

Dashboards

Generally speaking, the aim of a Dashboard is to contain all information that will help you to monitor a bunch of elements, a concept or whatever you decide. It is only a visual container which will help you to be more efficient in your monitoring tasks. For example, you can dedicate a Dashboard to monitor an ERP, containing all information that may help you to be sure that the ERP of the company is running well:

- Summary status of important elements (like hosts, database, fire wall, ...)
- The complete map of the ERP elements displaying dependence relationship between elements.
- In case the ERP is down, the list of roots problems that need to be investigated first.
- Graphics, SLA, ...

OVERVIEW

A dashboard is always linked to a tile of the hive.

- You can access to a dashboard by clicking on the tile representing it in the hive.

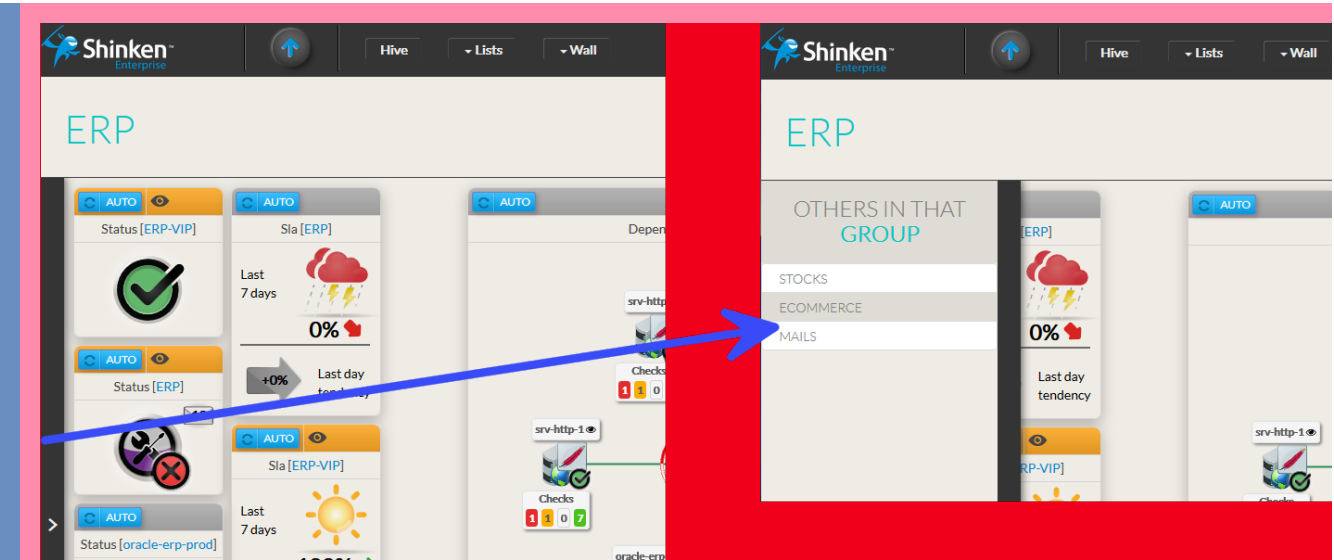
The screenshot displays the Shinken Enterprise monitoring interface. On the left, a 'Hive' overview shows several hexagonal tiles representing different services: ERP (with a red 'X' indicating a problem), STOCKS, MAILS, and ECOMMERCE. A blue arrow points from the ERP tile in the Hive to the main ERP dashboard. The main dashboard is titled 'ERP' and contains several widgets: a 'Status [ERP-VIP]' widget showing a green checkmark, a 'SLA [ERP]' widget showing '0%' and 'Last 7 days' with a red cloud icon, a 'Status [oracle-erp-prod]' widget showing '100%' and 'Last 7 days' with a yellow sun icon, and a 'Root Problems (2/2) [ERP]' list showing 'srv-oracle-1' and 'srv-oracle-2'. The central part of the dashboard features a 'Dependency Graph [ERP]' showing a network of services including 'srv-http-1', 'srv-http-2', 'srv-http-3', 'ERP-VIP', 'oracle-erp-prod', 'srv-ko-2', and 'srv-oracle-1'. The right side of the dashboard contains three 'Graphs' showing performance metrics for 'srv-http-1/Http/Time', 'srv-http-2/Http/Time', and 'srv-http-3/Http/Time' over a 24-hour period.

In our example, the ERP dashboard consists in 10 boxes that contain information of the concept we want to monitor.

- We call these boxes Widgets (see [widgets chapter](#) for more details).

You can easily switch between dashboards of the same color group.

- Click on the left border of the dashboard.
- The list of dashboards belonging to the group will appear automatically.



A Dashboard has 2 modes:

- Visualization (view monitoring information)
- Edition (organize the dashboard)

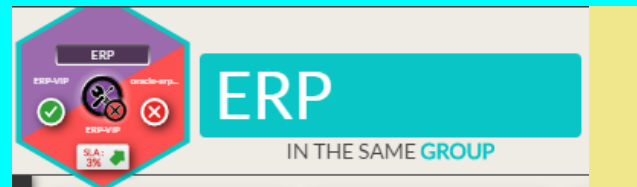
When you open a dashboard, you are in Visualization mode as default.

Visualization mode

Each widget will be updated every minutes.

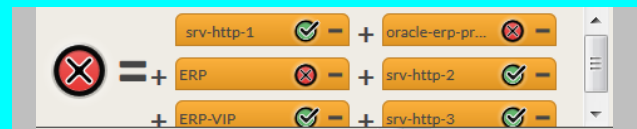
Preview the tile that summarizes the dashboard

- The tile present in hive is displayed on top left
- The tile is update in realtime after each modification
- Its behavior is exactly the same as that described in the chapter [Hive](#)



The calculation is displayed graphically:

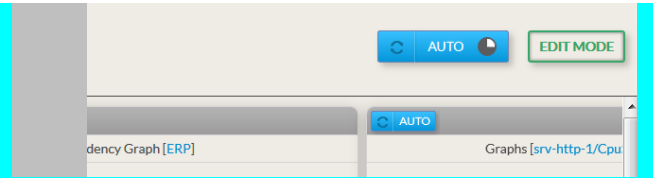
- Each widget used to calculate status and context is displayed to the right of the tile as a thumbnail containing:
 - Its name
 - Its status/context
 - a "minus" button to remove the thumbnail quickly
- The result status will be the worst state in the list of widgets.
- If too many widgets make up the status and can not be displayed in the area, a scrollbar will be added.



Auto Reload

By default, the refresh is automatic and will occur every 60 seconds.

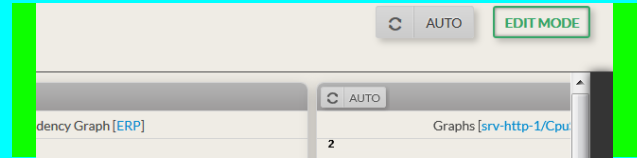
- When in automatic mode, the button is in blue.
- Next to auto, the timer displays the remaining time to the next reload.



No Reload

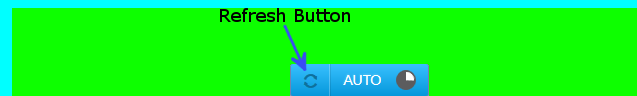
It may be useful to prevent refreshing a dashboard for analyzing current data:

- You can deactivate the refresh by clicking on Auto
- The button and all similar button in widgets will become grey.



Force a Reload

- Click on the left part of the auto button (the refresh button)



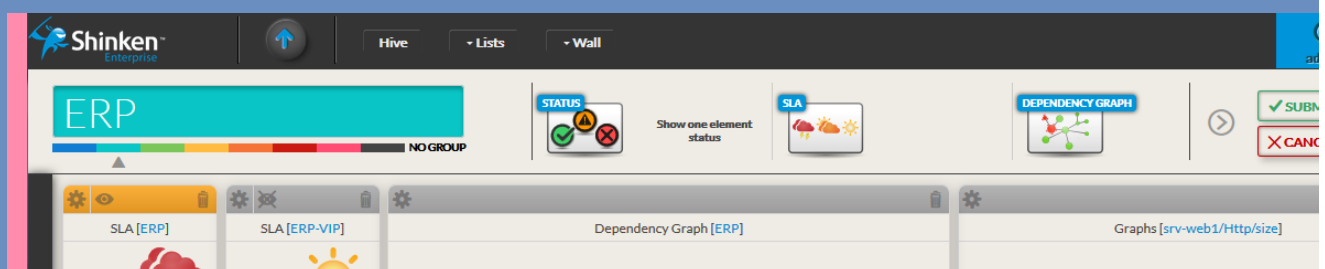
Enter in Edit Mode

- Click the "edit button" on the top left corner.



Edit Mode

You can organize the dashboard as you want : changing the layout of widgets, add widgets,...



Change a tile in edit mode



The edit mode includes some specific access:

Change the name of the dashboard



- Click on the name, type the new name and click outside of the grey box.

Change the color of the dashboard

- Just click on the color you want to set or set it to no group.
- The triangle under the color will show you which one is selected.
- The background color of the title will also change.



Add a widgets

- First, in the top bar, click on a widget type.
 - It will be highlighted in blue.
 - You can scroll using left and right arrow to select the widget you are looking for.
 - Clicking on the "+ ADD" button located on the top of the blue area, will add the widget on the Dashboard.
- A new widget will always appears on the right of the Dashboard, sticked to the top.
- Depending on the widget type, you will have an empty box or the default view.
- To be operational, the new widget needs to be configured (a very easy task : see [widgets chapter](#)).

Move widgets

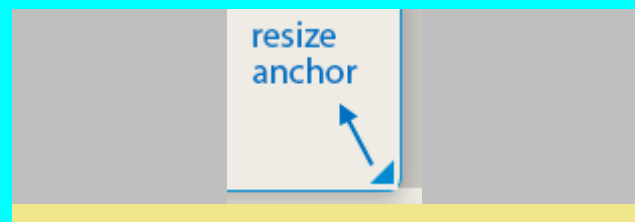
- Go over a widget and simply drag it to a new location.
- While dragging the widget, the other widgets will move down to make place.

Edit and Remove widgets

Theres points are described in the [widgets chapter](#).

Resize a widget

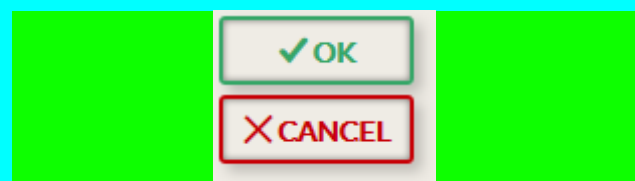
- Some widgets are resizable:
 - 360
 - Dependency Graph
 - Root problems
 - Graphes
 - Web page
- They will be surrounded by a blue border.
 - When placing the mouse over, a blue triangle will also be displayed in the bottom right corner.
- To initiate the resize, place the mouse on the border of the widget, click and move the mouse to the new size.
 - Each widget as a minimum size



Save or cancel the modifications

Your changes will not be taken into account until you validate them.

- Button OK: Leave the edit mode and validate all modifications done on the dashboard.
- Button Cancel: Leave the edit mode, but modifications won't be taken into consideration.



- If at least one change has been made, a confirmation window will be displayed

Warning



You're leaving during edit mode.

Please confirm your intention.

SAVE & LEAVE

LEAVE ANYWAY

CANCEL