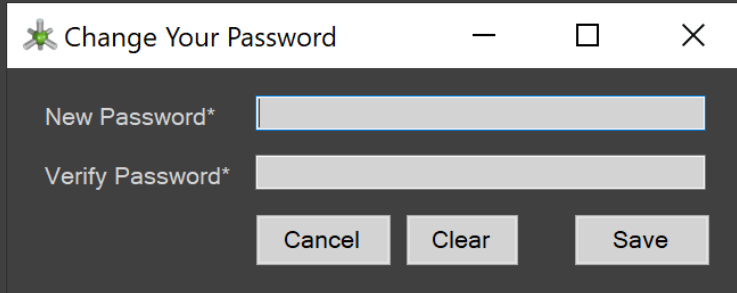


The User menu allows each account to manage some of their own data in a DGP system. The most frequently used form will allow them to change their own password periodically. Users can also edit some of their own profile data as well.

## Change Password


A screenshot of a 'Change Your Password' dialog box. The title bar shows a green star icon, the text 'Change Your Password', and standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). The dialog has a dark gray background. It contains two text input fields: 'New Password\*' and 'Verify Password\*'. Below these fields are three buttons: 'Cancel', 'Clear', and 'Save'.

A user can change their password at any time. The rules are as follows:

1. The password cannot be the same as the previous password
2. The password must be at least 8 characters in length
3. The password must contain an upper case character
4. The password must contain a lower case character
5. The password must contain a number
6. The password must contain a special character

When an account password has expired, the web service API's only allow the Login and PasswordReset API methods to be called. The DGPDrive UI restricts the navigation menu to only have the User/Change Password menu item and form enabled until the account password has been reset.

## Edit Profile

 Edit Your Profile Info — □ ×

Global ID	<input type="text" value="3000000"/>
User Name	<input type="text" value="sysadmin"/>
First Name*	<input type="text" value="core"/>
Middle Name	<input type="text"/>
Last Name*	<input type="text" value="user"/>
Email*	<input type="text" value="donotreply@DGP.com"/>
<div><input type="button" value="Cancel"/> <input type="button" value="Save"/></div>	

A user can change some of the data in their own account record. Only the First Name, Middle Name, Last Name and Email fields can be edited.

## Logging

Reliable, centralized logging is extremely important for distributed systems. DGP has a standardized error handling and logging mechanism for all the tiers of a location. The RemoteErrLog is used by all executables that run outside of the internal network. The class logs all errors and exceptions first to its own local Event Viewer, and then calls an API method to log the same data to the DGPErrors table. The ServerErrLog class is used by executables running inside the internal network, and logs all errors and exceptions first to its own local Event Viewer, and then stores the same data to the DGPErrors table using a direct ADO.NET connection. A tool such as Splunk can then be used to monitor the DGPErrors table, and also the Event Viewer on each server in order to notify admins of the problems as they occur.

The Test Event Viewer Logging menu item allows a user to test that the logic to log information to the local event viewer is working properly by saving an information message to the Event Viewer of the local computer, and then displaying a message box showing the success or failure of the test.

The Test Database Error Logging menu item allows a user to test that the logic to log information to the system database is working properly by calling a web service API method that saves information to the DGPErrors database table, and then displaying a message box showing the success or failure of the test.

## Remote Monitoring

In addition to the distributed logging, each native app can also be used as a remote monitor of the functionality in the location they connect to. User accounts that are members of the RemoteMonitor role will call an API method to save the performance measurements that are shown in the status bar at the bottom of the Lattice UI as one example. This acts as a heartbeat mechanism, but also measures end-to-end performance over time. Tools such as Splunk are recommended to notify administrators when performance-related events of interest occur and are logged as part of the remote monitoring functionality.

## DGP Logging

