Page Title: Actions%20on%20the%20widget

Actions on the Widget

Select

on the top-right of any widget to display the options available for the widget:

Action

Description

Edit Widget

This option can be used to edit the widget configuration.

Clone Widget

This option can be used to create a widget similar to the current one.

Full Screen

This option can be used to view the widget in full screen.

Share

This option can be used to share the widget to a specific e-mail address with a customized message.

Remove Widget

This option can be used to remove the widget from the dashboard.

Page Title: actions-available-on-the-dashboard

On this page

Actions on the Dashboard

Once you have created a dashboard, there are several actions available on the dashboard. Let's take a closer look at each of them

Navigation

â€‹

Go to Main Menu, Select

Dashboard

. The default dashboard screen is displayed.

Select

on the top right of the screen above the dashboard to display the options available for a dashboard.

Actions

â€‹

Clone the Dashboard

â€‹

Select

Clone

to create another dashboard with the same widgets as the current one. A pop-up will be displayed to clone the dashboard. Enter the details to clone the dashboard and create a new one with similar widgets. You can then modify the widgets as per your requirement.

Edit the Dashboard

â€‹

Select

Edit

to edit the details of your current dashboard.

Mark a Dashboard as Default

â€‹

Select

Mark as Default

to categorise a dashboard as a default dashboard. This dashboard can then be viewed under the

Default

category.

Delete the Dashboard

â€‹

Select

Delete

to delete the current dashboard. A pop-up will be displayed to delete the dashboard. Use this option to permanently delete your dashboard.

Let us look into a few more actions now.

Configuring the Global Timeline for widget data

â€‹

By default, all the widgets in the dashboard show data from the current day. This means that the default timeline for all the widgets is selected as

Today

. You can set the timeline for the widget data as per your requirement and even set a custom timeline for viewing the corresponding widget data.

You can configure this timeline for all the widgets in the dashboard from one place.

By default, you are able to view the current days's data for all the widgets on the dashboard. Now, you want to view the data from the last 24 hours. You can do so by changing the global timeline.

Select

present above your dashboard to change the timeline for all the widget data. A list of possible timelines for widget data is displayed in the drop-down.

Select

Last 24 Hours

to display the widget data for the last 24 hours. Similarly, you can select any time as per your requirement.

You can even set a custom timeline for the widget data. Select

Custom

from the dropdown to set a custom timeline. The following pop-up is now displayed to set the custom timeline.

Here, you can see that we have set a custom timeline for widget data starting from 10:00 AM, 18th January upto 10:00 AM, 22nd January. This means that all the widgets in the dashboard will show data from 10:00 AM, 18th January to 10:00 AM, 22nd January.

Let us look into how to add widgets to a dashboard in the next section.

Page Title: Adding%20Style%20and%20Sorting%20Details

On this page

Adding Style and Sorting Details

Overview

â€‹

You can add specific styling elements to the widgets and decide whether the metric values are sorted in ascending or descending order in the system.

These styling elements differ based on the visualisation you have selected for the widget. Let us look into them one by one.

Styling Chart Widgets

â€‹

Select Chart Type

â€‹

Here, you can select multiple chart types which include the following:

Area Chart

Line Chart

Horizontal Bar Chart

Vertical Bar Chart

Stacked Area Chart

Stacked Line Chart

Stacked Horizontal Bar Chart

Stacked Vertical Bar Chart

You can chose any of these multiple chart types to specify how the chart will be visualised on the widget.

Chart Legend

â€‹

You can enable/disable the display of chart legend on the widget using the

Legend

toggle button.

X-axis Title/Y-axis Title/Z-axis Title

â€‹

You can display the x-axis, y-axis, and z-axis title on the chart widget by using the

X-Axis Title

,

Y-Axis Title

, and

Z-Axis Title

toggle button respectively. You can then enter the title of the respective axis in the field besides the toogle button.

Here, you can see that the x-axis title has been mentioned as

Time

and the y-axis title has been mentioned as

Latency

Changing the angle of the X-Axis Title

â€‹

You can change the angle of the X-Axis Title in case there are multiple points on the X-Axis and they are not clearly legible. Enter the angle of rotation in the

Rotation

field to change the angle of the X-Axis.

Changing Line Width

â€‹

You can adjust the line width of the chart to control the thickness of the lines in your data

visualization. A thicker line can make the data more prominent and easier to distinguish.

Adjust the slider titled

Line Width

to get the desired line width value. A higher value will result in thicker lines, while a lower value will make the lines thinner.

Changing Data Granularity

â€‹

Granularity refers to how data points are spaced on the chart widget, affecting the level of detail in your visualization. You can adjust the granularity to show data points at different intervals.

Enter a custom value of

Granularity

to define how far apart two data points are located on the chart.

note

the minimum granularity allowed is equal to the polling time for the specific metric of the device. If you enter a granularity value less than the polling time, it will automatically adjust to the polling time to ensure accurate representation of the data.

Adjusting the data granularity allows you to tailor the level of detail in your chart to meet your specific needs, ensuring that your data is presented in the most meaningful way for your analysis.

Sorting Data Points

â€‹

You can sort data points on the widget to highlight specific information or trends based on the available fields. Choose one of the following sorting options:

Option

Description

Top

Use this option to sort data points in descending order based on the highest values. This is helpful when you want to focus on the most critical data or the top performers.

Last

Select this option to sort data points such that the datapoints with the lowest values appear first.

Count

Specify the count of datapoints that you wish to view on the widget.

Styling Grid Widgets

â€‹

Changing the order of columns

â€‹

Grid display uses the simple drag and drop method to arrange the order of the columns. Drag the columns from the

Column Setting

tab and drop them in the order you want to display on the widget.

Adding a value-key tag as a column in the grid

â€‹

You can specify a tag to add as a column in the widget. Here you have the option to select key-value based tags as a column.

Once you select a tag from the drop-down, those Tags will be available as column in column settings

Changing the column display name

â€‹

You can change the column names in the widget. Enter the column name that you wish to display on the widget in the

Display Name

field of corresponding column under the

Column Setting

tab.

Hide a column on the widget

â€‹

You can remove a column that you do not wish to display on the widget by hiding the column from the

Column Setting

tab. Click on the check box titled

Hidden

to hide the column on the widget.

Configure the columns in detail

â€‹

Click on the

Configure

option against the corresponding column you wish to configure in the

Column Setting

tab. A pop-up to configure the column appears.

The available options in the configuration pop-up are as follows:

Configuration Option

Description

Resizable

Use this toggle button to enable the resizing of the column width using drag and drop.

Sortable

Use this toggle button to enable the widget sorting using the values of the selected column.

Orderable

Use this toggle button to enable the option to change the order of the selected column using drag and drop.

Width(%)

Enter the width(in percentage) of the column as you want to display on the widget.

Add Color Configuration

Select this option to configure the color of the column on the widget based on fixed threshold values.

Icon

Select a suitable icon that you wish to display with values of the column.

Icon Position

Select whether you want to display the icon selected in the previous option as a prefix or a suffix to the values in the column.

Add Prefix

Select this option to append a prefix to the column value on the widget based on fixed threshold values.

Change the column header size

â€‹

You can change the column header size from the

Header Font Size

dropdown under the

Style

tab.

Styling Top N Widgets

â€‹

The styling properties for the Top N Widget are the same as the

Chart

widget. You can refer the

Styling Chart Widget

section above to learn more about the same.

Styling Gauge Widgets

â€‹

Select Gauge Type

â€‹

You can select one of the following two options based on how you want the gauge to be displayed:

Gauge Type

Description

Metro Tile

Select this option if you want to display the metric value on the widget tile.

Solid Gauge

Select this option if you want to display the metric value on a solid relative scale.

Setting Gauge Widget Thresholds

â€‹

You can define thresholds for the gauge widget from the dedicated

Threshold

tab. These thresholds determine the color representation within the gauge widget based on the values of a metric. This color indication serves to communicate the severity or status of the metric based on the specified thresholds.

Styling Sankey Widgets

â€‹

You have the flexibility to rearrange the components of the sankey chart for a personalized view. Drag and drop the tiles representing the components of the sankey chart under the

Style

tab to present them in the order that you prefer

Styling Map Widgets

â€‹

Select the visualisation for the map widget based on your preference from the

Style

tab from the following:

1. Map

â€‹

Choose this option to visually trace the path of log and network flow transmissions from their source to a destination on the map.

2. Tree View

â€‹

Choose this option to showcase the relative volume of log or flow data for each country/city with respect to the total log or flow volume.

The size of each node in the map is proportional to its log or flow volume compared to the total data volume. This means that larger nodes on the tree have a higher volume of log or flow data, while smaller countries have a smaller share of the total data.

3. Bubble Chart

â€‹

Select this option to visualize the volume of log or flow data across different countries or cities in comparison to one another.

Each bubble on the map represents a location, with its size corresponding to the volume of log or flow data. Larger bubbles indicate higher data volumes, while smaller bubbles represent lower volumes, offering a clear visual comparison of data distribution.

Styling Anomaly and Forecast Widgets

â€‹

The styling properties for the Anomaly and Forecast Widgets are the same as the

Chart

widget. You can refer the

Styling Chart Widget

section above to learn more about the same.

Styling Event History Widgets

â€‹

The styling properties for the Event History Widgets are the same as the

Grid

widgets. You can refer the

Styling Grid Widget

section above to learn more about the same.

Page Title: how-to-create-your-own-dashboard

On this page

How to Create a dashboard?

Overview

â€‹

Motadata AIOps offers a highly customizable dashboard system that allows you to create multiple dashboards, each with a different set of widgets and a specific purpose based on your requirement. With this feature, you can easily view and analyze data from different sources in a single glance, enabling you to make quick and informed decisions.

You can create a seperate dashboard each to view data from all the different types of devices in your infrastructure such as AWS Cloud, Network devices, Servers , and more.

You can even create seperate dashboards to view data based on specific use-cases such as all the data related to Disk Utilization.

In order to view such customized data, you first need to create a dashboard and then add

widgets

to the dashboard as per your requirement.

Now, let us see how we can create a new dashboard and later we will look into adding the widgets to the dashboard.

Navigation

â€‹

Go to Main Menu, Select

Dashboard

. The default dashboard screen is displayed. Click on the drop-down that is present at the top-left corner of the screen beside the main menu. Now, select

.

The pop-up to create a dashboard is now displayed.

Create Dashboard Parameters

â€‹

Kindly fill up the fields in the pop-up as follows to create a dashboard:

Field

Description

Dashboard Name

Enter a unique name of the dashboard you want to create.

Category

- Select

Default

 to put the dashboard in the default category.

- Select

Create New

 to create a new dashboard category.

Category Name

Kindly provide the

Category Name

 if you wish to create a new category. This field appears only if you chose to

Create New

 in the previous option.

Security

- Select

Public

 to keep the dashboard visible to all the users.

- Select

Private

to keep the dashboard visible only to the user creating the dashboard.

Users

This column appears only if you select

Security

as

Private

. Select the users for whom you want to keep this dashboard visible.

Header Font Size

Select the font size for the title of each widget.

Horizontal Gap

Enter the horizontal distance (in pixels) that you want to set between two widgets.

Vertical Gap

Enter the vertical distance (in pixels) that you want to set between two widgets.

Row Height

Enter the height (in pixels) of each row in a widget.

Mark as default

Select this check-box to mark the dashboard you are creating as the default dashboard which is displayed when you open the

Dashboard

section from the main menu.

Select

Create Dashboard

to create the dashboard as per the parameters you selected.

Select

Reset

to erase all the current field values, if required.

After creating a new dashboard, you can start adding

widgets

to it.You can select the type of widget you want to add and configure it according to your needs.

Page Title: Overview

On this page

Dashboards

Overview

â€‹

The modern IT infrastructure is complex and generates massive sets of data from multiple sources present in the infrastructure. Imagine all of this data at one place and unorganized. Would you be able to use this data effectively?

Would you rather have this data organized and presented you in a way that is not only easy on your eyes, visually stimulating but also presented effectively such that you are able to make efficient business decisions?

Look at the picture below. Even though the data here is presented in an organized manner, you are not able to make sense of the collected data and make business decisions simply based on raw data, whether organized or unorganized.

Dashboards play a critical role in monitoring the health and performance of IT infrastructure. With the ever-increasing amount of data generated by various sources, it is essential to organize and present this data in a manner that enables efficient decision-making and quick troubleshooting. Motadata AIOps provides a comprehensive dashboard solution that enables you to gain valuable insights into your infrastructure health through easy-to-understand visualizations.

This image depicts a dashboard showing server details on widgets effective for visually tracking, analyzing, and displaying key performance metrics that enables you to learn the health status of your infrastructure in just a single glance.

The Motadata AIOps dashboard consists of multiple widgets that can be customized to meet your specific needs. You can select from a wide range of graph types, including pie charts, bar diagrams, and lists, to visualize data effectively. Moreover, you can move and resize widgets on the dashboard with ease, and even take snapshots of the entire dashboard to track changes in real-time.

Using Motadata AIOps dashboards, you can gain valuable insights into your infrastructure health and contextualize data at specific times using the zoom-in functionality available in graphs. Additionally, you can view historical metric data by changing the time interval and easily share widgets with multiple people over email.

By sharing dashboards with relevant stakeholders, you can foster collaboration and make informed decisions that benefit your organization. With Motadata AIOps, you can create customized dashboards or use pre-configured ones that visualize the metrics that are most useful to you. Hovering over specific elements on the widgets allows you to view more details regarding the monitors in the widget.

Using Motadata dashboards you can:

Get insights about your infrastructure health with easy-on-the-eye graphical visualizations.

View and contextualize data at specified times with the zoom-in functionality available in graphs.

View historical metric data on dashboards by changing the time interval for data as per your requirement.

Move the widgets on the dashboards by simple drag and drop of the widgets.

Resize the widgets easily as per your requirement using your mouse.

Take snapshots of all the widgets in your dashboard to determine the state of your infrastructure at any particular instant.

View every widget present on the dashboard on a full screen.

Share widgets with multiple people over e-mail all at once.

Clone the whole dashboard or clone a widget under the same dashboard.

Hover over certain elements on the widgets to view more details regarding the monitors in the widget.

Out-of-the-Box Inbuilt Dashboards

â€‹

Motadata AIOps comes equipped with default, out-of-the-box inbuilt dashboards tailored for diverse infrastructures, including cloud, virtualization, and network, and NCM. These dashboards are

designed to provide instant visibility into the health and performance of your infrastructure. Whether you are focused on metrics, flows, or logs, Motadata AIOps offers pre-configured dashboards that cater to your specific monitoring needs.

In summary, Motadata AIOps provides a comprehensive dashboard solution that enables you to monitor your infrastructure health effectively. Try it out today and experience the benefits of visually appealing and well-organized dashboards!

Page Title: Querying

On this page

Querying Data on the Widget

Overview

â€‹

Once you have selected the way you want to

visualise

the data on the widget, we now move to querying the data on to the widget. You have already decided how you want to view the data on the widget. Now, we move on to querying the actual data that you want to view on to the widget.

Let us move back to the example of a Chart widget that we discussed in the section about visualisation. We used Chart Widget to view the disk latency of all the ESXi monitors added in Motadata AIOps over a period of time.

After selecting the widget visualisation, you can start querying data on the widget by selecting the group for which you want to query the data. Let us understand the group selection in detail in the next section.

Select Group

â€‹

First, we start by selecting the data group for which the widget needs to be created. The following groups are available for your selection:

Group

Description

Metric

Select this group if you wish to query the metrics from the monitors onto the widget.

Availability

Select this group if you wish to query the availability data of monitors onto the widget.

Log

Select this group if you wish to query the counters related to log data of the monitors onto the widget.

Flow

Select this group if you wish to query the counters related to flow data of the monitors onto the widget.

Alert

Select this group if you wish to display the data related to alerts onto the widget.

note

In case you select the

Sankey

visualisation, you can only query

Flow Group

on to the widget.

note

In case you select the

Heat Map

visualisation, You can only query

Alert Group

on to the widget.

You can even query data from multiple groups onto the widget when you have selected the

Chart

visualisation. For example, you can query data on a widget to show the CPU utilisation values from a specific set of monitors on the system by adding the

Metric group

. You can club together this dataset with the

Alert Group

and you can view if there are any metric alerts raised currently in the system for any of these monitors.

note

You cannot add

Availability Group

on to the widget if you have already selected any other group to query data from.

Continuing from our example, let us select

Metric Group

to query the metrics related to disk latency of all the ESXi monitors as shown below.

Now, let us select the counters related to the group we have selected.

Select Counter

â€‹

After selecting the group, we now move to selecting the counter that you want to display on the widget.

Click on the

Select Counter

drop-down to search the counter that you are looking to query on the widget. You can type and search the counter that you are looking for. In case you do not know the exact metric name that you are looking for, you can use the

Metric Explorer

to search the metric that you are looking for or study the

list of metrics

available based on the infrastructure you wish to monitor.

Continuing our example, we want to query the disk latency of all the ESXi monitors in the system. We will select the metric

esxi.disk.latency.ms

to do so.

Select the Aggregate Function

â€‹

After selecting the counter, let us now select the aggregation function to modify the data as per our need. These aggregation functions modify the results of our query to provide meaningful visualisations on the widget.

This option is available next to the

Counter

dropdown. By default, this is chosen as

Avg

. This means that the average of all the available polling values of the selected metric in the selected time is shown on the widget.

You can also select other functions such as

Min

,

Max

,

Sum

,

Count

and these functions are applied in a similar mannner as the

Avg

function i.e., as an aggreagate function on all the polling values available. This aggregation of the polling values enables plotting the data onto a single line on the widget.

Select Source Filter

â€‹

After selecting the group and counters, let us now select the source i.e, the device for which you want to display the data.

Click on the drop-down titled

Everywhere

to select the source device from which you want to query the counter you selected in the previous step.

The following options are then available for you to select the source.

Source Filter

Description

Monitor

Select this option if you wish to select specific monitor(s) as the source.

Group

Select this option if you wish to select one or more groups as the source. All the monitors in the selected group(s) will be selected as the source.

Tag

Select this option if you wish to select one or more tags as the source. All the monitors that belong to the selected tag(s) will be selected as the source.

note

In case you do not specify a Source Filter, then the data will be queried from all the monitors in the system that have the selected counter.

Option

Description

Source

Use the "Source" option to specify the data source for the Widget. Depending on your selection in the previous step, you can configure the source in the following ways:

- If you previously selected "Monitor," use this option to specify the monitor(s) you want to select as the data source. If no specific monitor is specified, all the monitors in the system with the selected counter will be included as the data source.
- If you previously selected "Group," use this option to specify the group(s) you want to select as the

data source. If no specific group is specified, all the monitors from all the groups in the system will be included as the data source.

- If you previously selected "Tag," use this option to specify the tag(s) you want to select as the data source. If no specific tag is specified, all the monitors from all the tags in the system will be included as the data source.

Continuing our example, we want to query the disk latency of all the ESXi monitors in the system. Thus, we will not specify any source in the query as this means all the monitors in the system with the selected counter

esxi.disk.latency.ms

will be selected as the source.

Select how the counters are grouped on the Widget

â€‹

You can chose what constitutes a datapoint on a widget graph by specifying how each metric value is grouped on the widget after aggregation. This option is available just below the selection of the aggregate function option and is labelled as

Result By

.

Let us try to understand this by continuing with our example where we want to view the latency values for all the ESXi monitors on the widget. Thus, we will select

Monitor

in the

Result By

section. This would mean that each datapoint or each line that constitutes of multiple datapoints would constitute the latency values of each monitors.

To understand in detail how the aggregation function and the

Result By

work together, consider the following:

Suppose there are 3 ESXi monitors M1, M2, and M3 discovered in AIOps. Thus, according to the query that we have built for the widget, these three monitors will qualify to be displayed on the widget. The polling for these monitors is being done at an interval of 10 mins and we receive the polling values for

ESXi.disk.latency

as shown below:

Now considering the aggregation is set as

Avg

and no grouping option is selected in

Result By

, the calculation will be done as follows:

The average in this case is applied across the latency values of all the three monitors. This means that the average latency at 00:00 on the widget comes up as (19+7+1)/3 = 9 ms. This is one of the data point of a line on the widget. Similarly the other data points at 00:10 and 00:20 are 14 ms each as shown above.

Now considering the aggregation is set as

Avg

and grouping option is selected in

Result By

as

Monitor

, the calculation will be done as follows:

The average in this case is applied across the latency values of all the monitors individually. This means that the average latency will be calculated for each of the monitor seperately. Thus, all the monitors have a seperate line on the widget. Each line consists of the selected counter on a specific host aggregated using the aggregation function chosen i.e., average in this case.

Apply Filter

â€‹

You can use the filter option on the metric values before they are aggregated and then grouped on the widget. This allows you to narrow down to specific metric values that are more appropriate for visualisation on the widget.

Filtering enables you to either exclude certain metric values or only include a subset of metric values from all the available metric values.

Continuing our example of plotting disk latency of ESXi monitors on the widget, let us suppose that we need to exclude metric values of certain disks from the widget because these do not belong to production servers and we do no need to include the disk latency values from these servers in our widget.

We can do so by using the Filter option. For more information on the filter option, check

Common UI elements across the platform

.

Page Title: Visualization

On this page

Visualization

Overview

â€‹

Once you click on

 , the screen to create a widget is displayed.

You can start the widget creation by selecting how you want to display data on the widget.

Select the type of the visualization that you want to use to display data on the widget.

There are a variety of visualization methods available for widgets:

Chart

Grid

Top N

Gauge

Heat Map

Sankey

Map

Stream

Forecast

Anomaly

Active Alerts

Event History

Let us look into these visualization one by one.

Chart

â€‹

Select

Chart

to create a widget with chart visualisation.

Chart visualisation is a timeseries graph showing the value of metrics against time.

Use-Case

â€‹

Suppose you want to create a widget to view the disk latency over a period of time of all the ESXi monitors that you have added to the system, you can do so by creating a

Chart

Widget.

Once you have selected the visualisation, you then move on to querying the data on the widget. You can explore more about querying data on the widget

here

. After querying the data on the widget, add the widget styling and data sorting details as explained

here

.

The chart visualisation can be seen as shown in the diagram below. The diagram shows the latency values of each ESXi disk over time along with the widget configuration details.

Grid

â€‹

Select

Grid

to create a widget with Grid visualisation.

The Grid widget is a type of visualisation that displays columns of data in a tabular format grouped together by a key value.

Use-Case

â€‹

For example, you want to view the power state of all the VMs from all the ESXi that you have setup

as monitors in the AIOps in a tabular format. You can do this by creating a

Grid

widget.

Once you have selected the visualisation, you then move on to querying the data on the widget. You can explore more about querying data on the widget

here

. After querying the data on the widget, add the widget styling and data sorting details as explained

here

.

The grid visualisation can be seen as shown in the diagram below. The diagram shows the power state of all the VMs under all the ESXis in the system in a tabular format grouped together by ESXi along with the widget configuration details.

Top N

â€‹

Select

Top N

to create a widget with Top N visualisation.

The Top N visualization displays a list of key values such as the monitors with N max or min of a metric value that you specify.

Use-Case

â€‹

For example, you want to view the list of monitors that are utilising the highest CPU under an ESXi.

Once you have selected the visualisation, you then move on to querying the data on the widget. You can explore more about querying data on the widget

here

. After querying the data on the widget, add the widget styling and data sorting details as explained

here

.

The Top N visualisation can be seen as shown in the diagram below. The diagram shows the list of Top monitors under ESXi utilising the maximum CPU percentage along with the widget configuration details.

Gauge

â€‹

Select

Gauge

to create a widget with Gauge visualisation.

The Gauge visualization is a status indicator that displays a metric value or an aggregated metric value from multiple monitiors on a relative scale.

Use-Case

â€‹

Suppose you want to view the highest CPU utilisation value out of all the VMs in a Datacenter. You might want to understand on a scale how far is the CPU utilisation value from a Critical level. You can do so by setting up a Gauge scale visualization as shown in the following diagram.

Once you have selected the visualisation, you then move on to querying the data on the widget. You can explore more about querying data on the widget

here

. After querying the data on the widget, add the widget styling and data sorting details as explained

here

.

Heat Map

â€‹

Select

Heat Map

to create a widget with Heat Map visualization.

The Heat Map visualization provides a graphical representation where monitors in your infrastructure are represented as colors. It is particularly useful for quickly identifying monitors that require immediate attention based on color intensity.

The colors on the monitors represent the highest severity active alert for that monitor.

Once you have selected the Heat Map visualization, you then move on to querying the data on the widget. You can explore more about querying data on the widget

here

. After querying the data on the widget, add the widget styling and data sorting details as explained

here

.

Sankey

â€‹

Select

Sankey

to create a widget with Sankey visualisation.

Sankey diagrams are flow diagrams in which the width of the arrow indicates the flow rate of an entity.

Use-Case

â€‹

Suppose you want to view the total flow volume in bytes transmitted between a specific source and destination and also view the communication protocol used to transmit the data between them. You can acheive this through a Sankey diagram as shown in the following diagram.

Once you have selected the visualisation, you then move on to querying the data on the widget. You can explore more about querying data on the widget

here

. After querying the data on the widget, add the widget styling and data sorting details as explained

here

.

Map

â€‹

Select

Map

to create a widget with Map visualisation.

The Map widget provides a geographical representation of the transmission of log and flow data. It visualizes the flow of data from source to destination, which can be based on cities or countries, depending on the data available in the log messages and flow ingested by Motadata AIOps.

Use-Case

â€‹

Imagine you want to monitor the flow of log and flow data across different regions. By creating a Map widget, you can visually track the transmission paths and identify the sources and destinations, whether they are cities or countries. This can be particularly useful for understanding data flow patterns and ensuring that data is being transmitted to the correct destinations.

Once you have selected the Map visualisation, you then move on to querying the data on the widget. You can explore more about querying data on the widget

here

. After querying the data on the widget, add the widget styling and data sorting details as explained

here

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The Map visualisation can be seen as shown in the diagram below. The diagram displays the geographical paths of log and flow data transmissions, highlighting the sources and destinations based on the ingested data.

Stream

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Select

Stream

to create a widget with Stream visualisation.

The Stream widget displays a list of all the live alerts in the system. It is designed to provide real-time updates, with the newest alerts appearing at the top, ensuring that users are immediately informed of any recent system alerts.

Use-Case

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Consider a scenario where you need to stay updated with all the latest triggered

alerts

in your system. By setting up a Stream widget, you can have a live feed of all alerts, ensuring that you are always informed of any new alerts across your hybrid infrastructure stack. This can be crucial for timely response and system management.

Once you have selected the Stream visualisation, you then move on to querying the data on the widget. You can explore more about querying data on the widget

here

. After querying the data on the widget, add the widget styling and data sorting details as explained

here

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The Stream visualisation can be seen as shown in the diagram below. The diagram provides a live feed of system alerts, with the most recent alerts displayed at the top, accompanied by their respective details.

Forecast

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Select

Forecast

to create a widget with Forecast visualisation.

The Forecast widget allows you to visualize predicted future values based on historical data. It uses

the past 24 hours of data to generate forecasts. By adding the Forecast widget to your dashboard, you can easily monitor the expected trends and identify any deviations from the predicted values.

Use-Case

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Suppose you want to monitor the network traffic of a specific server and predict its future behavior. By creating a Forecast widget, you can analyze the historical network traffic data based on its past values and generate forecasts. This helps you anticipate potential spikes or drops in network traffic and take proactive measures to ensure optimal performance.

Once you have selected the Forecast visualisation, you then move on to querying the data on the widget. You can explore more about querying data on the widget

here

. After querying the data on the widget, add the widget styling and data sorting details as explained

here

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The Forecast widget will display a graph that visualizes the predicted values along with a range of expected values for the network traffic metric. This graph provides valuable insights into the expected behavior of the network traffic over time, allowing you to make informed decisions and take appropriate actions.

Anomaly

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Select

Anomaly

to create a widget with anomaly visualisation.

The Anomaly widget is designed to detect and highlight any anomalous behavior in system metrics, logs, or flow data. It continuously evaluates the monitored data and identifies deviations from expected patterns. By adding the Anomaly widget to your dashboard, you can proactively identify and address potential issues before they impact your system's performance.

Use-Case

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Consider a scenario where you need to monitor the CPU utilization of multiple servers. By creating an Anomaly widget, you can analyze the historical CPU utilization data and detect any unusual spikes or drops that deviate from the expected patterns. This enables you to promptly investigate the underlying causes of these anomalies and take corrective actions, such as optimizing resource allocation or identifying performance bottlenecks.

Once you have selected the Anomaly visualisation, you then move on to querying the data on the widget. You can explore more about querying data on the widget

here

. After querying the data on the widget, add the widget styling and data sorting details as explained

here

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The Anomaly widget will display anomalies as deviations from the expected patterns in the form of a red visual indicator on your widget graph. This allows you to quickly identify and investigate any abnormal behavior in your system metrics, logs, or flow data, empowering you to maintain the stability and reliability of your infrastructure.

Now, let us move onto the next step of creating a widget i.e.

querying data on the widget

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Event History

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Select

Event History

to create a widget with visualisation of raw log data.

The

Event History

widget is designed to visualize raw, unaggregated log data. By creating an Event History widget, you can analyze on-point specific events as they occur, offering precise insights into key activities.

Use-Case

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For example, if you want to monitor unauthorized access attempts at specific times, you can create a widget using the

Event History

visualization. This will allow you to see detailed event data, such as a high volume of unauthorized access attempts occurring at particular moments. Since the widget displays raw log data, you can obtain a more accurate count of these attempts, capturing events as they happen without any aggregation.

Once you have selected the

Event History

visualisation, you then move on to querying the data on the widget. You can explore more about querying data on the widget

here

. After querying the data on the widget, add the widget styling and data sorting details as explained

here

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Page Title: Widgets

On this page

Widgets

Overview

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A widget is a fundamental element of a dashboard that displays data related to the infrastructure for monitoring.

Adding a Widget to the Dashboard

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The data on dashboard is shown at the widget level. In order to make effective dashboards, you need to add and create different types of widgets to the dashboard. The widgets differ from each other in the data they display and how they display it. You can configure these widgets to display data vital to your business, infrastructure health, or both.

Navigation

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Go to Main Menu, Select

Dashboard

. The default dashboard screen is displayed.

Click

at the bottom-right corner of the screen. A pop up to create and add a new widget to the dashboard is now displayed.

You can select either a

Pre-defined

or a

User-Defined

widget if you want to add a widget that is already created to the dashboard.

You can also create a new widget to add to the dashboard. Let us look into how to create a new widget in detail.

Widget Creation

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Select

to create a new widget of your own and add it to the dashboard. The screen to create a widget is now displayed.

Widget Creation is a three step process that includes the following:

Select Visualization

: Select the way in which data is displayed.

Query the Widget Data

: Select the data to be displayed.

Add Styling and Sorting Details

: Configure widget styling and data sorting details.

Let us look into each step in detail in the next section.