

# About monitoring and troubleshooting

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You can use the tools in GitHub Actions to monitor and debug your workflows.

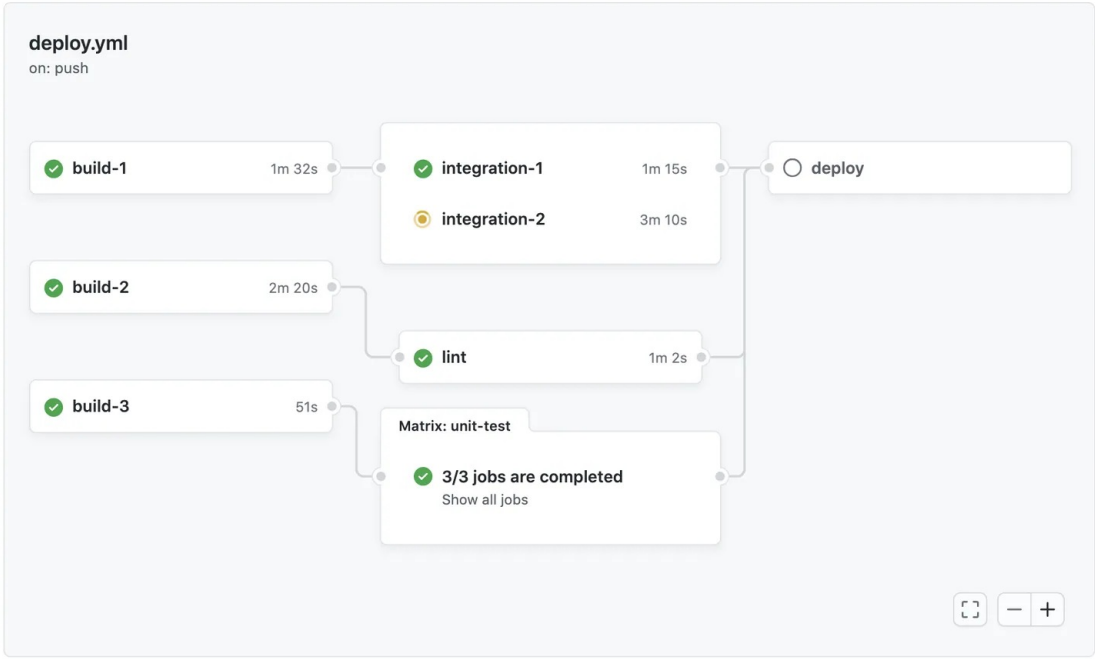
## Monitoring your workflows

### Monitoring your current jobs in your organization or enterprise

To identify any constraints with concurrency or queuing, you can check how many jobs are currently being processed on the GitHub-hosted runners in your organization or enterprise. For more information, see "[Monitoring your current jobs](#)."

### Using the visualization graph

Every workflow run generates a real-time graph that illustrates the run progress. You can use this graph to monitor and debug workflows. For example:

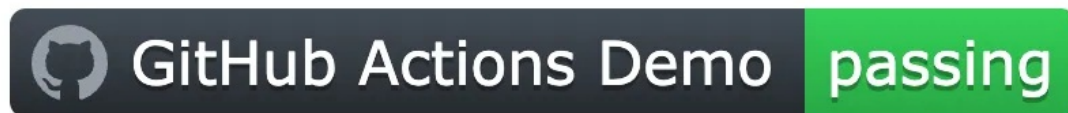


For more information, see "[Using the visualization graph](#)."

### Adding a workflow status badge

A status badge shows whether a workflow is currently failing or passing. A common place

to add a status badge is in the `README.md` file of your repository, but you can add it to any web page you'd like. By default, badges display the status of your default branch. You can also display the status of a workflow run for a specific branch or event using the `branch` and `event` query parameters in the URL.



For more information, see "[Adding a workflow status badge](#)."

## Viewing job execution time [↗](#)

To identify how long a job took to run, you can view its execution time. For more information, see "[Viewing job execution time](#)."

## Viewing workflow run history [↗](#)

You can view the status of each job and step in a workflow. For more information, see "[Viewing workflow run history](#)."

## Troubleshooting your workflows [↗](#)

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### Using workflow run logs [↗](#)

Each workflow run generates activity logs that you can view, search, and download. For more information, see "[Using workflow run logs](#)."

### Enabling debug logging [↗](#)

If the workflow logs do not provide enough detail to diagnose why a workflow, job, or step is not working as expected, you can enable additional debug logging. For more information, see "[Enabling debug logging](#)."

### Canceling a workflow [↗](#)

If you attempt to cancel a workflow and the cancellation doesn't succeed, make sure you aren't using the `always` expression. The `always` expression causes a workflow step to run even when the workflow is canceled, which results in a hanging cancellation. For more information, see "[Expressions](#)".

## Monitoring and troubleshooting self-hosted runners [↗](#)

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If you use self-hosted runners, you can view their activity and diagnose common issues.

For more information, see "[Monitoring and troubleshooting self-hosted runners](#)."

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