	Number of allowed cluster redirections.	For REDIS® cluster	none



Note: The property `spring.data.redis.cluster.nodes` should not be used together with the property `spring.data.redis.host`.

Keyboard Mapping

The following table defines the options to define keyboard combination that will be used to define a special behavior in the web application.

The combination can use modifier keys (Ctrl , Shift, Alt) and any character. For example:

- a single character, Esc, Insert, Delete, F4, and so on
- Shift+<any character >
- Ctrl+<any character >
- Ctrl+Shift+<any character >

- Ctrl+Alt+<any character >
- Ctrl+Shift+Alt+<any character >

If you are using any modifier keys, make sure they can be used in the following order: Ctrl > Shift > Alt.

You cannot write Shift+Ctrl+F5, but you can write Ctrl+Shift+F5.



Note: All keyboard mapping properties are optional, and they do not have a default value.

Property name	Description
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.keyboard-mapping.insertKey</code>	Define a key for toggling between insert mode (replace mode) and regular web application behavior (the replace mode overrides the next character inside input field with the new typed characters).
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.keyboard-mapping.helpKey</code>	Define a key for calling the help routine on a field.
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.keyboard-mapping.carriage-return-key</code>	Define a key for carriage return (enter behavior).
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.keyboard-mapping.clearEndOfField</code>	Define a key that

Property name	Description
	will clear the content of the field from the caret position to the end of the field.
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.keyboard-mapping.escapeKey</code>	Define a key that will invoke escape behavior.
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.keyboard-mapping.backSpaceKey</code>	Define a key that will invoke backspace behavior.
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.keyboard-mapping.backTabKey</code>	Define a key that will invoke back tab behavior.
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.keyboard-mapping.invokeTabKey</code>	Define a key that will invoke tab behavior.
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.keyboard-mapping.deleteCharKey</code>	Define a key that will clear the next character in an input field.
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.keyboard-mapping.pageDownKey</code>	Define a key that will invoke page down behavior.
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.keyboard-mapping.pageUpKey</code>	Define a key that will invoke page up behavior.

Property name	Description
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.keyboard-mapping.refreshKey</code>	Define a key that will invoke page refresh behavior.
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.keyboard-mapping.jumpToNextLineKey</code>	Define a key that will set focus on the first field in the next line.

7

Useable Properties

The following is a list of useable properties.



Note: Useable application properties are not discussed in any other chapter of the Natural Availability Server documentation

Property name	Description	Required	Default Options
<code>com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.column</code>	Define the number of screen columns	no	80
<code>com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.row</code>	Defines the number of screen rows.	no	24
<code>com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.max-retry-per-request</code>	Defines the number of retries allowed to update screen.	no	3
<code>com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.wait-for-next-screen-timeout</code>	The max time to wait for the new screen recieved after updating screen.	no	6000 (mill)
<code>spring.servlet.multipart.max-request-size</code>	Used in data	no	

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optional Value
	transfer for large file uploads.		
spring.servlet.multipart.max-file-size	Used in data transfer for large file downloads.	no	

8 Configuring the User Interface

In addition to the aforementioned, the following properties are also part of the *application.properties* file.

However, these properties are related to the user interface and the Angular© web application:

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optional Values
<code>com.softwareag.natural.chimera.fields.input.trim</code>	Defines if and how to trim the field's content when the screen is loaded. The <code>trimChar</code> property contains the value to trim.	No	Optional values: none (default) Left Right both
<code>com.softwareag.natural.chimera.fields.input.trimChar</code>	The character to remove from the field's content. Note: When defining a space character,	Yes, if the trim property is set.	

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optional Values
	set the value to "\" (backslash and space).		
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.selectOnFocus</code>	Define if focusing on an input field will select the full content of the field.	No	false
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.themesList</code>	Define the list of themes available in the client UI. The themes define the look and feel of the application. There is an option to create a new CSS theme file and add it to the list.	No	This is the default theme list: emulator.css theme_dark.css theme_light.css
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.insert-mode</code>	When configured to true, the web application will be set to insert mode (override mode), and any key stroke will override the content of the next key in the input field. The	No	false (default) true

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optional Values
	client can also press the insert key in the keyboard and toggle the override mode.		
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.tab-on-field-full</code>	If set to true, when the content of an input field is full, the focus will jump to the next input field.	No	false (default) true
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.tab-navigation-options</code>	Define whether tabbing will navigate in input and output fields or only in input fields.	No	Inputs (default) all
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.arrow-navigation-options</code>	Define whether arrows will navigate in input and output fields or only in input fields.	No	Inputs (default) all
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.chars-to-remove-in-copy</code>	When copying the content of a selected output field, the browser might add some escape	No	\n (default)

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optional Values
	characters in the copied content. This property defines the characters to remove from the copied content. The default value is \n to handle the content added by Chrome. If you need to define more than one character, use a comma to split between characters. Example: \n, \r		

The following table of properties is also related to the user interface and the handling of HTTP errors.

You can use the properties to configure the following:

- Define which HTTP errors cause the application to resend a failed request.
- Define how many attempts are made for a resend.
- Manage the amount of time between resends.

Property name	Description
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.http-errors.recoverable.enabled</code>	Define if resending requests for recoverable HTTP errors is enabled.
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.http-errors.recoverable.max-attempts</code>	Define the number of times that the application resends a failed request.
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.http-errors.recoverable.codes</code>	Define a list of HTTP error codes that cause the web application to resend the request.
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.http-errors.recoverable.first-timeout</code>	Define the amount of time in milliseconds that the client waits before sending the request again for the first time.
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.http-errors.recoverable.timeout-compute-mode</code>	Define how to compute the timeout for subsequent HTTP requests.

Property name	Description	Require
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.http-errors.recoverable.multiplier</code>	Define the multiplier for compute mode MULTIPLE.	No
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.http-errors.recoverable.timeout-array</code>	Define the timeout array for compute mode ARRAY.	No

The following table of properties is related to intermediate screens.

Intermediate screens show when the application is performing a task, for example processing data. The user does not expect to insert any data during intermediate screens. When the user gets to an intermediate screen, the web application should try to check if the server has a new screen. The following properties define how to configure the behavior of such requests.

Property name	Description	Required	Def Opt
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.intermediate-screen.enabled</code>	Define if resending requests for intermediate screens is enabled.	No	tru
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.intermediate-screen.max-attempts</code>	Define the number of times that the application resends a request for an	No	2

Property name	Description	Req
	intermediate screen.	
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.intermediate-screen.first-timeout</code>	Define the amount of time in milliseconds that the client waits before sending the request again for the first time.	No
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.intermediate-screen.timeout-compute-mode</code>	Define how to compute the timeout for subsequent intermediate screen requests.	No
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.intermediate-screen.multiplier</code>	Define the multiplier for compute mode MULTIPLE.	No
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.intermediate-screen.timeout-array</code>	Define the timeout array for compute	No

Property name	Description	Required	Def Opt
	mode ARRAY.		

9 Deploying Natural Availability Server on Application Server

Natural Availability Server supports the following servlet containers:

- Tomcat®
- WildFly®

The `NaturalAvailabilityServer.war` can be found in the following directory:

/NaturalAvailabilityServer/lib

Follow these steps to run Natural Availability Server on a web server:

1. Configure the *application.properties* file (under `<installation location>\NaturalAvailabilityServer\conf`) following the instructions in the section [Configuring the Natural Availability Server](#).
2. Encrypt the passwords in the *application.properties* following the instructions in the section [Encrypting Passwords](#).
3. Place the *application.properties* (and, if needed, the license file) in a location visible to the `NaturalAvailabilityServer`.

There are two alternatives for this step:

- Add the file(s) to the *.war* before deploying the *.war*:

Navigate to the folder of the *NaturalAvailabilityServer.war* file.

Add the following directory structure *WEB-INF/classes* to your current directory.

Under *WEB-INF/classes* add the configuration files (*application.properties* and *nha<version>.xml*)

Run the command: `jar -u -f NaturalAvailabilityServer.war`

`WEB-INF/classes/application.properties WEB-INF/classes/nha93.xml` (assuming 9.3 is the version).

- Or:

Follow the instructions described in the section [Advanced Configuration](#).

4. Copy the *.war* to the deployment folder in the web server:

Web Server	Directory
Tomcat®	<i>/Webapp</i>
WildFly®	<i>/standalone/deployments</i>

5. Start the web server application.
6. The Angular© web application will be available under the following URL:

http://<server location>:<default port of web server>

10 Building a Docker Image

The docker image can be configured for the supported web servers.

There are a number of supported Servlet containers.

Wildfly® A Dockerfile that uses a standard Wildfly 29 image with Java17 is provided.

Tomcat® A Dockerfile using a Tomcat 10 image with Java17 is provided.

Embedded A Tomcat 10 embedded in the delivered war base image using Java17.

> To create the Docker image

1 Build the Image

The script *createDockerImage.sh* can be used to package the Natural Availability Server into an image.

Use the following command to create the image:

```
./createDockerImage [options]
```

The following options can be called:

```
--appserver      Name of the application server to use ↵  
("wildfly"|"tomcat"|"embedded") (default "embedded")  
--help          Help for this script
```

2 Run the Image

The script *createDockerImage.sh* automatically creates a suitable docker run command. After generating an image successfully, the docker run command will appear at the end of the build's docker log.

To run the newly created Natural Availability Server as a container, a valid Natural Availability Server license is needed. The generated command will expect the file to be present in the directory */licenses*.

Example for version 9.3.1

```
podman run -dt -p 8080:8080 -v ↵
./licenses/nha93.xml:/opt/softwareag/common/conf/nha93.xml:z \
-v ↵
./embedded/application.properties:/opt/softwareag/NaturalAvailabilityServer/conf/application.properties ↵
natural_availability_server:9.3.1
```

3 Run the Web Application

Open a browser on the local machine and navigate to the URL *http://localhost:8080/*.

4 SSL

For use with SSL encryption, the configuration files have to be adjusted according to the manuals at *<https://docs.wildfly.org/>* or *<https://tomcat.apache.org/>*.

11 User Interface Manual

Make sure server is running before accessing the Natural web application. To access the web application, in the default configuration, browse to:

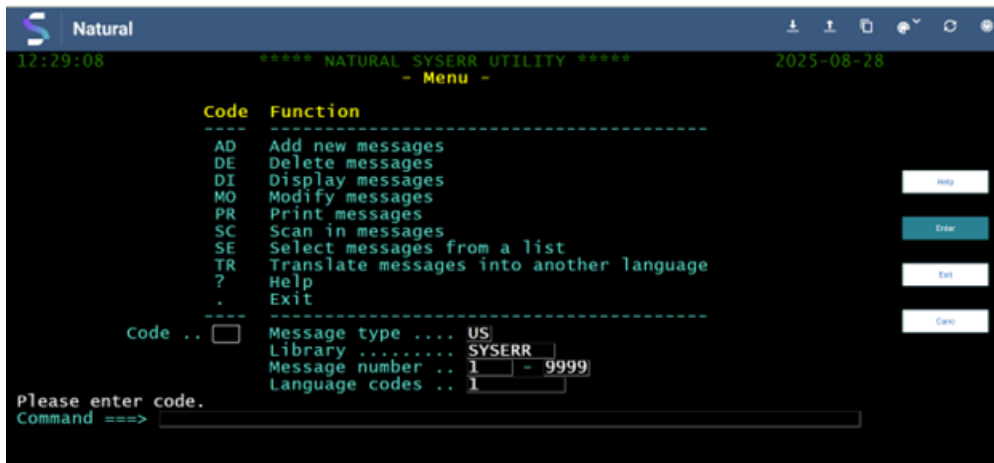
http(s)://<server location>:<default port>

The Natural credentials are required to log in to the web application.

The version property in the login screen indicates the current version that you are accessing. If this value is not retrieved, then there is a problem with accessing the Natural Availability Server.

After the credentials are applied, the Natural session starts.

Example of screen in the Angular web application:



- The main content of the screen is an emulation of the Natural screen.

It provides input and output fields.

- On the right side of the screen, the current screen's PF keys are displayed as buttons.

Additionally, each button expands a tooltip that displays the alternative command.

- The top menu shows the following buttons (right to left):

- **Logoff**

- Closes the current session with Natural
Redirects the web application to the login screen

- **Refresh**

- Synchronizes the web application content based on the latest state of the Natural session

- **Theme**

- Optional look-and-feel flavors to adapt the UI

- **Copy rectangle**

- Pressing the copy rectangle button changes the current web application window to a new mode in which you can select a rectangular area on the screen. After selecting the rectangle, its contents are copied to the clipboard, and you can paste them anywhere.

- To exit copy rectangle mode, press the copy rectangle button again.

- **File upload**

- Indicates that the file upload is in progress. Pressing the button will show the progress of the upload.

- **File download**

- Indicates that the file download is in progress. Pressing the button will show the progress of the download.

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File Transfer

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File Download

The Natural Availability Server supports the Natural statement `DOWNLOAD PC FILE` and transfers the file's content to the browser.

The data file can be downloaded in a format compatible with Entire Connection, or as a CSV file to be opened, for instance, in Microsoft Excel®.

You can configure the default format for the downloaded file via the `DOWNLOAD PC FILE` statement, using the following properties in the *application.properties* file:

Property name	Description	Required
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.data-transfer.data-content-file-format</code>	Defines the format used to save the data file.	no
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.data-transfer.data-content-expected-behavior</code>	Defines the handling of the data file.	no

File Upload

The Natural Availability Server supports the Natural statement `UPLOAD PC FILE` and transfers the file's content to Natural.

The uploaded data file can be in a format compatible with Entire Connection, or as a CSV file that matches the previously downloaded file.

- An upload dialog opens, when the host expects to receive a file.
- Select the file to upload.



Note: The dialog will stay open, if the uploaded file does not match the required format, followed by an error message. You may repeat, and select a suitable file.

Report Printing

The Natural Availability Server supports the statement `Natural PRINT` and transfers the file's content to the browser to be printed.

The content of the report can be addressed to a printer installed on the client machine or saved to be processed later.

You can configure the default behavior for the `PRINT` statement using the following properties:

Property name	Description
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.data-transfer.report-content-expected-behavior</code>	Defines the handling of the report file
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.data-transfer.report-content-file-format</code>	Defines the format used to save the report file

Automatic Download Property

The browser can handle the download process automatically if a filename is defined in the Natural program using the `SET PCFILE` command.

To start the download automatically, define the following property:

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optimal Value
<code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.data-transfer.automatic-download</code>	Defines whether the download will start automatically, or if a download dialog allows the user to	no	false (default) true

Property name	Description	Required	Default and Optional Values
	configure the behavior for the file.		



Note: This property affects the `DOWNLOAD PC` and `PRINT` statements differently.

■ `DOWNLOAD PC FILE` statement

If the property is set to "true" the download starts automatically.

■ `PRINT` statement

The content transfers automatically to the client and opens the print dialog.

HTTP Data Transfer

With HTTP data transfer, you can interact with an external HTTP server during file transfer operations.

The external HTTP server is configured through the `COMMAND` clause of the `DOWNLOAD PC FILE` before the file transfer operation begins.

The HTTP requests to the external server are executed by the local browser. These requests are *not* executed by the Natural Availability Server.

From a Natural user's perspective, HTTP data transfer can be used with the following statements:

■ `DOWNLOAD PC FILE`

The browser sends the file content downloaded with the `DOWNLOAD PC FILE` statement to the specified external URL using an HTTP `POST` request by default. The HTTP method can be configured to use `PUT` instead.

■ `UPLOAD PC FILE`

The browser sends an HTTP `GET` request to the specified external URL to retrieve the file. The retrieved content is then uploaded to Natural.

The following topics are covered below:

- [DOWNLOAD PC FILE with HTTP Transfer](#)
- [UPLOAD PC FILE with HTTP Transfer](#)
- [Cross-Origin Resource Sharing \(CORS\)](#)
- [Additional Commands](#)

■ Upload Configuration

DOWNLOAD PC FILE with HTTP Transfer

The following is an example of a `COMMAND` clause that can be issued before the `DOWNLOAD PC FILE` operation:

```
DOWNLOAD PC FILE 7 COMMAND 'SET URL 8 DOWN DATA http://localhost:5001/rec1.png'
DOWNLOAD PC 8 #PICTURE
```

In this example, the `DOWNLOAD PC FILE` operation causes the local browser to send an `HTTP POST` request to the specified URL.

The content downloaded from Natural is sent as the request content to the external HTTP server.

By default, the request uses the `HTTP POST` method. To configure the HTTP method and content format, see [Upload Configuration](#).

UPLOAD PC FILE with HTTP Transfer

The following is an example of a `COMMAND` clause that can be issued before an `UPLOAD PC FILE` operation:

```
DOWNLOAD PC FILE 5 COMMAND 'SET URL 6 UP DATA ↵
http://localhost:5001/static/return.png'
UPLOAD PC FILE 6 #PICTURE
```

In this example, the `UPLOAD PC FILE` operation causes the local browser to send an `HTTP GET` request to the specified URL. The content returned by the external HTTP server is then uploaded to Natural.

Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)

Since the local browser executes HTTP requests to the external server, the external HTTP server must support Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS).

The browser considers the NHA application and the external HTTP server to be different origins if they use, for example, different domains, ports, or protocols. In this case, the external server must be configured to allow cross-origin requests from the origin of the NHA application.

If CORS is not configured correctly on the external server, the browser will block the request and the HTTP data transfer operation will not be able to communicate with the external server.

Therefore, the external HTTP server should be configured to:

- Allow requests from the origin of the NHA application.
- Allow the HTTP methods used by the HTTP data transfer operation (such as `GET`, `POST`, or `PUT`).

- Allow any request headers required by the external service.

For example, if the NHA application is running at *https://nha.example.com*, the external HTTP server must allow requests originating from that address.

The exact CORS configuration depends on the external HTTP server and its security requirements.



Note: CORS configuration is required on the external HTTP server. It is not configured on the NHA server.

Additional Commands

■ SET PARAM

A `COMMAND` clause is limited to 80 characters. This limitation can prevent you from specifying longer URLs or additional parameters required by the external HTTP server. To address this limitation, you can use the following `SET PARAM` command:

```
DOWNLOAD PC FILE 5 COMMAND 'SET PARAM 6 UP DATA ?param1=no'
```

The content specified in the `SET PARAM` command is appended to the URL defined using the `SET URL` command.

You can specify multiple `SET PARAM` commands for the same transfer.

■ SET TIMEOUT

If the HTTP request takes a long time to complete, you can use the following `SET TIMEOUT` command to define the maximum time allowed for the request:

```
DOWNLOAD PC FILE 5 COMMAND 'SET TIMEOUT 6 UP DATA 10'
```

In this example, the timeout for the HTTP request is set to 10 seconds.

Upload Configuration

When a `DOWNLOAD PC FILE` operation is used with HTTP data transfer, the content is downloaded from Natural and then uploaded by the browser to the external HTTP server.

The following properties refer to the HTTP upload itself, even though the HTTP upload is part of the `DOWNLOAD PC FILE` flow.

You can configure the HTTP upload to use different HTTP methods and content formats, allowing integration with external services and APIs that require specific request configurations. To do so, you configure the following properties in the *application.properties* file:

- For the HTTP upload method:

```
com.softwareag.natural.client.config.data-transfer.external-upload-method=put
```

Supported values: POST, PUT.

Default: POST.

Defines the HTTP method used by the browser to upload content to an external URL during a DOWNLOAD PC operation.

■ **For the upload content format:**

```
com.softwareag.natural.client.config.data-transfer.external-upload-content-only=true
```

Supported values: true, false.

Default: true.

True: The content is uploaded as raw binary (Blob) in the HTTP request body.

False: The content is uploaded using multipart/form-data.

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Rebranding and Customization

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This chapter describes the rebranding options available for the web application, allowing you to customize its appearance to meet your specific needs. It covers the various customization mechanisms supported by the application, such as modifying CSS properties to adjust the visual design, replacing images and icons with organization-specific assets, customizing application titles and displayed text, and creating new theme configurations to ensure a consistent look and feel throughout the application.

When add branding data to the application, you should add all the resources to a branding folder. The location of this folder can be specified in the *application.properties* file by setting the `com.softwareag.natural.client.config.branding.folder` property. If this property is not set, the next possible location is the `$NHA_HOME/conf` folder.

Configuring CSS Themes

The available CSS themes are configured in the *application.properties* file using the following property:

```
com.softwareag.natural.client.config.themesList
```

The default value is:

```
emulator.css,theme_dark.css,theme_light.css
```

These values refer to the default CSS theme files included in the Natural Availability Server archive.

You can customize the `themesList` property to use different CSS files. In addition to specifying only the CSS file name, you can provide a custom display name using the following format:

```
<display-name>=<css-file-name>
```

For example:

```
com.softwareag.natural.client.config.themesList=Theme1=emulator.css,Theme2=theme_dark.css,Theme3=theme_light.css
```

In this configuration, the names displayed in the web application theme selector will be `Theme1`, `Theme2`, and `Theme3`, while the corresponding CSS files used by the application remain *emulator.css*, *theme_dark.css*, and *theme_light.css*.

When the application starts, it processes each theme listed in `themesList` and resolves the corresponding CSS file in the following order:

1. Branding resources

The application first searches for the CSS file in the branding resources directory under the *themes* directory. If found, this version is used.

2. Bundled resources

If the file is not available in the branding resources, the application searches for it in the application's bundled assets inside the WAR archive.

3. Unavailable resources

If the file cannot be found in either location, it is ignored and not included in the list of available themes.

The list of available themes, containing each theme's display name and corresponding CSS resource, is then exposed to the client.

Theme Selection

If only one theme is defined in `themesList`, the theme selector is hidden and that theme is applied automatically.

The first theme in `themesList` is used as the default for first-time users.

New Theme CSS File Structure

As previously mentioned, when creating a new CSS file for a theme, it should be located under:

`<branding-folder>/themes/<new-theme-file>.css`

The file should contain a root entry with the updated CSS properties defined under this entry. The following is an example of the CSS file structure:

```
:root {
--nha-custom-login-background-color: yellow;
--nha-custom-login-input-background-color: brown;
}
```

See the following sections for the properties that can be modified. Any property that is not explicitly defined will use the default value provided by the Natural Availability Server.

Customizing Colors

You can customize the following color-related CSS properties.

- [Login Screen](#)
- [Terminal Screen \(Main Screen\)](#)
- [Main Screen Color Pallet](#)
- [Top Navigation Toolbar](#)
- [PF Key Buttons \(Right-side Panel\)](#)
- [Windows](#)

- [Status and Notification](#)

Login Screen

Property	Description
--nha-custom-login-background-color	Background color of the login screen wrapper area.
--nha-custom-login-text-color	Text color of labels, headings, and paragraph text on the login screen.
--nha-custom-login-input-background-color	Background color of the username and password input fields on the login screen.
--nha-custom-login-input-text-color	Text color of the username and password input fields on the login screen.
--nha-custom-login-button-background-color	Background color of the Log in button on the login screen.
--nha-custom-login-button-text-color	Text color of the Log in button on the login screen.
--nha-custom-login-footer-background-color	Background color of the copyright footer area at the bottom of the login screen.
--nha-custom-login-footer-text-color	Text color of the copyright notice in the footer of the login screen.

Terminal Screen (Main Screen)

Property	Description
--nha-custom-screen-background-color	Background color of the main terminal screen area.
--nha-custom-screen-text-color	Text color of output fields on the main terminal screen.
--nha-custom-screen-input-background-color	Background color of editable input fields on the terminal screen and inside popup windows.
--nha-custom-screen-input-text-color	Text color of editable input fields on the terminal screen and inside popup windows.

Main Screen Color Pallet

Property	Description
--nha-custom-screen-blue-color	A color that represents the blue color.
--nha-custom-screen-red-color	A color that represents the red color.
--nha-custom-screen-magenta-color	A color that represents the magenta color.
--nha-custom-screen-green-color	A color that represents the green color.
--nha-custom-screen-cyan-color	A color that represents the cyan color.
--nha-custom-screen-yellow-color	A color that represents the yellow color.

Top Navigation Toolbar

Property	Description
--nha-custom-toolbar-background-color	Background color of the entire top navigation bar, including the logo/brand area on the left and the icon buttons on the right.
--nha-custom-toolbar-text-color	Text color of items in the top navigation bar. Also used as the default icon color unless --nha-custom-toolbar-icon-color is set separately.
--nha-custom-toolbar-icon-color	Color of the icon glyphs (download, upload, copy, refresh, logout) in the top navigation bar. Defaults to the toolbar text color. Set this to use a different color for icons while keeping a separate text color.
--nha-custom-toolbar-hover-background-color	Background color applied to toolbar items when the mouse hovers over them.
--nha-custom-toolbar-toggle-color	Color of the hamburger menu toggle button that appears on small screens.

PF Key Buttons (Right-side Panel)

Property	Description
--nha-custom-pfkeys-panel-background-color	Background color of the PF key panel on the right side of the screen.
--nha-custom-pfkey-background-color	Background color of regular PF key buttons (all keys except Enter).
--nha-custom-pfkey-text-color	Text/label color of regular PF key buttons.
--nha-custom-pfkey-hover-background-color	Background color of regular PF key buttons when hovered or focused.
--nha-custom-enter-key-background-color	Background color of the Enter button, which is visually distinct from the other PF keys.
--nha-custom-enter-key-text-color	Text color of the Enter button.
--nha-custom-enter-key-hover-background-color	Background color of the Enter button when hovered or focused.

Windows

Property	Description
<code>--nha-custom-window-title-text-color</code>	Text color of the title label displayed on the top border of popup/child windows.
<code>--nha-custom-window-title-background-color</code>	Background color behind the title text of popup/child windows. This color visually “breaks” the window border line so the title appears to sit on top of it.
<code>--nha-custom-window-background-color</code>	Background color of the window.
<code>--nha-custom-window-border-width</code>	Border width of the window.
<code>--nha-custom-window-border-color</code>	Border color of the window.
<code>--nha-custom-window-input-text-color</code>	Text color of the window's input fields.
<code>--nha-custom-window-input-background-color</code>	Background color of the window's input fields.
<code>--nha-custom-screen-text-color</code>	Text color of the window's labels.

Status and Notification

Property	Description
<code>--nha-custom-message-background-color</code>	Background color of status/message line notifications (for example, upload/download messages shown in the screen).
<code>--nha-custom-message-text-color</code>	Text color of status/message line notifications.
<code>--nha-custom-download-indicator-color</code>	Background color of the download progress indicator badge shown in the toolbar when a file download is in progress or completed.

Customizing Fonts

Property	Description
<code>--nha-custom-font-family</code>	The font to be used for the terminal window. This could also support a list of fallbacks such as <code>Courier New</code>, <code>monospace</code>, or <code>Menlo-Regular</code>. Note: To preserve the alignment and layout of the emulation window, only use monospaced fonts.

Customizing Advanced CSS Properties

You can customize the following additional CSS variables.

Property	Description
<code>--nha-custom-button-radius</code>	The radius of an element's corners. By increasing this value, the corners become more rounded.
<code>--nha-custom-input-border-color</code>	The color used for the border of the input fields.
<code>--nha-custom-input-border-size</code>	The width of the border used for the input fields.

Customizing PF Key Display

You can customize the PF (Program Function) key display to control how the PF keys are displayed in the web application.

By default, the PF keys are displayed in a dedicated toolbar:

- On the right side for left-to-right (LTR) layouts.
- On the left side for right-to-left (RTL) layouts.

You can configure the PF key rendering behavior using the following property in the *application.properties* file:

```
com.softwareag.natural.client.config.pfKeyRendering=<value>
```

The supported values are:

Value	Description
<code>auto</code>	Automatically determines the layout direction and displays the PF keys in a dedicated toolbar, that is, on the right side for left-to-right (LTR) layouts, or on the left side for right-to-left (RTL) layouts.
<code>left</code>	Displays the PF keys in a dedicated toolbar on the left side of the screen, regardless of the layout direction.
<code>right</code>	Displays the PF keys in a dedicated toolbar on the right side of the screen, regardless of the layout direction.
<code>in-line</code>	Displays the PF keys inside the screen content area, similar to traditional terminal emulators. In this mode, the PF keys are rendered as text elements, not interactive toolbar buttons. The display location and format are controlled by additional properties: ■ <code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.in-line-screen-host-keys-location</code> Defines the first row in which the PF keys are displayed when using screen-level rendering. The next row is used for the next PF key line.

Value	Description
	■ <code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.in-line-window-host-keys-location</code> Defines where the PF keys are displayed when rendering inside a window: ■ <code>top</code> - Displays the PF keys in the top rows of the window. ■ <code>bottom</code> - Displays the PF keys in the bottom rows of the window. ■ <code>screen</code> - Displays the PF keys in the screen area according to the location defined by <code>in-line-screen-host-keys-location</code>. ■ <code>com.softwareag.natural.client.config.in-line-host-key-pattern</code> Defines the format used to display the PF keys. The supported patterns are: ■ <code>normal</code> - Displays the PF keys in the traditional Natural format (<code>%YN</code> terminal command): <pre>Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12--- Help Exit Add Up Down Flip</pre> ■ <code>sequential</code> - Displays the PF keys in sequential format (<code>%YS</code> terminal command): <pre>PF1=Help, PF3=Exit, PF5=Print, PF12=Cancel</pre> ■ <code>pc</code> - Displays the PF keys in PC-like sequential format (<code>%YP</code> terminal command): <pre>F1=Help, F3=Exit, F5=Print, F12=Cancel</pre>

Customizing Screen Content

You can change the content of both the login screen and the terminal window. To do so, create a *branding.json* file and add it to the root of the branding folder.

The following is an example of a *branding.json* file:

```
{
  "login": {
    "fields": [
      {
        "id": "application-name",
        "visible": true,
        "text": "Natural Availability Server"
      },
      {
        "id": "version-text",
        "visible": true,
        "text": "9.3.4"
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

```

    },
    {
      "id": "copyright",
      "visible": true,
      "text": "Copyright © 2026 Software GmbH, Darmstadt, Germany and/or ↵
its subsidiaries and/or its affiliates and/or their licensors"
    }
  ],
  "extraContent": [
    {
      "zone": "above-logo",
      "type": "html",
      "src": "/extraContent/<image>"
    },
    {
      "zone": "below-logo",
      "type": "html",
      "src": "/extraContent/<image>"
    },
    {
      "zone": "footer",
      "type": "html",
      "src": "/extraContent/<image>"
    },
    {
      "zone": "under-login-button",
      "type": "html",
      "src": "/extraContent/<image>"
    }
  ],
  "images": [
    {
      "type": "fav-icon",
      "image": "images/<image>"
    },
    {
      "type": "login-image",
      "image": "images/<image>"
    }
  ]
},
"main-window": {
  "images": [
    {
      "type": "top-menu",
      "image": "images/<image>"
    }
  ]
}
}

```

The login screen supports customization through several configuration sections. These are described below.

Login Fields

You can configure the following properties under the `login/fields` section. You can modify the value of each property, or remove the property to hide the corresponding element from the login screen.

- `application-name` - Defines the application name displayed on the login screen. The default value is “Natural Availability Server”.
- `version-text` - Defines the version text displayed on the login screen. You can replace or remove this value.
- `copyright` - Defines the copyright statement displayed on the login screen. You can replace or remove this value.

Additional Login Content

Under the `login/extraContent` section, you can add custom HTML content to different areas of the login screen. The supported locations for `zone` are:

- `above-logo` - Above the logo image.
- `below-logo` - Below the logo image.
- `footer` - As a footer above the copyright text.
- `under-login-button` - Below the login button.



Note: The provided HTML content must contain only elements that are valid inside the HTML body. It must not include the `<html>`, `<head>`, or `<body>` tags.

Login Images

Under the `login/images` section, you can customize the following images:

- `fav-icon` - The icon displayed in the browser tab. The recommended size is 16x16 pixels.
- `login-image` - The main image displayed.

Main Window Images

Under the `main-window/images` section, you can customize the image displayed in the top menu of the main application window by setting the `type` to `top-menu`.

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Troubleshooting



Issue:

When connecting to the URL `http://localhost:8080`, I got the message *"This site can't be reached"*.

Solution:

Ensure that ...

... Natural Availability Server is started and listens to the port 8080.

... The firewall is not blocking this port



Issue:

The server did not start and I got the following error in the logs

"redis.clients.jedis.exceptions.JedisConnectionException: Failed to create socket".

Solution:

You have configured the Natural Availability Server to use Redis® as a session store but Redis® cannot be reached.

Check that the following properties are pointing to a working instance of Redis®. You can connect to it from the machine running the Natural Availability Server.

```
# host name for the redis instance
spring.data.redis.host=<your_redis_host_address>
# password to connect to Redis if necessary
#spring.data.redis.password=<xxxxxxx>
# port the Redis server is listening on default is 6379
spring.data.redis.port=6379
# set to true if the redis instance is using SSL connection
spring.data.redis.ssl.enabled=false
# the password that should be used to connect to redis.
#spring.data.redis.password=ENC(encrypted password)
#spring.data.redis.password=clearText
```

```
#the username that should be used to connect to redis.  
#spring.data.redis.username=clearText
```

■ **Issue:**

When trying to connect to a Natural session, I get the message *"Cannot connect to host"*.

Solution:

Check that the Natural Availability Server can connect to the Natural Web IO (NWO daemon) at the address defined in the following properties :

```
# hostname/IP address where NWO daemon instance is running  
com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.hostname=localhost  
# port the NWO daemon is listening on  
com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.port=39388  
# define if the NWO daemon is using SSL connection  
com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.ssl=false  
# define the parameters to start the Natural application  
com.softwareag.natural.chimera.connection.parameters[0]
```