Tencent Cloud Observability Platform

Operation Guide

Product Documentation

Contents

Operation Guide
Cloud Monitoring Overview
Monitoring Statistics

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

The monitoring overview module is an entry through which you can view the overall monitoring information of Tencent Cloud services. It displays the statistics of monitored objects in the last 7 days, which mainly consists of the following:

Number of unresolved alarms

It displays the number of unresolved alarms in the last month, which are grouped by alarm policy type.

CVM load statistics in the last 7 days

This section displays the CVM load statistics in the last 7 days, which are calculated based on the CPU utilization of each CVM instance. If the utilization exceeds 80%, the CVM has a high load. If below 10%, the load is low. Otherwise, the load is normal.
The figure shows the numbers of CVM instances with high, medium, and low load in the last 7 days. The Tencent Cloud Observability Platform backend collects the numbers of instances with high and low load once every day, and displays the statistics as curves.

CVM high load details in the last 7 days

This section displays the CVM high load statistics in the last 7 days, which are calculated based on the CPU utilization of each CVM instance. If the utilization exceeds 80%, the CVM has a high load.
High load duration: total duration when the instance had a high load in the last 7 days.
Number of high load occurrences: total number of times that the instance entered high load status in the last 7 days.
These statistics helps you quickly view and troubleshoot CVM exceptions, ensuring the normal operation of your business.

Public network bandwidth statistics in the last hour

This section displays the overall public network bandwidth data of **all CVM instances** (excluding public network bandwidth generated by other products) under your account in the last hour. These statistics helps you quickly view the status of the server cluster that provides external services, and estimate the corresponding network fee.
To view more public network bandwidth statistics, go to the Data Usage Monitoring page in the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Console.

Custom Monitoring View

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

Monitor Overview allows you to access the overall monitoring information of your cloud products, The Custom Monitoring View helps users quickly understand the pre-defined key metrics and is the most important feature on the monitoring overview page.

You can choose to add the core metrics (such as CPU utilization, etc.) and choose the monitored objects to be displayed on the view. You can also click on the view to show/hide the data of some monitored objects. Tencent Cloud Observability Platform helps you aggregate the data of all monitored objects you have chosen on the same chart, so that you can directly view the key metrics for core services each time you visit the overview page, greatly reducing your inspection costs.

Note:

Only filtering for CVM and cloud database metrics is supported currently, and more metrics and products will be available in the future.

A maximum of 3 metrics can be added, with no more than 6 objects added for each metric.

Creating a Custom Monitoring View

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Console, select "Tencent Cloud Observability Platform" - "Monitoring Overview" tab.
2. In the column of "My Monitored Metrics", click the "Add Metrics to Be Monitored" button to select the product type and metrics to be monitored, and corresponding region and monitored objects.
3. The selected metrics and all objects will appear in the view. Users can click the "Select Object" button to re-select the objects to be monitored, or click the object name below the chart to show or hide some of the object data. You can also select different periods to view the monitoring data.

Modifying Displayed Objects

Users can modify the object data displayed in the chart by clicking the "Add Metrics to Be Monitored" button, the "Select Object" button, or the object name below the chart.

Monitoring View
Getting the Monitoring Data of Specified Metrics

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

Tencent Cloud Observability Platform allows you to get the specified metric data at a specific point in time of a monitored object by the following methods:

Getting the specified metric data in the console

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Console and enter the console of the product whose monitoring data you want to view.
2. Select the object to be monitored and click its ID to enter its monitoring details page, or click the monitoring icon in the object list to view its data in the floating window.
3. Find the specified metric on the monitoring page or in the floating window.
4. Use the time selector and granularity selector to adjust the content displayed in the chart to view the specified metric data at the specific point in time of this monitored object.

Getting the specified metric data through API

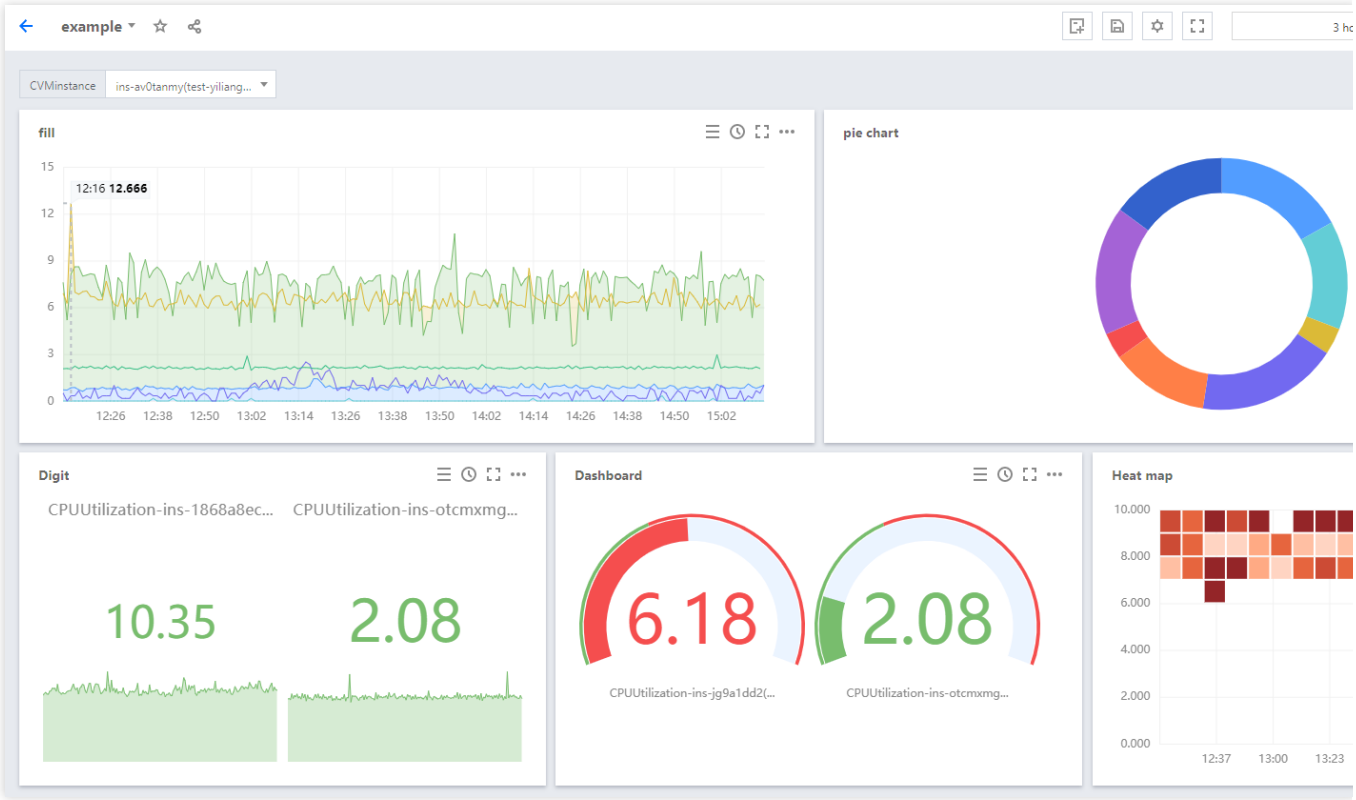
For more information, please see the `GetMonitorData` API.

Dashboard

Overview

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

Dashboards are smart monitoring panels provided by Tencent Cloud Observability Platform that allow you to monitor the metric data of Tencent Cloud services. Dashboards also provide visualization and analysis features.
You can create dashboards for Tencent Cloud service metrics. The dashboards will automatically display monitoring data in intuitive and elegant charts, helping you analyze metrics through trends and exceptional values.



Feature Overview

Flexible chart configuration, supporting visualized charts in customizable layouts.
Displaying multiple instances or multiple metrics of the same instance in a single chart, facilitating the monitoring of key metrics of instances during troubleshooting.
Template variables, custom links, legend sorting, and other features to assist you in the overall coupling analysis of the metrics data.
Instant sharing of monitoring charts or monitoring dashboards to facilitate efficient and collaborative troubleshooting.

Use Cases

Common scenarios:

When you receive a metric alarm, you can use dashboards to analyze the cause of the alarm.
After a new feature is released, you can use dashboards to check for resource exceptions.
Through real-time metric display, you can optimize performance during business peaks.
You can view the loads on dashboards to determine whether resource scaling is needed.

Advantages:

Ready-to-use dashboards reduce the costs of human resources and time for OPS personnel when building open-source visualization software such as Grafana.
This feature meets the demand for the visualization of metric data in various monitoring scenarios, helping you analyze metric data and troubleshoot efficiently.

Use Limits

Category	Upper Limit
Number of custom dashboards	20
Number of charts on each dashboard	20
Number of instances that can be bound with each chart	12

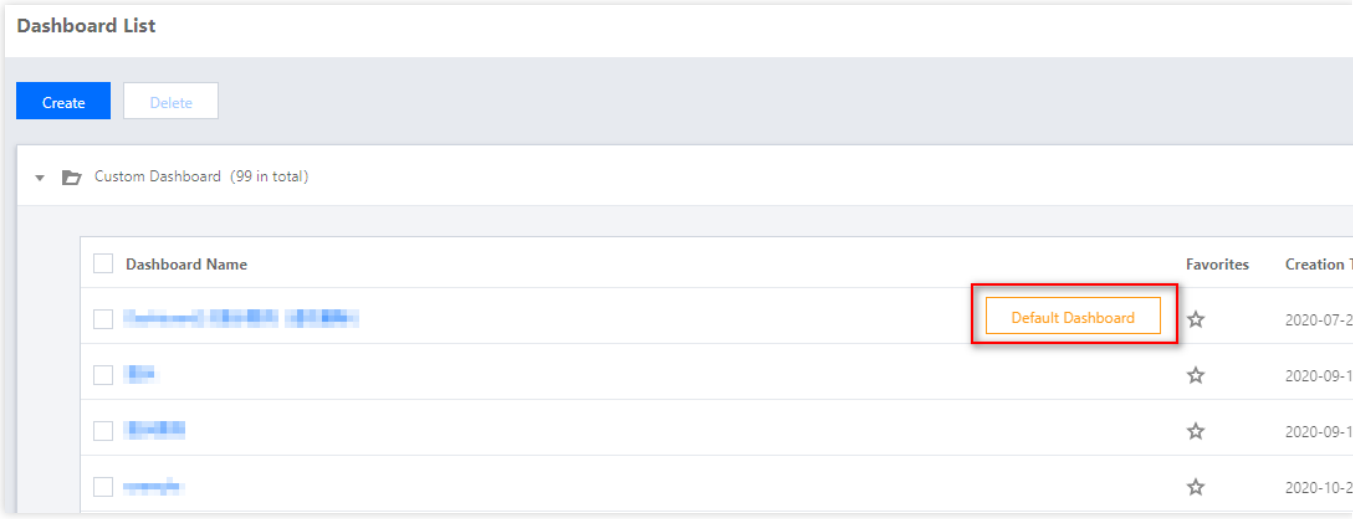
Dashboard List
Setting Default Dashboard

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes how to configure the default dashboard.

Directions

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. In the left sidebar, click **Dashboard** > **Dashboard List** to go to the dashboard list page.
3. In the dashboard list, hover over the name of the target dashboard and click **Set as "Default Dashboard"**.After specifying the default dashboard, you can click **Default Dashboard** in the menu bar on the left to access the dashboard instantly.



Note:

For custom dashboards, only one default dashboard can be specified. If you specify the default dashboard repeatedly, the previous default dashboard will be overwritten.

Deleting Dashboard

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

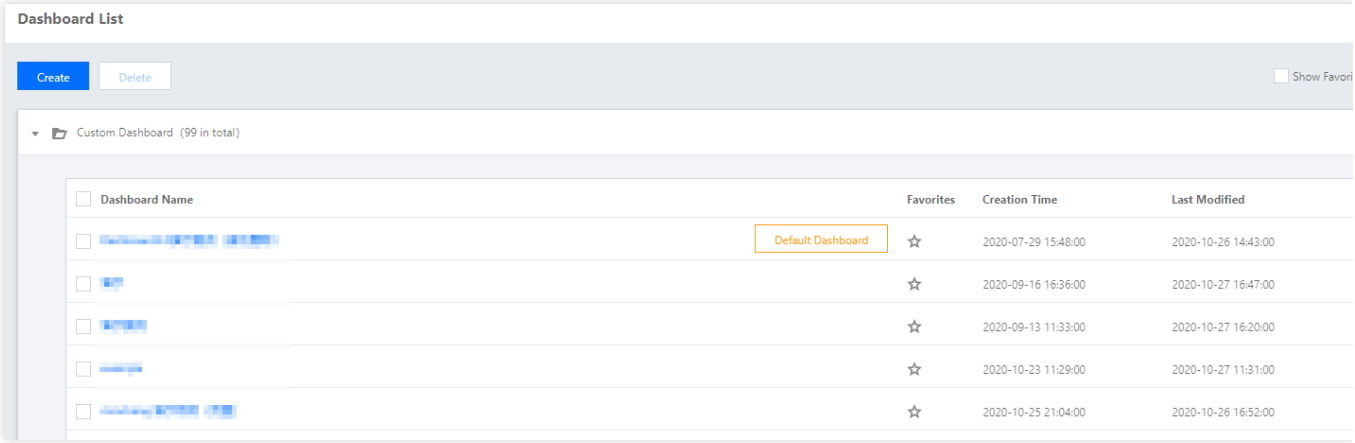
This document describes how to delete a dashboard.

Directions

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. In the left sidebar, click **Dashboard** > **Dashboard List** to go to the dashboard list page.
3. Both individual deletion and batch deletion are supported, as described below:

Individual deletion

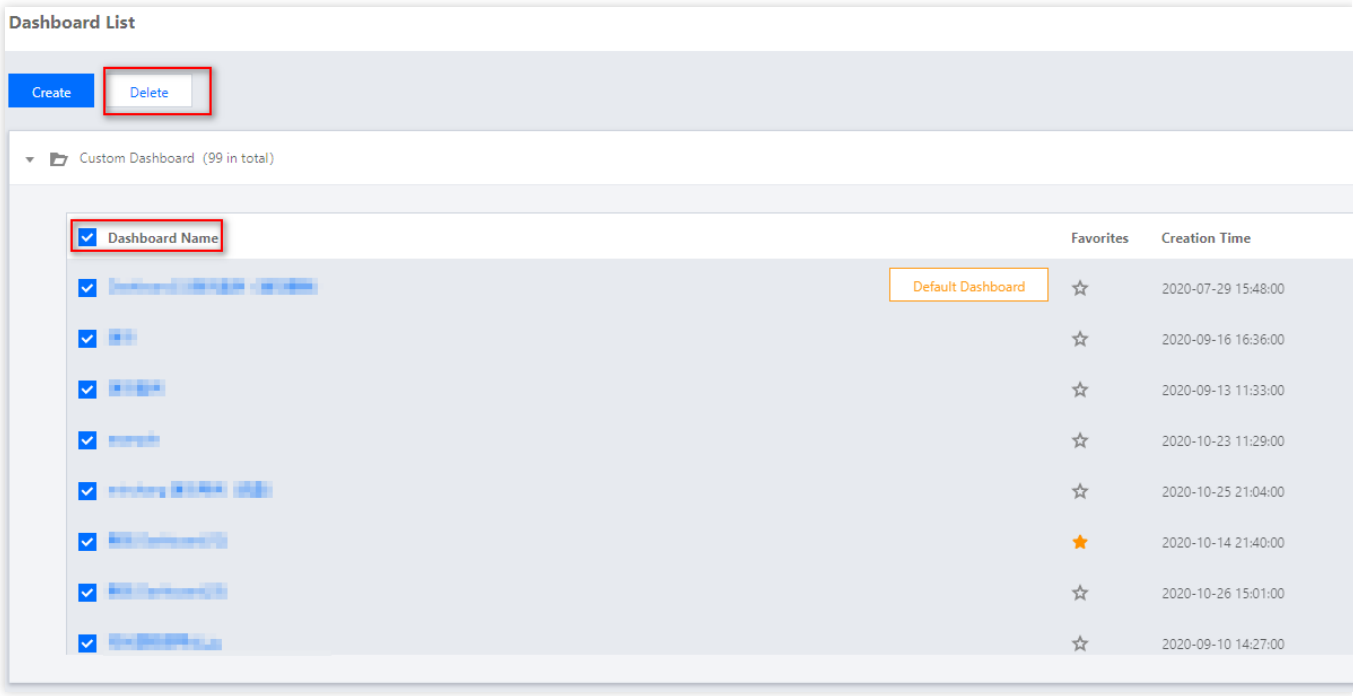
Find the dashboard that you want to delete in the dashboard list, click **Delete** under the “Operation” column, and then confirm the deletion in the window that appears.



Batch deletion

i. Select all or multiple dashboards that you want to delete in the dashboard list, and click **Delete** above the list.

ii. Click **Delete** in the window that appears.



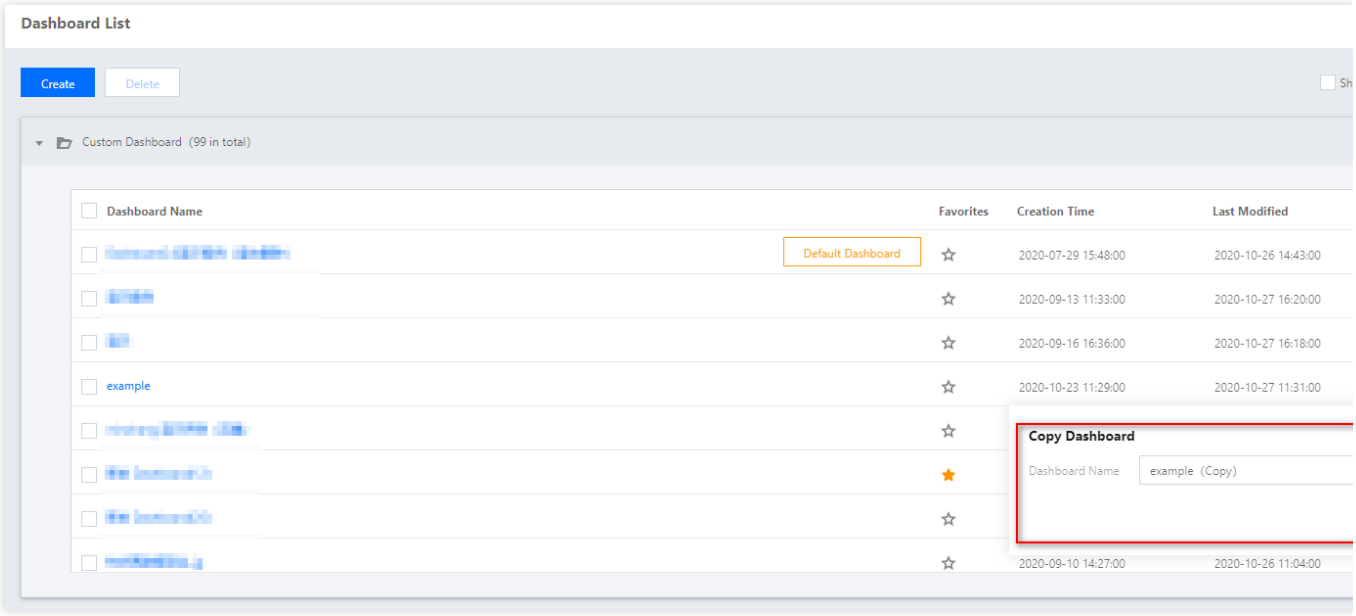
Copying Dashboard

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes how to copy a dashboard.

Directions

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. In the left sidebar, click **Dashboard** > **Dashboard List** to go to the dashboard list page.
3. In the dashboard list, find the dashboard that you want to copy and click **Copy** under the “Operation” column.
4. In the window that appears, rename the dashboard and click **Save**.



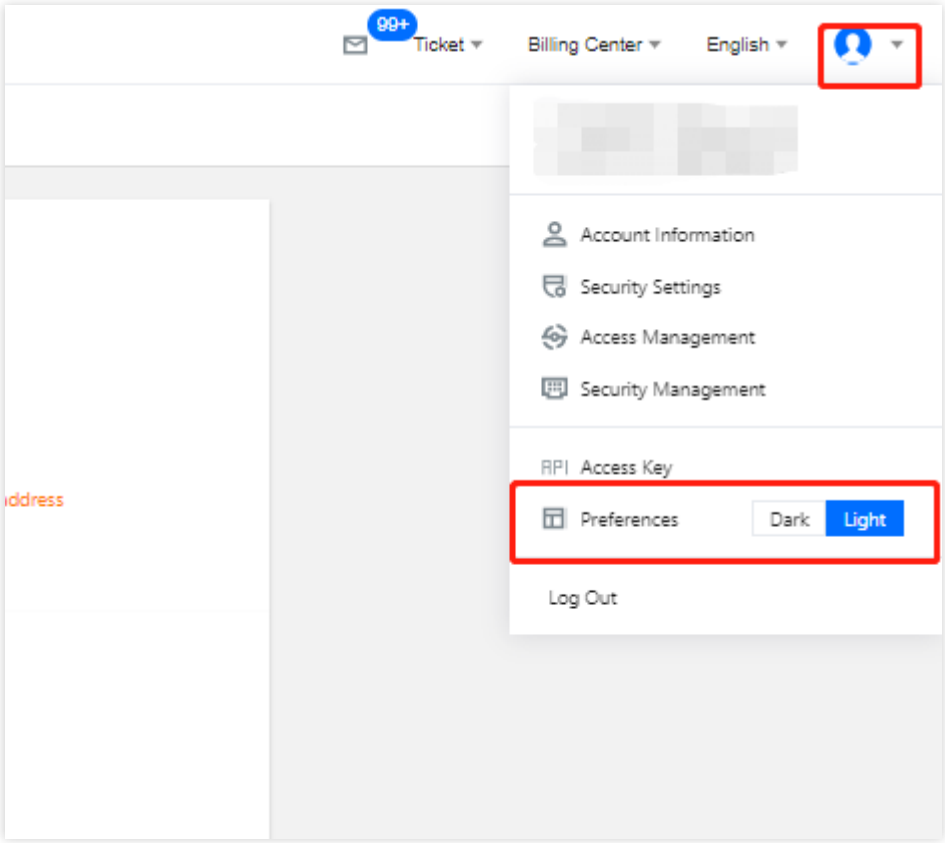
Enabling Dark Mode

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes how to enable the dark mode, which uses the optimal contrast for charts, text foreground, and background. It highlights the content consistency, comfort, and legibility compared to the light mode.

Directions

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud console.
2. Hover over the personal account icon in the top-right corner and click **Dark** in the **Preferences** settings from the drop-down list.



Configuring Dashboard
Creating Dashboard

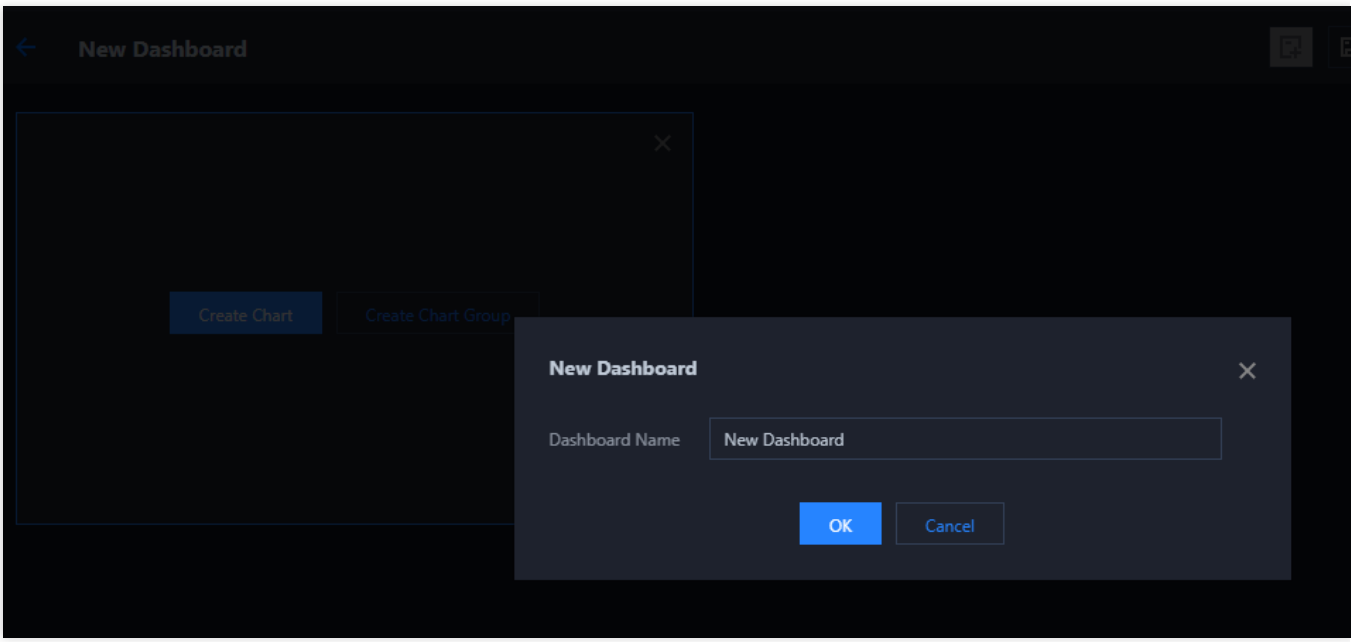
Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

You must create a dashboard before you can create a monitoring chart. This document describes how to create a dashboard.

Directions

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. In the left sidebar, click **Dashboard** > **Dashboard List** to go to the dashboard list page.
3. In the upper-left corner of the dashboard list page, click **Create** to go to the management page for creating a dashboard.
4. Click the dashboard area

, enter a dashboard name, and click **OK** to quickly create a dashboard.



Note:
To edit the dashboard name or configure a dashboard (including template variables, link management, and JSON configuration), see Configuring a Dashboard.

Viewing Dashboard

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

Using the dashboard feature, you can switch between Recent Dashboards, Favorite Dashboards, and Custom Dashboards. This document describes how to view dashboards after creating them.

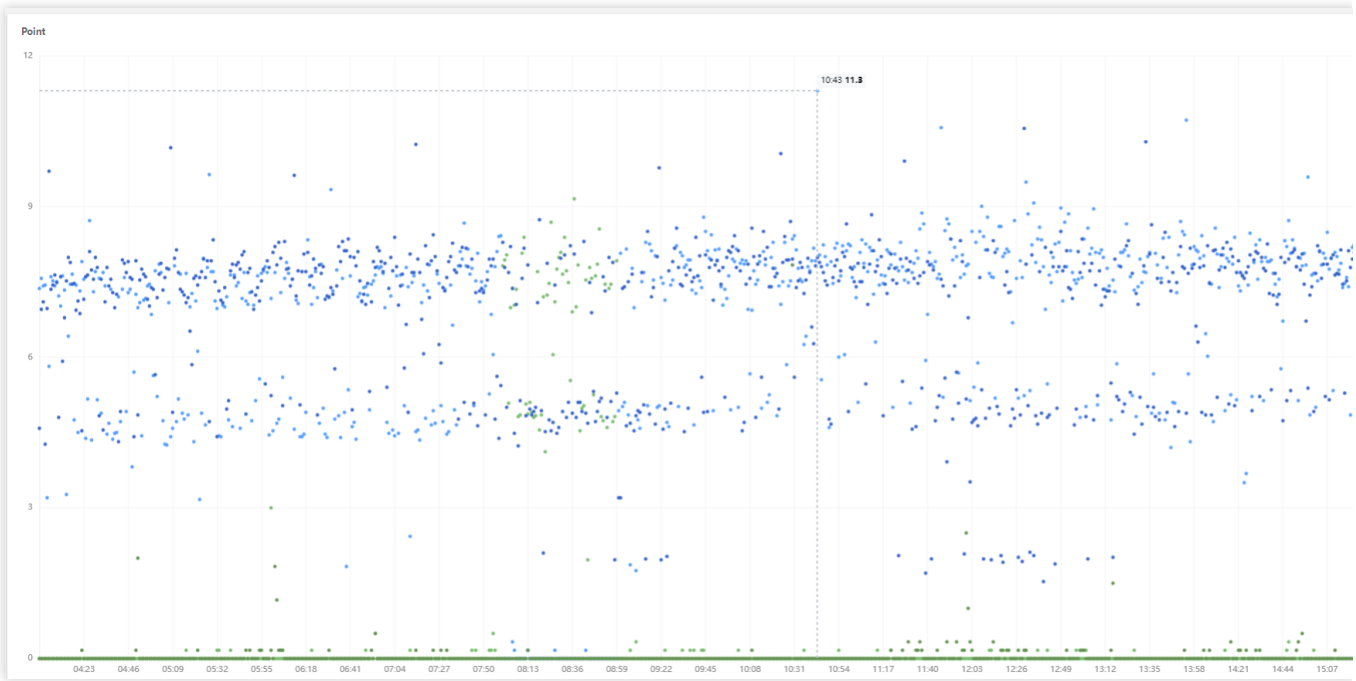
Preparations

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. In the left sidebar, click **Dashboard** > **Dashboard List** to go to the dashboard list page.

Viewing a Dashboard in the Full Screen Mode

1. In the dashboard list, find the dashboard that you want to view, and click the dashboard name to go to the dashboard management page.
2. Click

to view the dashboard in the full screen mode.



Exiting the Full Screen Mode

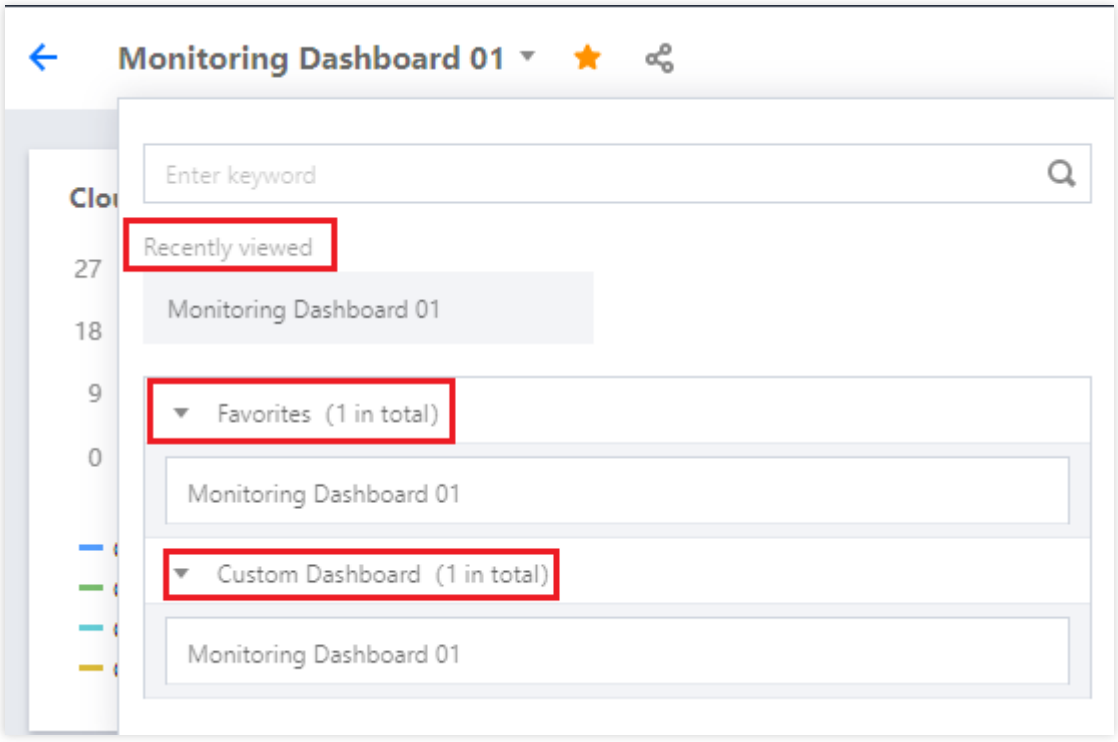
You can press **Esc** or click the close icon

in the upper-right corner to exit the full screen mode.

Switching Dashboards

1. In the dashboard list, click any dashboard name to go to the dashboard management page.
2. As shown in the figure below, click

in the dashboard area to switch between Recent Dashboards, Favorite Dashboards, and Custom Dashboards.
Recent Dashboards: displays the most recent three dashboards you have accessed.
Favorite Dashboards: displays all the dashboards you have added to Favorites.
Custom Dashboards: displays all the dashboards you have customized.

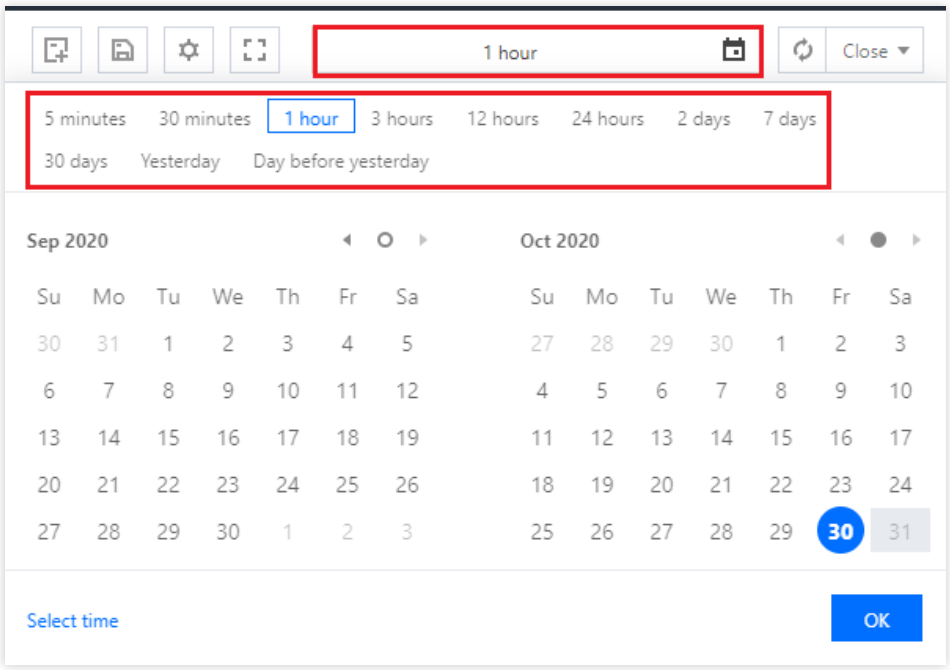


Note:

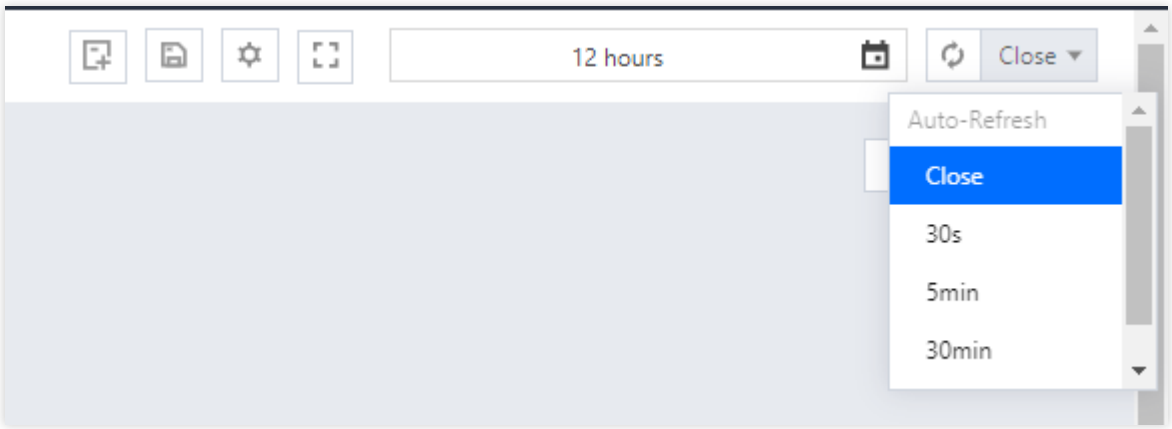
To add a dashboard to Favorites, see Adding a Dashboard to Favorites.

Adjusting the Time Span and Refreshing Frequency of a Dashboard

By default, dashboards display the data of the last 12 hours, and monitoring data is refreshed in real time.
You can adjust the time span and granularity for all charts on the current dashboard by using the time selector in the upper-right corner of the dashboard. In this way, you can review historical monitoring data and perform troubleshooting.



In the upper-right corner of the dashboard, you can click the refresh button to refresh the dashboard or select a time interval from the drop-down list to adjust the refreshing frequency.



Adding Dashboard to Favorites

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

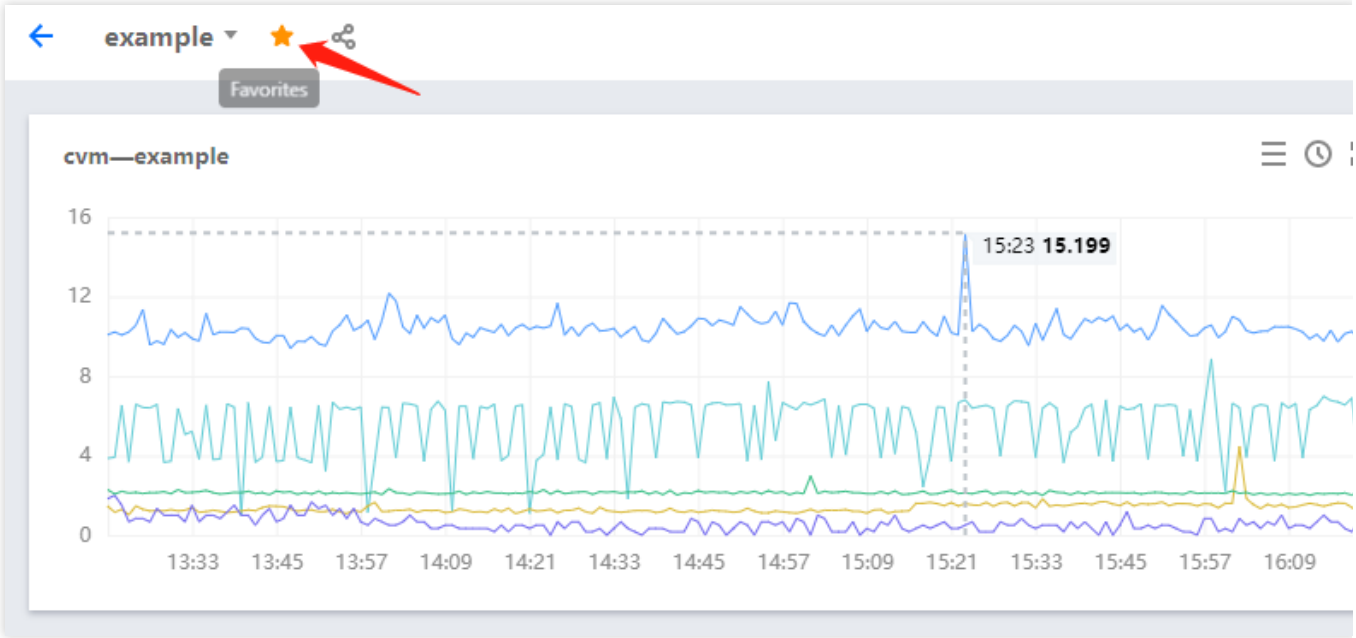
This document describes how to add a dashboard to Favorites.

Directions

After adding dashboards to Favorites, you can quickly switch between the dashboards in Favorites by following the directions under “Switching Dashboards” in Viewing Dashboards and perform troubleshooting. You can quickly filter the dashboards in Favorites by following the directions in Viewing Dashboards.

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. In the left sidebar, click **Dashboard** > **Dashboard List** to go to the dashboard list page.
3. In the dashboard list, find the dashboard that you want to add to Favorites, and click the dashboard name to go to the dashboard management page.
4. Click

, as shown in the figure below. If the "Added to Favorites successfully" message appears, the dashboard has been successfully added to Favorites.



Sharing Dashboard

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes how to share a dashboard.

Directions

Users can share their dashboards with others. To access a shared link, users must have a Tencent Cloud account under the same root account and Tencent Cloud Observability Platform access permissions.

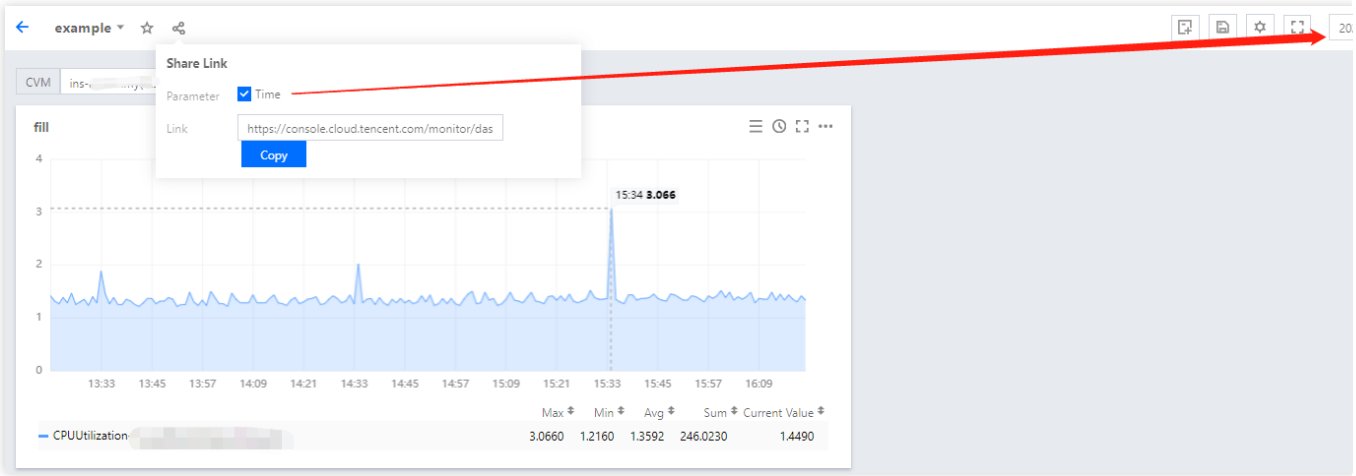
Note:

To configure sub-account access permissions, see Cloud Access Management (CAM).

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. In the left sidebar, click **Dashboard** > **Dashboard List** to go to the dashboard list page.
3. In the dashboard list, find the dashboard that you want to share, and click the dashboard name to go to the dashboard management page.
4. Click

. In the window that appears, configure the sharing conditions and copy the sharing link to share it with other accounts. The description of the option is as follows:

Time: you can determine whether to synchronously share the currently selected time in the time filter with others.



Note:

To configure the template variable selector, see Template Variables.

Basic Configuration

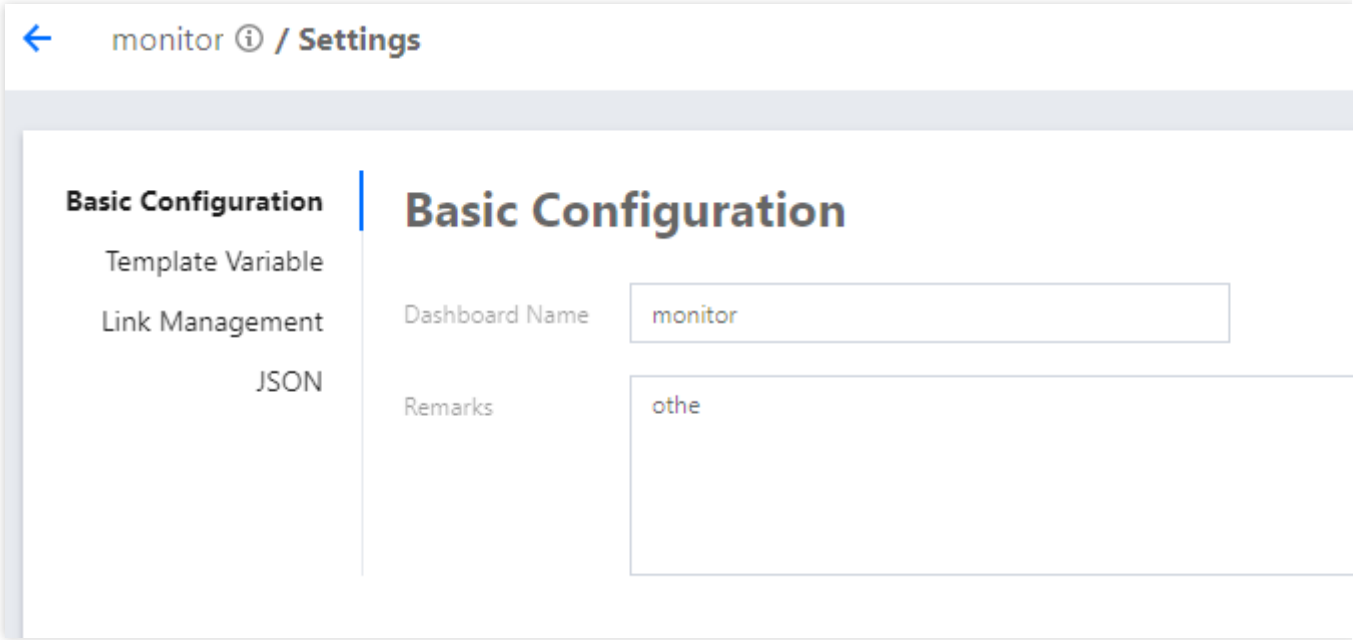
Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes the directions for configuring the basic dashboard settings.

Directions

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. In the left sidebar, click **Dashboard** > **Dashboard List** to go to the dashboard list page.
3. In the upper-left corner of the dashboard list page, click **Create** to go to the management page for creating a dashboard.
4. Click

> **Basic Configuration**.
5. Click **Basic Configuration**, and you can specify the dashboard name and the dashboard remarks.



Template Variables

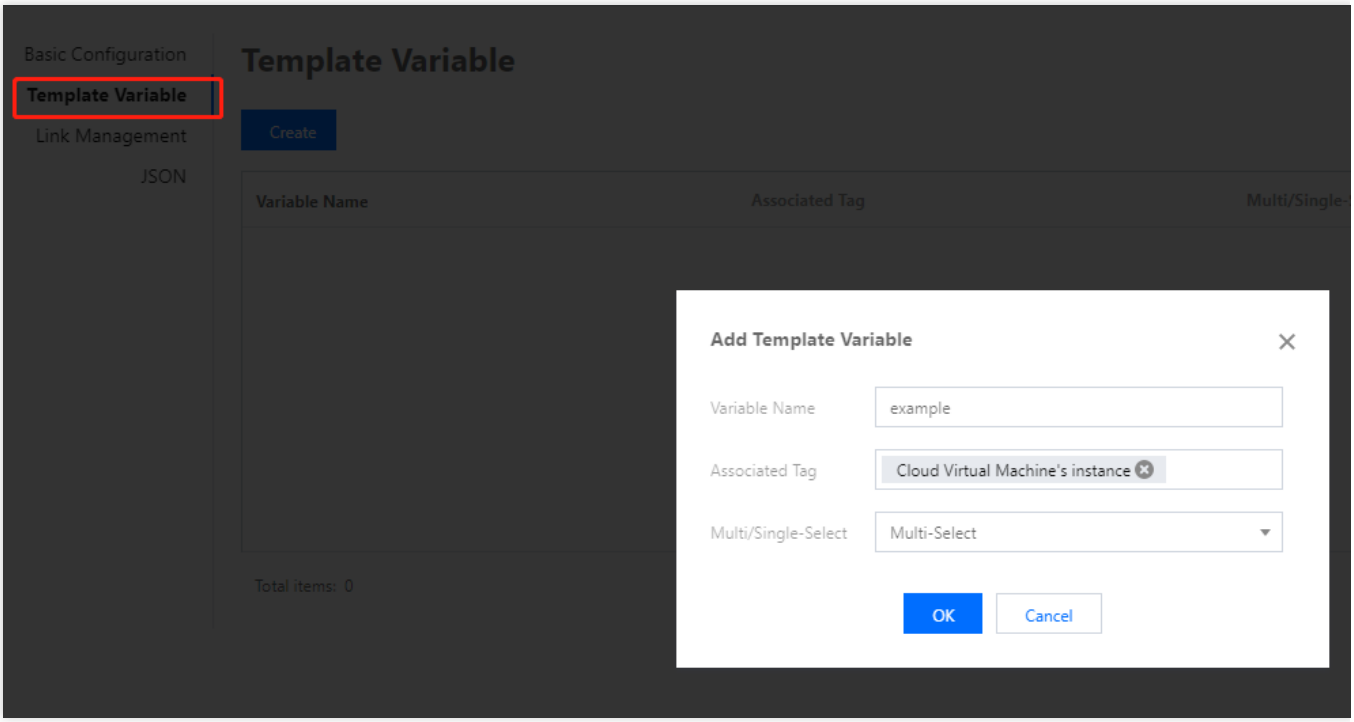
Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes how to configure and use template variables.

Configuring a template variable

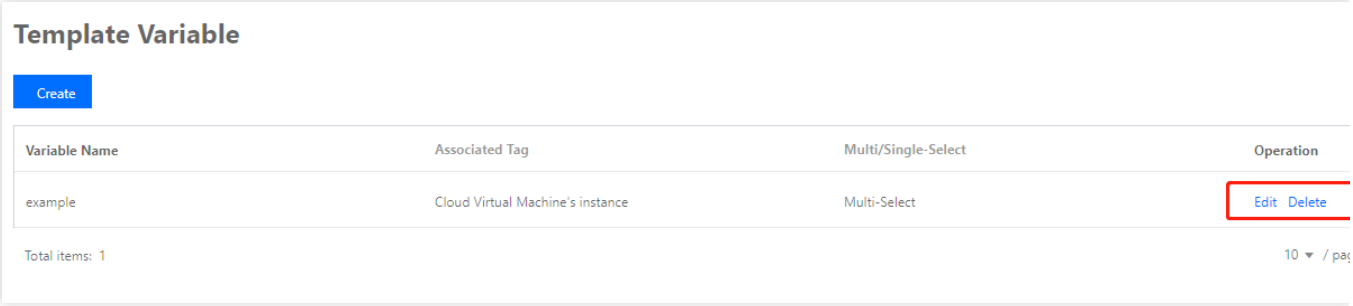
1. Log in to the TCOP console.
2. On the left sidebar, click **Dashboard List** to enter the dashboard list page.
3. In the top-left corner of the dashboard list, click **Create** to enter the dashboard creation page.
4. Click

** or click **Set** on the dashboard list page to enter the global dashboard configuration page.
5. Click **Template Variable**. You can customize dashboard filters and use template variables on the dashboard management page as instructed in Using a template variable. Currently, you can filter by tags of CVM - basic monitoring, storage monitoring, and TencentDB for MySQL source/replica server monitoring.
6. Click **Create** on the dashboard management page, configure parameters, and click **OK** to create a template variable.



Editing or deleting a template variable

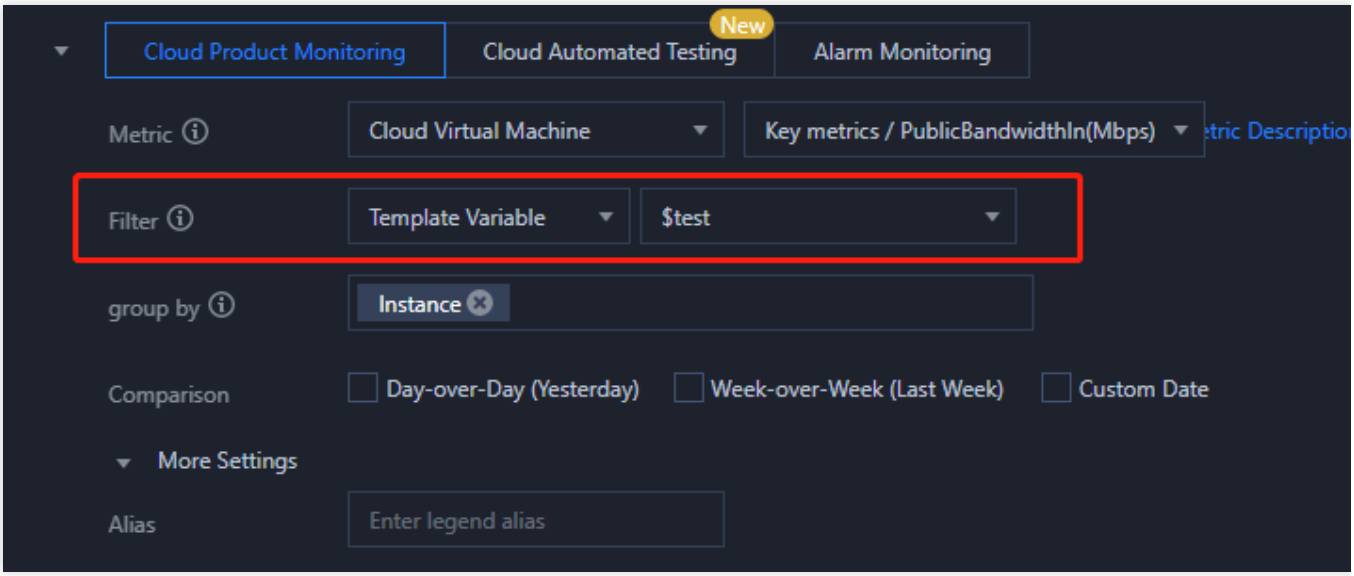
You can delete and edit template variables in the template variable list.



Using a template variable

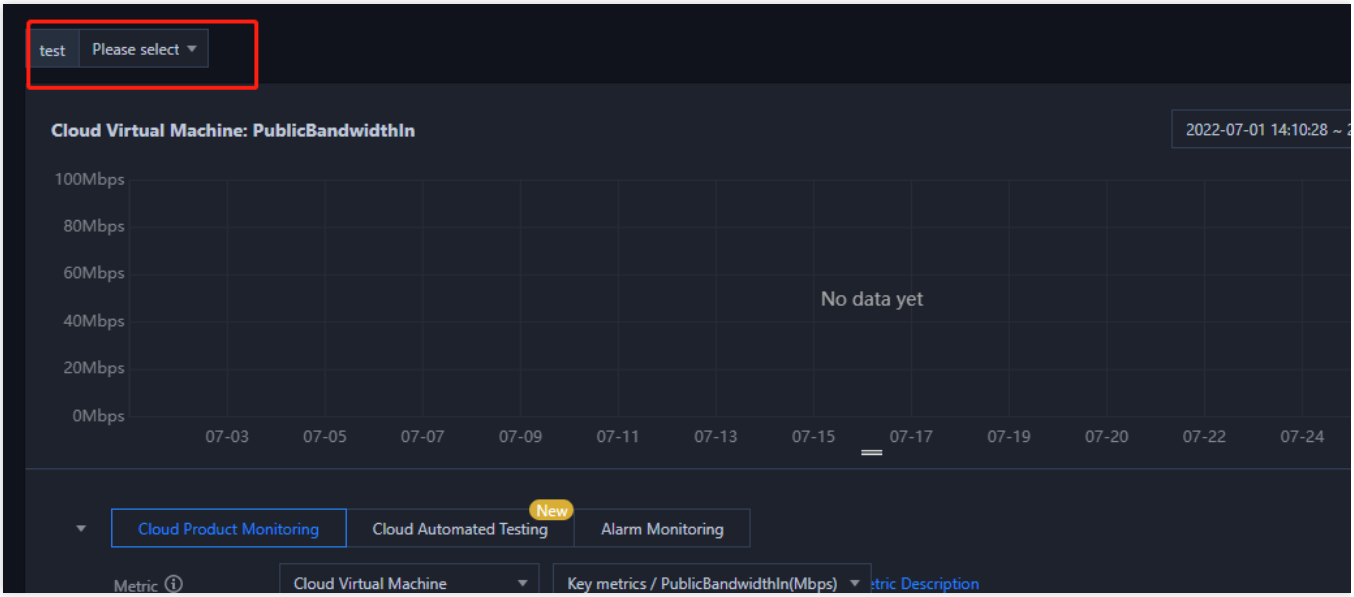
1. Log in to the TCOP console.
2. On the left sidebar, click **Dashboard List** to enter the dashboard list page.
3. Find the target dashboard and click its name.
4. After creating a template variable, you can use it as a quick selector of dashboards and monitoring charts.

4.1 Select the template variable and corresponding template in the **Create Monitoring Chart** or **Edit Monitoring Chart** column.



4.2 After successfully binding the template variable, you can use the instance filter in the dashboard for the chart to quickly filter instances.

The chart bound to the template variable can be linked with the instance filter for you to quickly filter instances and view the instance monitoring data under the product type.



Link Management

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes how to configure and use a link.

Configuring a Link

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. In the left sidebar, click **Dashboard** > **Dashboard List** to go to the dashboard list page.
3. In the upper-left corner of the dashboard list, click **Create** to go to the management page for creating a dashboard.
4. Click

> **Link Management**.

5. Click **Link Management** > **Create** to customize a quick dashboard redirection link. The link management settings include the link name, type, link target, and parameter, as described below:

Link name: enter a custom link name.

Type

Custom link: supports all links.

Other dashboards: link to other dashboards.

Link target: indicates the link address or link dashboard.

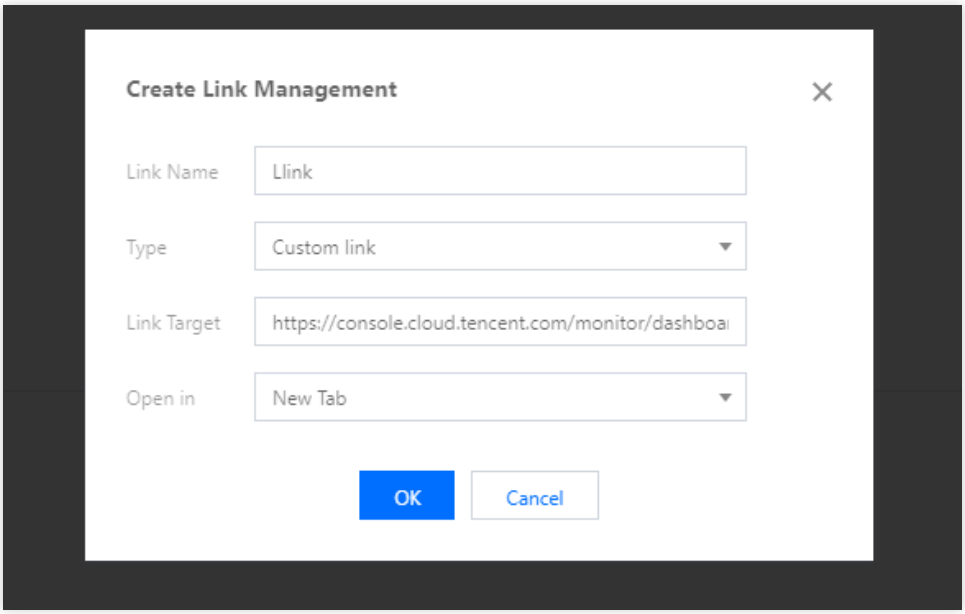
Parameter

Time: indicates whether to synchronize the dashboard time when redirecting to the link page.

Opening mode

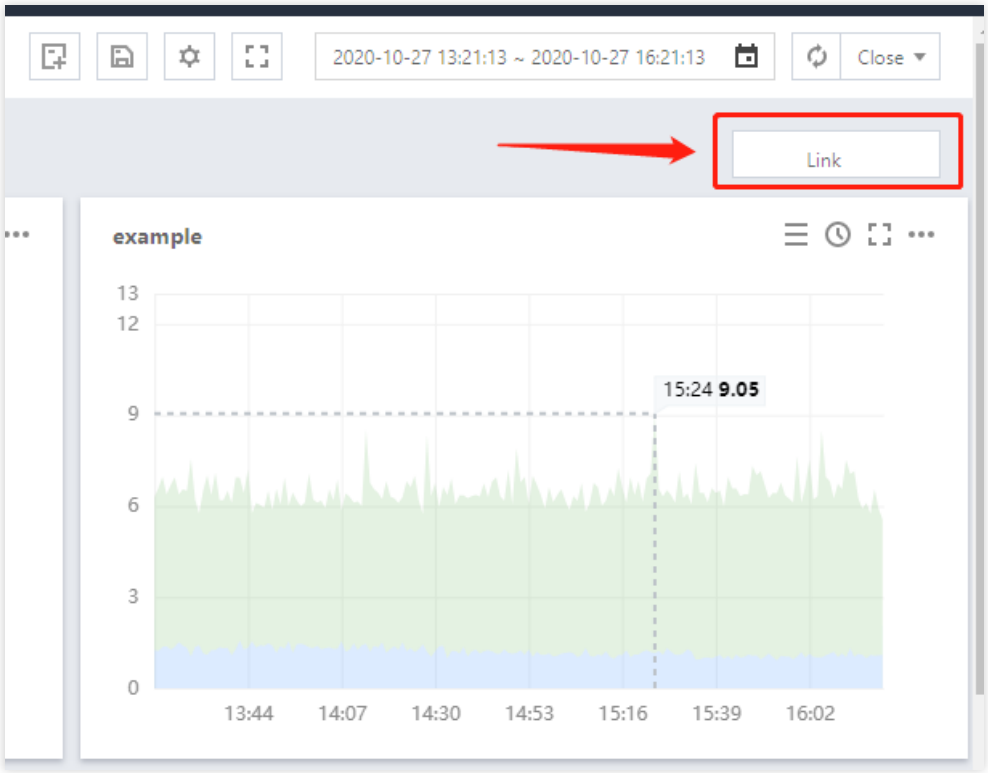
New tab: opens a link with a new label.

Current page: opens a link with the current label.



Using a Link

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. In the left sidebar, click **Dashboard** > **Dashboard List** to go to the dashboard list page.
3. Find the dashboard for which you have configured a link and click the corresponding dashboard name.
4. On the dashboard management page, you can quickly redirect to your custom link to perform troubleshooting or compare monitoring data.



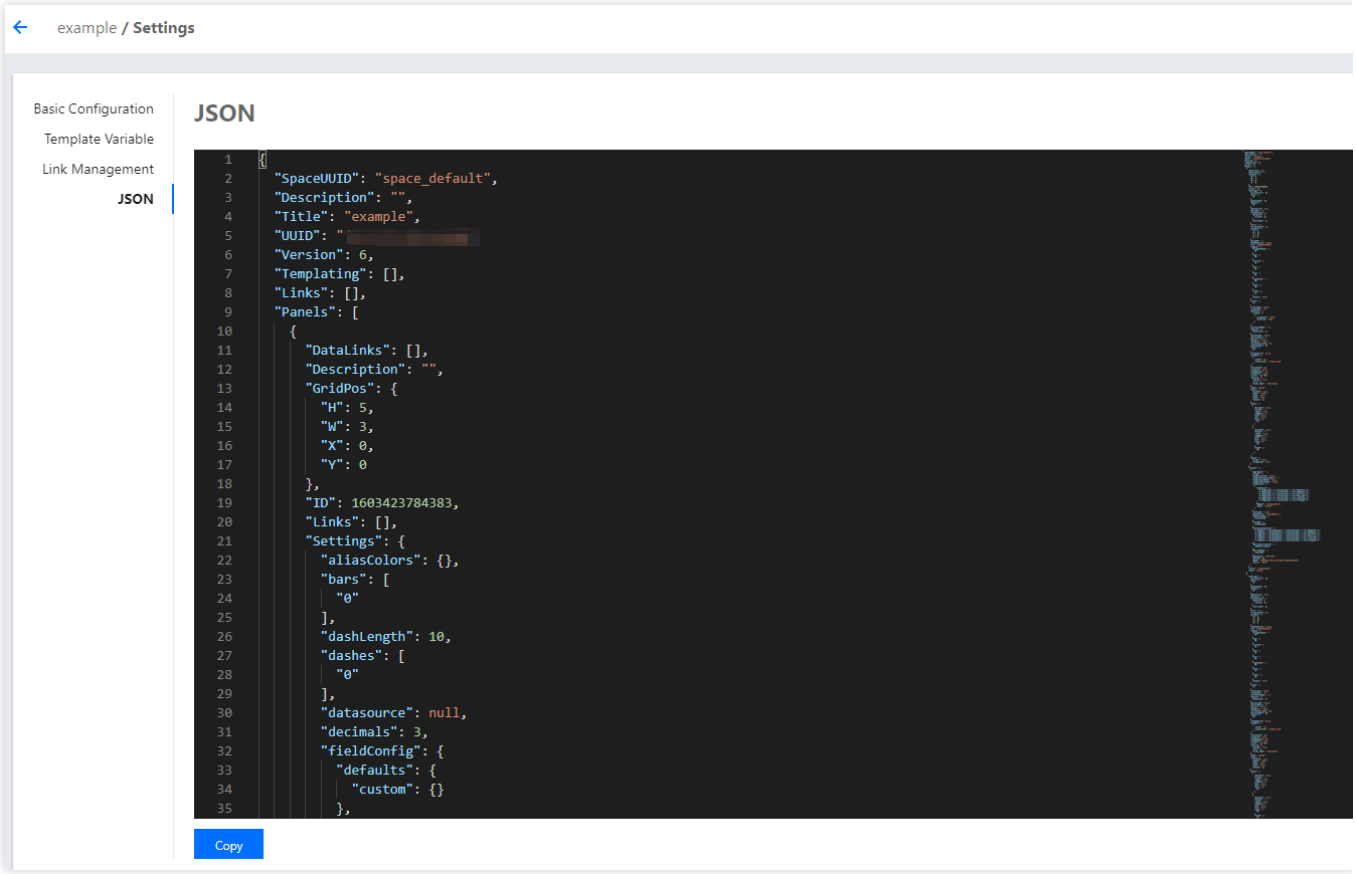
JSON

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes the directions and notes for using JSON.

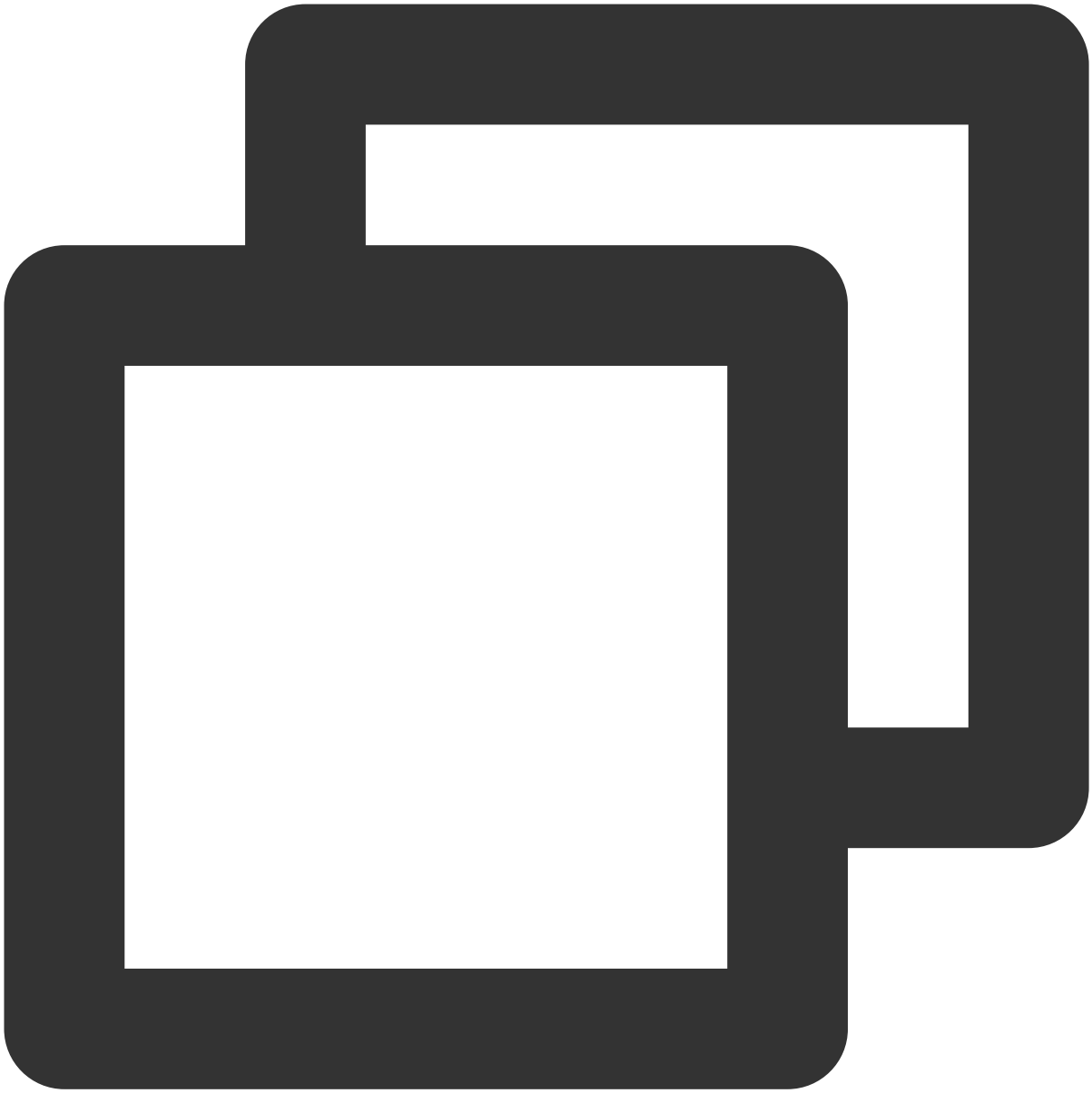
Viewing and Copying the JSON Template

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. In the left sidebar, click **Dashboard** > **Dashboard List** to go to the dashboard list page.
3. In the upper-left corner of the dashboard list page, click **Create** to go to the management page for creating a dashboard.
4. Click  > **JSON**.
5. Click **JSON** and copy the JSON template to deploy the JSON format to your self-built system. Then, you can view the corresponding dashboard in your system.



The JSON template contains fields such as the dashboard attribute, template variable, and dashboard query. For the description of these fields, see the following section.

Description of JSON Fields

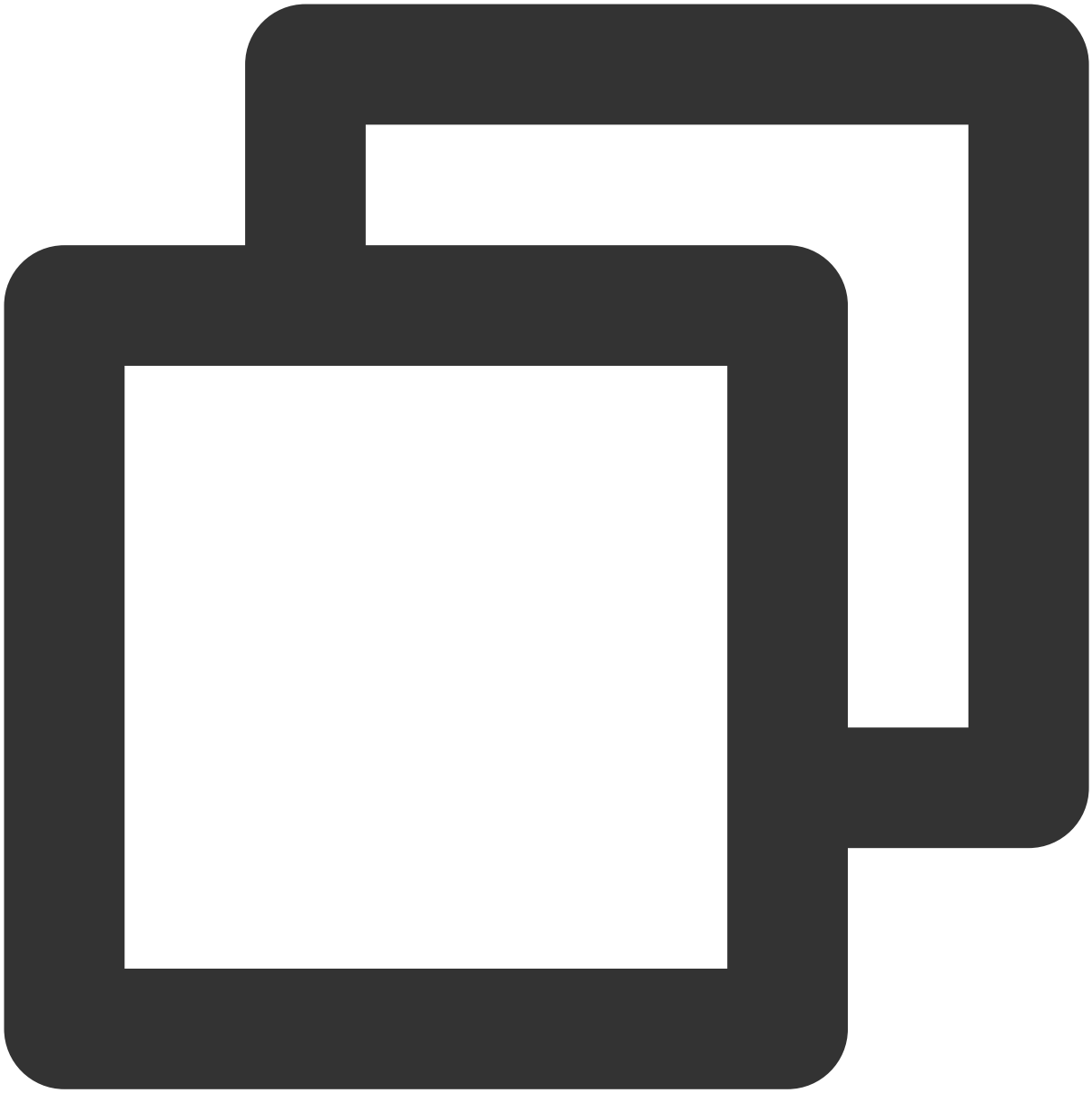



```
{
      "Description": "",
      "Refresh": "close",
      "Title": "JSONTEST",
      "UUID": "jdq4joy56is4w60q",
      "Version": 1,
      "Templating": [],
      "Links": [],
      "Panels": [],
      "Time": {
                "From": "now-12h",
```

```
                "To": "now"
        },
}
```

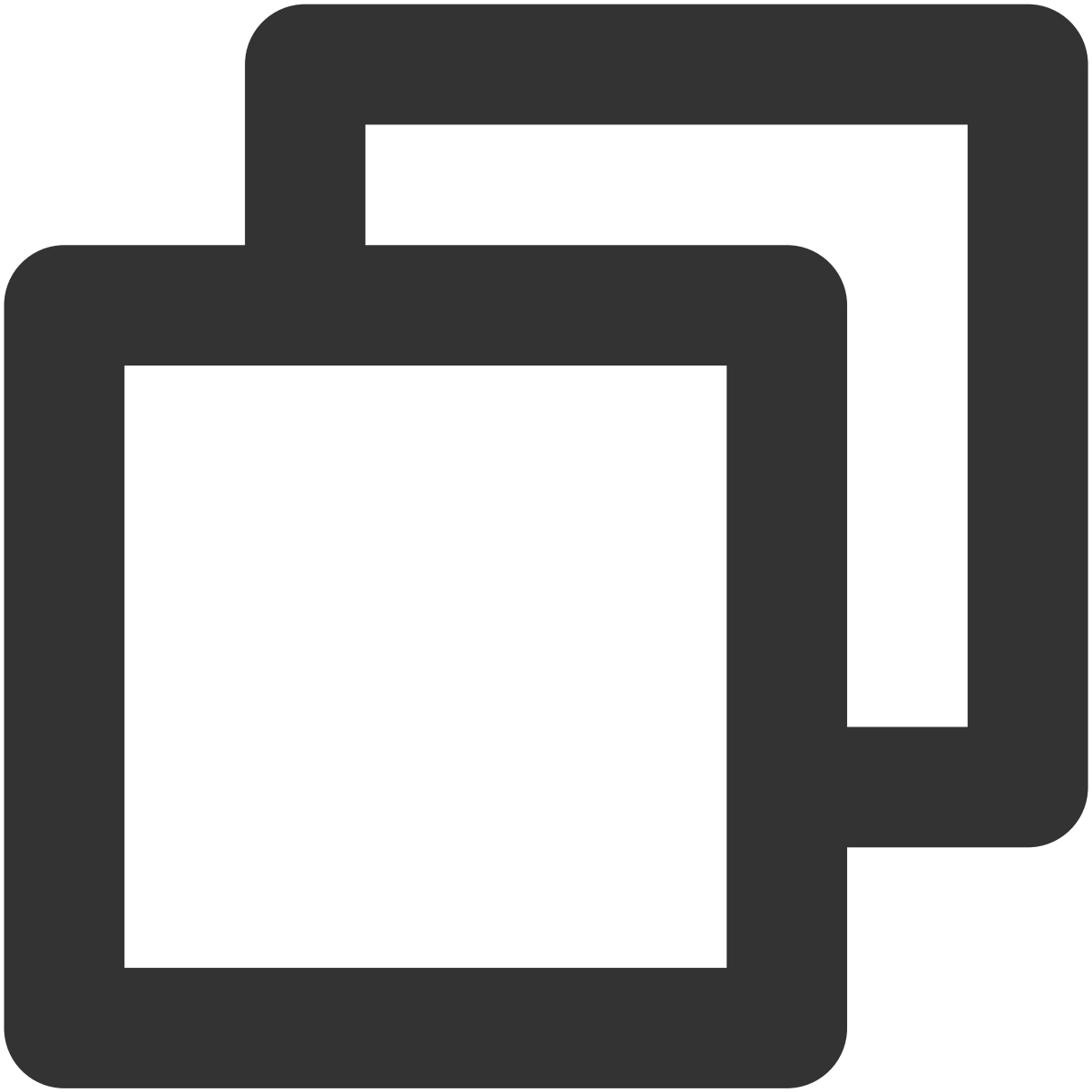
Name	Description
Description	Description of the current dashboard
Refresh	Interval for automatic refreshing
Title	Name of the current dashboard
UUID	Unique dashboard ID
Version	Dashboard version, which increases every time you save the dashboard
Templating	Dashboard template variable. For more information, see Templating
Link	Dashboard link. For more information, see Link
Panels	Chart configuration. See Panels
Time	Dashboard time range

Templating



```
"Templating": [ // Template variable
        {
            "Label": "cvm instance name", // Template variable alias
            "Multi": true, // Multiple or not
            "Name": "cvm", // Label
            "Selected": [], // Template variable value
            "Type": "monitor", // Template variable type
            "TemplatingType": "basics", // Label type: basic monitoring or custom m
      "TemplatingType": '123', // Variable ID
        }
    ]
```

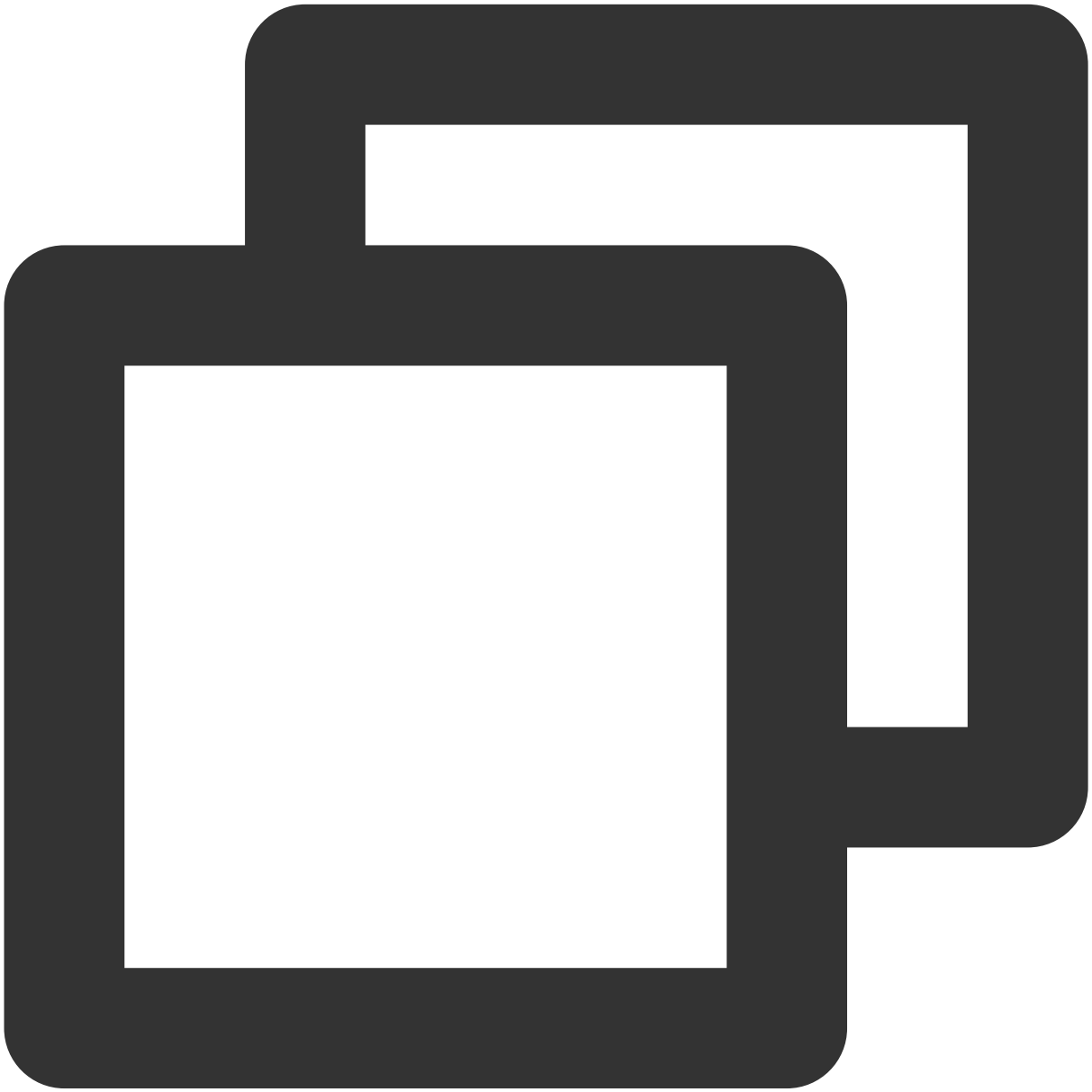
Link



```
"Links": [ // Dashboard link
        {
            "IncludeVars": true, // Whether the link parameters carry template vari
            "KeepTime": true, // Whether the link parameters carry time variables
            "TargetBlank": true, // Whether to open a new tab
            "Title": "xxx", // Link name
            "Type": "other", // Link type: custom link or redirection link to anoth
```

```
            "Url": "/monitor/dashboard2/dashboards/d/0hh64oj49rru3ctk/dashboard2-0y
            "ID": 0 // ID
        }
    ]
```

Panels



```
"Panels": [ // Panel configuration
        {
            "Collapsed": false,  // Whether to collapse the chart group
```

```
            "Datasource": null, // Data source
            "GridPos": { // Chart position
                "H": 1,
                "W": 6,
                "X": 0,
                "Y": 0
            },
            "ID": 1595472129140, // Chart ID
            "Panels": [], // Panel is a field for the chart group, which stores sub
            "Title": "Default chart group", // Title
            "Type": "row" // Chart type
        },
        {
            "DataLinks": [], // Data link for the chart configuration
            "Description": "", // Chart description
            "GridPos": {
                "H": 5,
                "W": 6,
                "X": 0,
                "Y": 1
            },
            "ID": 1595471392817,
            "Links": [], // Chart link
            "Settings": { // Chart visualization configuration
                "aliasColors": {},
                "bars": false,
                "dashLength": 10,
                "dashes": false,
                "datasource": null,
                "decimals": 2,// Legend precision
                "fieldConfig": {
                    "defaults": {
                        "custom": {}
                    },
                    "overrides": []
                },
                "fill": "0.8",// Chart fill opacity
                "fillGradient": 0,
                "gridPos": {
                    "h": 8,
                    "w": 12,
                    "x": 0,
                    "y": 0
                },
                "hiddenSeries": false,
                "id": "1595471392817",// Chart panel ID
                "legend": {// Legend settings
```

```
                "alignAsTable": [// Whether to display legends as tables
                    "1"
                ],
                "avg": [// Whether to display the average value. **‘1’**: true.
                    "1"
                ],
                "current": [// Whether to display the latest value. **‘1’**: tr
                    "1"
                ],
                "max": [// Whether to display the maximum value. **‘1’**: true.
                    "1"
                ],
                "min": [// Whether to display the minimum value. **‘1’**: true.
                    "1"
                ],
                "rightSide": [// Whether to place on the right side. **‘1’**: t
                    "1"
                ],
                "show": [// Whether to display legends. **‘1’**: true. **‘0’**:
                    "1"
                ],
                "total": [// Whether to display accumulative values. **‘1’**: t
                    "1"
                ],
                "values": false
            },
            "lines": [// Whether to display curves. **‘1’**: true. **‘0’**: fal
                "1"
            ],
            "linesType": true,// Whether to display smooth curves. **‘1’**: tru
            "linewidth": "2",// Curve width
            "markline": {// Mark settings
                "marklineMax": {
                    "max": [// Whether to display peak values. **‘1’**: true. *
                        "1"
                    ]
                }
            },
            "nullPointMode": "1",// Display mode of null values. 0: link to nul
            "options": {
                "dataLinks": []// datalinks array
            },
            "percentage": false,
            "pointradius": 2,
            "points": false,
            "renderer": "flot",
            "seriesOverrides": [],
```

```
                "spaceLength": 10,
                "stack": [// Whether to allow stacked display. **‘1’**: true. **‘0’
                    "1"
                ],
                "steppedLine": false,
                "targets": [
                    {
                        "refId": "A",
                        "scenarioId": "random_walk"
                    }
                ],
                "thresholds": [],
                "timeFrom": null,
                "timeRegions": [],
                "timeShift": null,
                "title": "New chart",
                "tooltip": {
                    "shared": true,
                    "sort": 0,
                    "value_type": "individual"
                },
                "type": "graph",
                "xaxis": {
                    "buckets": null,
                    "mode": "time",
                    "name": null,
                    "show": true,
                    "values": []
                },
                "yaxes": [
                    {
                        "decimals": 2,// Left y-axis precision
                        "format": "%",// Left y-axis label unit
                        "label": null,
                        "logBase": 1,
                        "max": 2,// Maximum value of the left y-axis coordinate
                        "min": 0,// Minimum value of the left y-axis coordinate
                        "show": [// Whether to display the left y-axis. **‘1’**: tr
                            "1"
                        ]
                    },
                    {
                        "decimals": 2,
                        "format": "",
                        "label": null,
                        "logBase": 1,
                        "max": null,
```

```
                    "min": null,
                    "show": [
                        "1"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "yaxis": {
                "align": false,
                "alignLevel": null
            }
        },
        "Targets": [ // Metric configuration
            {
                "Aggregate": "", // Statistical mode
                "CompareLastWeek": false, // Compare with last week
                "CompareYesterday": false, // Compare with yesterday
                "Conditions": [ // Filtering conditions
                    {
                        "Dimension": [
                            "{\\"InstanceId\\":\\"ins-19827u5b\\"}",
                            "{\\"InstanceId\\":\\"ins-xxooxxoo\\"}",
                            "{\\"InstanceId\\":\\"ins-19719mfp\\"}"
                        ],
                        "Region": "ap-guangzhou",
                        "Type": "normal"
                    }
                ],
                "ConfigId": "cvm",
                "Datasource": "DS_QCEMetric", // Product type
                "DimensionKey": [
                    "InstanceId"
                ],
                "GroupBy": [ // groupby
                    "InstanceId"
                ],
                "MetricNames": [ // Metric name
                    "BaseCpuUsage"
                ],
                "Namespace": "QCE/CVM", // Namespace
                "Period": 60 // Granularity
            },
        ],
        "Title": "single metric - default configuration", // Chart name
        "Type": "graph" // Chart type
    },
]
```

Monitoring Charts
Creating Chart
Creating Metric

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes how to create and edit a metric when creating a monitoring chart.

Creating Metric

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. Switch to the target dashboard to enter the dashboard management page.
3. Click

> **Create Chart** to enter the chart editing page. Configure the metric information as follows:

Select Monitoring Type: select basic monitoring or custom monitoring metrics.

Metric: select the product type and metric.

Filter: select a filter to extract the data that meets the criteria for display on the chart.

Instance: the chart will display the monitoring data of the selected instances.

Tag: the chart will display the instances to which the tag is bound. For more information on how to set and use tags, please see Using Tag and TopN Features to Automatically Monitor Cloud Resources in Batches.

Note:

The dashboard tag feature currently is only available for CVM's basic monitoring and will be supported for more Tencent Cloud services in the future.

Template Variable: the chart will display the instances filtered by the template variable. For more information on how to configure template variables, please see Template Variables.

Group by (this feature is not available for the tag filter): similar to the Group By feature of SQL, this feature can group data based on specified tags and then aggregate data according to aggregation algorithms. If you don't select a tag, you can customize the metric statistical mode for the statistical period, which can be avg, max, min, or sum.

Comparison: day-over-day (compare with the same period yesterday), week-over-week (compare with the same period last week), and custom time comparisons are supported. If you select all the comparison options, the chart will display the day-over-day and week-over-week monitoring curves for the selected instance, making it easier for you to compare the data.

Left Y-axis/**Right Y-axis**: you can choose to place the Y-axis on the left or on the right.

Additional configuration items.

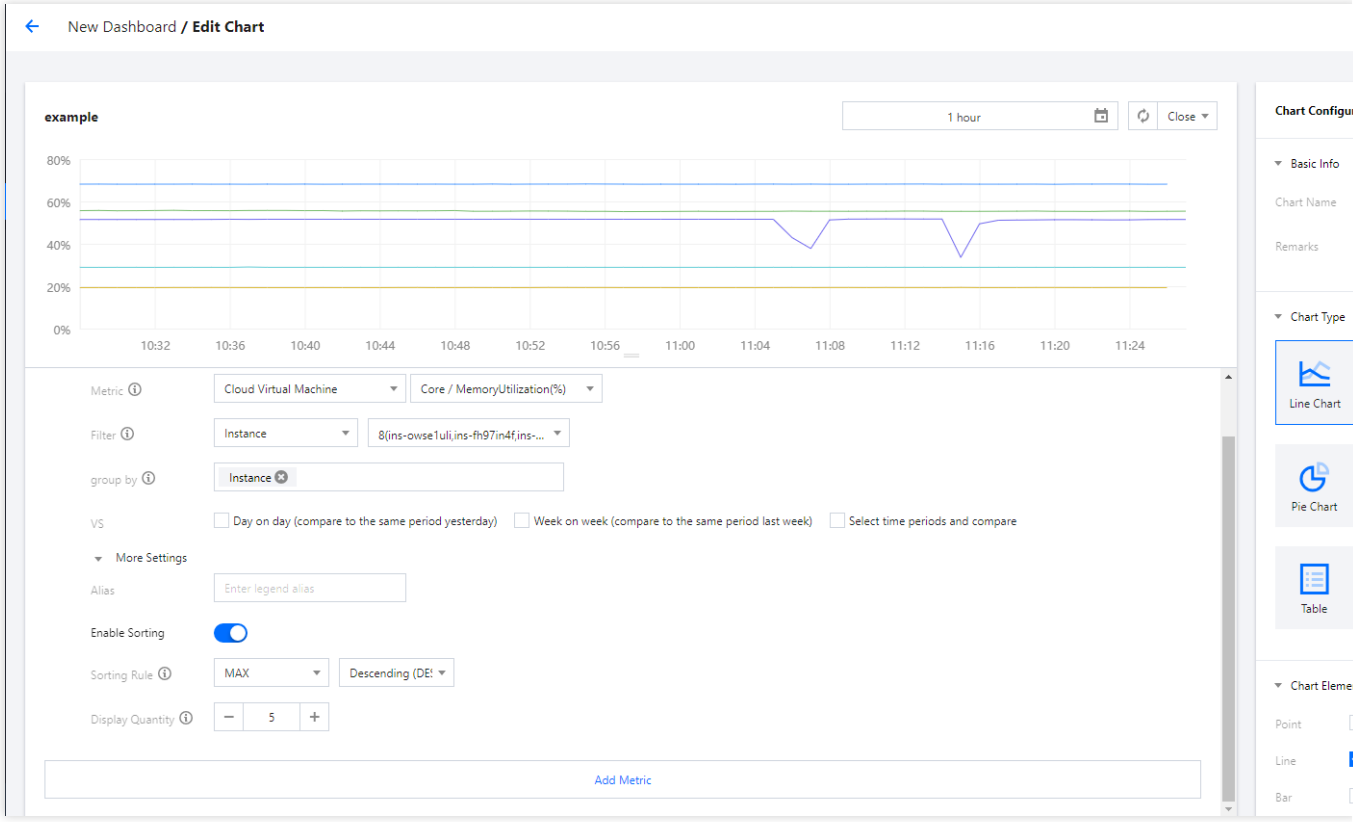
Alias: you can configure an alias for all instances quickly. To configure different aliases for different instances, you can create multiple metrics and enter an alias under each metric.

Enable Sorting: the instances bound to the chart will be sorted according to the configured sorting rule and displayed quantity, making it easier for you to monitor the loads of machines in batches.

Sorting Rule: you can sort metrics in a variety of ways and filter instances according to the sorting result.

Displayed Quantity: it denotes the number of instances to be displayed.

For example, if you set the sorting rule to "MAX; DESC" and the displayed quantity to 10, the chart will display the top 10 instances by the maximum value in descending order.



4. After configuring the settings, click

.

Creating multiple metrics and copying metrics

You can click **Create Metric** or

to display multiple metrics on the same chart for cross-instance metric data comparison.

Sorting metrics

You can click the

icon to adjust the sorting of metrics.

Editing Metric

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. Switch to the target dashboard to enter the dashboard management page.
3. Find the monitoring chart to be edited and click

.

4. Click **Edit** in the pop-up window to enter the chart editing page.

Deleting Metric

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. Switch to the target dashboard to enter the dashboard management page.
3. Find the monitoring chart to be edited and click

.

4. Click **Edit** in the pop-up window to enter the chart editing page, and click

next to the corresponding metric.

Configuring Chart

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes how to configure a chart when creating a monitoring chart.

Directions

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. In the left sidebar, click **Dashboard** > **Dashboard List** to go to the dashboard list page.
3. Find the dashboard for which you want to create charts, and click the dashboard name to go to the dashboard management page.
4. Click

> **Create a Chart** to go to the chart editing page and configure the settings as follows:

Basic info: includes the chart name and chart notes.

Chart type: can be a line chart, a bar chart, a dashboard, a pie chart, or a numerical chart. More chart types will be available in the future. For different chart types, the chart elements, thresholds, and legend configurations are different. For more information, see Use Cases of Different Chart Types.

Data link: defines whether to display a link when you double-click the chart. After adding a data link, you can click a certain period in the chart to be redirected to the custom link.

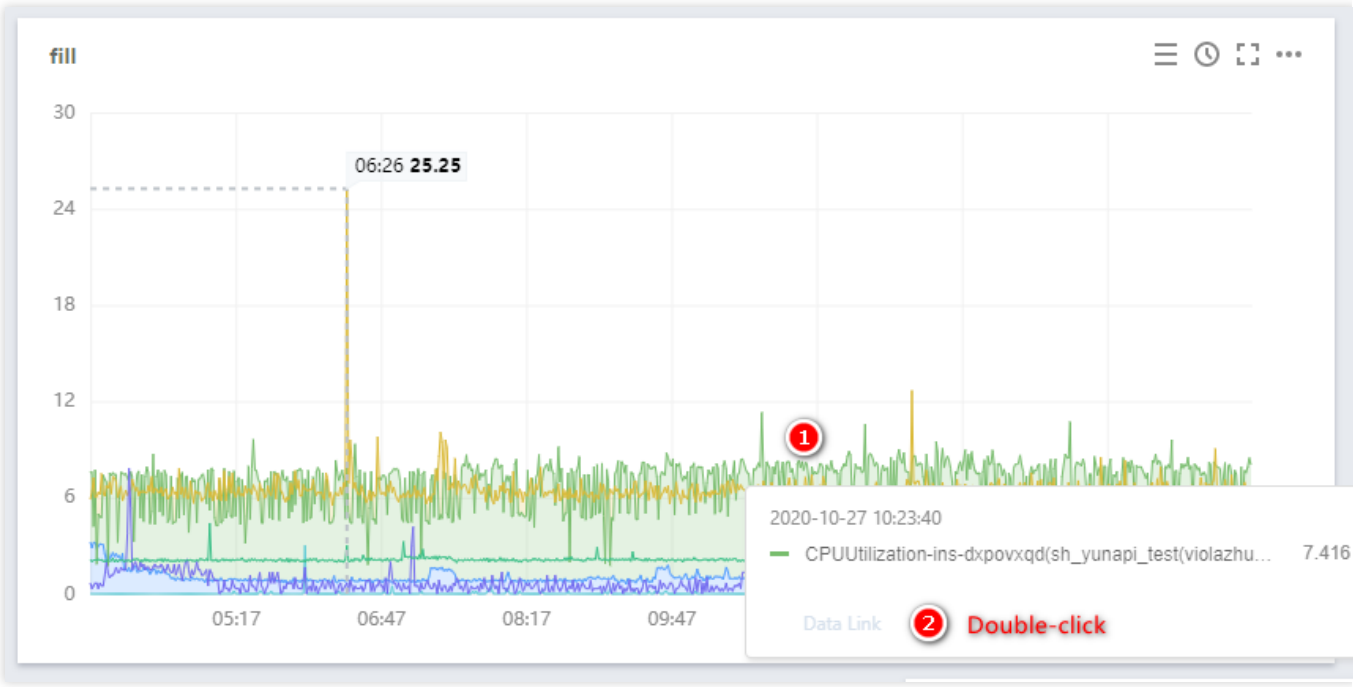
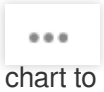
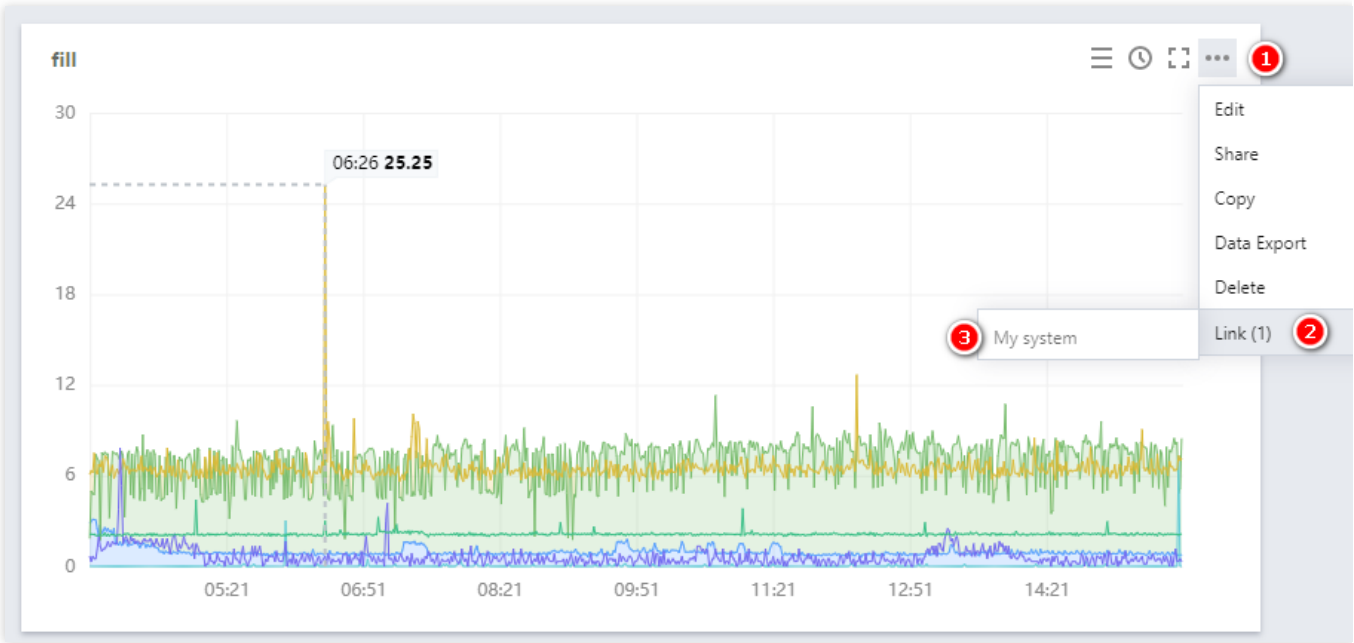


Chart link: defines the chart redirection link. After adding a chart link, you can click



in the chart to be redirected to the custom link, as shown in the figure below:



5. After configuring the settings, click

.

List of units

Unit	Meaning
None	No unit displayed
%	Percentage
s	Second
us	Microsecond
ms	Millisecond
Count	Total number of times
Count/s	Times per second
Bytes	Bytes
KBytes	Kilobytes
MBytes	Megabytes
GBytes	Gigabytes
TBytes	Terabytes
KiBytes	Kilobytes (in the 1024 system)
MiBytes	Megabytes (in the 1024 system)
GiBytes	Gigabytes (in the 1024 system)
TiBytes	Terabytes (in the 1024 system)
Bits	Bits
KBits	Kilobits
GBits	Gigabits
TBits	Terabits
KiBits	Kilobits (in the 1024 system)

MiBits	Megabits (in the 1024 system)
GiBits	Gigabits (in the 1024 system)
TiBits	Terabits (in the 1024 system)
Bytes/s	Bytes per second
KBytes/s	Kilobytes per second
MBytes/s	Megabytes per second
GBytes/s	Gigabytes per second
TBytes/s	Terabytes per second
KiBytes/s	Kilobytes per second (in the 1024 system)
MiBytes/s	Megabytes per second (in the 1024 system)
GiBytes/s	Gigabytes per second (in the 1024 system)
TiBytes/s	Terabytes per second (in the 1024 system)
Bit/s	Bits per second
KBit/s	Kilobits per second
MBit/s	Megabits per second
GBit/s	Gigabits per second
TBit/s	Terabits per second
KiBit/s	Kilobits per second (in the 1024 system)
MiBit/s	Megabits per second (in the 1024 system)
GiBit/s	Gigabits per second (in the 1024 system)
TiBit/s	Terabits per second (in the 1024 system)

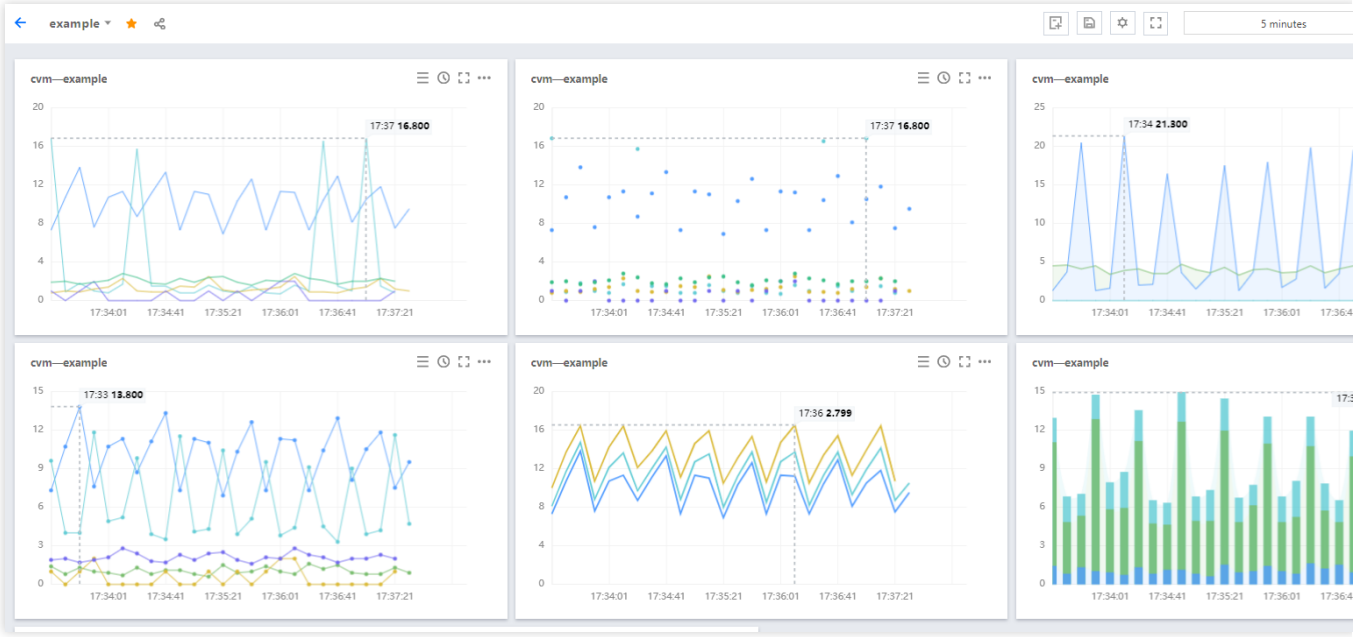
Use Cases of Different Chart Types
Line Charts

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes the use cases and the operations directions of line charts.

Use Cases

Line chart: is used to display the trends of metrics or the comparisons between the same or different metrics.
Configuration effects of multiple types of line charts:



Directions

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console and click **Dashboard** > **Default Dashboard** on the left sidebar.
2. Click

> **Create a Chart** to go to the chart editing page.
3. In the chart configuration module, select “Line Chart” as the chart type.

Chart element configuration

Point: indicates whether to display chart data as points.
Line: is the default display pattern, which can be customized to display the chart data as lines.
Bar: indicates whether to display the chart data as bars.
Line Type: indicates the type of the line displayed, which can be a broken line or a smooth line.
Line Width: you can adjust the line width in the charts.
Fill: you can determine whether to fill the areas formed between a line and the X and Y axes. 0 indicates no filling. 1 to 10 indicate the depth of color for filling the areas, with a greater value indicating a deeper color.
Stack: you can determine whether to stack instance data, that is, whether to calculate the sum of data. To achieve the stack effect, at least two instances are needed.
Null Values: you can determine how null values appear in charts. There are three possible values: not filling, automatic filling with 0, and linking null values.

Coordinate axis configuration

You can determine the displayed content and the display position of the Y axis, which can be left, right, or both. The settings are described as follows:
Show: indicates whether to show the Y axis.
Unit: indicates the display unit of the Y axis. For more information, see List of Units.
Min: indicates the starting value of the Y axis.
Max: indicates the ending value of the Y axis.
Precision: indicates the number of decimal places to be retained for the Y axis. 0: do no retain any decimals. 1: retain one decimal place.

Legend configuration

You can determine the display position of legends by configuring the following settings:
Show: indicates whether to show legends in charts.
Table Type: can be the maximum value, the minimum value, the average value, or the current value. After you select a table type, the data will be sorted by this type.
Put on the Right: indicates whether to place the instances, the maximum value, the minimum value, the average value, and the current value on the right side of charts. By default, they are placed below charts.
Max, Min, Avg, Sum, and Current Value: indicates whether to display the maximum value, the minimum value, the average value, the sum, and the current value below charts.
Precision: indicates the number of decimal places to be retained for the maximum value, the minimum value, the average value, the sum, and the current value. 0: do no retain any decimals. 1: retain one decimal place.

Auxiliary line and notes

You can determine whether to display the auxiliary line and the notes of the maximum value. By default, they are displayed.

4. After completing the configuration, click **Save** in the upper-right corner.

Bar Charts

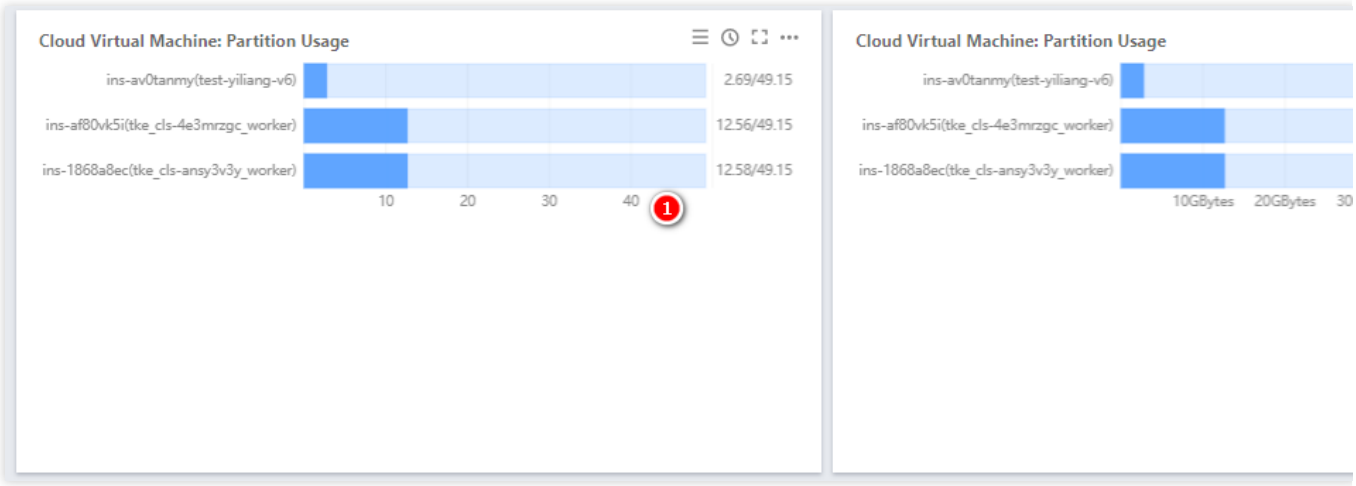
Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes the use cases and operations directions of bar charts.

Use Cases

Bar chart: is applicable to the comparison between metrics in each statistical period.

Configuration effects of bar charts:



Directions

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console and click **Dashboard** > **Default Dashboard** on the left sidebar.
2. Click

> **Create a Chart** to go to the chart editing page.
3. In the chart configuration section, select “Bar Chart” as the chart type.
4. (Optional) Under “Chart Elements,” you can specify whether to display units. For more information on the meanings of units, see List of Units.
5. After the configuration is completed, click **Save** in the upper-right corner.

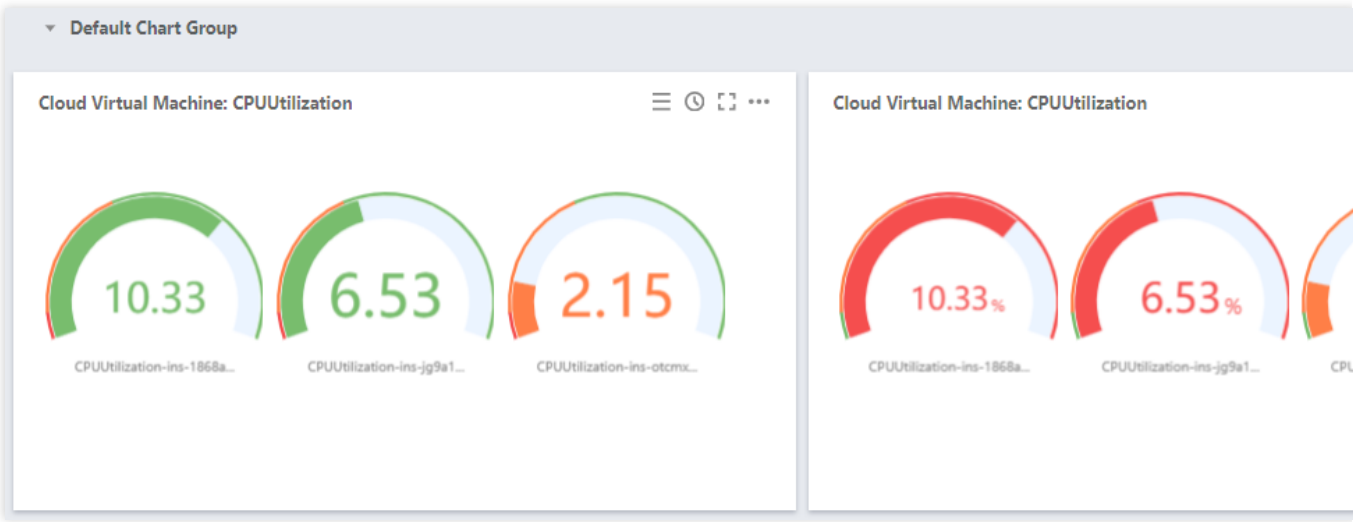
Dashboard

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes the use cases of and the operations directions for dashboards.

Use Cases

Dashboard: is applicable to percentage metrics such as the CPU utilization, memory usage, and disk utilization.
Dashboard configuration effects:



Directions

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console and click **Dashboard** > **Default Dashboard** on the left sidebar.
2. Click

> **Create Chart** to go to the chart editing page.
3. In the chart configuration module, select dashboard as the chart type.
4. Configure the dashboard information.

Chart elements

Statistical mode: indicates the metric statistical mode, which can be the current value, the minimum value, the maximum value, the average value, and the sum.
Unit: indicates whether to display the unit of the statistical value. For more information on the meanings of different units, see List of Units.
Precision: indicates the number of decimal places to be retained for the metric statistical value. 0: do not retain decimals. 1: retain one decimal place.

Threshold

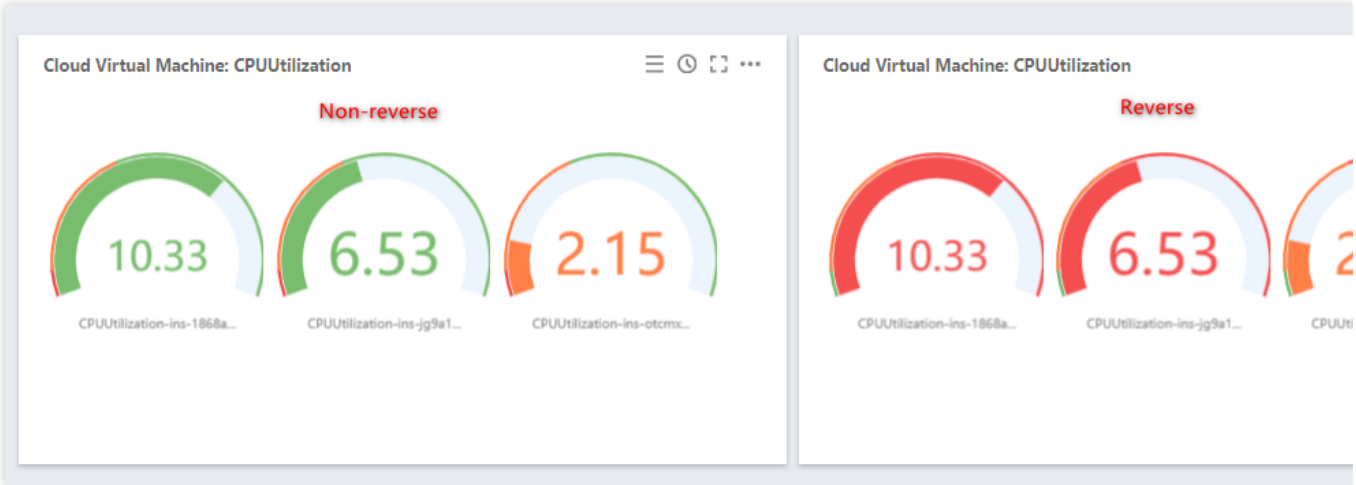
Threshold: indicates the thresholds for colors. Format: `<Numerical value>,<Numerical value>` . For example, if you enter "50,80" in this field, it means that the displayed color of the metric will be green when the metric value is less than 50, orange if the metric value is equal to or greater than 50 but less than 80, and red if the metric value is equal to or greater than 80.
Color: indicates the color sequence. For example, set the "Threshold" field to "50,80".

Non-reverse cases:

If the metric value is less than 50, display green.
If the metric value is equal to or greater than 50 but less than 80, display orange.
If the metric value is equal to or greater than 80, display red.

Reverse cases:

If the metric value is less than 50, display red.
If the metric value is equal to or greater than 50 but less than 80, display orange.
If the metric value is equal to or greater than 80, display green.



Min, Max: indicates the minimum and maximum values displayed on the dashboard.
Show Threshold: indicates whether to display the threshold for each color on the dashboard.

Pie Charts

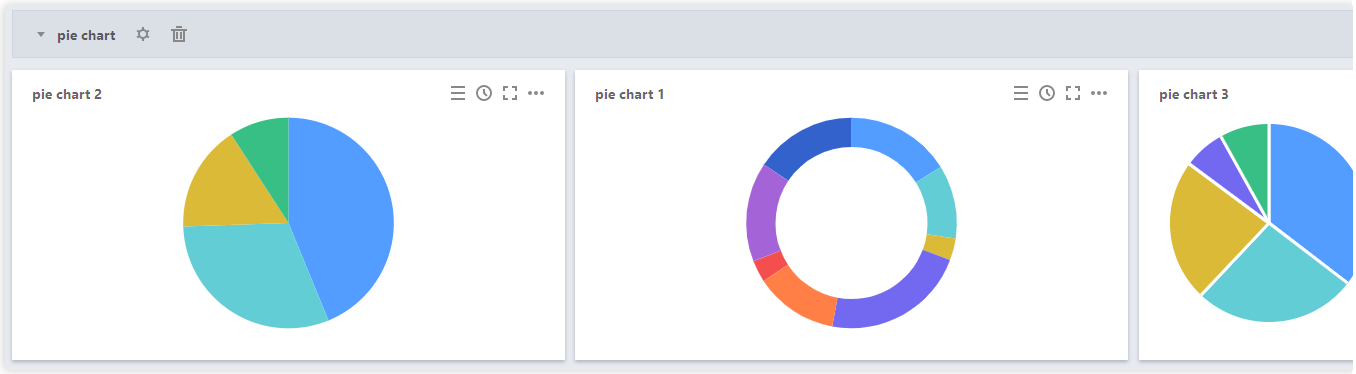
Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes the use cases and operations directions of pie charts.

Use Cases

Pie chart: can clearly show the proportion of each instance regarding the same metric. Pie charts can be used when you want to view the proportion of each instance regarding the same metric without requiring an elaborate display of data.

Configuration effects of pie charts:



Directions

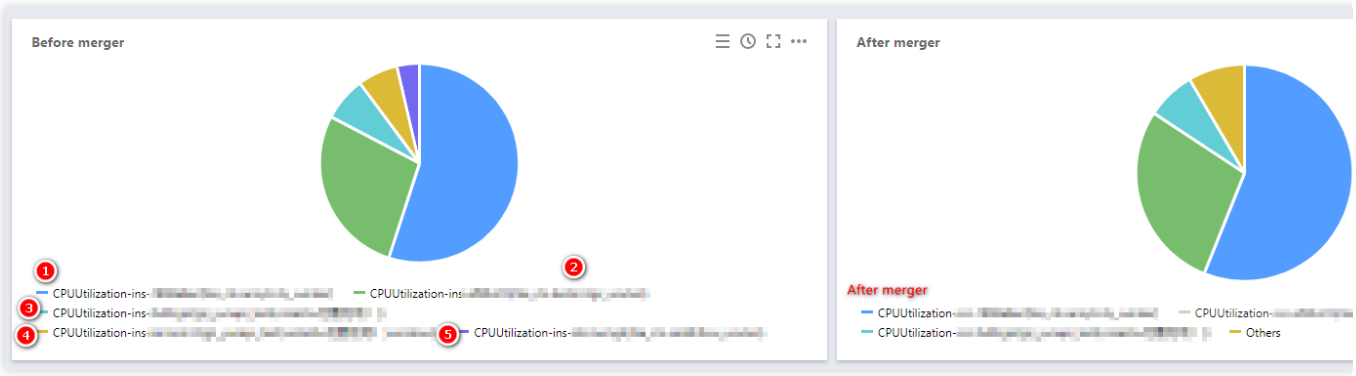
1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console and click **Dashboard** > **Default Dashboard** on the left sidebar.
2. Click

> **Create a Chart** to go to the chart editing page.
3. In the chart configuration module, select “Pie Chart” as the chart type.
4. Configure the pie chart information as follows:

Chart elements

Pie type: indicates the pie chart display mode, which can be the doughnut chart mode or the pie chart mode.

Statistical mode: indicates the metric statistical mode, which can be the current value, the minimum value, the maximum value, the average value, or the sum.
Sort by: indicates the mode in which the proportions of different instances in the metric data are sorted. The value can be default (automatic sorting by the system), ascending, or descending.
Unit: indicates whether to display the unit of the statistical value. For more information on the meanings of different units, see “List of Units” in Step 2: Configure the chart.
Gap width: indicates whether a gap is required between sections in a pie chart. The value can be no gap or 1px to 5px. A greater value indicates a larger gap.
Precision: indicates the number of decimal places to be retained for the metric statistical value. 0: do no retain any decimals. 1: retain one decimal place.
Merge: indicates whether to merge the numerical metric values of different instances. For example, if you enter 3, the numerical metric values of instances numbered later than 3 will be merged. In the following figure, **Merge** is set to 3 as an example, which means that the data of instances ④ and ⑤ are merged as other data.



Legend configuration

You can specify the display positions of legends.
Show: indicates whether to show legends in charts.
Table Type: can be the maximum value, the minimum value, the average value, or the current value. After you select a table type, the data will be sorted by this type.
Put on the Right: indicates whether to place the instances, the maximum value, the minimum value, the average value, and the current value on the right side of charts. By default, they are placed below charts.
Max, Min, Avg, Sum, and Current Value: indicates whether to display the maximum value, the minimum value, the average value, the sum, and the current value below charts.
Precision: indicates the number of decimal places to be retained for the maximum value, the minimum value, the average value, the sum, and the current value. 0: do no retain any decimals. 1: retain one decimal place.

Numbers

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes the use cases and the operations directions of numerical charts.

Use Cases

Numerical chart: is applicable to metric values within a period of time. Examples include TCP links, public network outbound packets, and private network inbound packets.

Configuration effects of numerical charts:

Directions

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console and click Default Dashboard.
2. Click

> **Create a Chart**.

3. In the chart configuration module, select “Numerical” as the chart type.
4. Configure the numerical chart information.

Chart elements

Statistical Mode: indicates the metric statistical mode, which can be the current value, the minimum value, the maximum value, the average value, or the sum.
Unit: indicates whether to display the unit of the statistical value. For more information on the meanings of different units, see List of Units.
Hide Curve: indicates whether to hide curves.
Precision: indicates the number of decimal places to be retained for the metric statistical value. 0: do not retain decimals. 1: retain one decimal place.

Threshold

Threshold: indicates the threshold for colors. Format: `<Numerical value>,<Numerical value>` . For example, if you enter `50,80` , it means that the displayed color of the metric will be green if the metric value is less than 50, orange if the metric value is equal to or greater than 50 but less than 80, and red if the metric value is equal to or greater than 80.
Color: indicates the color sequence. For example, set the "Threshold" field to `50,80` .
Non-reverse cases:
If the metric value is less than 50, display green
If the metric value is equal to or greater than 50 but less than 80, display orange.
If the metric value is equal to or greater than 80, display red.
Reverse cases:
If the metric value is less than 50, display red.
If the metric value is equal to or greater than 50 but less than 80, display orange.
If the metric value is equal to or greater than 80, display green.

Table

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

Overview

Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Dashboard provides charts in table type. **Tables** allow you to easily view the monitoring data of each instance and sort them by maximum, minimum, and current values. This document describes how to create a table chart.

Prerequisites

You have created a metric.

Directions

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console and go to the Dashboard List page.
2. Click the dashboard for which to configure a chart to enter the dashboard management page.
3. Move the cursor to the chart for which to configure a table and select **...** > **Edit** to enter the chart editing page.
4. Click **Chart Type** in the chart configuration section on the right, select **Table** in the drop-down list, and configure as follows:

Chart Elements

Serial No.: indicates whether to display the serial number in the list.

Precision: indicates the number of decimal places to be retained for the maximum value, the minimum value, the average value, the sum, and the current value. 0: does no retain any decimals. 1: retains one decimal place.

Displayed Quantity: indicates the number of instances displayed in the list. Valid values: 10 items/page, 20 items/page, 30 items/page, 50 items/page, 100 items/page.

Field Settings

You can set the fields to be displayed in the table.

Current: indicates whether the table displays the current value.

Maximum: indicates whether the table displays the maximum value.

Minimum: indicates whether the table displays the minimum value.

Average: indicates whether the table displays the average value.

Sum: indicates whether the table displays the sum value.

The bottom part of the field settings section displays the fields currently displayed in the table. You can select or

deselect fields to display or hide them.

5. After completing the configuration, click **Save** in the top-right corner. **The configured table is as shown below:**

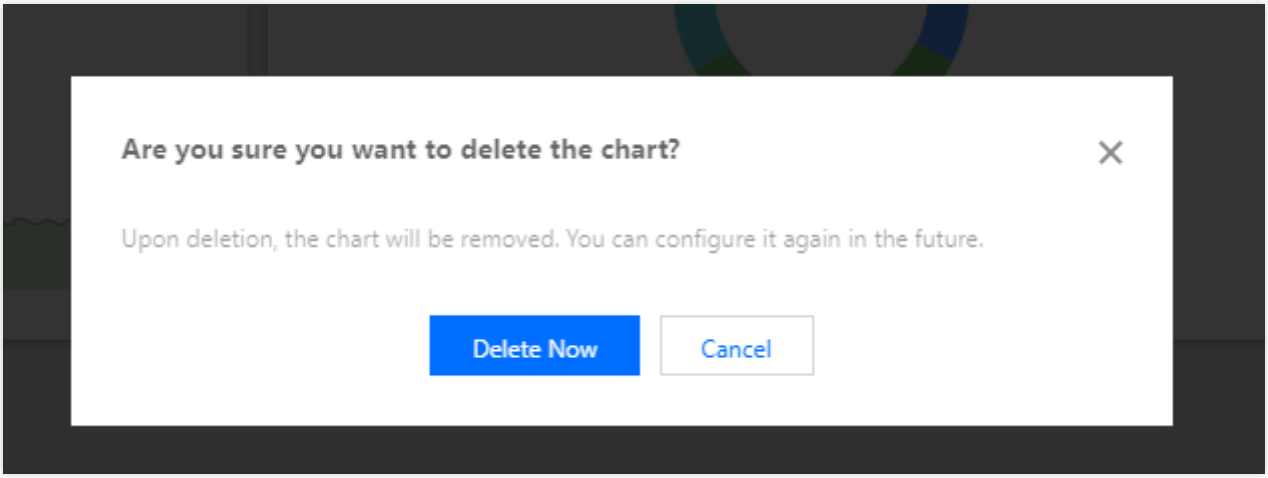
Deleting Chart

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes how to delete a monitoring chart.

Directions

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. In the left sidebar, click **Dashboard** > **Dashboard List** to go to the dashboard list page.
3. In the dashboard list, find the dashboard from which you want to delete a chart, and click the dashboard name to go to the dashboard management page.
4. Find the chart that you want to delete, and click ••• > **Delete**.
5. Click **Delete Now** in the window that appears.



Viewing Chart

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes how to view a monitoring chart.

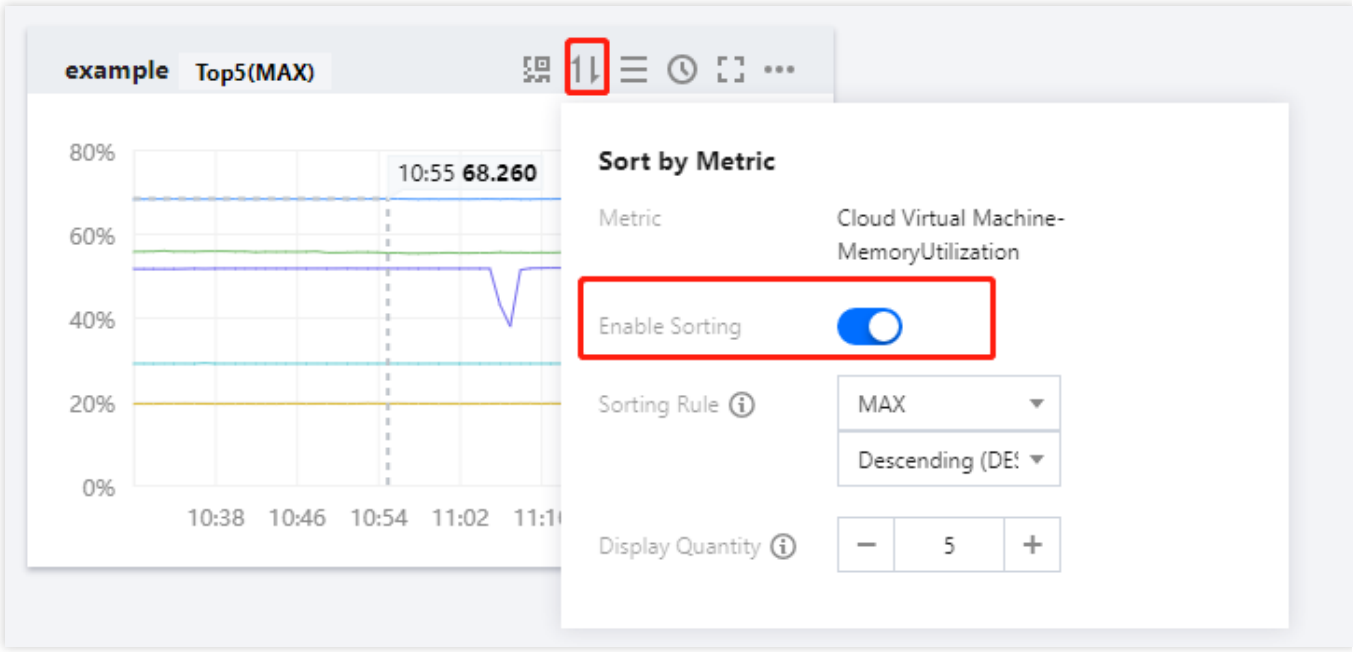
Preparations

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. On the left sidebar, click **Dashboard List** to enter the dashboard list page.
3. In the dashboard list, find the dashboard that you want to view, and click the dashboard name to enter the dashboard management page.

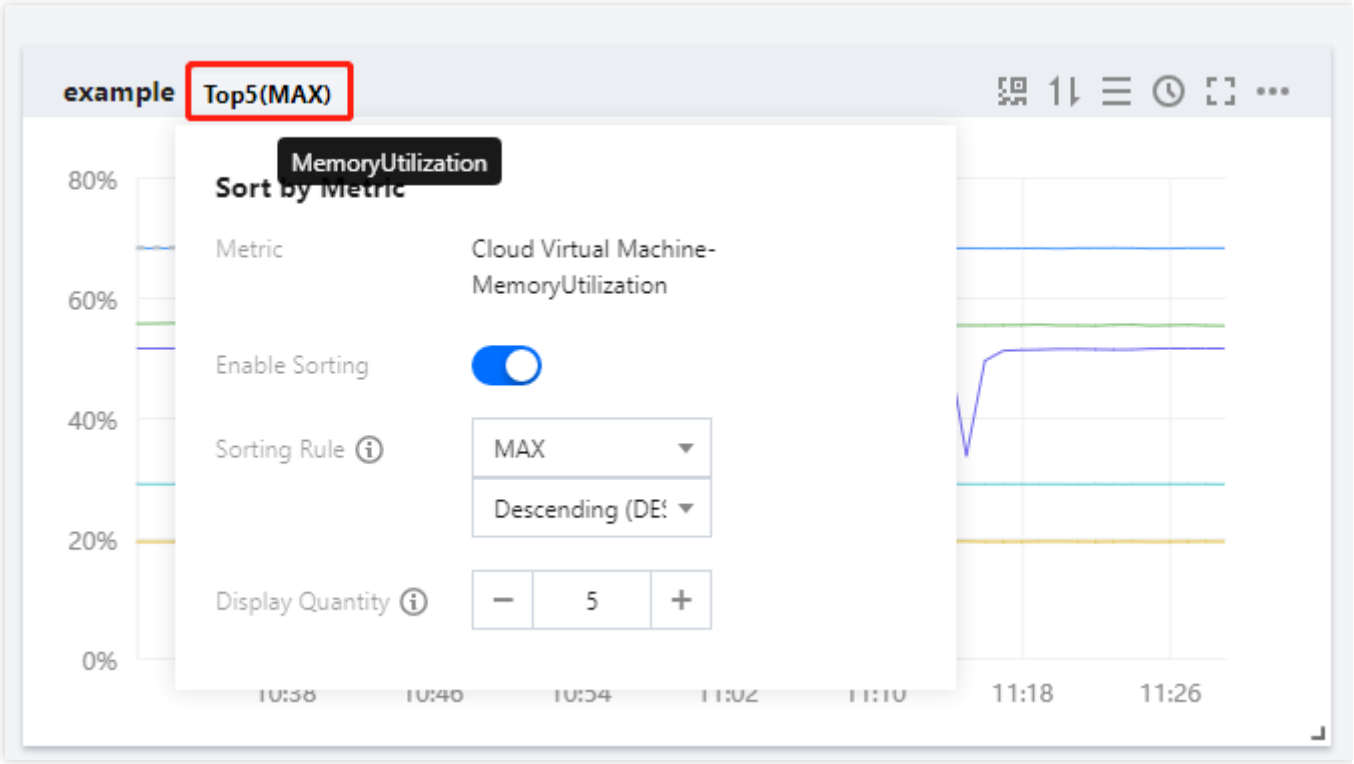
Viewing Charts by Using Metric Sorting Feature

Click

in the chart to enable the TopN feature, and then adjust the sorting rule and display quantity. This makes it easier for you to view the loads of machines in batches.



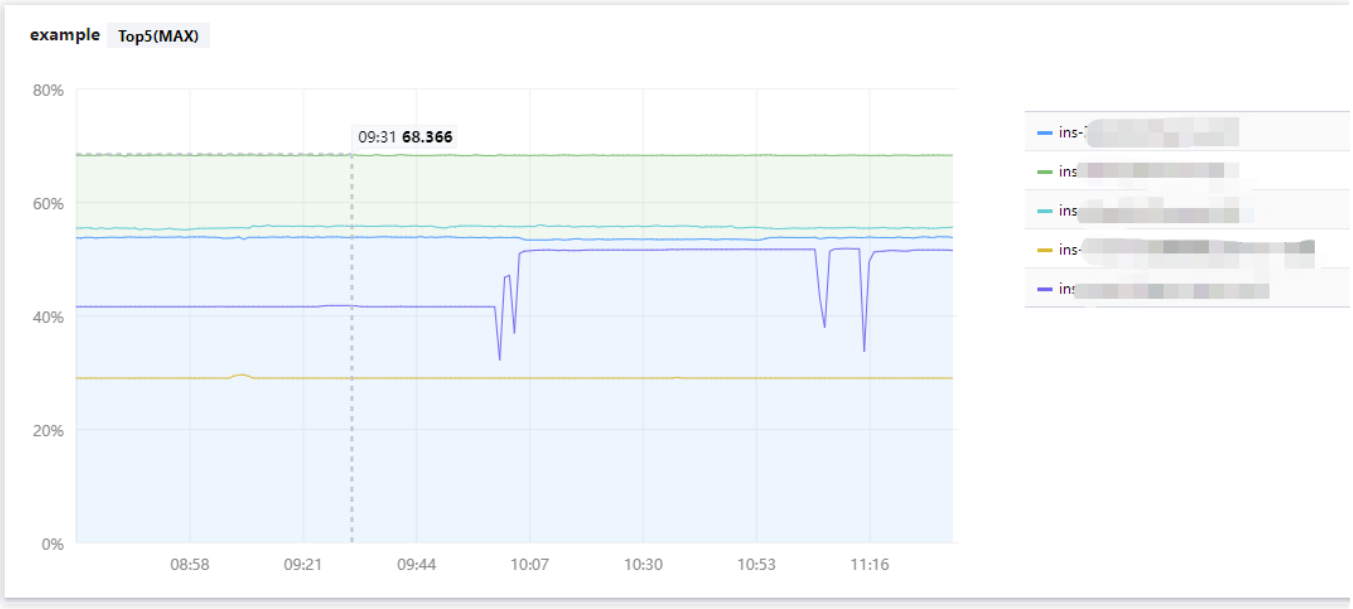
If you enable the sorting feature when creating a metric, you can also click the TopN button in the chart to adjust the sorting rule and display quantity and disable the sorting feature. This makes it easier for you to view the loads of machines in batches.



Viewing Charts in Full Screen Mode

Click

> **Full-Screen Chart** in the top-right corner of the chart to view it in the full-screen mode.



You can press **ESC** or click the

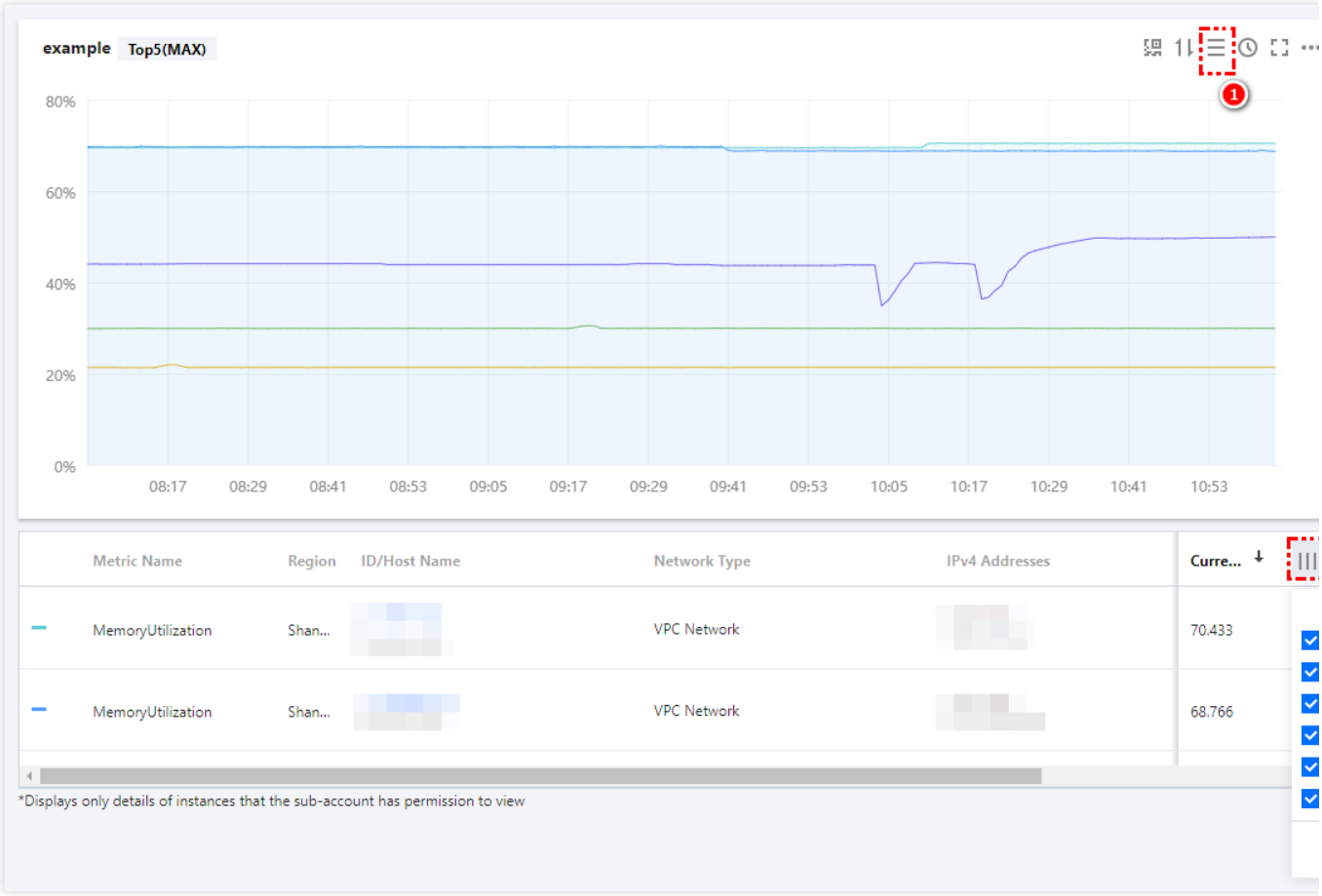
icon in the top-right corner to exit the full screen mode.

Viewing Instance Details

Click the

icon (red circle 1 in the figure below) in the top-right corner of the chart to display the instance details. You can also click the

icon (circle 2 in the figure below) in the top-right corner of the instance details to select the fields and values to be displayed.



Scaling and Moving Chart

Chart scaling: you can scale a chart by hovering over the bottom-right corner of the chart until a straight-angle icon appears as shown below:

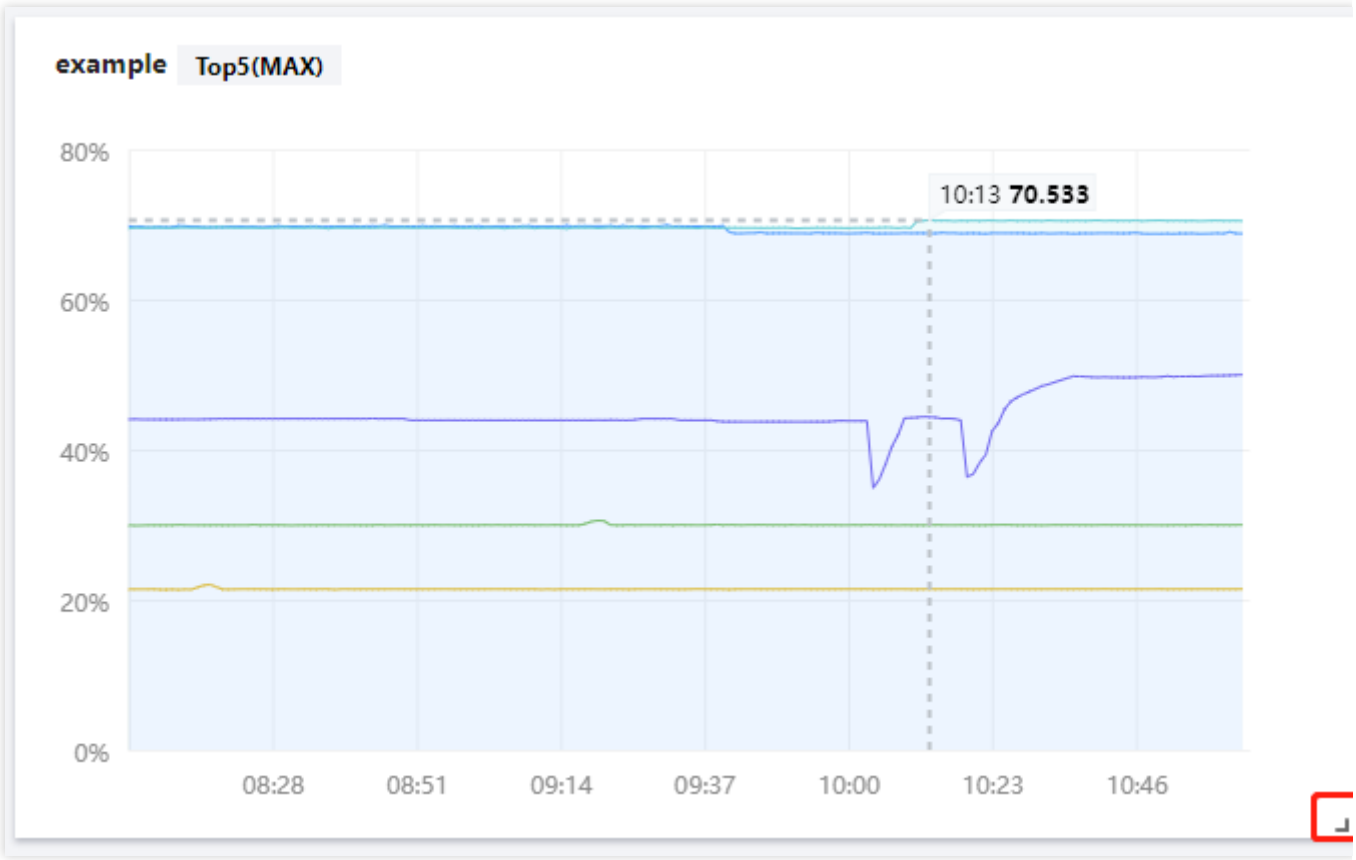
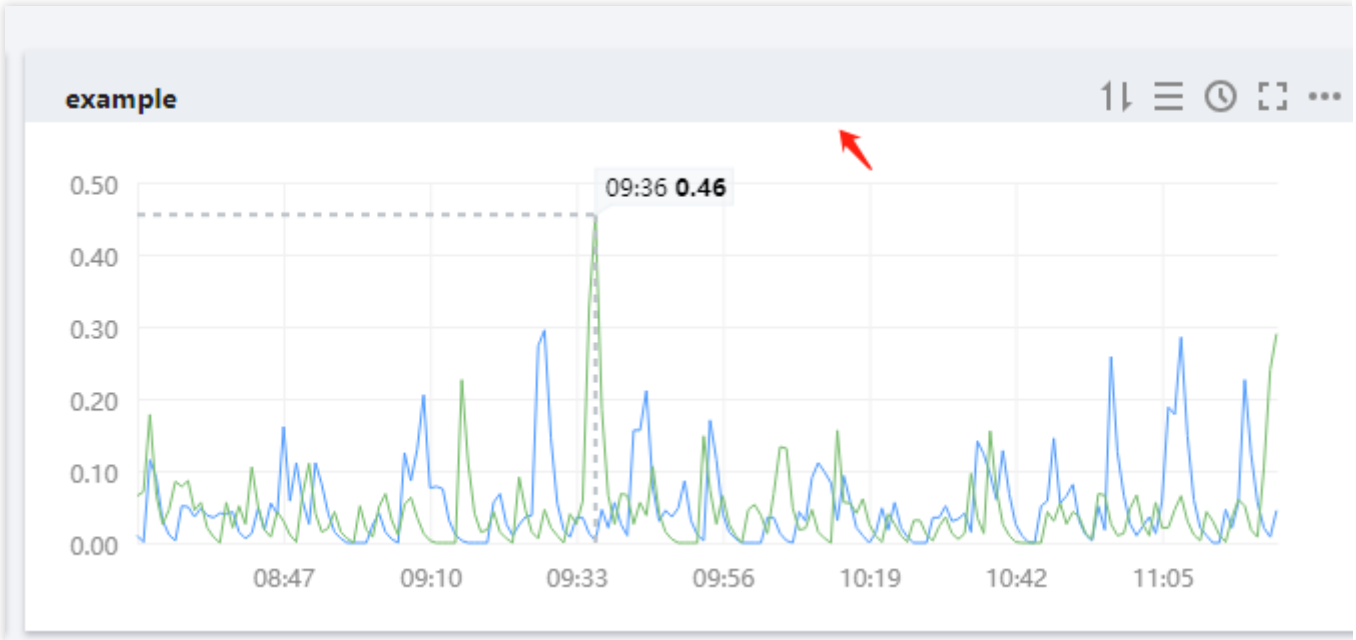
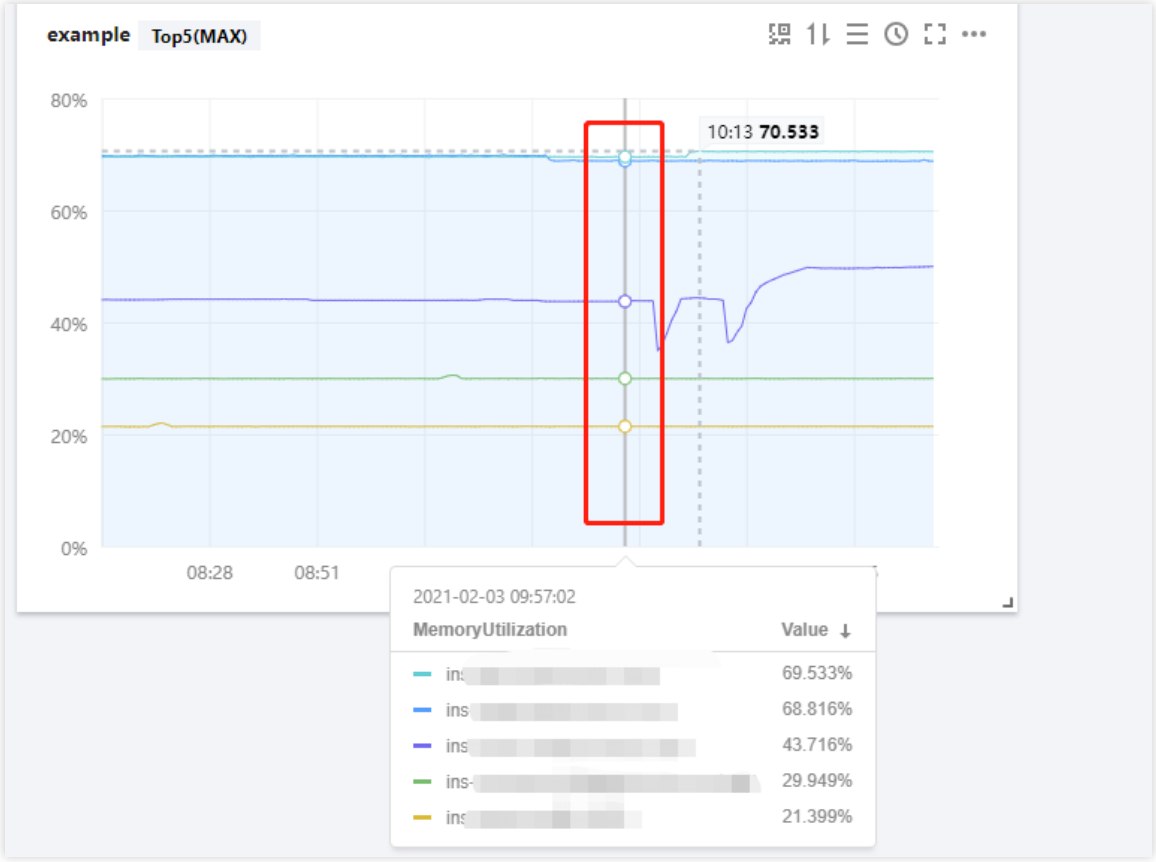


Chart moving: you can move a chart by hovering over the name of the chart until a movement icon appears as shown below:



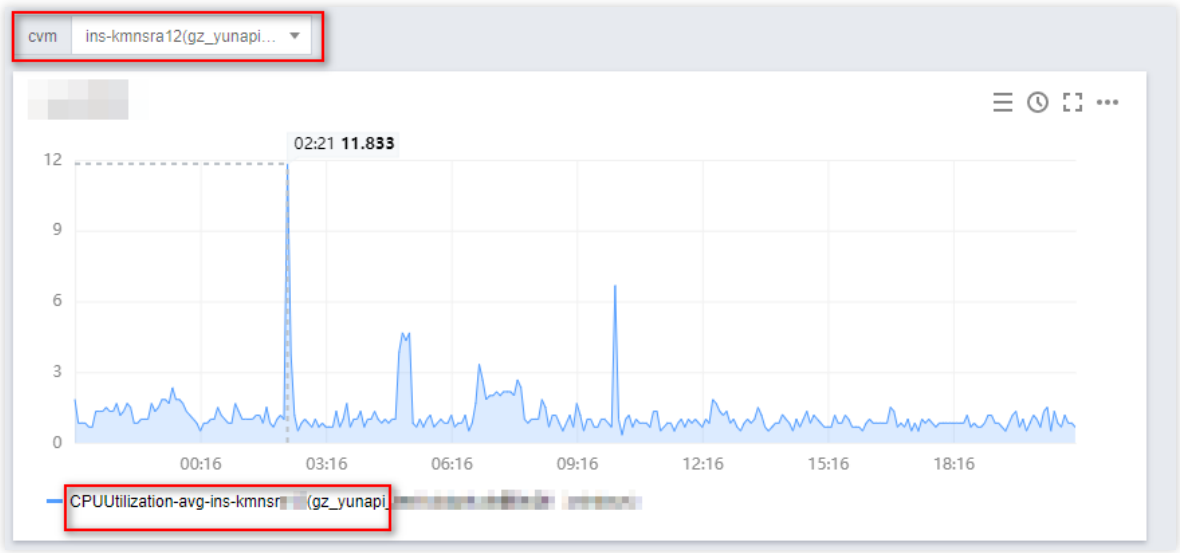
Viewing Monitoring Data in Specific Period

You can view the monitoring data in a specific period by hovering over the monitoring chart as shown below:



Viewing Data by Using Variable Selector

If you have many instances, you can define a template variable to dynamically switch tags, so that you can view the monitoring data of different instances in the same monitoring chart.



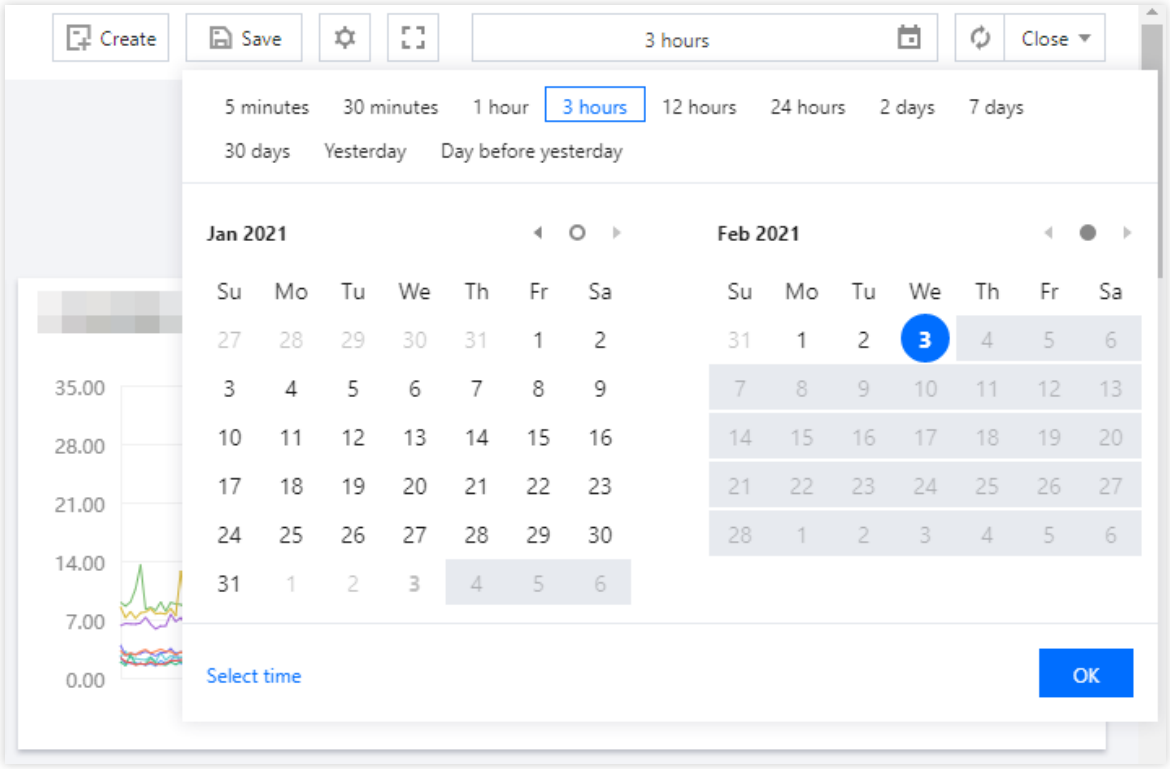
Note:

To create a template variable, please see Basic Configuration.

Adjusting the Time Span of Charts to View Monitoring Data

By default, dashboards display the data of the last 12 hours.

You can adjust the time span and granularity for all charts in the current dashboard by using the time selector in the top-right corner of the dashboard. In this way, you can review historical monitoring data and perform troubleshooting.



Time periods and corresponding chart granularities

Time Period	Default Statistical Period
<=1 hour	1 min
(1 hour, 12 hours]	1 min
(12 hours, 3 days]	5 min
(3 days, 30 days]	1 hour
(30d,186d]	1d

Creating Chart Group

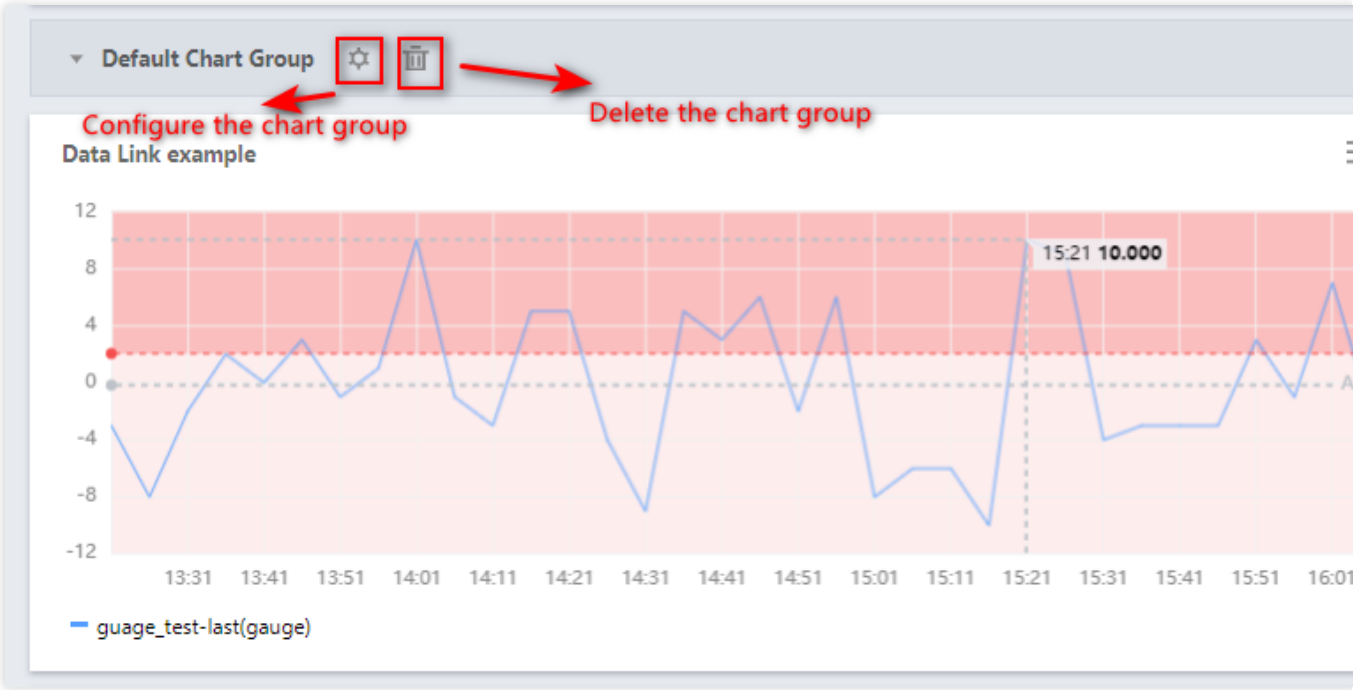
Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes how to create a chart group and associate and remove charts.

Creating a Chart Group

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. In the left sidebar, click **Dashboard List** to go to the dashboard list page.
3. Find the dashboard for which you want to create charts, and click the dashboard name to go to the dashboard management page.
4. Click

> **Create a Chart Group** to create a chart group. As shown in the figure below, you can rename or delete the chart group by hovering over the chart group and clicking the corresponding icon.



Associating a Chart with a Chart Group

Move a chart to the area below the chart group, click

>

, and confirm the association to finish associating the chart with the chart group.

Removing a Chart from a Chart Group

Move a chart to the area above the chart group, click

, and confirm the removal to finishing removing the chart from the chart group.

Sharing Chart

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes how to share a monitoring chart.

Directions

Users can share their monitoring charts with others. To access a shared link, users must have a Tencent Cloud account under the same root account and Tencent Cloud Observability Platform access permissions.

Note:

To configure sub-account access permissions, see Cloud Access Management (CAM).

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. In the left sidebar, click **Dashboard** > **Dashboard List** to go to the dashboard list page.
3. In the dashboard list, find the dashboard that you want to share, and click the dashboard name to go to the dashboard management page.
4. Find the chart that you want to share, and click

> **Share**. In the window that appears, configure the sharing conditions and copy the sharing link to share the chart with other accounts.

Time: you can determine whether to synchronously share the currently selected time in the time filter with others.

Note:

To configure the template variable selector, see Template Variables.

Copying Chart

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes how to copy a monitoring chart.

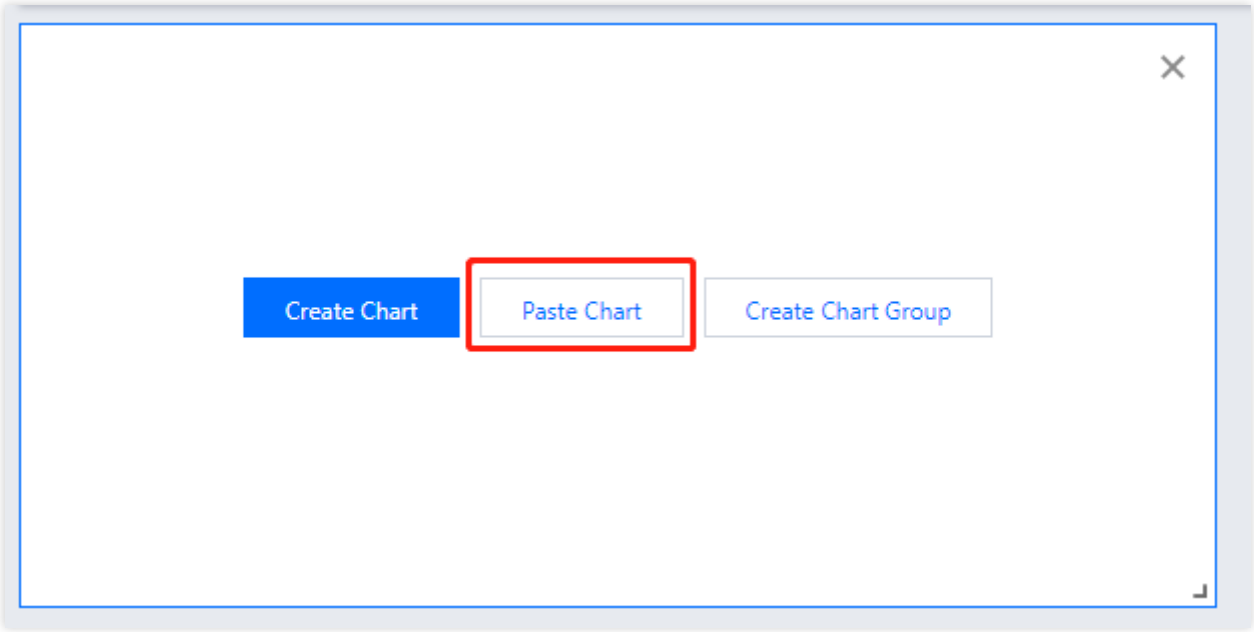
Feature Overview

By using the monitoring chart copying feature, you can quickly deploy a monitoring chart to the current dashboard or to other dashboards.

Directions

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. On the left sidebar, click **Dashboard List** to enter the dashboard list page.
3. In the dashboard list, find the dashboard from which you want to copy a chart, and click the dashboard name to enter the dashboard management page.
4. Find the chart from which you want to export data, and click

> **Copy** to copy the chart to the current dashboard or clipboard, as described below:
Copy to the current dashboard: click **To the current dashboard** to copy the chart to the current dashboard.
Copy to the clipboard: click **To the clipboard**, and later, when creating a monitoring chart under any dashboard, directly paste the copied chart.



Exporting Data

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes how to export the detailed data of monitoring charts.

Directions

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console.
2. In the left sidebar, click **Dashboard** > **Dashboard List** to go to the dashboard list page.
3. In the dashboard list, find the dashboard from which you want to export chart data, and click the dashboard name to go to the dashboard management page.
4. Find the chart from which you want to export data, and click

> **Data Export**. Then, the detailed monitoring data of the chart will be exported.

Creating Alarm Monitoring Charts

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes how to create an alarm monitoring chart to track the number of alarms triggered for Tencent Cloud products, custom cloud monitor, or Prometheus service.

Directions

1. Log in to the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform console and go to the **Default Dashboard**.
2. Select the target dashboard.
3. Click

> **Create Chart** to go to the chart editing page, and configure the information as described below.

Monitor Type: select **Alarm Monitoring**

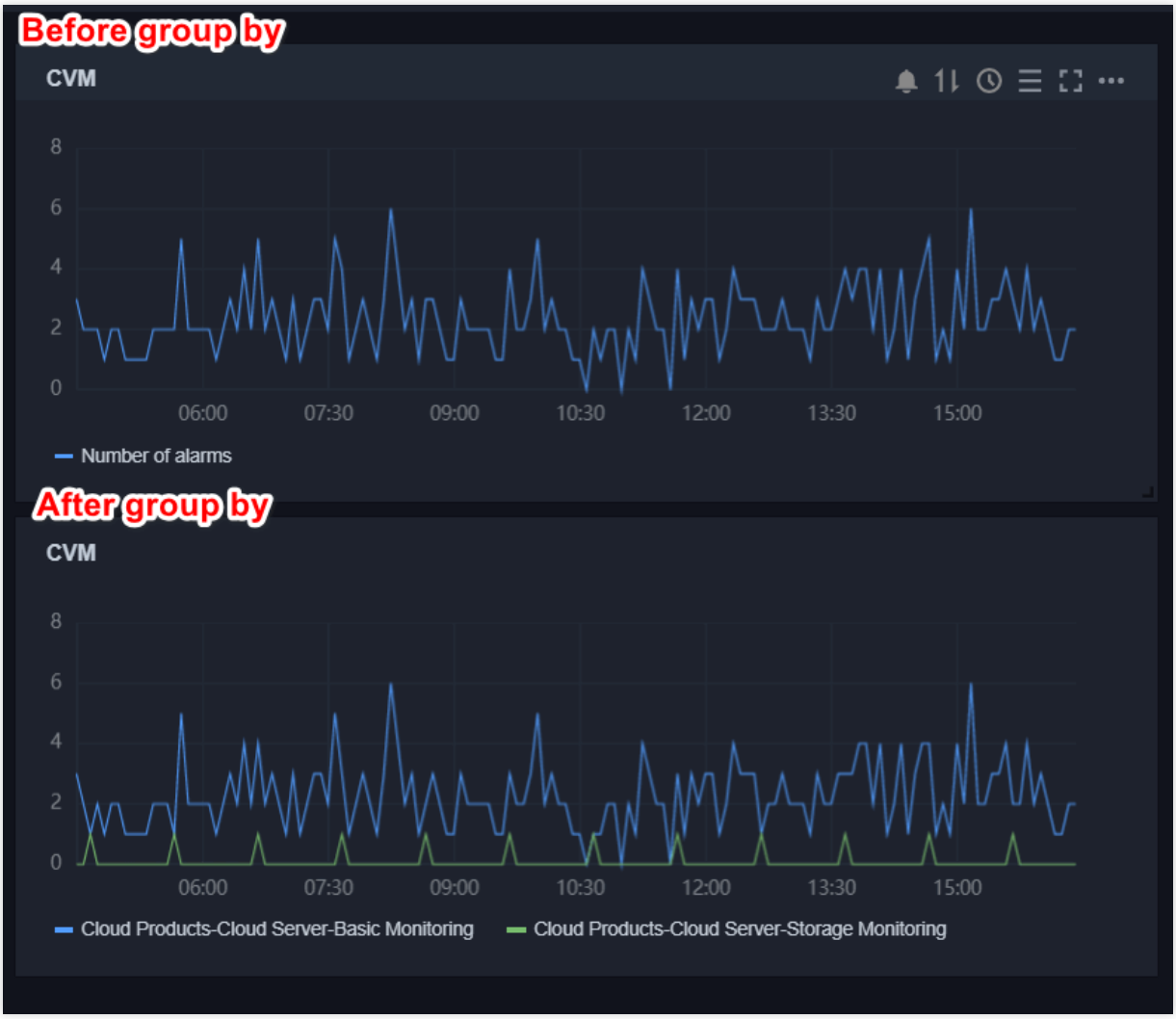
Filter: select **Cloud Product Monitoring**, **Custom Tencent Cloud Observability Platform**, or **Prometheus service**

Cloud Product Monitoring: if you select **Cloud Product Monitoring**, you need to specify the Tencent Cloud products you want to monitor. The system will track the number of alarms by product.

Custom Tencent Cloud Observability Platform: if you select **Custom Tencent Cloud Observability Platform**, you need to specify the namespaces you want to monitor. The system will track the number of alarms by namespace.

Prometheus service: if you select **Prometheus service**, the chart will display the number of alarms for all instances. Filter by instance is not supported currently.

Group by: is similar to the `Group by` statement in SQL. It groups Tencent Cloud products or namespaces and merges them by the method specified, as shown below.



Merge by: specifies the way multiple curves are merged into one. If `Group by` is not empty, curves in the same group will be merged into one.

VS: supports day-on-day (compare with the same period yesterday), week-on-week (compare with the same period last week), as well as custom time comparisons. If you select all of them, the chart will display the curves for the same period yesterday and last week so that you can compare them with the statistics of the day.

4. After completing the above configuration, click **Save**.

Note:

To learn about different chart configurations, see Use Cases of Different Chart Types.

Viewing Tencent Cloud Service Traffic

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

Overview

With dashboards, you can view the traffic monitoring data of each instance and the total traffic.

Viewing CVM Instance Traffic

Note:

Bill-by-traffic instances are billed by the public outbound traffic.

1. Go to the dashboard list in the TCOP console.
2. In the Tencent Cloud service dashboard folder, click the preset **Traffic Monitoring** dashboard.
3. Enter the traffic monitoring dashboard where you can view the overall conditions of CVM instance traffic.

The use cases of each monitoring dashboard are as follows:

Chart Name		Use Case
Public outbound traffic	Total	Bill-by-traffic instances are billed by the public outbound traffic. You can use this chart to view the total traffic of CVM instances in a certain period of time and calculate the corresponding fees. As shown below, 0.41 MB is the total traffic used in the current time period. You can refer to the bill-by-traffic rules to calculate the bandwidth fees incurred in the current time period.
	General trend	View the public outbound traffic usage of all instances.
	By instance	View the public outbound traffic usage by instance.
	Top 5 instances	View the data of the top 5 instances that use the most traffic among the instances you filter.
General trend of public inbound and outbound bandwidth		Observe the difference between public outbound and inbound bandwidth.
Public outbound bandwidth		View the public outbound bandwidth data and observe user access to CVM.
Public inbound bandwidth		View the public inbound bandwidth data and observe user resource upload to CVM. To do so, click **Create Dashboard** in the top-left corner

	of the dashboard list page to enter the dashboard creation page.

Viewing Traffic of Other Tencent Cloud Services

Note:

Currently, only CVM traffic has a preset monitoring dashboard. To view the traffic trends of other Tencent Cloud services, you need to create dashboards as shown below. Before creation, please check out the dashboard creation process first.

The following uses creating a chart for the total private traffic of TencentDB as an example:

Step 1. Create a traffic monitoring dashboard

1. Go to the dashboard list in the TCOP console.
2. On the dashboard list page, click **Create Dashboard**.
3. On the dashboard creation page, click **Save**.
4. Enter the dashboard name in the pop-up window, select the folder to which it belongs, and click **Save**.

Step 2. Create a template variable

1. Click the

icon on the page of the created dashboard.

2. Click **Template Variable** in the pop-up window to enter the template variable management page.
3. Click **Create**, enter the variable name, and select the associated tag as "TencentDB - MySQL - server monitoring instance".
4. After completing the configuration, click **OK**.

Step 3. Create a chart

1. Return to the dashboard management page and click **Create Chart**.
2. Configure on the chart creation page as instructed/shown below:

Metric: select "TencentDB - MySQL - server monitoring" and "Core metric - private outbound traffic".

Filter: select "Template variable" and select the corresponding variable name.

Chart name: enter "Private outbound traffic: total".

Chart type: select the "Digit" chart type.

3. After completing the configuration, click **Save** in the top-right corner.

Note:

If you need to create charts in other types, please see Use Cases of Different Chart Types.

CVM Agents
Installing CVM Agents

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

To use Tencent Cloud Observability Platform to view CVM metric data and generate alarms, install the monitoring component Agent on the CVM instance to collect metric data.

Note:

To ensure the normal reporting of the monitoring data, TCP dport 80 in the CVM instance must be opened to the Internet. Agent reports data without relying on security groups or the network ACL. Therefore, you do not need to open TCP dport 80 of the security groups or the network ACL.

To run the following command to obtain the Agent installer, you must first **log in to the CVM instance**.

For CentOS, Agent can only be installed on CentOS 5.8 and above.

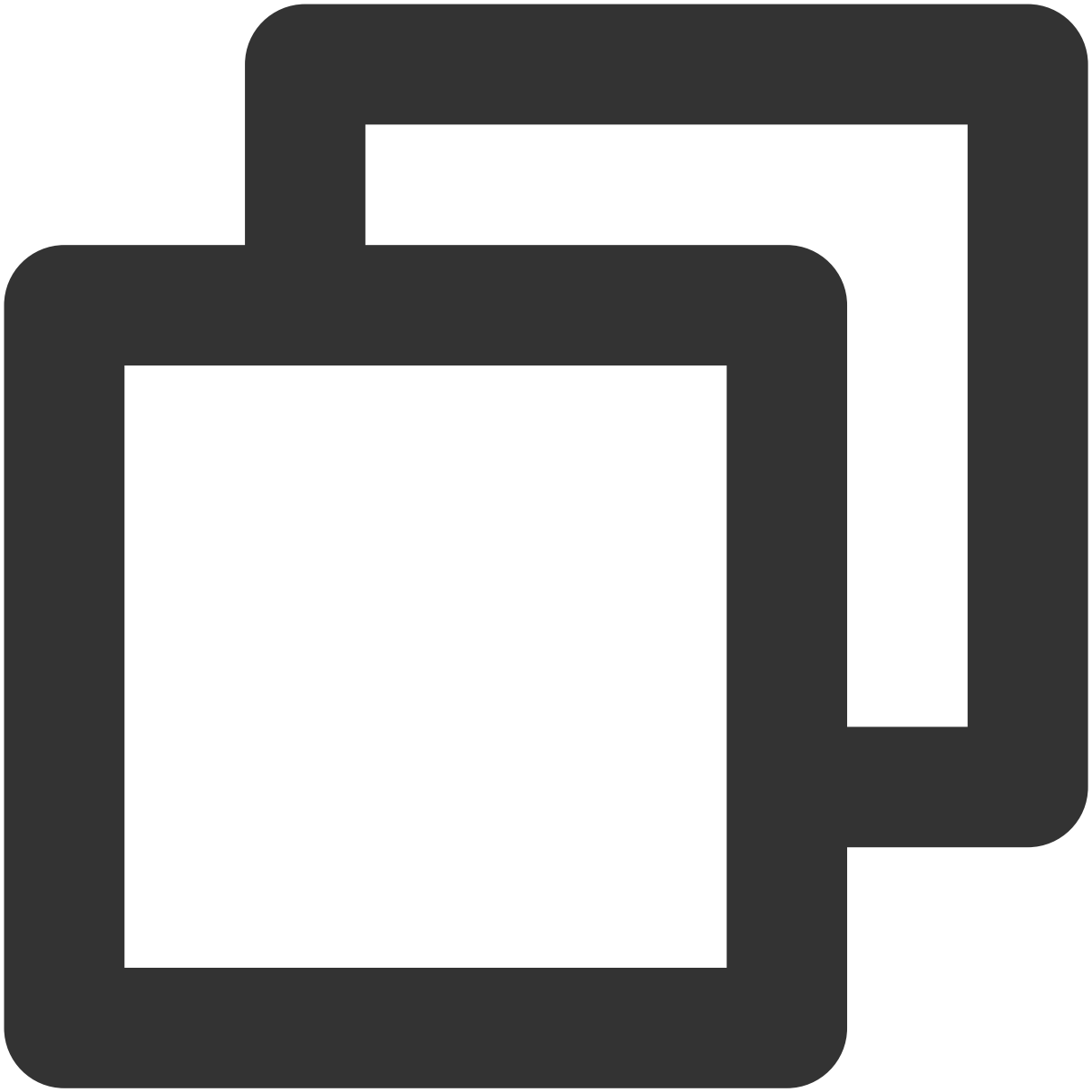
Installing Agent on a Linux CVM Instance

Installation directions

1. Download Agent over the Tencent Cloud private network (recommended) or public network.

Download over Tencent Cloud private network

After logging in to the CVM instance, you can run the following command to download Agent:



```
wget http://update2.agent.tencentyun.com/update/linux_stargate_installer
```

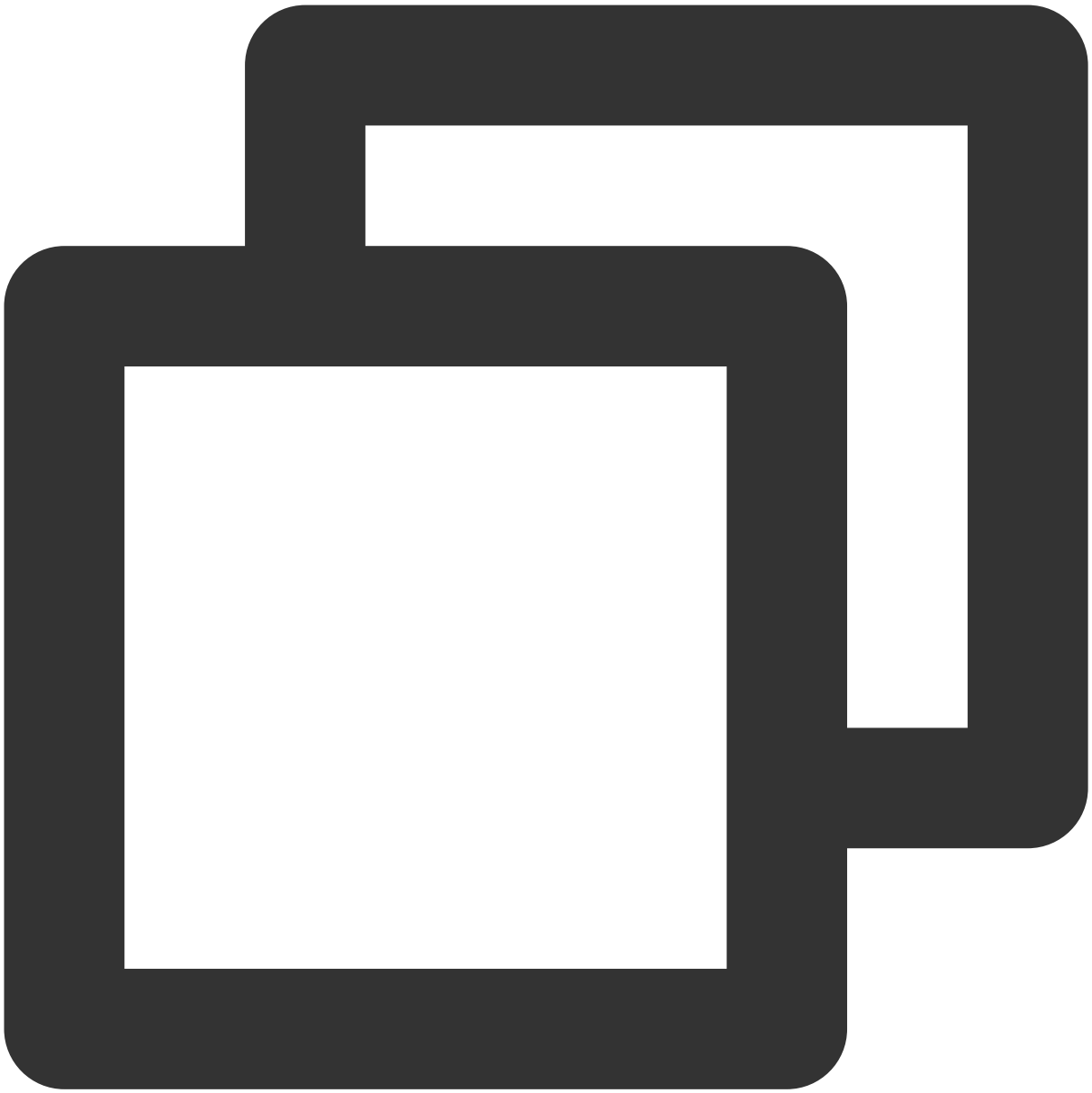
Note:

Before download Agent over the private network, please log in to the Linux instance to run the command and make sure that the instance uses the private network DNS; otherwise, the Agent download address cannot be resolved.

Download over public network

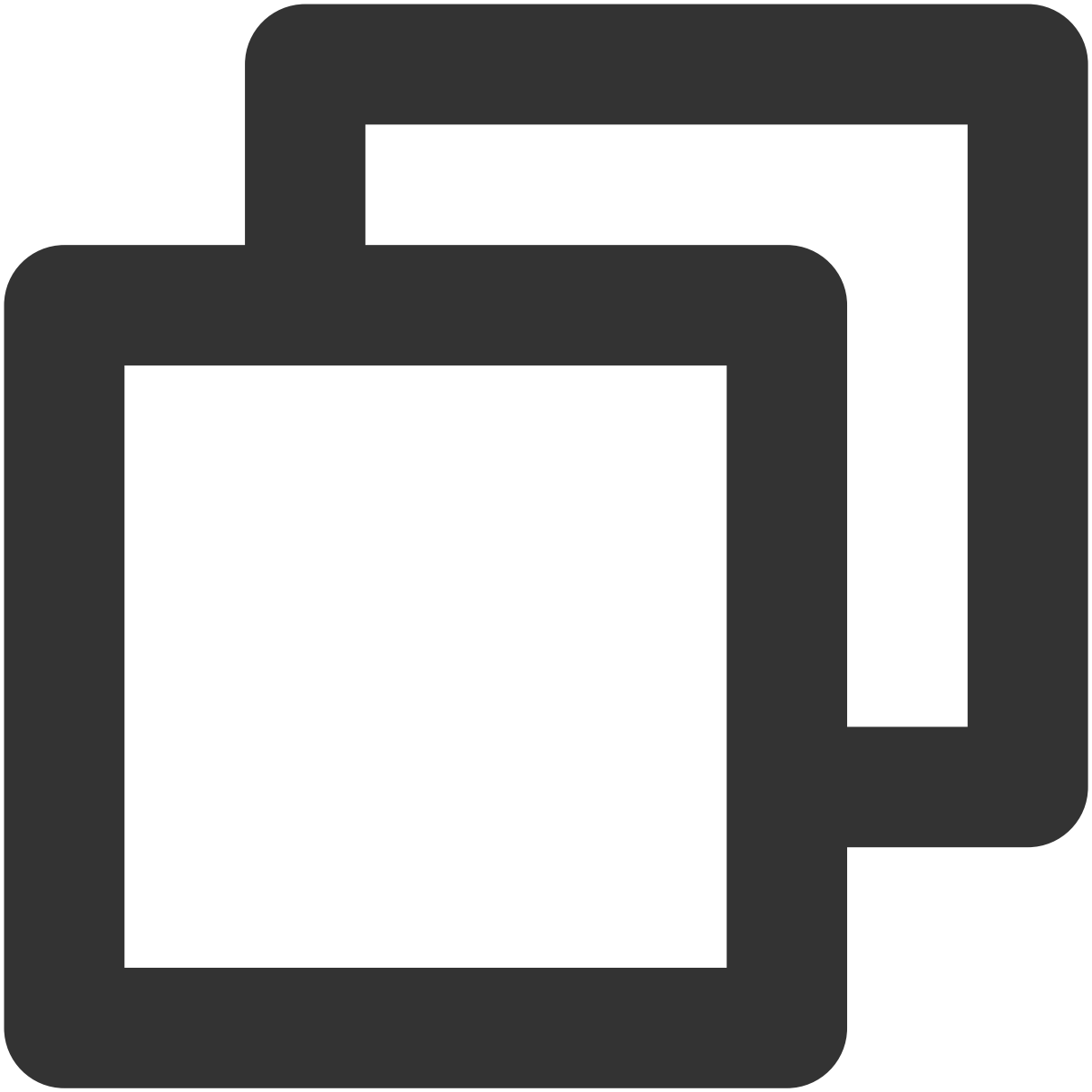
Agent download over the public network is suitable for cases where you don't log in to the CVM instance; for example, you can download it on your local computer:

If your local computer is on Windows, copy the download address below and paste it into your browser to download:



```
https://cloud-monitor-1258344699.cos.ap-guangzhou.myqcloud.com/sgagent/linux_starga
```

If your local computer is on Linux, run the following command to download:

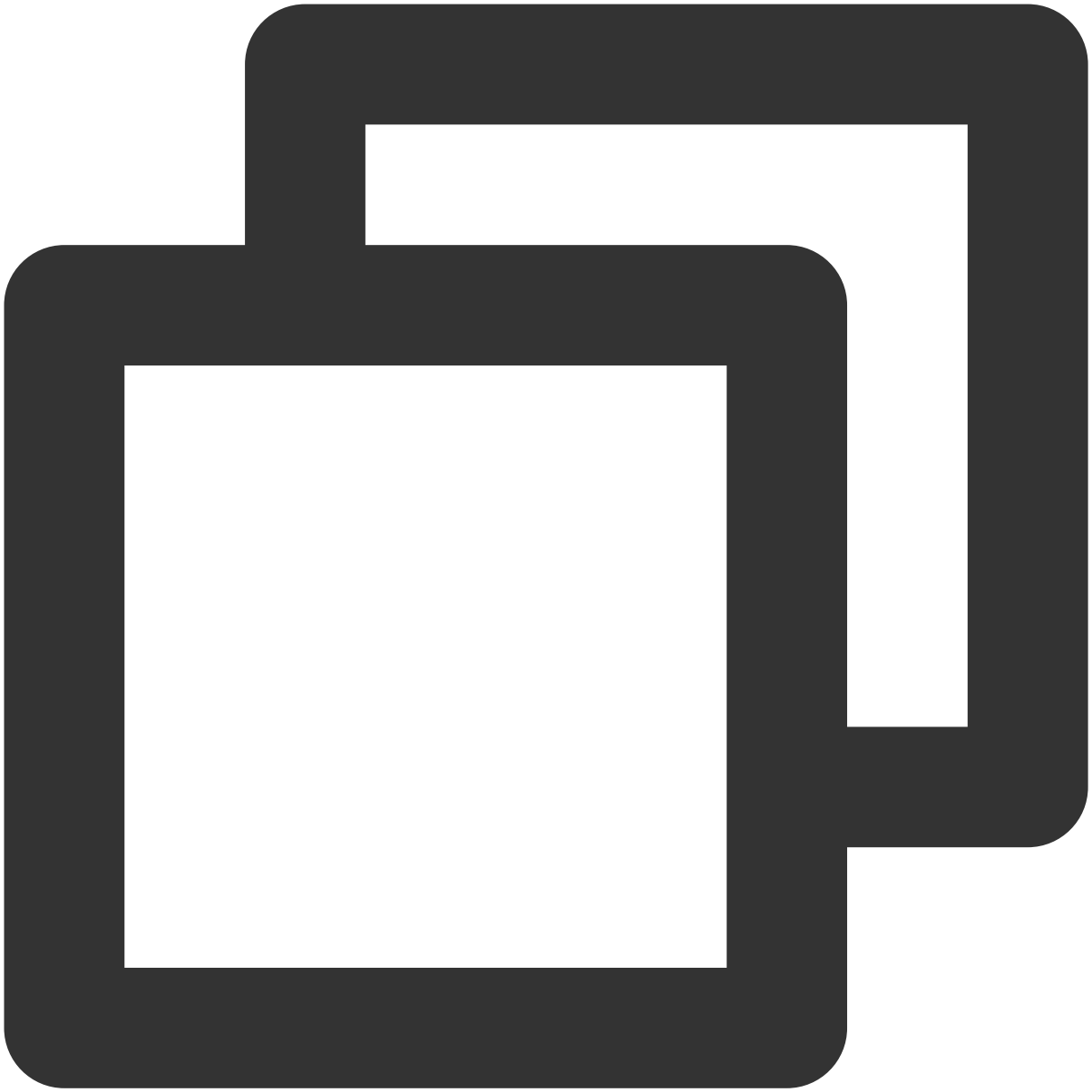


```
wget https://cloud-monitor-1258344699.cos.ap-guangzhou.myqcloud.com/sgagent/linux_s
```

Note:

Agent can only run in the CVM instance. After downloading it over the public network, you need to upload it to the CVM instance first before you can perform the following installation and operation steps.

1. To install Agent, run the following command:

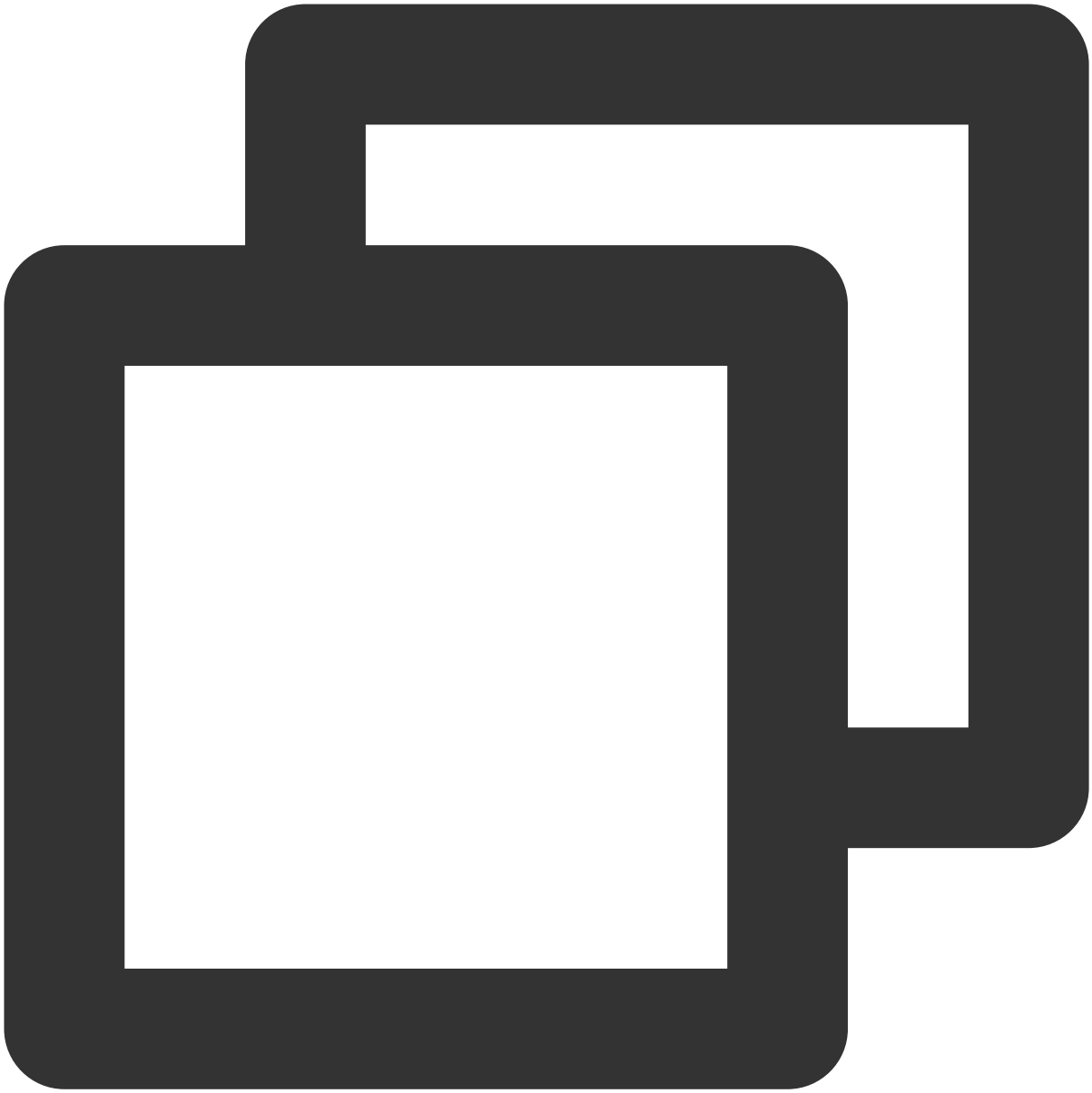


```
chmod +x linux_stargate_installer   // Grant the permission to run the Agent instal
./linux_stargate_installer   // Install Agent.
```

Note:

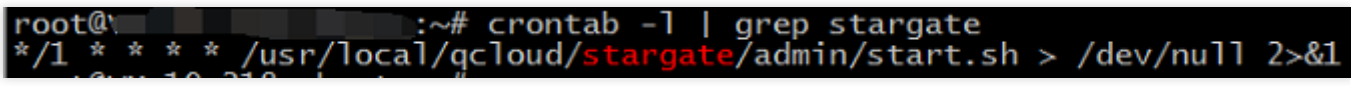
You can determine whether Agent is installed successfully by performing steps 3 and 4 below. If it cannot be added to scheduled tasks or started normally, the installation failed.

2. Run the following command to check whether the Agent has been added to scheduled tasks:

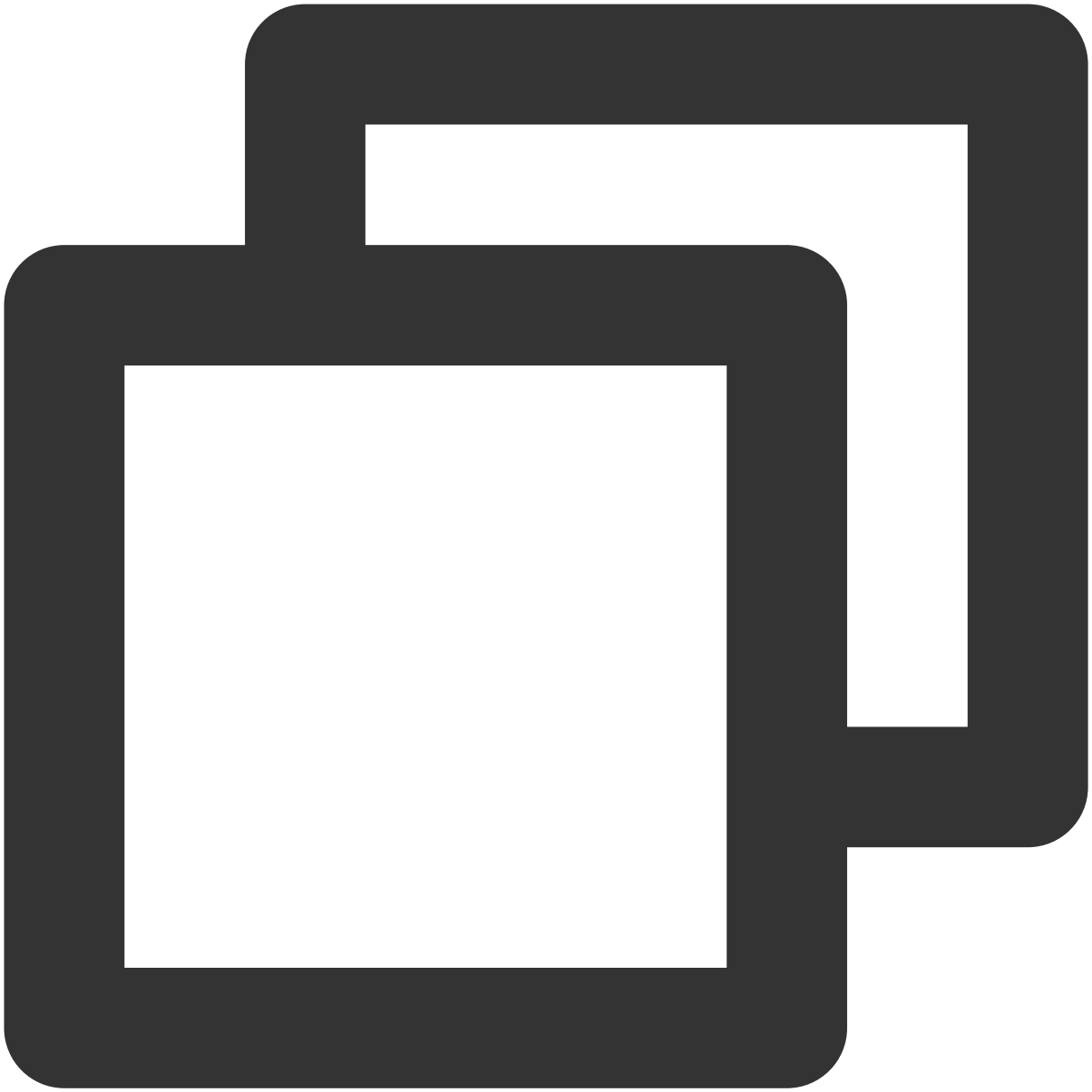


```
crontab -l |grep stargate
```

If the following command output is returned, Agent has been added to scheduled tasks. If no prompt appears, the installation has failed.

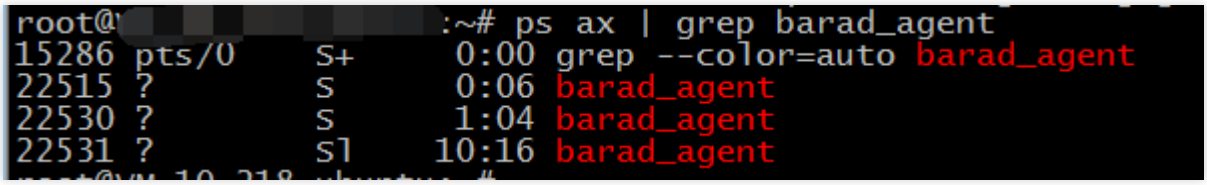


3. Run the following commands to check whether Agent-related processes have been launched:



```
ps ax |grep sgagent
ps ax |grep barad_agent
```

If the following command output is returned, the Agent-related processes have been properly launched and Agent has been successfully installed.



Note:

To uninstall the Agent, please see Uninstalling CVM Agents.

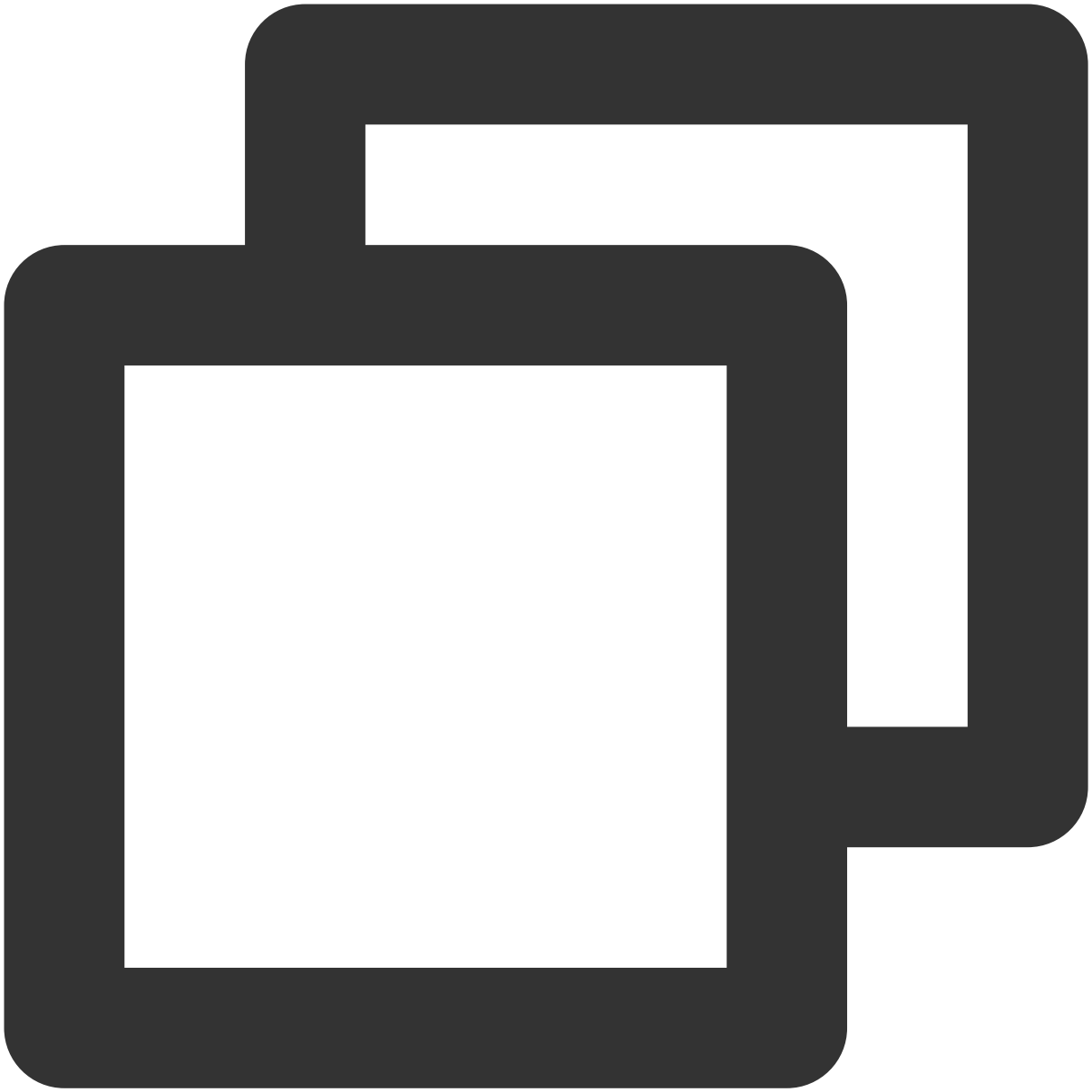
Installing Agent on a Windows CVM Instance

Installation directions

1. Download Agent over the Tencent Cloud private network (recommended) or public network.

Download over Tencent Cloud private network

After logging in to the CVM instance, copy the following Tencent Cloud private network download address and paste it into the private network browser to download Agent:



```
http://update2.agent.tencentyun.com/update/windows-stargate-installer.exe
```

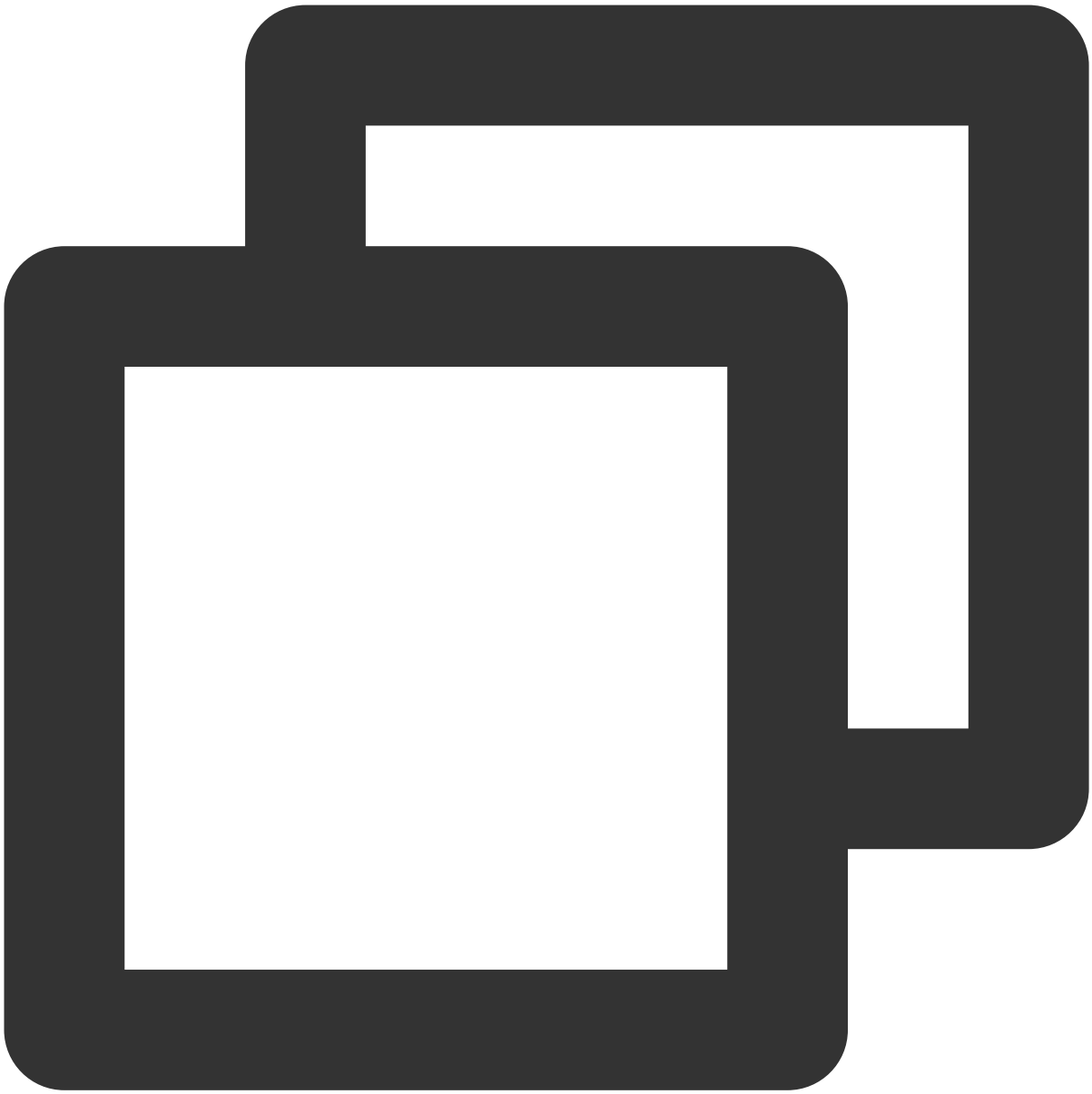
Note:

Before download Agent over the private network, please log in to the Windows instance to open the download address in the private network browser and make sure that the instance uses the private network DNS; otherwise, the Agent download address cannot be resolved.

Download over public network

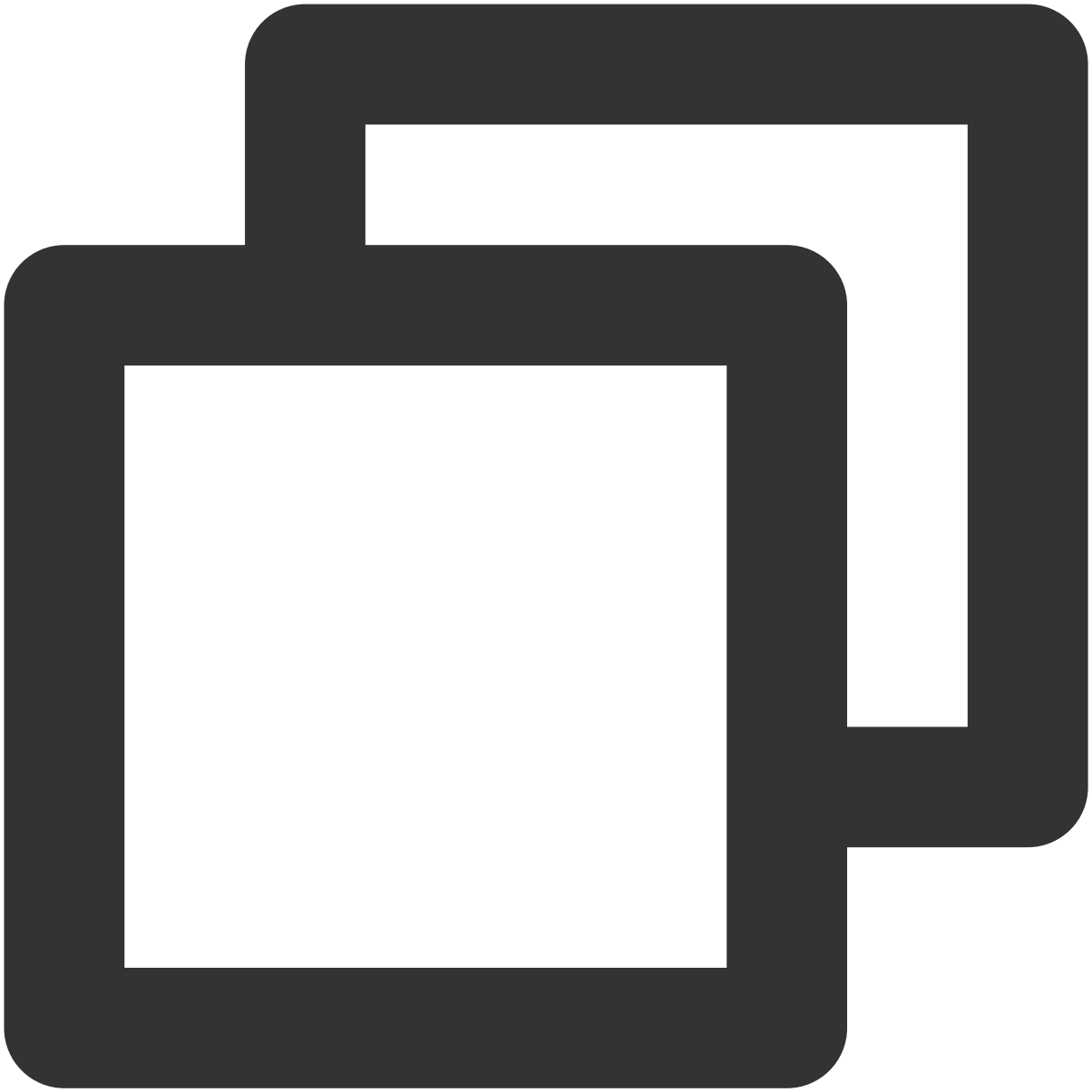
Agent download over the public network is suitable for cases where you don't log in to the CVM instance; for example, you can download it on your local computer:

If your local computer is on Windows, copy the download address below and paste it into your browser to download:



```
https://cloud-monitor-1258344699.cos.ap-guangzhou.myqcloud.com/sgagent/windows-star
```

If your local computer is on Linux, run the following command to download:



```
wget https://cloud-monitor-1258344699.cos.ap-guangzhou.myqcloud.com/sgagent/wind
```

Note:

Agent can only run in the CVM instance. After downloading it over the public network, you need to upload it to the CVM instance first before you can perform the following installation and operation steps.

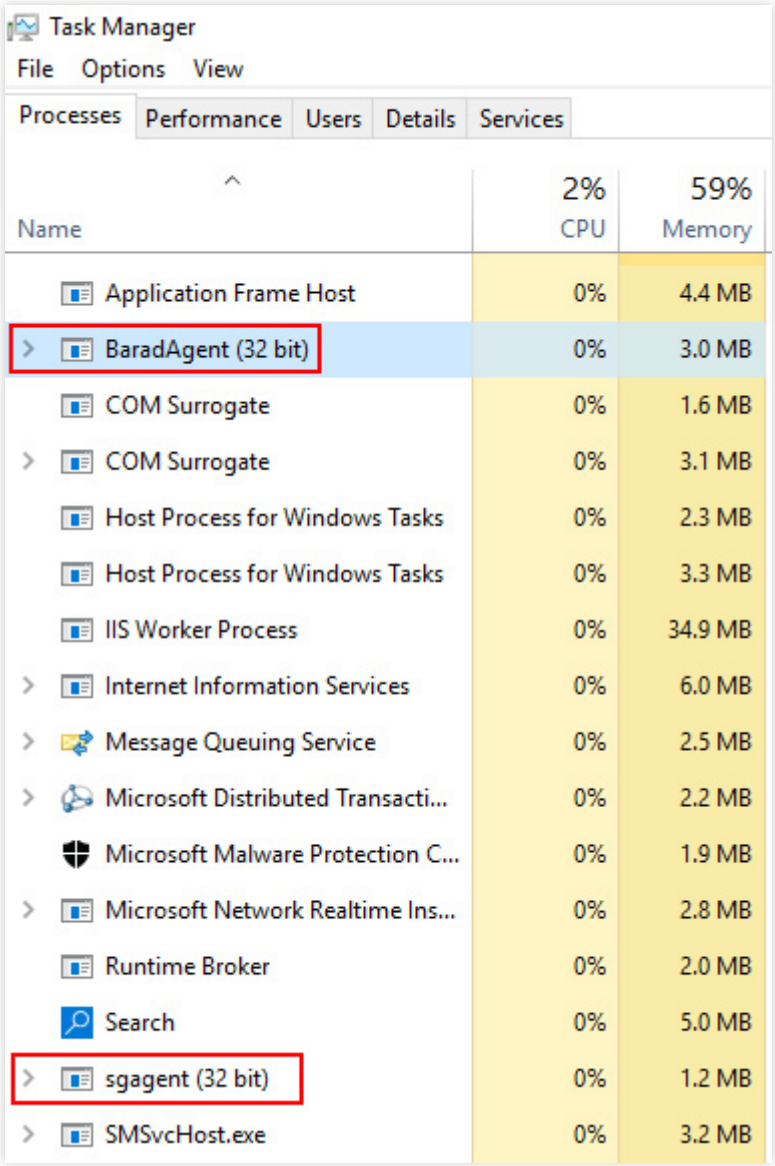
2. Run the installer to automatically install the Agent.

Note:

Note that there will not be any prompt when you run the installer. You can check whether the `QCloud BaradAgent Monitor` and `QCloud Stargate Manager` services are in the service list.

You can perform the following two steps to check whether the Agent has been installed successfully:
Run the service, and you will see that the `QCloud BaradAgent Monitor` and `QCloud Stargate Manager` services are running.

Run the task manager, and you will see the `BaradAgent` and `sgagent` processes.



Note:

To uninstall the Agent, please see Uninstalling, Restarting, and Stopping CVM Agents.

FAQs

If you cannot download the Agent installer or encounter other problems, see FAQs for CVM Agent.

If you cannot log in to the CVM instance, please see CVM Login Failure for solutions.

You can also submit a ticket to contact us for assistance.

Uninstalling, Restarting, and Stopping CVM Agents

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

This document describes how to uninstall, restart, and stop CVM Agents.

Overview

CVM Agents include Sgagent and BaradAgent. Sgagent reports component information update and triggers BaradAgent, and BaradAgent reports CVM metric data.

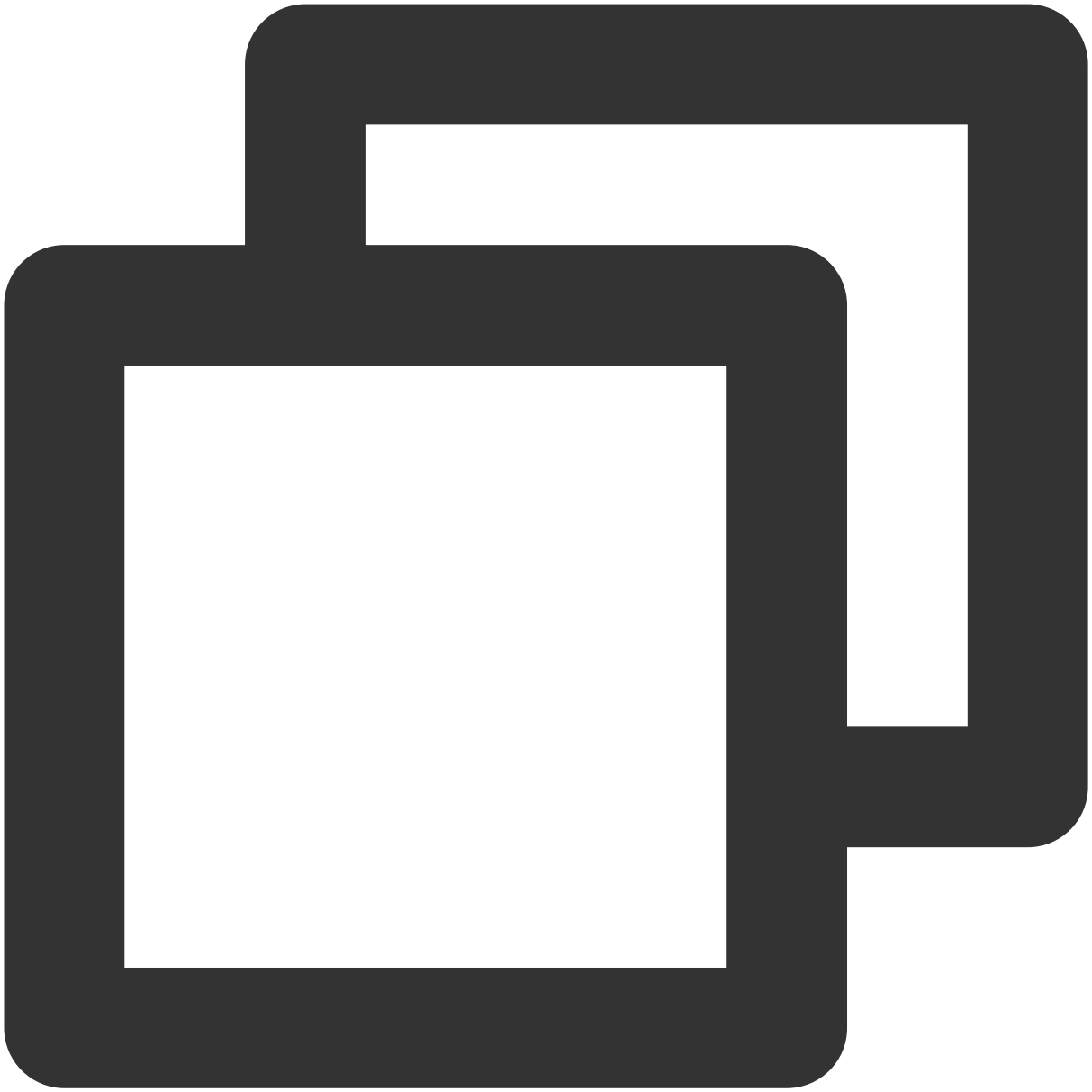
Directions

The procedures for Linux and Windows are different. You can refer to the following directions as needed.
Linux
Windows

Uninstalling Agents

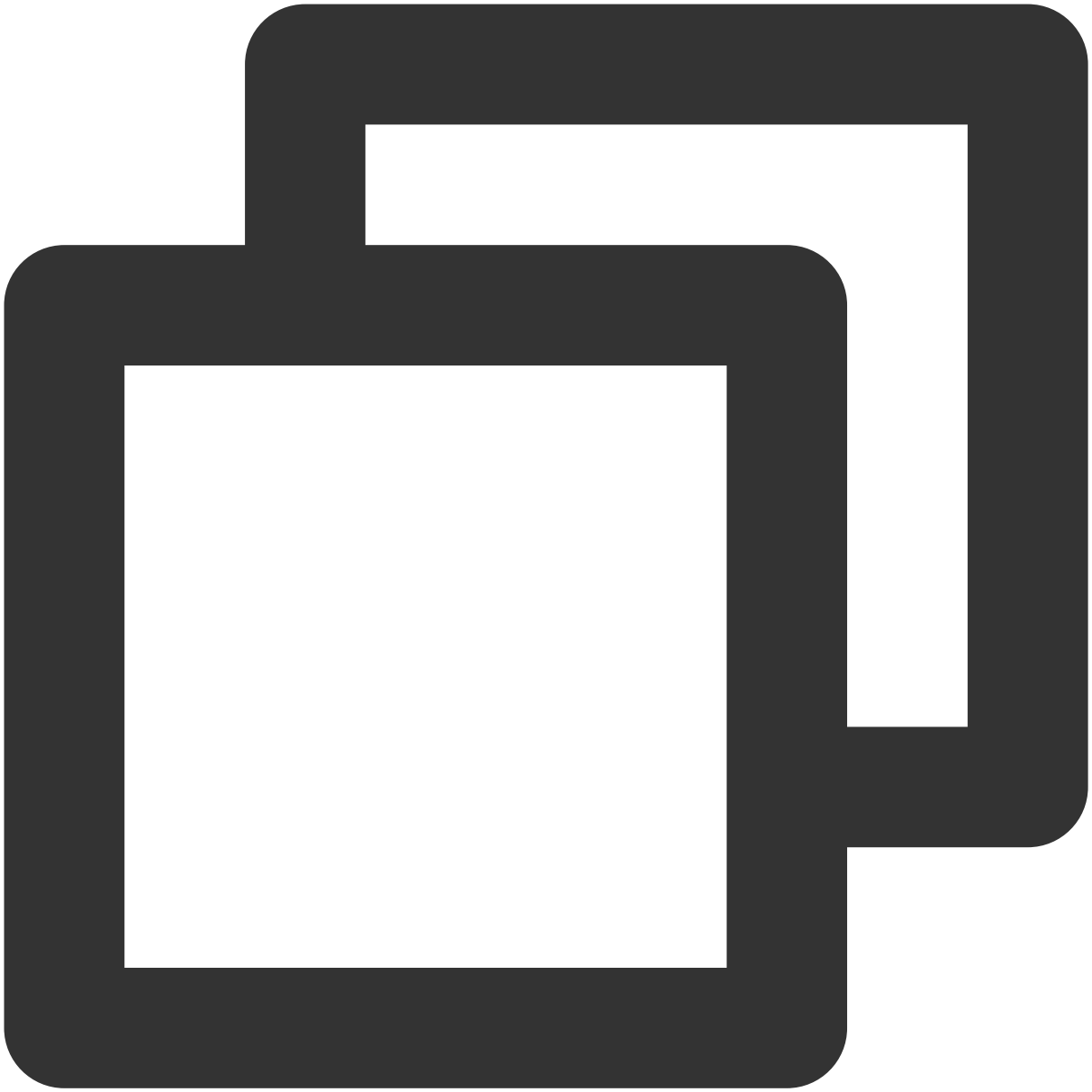
Step 1. Uninstall BaradAgent

1. Log in to the CVM instance and run the following command to go to the installation directory of BaradAgent:



```
cd /usr/local/qcloud/monitor/barad/admin
```

2. Run the following command to uninstall BaradAgent. Note that this command does not output the result. If the `/usr/local/qcloud/monitor/barad` folder does not exist, BaradAgent has been uninstalled successfully.



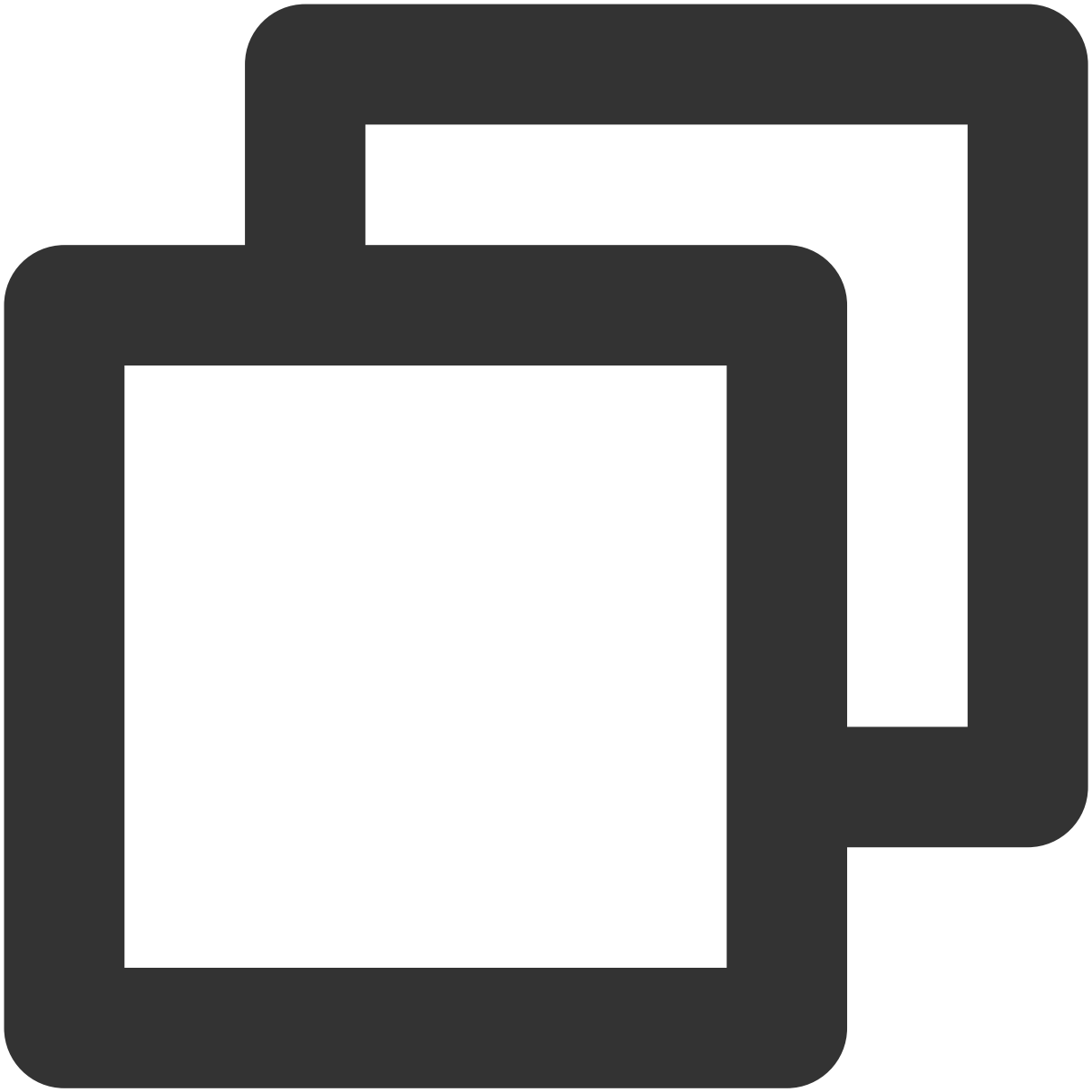
```
./uninstall.sh
```

Note:

BaradAgent reports some of the CVM metric data. Once uninstalled, BaradAgent stops reporting data. Sgagent consumes just a little memory. If you need to uninstall Sgagent, refer to the following directions.

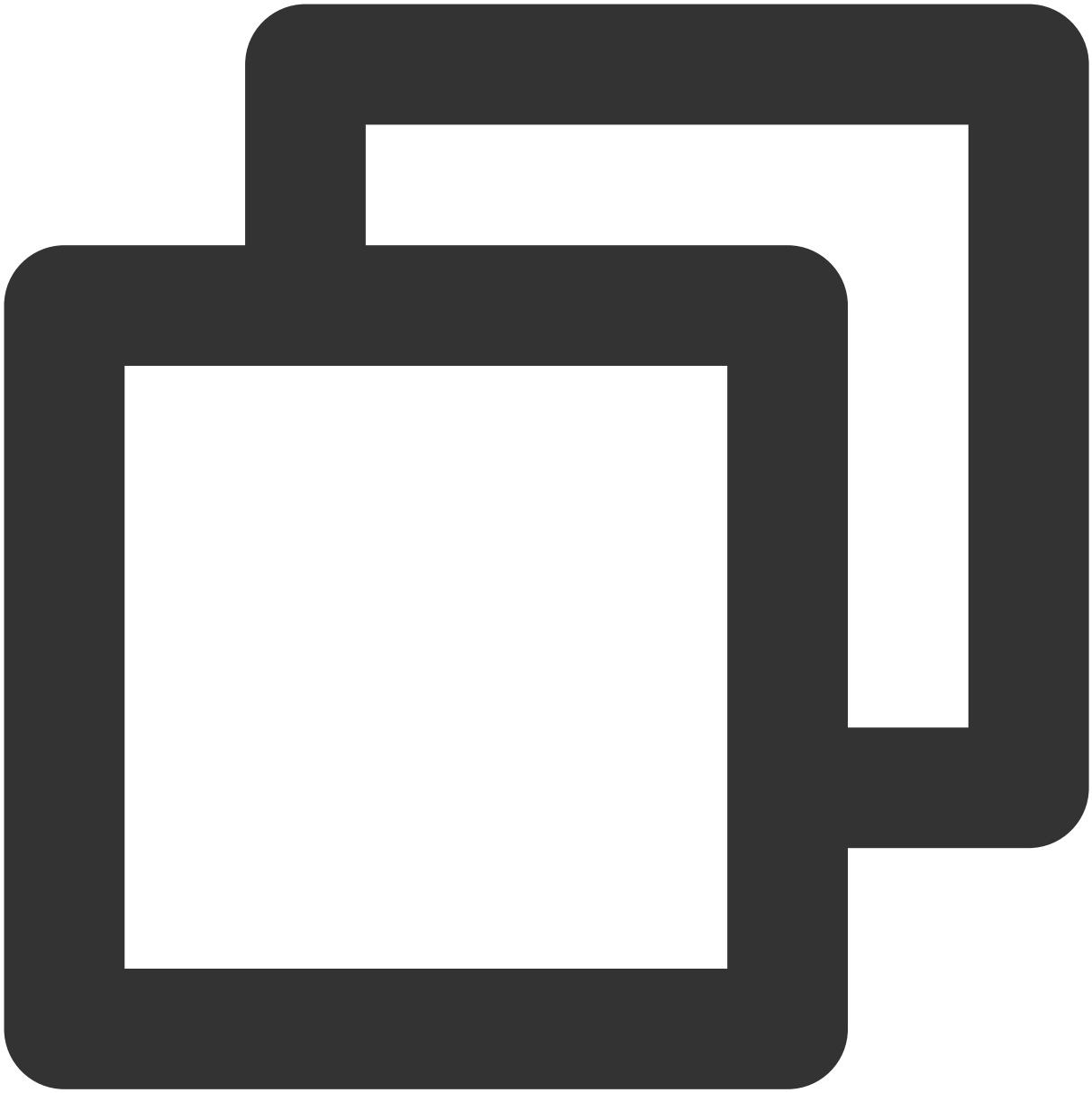
Step 2. Uninstall Sgagent

1. Run the following command to go to the installation directory of Sgagent:



```
cd /usr/local/qcloud/stargate/admin
```

2. Run the following command to uninstall Sgagent. This command does not output the result. You can run the `crontab -l |grep stargate` command to check whether there is any scheduled task. If not, Sgagent has been uninstalled successfully.

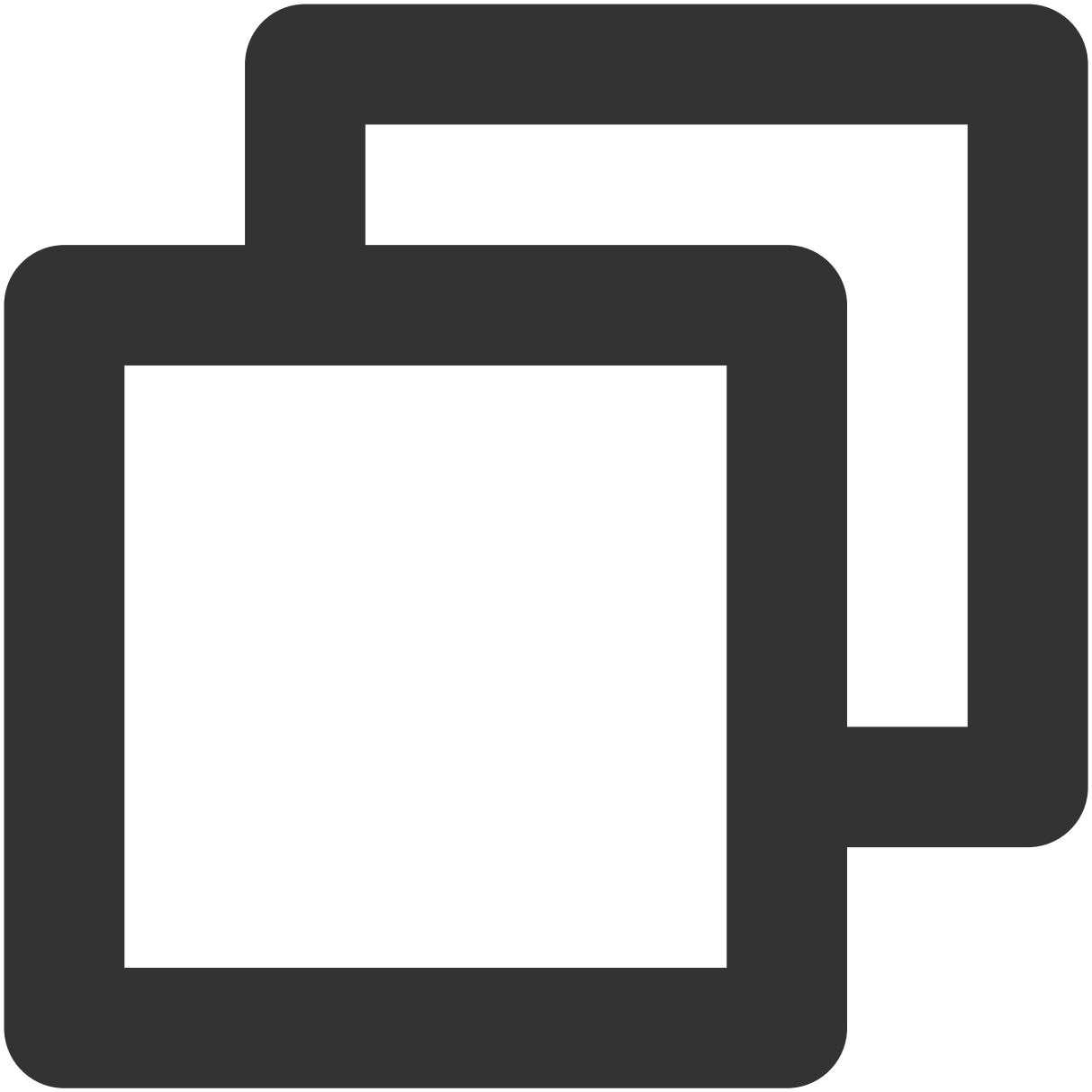


```
./uninstall.sh
```

Restarting Agents

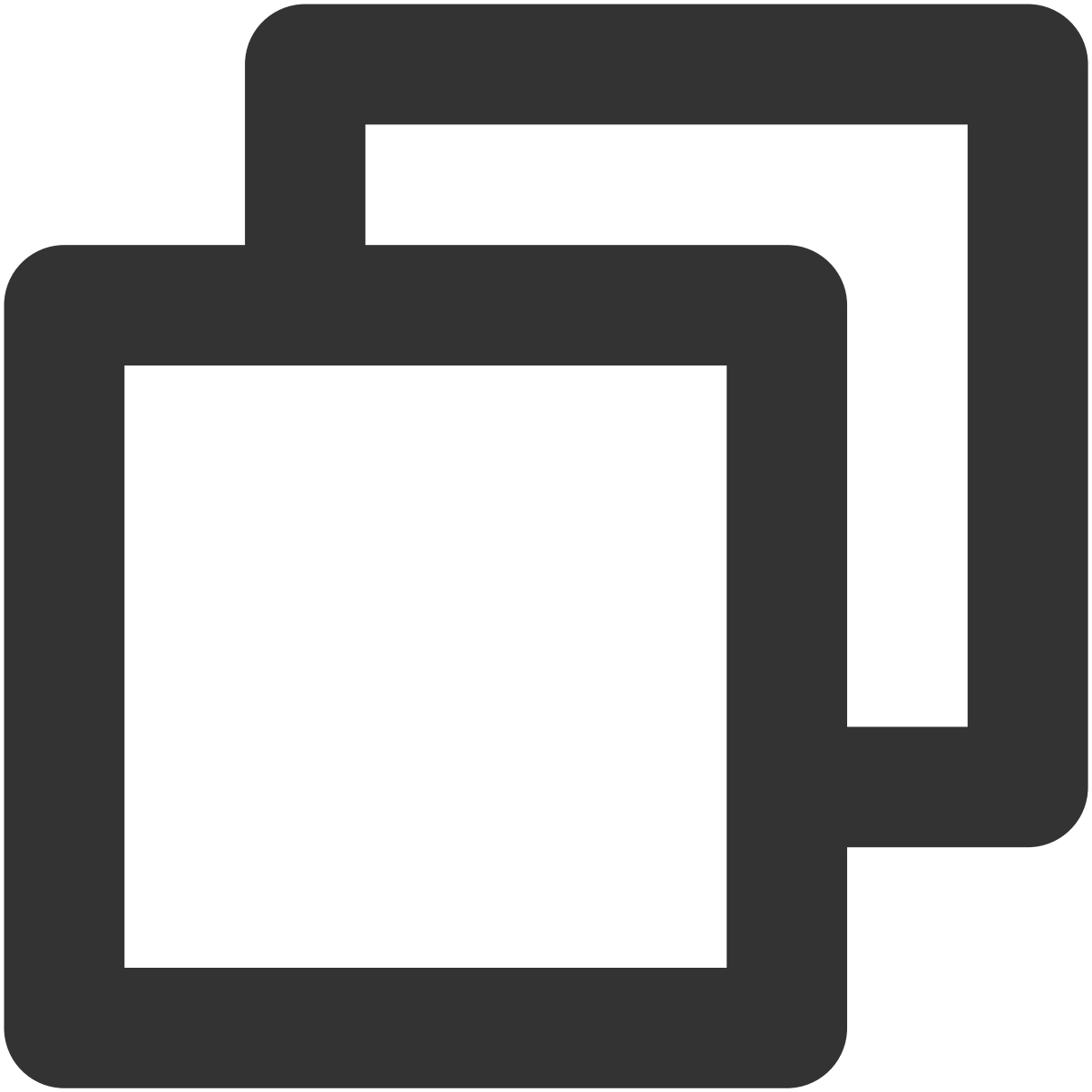
Step 1. Restart BaradAgent

1. Run the following command to go to the installation directory of BaradAgent:



```
cd /usr/local/qcloud/monitor/barad/admin
```

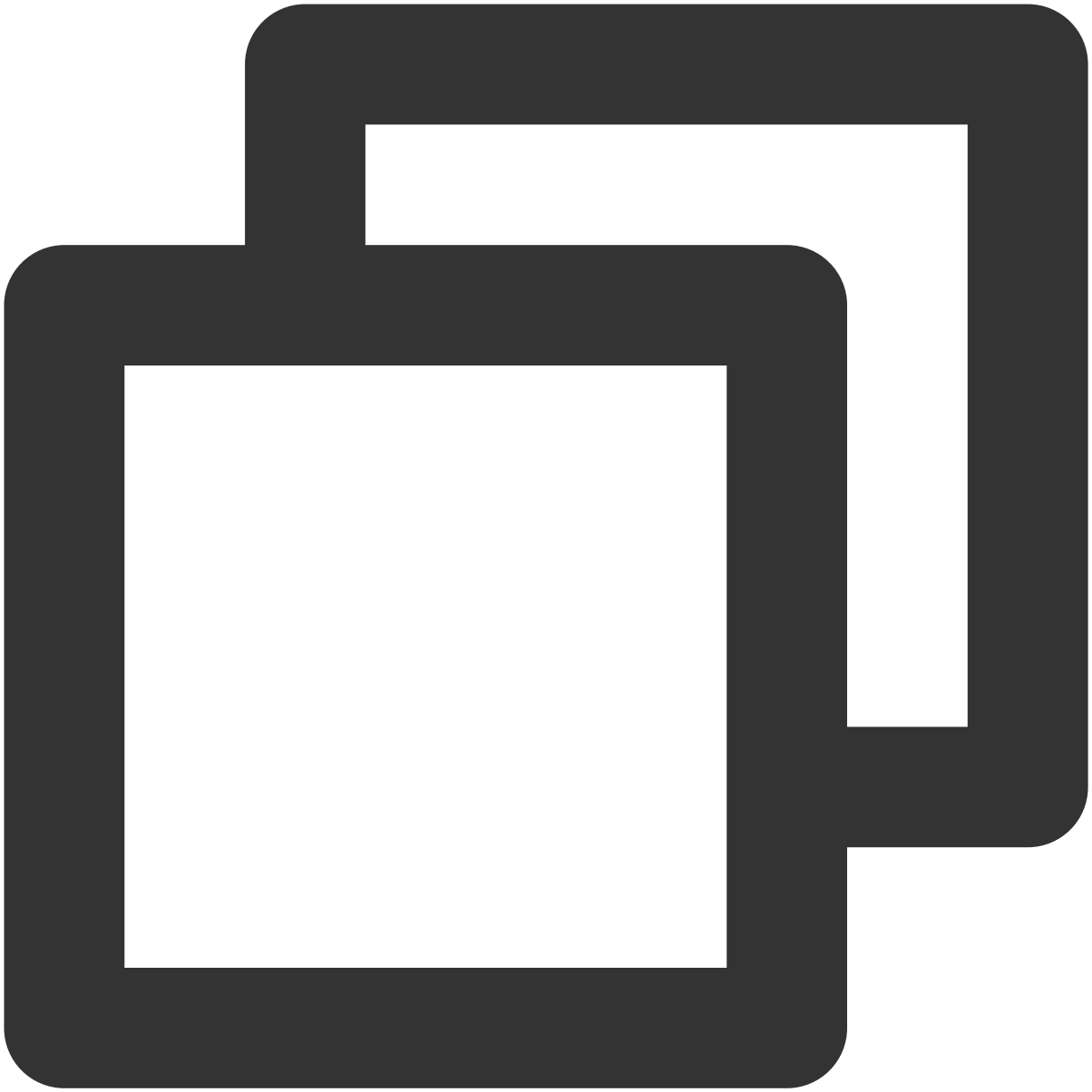
2. Run the following command to restart BaradAgent. If `barad_agent run succ` is displayed, BaradAgent has been restarted successfully.



```
./stop.sh
./trystart.sh
```

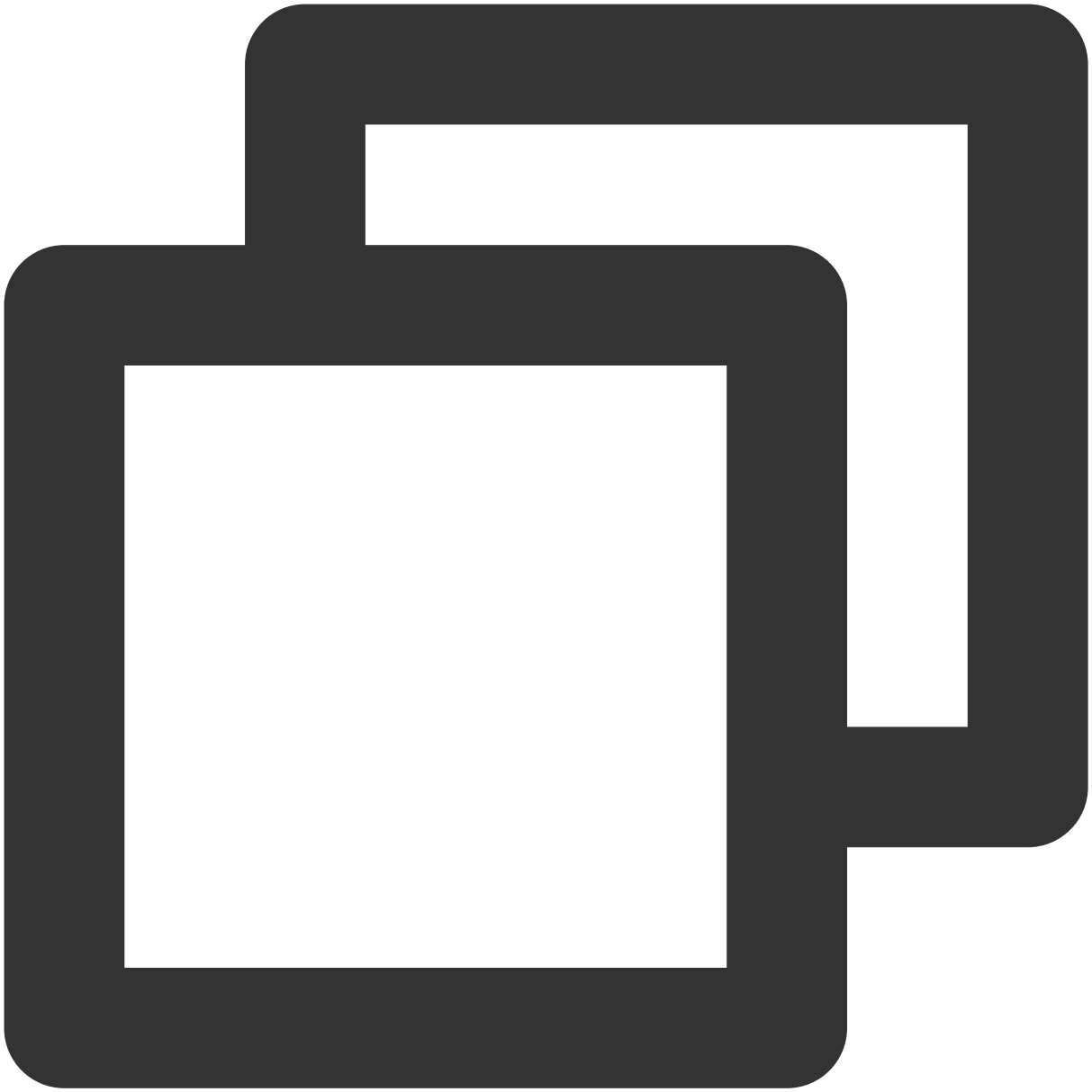
Step 2. Restart Sgagent

1. Run the following command to go to the installation directory of Sgagent:



```
cd /usr/local/qcloud/stargate/admin
```

2. Run the following command to restart Sgagent. If `stargate agent run succ` is displayed, Sgagent has been restarted successfully.



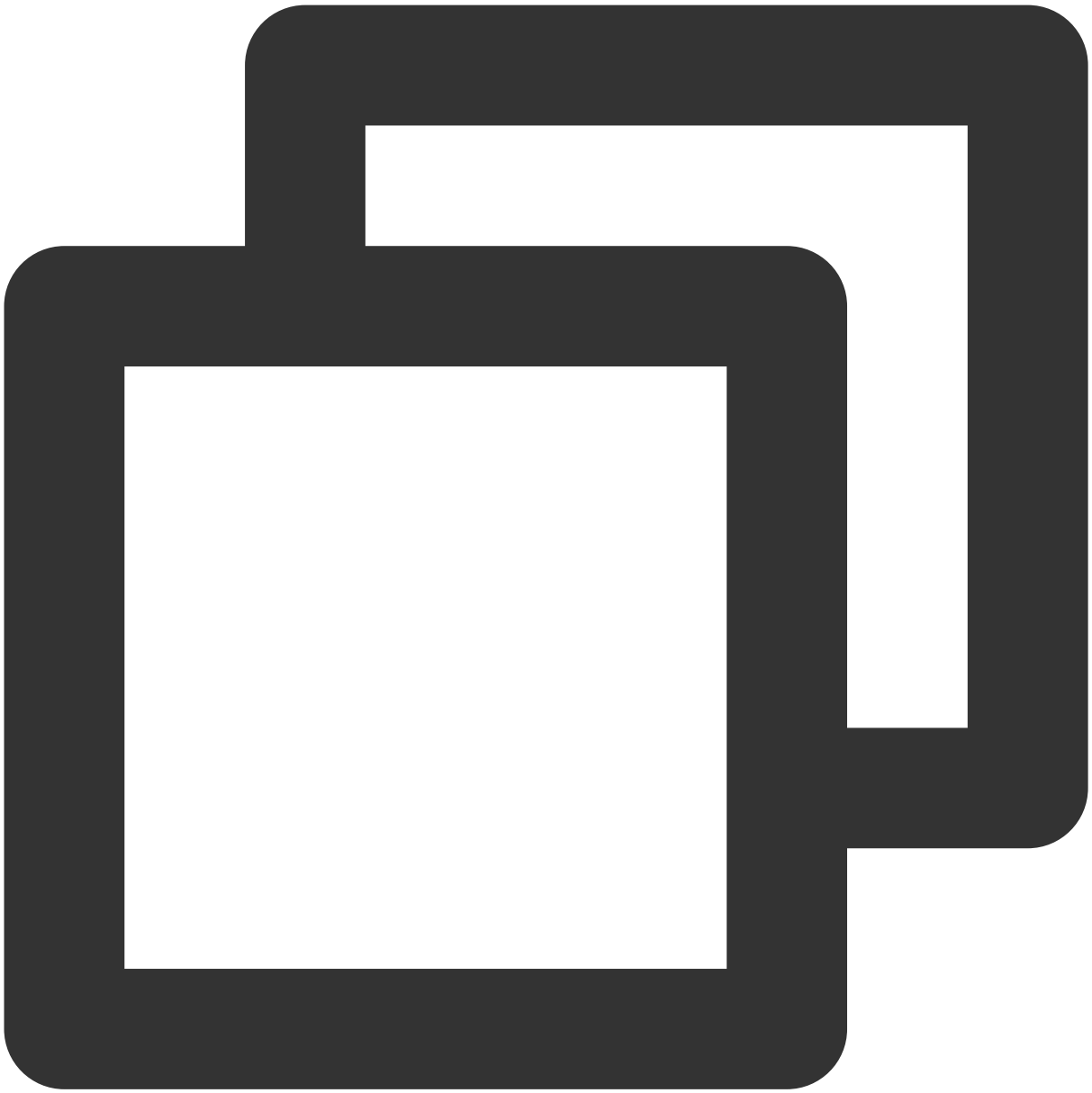
```
./restart.sh
```

Stopping Agents

Note:

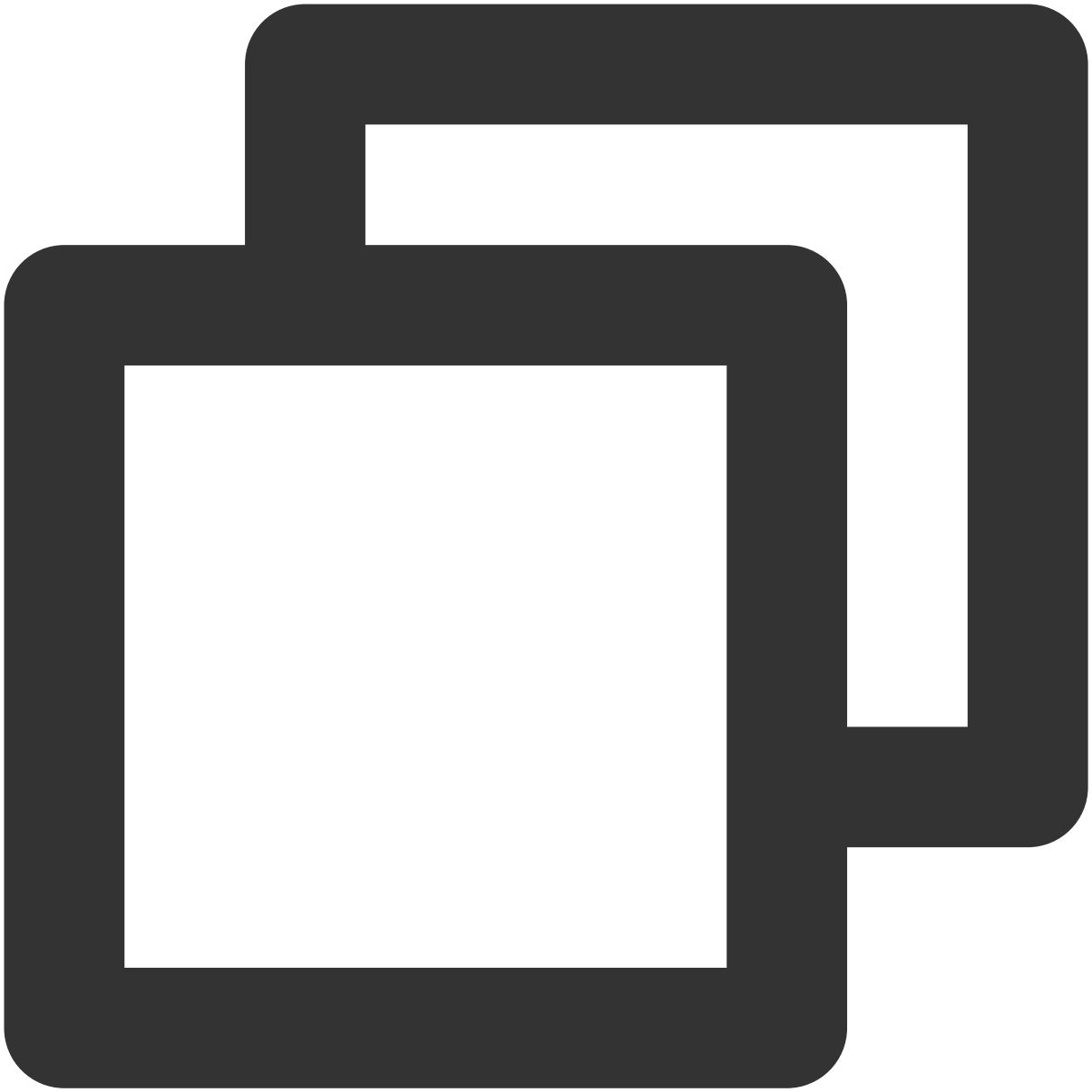
The report of CVM metric data will only be stopped unless both Sgagent and BaradAgent are stopped. You can Stop BaradAgent to suspend data report for a while. However, BaradAgent will resume data report in one minute as it will be triggered by Sgagent. Therefore, to stop data report, stop both Sgagent and BaradAgent in sequence by referring to the following directions:

1. Run the following command to delete the scheduling Sgagent files:



```
rm -f /etc/cron.d/sgagenttask
```

2. Run the following command to enter the crontab file:



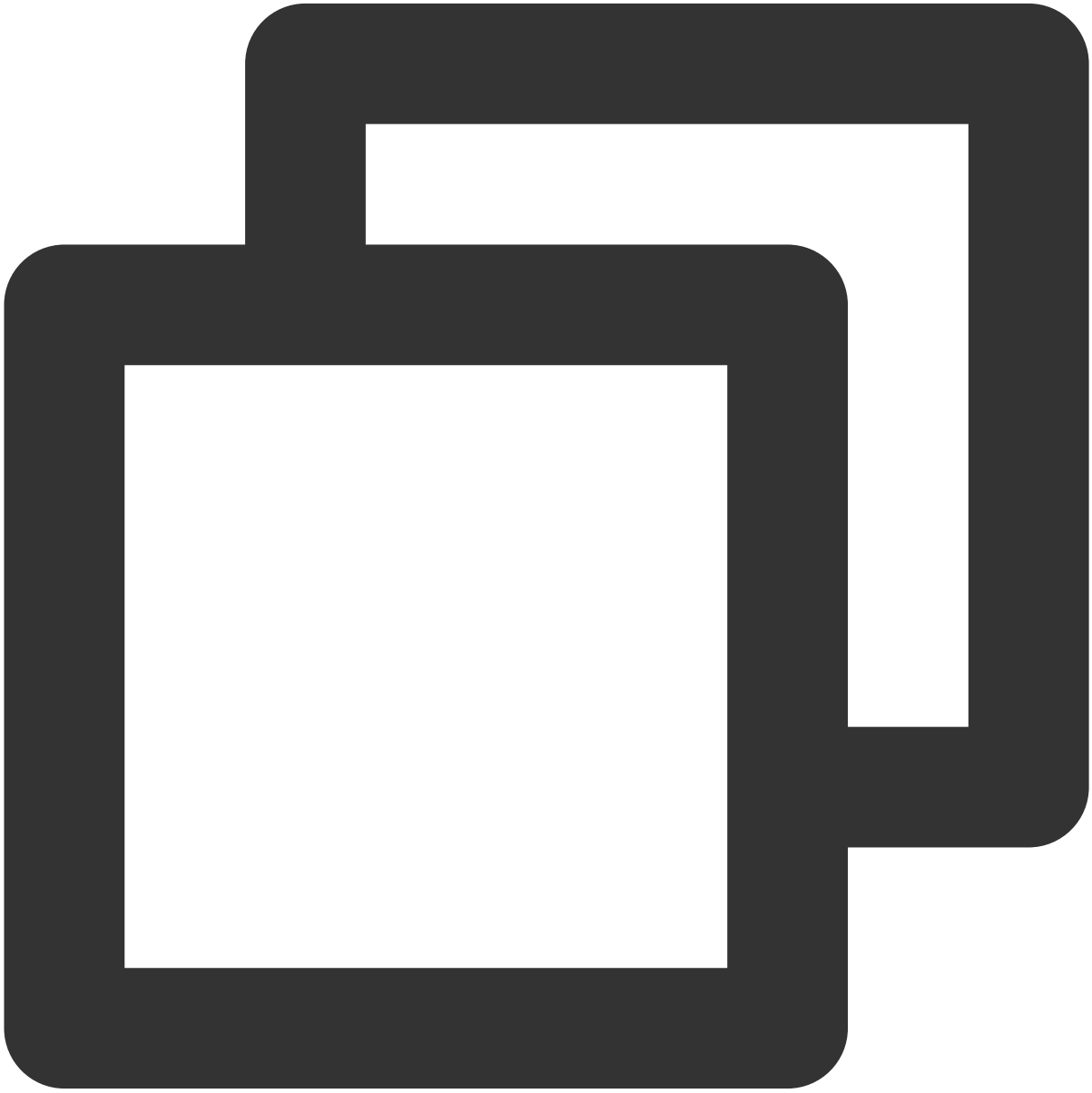
```
crontab -e
```

3. Press i to switch to the editing mode to delete the file information. After it is deleted, press Esc and enter `:wq` to save the file and exit.

```
#secu-tcs-agent monitor, install at Wed Jun 22 17:51:02 CST 2016
*/5 * * * * flock -xn /tmp/stargate.lock -c '/usr/local/qcloud/star
art.sh > /dev/null 2>&1 &'
```

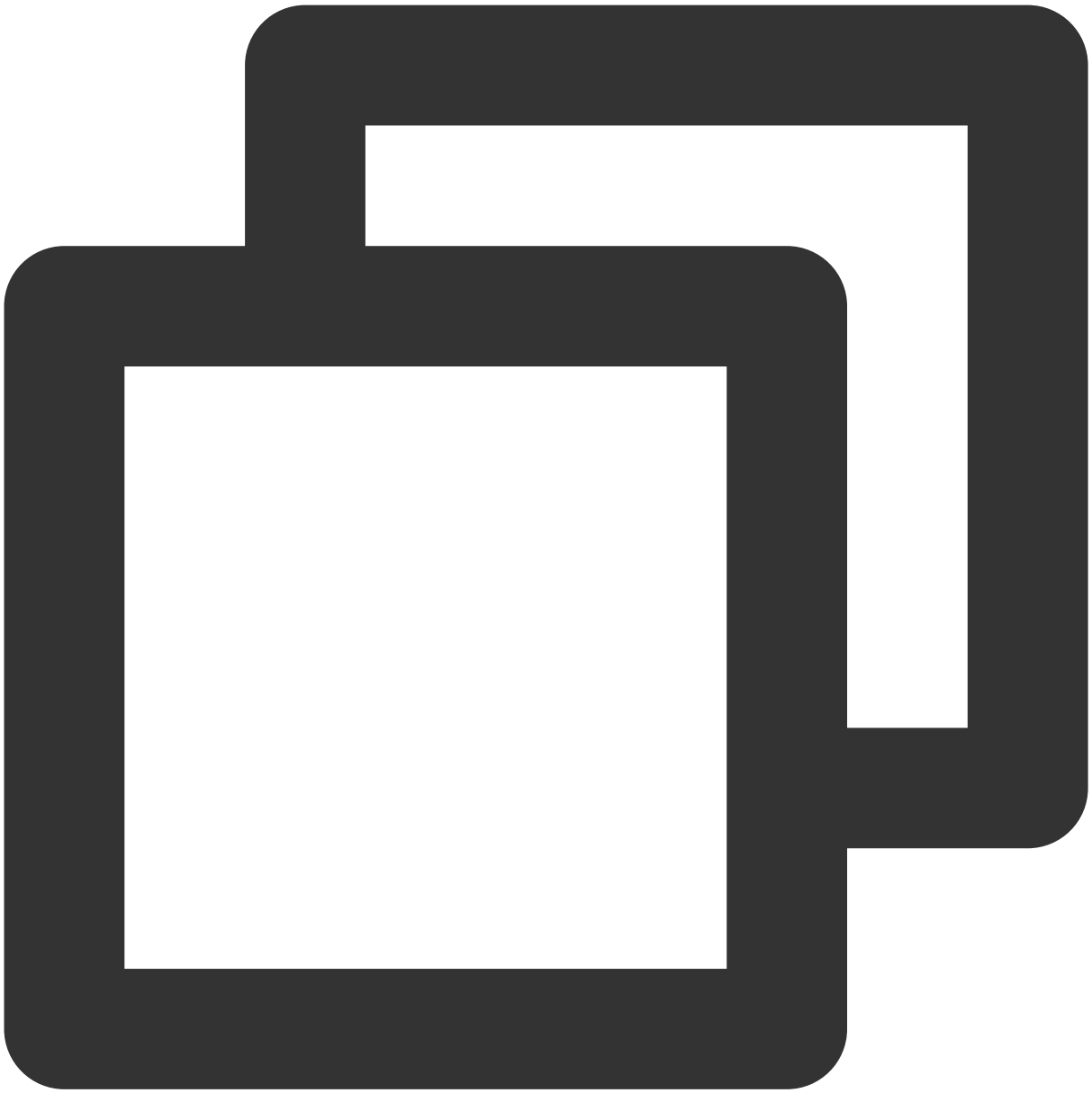
4. Stop Sgagent.

4.1 Run the following command to go to the installation directory of Sgagent:



```
cd /usr/local/qcloud/stargate/admin
```

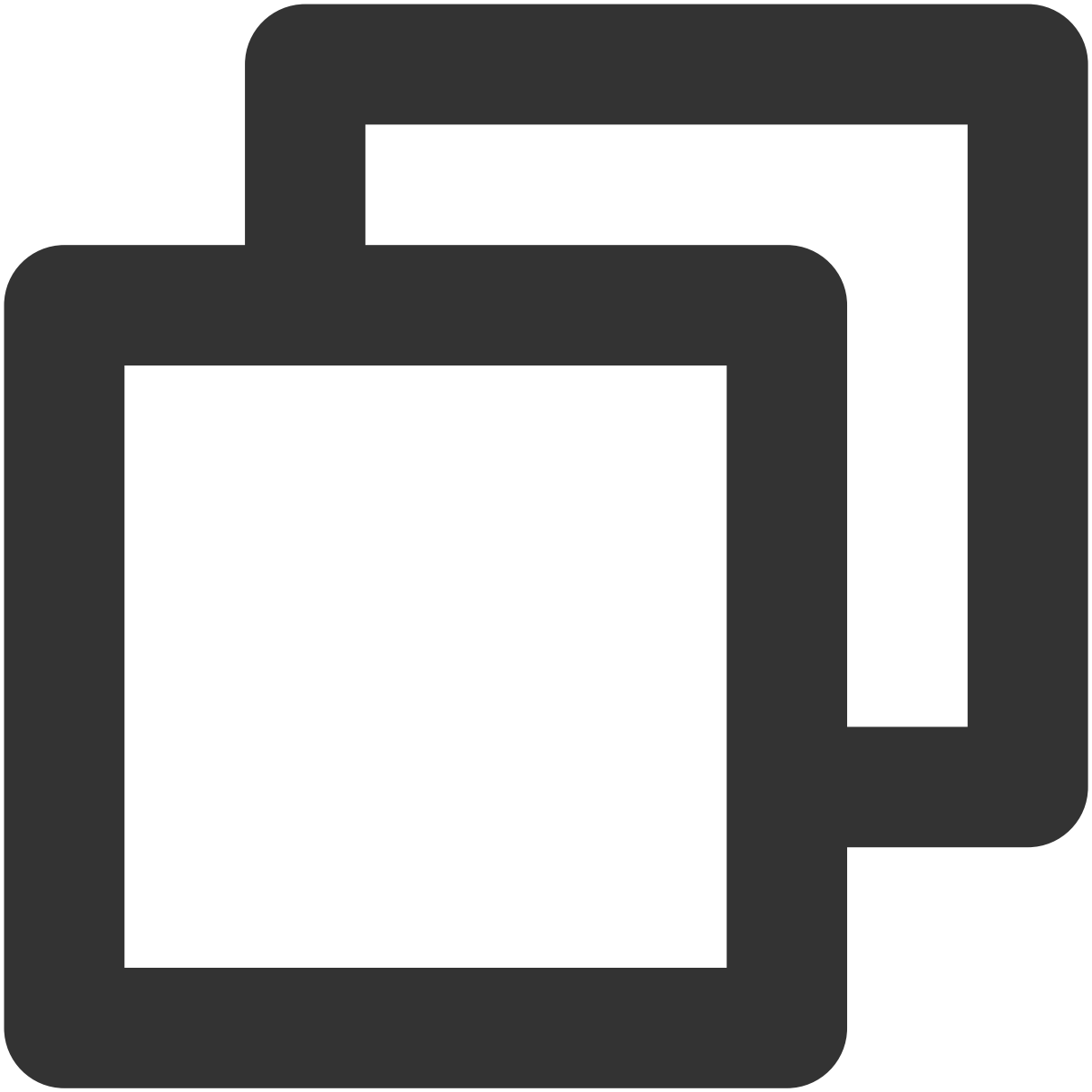
4.2 Run the following command to stop Sgagent:



```
./stop.sh
```

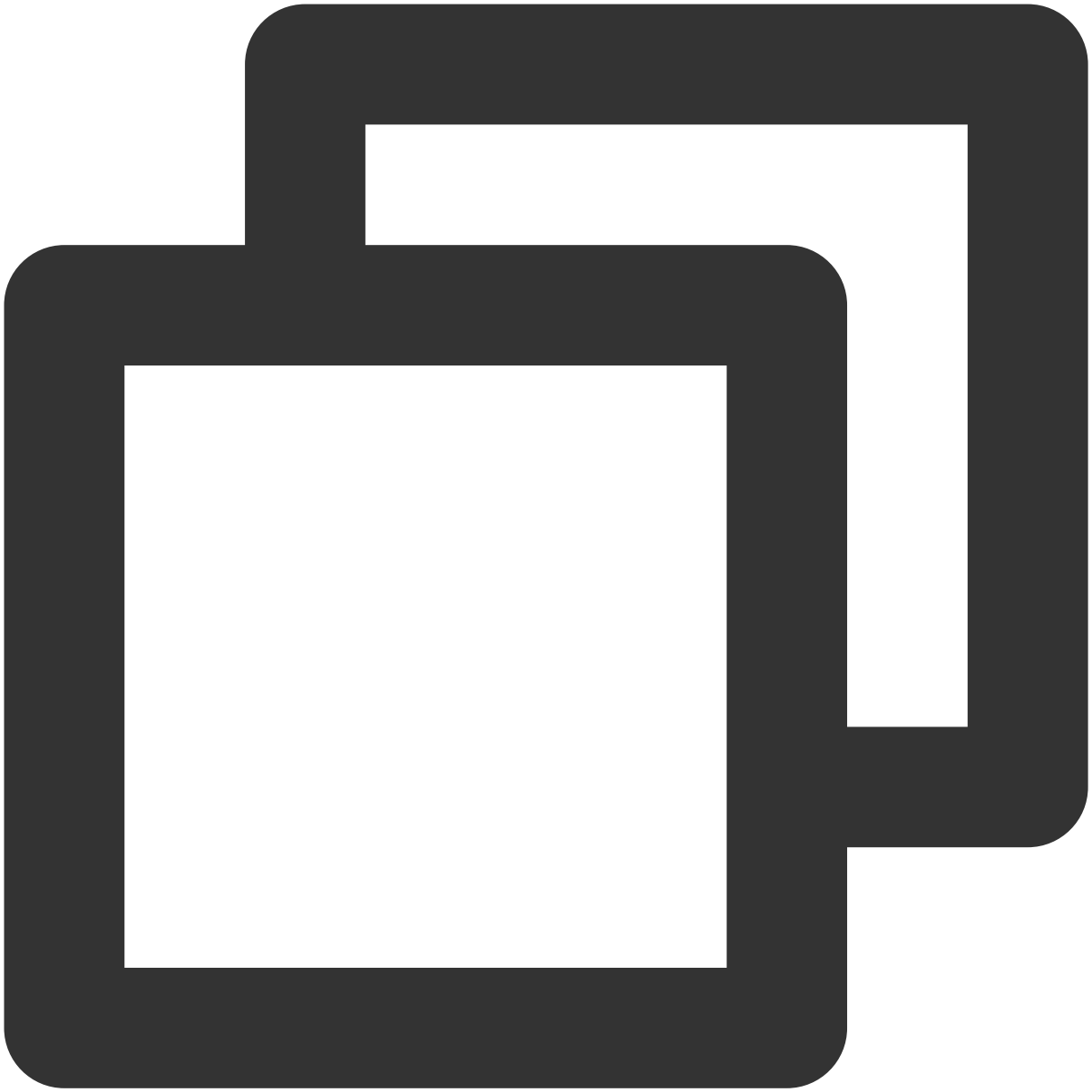
5. Stop BaradAgent.

5.1 Run the following command to go to the installation directory of BaradAgent:



```
cd /usr/local/qcloud/monitor/barad/admin
```

5.2 Run the following command to stop BaradAgent:



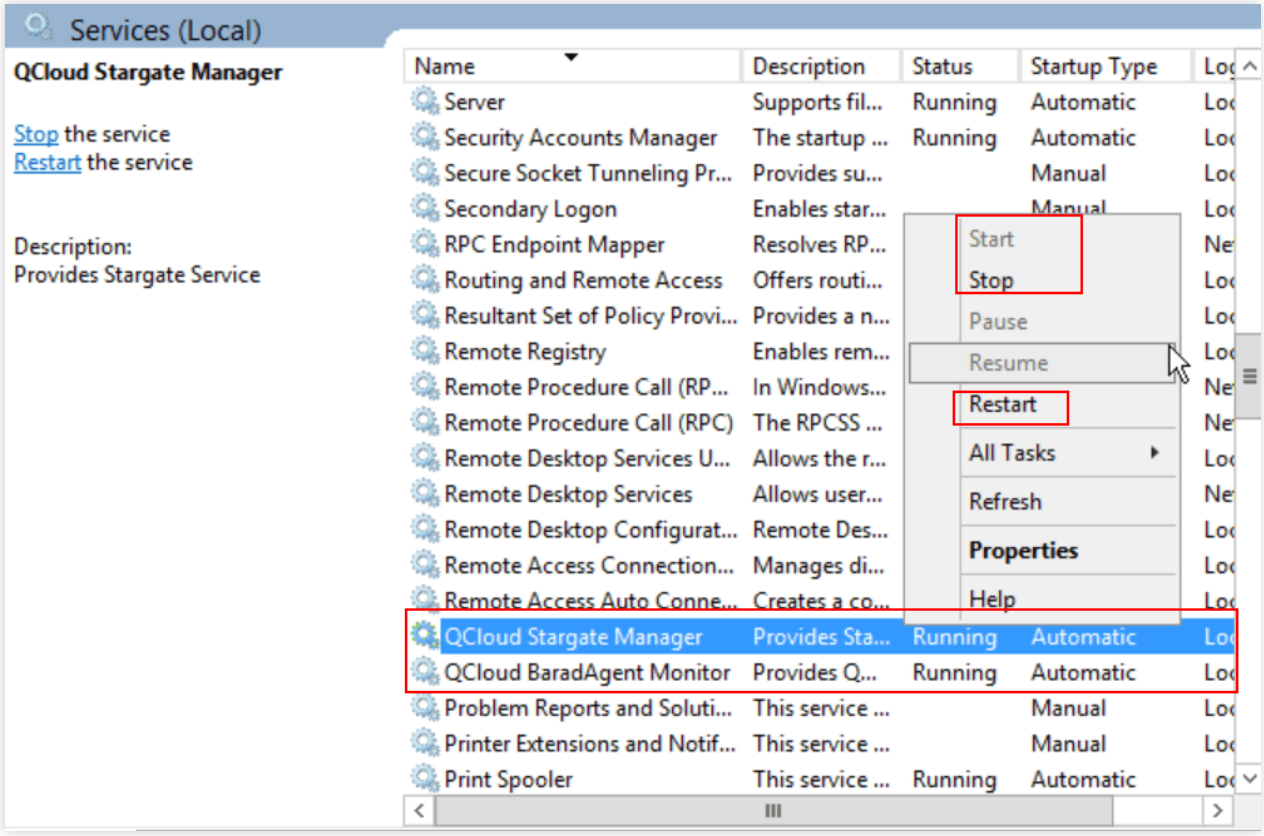
```
./stop.sh
```

Note:

After the command is successfully executed, the service will not be started automatically, and the monitoring data will be lost. To restart the service, both these two Agent services need to be restarted.

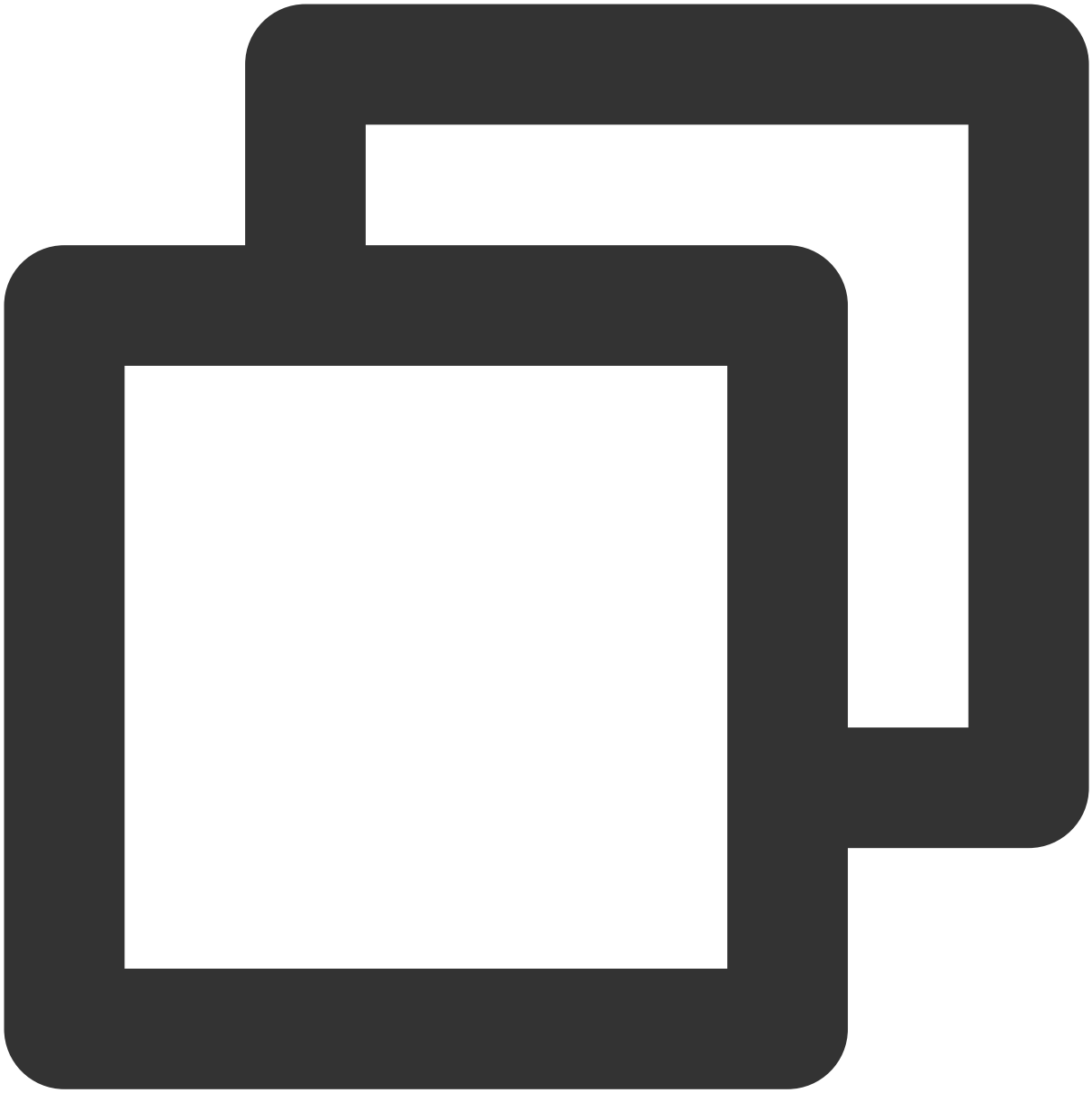
Starting, restarting, and stopping BaradAgent and Sgagent

Run `services.msc` to open the Services Manager to find BaradAgent and Sgagent. Then, right-click a service to start, restart, or stop it.

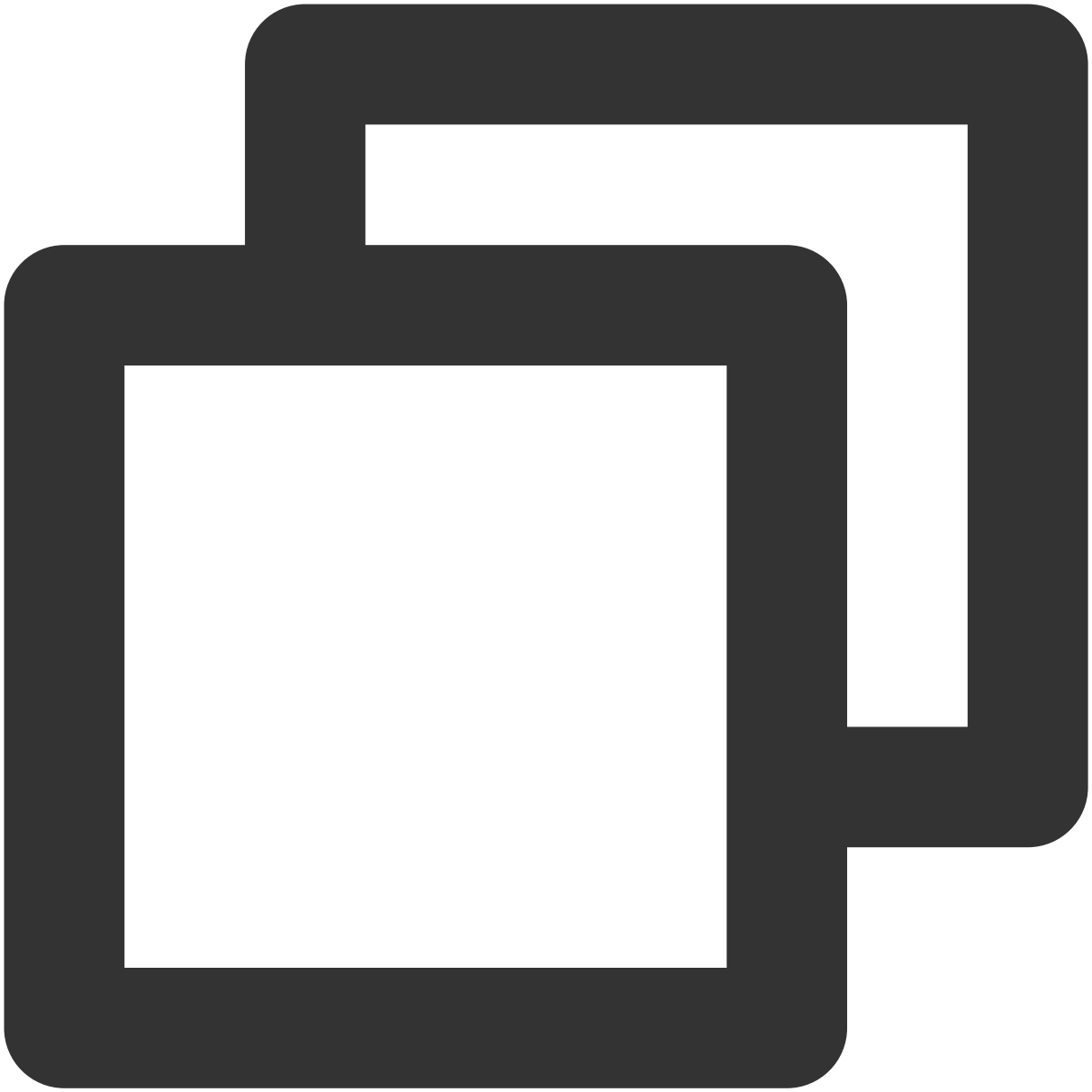


Uninstalling BaradAgent and Sgagent

Use the following .bat file for uninstallation:



```
cd "C:\\Program Files\\QCloud\\Stargate\\admin"
uninstall.bat
```



```
cd "C:\\Program Files\\QCloud\\Monitor\\Barad\\admin"
uninstall.bat
```

CM Connection to Grafana

Overview

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

Tencent Cloud Observability Platform (TCOP) provides load and performance monitoring metrics for various Tencent Cloud services such as CVM and TencentDB. You can use the TCOP console and APIs to get relevant monitoring data. Tencent Cloud Observability Platform App is an application plugin that adapts to the open-source software Grafana. It calls TCOP APIs (version 3.0) to get and display monitoring data on custom dashboards. Supported Tencent Cloud services include:

CVM
TencentDB for MySQL
TencentDB for PostgreSQL
TencentDB for MongoDB
TencentDB for Redis
TencentDB for TcaplusDB
TencentDB for SQL Server
TencentDB for CYNOSDB_MYSQL
VPC - NAT Gateway
VPC - Peering Connection
VPC - VPN Gateway
VPC - Direct Connect Gateway
Public Network CLB
Private Network CLB Layer-4 Protocol
CLB Layer-7 Protocol
CDN - Chinese Mainland Domain
CDN - Province Domain
Bandwidth Package
Message Queue CKafka
CMQ Queue Model
CMQ Topic Model
Elastic IP
Cloud File Storage (CFS)
Serverless Cloud Function (SCF)
Direct Connect - Dedicated Tunnel (DCX)
Direct Connect - Connection (DC)
API Gateway

Cloud Block Storage (CBS)

Elasticsearch Service (ES)

Typical dashboard templates are provided for CVM, TencentDB for MySQL, and CLB.

Data sources of monitoring metrics for more Tencent Cloud services will be supported in the future.

Getting Started

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

Prerequisites

The Tencent Cloud Observability Platform App plugin runs on Grafana versions greater than or equal to 7.3 and below 8.0. Please start by setting up a Grafana environment. For more information, please see Download Grafana.

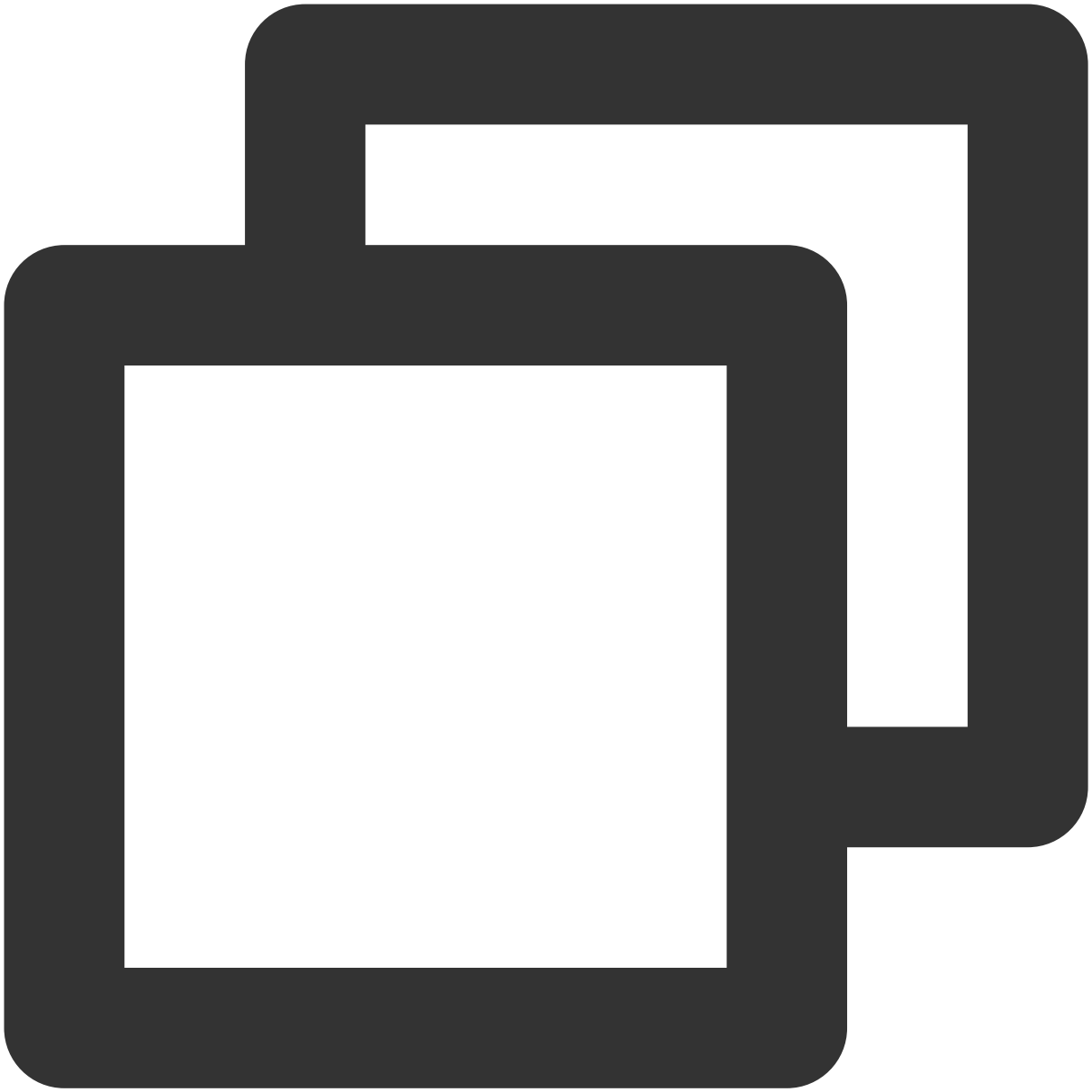
Step 1. Install and Update

Installation directions

The Tencent Cloud Observability Platform App plugin can be installed in a variety of ways. Please choose one of the following ways to install it.

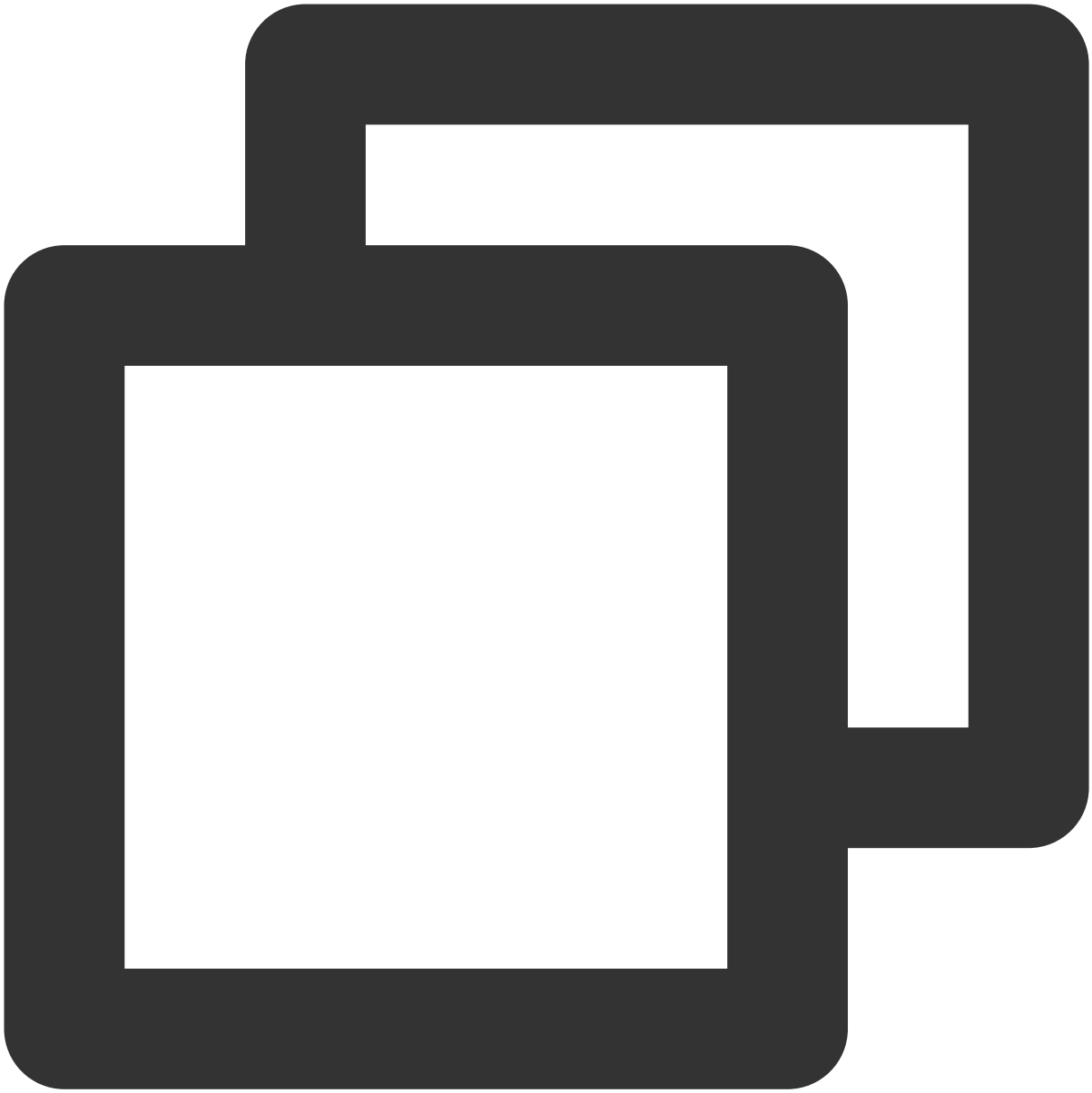
Using Grafana CLI

Check all versions of the plugin.



```
grafana-cli plugins list-versions tencentcloud-monitor-app
```

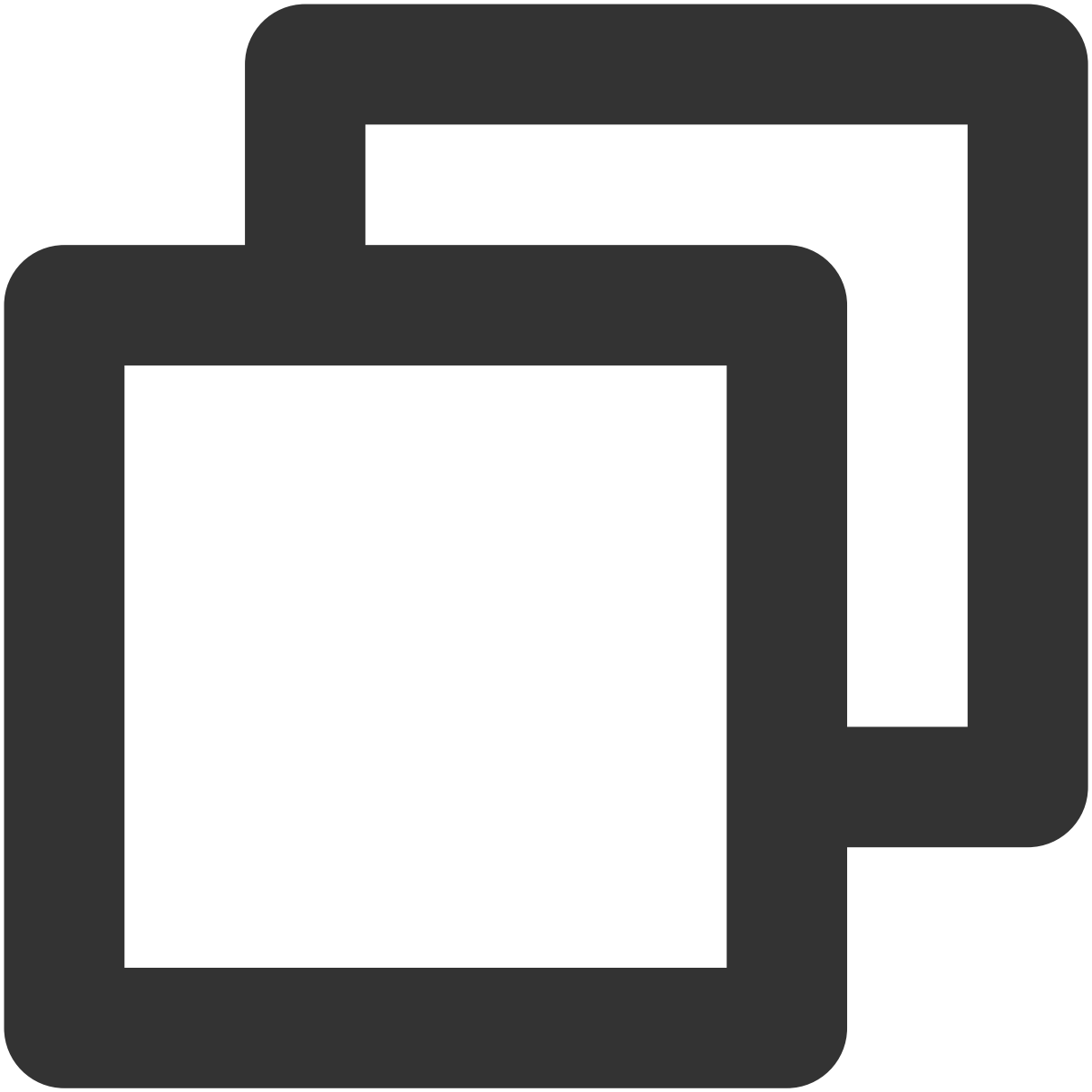
Install the latest version of the plugin.



```
grafana-cli plugins install tencentcloud-monitor-app
```

If a plugin installation directory is customized, use the `--pluginsDir` parameter to configure the directory.

Restart Grafana.



```
systemctl restart grafana-server
```

For more information, please see Install Grafana plugins.

Note:

The only reliable installation method is installation by using Grafana CLI. Any other approach should be considered as a solution and does not provide any guarantee of backward compatibility.

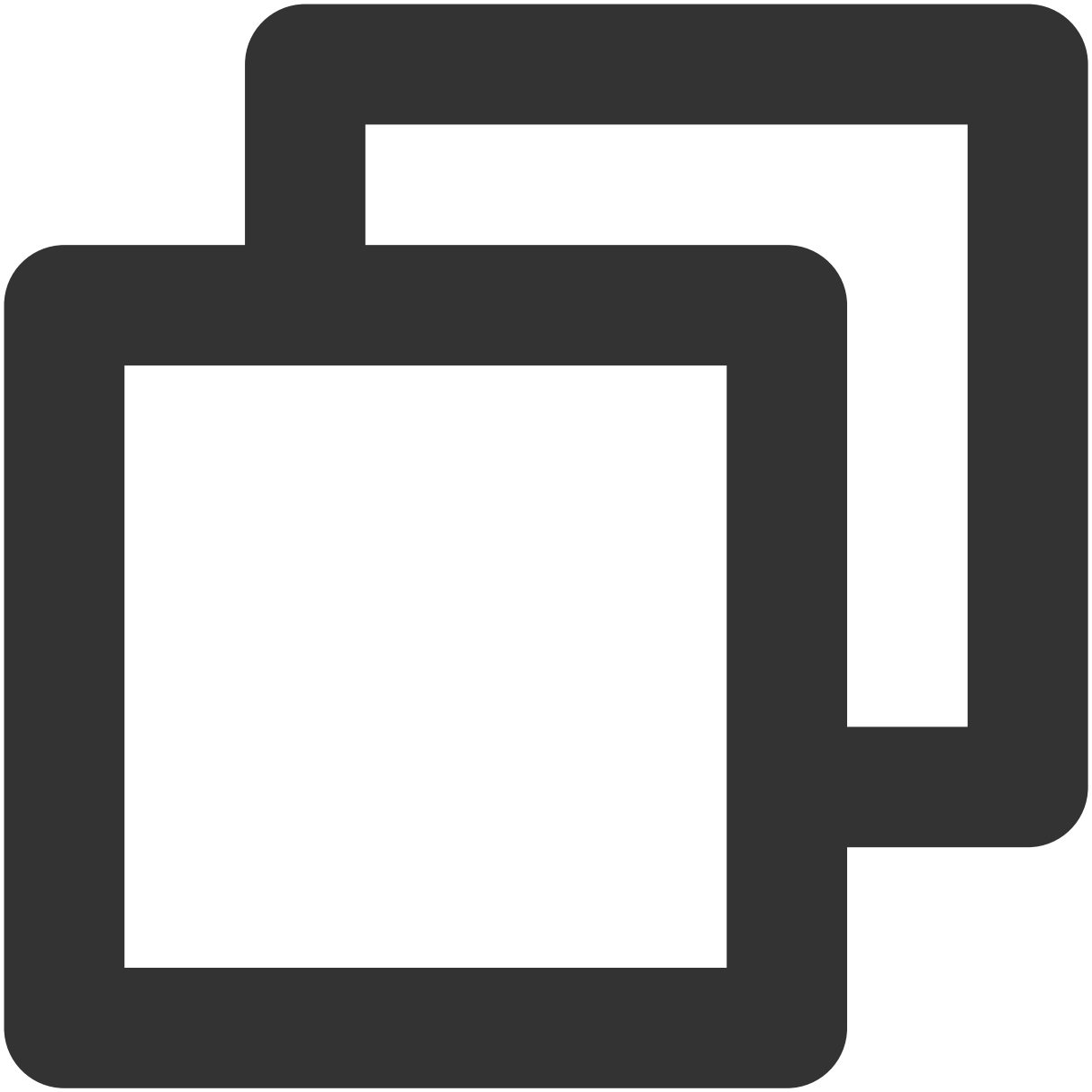
Using GitHub releases

Download the latest version of the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform App plugin code in GitHub Releases (the resource name is `tencentcloud-monitor-app-[x.x.x].zip`) and place the decompressed code in the plugin directory of Grafana, which is `${GRAFANA_HOME}/plugins` by default. You can configure the plugin directory in `${GRAFANA_HOME}/conf/grafana.ini` (Linux/macOS) or `${GRAFANA_HOME}/conf/custom.ini` (Windows/MacOS). For more information on the plugin directory, please see here. After installation, restart Grafana.

Using source code

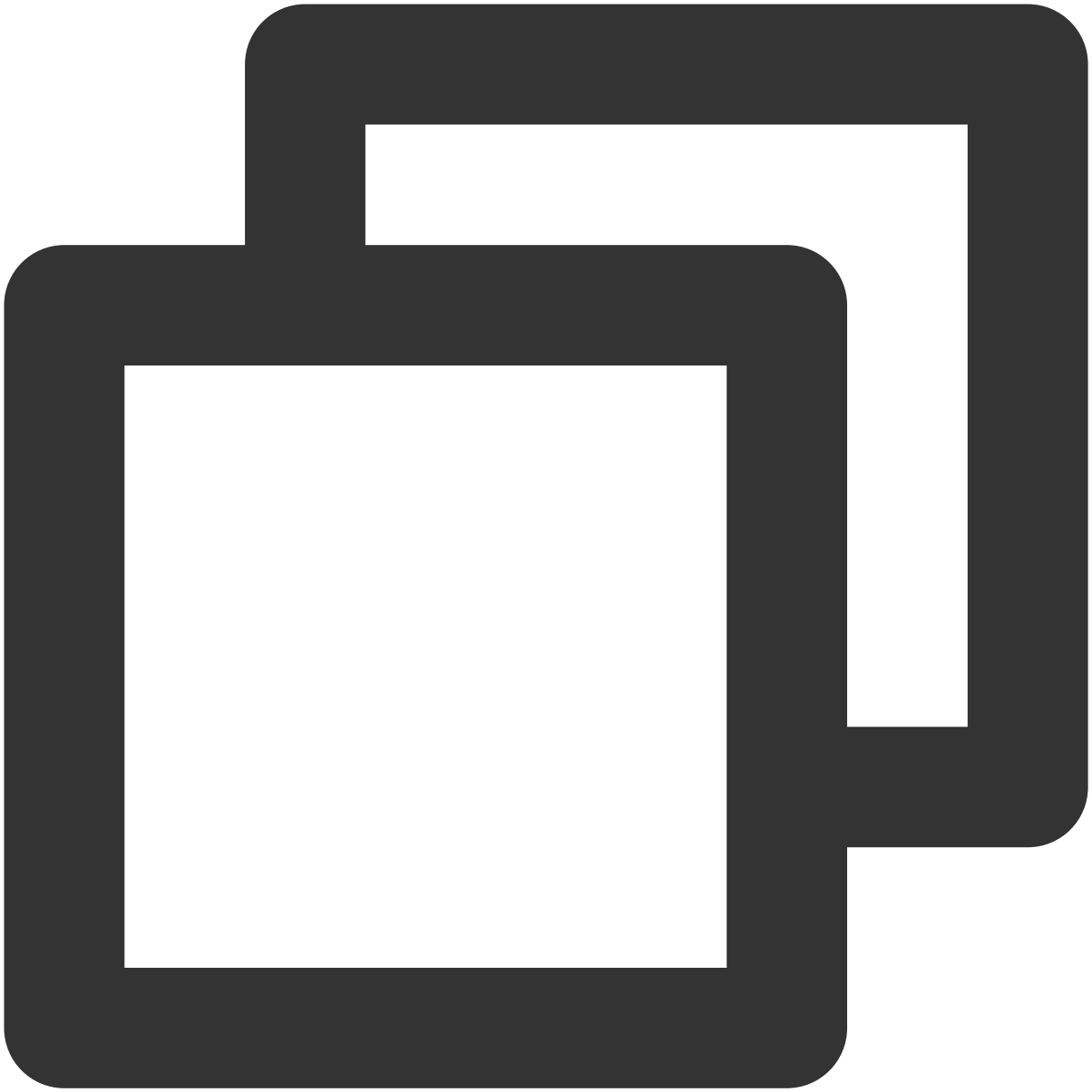
If you want to build the software package yourself or provide help, please see here.

Update



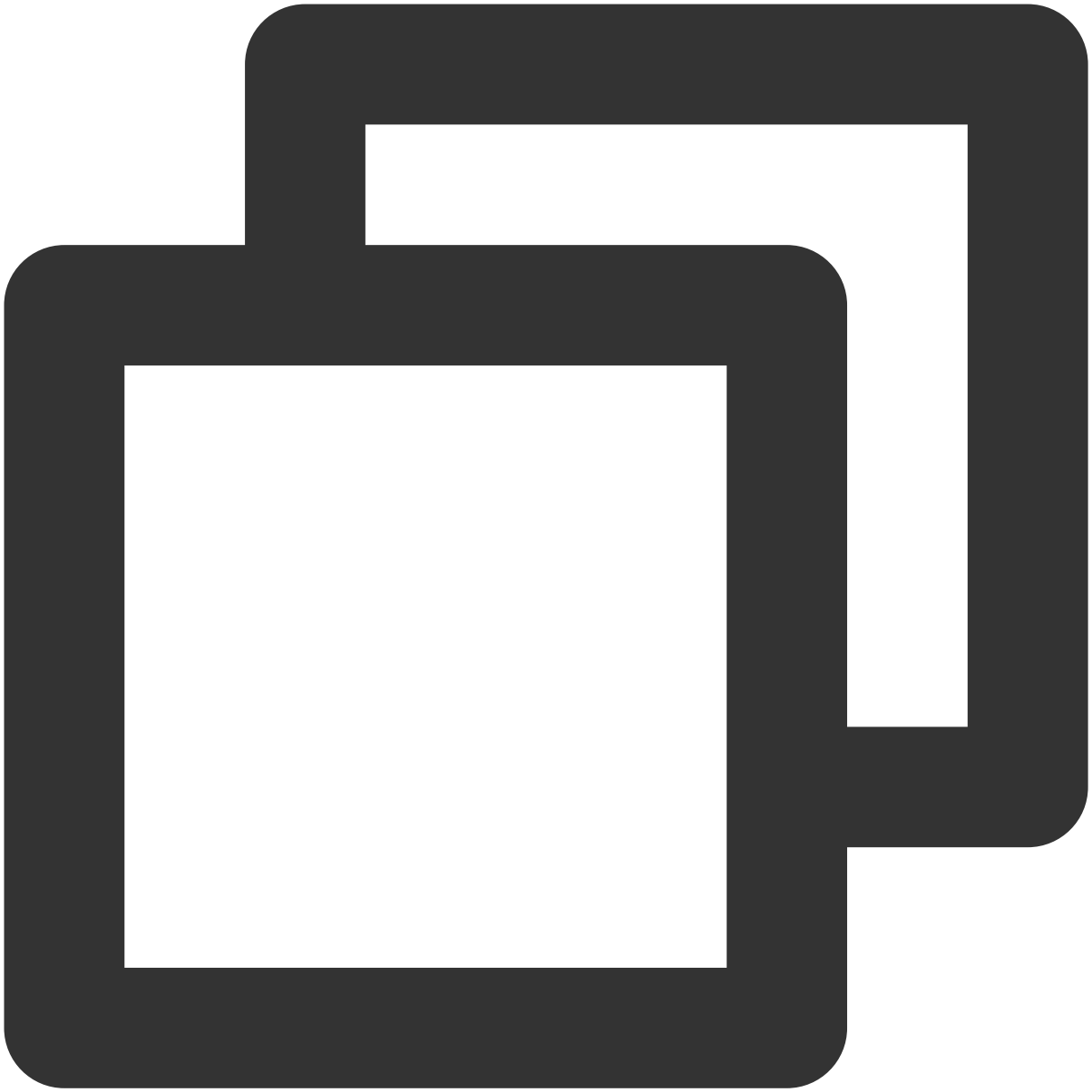
```
grafana-cli plugins update tencentcloud-monitor-app
```

Restart Grafana.



```
systemctl restart grafana-server
```

Upgrading from version 1.x to 2.x



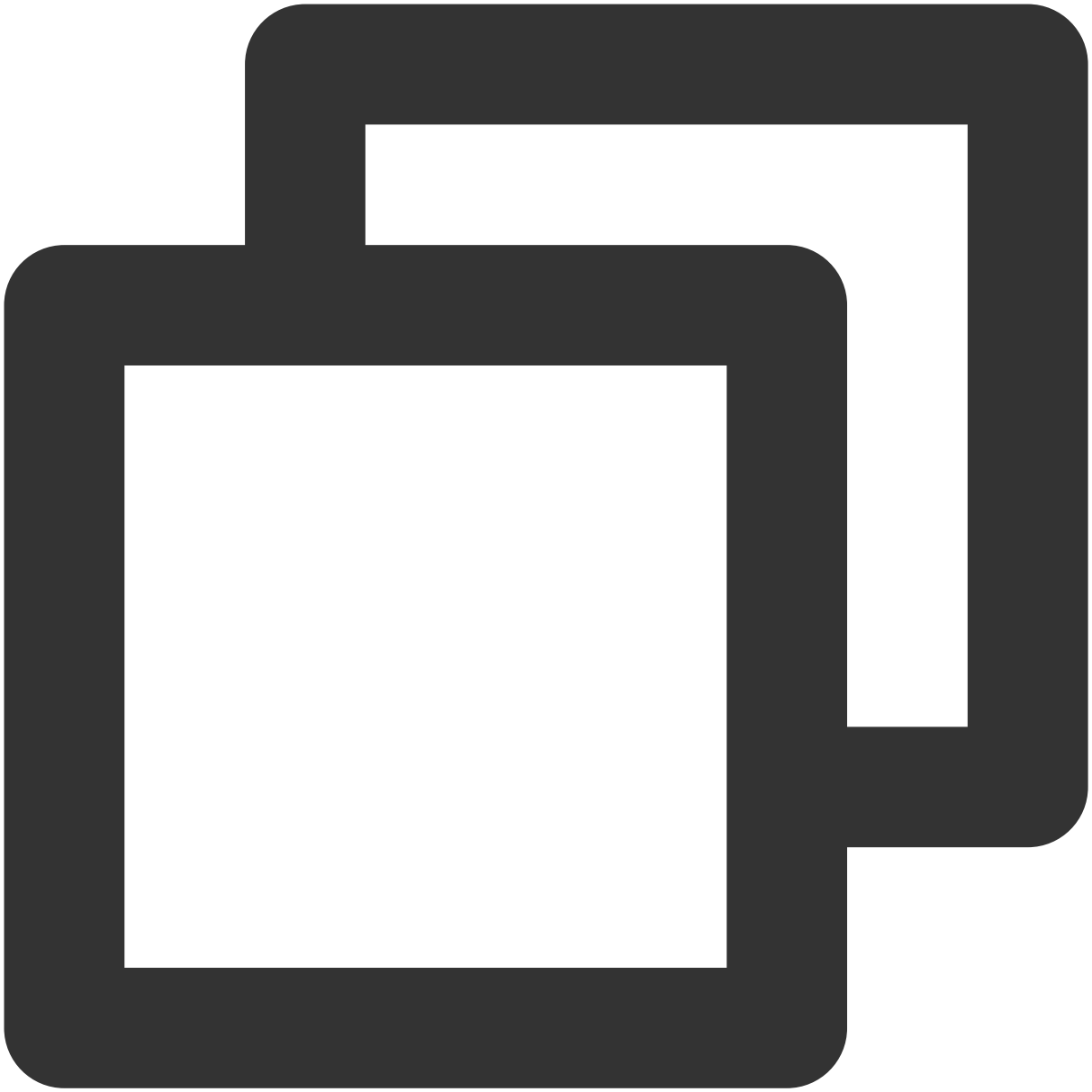
```
grafana-cli plugins upgrade tencentcloud-monitor-app
```

Note:

After the upgrade, you need to delete the old data source and configure a new one.

More options

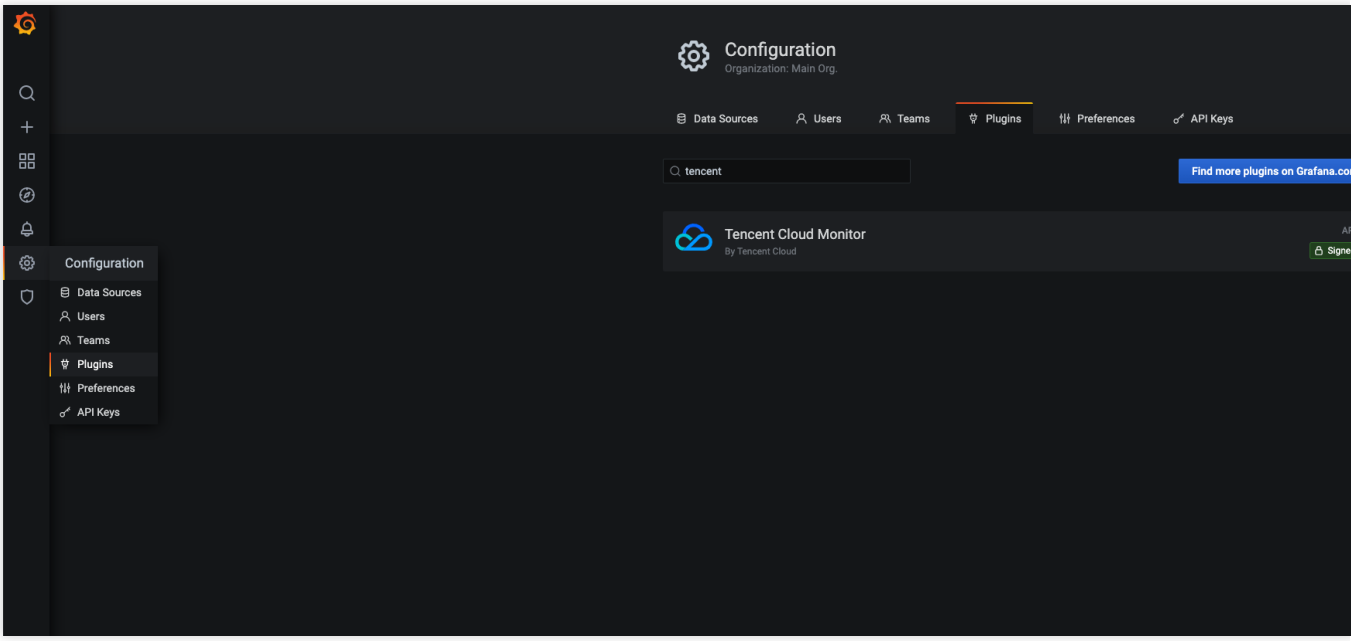
If you need more help, please see Grafana CLI or run the following command:



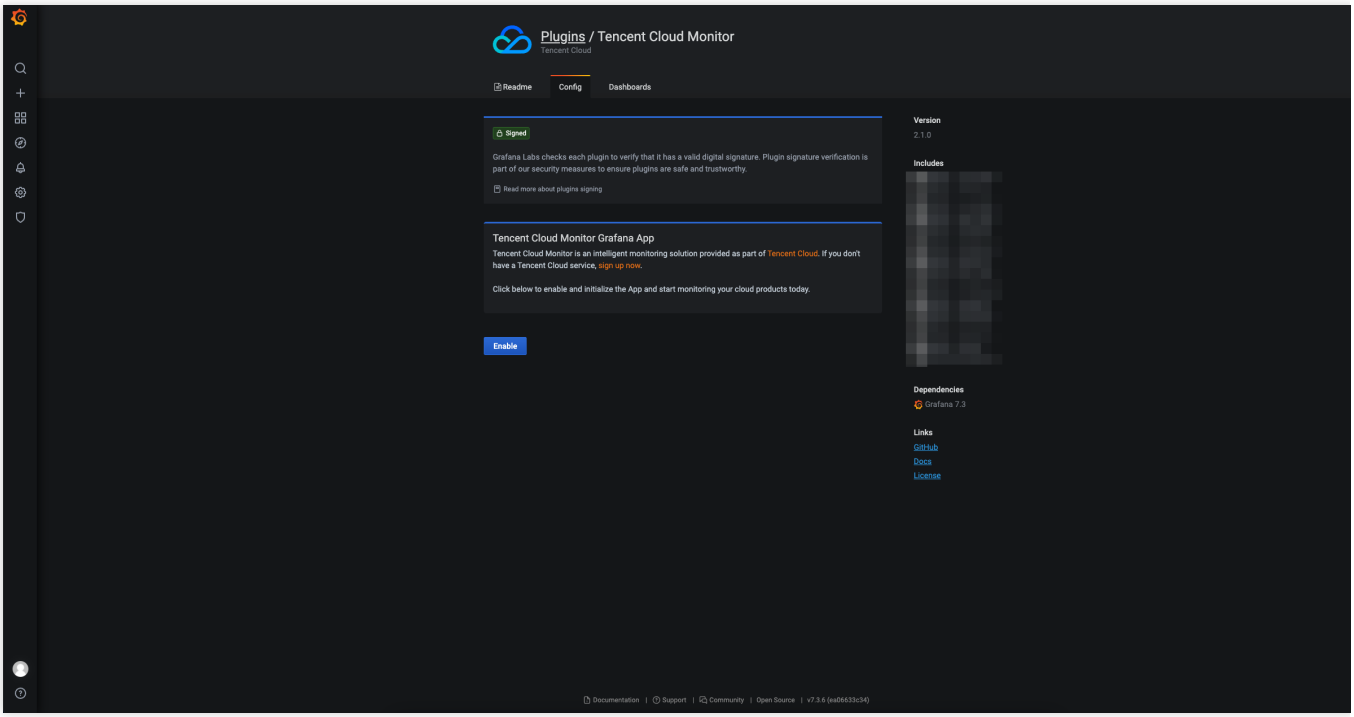
```
grafana-cli plugins --help
```

Step 2. Enable the Plugin

1. Hover over the **gear** icon on the left sidebar and click `Plugins` to go to the plugin management page. If the `Tencent Cloud Observability Platform` App plugin is displayed in the plugin list, it indicates that the plugin has been installed successfully.



2. Enter the app details page and click `Enable` . After the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform App plugin is enabled successfully, you can use it in Grafana.

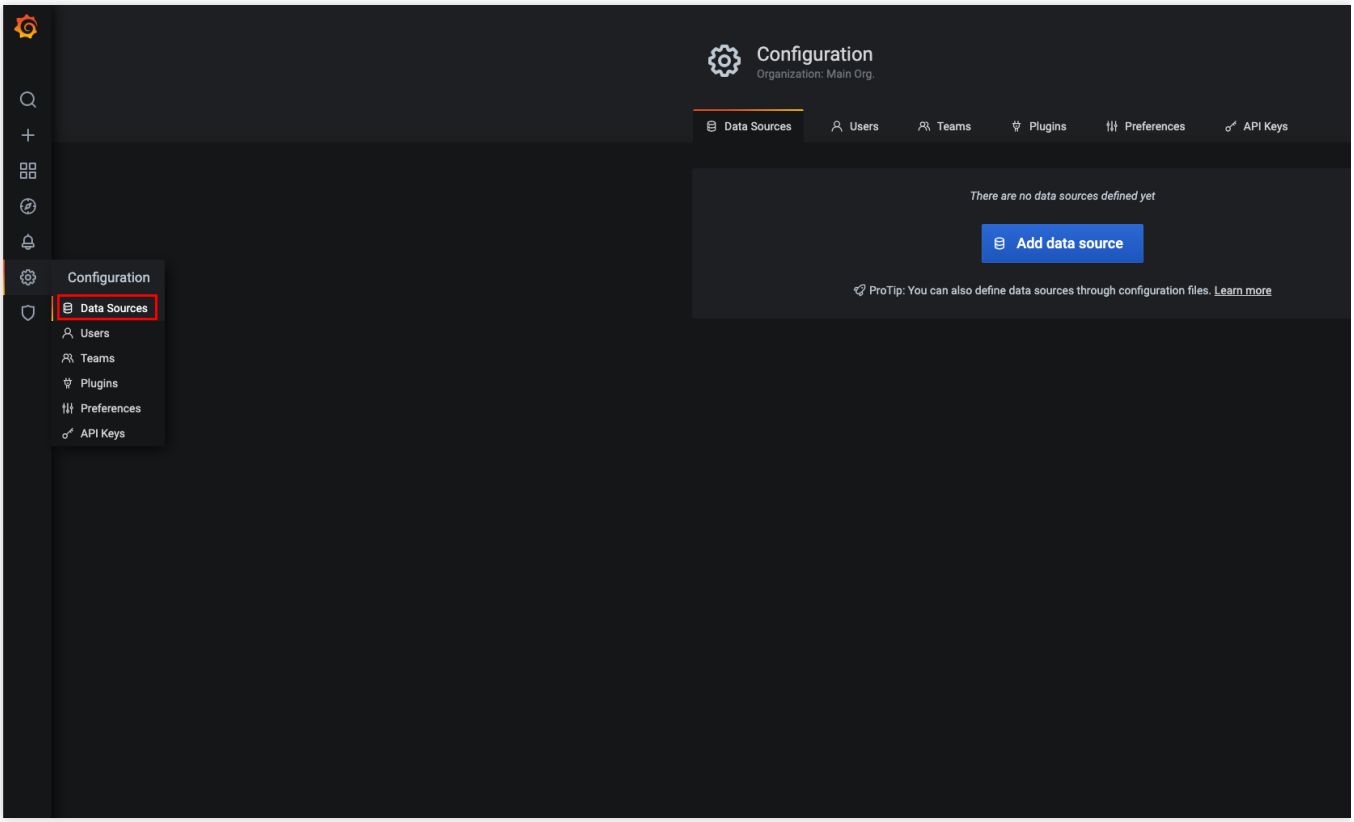


Step 3. Configure the Data Source

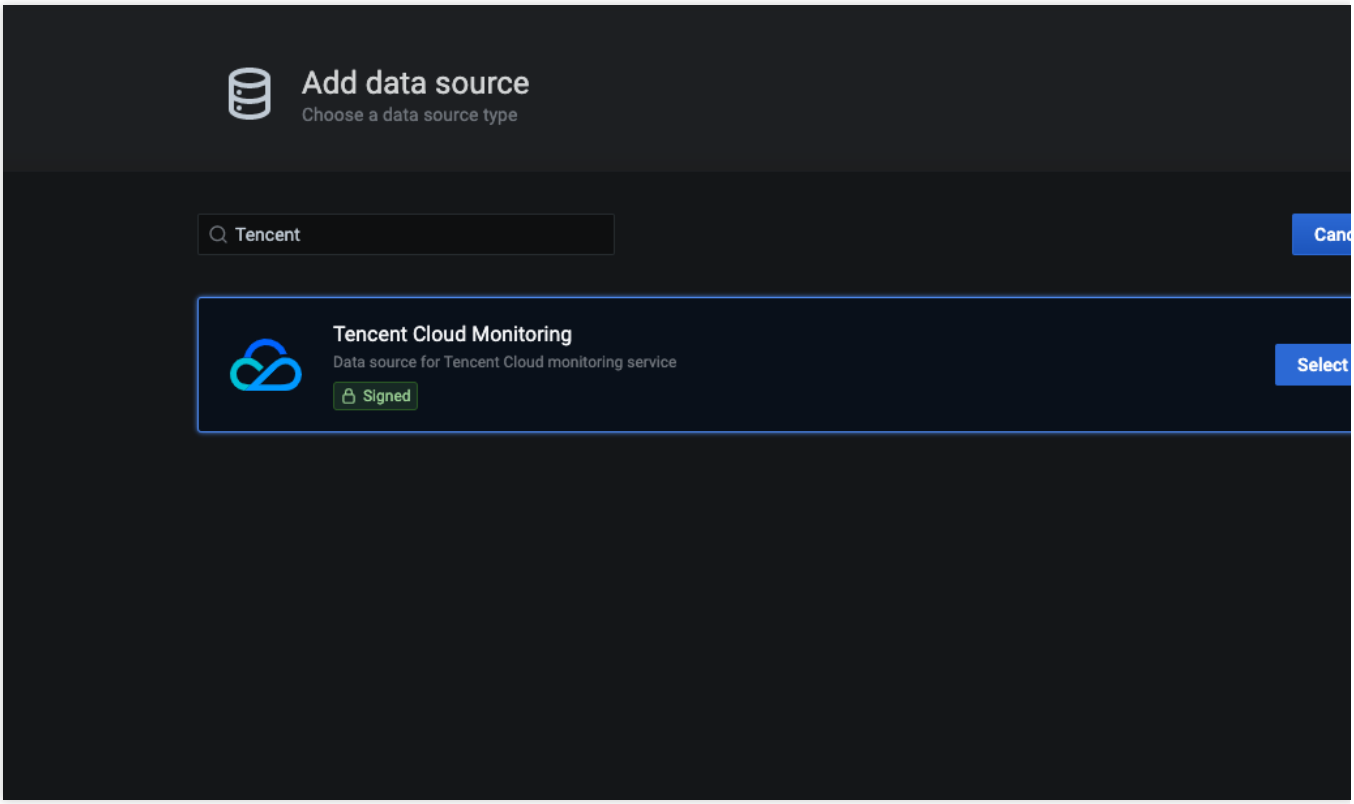
The Tencent Cloud Observability Platform App plugin gets the monitoring metric data of Tencent Cloud services by calling TCOP APIs. You can configure the data sources of the corresponding Tencent Cloud services in the following

steps.

1. Hover over the **gear** icon on the left sidebar and click **Data Sources** to go to the data source management page.



2. Click **Add data source** in the top-right corner and then click **Tencent Cloud Observability Platform** to go to the data source configuration page.

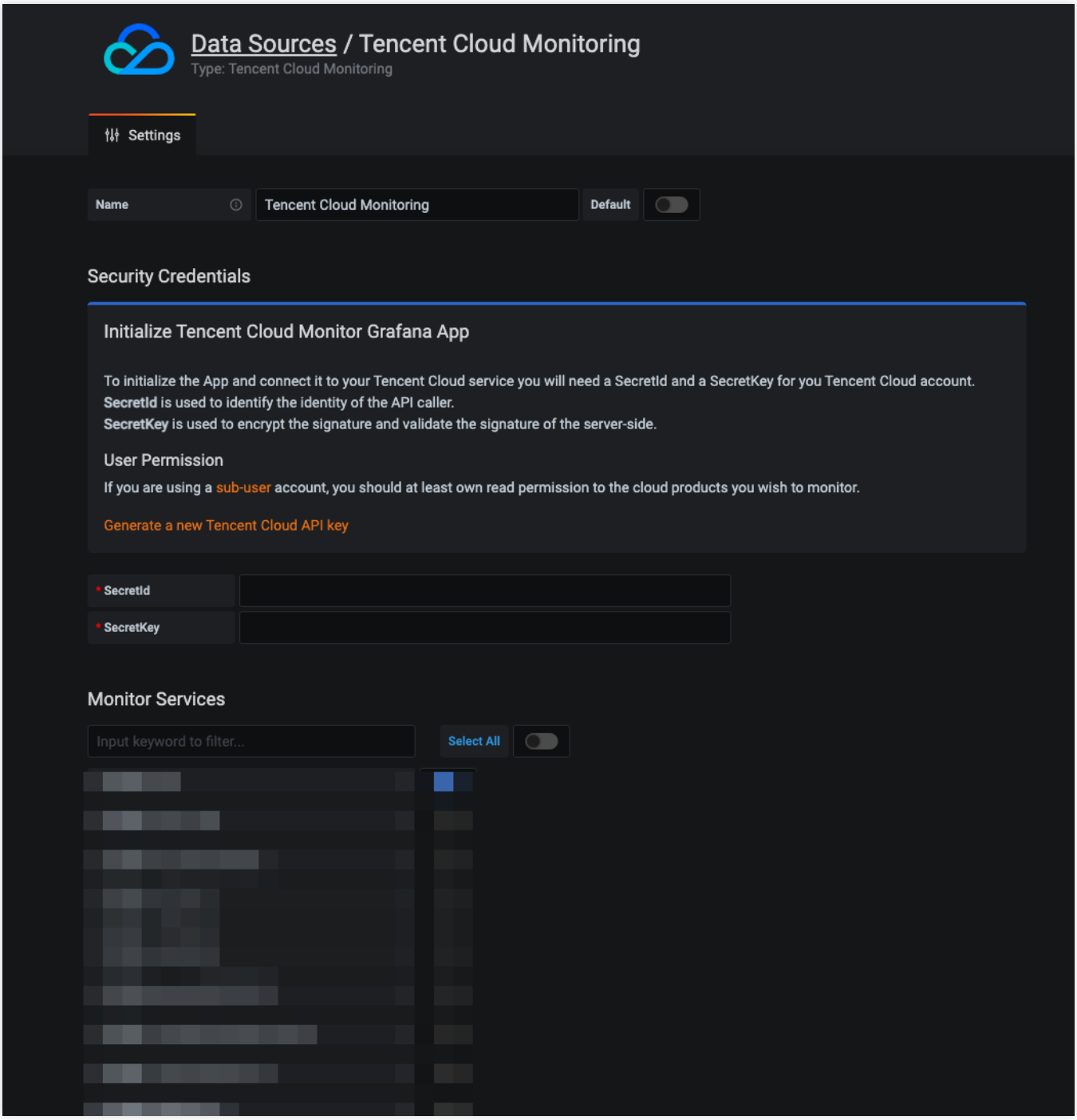


3. Set `Name` : select a data source name, which can be customized and is `Tencent Cloud Observability Platform` by default.

4. Set `SecretId` and `SecretKey` : security certificate information required for TCOP API calls, which can be obtained on the TencentCloud API Key page in the Tencent Cloud console.

5. Select Tencent Cloud services whose monitoring data you want to get.

6. Click **Save & Test** to test whether the data source is configured correctly, and if so, you can use it in the dashboard.



Step 4. Create a Dashboard

You can create a dashboard in any of the following ways:

Quick creation

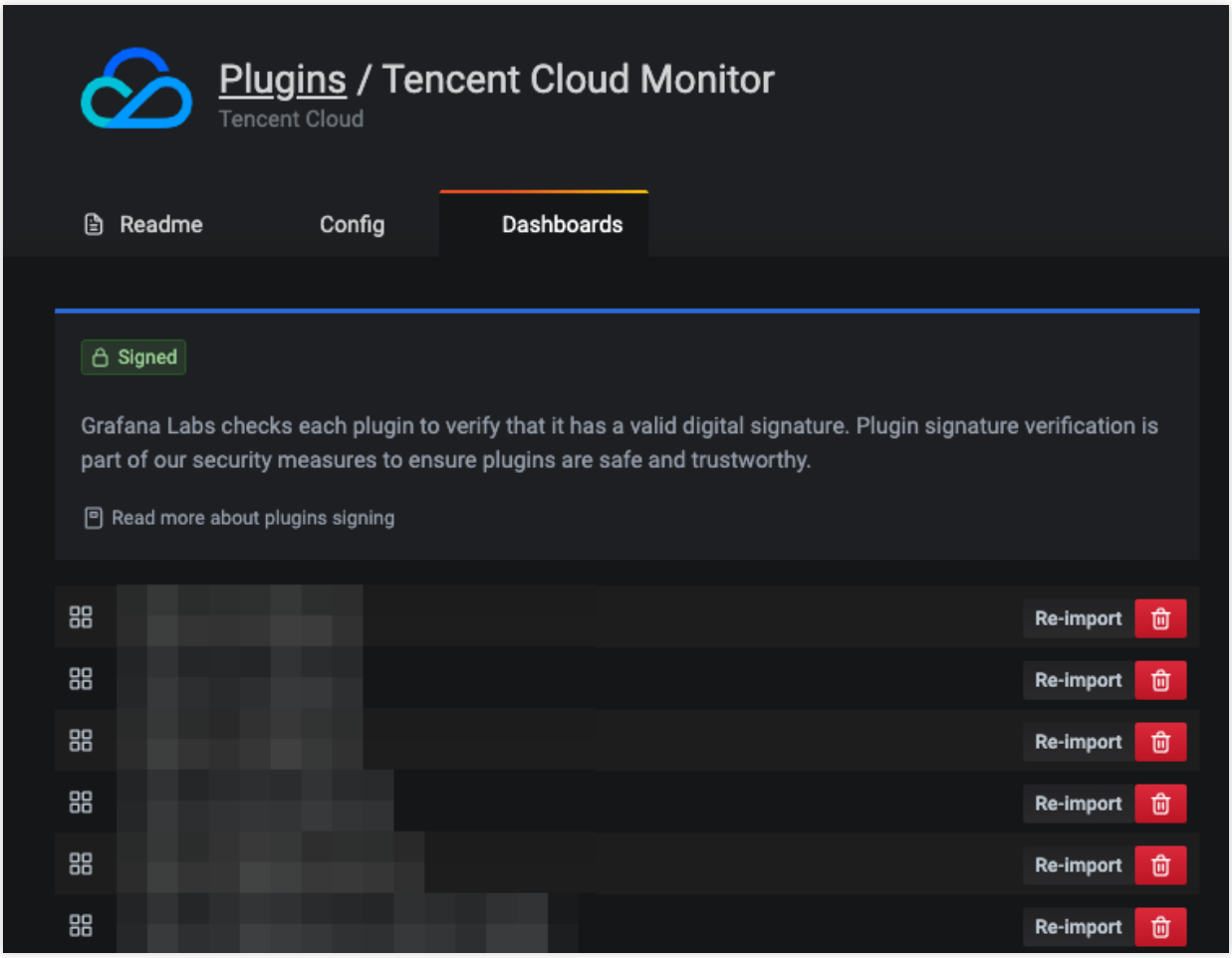
Hover over the **plus sign** on the left sidebar and click **+Dashboard** to create a dashboard.

Management page

Hover over the **grid** icon on the left sidebar and click **Manage** to go to the dashboard management page. Click **New Dashboard** to create a dashboard. You can also perform various dashboard management operations on this page, such as creating folders, moving dashboards, or importing dashboards.

Template import

Hover over the **gear** icon on the left sidebar and click **Plugins** to go to the plugin management page. Click **Tencent Cloud Observability Platform** to go to the application details page, switch to the `Dashboards` tab, and select a dashboard template to import.



Step 5. Configure Panel Data

After creating a dashboard, you can configure the panel information to get the monitoring data from Tencent Cloud Observability Platform. The following describes how to do so by taking Graph as an example.

1. Click **Add Query** in **New Panel** to go to the panel configuration page. On the `Query` tab on the left, select the Tencent Cloud Observability Platform data source configured above.

2. Set `Namespace` : select a namespace. For example, the namespace of CVM monitoring is `QCE/CVM` . Click here to view the namespaces of other Tencent Cloud services.

3. Set `Region` : select a region. The region list will be automatically obtained according to the `Namespace` option.

4. Set `MetricName` : select a metric name. The metric list will be automatically obtained according to the `Namespace` and `Region` options. Click here to view the metric documents of different Tencent Cloud services.

5. Set `Period` : select a statistical granularity. The period list will be automatically obtained according to the `MetricName` option.

6. Set `Instance` : select an instance, which corresponds to the `Instances.N` field of the input parameter. The instance list will be automatically obtained. Click here to view the instance list API documents of different Tencent Cloud services.

To adapt to the habits of different users, the instance list is displayed as different fields, which is the **ID** of the corresponding service by default.

The `Show Details` button is visible only when you select a non-template variable. You can toggle `Show Details` to `true` to display the instance request parameters, which are `Offset = 0` and `Limit = 20`

by default. If you need to change the instance query criteria, you can configure corresponding parameters as instructed in the API documentation.

Note: in this application, a single query to get the monitoring data is an atomic operation, i.e., querying the monitoring data of a certain metric of a certain instance. Therefore, you can select only one instance at a time. If you need to query the monitoring data of multiple instances, you can click `+ Query` at the bottom to add new queries.

Local Development

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

Development Steps

1. Prepare the environment.

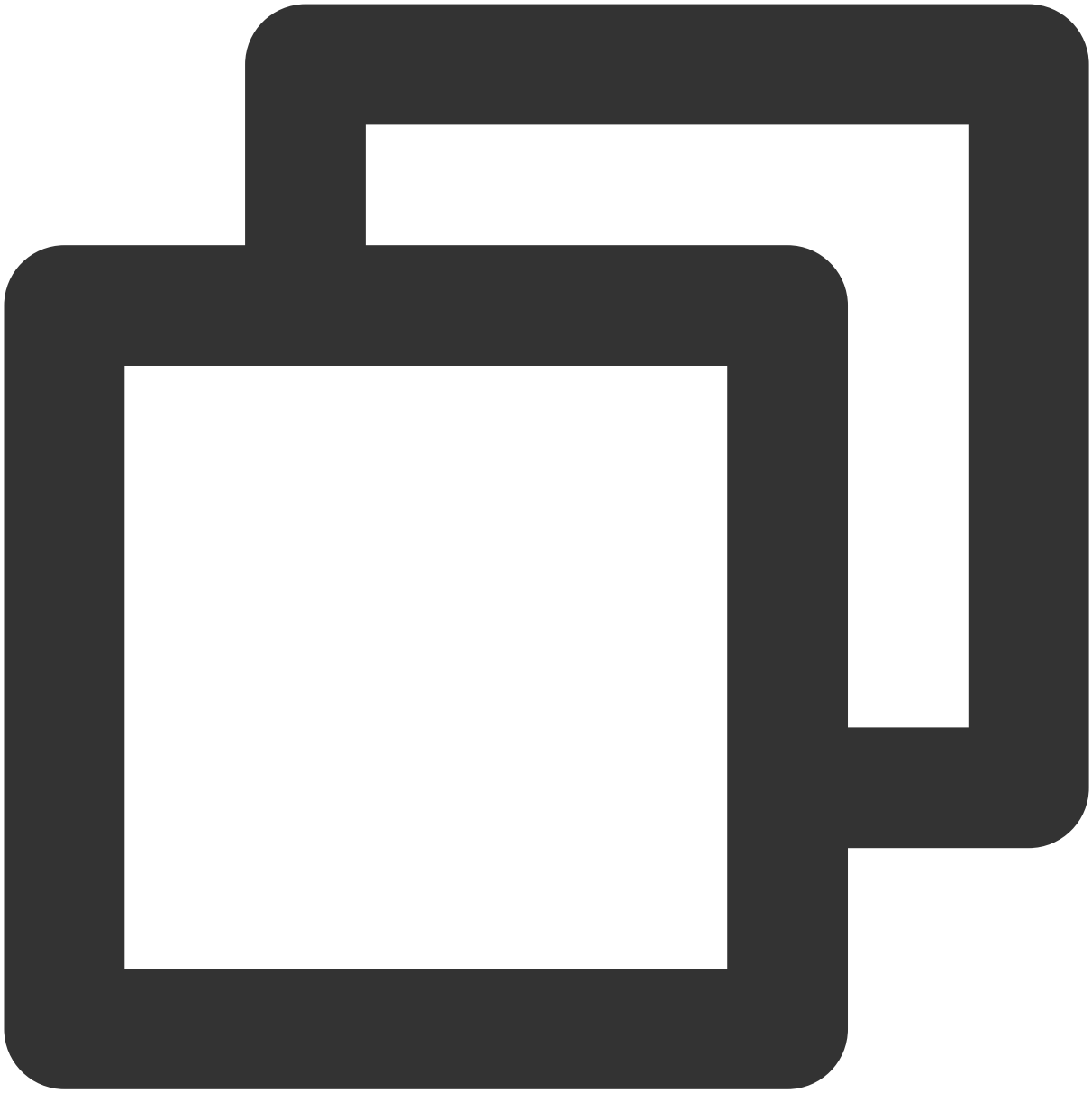
Docker

Magefile >= 1.11

Go >=1.16

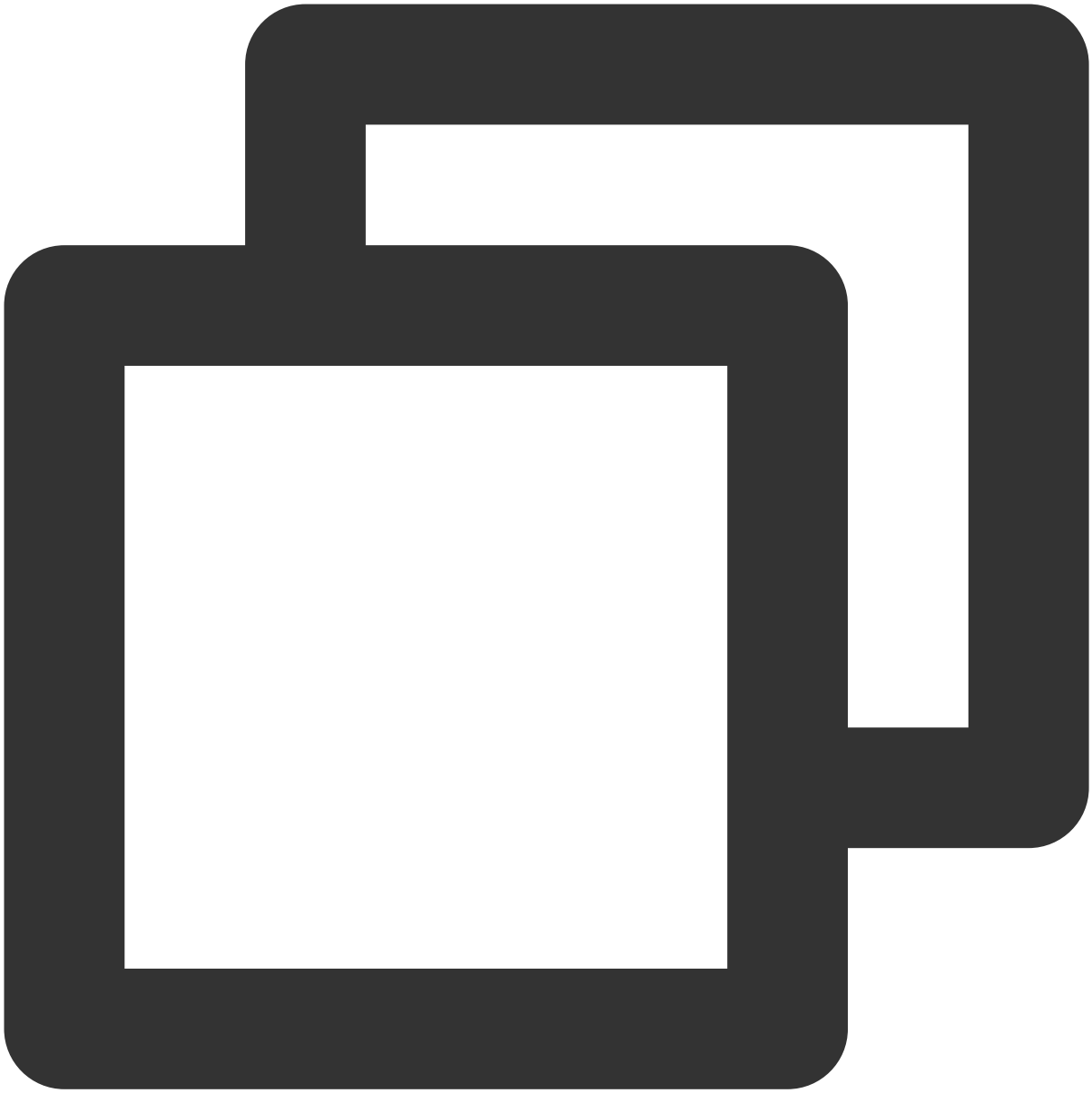
Node.js >= 14

2. Fork the project and clone it to the local system:



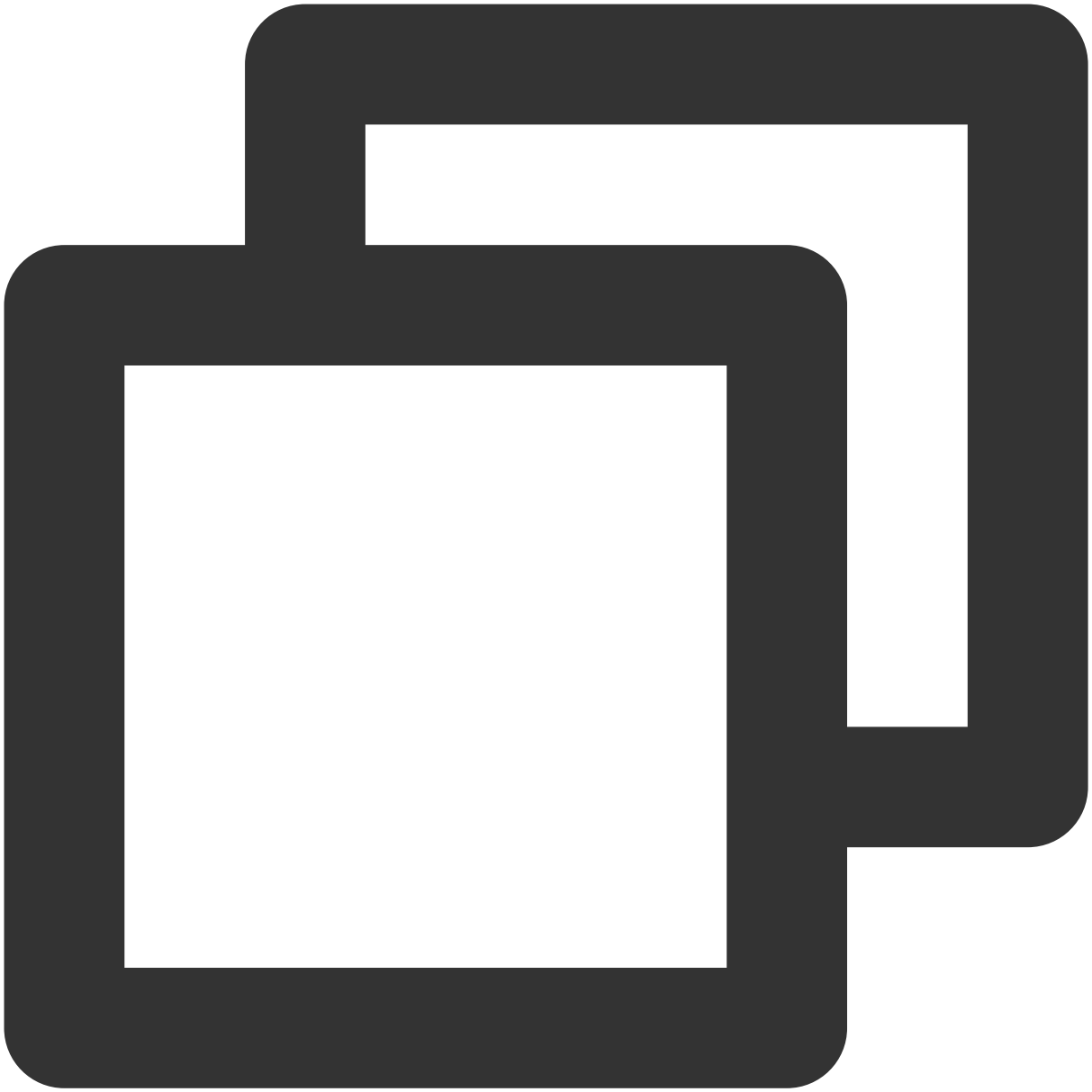
```
$ git clone https://github.com/${your-git-username}/tencentcloud-monitor-grafana-ap
```

3. Install dependencies:



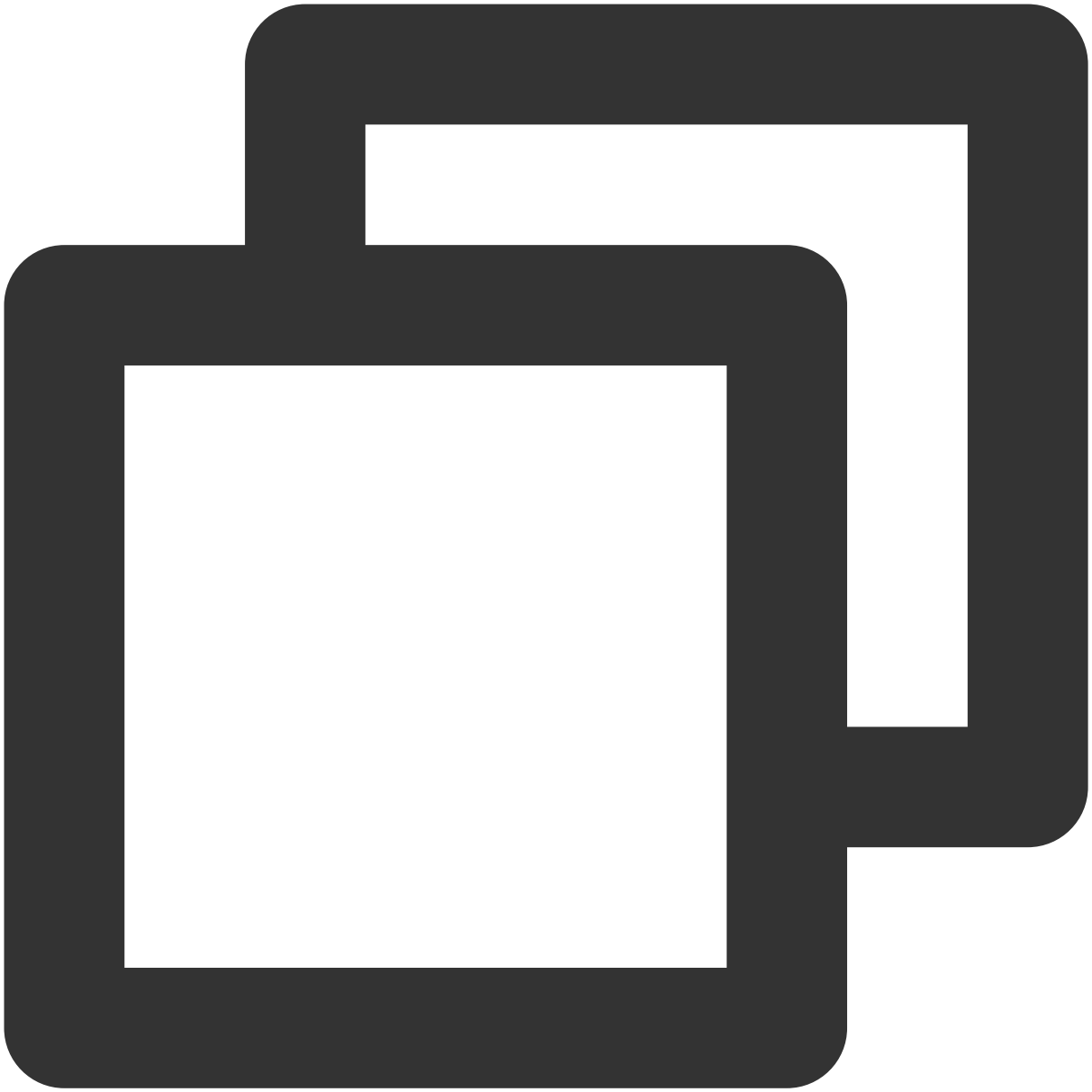
```
$ npm install
$ go mod vendor
```

4. Start the frontend development environment:



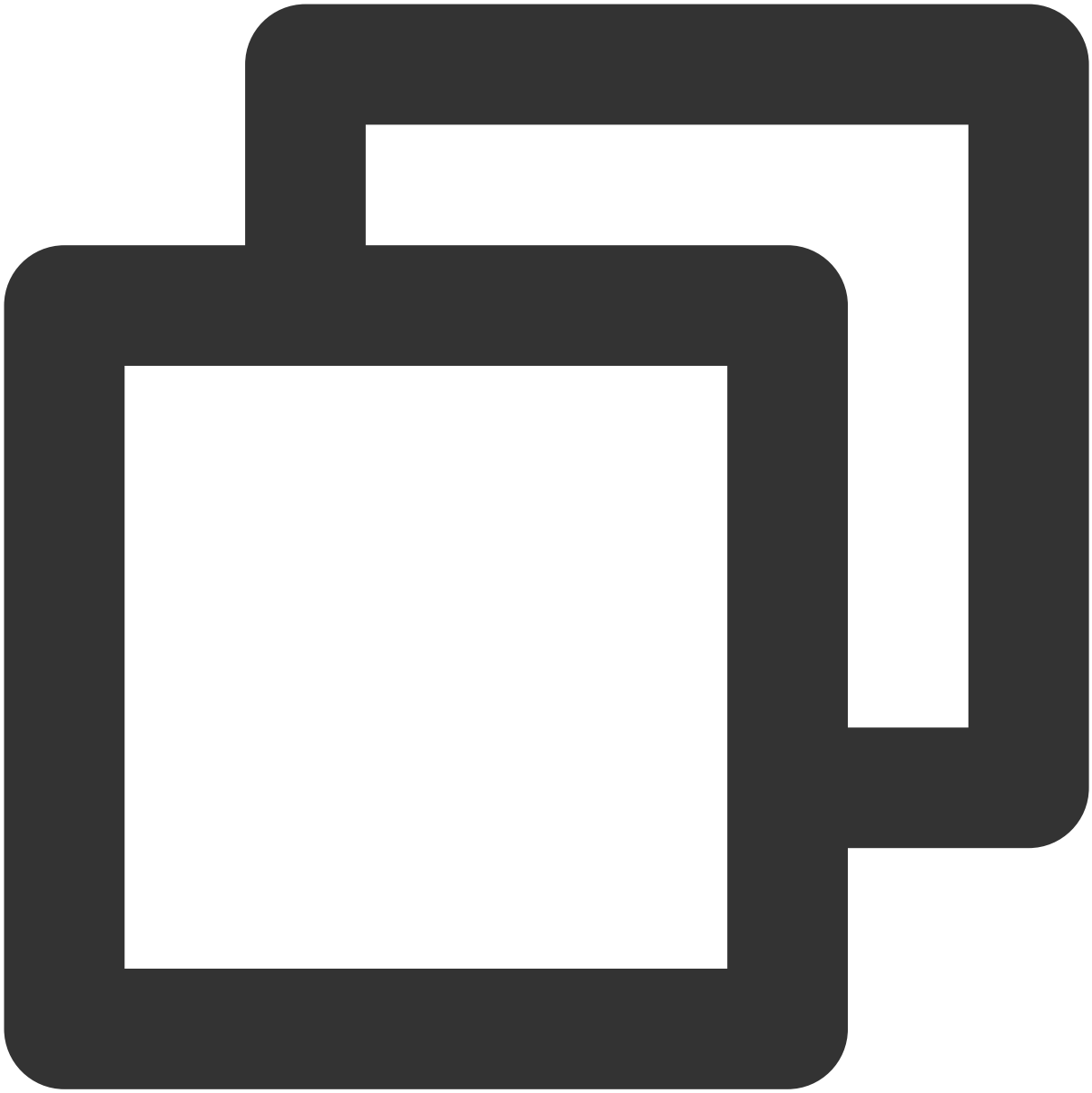
```
$ npm run watch
```

5. Start the backend development environment:



```
$ mage -v
```

6. Run the following in the CLI:



```
$ docker-compose up
```

Then visit `https://localhost:3000` .

7. After the development is completed, use a pull request to submit the code to request a merge.

Running on Local Grafana

You can also clone this project to the local Grafana plugin directory and restart the local Grafana. Please make sure that the version of the local Grafana is above 7.0.

Template Variables

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

Overview

Templates and variables are dashboard optimization features offered by Grafana to create highly reusable and interactive dashboards. They allow Grafana to get different metrics from data sources and provide a way to dynamically modify them without modifying dashboards. The Tencent Cloud Observability Platform App currently provides variables such as region, CVM instance, and TencentDB for MySQL instance.

Note:

All instance queries allow customizing drop-down list values by the `display` field, for example: `Namespace=QCE/CVM&Action=DescribeInstances&Region=$region&display=${InstanceId}-${InstanceName}`. If `display` and `InstanceAlias` appear at the same time, the drop-down list will only show the values of `display`.

Note:

The `payload` parameter has been added since v2.1.0, which supports filtering instances in template variables; for example: `Namespace=QCE/CVM&Action=DescribeInstances&Region=ap-guangzhou&InstanceAlias=InstanceId&payload={"Filters":[{"Name":"zone","Values":["ap-guangzhou-1"]}]}` can filter instances in the `Guangzhou Zone 1` AZ. Note: the `payload` parameter is a strict JSON string.

The following table lists currently available template variables:

Variable	Description	Example
Region	See here. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeRegions`. `Namespace` is the namespace of the corresponding Tencent Cloud service, for example, `QCE/CVM` or `QCE/CDB`. Only one region can be selected. If you select multiple regions or the `All` option, the first region value will be used by default.	Namespace=QCE/CVM&Actior
CVM instance	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/CVM`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a	Namespace=QCE/CVM&Regio

	variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `InstanceId` by default and can also be `InstanceName`, `PrivateIpAddresses`, or `PublicIpAddresses`. One or more CVM instances can be selected.	
TencentDB for MySQL instance	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/CDB`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `InstanceId` by default and can also be `InstanceName` or `Vip`. One or more TencentDB instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/CDB&Regio
TencentDB for PostgreSQL instance	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/CDB`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `DBInstanceId` by default and can also be `DBInstanceName`, `PrivateIpAddresses`, or `PublicIpAddresses`. One or more TencentDB instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/POSTGRES
TencentDB for MongoDB instance	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/CMONGO`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `InstanceId` by default and can also be `InstanceName`. One or	Namespace=QCE/CMONGO&I

	more TencentDB for MongoDB instances can be selected.	
TencentDB for Redis instance	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `REDIS_MEM` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `InstanceId` by default and can also be `InstanceName` . One or more TencentDB for Redis instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/REDIS_MEM
TDSQL-C	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/CYNOSDB_MYSQL` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `InstanceId` by default and can also be `InstanceName` . One or more TDSQL-C instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/CYNOSDB_
TencentDB for SQL Server instance	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/SQLSERVER` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `InstanceId` by default and can also be `Name` . One or more TencentDB for SQL Server instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/SQLSERVEI
TDSQL for MySQL	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/TDMYSQL` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the	Namespace=QCE/TDMYSQL&

	instance, which is `InstanceId` by default and can also be `InstanceName`. One or more TDSQL for MySQL instances can be selected.	
VPC - NAT Gateway instance	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/NAT_GATEWAY`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `NatGatewayId` by default and can also be `NatGatewayName`. One or more NAT Gateway instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/NAT_GATE
VPC - Peering Connection instance	`Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/PCX`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `peeringConnectionId` by default and can also be `peeringConnectionName`. One or more Peering Connection instances can be selected (CLB does not support selecting multiple instances. Select multiple listeners for it instead).	Namespace=QCE/PCX&Regio
CLB instance (simplified edition)	It is a proprietary namespace of TCOP and allows quickly viewing monitoring data by instance ID. Different from the multidimensional edition below, it only supports the instance dimension. `Namespace` can be `QCE/V_CLB`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `LoadBalancerId` by	Namespace=QCE/V_CLB&Acti

	default and can also be `LoadBalancerName` or `LoadBalancerVips`. One or more CLB instances can be selected.	
CLB instance (multidimensional edition)	See here. `Namespace` can be `QCE/LB_PRIVATE`, `QCE/LB_PUBLIC`, or `QCE/LOADBALANCE`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `LoadBalancerId` by default and can also be `LoadBalancerName` or `LoadBalancerVips`. One or more CLB instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/LB_PRIVAT
CLB listener (multidimensional edition)	See here. `Namespace` can be `QCE/LB_PRIVATE`, `QCE/LB_PUBLIC`, or `QCE/LOADBALANCE`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeListeners`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region`. `Instance` is the instance ID, which can be a specific instance ID such as `lbl-rbw529fz` or a variable value such as `$instance`. `listenerAlias` is the display field of the listener, which is `ListenerId` by default and can also be `ListenerName` or `Port`. One or more CLB listeners can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/LB_PRIVAT
CDN	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/CDN`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `Domain` by default and	Namespace=QCE/CDN&Regio

	can also be `ProjectId`. One or more CDN instances can be selected.	
CDN - Province Domain	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/CDN_LOG_DATA`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `Domain` by default and can also be `ProjectId`.	Namespace=QCE/CDN_LOG_
CDN - province ISP	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/CDN_LOG_DATA`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeMapInfo`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region`. `Instance` is the display field of the instance and can be a variable value such as `$instance`. `Name` is the API required parameter and is used to get the ISP or province (district) list.	Namespace=QCE/CDN_LOG_
BWP instance	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/BWP`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `BandwidthPackageId` by default and can also be `BandwidthPackageName`. One or more BWP instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/BWP&Regio
CKafka instance	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/CKAFKA`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `InstanceId` by default	Namespace=QCE/CKAFKA&R

	and can also be `InstanceName`. One or more CKafka instances can be selected.	
CKafka - topicId	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/CKAFKA`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeTopicList`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region`. `Instance` is the instance parameter, which can be a specific value such as `ckafka-018qxxx` and can also be a variable value such as `$instance`.	Namespace=QCE/CKAFKA&R
EIP	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/LB`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `AddressId` by default and can also be `AddressName` or `AddressIp`. One or more EIP instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/LB&Region=
CFS	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/CFS`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `FileSystemId` by default and can also be `FsName`. One or more CFS instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/CFS&Regior
SCF	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/SCF_V2`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the	Namespace=QCE/SCF_V2&Re

	instance, which is `FunctionId` by default and can also be `FunctionName` . One or more SCF instances can be selected.	
Direct Connect - Dedicated Tunnel (DCX) instance	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/DCX` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `DirectConnectTunnelId` by default and can also be `DirectConnectTunnelName` . One or more DCX instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/DCX&Regio
Direct Connect - Connection (DC) instance	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/DC` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `DirectConnectId` by default and can also be `DirectConnectName` . One or more DC instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/DC&Region=
VPC - VPN Gateway instance	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/VPNGW` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `VpnGatewayId` by default and can also be `VpnGatewayName` . One or more VPN Gateway instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/VPNGW&Re
VPC - Direct Connect Gateway (DCG) instance	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/DCG` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific	Namespace=QCE/DCG&Regio

	region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `DirectConnectGatewayId` by default and can also be `DirectConnectGatewayName`. One or more DCG instances can be selected.	
VPC - VPN tunnel	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/VPNX`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `VpnConnectionId` by default and can also be `VpnConnectionName`. One or more instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/VPNX&Actic
VPC - Anycast EIP	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/CEIP_SUMMARY`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `AddressId` by default and can also be `AddressName` or `AddressIp`. One or more instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/CEIP_SUMM
VPC - network detection	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/VPC_NET_DETECT`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `NetDetectId` by default and can also be `NetDetectName`. One or more instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/VPC_NET_D

VPC - Cloud Connect Network (CCN)	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/VBC`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `CcnId` by default and can also be `CcnName`. One or more instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/VBC&Action
API Gateway instance	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/APIGATEWAY`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `ServiceId` by default and can also be `ServiceName`.	Namespace=QCE/APIGATEW/
API Gateway - service environment	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/APIGATEWAY`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeServiceEnvironmentList`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region`. `Instance` is the display field of the instance, which can be a specific region value and can also be a variable value such as `$instance`.	Namespace=QCE/APIGATEW/
CBS instance	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/BLOCK_STORAGE`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is DiskId `by default and can also be` DiskName`. One or more CBS instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/BLOCK_ST
ES instance	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at	Namespace=QCE/CES&Regio

	`QCE/CES` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `InstanceId` by default and can also be `InstanceName` . One or more ES instances can be selected.	
CMQ instance	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/CMQ` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `QueueName` by default and can also be `QueueId` . One or more CMQ instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/CMQ&Regic
CMQ topic subscription instance	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/CMQTOPIC` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-beijing` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `TopicName` by default and can also be `TopicId` . One or more CMQ topic subscription instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/CMQTOPIC
COS	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/COS` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `BucketName` by default and can also be `BucketName` . One or more instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/COS&Action
TDMQ	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at	Namespace=QCE/TDMQ&Acti

	`QCE/TDMQ` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `ClusterId` by default and can also be `ClusterName` . One or more instances can be selected.	
CPM	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/CPM` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `InstanceId` by default and can also be `Name` . One or more instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/CPM&Actior
CPM - peering connection	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/BM_PCX` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `VpcPeerConnectionId` by default and can also be `VpcPeerConnectionName` . One or more instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/BM_PCX&A
CPM - public network CLB	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/BM_LB` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `LoadBalancerId` by default and can also be `LoadBalancerVips` or	Namespace=QCE/BM_LB&Act

	`LoadBalancerName` . One or more instances can be selected.	
CPM - private network CLB	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/BM_INTRA_LB` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `LoadBalancerId` by default and can also be `LoadBalancerVips` or `LoadBalancerName` . One or more instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/BM_INTRA_
EMR (HDFS)	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/TXMR_HDFS` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `ClusterId` by default and can also be `ClusterName` . One or more instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/TXMR_HDF
EMR (HBase)	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/TXMR_HBASE` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `ClusterId` by default and can also be `ClusterName` . One or more instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/TXMR_HBA
EMR (Hive)	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/TXMR_HIVE` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the	Namespace=QCE/TXMR_HIVE

	instance, which is `ClusterId` by default and can also be `ClusterName` . One or more instances can be selected.	
EMR (node)	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/TXMR_NODE` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `ClusterId` by default and can also be `ClusterName` . One or more instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/TXMR_NOD
EMR (Presto)	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/TXMR_PRESTO` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `ClusterId` by default and can also be `ClusterName` . One or more instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/TXMR_PRE
EMR (Spark)	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/TXMR_SPARK` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `ClusterId` by default and can also be `ClusterName` . One or more instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/TXMR_SPA
EMR (YARN)	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/TXMR_YARN` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the	Namespace=QCE/TXMR_YAR

	instance, which is `ClusterId` by default and can also be `ClusterName` . One or more instances can be selected.	
EMR (ZooKeeper)	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/TXMR_ZOOKEEPER` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `ClusterId` by default and can also be `ClusterName` . One or more instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/TXMR_ZOC
GAAP	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/QAAP` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which can only be `InstanceId` . One or more instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/QAAP&Actic
ECM - network	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/ECM` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `InstanceId` by default and can also be `InstanceName` . One or more instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/ECM&Actior
ECM - storage (ECM_BLOCK_STORAGE)	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/ECM_BLOCK_STORAGE` . `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances` . `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is	Namespace=QCE/ECM_BLOC

	`InstanceId` by default and can also be `InstanceName`. One or more instances can be selected.	
ECM - CLB	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/ECM_LB`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `LoadBalancerId` by default and can also be `LoadBalancerId` or `LoadBalancerName`. One or more instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/ECM_LB&A
GSE	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/GSE`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeInstances`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region`. `InstanceAlias` is the display field of the instance, which is `InstanceId` by default and can also be `PrivateIpAddress` or `IpAddress`. One or more instances can be selected.	Namespace=QCE/GSE&Action
GSE - fleet list	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/GSE`. `Action` is fixed at `ListFleets`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region`. `Instance` is the instance parameter, which can be a specific value such as `ins-9kvpxxx` and can also be a variable value such as `$instance`.	Namespace=QCE/GSE&Action
GSE - session queue	See here. `Namespace` is fixed at `QCE/GSE`. `Action` is fixed at `DescribeGameServerSessionQueues`. `Region` is the region parameter, which can be a specific region value such as `ap-`	Namespace=QCE/GSE&Action

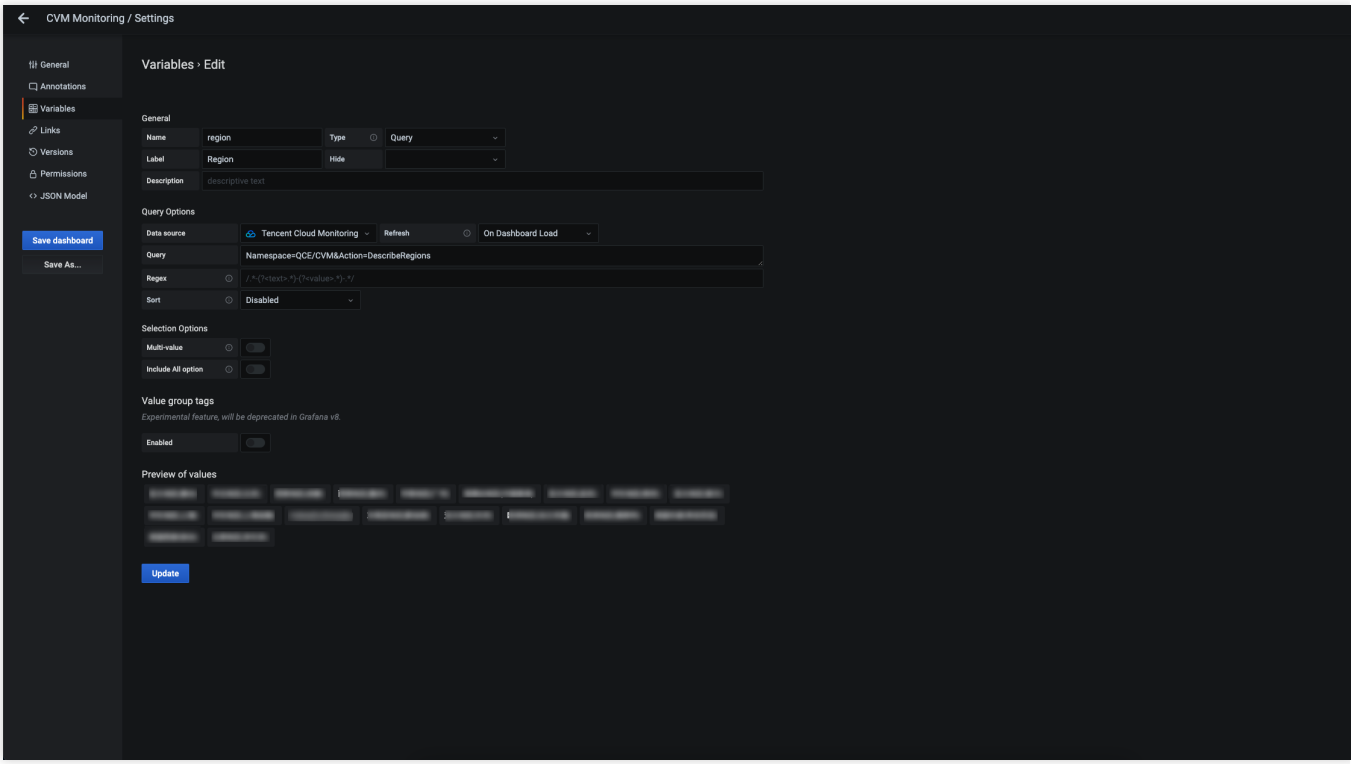
	`guangzhou` or a variable value such as `$region` . `Instance` is the instance parameter, which can be a specific value such as `ins-9kvpxxx` and can also be a variable value such as `$instance` .	

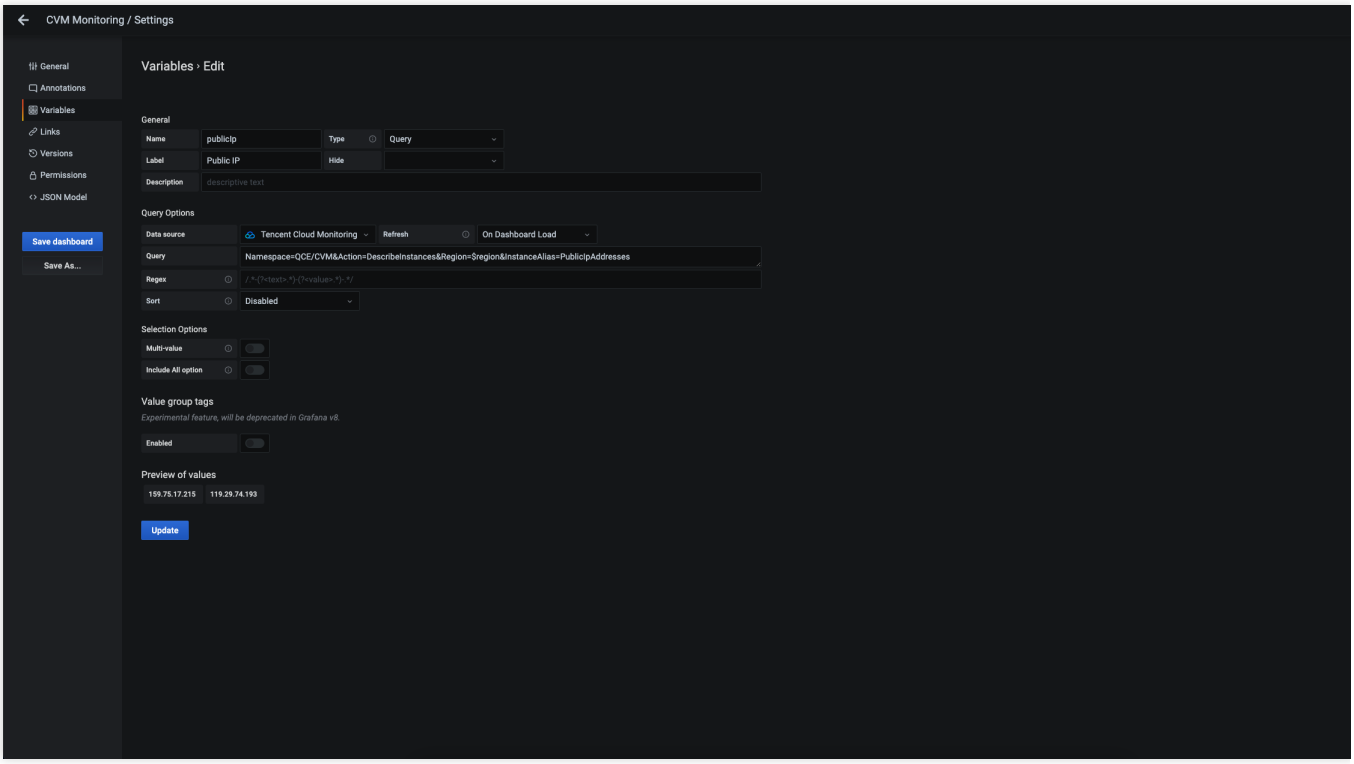
Creating Variable

1. Go to a dashboard and click the **gear** icon in the upper-right corner to go to the dashboard settings page.
2. Click **Variables** on the left to go to the variable configuration page and then click `+ Add variable` to go to the variable editing page.

Editing Variable

`Name` : variable name, which is typically an English string and can be used to replace the original specific value in the dashboard.
`Label` : visible label of the variable, which is used to describe the variable name more explicitly. For example, if `Name` is set to `region` , `Label` can be set to `Region` .
`Type` : variable query method. Here, only `Query` can be selected, which means to send a request to the data source to get the variable list.
`Data source` : data source from which to get the variable list. You can select any configured Tencent Cloud Observability Platform data source.
`Refresh` : variable refresh method, which defines when the variable data is refreshed.
`Query` : variable query statement. For more information, see the variable examples and descriptions in the above table.
After all the variable information is completed, you can preview the variable values obtained from a query at the bottom of the page. If they are correct as expected, you can click `Add` to add the variable. After the variable is added successfully, click `Save` in the right menu to save it in the dashboard configuration.
The following shows how to configure the region and CVM instance variables by taking the CVM single-instance monitoring dashboard as an example:





Note:

If you want to monitor multiple instances, select `Multi-value` .

Applying Variable

After the variables are created, selection boxes will be displayed in the top-left corner of the dashboard page, where you can switch the variable values. Variables can be imported with two syntaxes: `$varname` and `[[varname]]`. Variables are often used in panel query statements. The following shows how to use variables in queries by taking the CVM single-instance monitoring dashboard as an example. In addition, variables can also be used in panel titles and text panels.

Contact Us

Last updated：2024-01-27 17:45:42

If you encounter a problem and need help, please create an issue on GitHub.