



HP Velocity FAQ and Troubleshooting

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About this document

Purpose

This document provides FAQ and troubleshooting information for HP Velocity.

Intended audience

This document is intended for HP support staff and customer IT personnel.

Document styles and conventions

In this document, the following styles are used.

Style	Description
Start > Edit > Cut	Any elements on screen, such as menus or buttons, use this format.
<i>Select directory screen</i>	A screen or dialog box name uses this format.
<code>myfile.txt</code>	Filenames, directory names, and command line text use this format.
Sample Product	Links to locations inside the document use this format.
<i>Example book</i>	References to external published documents, books, and articles use this format.

In this document, the following conventions are used.

Convention	Description
<code><sample_name></code>	Replace the whole text including angle brackets with the expected value. For example, replace <code><exec_filename></code> with <code>example.exe</code> when entering this command.
<code>{option1 option 2}</code>	When entering the command, choose one of options presented.

For more information

This document is part of a set of documents about HP Velocity. The following documents are part of the HP Velocity documentation set:

- *HP Velocity Technology Overview*: This document provides a high-level overview of HP Velocity technology, components, and features.
- *HP Velocity User Guide*: This document describes how to start, monitor, and display information about HP Velocity.
- *HP Velocity Server Side Deployment Guide*: This document describes deployment scenarios and installation methods for HP Velocity, procedures for creating a custom HP Velocity configuration, and procedures for using the Management Application.
- *HP Velocity FAQ and Troubleshooting Guide*: This document provides FAQ and troubleshooting information for HP Velocity.

HP Velocity FAQ

This chapter covers the following FAQ categories:

- [General](#)
- [Installation and deployment](#)
- [Management](#)
- [Protected flows](#)

General

This section provides answers to the following FAQs:

- [How does HP Velocity improve the user Quality of Experience \(QoE\)?](#)
- [Does HP Velocity introduce latency?](#)
- [What is HP Velocity's impact on available bandwidth?](#)
- [What is an HP Velocity-protected flow?](#)
- [What is an HP Velocity-monitored flow?](#)
- [What is the maximum number of supported HP Velocity flows?](#)
- [What is the purpose of policy filters?](#)
- [What is the LiveQ - Packet Loss Protection Optimizer?](#)
- [What is the LiveTCP - Flow Control Optimizer?](#)
- [What is LiveTCP - Latency Mitigation?](#)
- [What is the LiveWiFi Optimizer?](#)
- [What is the Target Loss Rate \(TLR\)?](#)
- [What is Burst Loss Protection \(BLP\)?](#)
- [How does HP Velocity provide congestion avoidance?](#)
- [How does HP Velocity provide congestion control?](#)

How does HP Velocity improve the user Quality of Experience (QoE)?

HP Velocity integrates with existing systems and addresses the underlying problems found in today's networks: packet loss, transmission latency, and jitter.

HP Velocity continuously monitors end-to-end network conditions to select the most appropriate data delivery mechanism. Packet loss is automatically reduced and transmission latency is minimized, thereby improving an application's QoE and throughput.

HP Velocity boosts application QoE in a high-latency environment. By actively adapting TCP, HP Velocity automatically calibrates congestion control parameters for each TCP flow based on the conditions present in the network.

Does HP Velocity introduce latency?

No, HP Velocity provides zero-latency loss protection.

What is HP Velocity's impact on available bandwidth?

The bandwidth control mode defines how network flows are protected from network loss. Higher protection modes protect against a greater network loss but also require more bandwidth.

HP Velocity provides the following bandwidth control modes:

- **Dynamic:** Configures HP Velocity to dynamically maximize acceleration while optimizing bandwidth usage.
- **Low:** Configures HP Velocity to cap the estimated protection overhead at or below 27%. This mode is best suited to very constrained environments.
- **Medium:** Configures HP Velocity to cap the estimated protection overhead at or below 40%. This mode is best suited to moderately constrained environments.
- **High:** Configures HP Velocity to maximize performance in environments where bandwidth is not constrained and the network loss is known to be high. This mode is best suited to high-loss networks.



NOTE: Protection overhead bandwidth refers to the amount of additional bandwidth required for each encoding mode HP Velocity uses to protect against packet loss. For more information, see the “Packet loss protection” section of the [HP Velocity Technology Overview](#) document.

What is an HP Velocity-protected flow?

A protected flow is formed between two HP Velocity endpoints in Protect mode. In this mode, HP Velocity continuously monitors end-to-end network conditions to activate and adjust HP Velocity optimizers, such as zero-latency loss protection, WiFi acceleration, TCP flow control, and latency mitigation.

What is an HP Velocity-monitored flow?

A monitored flow is formed between two HP Velocity endpoints in Monitor mode. In this mode, HP Velocity continuously monitors end-to-end network conditions but does not activate or adjust HP Velocity optimizers, such as zero-latency loss protection, WiFi acceleration, TCP flow control, and latency mitigation.

What is the maximum number of supported HP Velocity flows?

HP Velocity supports simultaneously protected flows as follows:

- An HP thin client supports 16 to 1024 simultaneously protected flows.
- HP Velocity installed on a virtual desktop supports 16 to 1024 simultaneously protected flows with one or more HP thin clients.
- HP Velocity installed on a terminal services server supports 256 to 1024 simultaneously protected flows with one or more HP thin clients.

HP Velocity defaults to the minimum number of supported simultaneous sessions. If the default setting is changed, reboot the system for the change to take effect.

What is the purpose of policy filters?

The policy filters define which data flows to protect and the level of protection to apply, based on the configured IP addresses and ports. For more information, see the “Policy Filters” section of the [HP Velocity Server Side Deployment Guide](#).

What is the LiveQ - Packet Loss Protection Optimizer?

HP Velocity provides zero-latency loss protection from end-to-end packet loss. HP Velocity protects application flows from packet loss by automatically adapting the amount of added redundancy.

What is the LiveTCP - Flow Control Optimizer?

HP Velocity improves the throughput of applications like multimedia streaming and remote desktop access by modifying TCP flow control mechanisms to perform better in WiFi environments.

What is LiveTCP - Latency Mitigation?

HP Velocity optimizes TCP throughput over all networks and provides latency mitigation for RDP, RGS, and ICA protocols. HP Velocity optimizes the throughput of applications like

multimedia streaming and remote desktop by modifying TCP flow control mechanisms to perform better in high-latency environments.

What is the LiveWiFi Optimizer?

HP Velocity accelerates application flows by leveraging WiFi multimedia standards to minimize latency and prioritize HP Velocity traffic.

What is the Target Loss Rate (TLR)?

The Target Loss Rate (TLR) is the amount of loss that a thin-client application can tolerate while still delivering an acceptable QoE. HP Velocity adjusts its operation to ensure that each application is protected from experiencing too much packet loss. The default and recommended TLR for thin-client applications is 0.04%.

What is Burst Loss Protection (BLP)?

Burst loss, also known as sequential loss, normally prevents HP Velocity from reconstructing the source packet at the remote endpoint. To mitigate sequential loss, HP Velocity offers the Burst Loss Protection (BLP) feature.

The net effect of BLP is added resiliency against burst loss. Its success depends on the number of source packets that are HP Velocity-encoded and the sequential loss duration.

How does HP Velocity provide congestion avoidance?

HP Velocity provides congestion avoidance by analyzing network links. When it detects a link with bandwidth constraints, it automatically adjusts protection to accommodate those constraints.

How does HP Velocity provide congestion control?

Congestion control is provided by the LiveTCP Optimizer, which improves on native TCP by automatically accelerating the speed at which thin-client protocols (RDP, RGS, and ICA) transmit data.

Installation and deployment

This section provides answers to the following FAQs:

- [Which platforms and operating systems are supported by the HP Velocity server component?](#)
- [What are the system requirements for the HP Velocity server component?](#)
- [Where should HP Velocity be installed?](#)
- [Which HP Velocity server installation package should be used?](#)
- [Why does the “Another version of this product is already installed” message appear?](#)
- [Why does the “Do you want to allow the following program from an unknown publisher to make changes to your system” message appear?](#)
- [Why does a message about a driver that has not passed Windows Logo Compatibility testing appear?](#)
- [What configurations must be applied to HP Velocity?](#)

Which platforms and operating systems are supported by the HP Velocity server component?

HP Velocity installs as a network driver on the following platforms:

- Virtual desktops
- Microsoft terminal services servers
- Microsoft Hyper-V servers

The HP Velocity server-side component is supported on Windows operating systems.

What are the system requirements for the HP Velocity server component?

Requirement	Server OS	Virtual desktop OS
CPU	Any	Any
Memory	30 MB	3 MB
Disk space	10 MB	10 MB
OS	Windows Server 2003 Windows Server 2008	Windows 8 Windows 7 Windows Vista Windows XP (SP3 and later)
OS variants		32-bit and 64-bit
Clients		HP thin clients



NOTE: Memory requirements are proportional to the number of simultaneously protected flows supported by HP Velocity.

Where should HP Velocity be installed?

HP Velocity is pre-installed on select HP thin client images. HP Velocity server-side deployments vary, based on the virtualization architecture. See the “Deployment Configurations” chapter of the [HP Velocity Server Side Deployment Guide](#).

Which HP Velocity server installation package should be used?

Supported operating systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Server: Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2008 • Virtual desktop: Windows 8, Windows 7, Windows Vista, Windows XP
32-bit installer	<HPVelocity_SERVER_32_2.0.0-R#.msi>
64-bit installer	<HPVelocity_SERVER_64_2.0.0-R#.msi>



Note: The HP Velocity package filename is:
HPVelocity_SERVER_32_REL#_R#.msi OR
HPVelocity_SERVER_64_REL#_R#.msi, where REL# is the software
release number and R# is the revision number of the package that
matches the release number.

Why does the “Another version of this product is already installed” message appear?

An earlier version of HP Velocity is installed. It must be uninstalled before the new installation can proceed. Recent HP Remote Graphics Software (RGS) versions include HP Velocity. If RGS is installed, uninstall RGS before installing HP Velocity. Reinstall HP Velocity, and then reinstall RGS.

Why does the “Do you want to allow the following program from an unknown publisher to make changes to your system” message appear?

During installation, this message might appear on Windows 7 and Windows Vista systems. If this message appears, select the option to allow the changes to take place. This is expected and is required for HP Velocity installation.

Why does a message about a driver that has not passed Windows Logo Compatibility testing appear?

During installation, this message might appear on Windows XP systems. If this message appears, allow the installation to proceed. This is expected and is required for HP Velocity installation.

What configurations must be applied to HP Velocity?









HP Velocity is plug-and-play. It installs with a default configuration suitable for most deployments. For more information, see the [HP Velocity Server Side Deployment Guide](#).

Management

This section provides answers to the following FAQs:

- [What do the colors of the HP Velocity system tray icon represent?](#)
- [How is HP Velocity managed?](#)
- [Why is Save Log History grayed out on the Network Statistics tab?](#)
- [On the Flow Information tab, why are some protocol names listed and others not?](#)
- [What do the red and green bars on the Network Monitor graph represent?](#)
- [How are Group Policy settings applied?](#)
- [What are the account privileges for HP Velocity?](#)

What do the colors of the HP Velocity system tray icon represent?

Icon on Windows	Icon on Linux	Color	Mode	Description
		Green	Protect	HP Velocity is protecting one or more flows.
		Blue	Protect	HP Velocity is protecting, but flows have not been established.
		Orange	Monitor	HP Velocity is profiling present and trending network conditions. HP Velocity does not protect flows.
		Gray	Off	HP Velocity is disabled.

How is HP Velocity managed?

HP Velocity is managed using the following:

- HP Velocity Group Policy Objects
- HP Velocity Management Application

For more information, see the [HP Velocity Server Side Deployment Guide](#).

Why is *Save Log History* grayed out on the *Network Statistics* tab?

While logging is disabled, ***Save Log History*** is grayed out. Enable logging by selecting a logging interval.

On the *Flow Information* tab, why are some protocol names listed and others not?

The *Protocol* column displays only the protocol names of well-known default port numbers, such as RGS (port 42996), ICA (port 1494), PCoIP (port 4172), and RDP (port 3389).

What do the red and green bars on the *Network Monitor* graph represent?

Red bars represent the packet loss (without Velocity) in the network. Green bars represent the corrected packet loss (with Velocity) seen by applications.

How are Group Policy settings applied?

The Group Policy Object (GPO) can be used to centrally manage and propagate new HP Velocity settings over an entire Windows Active Directory (AD) domain. The GPO manages both the HP Velocity thin client and server-side settings.

To configure the GPO with HP Velocity options, the HP Velocity Administrative Template must be applied to the GPO. The HP Velocity Administrative Template (`hp_velocity_configuration_REL#-R#.adm`) adds a set of options to the GPO and specifies the registry keys that will be set for each option.

The Administrative Template is included with the HP Velocity server-side component package available on the HP support web site.



NOTE: Policy Engine configuration changes will be applied immediately to HP Velocity endpoints on which the HP Velocity Management Application is running. If the Management Application is not running, the Policy Engine changes will be applied to that endpoint after a system reboot.

What are the account privileges for HP Velocity?

The following tables describe the available HP Velocity server-side access based on Windows user account privileges.

Administrator:

Information	Read	Write	Export
Flow Information	X		
Network Monitoring graphs	X		
Network Statistics	X	X	X
Configuration values	X	X	X
Policy Filters configuration values	X	X	X

Non-administrator:

Information	Read	Write	Export
Flow Information	X		
Network Monitoring graphs	X		
Network Statistics	X		X
Configuration values	X		X
Policy Filters configuration values	X		X

Protected flows

This section provides information for the following scenarios:

- [All HP Velocity data flows are blocked](#)
- [Traffic between HP Velocity servers is only monitored](#)
- [An RDP connection is not established to Microsoft Hyper-V when HP Velocity is enabled \(Protect or Monitor mode\)](#)
- [No protected flows are established for connections to a VMware desktop with HP Velocity installed](#)

All HP Velocity data flows are blocked

In IP headers, HP Velocity uses the Internet Protocol (IP) ID value 0x420B and the IP option 0x880477FB. In TCP headers, HP Velocity uses the TCP option 0x01000000 & 0x00000000. Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) and firewall systems may require configuration to support HP Velocity-enabled traffic. Failure to do so may result in these devices blocking HP Velocity-enabled traffic. Consult your device manuals to configure these settings.

Traffic between HP Velocity servers is only monitored

HP Velocity protects only the flows between HP thin clients and HP Velocity-enabled servers (virtual desktops or terminal services). For server-to-server connections, HP Velocity displays the green icon but will only be monitoring the flows.

An RDP connection is not established to Microsoft Hyper-V when HP Velocity is enabled (Protect or Monitor mode)

If HP Velocity is installed directly on Microsoft Hyper-V and there is a “Local Area Connection - Virtual Network” entry (Figure 1), ensure that the LiveQoS NDIS 6 Filter Driver is disabled for the physical network adapter (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Microsoft Hyper-V network connections

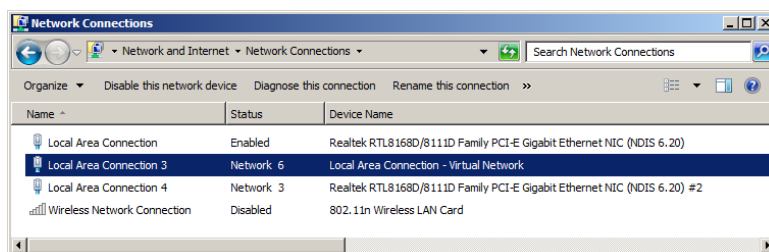
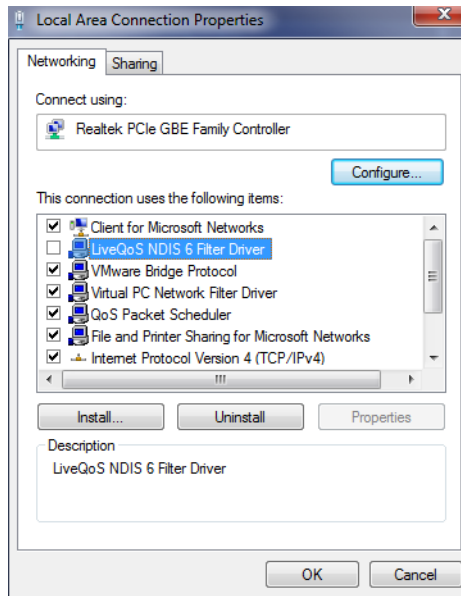


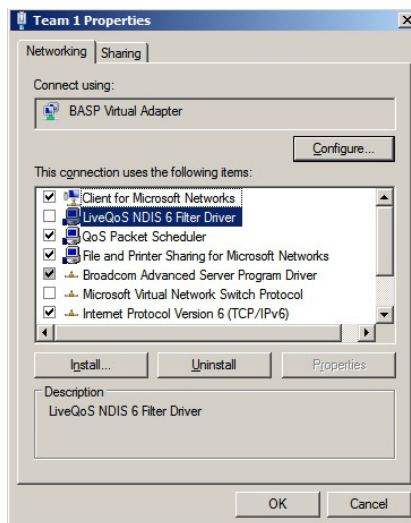
Figure 2. Disabled LiveQoS NDIS 6 Filter Driver

A network connection is not established to an HP Velocity server that uses a Broadcom teaming interface

If HP Velocity is installed on Windows servers using the Broadcom Advanced Control Suite NIC Teaming feature, ensure that the LiveQoS NDIS 6 Filter Driver is disabled for the connection's physical network adapter (Figure 3 and Figure 4). For more information, see the "Installations" chapter of the [HP Velocity Server Side Deployment Guide](#).

Figure 3. Network connections

Name	Status	Device Name	Connectivity
HP Lab	Enabled	Broadcom BCM5709C NetXtreme II GiGE (NDIS VBD Client) #56	
Local Area Connection	Unidentified network	HP Lab - Virtual Network	No network access
Local Area Connection 3	Network cable unplugged	Broadcom BCM5709C NetXtreme II GiGE (NDIS VBD Client) #55	
Local Area Connection 4	Network cable unplugged	Broadcom BCM5709C NetXtreme II GiGE (NDIS VBD Client) #57	
Shared Storage	Unidentified network	Broadcom BCM5709C NetXtreme II GiGE (NDIS VBD Client) #11	No Internet access
Team 1	Network	BASP Virtual Adapter	Internet access

Figure 4. Disabled LiveQoS NDIS 6 Filter Driver

No protected flows are established for connections to a VMware desktop with HP Velocity installed

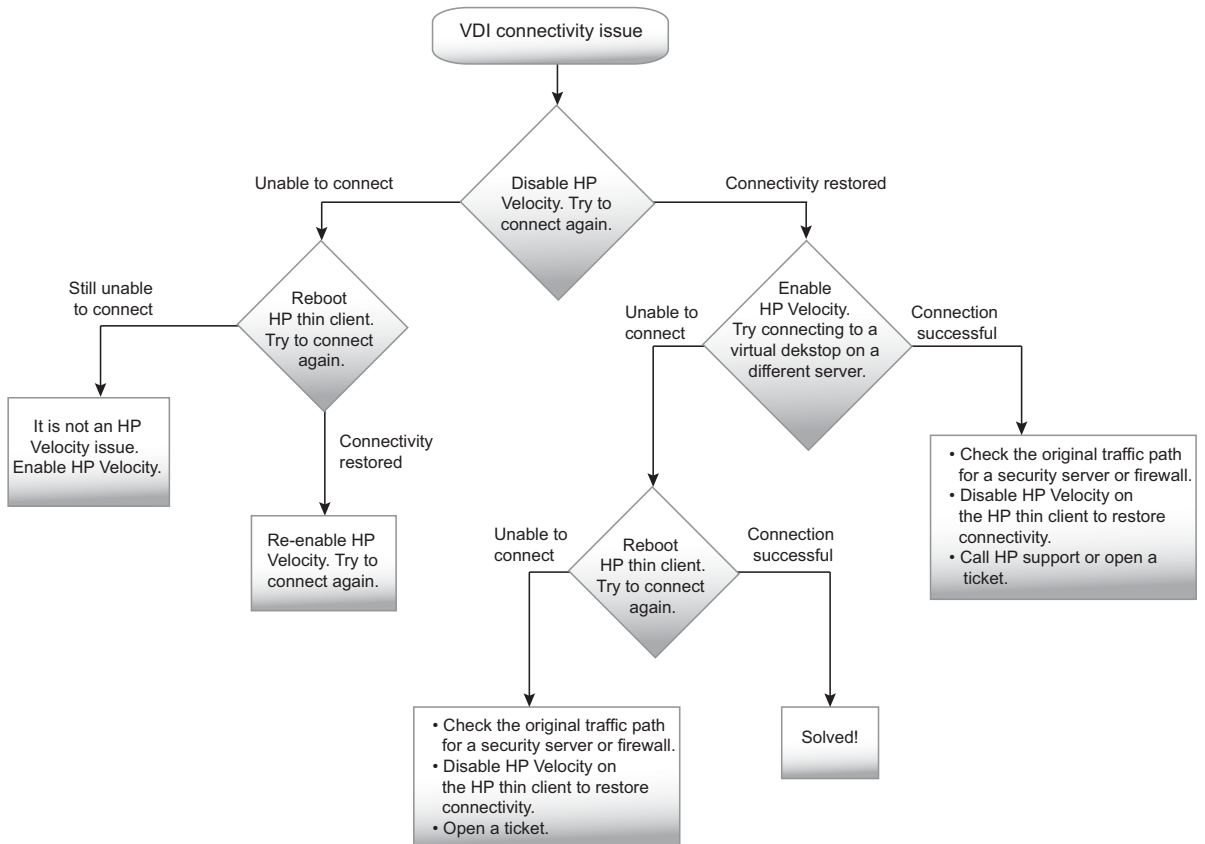
Virtualization architectures that require HP thin clients to access virtual desktops via a proxy service provided by a connection broker (such as VMware View Manager) must have HP Velocity installed on the connection broker. For more information, see the “Deployment Configurations” chapter of the [HP Velocity Server Side Deployment Guide](#).

HP Velocity troubleshooting

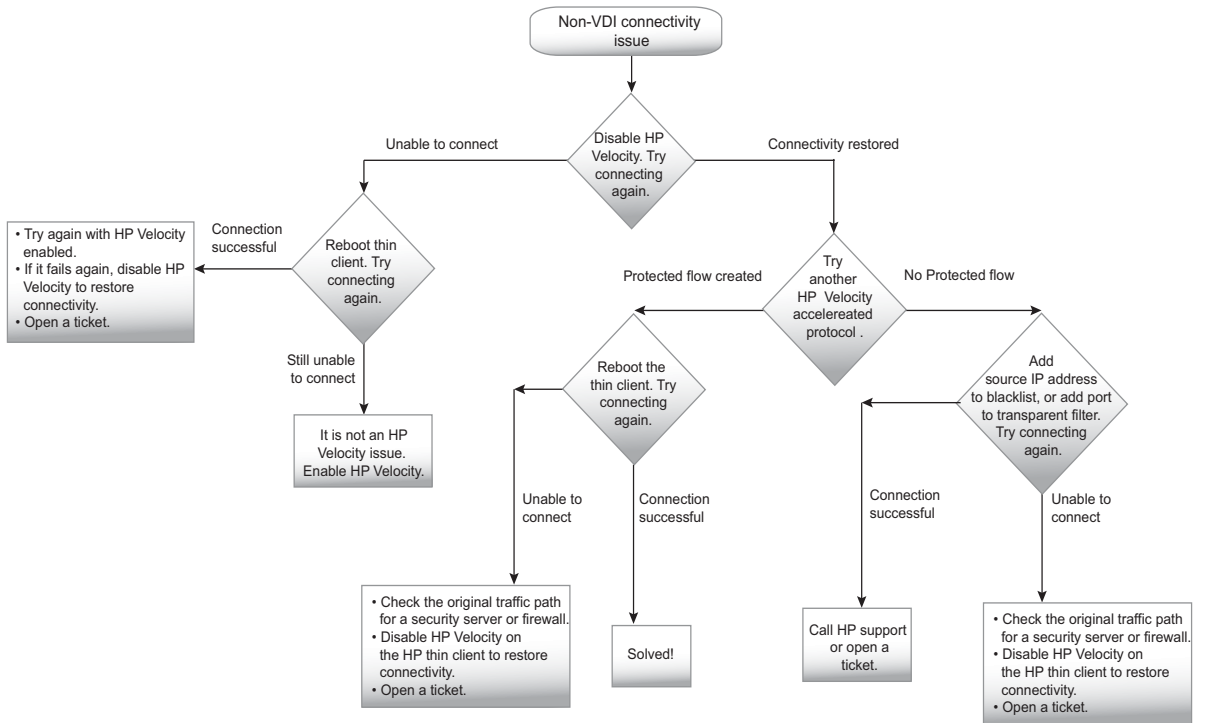
This section provides decision trees for troubleshooting the following issues:

- VDI connectivity issue
- Non-VDI connectivity issue
- HP Velocity-protected flows not established
- Quality of Experience - packet-loss issue
- Quality of Experience - latency issue
- Troubleshooting procedures

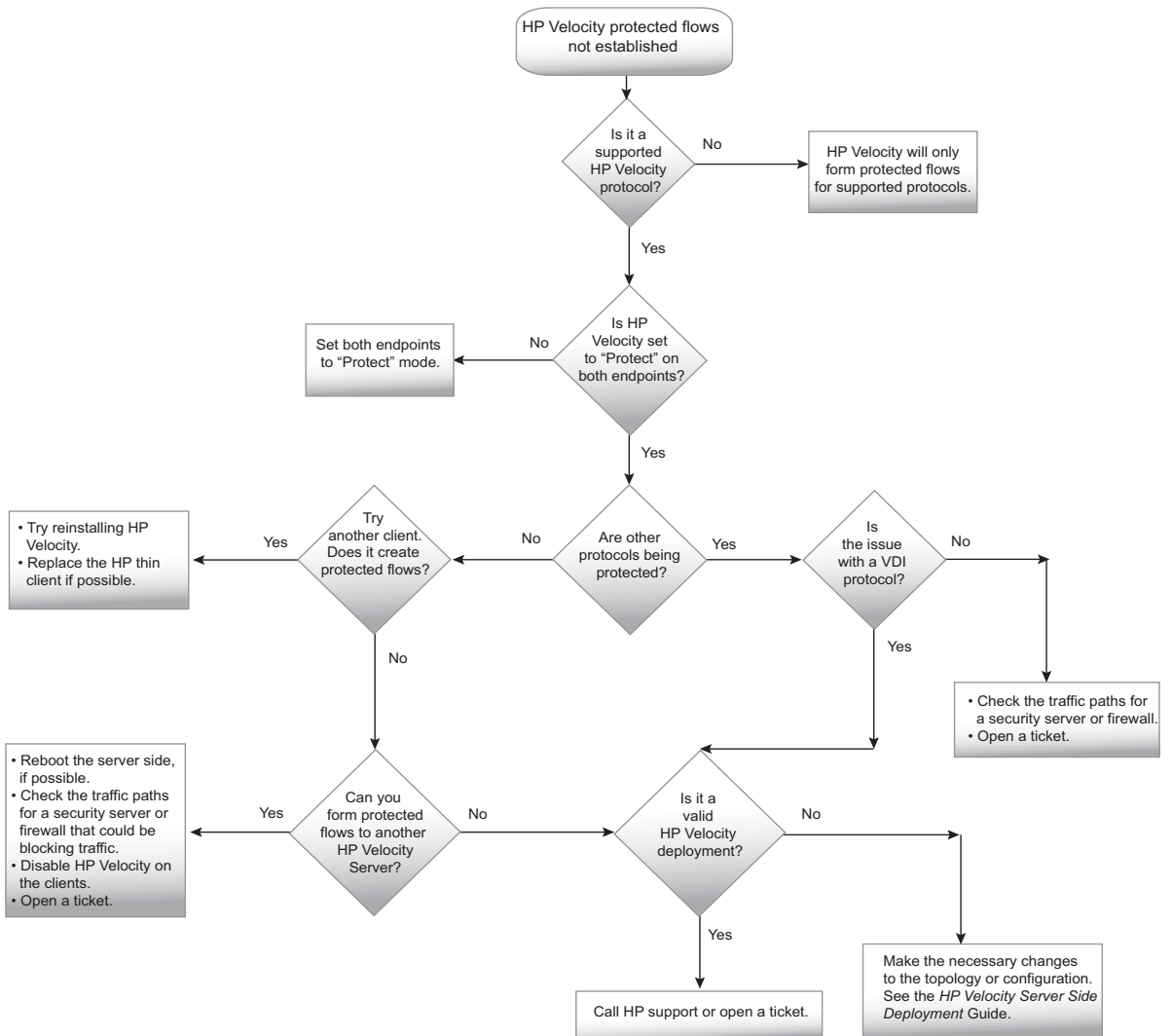
VDI connectivity issue



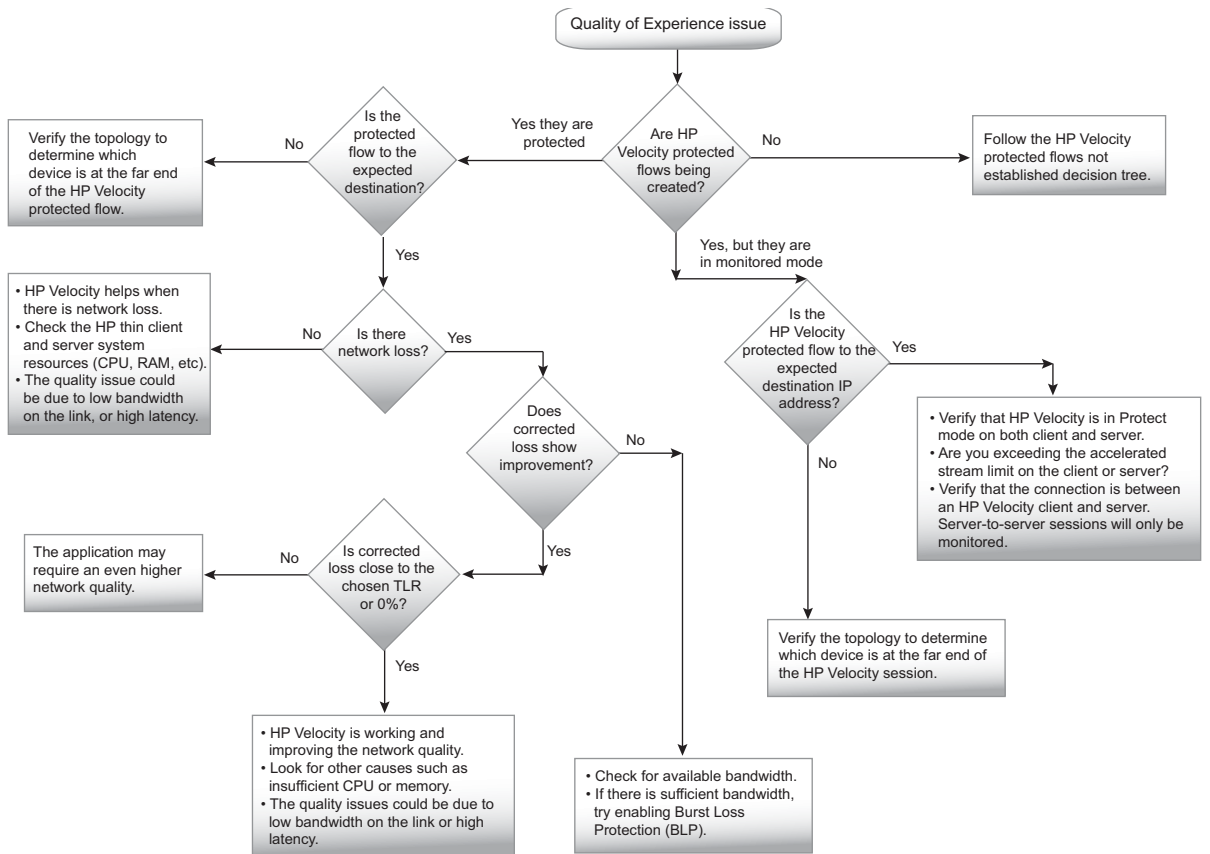
Non-VDI connectivity issue



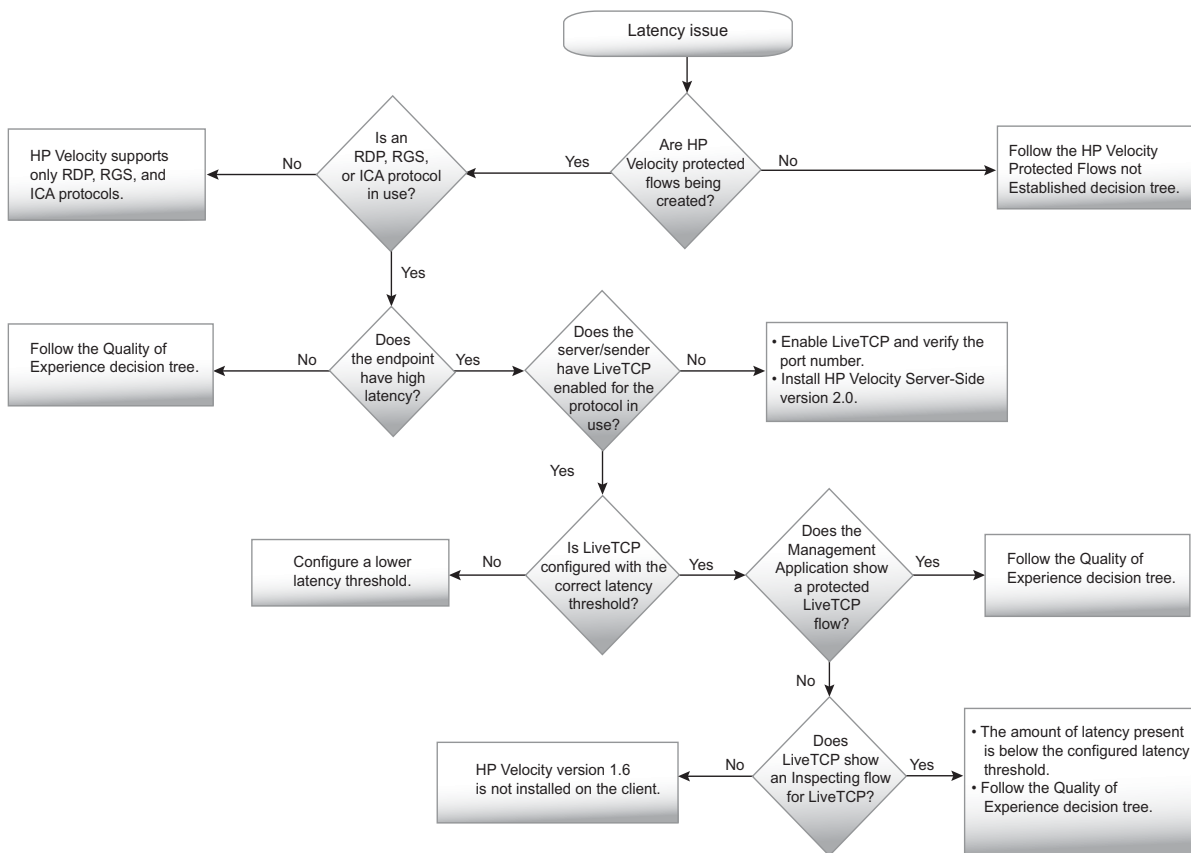
HP Velocity-protected flows not established



Quality of Experience - packet-loss issue



Quality of Experience - latency issue



Troubleshooting procedures

This section provides the following troubleshooting procedures:

- [Disabling HP Velocity](#)
- [Enabling HP Velocity](#)
- [Displaying loss without Velocity](#)
- [Displaying loss with Velocity](#)
- [Displaying Target Loss Rate](#)
- [Displaying latency mitigation configuration](#)
- [Displaying flow information](#)
- [Adding an IP address to the policy filter blacklist](#)
- [Adding a port to the transparent policy filter](#)
- [Validating HP Velocity deployment](#)
- [Checking the traffic path for a security server or firewall](#)
- [Generating the HP Velocity Configuration Report](#)

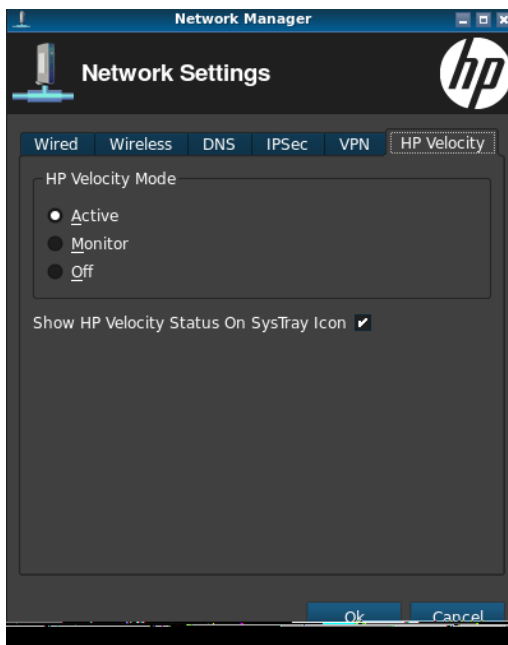
Disabling HP Velocity

To disable HP Velocity on Windows:

1. Click the HP Velocity system tray icon.
2. Select **Off** on the HP Velocity Mode slider.
3. Click **Close**.

To disable HP Velocity on Linux:

1. Log in as an administrator.
2. Select **Control Panel**.
3. Select **Setup > Network**.
4. Click the **HP Velocity** tab.
5. Set the HP Velocity Mode to **Off**.
6. Click **OK**.

Figure 5. Disabling HP Velocity on Linux GUI

Enabling HP Velocity

To enable HP Velocity on Windows:

1. Click the HP Velocity system tray icon.
2. Select **Protect** on the HP Velocity Mode slider.
3. Click **Close**.

Displaying loss without Velocity

To display loss without Velocity—method 1:

1. On the HP Velocity server system, right-click the system tray icon.
2. Select **Management**.
3. Click **Network Statistics**.

The **Loss - Without Velocity** row on the *Network Statistics* tab indicates the packet loss in the network seen by applications. See the “Statistics” section of the [HP Velocity Server Side Deployment Guide](#).

To display loss without Velocity—method 2:

1. On the HP Velocity server system, right-click the system tray icon.
2. Select **Management**.
3. Click **Network Monitor**.

The red bars on the *Network Monitor* graph indicate the packet loss without Velocity seen by applications. See the “Network Monitor” section of the [HP Velocity Server Side Deployment Guide](#).

Displaying loss with Velocity

To display loss with Velocity—method 1:

1. On the HP Velocity server system, right-click the system tray icon.
2. Select **Management**.
3. Click **Network Statistics**.

The **Loss - With Velocity** row indicates the corrected packet loss seen by applications. See the “Statistics” section of the [HP Velocity Server Side Deployment Guide](#).

To display loss with Velocity—method 2:

1. On the HP Velocity server system, right-click the system tray icon.
2. Select **Management**.
3. Click **Network Monitor**.

The green bars on the *Network Monitor* graph indicate the packet loss with Velocity seen by applications. See the “Network Monitor” section of the [HP Velocity Server Side Deployment Guide](#).

Displaying Target Loss Rate

To display the currently configured Target Loss Rate (TLR):

1. On the HP Velocity server system, right-click the system tray icon.
2. Select **Management**.
3. Click **Configuration**.
4. Select **LiveQ** in the navigation tree.

The configured TLR value appears in the *LiveQ - Target Loss Rate Filters* dialog. See the “LiveQ Policy Filters” section of the [HP Velocity Server Side Deployment Guide](#).

Displaying latency mitigation configuration

To display the currently configured latency mitigation parameters:

1. On the HP Velocity server system, right-click the system tray icon.
2. Select **Management**.
3. Click **Configuration**.
4. Select **LiveTCP** in the navigation tree.

The configured latency mitigation parameters (latency threshold and congestion control) for configured protocols appear. See the “Configuring LiveTCP latency mitigation” section of the [HP Velocity Server Side Deployment Guide](#).

Displaying flow information

To display flow information:

1. On the HP Velocity server system, right-click the system tray icon.
2. Select **Management**.
3. Click **Flow Information**.

The *Flow Information* tab displays detailed information about each unique HP Velocity-protected flow.

Statistic name	Description
Remote IP	The remote IP address for the protected flow.
Remote Port	The remote TCP or UDP port number for the protected flow. If the port number is a well-known protocol, the protocol name also appears.

Statistic name	Description
Local IP	The local IP address for the protected flow.
Local Port	The local TCP or UDP port number for the protected flow. If the port number is a well-known protocol, the protocol name also appears.
Protocol	The protocol (such as TCP or UDP) used by the protected flow.
LiveTCP	Indicates whether LiveTCP is protecting the flow. The modes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting: LiveTCP is providing latency mitigation to the flow. Inspecting: LiveTCP is in a monitoring state as network conditions have not been satisfied to provide protection for the flow. Off: LiveTCP is not active. N/A: LiveTCP is not applicable for the flow.
LiveQ	Indicates whether HP Velocity is protecting the flow or monitoring the flow for packet loss.
TLR	The TLR applied to the protected flow as a percentage that HP Velocity will attempt to achieve.
Encoding	The encoding level applied to the protected flow.

Adding an IP address to the policy filter blacklist

To add an IP address to the policy filter blacklist:

1. On the HP Velocity server system, right-click the HP Velocity system tray icon.
2. Select **Management**.
3. Click **Configuration**.
4. Select **Policy Filters** in the navigation tree.
5. In the **Blacklist** field of the **IP Address** pane, enter the IP address and netmask, using the format `xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx/xx`, and separating each entry with a space.
6. Click **Apply**.

For more information, see the “Policy Filters (Port & IP)” section of the [HP Velocity Server Side Deployment Guide](#).

Adding a port to the transparent policy filter

To add a port to the transparent filter:

1. On the HP Velocity server system, right-click the system tray icon.
2. Select **Management**.
3. Click **Configuration**.
4. Select **Policy Filters** in the navigation tree.
5. In the **Port** pane, enter a port number in the **Transparent TCP Ports** or **Transparent UDP Ports** field as appropriate. Separate each entry with a space.
6. Click **Apply**.

For more information, see the “Policy Filters (Port & IP)” section of the [HP Velocity Server Side Deployment Guide](#).

Validating HP Velocity deployment

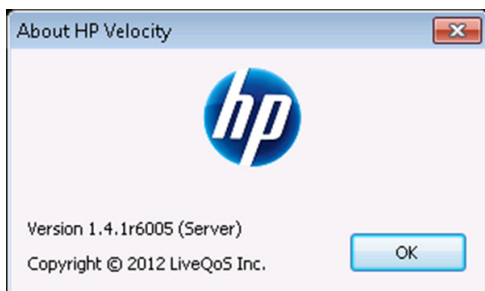
Valid HP Velocity deployments are described in the “Deployment Configurations” chapter of the [HP Velocity Server Side Deployment Guide](#).

To validate the version of HP Velocity:

1. On the HP Velocity server system, right-click the HP Velocity system tray icon.
2. Select **About**.

[Figure 6](#) shows the HP Velocity version (1.4.1), edition (Server), and release number (6005).

Figure 6. *About HP Velocity* dialog



Checking the traffic path for a security server or firewall

In IP headers, HP Velocity uses the IP ID 0x420B and the IP option 0x880477FB. In TCP headers, HP Velocity uses the TCP option 0x01000000 & 0x00000000. Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) and firewall systems might require configuration to support HP Velocity-enabled traffic. Failure to do so might result in these devices blocking HP Velocity-enabled traffic. Consult your device manuals to configure these settings.

Generating the HP Velocity Configuration Report

To generate the HP Velocity Configuration Report:

1. On the HP Velocity server system, right-click the HP Velocity system tray icon.
2. Select **Management**.
3. Click **Configuration**.
4. Select **General** in the navigation tree.
5. Select **Export Current Configuration To File**.

The report is automatically displayed in the default text editor, such as Windows Notepad.

6. Save the report (HPVelocityConfig.txt) to the local system. The default location is the temporary folder; for example, (C:\Users\\AppData\Local\Temp).

The HP Velocity Configuration Report contains the following information:

- **Driver Configuration:** Current configuration and internal driver settings of HP Velocity
- **Local System Metrics:** Statistics on host system performance
- **OS Information:** Operating system type, configuration, and performance information for the system on which HP Velocity is installed
- **Registry keys:** Registry key values configured by the Group Policy Engine
- **Statistics:** Snapshot of the current statistics
- **Flow Information:** Current list of protected and monitored flows

For more information, see the “General Settings” section of the [HP Velocity Server Side Deployment Guide](#).