

# Tencent Cloud Observability Platform Operation Guide Product Documentation



©2013-2022 Tencent Cloud. All rights reserved.



#### **Copyright Notice**

©2013-2024 Tencent Cloud. All rights reserved.

Copyright in this document is exclusively owned by Tencent Cloud. You must not reproduce, modify, copy or distribute in any way, in whole or in part, the contents of this document without Tencent Cloud's the prior written consent.

Trademark Notice

#### 🔗 Tencent Cloud

All trademarks associated with Tencent Cloud and its services are owned by Tencent Cloud Computing (Beijing) Company Limited and its affiliated companies. Trademarks of third parties referred to in this document are owned by their respective proprietors.

#### Service Statement

This document is intended to provide users with general information about Tencent Cloud's products and services only and does not form part of Tencent Cloud's terms and conditions. Tencent Cloud's products or services are subject to change. Specific products and services and the standards applicable to them are exclusively provided for in Tencent Cloud's applicable terms and conditions.

## Contents

Operation Guide
Cloud Monitoring Overview
Monitoring Statistics
Custom Monitoring View
Monitoring View
Getting the Monitoring Data of Specified Metrics
Dashboard
Overview
Dashboard List
Setting Default Dashboard
Deleting Dashboard
Copying Dashboard
Enabling Dark Mode
Configuring Dashboard
Creating Dashboard
Viewing Dashboard
Adding Dashboard to Favorites
Sharing Dashboard
Basic Configuration
Template Variables
Link Management
JSON
Monitoring Charts
Creating Chart
Creating Metric
Configuring Chart
Use Cases of Different Chart Types
Line Charts
Bar Charts
Dashboard
Pie Charts
Numbers
Table
Deleting Chart
Viewing Chart



Creating Chart Group Sharing Chart Copying Chart Exporting Data Creating Alarm Monitoring Charts Viewing Tencent Cloud Service Traffic CVM Agents Installing CVM Agents Uninstalling, Restarting, and Stopping CVM Agents Uninstalling, Restarting, and Stopping CVM Agents CM Connection to Grafana Overview Getting Started Local Development Template Variables Contact Us

## 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

Log in to the Tencent Cloud Console, select "Tencent Cloud Observability Platform" - "Monitoring Overview" tab.
 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

Log in to the Tencent Cloud Console and enter the console of the product whose monitoring data you want to view.
 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 opensource 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.

Dashb	pard List			
Creat	Delete			
• E	Custom Dashboard (99 in total)			
	Dashboard Name		Favorites	Creation 1
		Default Dashboard	\$	2020-07-2
			\$	2020-09-1
			\$	2020-09-1

#### 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.

Dashb	ard List				
Creat	Delete				Show Favori
• E	Custom Dashboard (99 in total)				
	Dashboard Name		Favorites	Creation Time	Last Modified
		Default Dashboard	☆	2020-07-29 15:48:00	2020-10-26 14:43:00
			\$	2020-09-16 16:36:00	2020-10-27 16:47:00
			\$	2020-09-13 11:33:00	2020-10-27 16:20:00
			\$	2020-10-23 11:29:00	2020-10-27 11:31:00
			\$	2020-10-25 21:04:00	2020-10-26 16:52:00

#### **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.

Dashboard List	
Create Delete	
<ul> <li>Custom Dashboard (99 in total)</li> </ul>	
Dashboard Name     Favori	tes Creation Time
Default Dashboard	2020-07-29 15:48:00
A 2 🖬 A 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2020-09-16 16:36:00
✓ ■ ■ ★	2020-09-13 11:33:00
✓ ■■■ ☆	2020-10-23 11:29:00
	2020-10-25 21:04:00
✓ #83/amari/8	2020-10-14 21:40:00
✓ •••••••••••••	2020-10-26 15:01:00
✓ — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	2020-09-10 14:27:00

## **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.

	99+ Ticket v	Billing Center 👻 English 👻 👥 💌
		And Design
		<ul> <li>Account Information</li> <li>Security Settings</li> <li>Access Management</li> <li>Security Management</li> </ul>
ıddress		RPI Access Key
		Log Out

## 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.

÷	New Da	shboard			Ę.
			New Dashboard		×
			Dashboard Name	New Dashboard	
				OK Cancel	

#### 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

Ŧ

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.

<b>←</b> 1	Monitoring Dashboard 01 🔻 📌 🗠	
	Enter keyword	Q,
27	Recently viewed	
18	Monitoring Dashboard 01	
9	▼ Favorites (1 in total)	
0	Monitoring Dashboard 01	
	<ul> <li>Custom Dashboard (1 in total)</li> </ul>	
	Monitoring Dashboard 01	

#### 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.

₽.	B	ΰ	: [	3			1 hour			Ö	φ	Clo	ose 🔻
5 mi 30 d	5 minutes 30 minutes 1 hour 3 hours 12 hours 24 hours 2 days 7 days 30 days Yesterday Day before yesterday												
Sep 2	020				٩	0 ⊦	Oct 2	020				4	• •
Su	Мо	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
30	31	1	2	3	4	5	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
27	28	29	30	1	2	3	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Select	Select time OK												

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.

₽ B ¢ C	12 hours	Close 🔻 📩
		Auto-Refresh
		Close
		30s
		5min
		30min 🗸

## 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.

← monitor ① / Sett	ings	
Basic Configuration Template Variable	Basic Con	figuration
Link Management	Dashboard Name	monitor
JSON	Remarks	othe

## **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

ά

\*\* 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.

Basic Configuration Template Variable Link Management	Template Variable			
NOZL	Variable Name	Associated Tag Add Template Va	riable	Multi/Single
		Variable Name Associated Tag Multi/Single-Select	example Cloud Virtual Machine's instance 😒 Multi-Select	
			OK Cancel	

## Editing or deleting a template variable

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

Template Variable			
Create			
Variable Name	Associated Tag	Multi/Single-Select	Operation
example	Cloud Virtual Machine's instance	Multi-Select	Edit Delete
Total items: 1			10 💌 / pag

## 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.

•	Cloud Product Mon	itoring Cloud Automated Testing Alarm Monitoring
	Metric 🛈	Cloud Virtual Machine   Key metrics / PublicBandwidthIn(Mbps)   tric Description
	Filter 🛈	Template Variable 🔻 \$test 💌
	group by 🛈	Instance 🛞
	Comparison	Day-over-Day (Yesterday) Week-over-Week (Last Week) Custom Date
	👻 More Settings	
	Alias	Enter legend alias

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

### 🔗 Tencent Cloud

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.

#### > 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.

Туре

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.

		^
Link Name	Llink	
Туре	Custom link 💌	
Link Target	https://console.cloud.tencent.com/monitor/dashboar	
Open in	New Tab	

## 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



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.

Basic Configuration	JSON	
Template Variable Link Management JSON	<pre>     SpaceUUID": "space_default",     "Description": ",     ""title": "example",     "UUID": "     ""templating": [],     "inks": [],     "Panels": [],     "DataLinks": [],     "DataLinks", [],     "DataLinks", [],     "DataLinks", [],</pre>	دىغىغىزىتىرلۇنى أولىغىغانۇرىدەدەدىقى خۇنۇرۇلىغەتىكى ئۆلچىلىكى تىغىنى مىغان مىغانىيى أولىغان ئۇرىدەدەدىلۇ جۇنتۇ ئۇلىغا خۇرى ي

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





```
{
```

,	"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**



```
"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,
            "v": 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"
        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

E

> 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.

							hour	Φ	Close 🔻
6									
6									_
6							$\checkmark$		
6									
6	10.25 10.40 10	10.40	10.52 10.5	11.00	11.04 11.0		1116 110		
Metric (1)	Cloud Virtual Machine	Core / Memor	yUtilization(%) v						•
group by ③	Instance 3	s(ins-owse i uii,ins-m9)	in4t,ins						
VS	Day on day (compare to the	same period yesterday	) Week on week (	compare to the sam	e period last week)	Select time periods	and compare		
<ul> <li>More Settings</li> <li>Alias</li> </ul>	Enter legend alias								
Enable Sorting									
Sorting Rule 🛈	MAX 🔻 Desce	nding (DE: 🔻							

4. After configuring the settings, click



#### Creating multiple metrics and copying metrics

You can click Create Metric or

咟

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

67

> 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

🔗 Tencent Cloud

#### 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



- 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: <a href="https://www.willes.color.col.col.col.col.

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: <<u>Numerical value</u>, <<u>Numerical value</u>}. 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.

	Are you sure you want to delete the chart?	×
~	Upon deletion, the chart will be removed. You can configure it again in the future.	
	Delete Now Cancel	

# **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

## 11

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.

80%	10.55 68 260	Sort by Metric	
60%	10.55 00.200	Metric	Cloud Virtual Machine- MemoryUtilization
40%	V	Enable Sorting	
20%		Sorting Rule 🛈	MAX 👻
0%			Descending (DE: 💌

### 🔗 Tencent Cloud

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.

example		_	87 TF = 0 F7 -
80%	MemoryUtiliz Sort by Wetric	ation	
60%	Metric	Cloud Virtual Machine- MemoryUtilization	
	Enable Sorting		
40%	Sorting Rule 🛈	MAX 👻	V
20%		Descending (DE: 💌	
	Display Quantity 🚯	- 5 +	
0%			

### 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.

Create Save CI				1 hc Day bef	3 hours hour <u>3 hours</u> 12 hours 24 hours					rs 2	2 days   7 days				
	Jan 2021			2						< ●					
	Su	Мо	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa		Su	Мо	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	27	28	29	30	31	1	2		31	1	2	3	4	5	6
35.00	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
28.00	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21.00	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		28	1	2	3	4	5	6
14.00	31	1	2	З	4	5	6								
0.00	Select	t time													ок

#### 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

I 🖓

> 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

🔗 Tencent Cloud

>

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

a

, 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.


← example * ☆ ペ		
CVM ins-av0tanmy(test-yiliang *		
fill		
2 Mahanana hanna	and a man	
	Share Link	×
0 13:33 13:45 13:57 14:09 14:21 14:33 14:45 14:57	Parameter Time	
CPIIIItiitzationaise su@commuteet villione v6)	Link https://console.cloud.tencent.com/monitor/dashboar Copy	
4		

## 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.

			×
Create Chart	Parte Chart	Create Chart Group	1
Create Chart	Paste Chart	Create Chart Group	

## **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.



сум	12 hours 🛅 🗘 shut down 👻
	15:12 6
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
— (current)Cloud Products-Cloud Server-Basic Monitoring — (current)Cloud Products-Cloud Server-Storage M     — (yesterday)Cloud Products-Cloud Server-Storage Monitoring ==	tonitoring — (yesterday)Cloud Products-Cloud Server-Basic Monitoring
✓ Alarm data source	(î) Left Y axis ▼ 『⊡
filter () Monitoring type V Cloud product monit V Cloud server-basic mon	1 🗸
group by 🛈 Monitoring type 🕄	
Aggregation method ③ Sum value (SUM) 🔹	
Compared Chain comparison (same period yesterday) Vear-on-year (same period	iod last week) Custom date comparison

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	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.		
traffic	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 <b>Create Dashboard</b> 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.

root@			:~# ps	ax   grep barad_agent
15286	pts/0	S+	0:00	grepcolor=auto barad_agent
22515	?	S	0:06	barad_agent
22530	?	S	1:04	barad_agent
22531	?	s1	10:16	barad_agent
	10 210		· · · ·	

## 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.

Services (Local)					
QCloud BaradAgent Monitor	Name	Description	Status	Startup Type	Log
<u>Stop</u> the service <u>Restart</u> the service	🔍 QCloud BaradAgent Monitor	Provides Q	Running	Automatic	Loc
	🔍 QCloud Stargate Manager	Provides Sta	Running	Automatic	Loc
	Quality Windows Audio Video E	Quality Win		Manual	Loc
	🤹 Radio Management Service	Radio Mana		Manual	Loc
Description: Provides QCloud Monitoring Service	Remote Access Auto Connectio	Creates a co		Manual	Loc
	Remote Access Connection Ma	Manages di		Manual	Loc

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

i⊠ Task Manager File Ontions View				
Processes Performance Users	Details	Services		
^ Name		2	2% PU	59% Memory
Application Frame Host			0%	4.4 MB
> 🔳 BaradAgent (32 bit)			0%	3.0 MB
COM Surrogate			0%	1.6 MB
> COM Surrogate			0%	3.1 MB
Host Process for Windows	Host Process for Windows Tasks			2.3 MB
Host Process for Windows		0%	3.3 MB	
IIS Worker Process		0%	34.9 MB	
> 📧 Internet Information Servic	Internet Information Services			6.0 MB
> 🔯 Message Queuing Service	😅 Message Queuing Service			2.5 MB
> 🚱 Microsoft Distributed Trans	acti		0%	2.2 MB
Microsoft Malware Protect	ion C		0%	1.9 MB
> 📧 Microsoft Network Realtim	e Ins		0%	2.8 MB
Runtime Broker	📧 Runtime Broker			2.0 MB
🔎 Search			0%	5.0 MB
> 📧 sgagent (32 bit)			0%	1.2 MB
> SMSvcHost.exe			0%	3.2 MB

## 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 -1 |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-ag	gent monitor,	install at	Wed Jun	22 17:51:02	CST 2016
*/5 * * * *	flock -xn ∕tr	np/stargate	.lock -c	'/usr/local/	∕qcloud∕star
art.sh > /de	ev/null 2>&1 &	ŧ,			-

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.

Services (Local)					
QCloud Stargate Manager	Name 👻	Description	Status	Startup Type	Log ^
	🔐 Server	Supports fil	Running	Automatic	Loc
Stop the service	🔍 Security Accounts Manager	The startup	Running	Automatic	Loc
Restart the service	🍓 Secure Socket Tunneling Pr	Provides su		Manual	Loc
	🔍 Secondary Logon	Enables star		Manual	Loc
Description:	🎑 RPC Endpoint Mapper	Resolves RP	Start		Ne
Provides Stargate Service	🧠 Routing and Remote Access	Offers routi	Stop		Loc
	🍓 Resultant Set of Policy Provi	Provides a n	Paus	e	Loc
	🥋 Remote Registry	Enables rem	Resu	me	Loc
	🎑 Remote Procedure Call (RP	In Windows	Port	art l	Ner ≡
	🥋 Remote Procedure Call (RPC)	The RPCSS	Nest	arc	Ne
	🤹 Remote Desktop Services U	Allows the r	All T	asks 🕨	Loc
	🥋 Remote Desktop Services	Allows user	Refre	esh	Ne
	🎑 Remote Desktop Configurat	Remote Des			Loc
	🤹 Remote Access Connection	Manages di	Prop	erties	Loc
	🤐 Remote Access Auto Conne	Creates a co	Help	1	Loc
	🤹 QCloud Stargate Manager	Provides Sta	Running	Automatic	Loc
	🥋 QCloud BaradAgent Monitor	Provides Q	Running	Automatic	Loc
	🥋 Problem Reports and Soluti	This service		Manual	Loc
	🌼 Printer Extensions and Notif	This service		Manual	Loc
	🔍 Print Spooler	This service	Running	Automatic	Loc
	<	ш			>

### 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.

<mark>ھ</mark> م	Plugins / Tencent Cloud Monitor	
+	le Readme Config Dashboards	
8 0 4 0 7	Conferent able checks each pluget to verify that if has a valid digital signature. Pluget signature verification is part of our security measures to ensure plugets are safe and trustworthy. Read more short plugets signating Tencent Cloud Monitor Graftana App Tencent Cloud Monitor is an intelligent monitories solution provided as part of Tencent Cloud. If you don't have a Tencent Cloud Monitor is an intelligent monitories solution provided as part of Tencent Cloud. If you don't have a Tencent Cloud Monitor is an intelligent monitories solution provided as part of Tencent Cloud. If you don't have a Tencent Cloud Monitor is an intelligent monitories solution provided as part of Tencent Cloud. If you don't have a Tencent Cloud Monitor is an intelligent monitories solution provided as part of Tencent Cloud.	Version 2.1.6 Includes
	Click below to enable and initialize the App and start monitoring your cloud products today.	
		100 M
	Enable	B.C
		Dependencies © Grafana 7.3
		Links
		<u>GitHub</u>
		License
	[] Documentation   () Support   IQ Community   Open Source   v7.3.6 (ea06633c54)	

### 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.

α +				Config Organizatio	guration on: Main Org. 은 Users	R\ Teams	☆ Plugins	t∦ Preferences	් API Keys
Ø						There	e are no data sourc	es defined yet	
<u>,</u>									
÷							🖯 Add data s	ource	
¢	Configuration				🥝 ProTip	: You can also defi	ne data sources th	rough configuration file	s. <u>Learn more</u>
Ø	Data Sources								
	은 Users								
	A Teams								
	및 Plugins								
	API Keys								

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.

Add data source Choose a data source type	
Q Tencent	Can
Tencent Cloud Monitoring         Data source for Tencent Cloud monitoring service         A Signed	Select

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.

Data	Sources / Tence	ent Cloud Monitoring	
Туре: То	encent Cloud Monitoring		
¢l∳ Settings			
INF Settings			
Name G	Tencent Cloud Monitorir	ng Default	
Security Credentia	s		
Initialize Tencent	Cloud Monitor Grafar	па Арр	
To initialize the Ann			
SecretId is used to id SecretKey is used to	entify the identity of the API encrypt the signature and va	caller. lidate the signature of the server-side.	Secretkey for you rencent cloud account.
User Permission			
If you are using a sub	-user account, you should at	least own read permission to the cloud produ	ucts you wish to monitor.
Generate a new Tenc	ent Cloud API key		
* SecretId			
* SecretKey			
Monitor Services			
		Select All	
-			

### 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.

Plugins / Tencent Cloud Monitor						
🖹 Readme	Config	Dashboards				
<ul> <li>Signed</li> <li>Grafana Labs check</li> <li>part of our security</li> <li>Read more about part of the security</li> </ul>	ks each plugin to v r measures to ensur plugins signing	erify that it has a val re plugins are safe a	id digital signature. Plu nd trustworthy.	igin signature verification is		
88				Re-import 💼		
88				Re-import 💼		
88				Re-import		
88				Re-import		
88				Re-import 💼		
88				Re-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.

```
TheShow Detailsbutton is visible only when you select a non-template variable. You can toggleShowDetailstotrueto display the instance request parameters, which areOffset = 0andLimit = 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}-\${I nstanceName} . 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



	<pre>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.</pre>	
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&Regior
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

Tencent Cloud Observability Platform



	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 fregion . 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_MEN
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/SQLSERVE
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&Regior
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 beLoadBalancerNameorLoadBalancerVips. One or more CLBinstances 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 fregion . InstanceAlias is the display field of the instance, which is Domain by default and	Namespace=QCE/CDN&Regio

🔗 Tencent Cloud

	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

Tencent Cloud Observability Platform



	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_V2ℜ
🔗 Tencent Cloud

	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&Regior
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/VPNGWℜ
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



	<pre>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.</pre>	
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_SUM
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_[

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&Regior



	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 fregion . 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&Action

	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.	
СРМ	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

Tencent Cloud Observability Platform



	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_NOE
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

Tencent Cloud Observability Platform



	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:



← CVM Monitoring	Settings
†∦ General □ Annotations	Variables - Edit
∰ Variables & Links © Versions	Ceneral Name publicip Type O Query v
은 Permissions 아 JSON Model	Like Plate (P Plate (P Plate ) Plate ) Plate (P Plate ) Plate (P Plate ) Plate ) Plate (P P
Save dashboard Save As	Deta source <u> </u>
	Serie Disable Selection Options
	Mai-suba Al option O Value group tags
	Esparimental feature, will be deprecated in Grafana vil.  Exabled
	Preview or Values 199.75 17.219 119.26 74.199 Update

#### 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.