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Viewpoint is a web application that, interacting with Moab Workload Manager, lets users manage jobs and resources without the complexities of maintaining Moab via the command line. Viewpoint uses a customizable portal that enables users to view and configure jobs and to compute node resources, principals, and roles. Viewpoint permissions allow system administrators to specify which pages, tools, and settings certain users or groups are permitted to use, manage, and view.

This guide is intended as a reference for system administrators and users. This guide is broken up into functional chapters to help you quickly navigate and use Viewpoint.

This guide contains all functional chapters. The actual functions that are available to you will vary depending on the rights and privileges associated with your user profile.

In this guide:

- **Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3** – Provides the necessary information for you to set up and configure your Viewpoint portal.
- **Chapter 2: Viewpoint Basics - page 67** – Gives an overview of the Viewpoint portal, including logging in/signing out and general navigation information.
- **Chapter 3: Viewpoint Workload Overview - page 77** – Gives an overview of the Workload page and provides information on viewing and managing workloads.
- **Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113** – Gives an overview of the Application Templates page and provides information on managing the application templates that are used to define job settings and options available to users when creating jobs.
- **Chapter 5: Nodes - page 279** – Gives an overview of the Nodes page and provides information on viewing and managing nodes for your workload.
- **Chapter 6: File Manager - page 293** – Gives an overview of the File Manager page and provides information on using the RFS for file management.
- **Chapter 7: Remote Visualization Sessions - page 303** – Gives an overview of the Sessions page and how you can view important aspects of your jobs while also freeing up valuable resources that could be used for other tasks.
- **Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309** – Gives an overview of the Reporting page and provides information on creating and generating workload reports and dashboards.
Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration

Configuring Viewpoint requires several setup and configuration procedures before you can run Viewpoint:

⚠️ Some Viewpoint functionality requires individual licenses. See Licensing for more information.

1. Initial setup and configuration procedures crucial to the functionality of Viewpoint; performed when you first installed and configured Viewpoint. See Installing Moab Viewpoint in the Moab Installation and Configuration Guide.

2. Initial setup and configuration of RLM. Required if using Remote Visualization and/or Nitro Web Services. See Installing RLM Server in the Moab Installation and Configuration Guide.

3. Initial setup and configuration of Remote Visualization (if part of your system configuration). See Installing Remote Visualization in the Moab Installation and Configuration Guide.

4. Initial setup and configuration of Nitro and Nitro Web Services (if part of your system configuration). See Nitro Integration in the Moab Installation and Configuration Guide.

Once the initial setup and configuration steps have been completed, Viewpoint provides a Configuration page that lets you complete set up and configuration of your Viewpoint portal. See 1.1 Configuration Page - page 6 for more information.

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1.28 Viewing Elastic Computing Statistics ............................................... 61
1.1 Configuration Page

Only privileged users can see the Configuration page. In addition, the user's credentials determine which configuration functions are available.

The Configuration page lets you perform administrative functions for Viewpoint.
This topic describes the Configuration page information after Viewpoint has been installed or upgraded.
To access this page, click Configuration in the menu bar. You can also click next to where you sign out.
The Configuration page has these functional pages:

- **Basic Configuration** – This is the default view when you access the Configuration page. This page is primarily used only when installing or upgrading Viewpoint. See Installing Moab Viewpoint or Upgrading Moab Viewpoint (RPM) in the Moab Installation and Configuration Guide for more information.

  However, you can reset the default roles using this page. See 1.11 Resetting Default Roles - page 29 for more information.

  See 1.2 Basic Configuration Page - page 8 for more information about this page.

- **File Manager Configuration** – Available when you click File Manager from the left pane. This page lets you configure servers and paths available in the File Manager. See 1.3 File Manager Configuration Page - page 12 for more information about this page.

- **Roles** – Available when you click Roles from the left pane. This page lets you manage roles and role permissions. See 1.5 Role Management Page - page 16 for more information about this page.

- **Principals** – Available when you click Principals from the left pane. This page lets you assign users, groups, or OUs to roles. See 1.14 Principal Management Page - page 33 for more information about this page.

- **Remote Visualization Services** – Available when your system includes Remote Visualization. Click Remote Visualization Services from the left pane to view this page.

  This page is primarily used only when installing and configuring Remote Visualization. See Installing Remote Visualization in the Moab Installation and Configuration Guide for more information.

  See 1.19 Remote Visualization Configuration Page - page 42 for more information about this page.

- **Nitro Services** – Available when your system includes Nitro Web Services. Click Nitro Services from the left pane to view this page.
This page is primarily used only when installing and configuring Nitro Web Services. See Installing Nitro Web Services (manual install method) or Installing Nitro Web Services (RPM install method) in the Moab Installation and Configuration Guide for more information.

See 1.20 Nitro Services Configuration Page - page 44 for more information about this page.

- **Reporting Configuration** – Available when you click Reporting from the left pane. This page lets you configure the reporting service. See 1.21 Reporting Configuration Page - page 46 for more information.

- **Application Templates** – Available when you click Application Templates from the left pane. This page lets you import and export application templates for creating jobs. See 1.22 Application Templates Configuration Page - page 48 for more information.

- **Licensed Features** – Available when you click Licensed Features from the left pane. This page lets you view the features available on your Moab license. See 1.23 Licensed Features Page - page 50 for more information about this page.

---

**Related Topics**

- 1.2 Basic Configuration Page - page 8
- 1.3 File Manager Configuration Page - page 12
- 1.5 Role Management Page - page 16
- 1.14 Principal Management Page - page 33
- 1.19 Remote Visualization Configuration Page - page 42
- 1.20 Nitro Services Configuration Page - page 44
- 1.21 Reporting Configuration Page - page 46
- 1.22 Application Templates Configuration Page - page 48
- 1.23 Licensed Features Page - page 50
- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.2 Basic Configuration Page

This topic provides an example of the Basic Configuration page and describes its layout and available information.

This page is primarily used only after Viewpoint is installed or upgraded. This page also lets you, at any time, reset the default roles.

Only Viewpoint admin users (typically moab-admin and viewpoint-admin) can configure Viewpoint’s connection to MWS.

To access this page click Configuration from the menu.

In this topic:

1.2.1 Page Example - page 8
1.2.2 Available Fields - page 9
1.2.3 Page Actions - page 10

1.2.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Basic Configuration page.
1.2.2 Available Fields

The following table describes the fields on the Basic Configuration page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MWS Configuration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server</td>
<td>The URL for MWS on the Moab Server Host. For example: <a href="http://server:8080">http://server:8080</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If your configuration uses a secure the connection between Viewpoint and MWS, the URL must contain "https" and the secure port. See 1.25 Securing the Connection between Viewpoint and MWS - page 54 for more information.
## Field Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Username</strong></td>
<td>Name of the admin user (for example, &quot;moab-admin&quot;). This is the user who is given MWS access and access to all Viewpoint pages as the default. However, this user is typically not a LDAP/PAM user and does not have operating system permissions (like creating application templates). This user can assign users to roles, including the HPCAdmin role (for LDAP/PAM users). This is the &quot;auth.defaultUser.username&quot; specified when MWS Server was installed. This information is stored in the /opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Password</strong></td>
<td>Password authentication for the admin user. This is the &quot;auth.defaultUser.password&quot; specified when MWS Server was installed. This information is stored in the /opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Path</strong></td>
<td>Path prefix of the Moab Web Services URL. This will almost always be &quot;/mws/&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Client ID</strong></td>
<td>ID used to authorize Viewpoint as a client in MWS. This is the &quot;OAuth clientId&quot; specified when Viewpoint was installed. This information is stored in the /opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Client Secret</strong></td>
<td>Permission (secret) used to authorize Viewpoint as client in MWS. This is the &quot;OAuth clientSecret&quot; specified when Viewpoint was installed. This information is stored in the /opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reset Permissions</strong></td>
<td>Resets the default roles (HPCAdmin, HPCUser, NitroAdmin, NitroUser, RemoteVizAdmin, and RemoteVisUser) back to their default settings. See 1.11 Resetting Default Roles - page 29 for more information about this check box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Misc Options</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Node Names to Ignore</strong></td>
<td>Names of nodes for which you want to be ignored when submitting jobs. Separate names with a comma. For example, to prevent jobs from accessing the DEFAULT and GLOBAL nodes, type &quot;DEFAULT,GLOBAL&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use Google Analytics to help improve this product</strong></td>
<td>Indicates whether you want to track usage through Google Analytics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.2.3 Page Actions

These buttons let you perform actions on this page:
• TEST - Confirms the settings are correct.
• SAVE - Submits your settings.

Related Topics

• 1.1 Configuration Page - page 6
• 1.3 File Manager Configuration Page - page 12
• Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.3 File Manager Configuration Page

To access this page, click Configuration in the menu bar and then click File Manager in the left pane.

This topic provides an example of the File Manager page and describes its layout and available information.

In this topic:

1.3.1 Page Example - page 12
1.3.2 Available Fields - page 12
1.3.3 Page Actions - page 14

1.3.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the File Manager Configuration page.

1.3.2 Available Fields

The following table describes the fields on the File Manager Configuration page.
### Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Server URL</strong></td>
<td>The name of the Moab Server host on which you installed the File Manager Service and the port number for the File Manager Service (for example, &quot;<a href="https://server:8001">https://server:8001</a>&quot;).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Server Verify SSL** | When enabled:  
- The client SSL certificate will be verified.  
- Viewpoint will use the given certificate when connecting to File Manager Service. |
| **SSL Certificate Key** | The location of the SSL certificate key on the Viewpoint Server. Usually, `/opt/viewpoint/lib/viewpoint/webdav_client/client-key.pem`. |
| **CA Bundle File** | The location of the CA bundle file on the Viewpoint Server. Usually, `/opt/viewpoint/lib/viewpoint/webdav_client/ca-cert.pem`. |
| **Server Root Path** | The root URL path where File Manager Service publishes its API (usually it is simply "/"). |
| **Accessible Roots** | The root folders that users can access from the File Manager page. This can be used to limit users' access to certain directories, without giving them access to the "/" folder on the remote file system (RFS). Separate root folders with a colon (for example, "/home:/usr/share/groups").  

For example, if you define `/home` and `/usr/share/groups` as accessible roots, although users will be able to see a tree similar to the following, the users will not be able to see (access) anything inside `/usr` other than "share" and anything inside "share" other than "groups".

```
|-- /home/  
|-- user1/  
|-- user2/  
|-- youruser/  
|-- /usr/  
| |-- share/  
| | |-- groups/  
```

| **Maximum Upload Size (bytes)** | Total amount of data that can be uploaded in a single file. A value of '-1' means unlimited. |
1.3.3 Page Actions

These buttons let you perform actions on this page:

- **TEST** - Confirms the settings are correct.
- **SAVE** - Submits your settings.

---

Related Topics

- Chapter 6: File Manager - page 293
- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.4 About Roles

A role in Viewpoint is simply a collection of permissions. Once permissions are assigned, a role is assigned to users or user groups in a principal. This means that each user in the principal will be bound by the role permissions.

This section describes the features and functions available to manage roles.

In this topic:

1.5 Role Management Page - page 16
1.6 Roles Page - page 17
1.7 Role Permissions - page 20
1.8 Default Roles - page 26
1.9 Creating or Editing Roles - page 27
1.10 Deleting Roles - page 28
1.5 Role Management Page

The Role Management page displays the default and custom roles available for your Viewpoint configuration. Using this page you can create, edit, and delete roles. Click at any time to refresh the page display.

To access this page, click Configuration in the menu bar and then click Roles from the left pane.

The following image is an example of the Role Management page.

![Role Management Page](image)

Related Topics

- 1.4 About Roles - page 15
- 1.9 Creating or Editing Roles - page 27
- 1.10 Deleting Roles - page 28
- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
The Roles page lets you manage the permissions for the specified role.

To access this page, click Configuration in the menu bar, click Roles in the left pane, and then click either Create to add a new role or click the name of the role you want to edit.

The Roles page will display Create Role or Update Role depending on whether you are creating or editing, respectively.

This topic provides an example of the Roles page and describes its layout and available information.

In this topic:

1.6.1 Page Example - page 17
1.6.2 Available Fields - page 18
1.6.3 Page Actions - page 19

1.6.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Roles page.
1.6.2 Available Fields

The following table identifies fields in the Roles page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Lets you specify the name of the role. The name you specify appears in the list of roles on the Role Management page and in the list of role options when you edit a principal. Role names are case sensitive and may include letters, numbers, dashes (-), periods (.), and underscores (_). You cannot modify the role name after creating a role.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Lets you specify/modify the text description of the role. This description appears in the list of roles on the Role Management page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewpoint Permissions</td>
<td>These fields let you specify the Viewpoint page permissions you want to set for the role. See Role Permissions for more information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.6.3 Page Actions

These buttons let you perform actions on this page:

- **CANCEL** – Closes the page without saving any changes.
- **DONE** – Saves the changes and closes the page.
- **APPLY** – Saves the changes but does not close the page.
- **RESET** – Displayed only when editing one of the default roles (HPCAdmin, HPCUser, NitroAdmin, NitroUser, RemoteVizAdmin, and RemoteVisUser). Resets the role back to the default settings and stays on the page. This does not remove principals from the role. The "Reset Permissions" check box on the Basic Configuration page will reset the role back to the default settings and remove all principals assigned to the role. See 1.11 Resetting Default Roles - page 29 for more information.

Related Topics

- 1.4 About Roles - page 15
- 1.5 Role Management Page - page 16
- 1.7 Role Permissions - page 20
- 1.9 Creating or Editing Roles - page 27
- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.7 Role Permissions

Viewpoint organizes roles based on Viewpoint pages, as grouped by the Menu bar. For example, the Home View permission enables a user to access the Viewpoint Home page. Other permissions enable the user to access various widgets on the Home page. This topic describes the different permissions you can manage for a role.

In this topic:

1.7.1 About Permissions - page 20
1.7.2 Viewpoint Permissions - page 20

1.7.1 About Permissions

Viewpoint uses permissions to enable you to control user access. For example, you can grant a user the ability to see a feature, but not edit it. The Viewpoint permissions control access to the various pages and specific functions on that page.

Some permissions are dependent on other permissions. For example, the Job Edit Admin permission enables you to manage jobs created by other users. When you grant this permission, Viewpoint also automatically grants the Job Details permission, which enables you to view details for your own jobs, and the Workload View permission, which enables you to access the Workload page.

1.7.2 Viewpoint Permissions

The following table describes each of the Viewpoint permissions. For ease of use, the permissions are listed in this topic in alphabetical order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home View</td>
<td>Enables you to view the home page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node Summary Widget</td>
<td>Enables you to view the node summary widget, which provides a graphical overview of the total nodes within your Viewpoint configuration and their status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Resources Widget</td>
<td>Enables you to view the global system resources widget, which provides a graphical ratio of resources dedicated to jobs compared to total resources. The graphical result is displayed based on activity within the last 24 hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Workload Permissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Workload Summary Widget</strong></td>
<td>Enables you to view the workload summary widget, which provides a graphical overview of the total jobs within your Viewpoint configuration and their status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Create Job</strong></td>
<td>Enables you to access the Create Job page and to create jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Create Nitro Jobs</strong></td>
<td>Enables you to create Nitro jobs, if the Nitro feature is licensed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Create Remote Visualization Jobs</strong></td>
<td>Enables you to create Remote Visualization jobs, if the Remote Visualization feature is licensed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Job Details</strong></td>
<td>Enables you to access the Job Details page to view job details for your own jobs (or others in your principal). The Job Edit Admin permission is required to actually change job information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Job Details - Priority Analysis</strong></td>
<td>Enables you to see or modify the priority of a job while the job is waiting to be scheduled. See 3.3.1 Priority - page 89 for more information about the priority information for a job. Also requires the Job Details and Job Edit Admin permissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Job Details - Scheduling Analysis</strong></td>
<td>Enables you to view the available nodes for job scheduling. When applied, the &quot;More Information&quot; button appears on the Job Details page. Click this button to view the Scheduling Analysis pop-up window. See 3.2.4 Scheduler Analysis - page 86 for more information on the window. Also requires the Job Details and Job Edit-admin permissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Job Edit Admin</strong></td>
<td>Enables you to edit job information for any job, not just the jobs you (or others in your principal) submitted. Also requires the Job Details permission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Job View All</strong></td>
<td>Enables you to see all jobs in the workload, not just the jobs you (or others in your principal) submitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nitro Statistics Details Widget</strong></td>
<td>Enables you to the Nitro Details section to view job statistics for your Nitro Jobs. Without this permission, Nitro jobs will not display statistics when viewing job details.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Permission | Description
--- | ---
**Nitro Statistics Details Widget Admin** | Enables access to the Nitro Details section to view job statistics for other users’ Nitro jobs.  
**Remote Visualization Details Widget** | Enables access to your Remote Visualization jobs.  
**Remote Visualization Details Widgets Admin** | Enables access to Remote Visualization jobs for all users.  
**Workload View** | Enables you to view the Workload page. Admins will see all jobs; non-admins will only see their jobs, or the jobs within their principal (user group).

---

### Reporting Permissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Aggregated Views View** | Enables you to view the Aggregated Views page.  
**Aggregated Views Admin** | Enables you to create aggregated views and administer other users’ aggregated views.  
**Aggregated Views Consumer** | Enables you to access the Aggregated Views page and view aggregated view data.  
**Aggregated Views Manager** | Enables you to create aggregated views and administer your own aggregated views.  
**Dashboards View** | Enables you to view the Dashboards page.  
**Dashboards Admin** | Enables you to create dashboards and administer other users’ dashboards.  
**Dashboards Consumer** | Enables you to access the Dashboards page and run dashboards.  
**Dashboards Manager** | Enables you to create dashboards and administer your own dashboards.
### Reports Permissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reports View</td>
<td>Enables you to view the Reports page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports Admin</td>
<td>Enables you to create reports and administer other users' reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports Consumer</td>
<td>Enables you to access the Reports page and run reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports Manager</td>
<td>Enables you to create reports and administer your own reports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Nodes Permissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nodes View</td>
<td>Enables you to view the Nodes page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Templates Permissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nitro Templates</td>
<td>Enables you to manage Nitro application templates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Visualization Templates</td>
<td>Enables you to manage Remote Visualization application templates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Templates Admin</td>
<td>Enables you to manage other users' application templates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Templates View</td>
<td>Enables you to manage your own application templates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### File Manager Permissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File Manager View</td>
<td>Enables you to access the File Manager page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Sessions Permissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sessions Admin</td>
<td>Enables you to manage all Remote Visualization sessions on the Sessions page and launch on-demand Remote Visualization sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sessions View</td>
<td>Enables you to access the Sessions page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Configuration Permissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permission</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Templates</td>
<td>Enables you to access the Application Templates tab on the Configuration to view, deploy, export, and restore the provided application templates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Configuration</td>
<td>Enables you to access the Basic Configuration tab on the Configuration page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Manager Configuration</td>
<td>Enables you to access the File Manager tab on the Configuration page to upload or download files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed Features</td>
<td>Enables you to access the Licensed Features tab on the Configuration page to view license information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitro Services</td>
<td>Enables you to access the Nitro Services tab on the Configuration page to configure Nitro services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principals</td>
<td>Enables you to access the Principals tab of the Configuration page to view and manage roles and principals. This permission should only be set for administrators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Visualization Services</td>
<td>Enables you to access the Remote Visualization Services tab on the Configuration page to configure Remote Visualization services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Configuration</td>
<td>Enables you to access the Reporting Configuration tab on the Configuration page to configure Reporting Web Services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roles</td>
<td>Enables you to access the Roles tab on the Configuration page to view and manage roles and permissions. This permission should only be set for administrators.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Related Topics

- 1.4 About Roles - page 15
- 1.6 Roles Page - page 17
- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.8 Default Roles

Viewpoint is delivered with these default roles:

- **HPCAdmin** – Global administrative role that grants users all Viewpoint permissions.
- **HPCUser** – Global user role that enables permissions for users to perform non-administrative workload tasks.
- **NitroAdmin** – Administrative user role with permissions to create Nitro application templates and manage other users’ Nitro jobs.
- **NitroUser** – Basic user role with permission to create and manage their own Nitro jobs.
- **RemoteVizAdmin** – Administrative user role with permissions to create remote visualization application templates and manage other users’ Remote Visualization jobs.
- **RemoteVizUser** – Basic user role with permissions to create and manage their own Remote Visualization jobs.

If a Reporting license is installed, the following reporting roles are included in the base roles.

- **Reporting Admin** – Administrative user role with permissions to create aggregated views, reports, and dashboards and manage aggregated views, reports, and dashboards created by other users.
- **Reporting Manager** – Basic user with permissions to create and manage reports and dashboards.
- **Reporting Consumer** – Basic user, with permissions to use reports and dashboards.

Viewpoint lets you reset permissions for the default roles and restore the default roles if deleted. See 1.11 Resetting Default Roles - page 29 and 1.12 Restoring Default Roles - page 31, respectively.

Related Topics

- 1.4 About Roles - page 15
- 1.11 Resetting Default Roles - page 29
- 1.12 Restoring Default Roles - page 31
- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.9 Creating or Editing Roles

Use the Role Management page to create new roles or edit existing roles and their permissions. The only user that is allowed to modify roles is the special 'moab-admin' user set up in the MWS configuration file (/opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy). No other users are allowed to modify roles, including users with administrative permissions.

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Role Management page. (Click Configuration in the menu bar, then click Roles in the left pane.)
2. Click Create to add a new role or click the name of the role you want to edit.
   The Roles page displays.
3. If you are creating a role, enter the name of the role and the role description.
4. If you are editing an existing role, change the role name and/or description, if desired.
5. Select and/or clear permissions for the role's purpose and use. See 1.7 Role Permissions - page 20 for permission descriptions.
6. When finished, click DONE to save your changes and close the page; otherwise, click CANCEL to discard the changes and close the page. Clicking APPLY will save your changes, but does not close the page.

If you are editing a default role (HPCAdmin, HPCUser, NitroAdmin, NitroUser, RemoteVizAdmin, or RemoteVisUser), the Reset button displays. Click this button to reset the role back to the default settings. This will not close the page. In addition, this will not remove principals from the role. The "Reset Permissions" check box on the Basic Configuration page will reset the role back to the default settings and remove all principals assigned to the role. See 1.11 Resetting Default Roles - page 29 for more information.

Related Topics

- 1.4 About Roles - page 15
- 1.6 Roles Page - page 17
- 1.7 Role Permissions - page 20
- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.10 Deleting Roles

Use the Role Management page to delete existing roles.

You cannot delete roles if the roles have been selected in principals.

To delete roles, do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Role Management page. (Click Configuration in the menu bar, then click Roles in the left pane.)

2. Hover the mouse over the name of the role you want to remove, click the menu icon that appears, and click Delete.

3. When the window appears asking you to confirm the delete, click OK to delete the role; otherwise, click Cancel.

If you removed a default role (HPCAdmin, HPCUser, NitroAdmin, NitroUser, RemoteV-izAdmin, or RemoteVisUser), a RECREATE BASE ROLES button appears on this page. You can click this button to restore the default role (with its default permissions); however, this action also affects the other default roles. This action resets the permissions for all default roles (but not the assigned principals for the existing roles).

Related Topics

- 1.4 About Roles - page 15
- 1.5 Role Management Page - page 16
- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
# 1.11 Resetting Default Roles

Viewpoint comes configured with several default roles (HPCAdmin, HPCUser, NitroAdmin, NitroUser, RemoteVizAdmin, and RemoteVisUser) and offers the ability to reset these roles back to their original default settings at any time.

This topic provides the information on the different options available to reset the default roles.

In this topic:

1.11.1 Reset Permissions and Remove Principals - page 29
1.11.2 Reset Permissions Only - page 29

## 1.11.1 Reset Permissions and Remove Principals

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, log in to the Viewpoint portal. This can be the moab-admin user or any user granted permission to reset roles from the Roles page.
2. Click Configuration in the menu bar. The Basic Configuration page displays.
3. In the MWS Configuration area, click the Reset Permissions check box. A warning appears informing you that this will reset the defaults.
4. Click Save. Once the permissions have finished resetting, you will be logged out of the Viewpoint portal and will need to log in again.
5. Go to the Principals page and reassign the principals to the default roles, as needed.

## 1.11.2 Reset Permissions Only

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, log in to the Viewpoint portal. This can be the moab-admin user or any user granted permission to reset roles from the Roles page.
2. If you have not already done so, access the Role Management page. (Click Configuration in the menu bar, then click Roles in the left pane.)
3. Click the name of the default role for which you want to reset permissions.
   The Roles page displays.
4. Click RESET at the bottom of the page.
5. When a message appears asking to your confirm the reset, click OK; otherwise, click Cancel.
Related Topics

- 1.4 About Roles - page 15
- 1.8 Default Roles - page 26
- 1.12 Restoring Default Roles - page 31
- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.12 Restoring Default Roles

In addition to being able to reset the default permissions for the default roles (HPCAdmin, HPCUser, NitroAdmin, NitroUser, RemoteVizAdmin, and RemoteVisUser), Viewpoint lets you restore the role if it was deleted. Restoring a default role, automatically restores it with the default permissions.

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Role Management page. (Click Configuration in the menu bar, then click Roles from the left pane.)

2. Click (Button does not appear unless one of the default roles has been deleted.)

Related Topics

- 1.4 About Roles - page 15
- 1.8 Default Roles - page 26
- 1.11 Resetting Default Roles - page 29
- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.13 About Principals

Principals is the term used to describe the assignment of users to roles. Users, groups, or OUs are assigned to one or more roles to create a principal.

LDAP or PAM must be configured in MWS. See LDAP Configuration Using /opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy or PAM (Pluggable Authentication Module) Configuration Using /opt/mws/etc/mws-config.groovy in the Moab Web Services Reference Guide for details.

This section describes the features and functions available to manage principals.

In this topic:

1.14 Principal Management Page - page 33
1.15 Principals Page - page 34
1.16 Edit Users/Groups Pop-up - page 37
1.17 Creating or Editing Principals - page 40
1.18 Deleting Principals - page 41
1.14 Principal Management Page

The Principal Management page displays the defined principals for your Viewpoint configuration. Using this page you can create, edit, and delete principals.

This page also provides access to the Principals page that lets you specify the users, groups, or OUs and their applicable roles for a principal configuration.

To access this page, click Configuration in the menu bar and then click Principals in the left pane.

The following image is an example of the Principal Management page.

Click at any time to refresh the page display.

Related Topics

- 1.13 About Principals - page 32
- 1.17 Creating or Editing Principals - page 40
- 1.18 Deleting Principals - page 41
- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
The Principals page lets you specify the users, groups, or organizational units and their applicable roles for a principal configuration.

To access this page click Configuration in the menu bar, click Principals in the left pane, and then click either Create to add a new principal or click next to the principal you want to edit.

This topic provides an example of the Principals page and describes its layout and available information.

In this topic:

1.15.1 Page Example - page 34
1.15.2 Available Fields - page 35
1.15.3 Page Actions - page 35

1.15.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Principals page.
1.15.2 Available Fields

The following table identifies fields in the Principals page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Lets you specify the name of the principal. The name you specify appears in the list of principals on the Principal Management page. You cannot modify the principal name after creating a principal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>(Optional) Lets you specify a text description of the principal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roles</td>
<td>Lets you select which roles are assigned to the principal. Only roles defined for your Viewpoint configuration will appear in the selection list. See Creating or Editing Roles for details on creating roles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Entity</td>
<td>Lets you specify an LDAP or PAM entity with this principal. If this principal entity is listed under an LDAP group or organizational unit, you must provide the entire distinguished name; PAM group names represent the UNIX group on the underlying server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Specifies whether the principal entity is an LDAP user name, group, or organizational unit or a PAM user name or group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.15.3 Page Actions

These buttons let you perform actions on this page:

- CANCEL – Closes the page without saving any changes.
- DONE – Saves any changes and closes the page.
- APPLY – Saves the changes but does not close the page.

Related Topics

- 1.17 Creating or Editing Principals - page 40
- 1.14 Principal Management Page - page 33
• 1.13 About Principals - page 32
• Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.16  Edit Users/Groups Pop-up

In this topic:

1.16.1 Page Example - page 37
1.16.2 Editing Users/Groups - page 38
1.16.3 Page Actions - page 39

1.16.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Edit Users/Groups pop-up.
1.16.2 Editing Users/Groups

Use the Edit Users/Groups pop-up to add users or groups to principal assignments.
Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Edit Users/Groups pop-up. (Click Configuration in the menu bar, then click Principals in the left pane.)

2. Click CREATE to add a new principal or click the name of the principal you want to edit. The Principals page displays. See 1.15 Principals Page - page 34 for more information.

3. Click Edit under Users/Groups to open the Edit Users/Groups pop-up.

4. To add a new principal assignment, do the following:
   a. Click + to add a new line.
   b. Enter the LDAP group, organizational unit, or user name associated with this principal.

   If the entity is an LDAP group or organizational unit, you must provide the entire distinguished name. If the entity is an LDAP user, you may provide just the user name.

   c. Select the type that reflects the entity you just entered.

5. To delete a principal entity, click ✗ next to the entity you wish to remove.

6. When finished, click SAVE to save the changes and close the page; otherwise, click CLOSE to discard the changes and close the page.

   APPLY will save the changes, but does not close the page.

### 1.16.3 Page Actions

These buttons let you perform actions on this page:

- CLOSE – Closes the page without saving any changes.
- SAVE – Saves the changes and closes the page.

### Related Topics

- 1.17 Creating or Editing Principals - page 40
- 1.14 Principal Management Page - page 33
- 1.13 About Principals - page 32
- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.17 Creating or Editing Principals

Use the Update Principal or Create Principal pages to create new principals or edit existing principals.

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Update Principal or Create Principal page. (Click Configuration in the menu bar, then click Principals in the left pane.)

2. Click CREATE to add a new principal or click the name of the principal you want to edit.
   
   The Principals page displays. See 1.15 Principals Page - page 34 for more information.

3. If you are creating a principal, enter the name of the principal.

4. Add or modify the principal description if needed.

5. Select and/or clear the roles assigned to this principal.

6. Add or delete users or groups associated with the principal. See 1.16 Edit Users/Groups Pop-up - page 37 for more information.

7. When finished, click DONE to save the changes and close the page; otherwise, click CANCEL to discard the changes and close the page.

   APPLY will save the changes, but does not close the page.

Related Topics

- 1.13 About Principals - page 32
- 1.14 Principal Management Page - page 33
- 1.15 Principals Page - page 34
- 1.16 Edit Users/Groups Pop-up - page 37
- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.18 Deleting Principals

Use the Principal Management page to delete existing principals.

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Principal Management page. (Click Configuration in the menu bar, then click Principals in the left pane.)

2. Hover the mouse over the name of the principal you want to remove, click the menu icon that appears, and click Delete.

3. When the window appears asking you to confirm the delete, click OK to delete the principal; otherwise, click Cancel.

Related Topics

- 1.13 About Principals - page 32
- 1.14 Principal Management Page - page 33
- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.19 Remote Visualization Configuration Page

Remote Visualization uses the FastX product.

This topic is provided for reference only as the actual Remote Visualization configuration is set up when installing Remote Visualization. See Installing Remote Visualization in the Moab Installation and Configuration Guide for detailed instructions.

Once you have configured Remote Visualization, the Sessions page is available to maintain sessions used to display the job details in the Job Details page. See 7.1 Sessions Page - page 304 for more information.

To access this page, click Configuration in the menu bar and then click Remote Visualization Services in the left pane.

This topic provides an example of the Remote Visualization page and describes its layout and available information.

In this topic:

1.19.1 Page Example - page 42
1.19.2 Available Fields - page 43
1.19.3 Page Actions - page 43

1.19.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Remote Visualization Configuration page.
1.19.2 Available Fields

The following table describes the fields on the Remote Visualization page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gateway Server</td>
<td>Hostname (or IP address) and port number for the FastX gateway server. For example, https://&lt;server&gt;:3443.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Self Signed</td>
<td>Indicates whether the Remote Visualization was set up using self-signed certificates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Username</td>
<td>User name to log into FastX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication Method</td>
<td>Specifies whether a password or shared secret key is required to authenticate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If using password-based, enter the FastX admin user's password in the Password filed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If using key-based, click UPLOAD KEY and navigate to the copy of the generated .ssh/id_rsa file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.19.3 Page Actions

These buttons let you perform actions on this page:

- TEST - Tests the connection to the Remote Visualization (gateway) Server.
- SAVE - Saves the changes.

Related Topics

- 1.27 Authenticating Remote Visualization - page 60
- 7.1 Sessions Page - page 304
- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.20 Nitro Services Configuration Page

This topic is provided for reference only as the actual Nitro Services configuration is set up when installing Nitro Web Services. See Installing Nitro Web Services (manual install method) or Installing Nitro Web Services (RPM install method) in the Moab Installation and Configuration Guide for detailed instructions.

Once you have configured Nitro Services, you can view your Nitro job information in the Job Details page. See 3.4.1 Nitro Details - page 96 for more information.

To access this page, click Configuration in the menu bar and then click Nitro Services in the left pane.

This topic provides an example of the Nitro Services page and describes its layout and available information.

In this topic:
1.20.1 Page Example - page 44
1.20.2 Available Fields - page 45
1.20.3 Page Actions - page 45

1.20.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Nitro Services page.
1.20.2 Available Fields

The following table identifies fields in the Nitro Services page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nitro WS URL</td>
<td>Hostname (or IP address) and port number for the host on which you installed Nitro Web Services. For example, https://&lt;hostname&gt;:9443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Username</td>
<td>Name of the user. This typically nitro-readonly-user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>The user's password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Self Signed</td>
<td>Indicates whether Nitro Web Services was set up using self-signed certificates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.20.3 Page Actions

These buttons let you perform actions on this page:

- **TEST** - Tests the connection to Nitro Web Services.
- **SAVE** - Saves the changes.

Related Topics

- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.21 Reporting Configuration Page

Reporting configuration involves establishing a connection with Reporting Web Services (RWS). Once you have configured Reporting, you can use Viewpoint’s reporting features to create and display reports, dashboards, and aggregated views. See for more information.

To access this page, click Configuration in the menu bar and then click Reporting Configuration in the left pane.

This topic provides an example of the Reporting Configuration page and describes its layout and available information.

In this topic:

1.21.1 Page Example - page 46
1.21.2 Available Fields - page 46
1.21.3 Page Actions - page 46

1.21.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Reporting Configuration page.

![Reporting REST Services Configuration](image-url)

1.21.2 Available Fields

The following table describes the fields on the Reporting Configuration page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Service URL</td>
<td>Hostname (or IP address), port number, and path for the RWS service. For example, https://&lt;server&gt;:8080/rws.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.21.3 Page Actions

These buttons let you perform actions on this page:
- **TEST** - Tests the connection to the RWS service.
- **SAVE** - Saves the changes.

---

**Related Topics**

- [Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration](#) - page 3
1.22 Application Templates Configuration Page

The Application Templates Configuration page lets you deploy and export application templates. Application templates are used to predefine the job requirements available to users when creating jobs.

See Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113 for more information about application templates.

To access this page, click Configuration on the menu bar and then click Application Templates in the left pane.

In this topic:
- 1.22.1 Page Example - page 48
- 1.22.2 Page Actions - page 49

1.22.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Application Templates Configuration page.

![Application Templates Configuration Page Example](image1.png)

The Application Templates Configuration page displays a list of available application templates. Click 🔄 at any time to refresh the page display. If you have many application templates, you can apply a filter to view templates of a specific type by selecting a template type from the Template Type drop-down.

Page controls are available at the bottom of the application template list to let you customize how many application templates appear at a time in the list. These controls also include options for moving between pages of listed application template.
1.22.2 Page Actions

As shown in the following image, hovering the mouse to the left of a template description displays a menu of operations you can perform on a template.

Select *Deploy* to make a template available for editing and *Export* to create a template file that can be used to copy a template to another Viewpoint server. You can use *Deploy* to restore one of the provided templates that has been deleted.

**Related Topics**

- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.23 Licensed Features Page

Instructions on how to obtain and install the licenses are provided during the Viewpoint install or upgrade process. See Installing Moab Viewpoint or Upgrading Moab Viewpoint (RPM) in the Moab Installation and Configuration Guide for detailed instructions.

The Licensed Features page shows all of the licensed Viewpoint and Moab features for your system configuration.

To access this page, click Configuration in the menu bar and then click Licensed Features in the left pane.

The Licensed Features page has two tab options:

- **Viewpoint License** – This is the default view when you access the Licensed Features page. This tab displays a visual listing of the Viewpoint license file configuration information.

- **Moab License** – This tab displays a visual listing of the Moab license file. This license file is populated with a valid connection to MWS.

This topic provides an example of the Viewpoint License tab and the Moab License tab and describes the layout and available information in the tab.

In this topic:

- 1.23.1 Viewpoint License Tab - page 50
- 1.23.2 Moab License Tab - page 51

1.23.1 Viewpoint License Tab

The following image is an example of the Viewpoint License tab.
This tab provides a visual representation of the licensed features for your configuration. A green check mark in a circle indicates that feature is licensed; whereas, a red x in a circle indicates a feature is not licensed.

You can expand the More Information section to view when the licensed features will expire. You can also upload a new license by clicking Browse and locating the license file to be uploaded, then clicking Upload. However, this is typically done only when you install or upgrade Viewpoint.

1.23.2 Moab License Tab

The following image is an example of the Moab License tab.
This tab provides a visual representation of the licensed features for your configuration. A green check mark in a circle indicates that feature is licensed; whereas, a red x in a circle indicates a feature is not licensed.

You can click the graph icon next to the Elastic Computing license name to open a graph of Elastic Computing statistics. See 1.28 Viewing Elastic Computing Statistics - page 61 for more information.

You can expand the More Information section to view any additional information available about the licensed features.

Related Topics

- 1.1 Configuration Page - page 6
- 1.28 Viewing Elastic Computing Statistics - page 61
- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.24 Additional Configuration
1.25 Securing the Connection between Viewpoint and MWS

Adaptive Computing strongly recommends using Viewpoint on a secure channel (SSL). See 1.26 Configuring Viewpoint to Use SSL - page 55.

Optionally, and depending on your system requirements, you can secure the connection between Viewpoint and MWS.

This topic explains how secure the connection between Viewpoint and MWS.

The steps in this topic must be performed before you set up the connection to MWS.

Secure the Connection between Viewpoint and MWS

Do the following:


2. Import the MWS Server Certificate.

   If the MWS server is using a certificate signed by a certificate authority, skip this step.

   Import the MWS server certificate by running the following command on the Viewpoint server:

   ```
   [root]# openssl s_client -showcerts -connect <hostname>:<secure_port> < /dev/null 2> /dev/null |
   sed -n -e '/-BEGIN CERTIFICATE-/,/-END CERTIFICATE-/p'  |
   >> $(python -m requests.certs)
   ```

   Where `<hostname>` is the MWS host name and `<secure_port>` is the secured port number defined in the certificate.

3. Proceed with instructions to set up the connection to MWS (see 1.2 Basic Configuration Page - page 8), noting that:
   
   - you must use the full secure URL for MWS. For example: https://mws.example.com:8443
   
   - the host name must match the Common Name (CN) of the MWS server certificate.
   
   - the Viewpoint server must be able to resolve the host name using /etc/hosts or DNS.

Related Topics

- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
- 1.2 Basic Configuration Page - page 8
1.26 Configuring Viewpoint to Use SSL

Adaptive Computing strongly recommends using Viewpoint on a secure channel (SSL).
This topic explains how to enable SSL for Viewpoint.

The steps in this topic must be performed before you set up the connection to MWS.

Perform the following steps:
1. Create a Self-Signed Certificate
2. Enable SSL for Viewpoint

1.26.1 Create a Self-Signed Certificate

Do the following:

1. Generate a private key.

   ```bash
   [root]# openssl genrsa -out server.key 1024
   ```

   This will create an unencrypted private key. It is recommended that this private key has only root privileges.
   If you want to encrypt this private key (add a passphrase), do the following:

   ```bash
   [root]# openssl genrsa -des3 -out server.key 1024
   ```

2. Generate the certificate signing request from the private key (what is used to create a self-signed certificate).

   ```bash
   [root]# openssl req -new -key server.key -out server.csr
   ```

   a. If you encrypted the private key, enter the passphrase when prompted.

   b. Enter the certificate metadata when prompted. For example:

   ```
   ...
   Country Name (2 letter code) [XX]:US
   State or Province Name (full name) []:Utah
   Locality Name (e.g., city) [Default City]:Provo
   Organization Name (e.g., company) [Default Company Ltd]:Adaptive Computing Enterprises, Inc.
   Organizational Unit Name (e.g., section) []:Engineering
   ```
3. Generate the self-signed certificate from the CSR.

```
[root]# openssl x509 -req -in server.csr -signkey server.key -out server.crt
```

You should have both a private key (server.key) and a certificate (server.crt).

### 1.26.2 Enable SSL for Viewpoint

**Red Hat 6-based or Red Hat 7-based systems (for SUSE 12-based systems, see below)**

Do the following:

1. Install the Apache SSL Module.

```
[root]# yum install mod_ssl
```

2. Install the private key and certificate you generated earlier in this topic.

```
[root]# chmod 400 server.key server.crt
[root]# chown root:root server.key server.crt
[root]# cp -p server.key server.crt /etc/httpd
```

3. Open `/etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf` and see if you are already running another web application on port 443. Running Viewpoint along with another web application on the same port is not supported. You will either need to remove the other application or consult the Apache Web Server documentation for advanced options.

   The MAM install documentation explains how to set up MAM Web Services and the MAM GUI to run on port 443. Running both Viewpoint and MAM on the same port is not supported.

4. In `/etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf`, set `SSLCertificateFile` and `SSLCertificateKeyFile` to reference the paths of the certificate and key you generated earlier. Make sure the `SSLEngine` directive is set to `on`. These lines should be between the `between the <VirtualHost default:443> and </VirtualHost> lines.

```
<VirtualHost default:443>
 SSLEngine On
 SSLCertificateFile /etc/httpd/server.crt
 SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/httpd/server.key
 #... Other configuration options
</VirtualHost>
```

5. Copy the everything between the `<VirtualHost *:8081>` and `</VirtualHost>` lines in
1.26 Configuring Viewpoint to Use SSL

Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration

/etc/httpd/conf/viewpoint.conf to /etc/httpd/conf.d/ssl.conf between the <VirtualHost default:443> and </VirtualHost> lines. For example:

- **Red Hat 6-based systems**

```plaintext
<VirtualHost _default_:443>
  SSLEngine on
  SSLCertificateFile /etc/httpd/server.crt
  SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/httpd/server.key
  #... Other configuration options already in ssl.conf

  SetEnv VIEWPOINT_LOG /var/log/viewpoint/wsgi.log
  #SetEnv VIEWPOINT_LOG_LEVEL DEBUG
  SetEnv VIEWPOINT_PREFIX /opt/viewpoint
  WSGIPassAuthorization on
  WSGIScriptAlias / /opt/viewpoint/lib/viewpoint/iris/wsgi.py
  DocumentRoot /opt/viewpoint/lib/viewpoint/

  Alias /static/ /opt/viewpoint/lib/viewpoint/compiled-static/

  <Directory /opt/viewpoint/lib/viewpoint/compiled-static>
    Order deny,allow
    Allow from all
  </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
```

- **Red Hat 7-based systems**

```plaintext
<VirtualHost _default_:443>
  SSLEngine on
  SSLCertificateFile /etc/httpd/server.crt
  SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/httpd/server.key

  #... Other configuration options already in ssl.conf

  SetEnv VIEWPOINT_LOG /var/log/viewpoint/wsgi.log

  WSGIPassAuthorization on
  WSGIScriptAlias / /opt/viewpoint/lib/viewpoint/iris/wsgi.py
  DocumentRoot /opt/viewpoint/lib/viewpoint/
  Alias /static/ /opt/viewpoint/lib/viewpoint/compiled-static/

  <Directory /opt/viewpoint/lib/viewpoint/compiled-static>
    <Files wsgi.py>
      Require all granted
    </Files>
  </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
```

6. Either delete /etc/httpd/conf.d/viewpoint.conf or move the file outside of the /etc/httpd directory.

```plaintext
[root]# rm /etc/httpd/conf.d/viewpoint.conf
```

7. Verify the syntax in the configuration file is correct.

```plaintext
[root]# httpd -t
Syntax OK
```
   - Red Hat 6-based systems
     ```
     [root]# service httpd restart
     ```
   - Red Hat 7-based systems
     ```
     [root]# systemctl restart httpd
     ```

   Viewpoint should now be running with https on port 443. To test that it worked, open Viewpoint in a web browser.

   ```
   https://<viewpoint host>:443
   ```

   **SUSE 12-based systems (for Red Hat 6- or 7-based systems, see above)**

   Do the following:

   1. Install the private key and certificate you generated earlier in this topic.
      ```
      [root]# chmod 400 server.key server.crt
      [root]# chown root:root server.key server.crt
      [root]# cp -p server.key_server.crt /etc/apache2
      ```

   2. Make sure there are no other Apache applications listening on port 443.

      ```shell
      The MAM install documentation explains how to set up MAM Web Services and the MAM GUI to run on port 443. Running both Viewpoint and MAM on the same port is not supported.
      ```

      To do this change into the `/etc/apache2/vhosts.d` directory and grep for 443. You should only see the `vhost-ssl.template` file. If you see others you will have a port conflict.

      ```
      [root]# cd /etc/apache2/vhosts.d
      [root]# grep -r 443 *
      vhost-ssl.template:<VirtualHost default:443>
      vhost-ssl.template:    #ServerName www.example.com:443
      ```

   3. Copy the `vhost-ssl` template into a new file called `viewpoint-ssl.conf`.
      ```
      [root]# cp vhost-ssl.template viewpoint-ssl.conf
      ```

   4. In `viewpoint-ssl.conf`, set `SSLCertificateFile` and `SSLCertificateKeyFile` to reference the paths of the certificate and key you generated earlier. Make sure the `SSLEngine` directive is set to `on`. Remove the other existing options and add everything between the `<VirtualHost *:8081>` and `</VirtualHost>` lines in `/etc/apache2/conf.d/viewpoint.conf`. When you are done the VirtualHost section of `viewpoint-ssl.conf` will look something like the following:
Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration

Listen 443
Define SSL
<IfDefine SSL>
<IfDefine !NOSSL>

<VirtualHost _default_:443>
  SSLEngine on
  SSLCertificateFile /etc/apache2/server.crt
  SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/apache2/server.key
  SetEnv VIEWPOINT_LOG /var/log/viewpoint/wsgi.log
  SetEnv VIEWPOINT_PREFIX /opt/viewpoint
  WSGIPassAuthorization on
  WSGIScriptAlias / /opt/viewpoint/lib/viewpoint/iris/wsgi.py
  DocumentRoot /opt/viewpoint/lib/viewpoint/
  Alias /static/ /opt/viewpoint/lib/viewpoint/compiled-static/
  <Directory /opt/viewpoint/lib/viewpoint/compiled-static>
    Require all granted
  </Directory>
  <Directory /opt/viewpoint/lib/viewpoint/iris>
    <Files wsgi.py>
      Require all granted
    </Files>
  </Directory>
</VirtualHost>
</IfDefine>
</IfDefine>

5. Either delete /etc/apache2/conf.d/viewpoint.conf or move the file outside the /etc/apache2 directory so it does not get accidentally read by Apache Web Server.

6. Verify the syntax in the configuration file is correct

   [root]# httpd -t
   Syntax OK


   [root]# systemctl restart httpd

Viewpoint should now be running with https on port 443. To test that it worked, open Viewpoint in a web browser.

https://<viewpoint host>:443

Related Topics

- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.27 Authenticating Remote Visualization

Beginning with the 9.0.2 release, Viewpoint supports two Remote Visualization methods: password-based and key-based.

To set up the Remote Visualization authentication, do the following:

1. Log into Viewpoint as the MWS administrative user.
2. Access the Remote Visualization page. (Click Configuration from the menu and then click Remote Visualization Services from the left pane.)
3. Enter the hostname (or IP address) and port number for the FastX gateway server in the Gateway Server field. For example, https://<server>:3443.
4. If your Remote Visualization configuration was set up using self-signed certificates, confirm the Trust Self Signed check box is selected.
5. Enter the FastX admin user you specified when you installed the Remote Visualization Server in the Username field. For example, ace.
6. Do one of the following:
   a. If your configuration will authenticate using the password-based method, do the following:
      i. Select Password Based Authentication from the Authentication Method box.
      ii. Enter the FastX admin user's password in the Password field.
   b. If your configuration will authenticate using the key-based method, do the following:
      i. Select Key Based Authentication from the Authentication Method box.
      ii. Click UPLOAD KEY and navigate to the copy of the generated .ssh/id_rsa file.
7. Click TEST to confirm your settings are correct.
8. Click SAVE to submit your settings.

Related Topics

- 7.1 Sessions Page - page 304
- 1.19 Remote Visualization Configuration Page - page 42
- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
1.28 Viewing Elastic Computing Statistics

If you have an Elastic Computing Viewpoint license, the Moab Licensed Features tab on the Licensed Features includes an icon that lets you view Elastic Computing statistics.

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Licensed Features page. (Click Configuration from the menu, then click Licensed Features from the left pane.)

2. Click the Moab License tab to show the list of Moab Licensed Features.

3. Click the graph icon next to the Elastic Computing license name to open a graph of Elastic Computing statistics.

Viewpoint displays the Elastic Computing Usage graph.
The Elastic Computing Usage graph displays current and maximum hours of Elastic Computing usage for the previous day, month, quarter, and year. You can click tabs at the top of the graph to switch between global Elastic Computing usage and usage by quality of service level (QoS).

4. Click the name of one of the statistics in the legend below the graph to remove the statistic from the graphical display.
Removing the tallest bar from the graph causes the vertical axis to recalibrate for the remaining bars. This feature can be used to more precisely compare the hourly values of the remaining bars.

5. Hover the mouse over one of the time period bars to display exact values for the statistics displayed for the time period.
6. Hover the mouse over the name of a selected statistic in the legend below the graph to dim the bars displayed for statistics other than the one selected.
7. Click the QoS tab and a QoS level in the drop-down menu to display all hourly Elastic Computing usage or a selected quality of service level.
See Quality of Service (QoS) Facilities in the Moab Administrator Guide for more information about Moab’s Quality of Service facility.

Related Topics

- Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3
Chapter 2: Viewpoint Basics

This chapter provides a brief overview of Viewpoint, including the Viewpoint Home page and general navigation.

In this chapter:

2.1 The Viewpoint Home Page ................................................................. 68
  2.1.1 Page Example ................................................................. 68
  2.1.2 Widgets ................................................................. 69
2.2 Menu Bar .................................................................................. 71
2.3 Navigating Viewpoint ................................................................. 72
2.4 Logging In/Signing Out ................................................................. 73
  2.4.1 Log In to Viewpoint ................................................................. 73
  2.4.2 Sign Out of Viewpoint ................................................................. 73
2.5 Accessing Online Help ................................................................. 75
2.1 The Viewpoint Home Page

The Home page displays an overview of your system, including system utilization, a workload summary, and resource allocation. Once the Viewpoint portal has been configured, the Home page is the default view when logging in. You can also click Home from the menu to view the Home page.

This topic provides an example of the Home page and describes its layout and available information.

In this topic:

- 2.1.1 Page Example - page 68
- 2.1.2 Widgets - page 69

2.1.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Home page.
2.1.2 Widgets

The Home page comes configured with widgets that display different aspects of your system. Specifically:

- **Workload Widget**
- **Dedicated System Resources Widget**
- **Node Summary Widget**
- **Workload Summary Widget**

### 2.1.2.A Workload Widget

The Workload widget displays workload job information for your system. This workload display directly corresponds to the information provided from the Workload page. This widget includes a search bar to let you find specific job ID.

Using this widget lets you manage the workload and view the results in the Workload Summary and Node Summary widgets without having to leave the Home page.

### 2.1.2.B Dedicated System Resources Widget

The Dedicated System Resources widget provides a graphical ratio of resources dedicated to jobs compared to total resources. The graphical result is displayed based on activity within the last 24 hours.

This widget uses these criteria:

- **CPU** – The percentage of processors dedicated to running jobs over the total processors in the cluster. For example, if your cluster has 5,000 processors and 4,500 of those processors are dedicated to jobs, your CPU utilization is 90%.

- **Memory** – The percentage of memory dedicated to running jobs over the total amount of memory in the cluster. For example, if your cluster has 1,000 GB of memory and 850 GB of memory is dedicated to jobs, then your memory utilization is 85%.

You can hover the mouse over the graphical display to view additional information.

*The user must be assigned to a role with Systems Resources Widget permission selected to view information for this widget.*

### 2.1.2.C Node Summary Widget

The Node Summary widget provides a graphical overview of the total nodes within your Viewpoint configuration and their status.
Click on the status line to open the Nodes page to display only the nodes in that status. Using the Home page example provided earlier, click anywhere on the orange line to view the 45 nodes that are busy.

Click View All Nodes to open the Nodes page in default view (without specified selection criteria).

The user must be assigned to a role with Node Summary Widget permission selected to view information for this widget.

2.1.2.D Workload Summary Widget

The Workload Summary widget provides a graphical overview of the total jobs within your Viewpoint configuration and their status.

Click on the status line to open the Workload page to display only the jobs in that status.

Click View All Workload to open the Workload page (without a status filter).

The user must be assigned to a role with Workload Summary Widget permission selected to view information for this widget.

Related Topics

- Chapter 2: Viewpoint Basics - page 67
2.2 Menu Bar

The Menu bar appears just above the selected page and displays all of the pages available to the signed in user.

Select a menu item to open directly to that page.

Related Topics

- 2.1 The Viewpoint Home Page - page 68
- 3.1 Workload Page - page 79
- 4.1 Application Templates Page - page 116
- 5.1 Nodes Page - page 280
- 6.1 File Manager Page - page 294
- 1.1 Configuration Page - page 6
- Chapter 2: Viewpoint Basics - page 67
2.3 Navigating Viewpoint

The menu bar is fixed at the top of every page.

At any time you can select a menu item to open directly to that page. You can also use the Homepage widgets to navigate to certain pages. See The Viewpoint Home Page for more information.

If the logged-in user does not have permissions to access a particular page, the page link will not appear in the menu. If a user tries to access a page (by entering a URL) that he/she does not have permissions to see, Viewpoint disallows access.

Related Topics

- 2.2 Menu Bar - page 71
- Chapter 2: Viewpoint Basics - page 67
2.4 Logging In/Signing Out

You must log in to Viewpoint from a web browser. For security purposes, it is important to log out (sign out) of Viewpoint after each use.

This topic provides information on how to successfully log in to and sign out of the Viewpoint portal. This topic assumes that the system administrator, or other authorized user, has set up the Viewpoint portal with user roles and permissions as described in Chapter 1: Viewpoint Configuration - page 3.

The Menu options available to a user will vary, depending on the user's credentials.

Viewpoint stores your Moab credentials locally while you are logged in. If there are any changes to your group, account, class, or QoS assignments, you must log out of Viewpoint and back in again to refresh your Moab credentials.

In this topic:

2.4.1 Log In to Viewpoint - page 73
2.4.2 Sign Out of Viewpoint - page 73

2.4.1 Log In to Viewpoint

Do the following:

1. In a web browser, navigate to the Viewpoint Login page (http://<viewpoint_host>:8081). Where <viewpoint_host> is the IP address or name of the Viewpoint Host (actual machine on which Viewpoint was installed).

2. Enter your Username and Password into the respective fields.

3. Click Login.

   You will be redirected to the Viewpoint homepage. See 2.1 The Viewpoint Home Page - page 68.

2.4.2 Sign Out of Viewpoint

Do the following:
1. Locate the Sign Out link in the top right corner of the page.

   Welcome, moab-admin  Sign Out

2. Click Sign Out.

   You will be redirected to the login page.

---

Related Topics

- 2.2 Menu Bar - page 71
- Chapter 2: Viewpoint Basics - page 67
2.5 Accessing Online Help

You can access the Viewpoint online help (documentation) directly from the Viewpoint portal. Click next to where you sign out to access the Viewpoint online help. Documentation for the full Moab HPC Suite, including Viewpoint, is available at Adaptive Computing Documentation Index.

Related Topics

- 2.2 Menu Bar - page 71
- Chapter 2: Viewpoint Basics - page 67
The Viewpoint Workload page provides information relating to job metrics. Specifically the Workload page provides access to:

- A detailed list of the jobs in the workload. Using this page you can view information about the job (for example, to see if the job is running correctly), change a job's status, or create a new job (using an application template).
- The Job Details page, which provides additional details about a job.
Chapter 3: Viewpoint Workload Overview

3.9  Viewing Job Details ................................................................. 111
3.10 Changing a Job’s State ............................................................. 112
3.1 Workload Page

The Workload page offers a place to determine the status of jobs in your workload. You can also change a job’s status or create a new job (using an application template).

To access this page, click WORKLOAD from the menu.

This topic provides an example of the Workload page and describes its layout and available information.

In this topic:

3.1.1 Page Example - page 79
3.1.2 Selection Criteria Area - page 79
3.1.3 Workload View Details - page 80

3.1.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Workload page.

3.1.2 Selection Criteria Area

The right side of this page provides selection criteria you can use to limit what is displayed in the workload view.
You can choose to display:

- Specific jobs based on the job id or the user who submitted the job (submitter ID). Select the value from the Current Search drop-down, in the Narrow Search box, enter the specific information, and then click Q.

- Jobs matching a specific status (state). Select the status from the Select Job State drop-down and then click Filter.

- Only job arrays or only regular jobs. The job arrays option is only applicable for arrays reported directly from Moab. Arrays reported using Torque will only display as a single (combined) job. Select the job type from the Select Job Type drop-down and then click Filter.

- Jobs within a given start date range or within a wallclock range. Selecting Start Date or Wall Clock will provide additional fields to specify the range. Specify the desired range and then click Filter.

You can utilize multiple selection criteria options; however, only the jobs that match all of the defined options will be shown in the workload view.

Click Reset at any time to remove all defined selection criteria options (restore the page defaults).

### 3.1.3 Workload View Details

The following information explains the layout and additional information available in the workload view.

- **Display Refresh** – You can refresh the information displayed in the workload view (including specified search and filter criteria) to reflect the latest information about the jobs. At the top of the workload view, click Q.

- **Job Creation** – The CREATE JOB button at the top of the workload view lets you create a new job based on available application templates. See 3.7 Creating a Job - page 102 for detailed instructions.

- **Columns** – The workload view displays the data in a column format. Column titles that are underlined indicate that you can sort (ascending or descending) the column contents.

The following table describes the different columns and their contents. You can hover the mouse over a column’s contents to view additional information.
### Column Heading | Description
--- | ---
**Job ID** | Unique identifier given to a job by Moab (or the resource manager). In this column you can also:

- Use the [ ]( ) icon to change the status of a non-completed job (as displayed in the Job Status column). See Changing a Job's State.
- Display additional information about a job. Click a job ID to open the Job Details page. See 3.9 Viewing Job Details - page 111.
- See job array information. For a Moab job array, you will see the job array ID and then you can expand it to see the jobs within the job array. See 3.5 Job Arrays - page 98. Job arrays sent through Torque will be treated as a single job.

**Job Name** | Name of the job provided by the user; also called the friendly name.

**Submitter ID** | Name of the user that submitted the job.

**Start Date** | Date and time when the job is scheduled to start or has started.

**Submit Date** | Date and time that the job was submitted.

**Queue Status** | Current state of the job (for example, ELIGIBLE, COMPLETED, ACTIVE, IDLE).

**Cores** | Number of allocated cores.

**Nodes** | Number of allocated nodes. A zero indicates the job has not yet run or executed.

**Wall Clock** | Amount of time requested for the job. This represents the maximum amount of time the job is expected to run and is specified when the job is submitted. It does not represent the amount of time for which the job actually ran (if the job is in COMPLETED status). Wall clock time uses the following format: Days:Hours:Minutes:Seconds. For example, 01:02:03:04 means the owner of the job requested the job run for one day, two hours, three minutes, and four seconds. Jobs that exceed their wall clock limits are subject to the corrective action specified in the Moab WCVIOLATIONACTION parameter.

- **Page Controls** – Page controls are available at the bottom of the workload view to let you customize how many jobs appear per page. The page controls also include options for selecting which page to display.
Related Topics

- 3.7 Creating a Job - page 102
- 3.10 Changing a Job's State - page 112
- 3.9 Viewing Job Details - page 111
- 3.5 Job Arrays - page 98
- 3.2 Job Details Page - page 83
- Chapter 3: Viewpoint Workload Overview - page 77
3.2 Job Details Page

The Job Details page shows additional information about a job and lets you make certain modifications to a given job. To access this page, from the Workload view, click on the Job ID link for the job.

This topic provides an example of the Job Details page and describes its overall layout, with a detailed description of the job status information at the top of the page.

In this topic:

3.2.1 Page Example - page 83
3.2.2 Page Actions and Navigation - page 84
3.2.3 Job Actions and Basic Information - page 85
3.2.4 Scheduler Analysis - page 86

See Job Details–Functional Areas and Job Details–Additional Areas for information about other areas of the Job Details page.

3.2.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Job Details page.
3.2.2 Page Actions and Navigation

These buttons let you perform actions on this page:

- **Go Back** – Returns to the Workload page; if you have authorization to make changes, this will discard any unsaved changes.
Chapter 3: Viewpoint Workload Overview

- **Done** – Submits any job changes to Moab Workload Manager and returns to the Workload page.
- **Apply** – Submits any job changes to Moab Workload Manager and stays on the Job Details page.

At the right of the page there are two floating buttons that can be pressed to navigate to the top and the bottom of the page.

Click to navigate to the top of the page.

Click to navigate to the bottom of the page.

The information contained in, and the actions you can perform using, the Job Details page will vary based on the job's status, the user's role permissions and/or the fields available from the application template.

### 3.2.3 Job Actions and Basic Information

At the top of the Job Details page you will find basic information and actions pertaining to the job. The following image is an example of the Job Actions and Basic Information area.

#### Job Actions

At the upper right of the page, you may find several links and buttons to perform actions. You will only see links and buttons for actions that you are authorized to perform. These are separate from the page-related actions identified later in this topic.

- The "Return to earlier search" link takes you to the Workload page with the search and filter criteria you specified.
- The "Cancel" button appears for a running or idle job, and lets you cancel the job.
- The "Hold" button appears for an active job, and lets you place the job in idle status.
- The "Release" button appears for a job for which a hold has been applied, and lets you release the hold on the job and allow it to continue running.
• The "More Information" button appears for blocked jobs and, based on the user's permissions, lets you view the Schedule Analysis window. See 3.2.4 Scheduler Analysis - page 86.

Job Basic Information
At the upper left and right of the page, you will find several fields displaying basic information.

• Job Id – ID given to the job by Moab or the resource manager.

• Submission Script – Name of the script used to generate the job. For jobs sent directly from Moab or the resource manager, this will be "N/A".

• Reservation Name – Name of the reservation, if applicable, associated with the job.

• Template – Name of the application template used to create the job information. For jobs sent directly from Moab or the resource manager, this will be "N/A".

3.2.4 Scheduler Analysis

The Scheduler Analysis requires the "Job Details - Scheduling Analysis" permission. See 1.7 Role Permissions - page 20 for more information about the available permissions you can set.

When Scheduler Analysis is enabled, the "More Information" button appears under the Status information when the job is blocked. Click this button to view the Schedule Analysis pop-up window.

This window provides information useful in debugging why Moab is not running the job.

The following image is an example of the Scheduler Analysis window.
Chapter 3: Viewpoint Workload Overview

### Scheduler Analysis

#### Block Reasons

Showing 0 to 0 of 0 entries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block Reason</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No block reasons found

#### Warning Messages

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jobviolates constraints for partition torque (partition torque not in job partition mask)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Node Analysis

Showing 1 to 10 of 50 entries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node Name</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node-001</td>
<td>node-001 available: 1 tasks supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-002</td>
<td>node-002 rejected: State (Busy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-003</td>
<td>node-003 available: 2 tasks supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-004</td>
<td>node-004 rejected: State (Busy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-005</td>
<td>node-005 rejected: State (Busy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-006</td>
<td>node-006 rejected: State (Busy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-007</td>
<td>node-007 available: 2 tasks supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-008</td>
<td>node-008 rejected: State (Busy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-009</td>
<td>node-009 rejected: State (Busy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-010</td>
<td>node-010 rejected: State (Busy)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Show 10 entries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Next</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Close
Related Topics

- 3.1 Workload Page - page 79
- 3.9 Viewing Job Details - page 111
- 3.3 Job Details-Functional Areas - page 89
- 3.4 Job Details-Additional Areas - page 96
- Chapter 3: Viewpoint Workload Overview - page 77
3.3 Job Details–Functional Areas

The Job Details page shows additional information about a job and lets you make certain modifications to a given job. To access this page, from the Workload view, click on the Job ID link for the job.

This topic describes functional areas, including field descriptions, available on the Job Details page. To expand and display a functional area, click ➔ to the left of the title of the desired area.

The information contained in, and the actions you can perform using, the Job Details page will vary based on the job’s status, the user's role permissions and/or the fields available from the application template.

In this topic:

3.3.1 Priority - page 89
3.3.2 Job Messages - page 90
3.3.3 Credentials and CPU Statistics - page 91
3.3.4 Time Frame - page 92
3.3.5 Data Management and Other Information - page 93
3.3.6 Resource Requirement Summary - page 94
3.3.7 Requirement Details - page 95

3.3.1 Priority

The Priority area requires the "Job Details - Priority Analysis" permission. See 1.7 Role Permissions - page 20 for more information about the available permissions you can set.

The Priority area lists the priority factors applied to the job for scheduling purposes. Expand the area to view the prioritization factors.

Expand the Priority area to view the additional information. Click ➔ to refresh the priority information.

The following image is an example of the Priority area.
The Priority area is organized as follows:

The top area shows the cumulative value for these prioritization areas:


  *This feature requires the User Priority field to be enabled in the application template and the Moab ENABLENEGJOBPRIORITY server parameter must be set to "TRUE". See 4.4.3.C Advanced Settings - page 133 for more information on the User Priority field.*

- **System Priority** – Factors that are used to override Moab Workload Manager's start priority to allow jobs to start sooner than they would ordinarily. See mjobctl in the Moab Workload Manager Reference Guide for more information on the available factors.

- **Start Priority** – Moab's defined start priority.

- **Job Start Count** – Number of times Moab has requeued the job after a job failure or preemption.

The second area provides details about how Moab calculated the start priority. The different start priority groups are listed and are also broken down into each factor within the group. The cumulative weight for the group and the how that breaks down into the different factors are provided.

### 3.3.2 Job Messages

The Job Message area lists any messages reported by Moab. These are the same messages you can view in Moab using checkjob -v -v.

Expand the Job Messages area to view the reported messages, if any. Click to refresh the job message information.

The following image is an example of the Job Messages area.
3.3.3 Credentials and CPU Statistics

The following image is an example of the Credentials and CPU Statistics areas.

**Credentials Area**

The Credentials area displays information about the user who created/submitted the job.

The following table describes the fields in the Credentials area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User</td>
<td>The user that submitted a job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
<td>Displays the group credential, which represents an aggregation of users. User-to-group mappings are often specified by the operating system or resource manager and typically map to a user’s UNIX group ID. However, user-to-group mappings may also be provided by a security and identity management service, or you can specify such directly within Moab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account</td>
<td>Displays the account credential. This credential is generally associated with a group of users along the lines of a particular project for accounting and billing purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Displays the job class. The concept of the class credential is derived from the resource manager class or queue object. Classes differ from other credentials in that they more directly impact job attributes. In standard HPC usage, a user submits a job to a class and this class imposes a number of factors on the job. The attributes of a class may be specified within the resource manager or directly within Moab.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field | Description
--- | ---
Quality of Service | Quality of service status applied to the job (for example, low, medium, or high).

### CPU Statistics Area
The CPU Statics area contains a graph depicting the CPU statistics of the job. Click 🌐 to open a pop-window to specify the range and refresh intervals for the displayed statistics. You can also manually update the display.

### 3.3.4 Time Frame
The Time Frame area provides information on the job’s start and completion times as well as duration information.

The following image is an example of the Time Frame area.

The following table describes the fields in the Time Frame area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Start Time</strong></td>
<td>The date and time that the job started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duration</strong></td>
<td>The amount of time requested for the job in seconds. This represents the maximum amount of time the job is expected to run and is specified when the job is submitted. This does not represent the amount of time the job actually ran if the job is completed. Jobs that exceed their wallclock limits are subject to the corrective action specified in the Moab <code>WCVIOLATIONACTION</code> parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Completion Time</strong></td>
<td>The date and time that the job completed; &quot;None&quot; if the job is running or idle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actual Duration</strong></td>
<td>The amount of time the job has been running (or ran if the job is completed).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3.5 Data Management and Other Information

The following image is an example of the Data Management and Other Information areas.

![Data Management and Other Information Image]

**Data Management Area**

The Data Management area displays the file paths defined for the job. Click ![File Manager Button] to open the File Manager page to change folder paths.

The following table describes the fields in the Data Management area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Execution Path</td>
<td>Directory path where the job was executed. This is typically the user's home directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Path</td>
<td>Directory path where the standard output file is stored. This is typically the user's home directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Path</td>
<td>Directory path where the error file is stored. This is typically the user's home directory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Information Area**

The Other Information area displays additional Moab-related information job.

The following table describes the fields in the Other Information area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partition Access List</td>
<td>List of available partitions on which the job can run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start Count</td>
<td>Number of times Moab requeued the job after a job failure or preemption.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3.6 Resource Requirement Summary

The Resource Requirement Summary area provides information on the resources requested/required for the job.

The following image is an example of the Resource Requirement Summary area.

![Resource Requirement Summary](image)

The following table describes the fields in the Resource Requirement Summary area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Cores Requested</td>
<td>Maximum dedicated processors allocated for the node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Memory Requested</td>
<td>Maximum memory made available for the job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Swap Requested</td>
<td>Amount of swap memory made available for the job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Disk</td>
<td>Amount of disk space available for the job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Features</td>
<td>Maximum number of supported node features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Nodes Requested</td>
<td>Number nodes requested at job submission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocated Node List</td>
<td>List of nodes allocated for the job. The job coordinator node is displayed with a dark blue background. Job worker nodes are displayed on a light blue background.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocated Node Count</td>
<td>Number of nodes actually allocated for the job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocated Partition</td>
<td>Partition allocated for the job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating System</td>
<td>Operating system on which the node can run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>Node’s processor architecture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Generic</td>
<td>Number of generic resources available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.3.7 Requirement Details

The Requirement Details area provides task-specific details about the job.

If the job has more than one task definition, this area will list each task separately. In addition, if generic resources were defined, the generic resources field will contain a table listing the name of the resource and its used count.

**Related Topics**

- 3.1 Workload Page - page 79
- 3.9 Viewing Job Details - page 111
- 3.2 Job Details Page - page 83
- 3.4 Job Details–Additional Areas - page 96
- Chapter 3: Viewpoint Workload Overview - page 77
3.4 Job Details–Additional Areas

The Job Details page shows additional information about a job and lets you make certain modifications to a given job. To access this page, from the Workload view, click on the Job ID link for the job.

This topic describes functional areas on the Job Details page that apply only to certain types of jobs.

In this topic:

- 3.4.1 Nitro Details - page 96
- 3.4.2 Job Array - page 97

3.4.1 Nitro Details

The Nitro Details area is only available if you have integrated with Nitro and enabled Nitro Web Services.

The Nitro Details area lists information pertaining to Nitro jobs.

The following image is an example of the Nitro Details area.
3.4.2 Job Array

The Job Array area is present when the job is the parent job in a job array.

The Job Array area lists the child jobs within the job array. You can click on any of the child jobs to view job details for that child job.

The following image is an example of the Job Array area.

You can click on All Subjobs, Idle, Running, Blocked, Hold, Removed, and Completed to view only jobs in each category.

See 3.5 Job Arrays - page 98 for more information about job arrays.

Related Topics

- 3.1 Workload Page - page 79
- 3.9 Viewing Job Details - page 111
- 3.2 Job Details Page - page 83
- 3.3 Job Details–Functional Areas - page 89
- Chapter 3: Viewpoint Workload Overview - page 77
3.5 Job Arrays

Viewpoint supports Moab job arrays and displays information on the child jobs and the parent job in the job array.

Job arrays sent from Torque are treated as a single job (parent job).

This topic provides information specific to Moab job arrays in Viewpoint.

In this topic:

- 3.5.1 Viewing Job Arrays - page 98
- 3.5.2 Viewing Job Array Details - page 98
- 3.5.3 Creating Job Arrays - page 99

3.5.1 Viewing Job Arrays

Job array information is viewable from the Workload page. However, with the job array, instead of the Job ID, the job array ID is listed in the Job ID column and the information in the rest of the columns is the parent job information.

Expand the job ID to see a listing of the child jobs in the job array.

The following image shows an example of the expanded job array.

![Job Array Image]

3.5.2 Viewing Job Array Details

Job detail information for a parent or child job in the job array is viewable using the Job Details page.
For the parent job, select the job array ID in the Job ID column.

For a child job, select the link for the child job from the expanded job array.

Once you have selected the job, the Job Details page displays. This page is similar to the Job Details page for non-job arrays, with these differences:

- **Parent job:**
  - The Job Array area is present. Expand this area to view the child jobs for this job array.
  - You can make changes to, hold, or cancel the parent job.

  > If you cancel a parent job, all child jobs will be canceled. However, if you hold the parent job, all the child jobs continue as normal.

- **Child job:**
  - The parent job ID is listed under the Job Id field. Click the parent job ID to return to the parent job.
  - The Job Array area is not present, as this is a child job.
  - You can make changes to, hold, or cancel the child job.

### 3.5.3 Creating Job Arrays

Viewpoint also lets you create job arrays.

> The user must have the Create Job permission applied. The user must also have access to an application template that has the "Job Arrays" label enabled and visible and/or editable and which includes a script with the "Moab Array Env Variables". See 1.7 Role Permissions - page 20 and 4.4 Application Template Details - page 124.

You use the Create Job page to also create a job array; however you must choose an application template that enables creation of a job array.

When the Create Job page displays, you will see the job array-specification fields in the Basic Job Settings area. For example:
The "From" number is the first number you want appended to the job for the child job. The "To" number is the maximum number of child job. For example, if you specified the range as From 0 To 3. The job array will have four child jobs: jobID[0], jobID[1], jobID[2], and jobID [3].

Related Topics

- 3.1 Workload Page - page 79
- Chapter 3: Viewpoint Workload Overview - page 77
3.6 Managing the Workload

Viewpoint lets you manage the state of non-completed jobs directly from the Workload view. For example, if a job is idle, you can place it on hold or cancel it.

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, display the Workload view. (Click **Workload** in the menu bar; depending on your user credentials you may also access the Workload view from the Home page.)

2. In the workload view, hover your mouse over the Job ID for a non-completed job and click the **...** icon.

   Depending on the current state of the job, the available options to change the job state appear. For example, if the job state is IDLE, the Hold and Cancel options are displayed.

3. Select the new state for the job.

   Once the state change has been passed to Moab, a message appears indicating it has been changed and the new state appears in Queue Status column.

---

**Related Topics**

- 3.1 Workload Page - page 79
- Chapter 3: Viewpoint Workload Overview - page 77
3.7 Creating a Job

Viewpoint lets you create a job directly from the Workload page.

You must have been granted the "Create Job Page" Viewpoint permission to create a job.

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Workload page. (Click WORKLOAD in the menu bar.)
2. Click Create Job.

The Select Application Template pop-up window appears, showing a list of templates you can use to create a job.

You can toggle between a grid view and list view by clicking and , respectively.

3. If desired, filter the application template results. For example,
3.7 Creating a Job

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Chapter 3: Viewpoint Workload Overview

- Use the Type drop-down to limit by application template type.
- Use the Filter drop-down to limit by its association to you:
  - Shared With Me – Created by another but shared with you (based on template permissions)
  - Owned by Me – Created by you
  - All – All templates shared with you or created by you

You can use the Type and Filter drop-downs in combination to further limit application template results (for example, to search for HPC Application templates you created).

Alternatively, you can click (opens a search box) that lets you enter the name of the application template you want to use. Again, you can use the Type drop-down to further limit the application template results.

4. Click the application template you wish to use to create the job.

The Create Job page appears with the fields from the selected application template.

5. Enter the necessary information for the new job, such as the job name and submission script.

At the right of the page there are two floating buttons that can be pressed to navigate to the top and the bottom of the page.

Click (click to navigate to the top of the page).

Click (click to navigate to the bottom of the page).

6. Click Create to submit the information and create the job; otherwise, click Cancel to return to the Workload view.

Related Topics

- **3.1 Workload Page** - page 79
- **Chapter 3: Viewpoint Workload Overview** - page 77
3.8 Creating or Editing a Job Submission Script

You may need to edit a job submission script when creating a job. If you have the Templates Page Viewpoint permission, you can also create a default job submission script associated with a job template. See 4.4.7 Job Submission Script - page 138 for more information.

In this topic:

3.8.1 Editing a Job Submission Script - page 104
3.8.1.A Script Variables - page 106

3.8.1 Editing a Job Submission Script

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, click Customize Script on the Create Job page. The Script Builder appears.

2. Enter the script in the pane on the left side of the Script Builder. To assist you in building your script, there is a list of variables on the right side of the Script builder that you can drag and drop into your script. Hover the mouse over the variable to view its description. When used in...
the script, the variables shown in the right pane are highlighted and the number of times the variable is used in this script is displayed.

Another method for adding variables to a script is to type Ctrl+Space when editing a script in the left pane. You can select the variables directly in this list instead of having to drag them from the right pane.
In addition to Viewpoint input variables, the list may include Custom Inputs, which are defined in the Custom Settings section of the job template, and Moab environment variables. See 3.8.1.A Script Variables - page 106 for more information about script variables.

You can also import a script from a file by clicking Import and selecting the file containing the script.

3. When you are done editing your script, click Done Editing to save.

   If you want to export a script for use in other jobs or job templates, click Export and enter a file name for the script file.

### 3.8.1.A Script Variables

The Script Builder provides a number of script variables that you can insert into your script. During script execution, Viewpoint replaces the variable with its current value. General patterns Viewpoint follows when replacing variables with current values is shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text in Script Editor</th>
<th>Current Value of Variable</th>
<th>Text After Replacement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%VAR%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text%VAR%text</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>text1text</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Text in Script Editor | Current Value of Variable | Text After Replacement
--- | --- | ---
\%VAR\% | 1 | \%VAR\%
%%VAR%% | 1 | 1
%INVALID% | (Undefined variable) | %INVALID%
\%INVALID\% | (Undefined variable) | %INVALID%
%VAR%%VAR%% | 1 | 1VAR%
%VAR%%VAR%% | 1 | 11
%DURATION% | 5 (Value set in one of the job template’s widgets, such as the Time Management Duration widget) | 5
%PATH% | /home/hpotter (Value of a path variable) | /home/hpotter
%DATE% | 2017-03-15 11:00 UTC (Value of a date variable) | 2017-03-15 11:00 UTC
%BOOL% | true (Value of a boolean variable) | true

Script variables in the Script Builder are categorized as Viewpoint Inputs, Moab Environment Variables, and Custom Inputs. **Viewpoint Inputs** are variables associated with the job.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACCOUNT</td>
<td>Account associated with the job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCHITECTURE</td>
<td>Defines the system architecture required by the job. Example: x86_64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESTINATIONQUEUE</td>
<td>The destination queue or class of the job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DURATION</td>
<td>The expected amount of time the job is expected to run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELIGIBLEDATE</td>
<td>The time at which the job is eligible for execution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMAILOPTIONS</td>
<td>A comma-delimited list of requested email options, expressed as key/value pairs. Example: &quot;START:TRUE,COMPLETION:FALSE,FAILURE:FALSE&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENDINDEX</td>
<td>The end index of the job array.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERRORTPATH</td>
<td>The path to be used for the job’s standard error stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTIONDIRECTORY</td>
<td>The job’s execution directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATURESEXCLUDED</td>
<td>A comma-delimited list of feature tags representing features that cannot be present on the hardware on which the job will run. For example, &quot;feature1,feature2,feature3&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEATURESREQUESTED</td>
<td>A comma-delimited list of feature tags representing features that must be present on the hardware on which the job will run. For example, &quot;feature1,feature2,feature3&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERICRESOURCES</td>
<td>A comma-delimited list of additional job attributes, expressed as key/value pairs. Example: &quot;ANSYS:3,MATLAB:4&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOLD</td>
<td>Specifies that a user hold will be placed on the job when submitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOIN</td>
<td>Specifies whether to merge the standard output and standard error streams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAILLIST</td>
<td>A comma- and quote-delimited list of email addresses to be notified in the event of job or system failures or under other general conditions. Overrides the EMAILADDRESS specified on the USERCFG [credential]. Example: &quot;<a href="mailto:luis@adaptivecomputing.com">luis@adaptivecomputing.com</a>&quot;,&quot;<a href="mailto:sergeig@dsr-company.com">sergeig@dsr-company.com</a>&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMORYAMOUNT</td>
<td>Defines the resources that are required by the job and establishes a limit to the amount of resource that can be consumed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOABENVIRONMENTVARIABLES</td>
<td>Specifies whether to push Moab environment variables to the job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOABTEMPLATE</td>
<td>Specifies a MOAB job template to be used for the job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>Specifies a name for the job (must be alphanumeric).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NODEACCESSPOLICY</td>
<td>Specifies whether other tasks may execute on the job’s compute node. See 1.1 Node Access Policies for more more information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Moab Environment Variables

Moab Environment Variables are variable whose values Viewpoint uses when submitting a job to Moab.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MOAB_ACCOUNT</td>
<td>Account name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOAB_BATCH</td>
<td>Set if a batch job (non-interactive).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOAB_CLASS</td>
<td>Class name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOAB_DEPEND</td>
<td>Job dependency string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOAB_GROUP</td>
<td>Group name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOAB_JOBID</td>
<td>Job ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOAB_JOBNAME</td>
<td>Job name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOAB_MACHINE</td>
<td>Name of the machine (i.e. destination resource manager) on which the job is to run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOAB_NODECOUNT</td>
<td>Number of nodes allocated to the job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOAB_NODELIST</td>
<td>Comma-delimited list of nodes on which the job is to run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOAB_PARTITION</td>
<td>Partition name in which the job is to run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOAB_PROCCOUNT</td>
<td>Number of processors allocated to the job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOAB_QOS</td>
<td>QoS name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOAB_SUBMITDIR</td>
<td>Directory from which the job is submitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOAB_TASKMAP</td>
<td>Node list with tasks allocated to each node listed. <code>&lt;nodename&gt;</code>&lt;tasklist&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOAB_USER</td>
<td>User name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Custom Inputs** are variables defined in the Custom Settings section of a job template. If you are creating a job template, Custom Inputs are variables you have defined. If you are creating a job, Custom Inputs are the variables defined by the designer of your selected job template. For example, the Nitro Application job template has a **TASKFILE** Custom Input variable that contains the name of the task file associated with the job.

**Related Topics**

- 3.7 Creating a Job - page 102
- 4.4 Application Template Details - page 124
3.9 Viewing Job Details

Viewpoint lets you view the job details for any job within your workload. This functionality uses both the Workload page and the Job Details page.

The detailed information available for a job will vary. See 3.2 Job Details Page - page 83 for more information.

View Job Details

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Workload page. (Click Workload from the menu.)
2. Enter the search and/or filter criteria as needed to limit the jobs displayed. See 3.1.2 Selection Criteria Area - page 79 for more information.
3. Click on the Job ID of the job for which you want to view details. The Job Details page displays and shows information about that job. For the Job Details page you can view and/or edit job information. See 3.2 Job Details Page - page 83 for more information.

Related Topics

- 3.1 Workload Page - page 79
- 3.2 Job Details Page - page 83
- 4.4 Application Template Details - page 124
3.10 Changing a Job's State

Viewpoint lets you request a state change for non-completed jobs directly from the Workload view. For example, if a job is idle, you can request Moab to cancel the job.

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, display the Workload view. (Click WORKLOAD in the menu bar; depending on your user credentials you may also access the Workload view from the Home page.)

2. In the workload view, hover your mouse over the Job ID for a non-completed job and click the 
   icon.
   Depending on the current state of the job, the available request options appear. For example, if the job state is IDLE, the Hold and Cancel options are displayed.

3. Select desired change request option for the job.
   Once the state change request has been passed to Moab, a message appears indicating it has been changed and the job’s new state appears in Job Status column.

Related Topics

- 3.1 Workload Page - page 79
Application templates are used to predefine the job requirements available to users when creating jobs. Specifically:

- The Application Templates page (default) lists the application templates available to you when creating a job. Depending on how the application template was setup, you can also make small changes to the application template at job submission.

- If your credentials include the Templates Admin permission you can view and edit every application template in your Viewpoint configuration. You can also create and import application templates using this page.

Viewpoint is delivered with several application templates that you can customize for your environment or to use as a guide for creating your own application templates. See 4.9 Provided Application Templates - page 148 for more information.

The admin user (for example, "moab-admin") can perform application template functions programmatically in Viewpoint; instead of using the Application Templates page in the portal. See 4.14 Application Template API - page 192.
4.1 Application Templates Page

The Application Templates page lets you manage application templates for your Viewpoint configuration.

To access this page, click TEMPLATES from the menu.

This topic provides an example of the Application Templates page and describes its layout and available information.

In this topic:

- 4.1.1 Page Example - page 116
- 4.1.2 Page Details - page 116
- 4.1.3 Additional Functions - page 118

4.1.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Application Templates page.

![Application Templates Page Example](image)

4.1.2 Page Details

This section describes the functional areas of the Application Templates page.

In this section:

- 4.1.2.A New Application Template Creation - page 117
- 4.1.2.B Filters - page 117
- 4.1.2.C Application Templates List - page 117
4.1.2.A New Application Template Creation

Viewpoint lets you create a new application template or import an existing application template you can use when creating jobs. To enable this functionality, two buttons are available towards the bottom of this page.

- CREATE APPLICATION TEMPLATE – Opens up a blank application template. See 4.5 Creating an Application Template - page 142.
- IMPORT – Opens up a pop-window that lets you import an existing application template. See 4.7 Importing an Application Template - page 146.

4.1.2.B Filters

Filters let you specify what is displayed in the list of application templates on the main pane.

To use a filter, click the check box next to the filter to activate it, enter in the information, and then click Filter. You can click Reset at any time to restore the page default view.

The following table describes the different filters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Name used to identify the application template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>The owner of the application template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Published</td>
<td>Whether you want to display applications templates that are published or unpublished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Created</td>
<td>Date range during which the application template was created. When this filter is selected, additional fields appear letting you specify the date range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User</td>
<td>Name of the user or users given permission to use this application template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
<td>User group given permission to use this application template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account</td>
<td>Account given permission to use this application template.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.2.C Application Templates List

The main pane of the Application Templates page lists the application templates and their corresponding information in a column format.
Page controls are available at the bottom of the application templates list to let you customize how many application templates appear at a time in the list. These controls also include options for moving between pages of listed application templates.

The following table describes the different columns and their contents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Name used to identify the application template. Click on the application template's name to open the application template and view additional information about the application template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>The current version of the template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Name of the individual who created the application template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissions</td>
<td>User, Group, and Account permissions granted for this application template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Published</td>
<td>Indicates whether the application template is published.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used</td>
<td>Number of times the application template has been used (the number of jobs submitted using this application template).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changed</td>
<td>Date on which the application template was last changed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.1.3 Additional Functions

The Templates page also includes a pop-up menu with shortcuts to perform additional application template-related functions. To access the shortcuts, hover the mouse near the application template name to display \(\equiv\), and then click this icon to display the pop-up menu.
From this pop-up menu, you can:

- Create a job using the template (if you have the necessary permissions).
- Open the Edit Application Template page to modify the application template.
- Toggle this application template between published and unpublished status.
- Export this application template.
- Copy this application template.
- Delete this application template.

If you delete one of the templates provided with Viewpoint, you can restore the template on the Application Template Configuration page. See 1.22 Application Templates Configuration Page - page 48.

Related Topics

- 4.5 Creating an Application Template - page 142
- 4.7 Importing an Application Template - page 146
- 4.6 Editing an Application Template - page 144
- 4.8 Managing Application Template History - page 147
- 4.4 Application Template Details - page 124
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
4.2 Create Application Template Page

The Create Application Template Page lets you create application templates that users may use when creating jobs.

To access this page, click TEMPLATE from the menu to access the Application Templates page, and then click CREATE APPLICATION TEMPLATE.

This topic identifies how the Create Application Template page is organized and the fields and functions available when creating an application template.

In this topic:

4.2.1 Page Example - page 120
4.2.2 Page Actions and Navigation - page 121

4.2.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Create Application Template page.

The Create Application Template page is divided into several sections:
• General Information – Contains the application template name, template type, and version description.
• Permissions – Defines who is allowed to use the application template.
• Application Description – Contains a formatted text description of the application template that you can use to provide detailed instructions on how to use the application template.
• Basic Settings – Contains basic fields for defining Moab-related settings for jobs created with the application template.
• Advanced Settings – Contains additional fields for defining Moab-related settings for jobs created with the application template.
• Node Policies Settings – Contains fields for defining node policies for jobs created with the application template.
• Custom Settings – Contains fields for defining custom parameters for jobs created with the application template.

All sections except General Information and Permissions have editable name fields that make it possible for you to rename the section for the template you are creating. See 4.4 Application Template Details - page 124 for detailed information about each of these sections.

### 4.2.2 Page Actions and Navigation

These buttons let you perform actions on this page:

- **EXPORT TEMPLATE** – Export the current template for use.
- **SAVE TEMPLATE** – Save any changes made to the current template.
- **SAVE AND CLOSE** – Save any changes made to the current template and return to the Template Page.

At the right of the page there are two floating buttons that can be pressed to navigate to the top and the bottom of the page.

Click ⇧ to navigate to the top of the page.

Click ⇧ to navigate to the bottom of the page.

---

**Related Topics**

- 4.5 Creating an Application Template - page 142
- 4.4 Application Template Details - page 124
- 4.1 Application Templates Page - page 116
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
4.3 Edit Application Template Page

The Edit Application Template page lets you edit existing application templates that users can use when creating jobs.

To access this page, click TEMPLATES in the menu bar to access the Application Templates page, then click the name of an existing application template from the list of application templates.

This topic identifies how the Edit Application Template page is organized and the fields and functions available when editing an application template.

In this topic:

- 4.3.1 Page Example - page 122
- 4.3.2 Page Actions and Navigation - page 123

4.3.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Edit Application Template page.

The Edit Application Template page is divided into several sections:
4.3.2 Page Actions and Navigation

These buttons let you perform actions on this page:

- **EXPORT TEMPLATE** – Export the current template for use.
- **SAVE TEMPLATE** – Save any changes made to the current template.
- **SAVE AND CLOSE** – Save any changes made to the current template and return to the Template Page.

At the right of the page there are two floating buttons that can be pressed to navigate to the top and the bottom of the page.

Click 🕒 to navigate to the top of the page.

Click 🕒 to navigate to the bottom of the page.

---

**Related Topics**

- 4.6 Editing an Application Template - page 144
- 4.4 Application Template Details - page 124
- 4.1 Application Templates Page - page 116
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
4.4 Application Template Details

This topic identifies how the application template information is organized and the fields and functions available when creating or editing an application template.

See 4.2 Create Application Template Page - page 120 for more information about creating application templates.

See 4.3 Edit Application Template Page - page 122 for more information about editing application templates.

In this topic:

4.4.1 Application Template Name - page 124 – Identifies the name for the application template.
4.4.2 Application Template Type - page 124 - Identifies the type for the application template.
4.4.3 Available Fields - page 125 – Provides information on the available fields and how the fields are organized.
4.4.4 Field Information and Actions - page 136 – Provides a general explanation of the field functions; including how to show or hide fields.
4.4.5 Application Template Permissions - page 137 – Provides information on how to restrict the users who have access to this application template.
4.4.6 Published/Unpublished Application Template - page 138 – Provides information regarding the difference between published and unpublished application templates.
4.4.7 Job Submission Script - page 138 – Explains how to access and use the Script Builder window to manage the job submission script for the application template.
4.4.8 Application Template History - page 140 - Identifies the version for the application template. Provides information on saving a template as a new view version, viewing a template's history, and reverting to previous template versions.

4.4.1 Application Template Name

The name of the application template appears towards the top of this page. Using the example in this topic, the application template title is "Untitled Application Template". The application template name is displayed in the application template list shown in the Application Templates page.

To edit the template name, click on the name label and enter the desired name.

4.4.2 Application Template Type

Directly under the application template name, you can specify the application template type. To choose, select one of the options from the drop-down menu. The available application template types are:
- HPC Application
- Job Array
- Remote Visualization
- Nitro Application

When editing an existing application template, you can modify the application template to create job arrays by changing the application template type to Job Array.

### 4.4.3 Available Fields

The available fields used for creating/editing application templates are grouped into five areas. Specifically:

- **4.4.3.A Application Description** - page 125
- **4.4.3.B Basic Settings** - page 126
- **4.4.3.C Advanced Settings** - page 133
- **4.4.3.D Node Policy Settings** - page 135
- **4.4.3.E Custom Settings** - page 135

Expand an area to view its fields. This section provides information on these different areas and their associated fields. See **4.4.4 Field Information and Actions** - page 136 for information on using the fields.

### 4.4.3.A Application Description

This area lets you provide a description for your application template. Use this area to tell users any necessary information to use or access this application template. This field provides multiple options for styling and formatting, among other ways to make your description more detailed.

The following image shows the Application Description area.
4.4.3.B Basic Settings

This area, as well as the Advanced Settings area, contains Moab-specific input for the job. If the template will be used for creating job arrays, the Basic Settings area also specifies starting and ending job indexes.

This area breaks the basic setting information into functional groups. The information will also be grouped similarly on the Job Details page.

The following images are examples of the functional groups.

- Basic Job – contains settings for basic information like the name assigned to jobs created with this template and the submission script used to submit jobs. See 4.4.7 Job Submission Script - page 138 for more information about creating a job submission script.
If the Template Type for the application template is set to **Job Array**, the Basic Settings area also contains settings for job indexes.
### Application Template Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Job Arrays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Min Variable Name</td>
<td>STARTINDEX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min Default Value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Variable Name</td>
<td>ENDINDEX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Default Value</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Visible: [ ]
- Editable: [ ]
- Time Management – contains delay start and job duration settings.

- Credentials – settings for specifying job ownership, resource usage, policy enforcement, etc. See 1.1 Credential Overview for more information.
Chapter 4: Application Templates

- Resources – contains architecture, memory, and core settings.
Use the up and down arrows to increment or decrement the resource values. Click the settings icon to set minimum, maximum, and step values to be used when incrementing and decrementing the resource setting.
• Data Management – settings for job execution directory, output, and error reporting. Check the Use execution path box to use the execution path for the output path or error path.
4.4.3.C Advanced Settings

This area contains advanced inputs that can be requested to Moab for the job such as whether to include Moab environment variables at job submission time. You can also define job environment variables that can be used when creating submission scripts.

The following image is an example of the Advanced Settings area.
When enabled, the User Priority field requires the Moab ENABLENEGJOBPRIORITY server parameter set to "TRUE". This Moab parameter should have been set when Viewpoint was installed. See Moab Parameters in the Moab Workload Manager Reference Guide for more information on this parameter.

4.4.3.D Node Policy Settings

This area contains policies that can be requested to Moab for the job such as whether to include Moab environment variables at job submission time.

The following image is an example of the Node Policies Settings area.

4.4.3.E Custom Settings

This area lets you add any custom settings to a template. You can add new custom settings widgets by clicking Left, Fill, or Right to specify whether the widget is to appear in the left column, right column, or fill both columns.
When you add a custom setting, you can then specify the control that will be displayed to set the custom setting's value, a label to be displayed on the control, a variable name, and default value for the variable. Depending on the type of control you select, other settings may be required.

4.4.4 Field Information and Actions

This section describes the different information and actions available for the fields in the Basic Settings, Advanced Settings, and Custom Settings areas of the application template.

- **Label** – User-friendly name shown for the field on the Create/Edit Job page. This is typically similar to the variable name.

- **Variable Name** – Actual name of the variable widget that will contain the user's input. For Basic and Advanced Settings areas, this is the Moab variable for that field and cannot be changed. For the Custom Settings area, this variable can be any name that does not conflict with a Moab input variable. See 4.4.7 Job Submission Script - page 138 for a list of Moab variable widgets.

- **Default Value** – Lets you specify a default value that will be used when creating/editing a job. Depending on the type of variable for this field, this can be a selection list, a drop-down to select a date/time, or a space to write in the value. If it is a date/time or write-in value, leave this empty if you do not want to assign a default value to the widget's variable and input fields.
• **Enabled, Visible, Editable check boxes** – These three check boxes control if and how fields are used in the application template.
  
  o **Enabled** – When checked, this field is activated; meaning that this information is reported. At this time only two fields (Job Arrays and User Priority) require activation. If Job Arrays is enabled, then only job arrays can be created using this application template. If User Priority is enabled, users are able to make changes to the user priority information for the job (this option requires additional configuration, see 4.4.3.C Advanced Settings - page 133).
  
  o **Visible** – When checked, this field will be displayed on the Create/Edit Job page. This check box requires the Enabled check box, if present, to be checked.
  
  o **Editable** – When checked, users can provide information for this field when creating/editing a job. This check box requires the Visible check box to be checked.

### 4.4.5 Application Template Permissions

In addition to being able to restrict which fields the user may see or edit, you can also restrict who has access to the application template itself. This is done using the Permissions area at the top right of the page.

The following image is an example of the Permissions area.

![Permissions Area Example](image)

Using this area you can restrict access by:

- Users. In the Users field, type the IDs of the users. Viewpoint will check if the users you added are valid; that is, has a valid operating system account. If the user is valid, the user name turns green; otherwise it turns red. Use “ALL” to remove restrictions.
• Group associations. In the Groups field, type the IDs of the groups. Viewpoint will check if the groups you added are valid; that is, has a valid operating system account. If the group is valid, the group ID turns green; otherwise it turns red. Use "ALL" to remove restrictions.

• Account associations. In the Accounts field, select from the available accounts listed in the drop-down. Leave blank to remove restrictions.

### 4.4.6 Published/Unpublished Application Template

Viewpoint also lets you configure whether this application template is available (published) for use.

When an application template is marked "Unpublished" only the creator of the application template or template admins can view/edit the application template; regardless of the Permissions settings. In addition, the application template does not appear in the application templates list when a user creates a job.

On the Create/Application Template page, under the "Permissions" area, select the appropriate radio button for the publish status.

You can also change the publish status directly from the drop-down menu in the Application Templates page. See 4.1.3 Additional Functions - page 118.

### 4.4.7 Job Submission Script

Viewpoint provides a Submission Script widget on the Application Template Details page (in the Basic Job Settings area). This widget provides a Script Builder window where you can create/edit, upload, or export the script information.

In order for users to submit jobs using the application template, the application template must have a defined job submission script. As with any field in the application template, you can choose whether to make the script visible and editable by the user when creating a job.

Click Customize Script (located in the Default Value area in the Submission Script field) to access the Script Builder window.

The following image is an example of the Script Builder window.
Using this window you can:

- Create/edit a script.
  1. Add/edit the lines for the script in the left pane.
     - You can drag and drop the available variables from the right pane into the left pane. Hover the mouse over the variable to view its description. The right pane includes variables defined in the Advanced Settings area. When used in the script, the variables shown in the right pane are highlighted and the number of times the variable is used in this script is displayed.
     - From inside the left pane, click Ctrl+Space to access to a list of variables. You can select the variables directly in this list instead of having to drag them from the right pane.
  2. Click DONE EDITING to save the script and close the window.
- Import an existing script. You can import a script from your local computer or from your RFS.
- Export the script. Exporting a script lets you export a copy of your script to your RFS. Then you can import the script for application templates to use.

See 3.8 Creating or Editing a Job Submission Script - page 104 for more information about creating and editing job submission scripts.
4.4.8 Application Template History

Viewpoint creates a new version of the application template every time you edit an application template. The Template History Manager window displays a history of the versions and lets you manage the versions. Once an application template has been edited and saved, the next time you go to edit the template, a History button is provided. Click this button to view the Template History Manager window.

The following image is an example of the Template History Manager window.

The Template History Manager window displays a list of the different versions for the application template in a column format and provides operations for managing the versions of an application template. The following table describes the different columns and their contents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Name used to identify the application template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>The version number for the version of the application template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changed By</td>
<td>Name of the user who last edited the application template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A description of the application template version.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Related Topics

- 4.2 Create Application Template Page - page 120
- 4.3 Edit Application Template Page - page 122
- 4.8 Managing Application Template History - page 147
- 4.1 Application Templates Page - page 116
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
Viewpoint lets you create application templates to define settings associated with jobs that will be created using the template.

Create an Application Template

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Application Templates page. (Click TEMPLATES in the menu bar.)
2. Click CREATE APPLICATION TEMPLATE to create a new application template.
   The Create Application Template page displays with the application template fields.
3. Click the default template name, "Untitled Application Template", enter a new template name and click Save. See 4.4.1 Application Template Name - page 124 for more information.
4. Select a template type from the Template Type drop-down menu. See 4.4.2 Application Template Type - page 124 for more information.
5. Enter a version description in the Version Description field. See 4.4.8 Application Template History - page 140 for more information.
6. In the Permissions section, do one of the following:
   - If you want to let others to use the template, add the users, groups, or accounts who can use the template and click the Published radio button. See 4.4.5 Application Template Permissions - page 137 for more information.
   - If you do not want others to use the template, click the Unpublished radio button.
7. Enter a description of template in the Application Description section. See 4.4.3.A Application Description - page 125 for more information.
8. Use the fields in the Basic Settings section to define the Moab-related settings for jobs created with your application template. See 4.4.3.B Basic Settings - page 126 for more information.
9. Use the fields in the Advanced Settings section to define additional settings for jobs created with your application template. See 4.4.3.C Advanced Settings - page 133 for more information.
10. Use the fields in the Node Policy Settings section to define node policy settings for jobs created with your application template. See 4.4.3.D Node Policy Settings - page 135 for more information.
11. Use the controls in the Custom Settings section to define custom parameters for jobs created with your application template. See 4.4.3.E Custom Settings - page 135 for more information.
12. Do one of the following:
   - Click SAVE TEMPLATE to save the application template and stay on this page.
   - Click SAVE AND CLOSE to save the application template and close this page.
Related Topics

- 4.4 Application Template Details - page 124
- 4.2 Create Application Template Page - page 120
- 4.1 Application Templates Page - page 116
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
4.6 Editing an Application Template

Viewpoint lets you edit an existing application template to change settings associated with jobs that will be created using the template.

Edit an Application Template

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Application Templates page. (Click TEMPLATES in the menu bar.)

2. Do one of the following:
   - If you want to edit the current version of an application template, click on the name of the application template you want to edit in the list of existing application templates to edit the application template.
   - If you are not editing the latest version of the template, the Edit Application Template page displays a warning and gives you options to restore the version you are editing, edit the latest version, or return to the version history.
   - If you want to edit a previous version of an application template, use the Template History Manager. See 4.4.8 Application Template History - page 140 for more information.

   The Edit Application Template page displays with the application template fields.

3. Click the default template name, "Untitled Application Template", enter a new template name and click Save. See 4.4.1 Application Template Name - page 124 for more information.

4. Select a template type from the Template Type drop-down menu. See 4.4.2 Application Template Type - page 124 for more information.

5. Enter a version description in the Version Description field. See 4.4.8 Application Template History - page 140 for more information.

6. In the Permissions section, do one of the following:
   - If you want to let others to use the template, add the users, groups, or accounts who can use the template and click the Published radio button.
   - If you do not want others to use the template, click the Unpublished radio button.

   See 4.4.5 Application Template Permissions - page 137 for more information.

7. Enter a description of template in the Application Description section. See 4.4.3.A Application Description - page 125 for more information.

8. Use the fields in the Basic Settings section to define the Moab-related settings for jobs created with your application template. See 4.4.3.B Basic Settings - page 126 for more information.

9. Use the fields in the Advanced Settings section to define additional settings for jobs created with your application template. See 4.4.3.C Advanced Settings - page 133 for more information.
10. Use the fields in the Node Policy Settings section to define node policy settings for jobs created with your application template. See 4.4.3.D Node Policy Settings - page 135 for more information.

11. Use the controls in the Custom Settings section to define custom parameters for jobs created with your application template. See 4.4.3.E Custom Settings - page 135 for more information.

12. Do one of the following:
   - Click SAVE TEMPLATE to save the application template and stay on this page.
   - Click SAVE AND CLOSE to save the application template and close this page.

Related Topics

- 4.4 Application Template Details - page 124
- 4.3 Edit Application Template Page - page 122
- 4.1 Application Templates Page - page 116
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
4.7 Importing an Application Template

Viewpoint lets you import an existing application template to use when creating jobs. You can import a single application template or multiple application templates at the same time.

**Importing a Template**

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Application Templates page. (Click **TEMPLATES** in the menu bar.)
2. Click **IMPORT**.
   
   The Import Template pop-up window appears.

3. Click **BROWSE** and navigate to where the application template file is saved. You can select multiple application template files by pressing **Shift** and then clicking on each file.
4. Once you have chosen which files to include, click **Open**.
5. When the application template appears in the Import Template window, click **IMPORT**. The application template appears in the application template list and can be edited as needed.

---

**Related Topics**

- 4.6 Editing an Application Template - page 144
- 4.1 Application Templates Page - page 116
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
4.8 Managing Application Template History

Viewpoint creates a new version of an application template every time you open and save an application template from the Edit Application Template page.

Manage the History for the Application Template

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Application Templates page (click Template from the menu).
2. From the list of templates, select the application template for which you would like to manage the application template version.
   The Edit Application page displays.
3. Click History.
   The Template History Version page appears.
4. In the row containing the version number you want to manage, do the following, as needed:
   - Click the description of an application template version to change its description.
   - Click to make this version of the application template to be the current version.
   - Click to delete this version of the application template.
   - Click to export this version of the application template.

Related Topics

- 4.4.8 Application Template History - page 140
- 4.1 Application Templates Page - page 116
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
4.9 Provided Application Templates

Viewpoint comes configured with several application templates that you can customize for your environment. The available templates are:

- **Free Form** – Basic application template for creating jobs and job arrays.
- **Docker Application** – Application template that can be used to create HPC jobs for a Docker container running an image of your choice.
- **Nitro Application** – Template for specifying setting and the task file to create Nitro jobs.
- **Remote Viz Application** – Template for creating remote visualization and workload management sessions.

If you delete one of the provided templates, you can redeploy it from the Application Templates Configuration page. See 1.22 Application Templates Configuration Page - page 48.

In this section:

- 4.10 Free Form Application Template - page 149
- 4.11 Docker Application Template - page 160
- 4.12 Nitro Application Template - page 170
- 4.13 Remote Viz Application Template - page 181
- 1.22 Application Templates Configuration Page - page 48
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
4.10 Free Form Application Template

The Free Form Application Template is a basic application template for creating HPC jobs and job arrays.

In this topic:

- 4.10.1 Available Fields - page 149
  - 4.10.1.A Application Description - page 149
  - 4.10.1.B Basic Settings - page 150
  - 4.10.1.C Advanced Settings - page 156
  - 4.10.1.D Node Policy Settings - page 158
  - 4.10.1.E Custom Settings - page 158

4.10.1 Available Fields

The available fields used for creating/editing the Free Form application template are grouped into the five areas described below.

Expand an area to view its fields. This section provides information on these different areas and their associated fields. See 4.4.4 Field Information and Actions - page 136 for information on using the fields.

4.10.1.A Application Description

This area lets you provide a description for your application template. Use this area to tell users any necessary information to use or access this template. This field provides multiple options for styling and formatting, among other ways to make your description more detailed.

The following image shows the Application Description area.
4.10.1.B Basic Settings

This area, as well as the Advanced Settings area, contains Moab-specific input for the job. This area breaks the basic setting information into functional groups. The following images are examples of the functional groups.

- Basic Job Settings – contains settings for basic information like the name assigned to jobs created with this template and the submission script used to submit jobs.
If the Template Type for the application template is set to **Job Array**, the Basic Job Settings area also contains settings for job indexes.
4.10 Free Form Application Template

- **Label**: Job Arrays
- **Min Variable Name**: STARTINDEX
- **Min Default Value**: 0
- **Max Variable Name**: ENDINDEX
- **Max Default Value**: 1

- Visible: Off
- Editable: Off
Chapter 4: Application Templates

- Time Management – contains delay start and job duration settings.

- Credentials – settings for specifying job ownership, resource usage, policy enforcement, etc. See 1.1 Credential Overview for more information.
- Resources – contains architecture, memory, and core settings.
Chapter 4: Application Templates
- Data Management – settings for job execution directory, output, and error reporting.

### 4.10.1.C Advanced Settings

This area contains advanced inputs to Moab that can be requested for the job, such as whether to include Moab environment variables at job submission time.

The following image is an example of the Advanced Settings area.
Chapter 4: Application Templates

4.10 Free Form Application Template
When enabled, the User Priority field requires the Moab ENABLENJOBPRIORITY server parameter set to "TRUE". This Moab parameter should have been set when Viewpoint was installed. See Moab Parameters in the Moab Workload Manager Reference Guide for more information on this parameter.

### 4.10.1.D Node Policy Settings

This area specifies node request, access, and allocation policies for jobs created with this template. The following image is an example of the Node Policies Settings area.

![Node Policies Settings](image)

### 4.10.1.E Custom Settings

This area lets you add any custom settings to your template.

![Custom Settings](image)
Chapter 4: Application Templates

Related Topics

- 4.6 Editing an Application Template - page 144
- 4.4 Application Template Details - page 124
- 4.9 Provided Application Templates - page 148
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
4.11 Docker Application Template

The Docker Application template can be used to create HPC jobs for a Docker container running an operating system image that can be selected at job submission time.

In this topic:

4.11.1 Available Fields - page 160
   4.11.1.A Application Description - page 160
   4.11.1.B Basic Settings - page 161
   4.11.1.C Advanced Settings - page 166
   4.11.1.D Node Policy Settings - page 168
   4.11.1.E Image Selection - page 168

4.11.1 Available Fields

The available fields used for creating/editing the Docker application template are grouped into the five areas described below.

Expand an area to view its fields. This section provides information on these different areas and their associated fields. See 4.4.4 Field Information and Actions - page 136 for information on using the fields.

4.11.1.A Application Description

This area lets you provide a description for your application template. Use this area to tell users any necessary information to use or access this template. This field provides multiple options for styling and formatting, among other ways to make your description more detailed.

The following image shows the Application Description area.
4.11.1.B Basic Settings

This area, as well as the Advanced Settings area, contains Moab-specific input for the job. This area breaks the basic setting information into functional groups. The following images are examples of the functional groups.

- Basic Job Settings– contains settings for basic information like the name assigned to jobs created with this template and the submission script used to submit jobs.
If the Template Type for the application template is set to **Job Array**, the Basic Job Settings area also contains settings for job indexes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Job Arrays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Min Variable Name</td>
<td>STARTINDEX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min Default Value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Variable Name</td>
<td>ENINDEX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Default Value</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Visible: [ ]
Editable: [ ]
• Time Management – contains delay start and job duration settings.

• Credentials – settings for specifying job ownership, resource usage, policy enforcement, etc. See 1.1 Credential Overview for more information.
Chapter 4: Application Templates

- **Resources** – contains architecture, memory, and core settings.
Data Management – settings for job execution directory, output, and error reporting.

4.11.1.C Advanced Settings

This area contains advanced inputs to Moab that can be requested for the job, such as whether to include Moab environment variables at job submission time.

The following image is an example of the Advanced Settings area.
# Chapter 4: Application Templates

## 4.11 Docker Application Template
When enabled, the User Priority field requires the Moab ENABLENEGJOBPRIORITY server parameter set to "TRUE". This Moab parameter should have been set when Viewpoint was installed. See Moab Parameters in the Moab Workload Manager Reference Guide for more information on this parameter.

4.11.1.D Node Policy Settings

This area specifies node request, access, and allocation policies for jobs created with this template. The following image is an example of the Node Policies Settings area.

4.11.1.E Image Selection

This area lets you specify operating system images in which to run Docker jobs created with this template. You can also add any custom settings to the template in this area.
Related Topics

- 4.6 Editing an Application Template - page 144
- 4.4 Application Template Details - page 124
- 4.9 Provided Application Templates - page 148
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
4.12 Nitro Application Template

The Nitro Application Template lets you specify settings and the task file for creating Nitro jobs.

In this topic:

4.12.1 Available Fields - page 170
   4.12.1.A Application Description - page 170
   4.12.1.B Basic Settings - page 171
   4.12.1.C Advanced Settings - page 177
   4.12.1.D Node Policy Settings - page 179
   4.12.1.E Nitro Inputs - page 179

4.12.1 Available Fields

The available fields used for creating/editing the Nitro application template are grouped into the five areas described below.

Expand an area to view its fields. This section provides information on these different areas and their associated fields. See 4.4.4 Field Information and Actions - page 136 for information on using the fields.

4.12.1.A Application Description

This area lets you provide a description for your application template. Use this area to tell users any necessary information to use or access this template. This field provides multiple options for styling and formatting, among other ways to make your description more detailed.

The following image shows the Application Description area.
4.12.1.1 Basic Settings

This area, as well as the Advanced Settings area, contains Moab-specific input for the job. This area breaks the basic setting information into functional groups. The following images are examples of the functional groups.

- Basic Job – contains settings for basic information like the name assigned to jobs created with this template and the submission script used to submit jobs.
If the Template Type for the application template is set to **Job Array**, the Basic Job Settings area also contains settings for job indexes.
Chapter 4: Application Templates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Job Arrays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Min Variable Name</td>
<td>STARTINDEX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min Default Value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Variable Name</td>
<td>ENDINDEX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Default Value</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Diagram showing a form with fields for Label, Min Variable Name, Min Default Value, Max Variable Name, and Max Default Value]
• Time Management – contains delay start and job duration settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Label</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Variable Name</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Default Value</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Label</strong></th>
<th><strong>Delay Start By</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Variable Name</strong></td>
<td><strong>ELIGIBLEDATE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Default Value</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Visible</td>
<td>Editable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Credentials – settings for specifying job ownership, resource usage, policy enforcement, etc. See 1.1 Credential Overview for more information.
- Resources – contains architecture, memory, and core settings.
Chapter 4: Application Templates

4.12 Nitro Application Template
Data Management – settings for job execution directory, output, and error reporting.

### 4.12.1.C Advanced Settings

This area contains advanced inputs to Moab that can be requested for the job, such as whether to include Moab environment variables at job submission time.

The following image is an example of the Advanced Settings area.
Chapter 4: Application Templates

4.12 Nitro Application Template
When enabled, the User Priority field requires the Moab ENABLENEGJOBPRIORITY server parameter set to "TRUE". This Moab parameter should have been set when Viewpoint was installed. See Moab Parameters in the Moab Workload Manager Reference Guide for more information on this parameter.

4.12.1.D Node Policy Settings

This area specifies node request, access, and allocation policies for jobs created with this template. The following image is an example of the Node Policies Settings area.

4.12.1.E Nitro Inputs

This area lets you specify the task file to be used when creating Nitro jobs. You can also add any custom settings to your template.
Related Topics

- 4.6 Editing an Application Template - page 144
- 4.4 Application Template Details - page 124
- 4.9 Provided Application Templates - page 148
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
The Remote Viz Application template lets you specify settings for remote visualization and workload management sessions.

**4.13.1 Available Fields**

The available fields used for creating/editing the Remote Viz application template are grouped into the five areas described below.

Expand an area to view its fields. This section provides information on these different areas and their associated fields. See 4.4.4 Field Information and Actions - page 136 for information on using the fields.

**4.13.1.A Application Description**

This area lets you provide a description for your application template. Use this area to tell users any necessary information to use or access this template. This field provides multiple options for styling and formatting, among other ways to make your description more detailed.

The following image shows the Application Description area.
4.13.1.B Basic Settings

This area, as well as the Advanced Settings area, contains Moab-specific input for the job. This area breaks the basic setting information into functional groups. The following images are examples of the functional groups.

- **Basic Job Settings** – contains settings for basic information like the custom name assigned to jobs created with this template and the submission script used to submit jobs. A default submission script is provided that passes a command to be run in a FastX session, along with other parameters such as the ID of the associated Moab job and geometry/resolution of the GUI display.
If the Template Type for the application template is set to **Job Array**, the Basic Job Settings area also contains settings for job indexes.
Chapter 4: Application Templates

4.13 Remote Viz Application Template

- Label: Job Arrays
- Min Variable Name: STARTINDEX
- Min Default Value: 0
- Max Variable Name: ENDINDEX
- Max Default Value: 1
- Visible: unchecked
- Editable: unchecked
- Time Management – contains delay start and job duration settings.

![Time Management](image)

- Credentials – settings for specifying job ownership, resource usage, policy enforcement, etc. See 1.1 Credential Overview for more information.
• Resources – contains architecture, memory, and core settings.
Chapter 4: Application Templates

4.13 Remote Viz Application Template
• Data Management – settings for job execution directory, output, and error reporting.

4.13.1.C Advanced Settings

This area contains advanced inputs to Moab that can be requested for the job, such as whether to include Moab environment variables at job submission time.

The following image is an example of the Advanced Settings area.
4.13 Remote Viz Application Template
When enabled, the User Priority field requires the Moab ENABLENEGJOBPRIORITY server parameter set to "TRUE". This Moab parameter should have been set when Viewpoint was installed. See Moab Parameters in the Moab Workload Manager Reference Guide for more information on this parameter.

4.13.1.D Node Policy Settings

This area specifies node request, access, and allocation policies for jobs created with this template. The following image is an example of the Node Policies Settings area.

4.13.1.E User Inputs

This area lets you specify graphical commands to run inside your remote visualization session. You can also add any custom settings to the template in this area.
Chapter 4: Application Templates

Related Topics

- 4.6 Editing an Application Template - page 144
- 4.4 Application Template Details - page 124
- 4.9 Provided Application Templates - page 148
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
4.14 Application Template API

Application Template API lets the admin user (for example, "moab-admin") perform application template functions programmatically in Viewpoint instead of using the Application Templates page in the portal.

This section provides information and example of the supported methods and how to authenticate against the Viewpoint application template API.

In this topic:
- 4.15 Authenticate Against the Viewpoint Template API - page 193
- 4.16 Supported Methods - page 194
- 4.17 Create Template - page 196
- 4.18 Delete Template - page 224
- 4.19 Delete Template History - page 225
- 4.20 Get All Templates - page 226
- 4.21 Get Single Template - page 243
- 4.22 Modify Template - page 251
- 4.23 Modify Template History - page 262

Related Topics
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
4.15 Authenticate Against the Viewpoint Template API

The Viewpoint Template API requires users to authenticate to it using cookies. This topic provides an example on how to authenticate using cURL to get a valid cookie that can be used to validate your access.

Do the following:

1. Create the following script:

```bash
#!/bin/bash
REQUEST_METHOD=$1
REQUEST_URL=$2
LOGIN_URL=http://localhost:8080/login/
YOUR_USER='moab-admin'
YOUR_PASS='changeme!'
COOKIES=cookies.txt
CURL_BIN="curl -s -c $COOKIES -b $COOKIES -e $LOGIN_URL"
echo "Django Auth: get csrftoken ..."
$CURL_BIN $LOGIN_URL > /dev/null
DJANGO_TOKEN="csrfmiddlewaretoken=$(grep cid $COOKIES | sed 's/^.*cid\s*//')"
echo "Performing login..."
$CURL_BIN
   -d "$DJANGO_TOKEN&uName=$YOUR_USER&pwd=$YOUR_PASS" 
   -X POST $LOGIN_URL
echo "Request: $REQUEST_METHOD $REQUEST_URL"
$CURL_BIN
   -d "$DJANGO_TOKEN..."
   -X $REQUEST_METHOD 
   -H "Accept:Application/json" 
   $REQUEST_URL 
   | python -m json.tool
rm $COOKIES
```

2. Consume the API by running this script:

```
./iris-curl.sh GET "http://localhost:8080/api/templates/"
```

Related Topics

- 4.14 Application Template API - page 192
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
### 4.16 Supported Methods

The table that follows shows the supported methods for the Viewpoint application template API. Detailed information about each method is provided later in this section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>GET</th>
<th>PUT</th>
<th>POST</th>
<th>DELETE</th>
<th>PATCH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/api/templates/</td>
<td></td>
<td>Get All Templates</td>
<td></td>
<td>Create Template</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/api/templates/&lt;id&gt;/</td>
<td>Get Single Template</td>
<td>Modify Template</td>
<td></td>
<td>Delete Template</td>
<td>Modify Template Attribute &quot;published&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/api/templates/&lt;history_pk&gt;/history/</td>
<td>Get Template History</td>
<td></td>
<td>Create Template (creates a new application template and assigns it as the current version)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Supported Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>GET</th>
<th>PUT</th>
<th>POST</th>
<th>DELETE</th>
<th>PATCH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/api/templates/&lt;history_pk&gt;/history/&lt;version&gt;/</td>
<td>Get Single Template History</td>
<td>Revert Template (creates a copy of the application template for the specified history version and assigns it as the current version)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Delete Template History</td>
<td>Update Template Version Description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Related Topics

- 4.14 Application Template API - page 192
- 4.15 Authenticate Against the Viewpoint Template API - page 193
- 4.17 Create Template - page 196
- 4.18 Delete Template - page 224
- 4.19 Delete Template History - page 225
- 4.20 Get All Templates - page 226
- 4.21 Get Single Template - page 243
- 4.22 Modify Template - page 251
- 4.23 Modify Template History - page 262
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
Chapter 4: Application Templates

4.17 Create Template

This topic provides information on how to create an application template programmatically.

In this topic:

- 4.17.1 URL - page 196
- 4.17.2 Example - page 196
  - 4.17.2.A Request Body - page 197
  - 4.17.2.B Response - page 211

4.17.1 URL

POST /api/templates/

4.17.2 Example

POST /api/templates/
4.17.2.A Request Body
Chapter 4: Application Templates

4.17 Create Template

```json
{
  "name": "New Template",
  "version_description": "",
  "type": "regular",
  "description": {
    "text": "",
    "visible": false
  },
  "published": true,
  "widgets": [
    {
      "default_value": "",
      "label": "Name",
      "variable_name": "NAME",
      "visible": true,
      "editable": true,
      "properties": [
        {
          "name": "id",
          "value": "name"
        },
        {
          "name": "enable",
          "value": "true"
        }
      ],
      "tooltip": "Allows you to specify a more friendly name (note: name must be alphanumeric)"
    },
    {
      "default_value": 0,
      "label": "Duration",
      "variable_name": "DURATION",
      "visible": true,
      "editable": true,
      "properties": [
        {
          "name": "id",
          "value": "duration"
        },
        {
          "name": "enable",
          "value": "true"
        }
      ],
      "tooltip": "The amount of time the job is expected to run for"
    },
    {
      "default_value": "",
      "label": "Job Arrays",
      "variable_name": "arrays",
      "visible": false,
      "editable": false,
      "properties": [
        {
          "name": "id",
          "value": "arrays"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```
4.17 Create Template

```
"name": "enable",
"value": "false"
},
{
"name": "start-value",
"value": "0"
},
{
"name": "end-value",
"value": "1"
},
{
"name": "start-variable",
"value": "STARTINDEX"
},
{
"name": "end-variable",
"value": "ENDINDEX"
}
],
"default_value": 0,
"label": "Delay Start By",
"variable_name": "ELIGIBLEDATE",
"visible": false,
"editable": false,
"properties": [
{
"name": "id",
"value": "eligibledate"
},
{
"name": "enable",
"value": "false"
}
],
"tooltip": "Declares the time after which the job is eligible for execution"
},
{
"default_value": "0",
"label": "User Priority",
"variable_name": "USERPRIORITY",
"visible": false,
"editable": false,
"properties": [
{
"name": "id",
"value": "priority"
},
{
"name": "enable",
"value": "false"
}
],
"tooltip": "Defines the priority of the job"
},
{
"default_value": 
"label": "Submission Script",
"name": "enable",
"value": "false"
}
```
"variable_name": "SCRIPT",
"visible": true,
"editable": true,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "script"
  }
],
"default_value": "", 
"label": "Account",
"variable_name": "ACCOUNT",
"visible": false,
"editable": true,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "account"
  },
  {
    "name": "enable",
    "value": "false"
  }
],
"tooltip": "Defines the account associated with the job"
},

"default_value": "", 
"label": "Queue / Class",
"variable_name": "DESTINATIONQUEUE",
"visible": false,
"editable": true,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "destinationQueue"
  },
  {
    "name": "enable",
    "value": "false"
  }
],
"tooltip": "Defines the destination queue / class of the job"
},

"default_value": "", 
"label": "Quality of Service",
"variable_name": "QOS",
"visible": false,
"editable": true,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "qos"
  },
  {
    "name": "enable",
    "value": "false"
  }
]
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```json
{
  "template": {
    "title": "Create Template",
    "properties": [
      {
        "name": "id",
        "value": "cpupernode"
      },
      {
        "name": "totalamount",
        "value": true
      },
      {
        "name": "nodeswithcount",
        "value": true
      },
      {
        "name": "malleablecorecount",
        "value": true
      },
      {
        "name": "totalamount_editable",
        "value": true
      },
      {
        "name": "nodeswithcount_editable",
        "value": true
      },
      {
        "name": "malleablecorecount_editable",
        "value": true
      },
      {
        "name": "totalamount_visible_default",
        "value": true
      },
      {
        "name": "nodeswithcount_visible_default",
        "value": false
      },
      {
        "name": "malleablecorecount_visible_default",
        "value": false
      },
      {
        "name": "totalcores_default",
        "value": "1"
      },
      {
        "name": "totalnodes_default",
        "value": "1"
      }
    ]
  },
  "tooltip": "Defines the desired QoS for the job"
}
```
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```
{
    "name": "corespernode_default",
    "value": "1"
},
{
    "name": "minimumcores_default",
    "value": "1"
},
{
    "name": "maximumcores_default",
    "value": "2"
},
{
    "name": "enable",
    "value": "true"
},
"tooltip": "Defines the resources that are required by the job and establishes a limit to the amount of resource that can be consumed"
},
{
    "default_value": "",
    "label": "Memory (GB)",
    "variable_name": "MEMORYAMOUNT",
    "visible": true,
    "editable": true,
    "properties": [
        { "name": "id", "value": "memorypernode" },
        { "name": "totalmemory", "value": true },
        { "name": "memorypercore", "value": true },
        { "name": "totalmemory_visible_default", "value": false },
        { "name": "memorypercore_visible_default", "value": true },
        { "name": "totalmemory_default", "value": "0.50" },
        { "name": "memorypercore_default", "value": "0.50" },
        { "name": "totalmemory_editable", "value": true },
        { "name": "memorypercore_editable", 
```
"value": true,
},
{
  "name": "enable",
  "value": "true"
},
"tooltip": "Defines the resources that are required by the job and establishes a limit to the amount of resource that can be consumed",
},
{
  "default_value": "linux",
  "label": "Architecture",
  "variable_name": "ARCHITECTURE",
  "visible": true,
  "editable": true,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "architecture"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "true"
    }
  ],
  "tooltip": "Defines the resources that are required by the job and establishes a limit to the amount of resource that can be consumed",
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "label": "Execution Path",
  "variable_name": "EXECUTIONDIRECTORY",
  "visible": false,
  "editable": true,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "exedir"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
    }
  ],
  "tooltip": "Your job’s execution directory",
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "label": "Error Path",
  "variable_name": "ERRORPATH",
  "visible": false,
  "editable": true,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "errorpath"
    }
  ],
  "name": "useExecutionPath",
Chapter 4: Application Templates

"value": false
}
{
  "name": "enable",
  "value": "false"
}
"tooltip": "Defines the path to be used for the standard error stream of the job"
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "label": "Output Path",
  "variable_name": "OUTPUTPATH",
  "visible": false,
  "editable": true,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "outputpath"
    },
    {
      "name": "useExecutionPath",
      "value": false
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
    }
  ],
  "tooltip": "Defines the path to be used for the standard output stream of the job"
},
{
  "default_value": "false",
  "label": "Merge Streams",
  "variable_name": "JOIN",
  "visible": false,
  "editable": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "join"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
    }
  ],
  "tooltip": "Merge stderr and stdout streams?"
},
{
  "default_value": "false",
  "label": "Hold Job",
  "variable_name": "HOLD",
  "visible": false,
  "editable": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "hold"
    }
  ]}
"value": "hold"
],
{
  "name": "enable",
  "value": "false"
},
"tooltip": "Specifies that a user hold be applied to the job at submission time",
},
{  "default_value": "",
  "label": "Script Shell",
  "variable_name": "SHELL",
  "visible": false,
  "editable": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "shell"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
    }
  ],
  "tooltip": "Declares the shell that interprets the job script, e.g. /bin/bash"
},
{  "default_value": "true",
  "label": "Moab Environment Variables",
  "variable_name": "MOABENVIRONMENTVARIABLES",
  "visible": false,
  "editable": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "moabenvironmentvariables"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "true"
    }
  ],
  "tooltip": "Push Moab environment variables to job?"
},
{  "default_value": "",
  "label": "Email Notification List",
  "variable_name": "MAILLIST",
  "visible": false,
  "editable": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "maillist"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
    }
  ],
  "tooltip": "Mail notification list for job"
"value": "false"
"
"tooltip": "Specifies the list of users to whom mail is sent by the execution server. Overrides the EMAILADDRESS specified on the USERCFG [credential]"
"
"default_value": "",
"label": "Email Options",
"variable_name": "EMAILOPTIONS",
"visible": false,
"editable": false,
"properties": [
{ "name": "id",  
"value": "emailoptions"
},
{ "name": "enable",  
"value": "false" }]
"
"tooltip": "A list of requested email options"
"
"default_value": "",
"label": "Generic Resources",
"variable_name": "GENERICRESOURCES",
"visible": false,
"editable": false,
"properties": [
{ "name": "id",  
"value": "genericresources"
},
{ "name": "enable",  
"value": "false" }]
"
"tooltip": "Allows for specification of additional job attributes"
"
"default_value": "",
"label": "Job Env Variables",
"variable_name": "Job Environment Variables",
"visible": false,
"editable": false,
"properties": [
{ "name": "id",  
"value": "jobEnvVariables"
},
{ "name": "enable",  
"value": "false" }]
"}
4.17 Create Template

"default_value": "",
"label": "Moab Job Template",
"variable_name": "MOABTEMPLATE",
"visible": false,
"editable": false,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "moabtemplates"
  },
  {
    "name": "enable",
    "value": "false"
  }
],
"tooltip": "Defines set of MOAB job templates"
},
{
  "default_value": "SHARED",
  "label": "Node Access Policy",
  "variable_name": "NODEACCESSPOLICY",
  "visible": false,
  "editable": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "node-access-policy"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "FIRSTAVAILABLE",
  "label": "Node Allocation Policy",
  "variable_name": "NODEALLOCATIONPOLICY",
  "visible": false,
  "editable": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "node-allocation-policy"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "EXACTSET",
  "label": "Node Requested Policy",
  "variable_name": "NODESREQUESTEDPOLICY",
  "visible": false,
  "editable": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "node-requested-policy"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
    }
  ]
}
Chapter 4: Application Templates

"value": "nodes-requested-policy"
},
{
  "name": "enable",
  "value": "false"
}
],
{
  "default_value": "",
  "label": "Operating System",
  "variable_name": "OPERATINGSYSTEM",
  "visible": false,
  "editable": false,
  "properties": [
    
    
    
    "name": "id",
    "value": "operatingSystem"
  ],
  "name": "enable",
  "value": "false"
}
],
{
  "default_value": "",
  "label": "Requested Features",
  "variable_name": "FEATURESREQUESTED",
  "visible": false,
  "editable": false,
  "properties": [
    
    "name": "id",
    "value": "features-requested"
  ],
  "name": "enable",
  "value": "false"
}
,
"tooltip": "Contains a list of features that are required for the job to run"
],
{
  "default_value": "",
  "label": "Excluded Features",
  "variable_name": "FEATURESEXCLUDED",
  "visible": false,
  "editable": false,
  "properties": [
    
    "name": "id",
    "value": "features-excluded"
  ],
  "name": "enable",
  "value": "false"
}
,
"tooltip": "Contains a list of features that cannot be present on hardware"
the job needs to run"),
{
  "default_value": "",
  "label": "Nodes Requested List",
  "variable_name": "NODESREQUESTED",
  "visible": false,
  "editable": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "nodes-requested"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
    }
  ]
},
"sections": [
{
  "name": "defaults",
  "value": "Basic Job Settings"
},
{
  "name": "timeManagement",
  "value": "Time Management"
},
{
  "name": "credentials",
  "value": "Credentials"
},
{
  "name": "resources",
  "value": "Resources"
},
{
  "name": "dataManagement",
  "value": "Data Management"
},
{
  "name": "custom",
  "value": "Custom Settings"
},
{
  "name": "basic",
  "value": "Basic Settings"
},
{
  "name": "advanced",
  "value": "Advanced Settings"
},
{
  "name": "description",
  "value": "Application Description"
}
],
"permissions": [
]
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```
"name": "ALL",
"type": "user"
},
{
"name": "ALL",
"type": "group"
},
{
"name": "ALL",
"type": "account"
}
```
4.17.2.B Response
Chapter 4: Application Templates

4.17 Create Template
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```
"name": "advanced",
"value": "Advanced Settings"
},
"name": "description",
"value": "Application Description"
}],
"use": 0,
"widgets": [
{
"default_value": "",
"editable": true,
"label": "Name",
"variable_name": "NAME",
"visible": true,
"properties": [
{
"name": "id",
"value": "name"
},
{
"name": "enable",
"value": "true"
}
]
},
{
"default_value": "0",
"editable": true,
"label": "Duration",
"variable_name": "DURATION",
"visible": true,
"properties": [
{
"name": "id",
"value": "duration"
},
{
"name": "enable",
"value": "true"
}
]
},
{
"default_value": "",
"editable": false,
"label": "Job Arrays",
"variable_name": "arrays",
"visible": false,
"properties": [
{
"name": "id",
"value": "arrays"
},
{
"name": "enable",
"value": "false"
}
]
}
```

4.17 Create Template
"name": "start-value",
"value": "0"
},
{ "name": "end-value",
"value": "1"
},
{ "name": "start-variable",
"value": "STARTINDEX"
},
{ "name": "end-variable",
"value": "ENDINDEX"
}
]},
{
"default_value": "0",
"editable": false,
"label": "Delay Start By",
"variable_name": "ELIGIBLEDATE",
"visible": false,
"properties": [
{ "name": "id",
"value": "eligibledate" }
],
{ "name": "enable",
"value": "false"
}
}
],
{
"default_value": "0",
"editable": false,
"label": "User Priority",
"variable_name": "USERPRIORITY",
"visible": false,
"properties": [
{ "name": "id",
"value": "priority" }
],
{ "name": "enable",
"value": "false"
}
}
],
{
"default_value": "",
"editable": true,
"label": "Submission Script",
"variable_name": "SCRIPT",
"visible": true,
"properties": [
{ "name": "id",
"value": ""
}
]}
4.17 Create Template
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```
"visible": true,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "cpupernode"
  },
  {
    "name": "totalamount",
    "value": "True"
  },
  {
    "name": "nodeswithcount",
    "value": "True"
  },
  {
    "name": "malleablecorecount",
    "value": "True"
  },
  {
    "name": "totalamount_editable",
    "value": "True"
  },
  {
    "name": "nodeswithcount_editable",
    "value": "True"
  },
  {
    "name": "malleablecorecount_editable",
    "value": "True"
  },
  {
    "name": "totalamount_visible_default",
    "value": "True"
  },
  {
    "name": "nodeswithcount_visible_default",
    "value": "False"
  },
  {
    "name": "malleablecorecount_visible_default",
    "value": "False"
  },
  {
    "name": "totalcores_default",
    "value": "1"
  },
  {
    "name": "totalnodes_default",
    "value": "1"
  },
  {
    "name": "corespernode_default",
    "value": "1"
  },
  {
    "name": "minimumcores_default",
    "value": "1"
  },
  {
    "name": "maximumcores_default",
    "value": "1"
  }
]
```

4.17 Create Template
null
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```
"label": "Architecture",
"variable_name": "ARCHITECTURE",
"visible": true,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "architecture"
  },
  {
    "name": "enable",
    "value": "true"
  }
],

"default_value": "",
"editable": true,
"label": "Execution Path",
"variable_name": "EXECUTIONDIRECTORY",
"visible": false,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "execdir"
  },
  {
    "name": "enable",
    "value": "false"
  }
],

"default_value": "",
"editable": true,
"label": "Error Path",
"variable_name": "ERRORPATH",
"visible": false,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "errorpath"
  },
  {
    "name": "useExecutionPath",
    "value": "False"
  },
  {
    "name": "enable",
    "value": "false"
  }
],

"default_value": "",
"editable": true,
"label": "Output Path",
"variable_name": "OUTPUTPATH",
"visible": false,
"properties": [
```
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```
"name": "id",
"value": "outputpath"
},

{"name": "useExecutionPath",
"value": "False"
},

{"name": "enable",
"value": "false"
}
],

{ "default_value": "false",
"editable": false,
"label": "Merge Streams",
"variable_name": "JOIN",
"visible": false,
"properties": [ 
  { "name": "id",
    "value": "join"
  },
  { "name": "enable",
    "value": "false"
  }
]
},

{ "default_value": "false",
"editable": false,
"label": "Hold Job",
"variable_name": "HOLD",
"visible": false,
"properties": [ 
  { "name": "id",
    "value": "hold"
  },
  { "name": "enable",
    "value": "false"
  }
]
},

{ "default_value": "",
"editable": false,
"label": "Script Shell",
"variable_name": "SHELL",
"visible": false,
"properties": [ 
  { "name": "id",
    "value": "shell"
  },
  { "name": "enable",
    "value": "false"
  }
]
}
```
Chapter 4: Application Templates

4.17 Create Template

```json
{
  "default_value": "true",
  "editable": false,
  "label": "Moab Environment Variables",
  "variable_name": "MOABENVIRONMENTVARIABLES",
  "visible": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "moabenvironmentvariables"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "true"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": false,
  "label": "Email Notification List",
  "variable_name": "MAILLIST",
  "visible": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "maillist"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": false,
  "label": "Email Options",
  "variable_name": "EMAILOPTIONS",
  "visible": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "emailoptions"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": false,
  "label": "Generic Resources",
  "variable_name": "GENERICRESOURCES",
  "visible": false,
  "properties": [
  ]
}
```
Chapter 4: Application Templates

4.17 Create Template

```json
"visible": false,
"properties": [
    {
        "name": "id",
        "value": "genericresources"
    },
    {
        "name": "enable",
        "value": "false"
    }
],

"default_value": 
,"visible": false,
"properties": [
    {
        "name": "id",
        "value": "jobEnvVariables"
    },
    {
        "name": "enable",
        "value": "false"
    }
],

"default_value": 
,"visible": false,
"properties": [
    {
        "name": "id",
        "value": "moabtemplates"
    },
    {
        "name": "enable",
        "value": "false"
    }
],

"default_value": "SHARED",
"editable": false,
"label": "Node Access Policy",
"variable_name": "NODEACCESSPOLICY",
"visible": false,
"properties": []
]```
Chapter 4: Application Templates

4.17 Create Template
Related Topics

- 4.14 Application Template API - page 192
- 4.16 Supported Methods - page 194
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
This topic provides information on how to delete an application template; including all of its template history (api/templates/<id>). See 4.19 Delete Template History - page 225 for information on how to delete the selected history for an application template (api/templates/<history_pk>/history/<version>).

### In this topic:
- **4.18.1 URL** - page 224
- **4.18.2 Parameters** - page 224
- **4.18.3 Example** - page 224

### 4.18.1 URL

**DELETE /api/templates/<id>/**

### 4.18.2 Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>ID of the application template.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.18.3 Example

**DELETE /api/templates/2/**

**Related Topics**

- 4.14 Application Template API - page 192
- 4.16 Supported Methods - page 194
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
4.19 Delete Template History

This topic provides information on how to delete the selected history for an application template (api/templates/<history_pk>/history/<version>). See 4.18 Delete Template - page 224 for information on how to delete an application template; including all of its template history (api/templates/<id>).

In this topic:

- 4.19.1 URL - page 225
- 4.19.2 Parameters - page 225
- 4.19.3 Example - page 225

4.19.1 URL

DELETE /api/templates/<history_pk>/history/<version>/

4.19.2 Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>history_pk</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>History ID of the application template</td>
<td>b00ce08c-01ed-4a9d-a916-f587b9f1af44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Version of the application template</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.19.3 Example

DELETE /api/templates/b00ce08c-01ed-4a9d-a916-f587b9f1af44/history/2/

Related Topics

- 4.14 Application Template API - page 192
- 4.16 Supported Methods - page 194
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
# 4.20 Get All Templates

## In this topic:

- **4.20.1 URL - page 226**
- **4.20.2 Parameters - page 226**
  - **4.20.2.A Page Control - page 226**
  - **4.20.2.B Filter - page 226**
- **4.20.3 Example - page 228**
  - **4.20.3.A Response - page 229**

## 4.20.1 URL

```
GET /api/templates/
```

## 4.20.2 Parameters

### 4.20.2.A Page Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>page_size</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Specifies count of application templates per page.</td>
<td>page_size=3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>page</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Specifies number of page.</td>
<td>page=2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.20.2.B Filter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Specifies name of application template for filtering</td>
<td>name=Free Form name__contains=foo name__icontains=foo name_startswith=foo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Chapter 4: Application Templates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>current</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Specifies whether only the current version for the application templates is included in the filtering</td>
<td>current=True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Specify the application template type to include in the filtering</td>
<td>type=array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owner</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Specifies the owner’s name for filtering</td>
<td>owner=moab-foo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>owner__contains=moab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>owner__icontains=foo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>owner__startswith=foo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>owner__ne=foo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>published</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Specifies the published status of the application template for filtering</td>
<td>published=True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permissions__user_name_in</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>List</td>
<td>Specifies the list of users that the application template should contain</td>
<td>permissions__user_name__in=hpotter,hgranger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permissions__group_name_in</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>List</td>
<td>Specifies the list of groups that the application template should contain</td>
<td>permissions__group__name__in=hpotter,hgranger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permissions__account_name_in</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>List</td>
<td>Specifies the list of accounts that the application template should contain</td>
<td>permissions__account__name__in=DEFAULT,QA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date__gte</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Specifies the date before which the application template was created</td>
<td>date__gte=2015-09-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date__lte</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Specifies the date after which the application template was created</td>
<td>date__lte=2015-09-16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.20.3 Example

```
GET /api/templates/?page_size=1&published=True
```
Chapter 4: Application Templates

4.20.3.A Response
Welcome to our Free Form Application Template!

Fill in the inputs and press the "Create" button to submit your job!

Enjoy!

Chapter 4: Application Templates

4.20 Get All Templates
"name": "resources",
  "value": "Resources"
},
  {  
    "name": "credentials",
    "value": "Credentials"
  },
  {  
    "name": "timeManagement",
    "value": "Time Management"
  },
  {  
    "name": "defaults",
    "value": "Basic Job Settings"
  },
  "use": 0,
  "widgets": [
    {  
      "defaultValue": "ggg",
      "editable": true,
      "label": "Name",
      "variableName": "NAME",
      "visible": true,
      "properties": [
        {  
          "name": "id",
          "value": "name"
        },
        {  
          "name": "enable",
          "value": "true"
        }
      ]
    },
    {  
      "defaultValue": "0",
      "editable": true,
      "label": "Duration",
      "variableName": "DURATION",
      "visible": true,
      "properties": [
        {  
          "name": "id",
          "value": "duration"
        },
        {  
          "name": "enable",
          "value": "true"
        }
      ]
    },
    {  
      "defaultValue": "",
      "editable": false,
      "label": "Job Arrays",
      "variableName": "arrays",
      "visible": false,
      "properties": [
        {  
          "name": "id",
          "value": "arrays"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```
"name": "id",
"value": "arrays"
},
{
"name": "enable",
"value": "false"
},
{
"name": "start-value",
"value": "0"
},
{
"name": "end-value",
"value": "1"
},
{
"name": "start-variable",
"value": "STARTINDEX"
},
{
"name": "end-variable",
"value": "ENDINDEX"
}
],
{
"default_value": "0",
"editable": true,
"label": "Delay Start By",
"variable_name": "ELIGIBLEDATE",
"visible": true,
"properties": [
{
"name": "id",
"value": "eligibledate"
},
{
"name": "enable",
"value": "true"
}
]
},
{
"default_value": "0",
"editable": false,
"label": "User Priority",
"variable_name": "USERPRIORITY",
"visible": false,
"properties": [
{
"name": "id",
"value": "priority"
},
{
"name": "enable",
"value": "true"
}
]
},
{

```

4.20 Get All Templates
"default_value": "",
"editable": true,
"label": "Submission Script",
"variable_name": "SCRIPT",
"visible": true,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "script"
  }
],
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Account",
  "variable_name": "ACCOUNT",
  "visible": true,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "account"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "true"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Queue / Class",
  "variable_name": "DESTINATIONQUEUE",
  "visible": true,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "destinationQueue"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "true"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Quality of Service",
  "variable_name": "QOS",
  "visible": true,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "qos"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "true"
    }
  ]
}
Chapter 4: Application Templates

Get All Templates
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```json
"value": "1"
}
)
"name": "minimumcores_default",
"value": "1"
},
"name": "maximumcores_default",
"value": "2"
},
"name": "enable",
"value": "true"
}
]
},
"default_value": "",
"editable": true,
"label": "Total Memory (GB)",
"variable_name": "MEMORYAMOUNT",
"visible": true,
"properties": [
    {"name": "id",
"value": "memorypernode"
},
    {"name": "totalmemory",
"value": "True"
},
    {"name": "memorypercore",
"value": "True"
},
    {"name": "totalmemory_visible_default",
"value": "True"
},
    {"name": "memorypercore_visible_default",
"value": "True"
},
    {"name": "totalmemory_default",
"value": "0.5"
},
    {"name": "memorypercore_default",
"value": "0.5"
},
    {"name": "totalmemory_editable",
"value": "False"
},
    {"name": "memorypercore_editable",
"value": "False"
}
}
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```json
{
    "default_value": "linux",
    "editable": true,
    "label": "Architecture",
    "variable_name": "ARCHITECTURE",
    "visible": true,
    "properties": [
        {
            "name": "id",
            "value": "architecture"
        },
        {
            "name": "enable",
            "value": "true"
        }
    ]
},
{
    "default_value": "",
    "editable": true,
    "label": "Execution Path",
    "variable_name": "EXECUTIONDIRECTORY",
    "visible": true,
    "properties": [
        {
            "name": "id",
            "value": "exedir"
        },
        {
            "name": "enable",
            "value": "true"
        }
    ]
},
{
    "default_value": "",
    "editable": true,
    "label": "Error Path",
    "variable_name": "ERRORPATH",
    "visible": true,
    "properties": [
        {
            "name": "id",
            "value": "errorpath"
        },
        {
            "name": "useExecutionPath",
            "value": "True"
        },
        {
            "name": "enable",
            "value": "true"
        }
    ]
},
}```
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```json
[
  {
    "default_value": "",
    "editable": true,
    "label": "Output Path",
    "variable_name": "OUTPUTPATH",
    "visible": true,
    "properties": [
      {
        "name": "id",
        "value": "outputpath"
      },
      {
        "name": "useExecutionPath",
        "value": "true"
      },
      {
        "name": "enable",
        "value": "true"
      }
    ]
  },
  {
    "default_value": "false",
    "editable": true,
    "label": "Merge Streams",
    "variable_name": "JOIN",
    "visible": true,
    "properties": [
      {
        "name": "id",
        "value": "join"
      },
      {
        "name": "enable",
        "value": "true"
      }
    ]
  },
  {
    "default_value": "false",
    "editable": true,
    "label": "Hold Job",
    "variable_name": "HOLD",
    "visible": true,
    "properties": [
      {
        "name": "id",
        "value": "hold"
      },
      {
        "name": "enable",
        "value": "true"
      }
    ]
  },
  {
    "default_value": "",
    "editable": true,
    "label": "Script Shell",
    "variable_name": "SHELL",
  }
]
```
Chapter 4: Application Templates

4.20 Get All Templates
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```json
}]
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Generic Resources",
  "variable_name": "GENERICRESOURCES",
  "visible": true,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "genericresources"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "true"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Job Environment Variables",
  "variable_name": "Job Environment Variables",
  "visible": true,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "jobEnvVariables"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "true"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": false,
  "label": "Default Moab Template",
  "variable_name": "MOABTEMPLATE",
  "visible": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "moabtemplates"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "SHARED",
  "editable": false,
  "label": "Node Access Policy",
  "variable_name": "NODEACCESSPOLICY",
  "visible": false,
```
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```
"properties": [
{
   "name": "id",
   "value": "node-access-policy"
},
{
   "name": "enable",
   "value": "false"
}
],
{
   "default_value": "FIRSTAVAILABLE",
   "editable": false,
   "label": "Node Allocation Policy",
   "variable_name": "NODEALLOCATIONPOLICY",
   "visible": false,
   "properties": [
   {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "node-allocation-policy"
   },
   {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
   }
   
},
{
   "default_value": "EXACTSET",
   "editable": false,
   "label": "Node Requested Policy",
   "variable_name": "NODESREQUESTEDPOLICY",
   "visible": false,
   "properties": [
   {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "nodes-requested-policy"
   },
   {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
   }
   
},
{
   "default_value": "",
   "editable": false,
   "label": "Operating System",
   "variable_name": "OPERATINGSYSTEM",
   "visible": false,
   "properties": [
   {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "operatingSystem"
   },
   {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
   }
   
}
```
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```json
],
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": false,
  "label": "Requested Features",
  "variable_name": "FEATURESREQUESTED",
  "visible": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "features-requested"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": false,
  "label": "Excluded Features",
  "variable_name": "FEATURESEXCLUDED",
  "visible": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "features-excluded"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": false,
  "label": "Nodes Requested List",
  "variable_name": "NODESREQUESTED",
  "visible": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "nodes-requested"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
    }
  ]
},
"version_description": "Default Free Form Application Template",
"version": 2
}
```
Related Topics

- 4.14 Application Template API - page 192
- 4.16 Supported Methods - page 194
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
4.21 Get Single Template

In this topic:
- 4.21.1 URL - page 243
- 4.21.2 Parameters - page 243
- 4.21.3 Example - page 243
  - 4.21.3.A Response - page 244

4.21.1 URL

```
GET /api/templates/<id>/
```

4.21.2 Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>ID of the application template.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.21.3 Example

```
GET /api/templates/1/
```
4.21.3.A Response
4.21 Get Single Template

Chapter 4: Application Templates

```json
{
   "url": "http://localhost:8080/api/templates/1/",
   "assigned": "ALL",
   "date": "2015-09-01",
   "id": 1,
   "name": "Free Form",
   "owner": "moab-admin",
   "permissions": [
      {
         "name": "ALL",
         "type": "account"
      },
      {
         "name": "ALL",
         "type": "group"
      },
      {
         "name": "ALL",
         "type": "user"
      }
   ],
   "published": true,
   "sections": [
      {
         "name": "defaults",
         "value": "Basic Job Settings"
      },
      {
         "name": "timeManagement",
         "value": "Time Management"
      },
      {
         "name": "credentials",
         "value": "Credentials"
      },
      {
         "name": "resources",
         "value": "Resources"
      },
      {
         "name": "dataManagement",
         "value": "Data Management"
      },
      {
         "name": "custom",
         "value": "Custom Settings"
      }
   ],
   "use": 3,
   "widgets": [
      {
         "default_value": "",
         "editable": true,
         "label": "Name",
         "variable name": "NAME",
         "visible": true,
         "properties": [
            {
               "name": "id",
               "value": "name"
            }
         ]
      }
   ]
}``
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```
"default_value": "",
"editable": true,
"label": "Duration",
"variable_name": "DURATION",
"visible": true,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "duration"
  }
]
,
"default_value": "",
"editable": false,
"label": "Job Arrays",
"variable_name": "arrays",
"visible": false,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "arrays"
  },
  {
    "name": "enable",
    "value": "false"
  },
  {
    "name": "start-value",
    "value": "0"
  },
  {
    "name": "end-value",
    "value": "1"
  },
  {
    "name": "start-variable",
    "value": "STARTINDEX"
  },
  {
    "name": "end-variable",
    "value": "ENDINDEX"
  }
]
,
"default_value": "",
"editable": true,
"label": "Delay Start By",
"variable_name": "ELIGIBLEDATE",
"visible": true,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "eligibledate"
  }
]
,
"default_value": "0",
"editable": true,
"label": "User Priority",
"variable_name": "PRIORITY",
"visible": true,
"properties": [
```
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```json
{  
  "name": "id",
  "value": "priority"
},
{  
  "name": "enable",
  "value": "true"
}

},
{  
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Submission Script",
  "variable_name": "SCRIPT",
  "visible": true,
  "properties": [
    {  
      "name": "id",
      "value": "script"
    }
  ]
},
{  
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Account",
  "variable_name": "ACCOUNT",
  "visible": true,
  "properties": [
    {  
      "name": "id",
      "value": "account"
    }
  ]
},
{  
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Queue / Class",
  "variable_name": "DESTINATIONQUEUE",
  "visible": true,
  "properties": [
    {  
      "name": "id",
      "value": "destinationQueue"
    }
  ]
},
{  
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Quality of Service",
  "variable_name": "QOS",
  "visible": true,
  "properties": [
    {  
      "name": "id",
      "value": "qos"
    }
  ]
},
{  
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": true,
```
### Chapter 4: Application Templates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Label</strong></th>
<th><strong>Variable Name</strong></th>
<th><strong>Visible</strong></th>
<th><strong>Properties</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Cores</td>
<td>NUMOFCORES</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>[{ name: &quot;id&quot;, value: &quot;cpupernode&quot; }]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Memory (GB)</td>
<td>MEMORYPERNODE</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>[{ name: &quot;id&quot;, value: &quot;memorypernode&quot; }]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>ARCHITECTURE</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>[{ name: &quot;id&quot;, value: &quot;architecture&quot; }]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execution Path</td>
<td>EXECUTIONDIRECTORY</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>[{ name: &quot;id&quot;, value: &quot;exedir&quot; }]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Path</td>
<td>ERRORPATH</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>[{ name: &quot;id&quot;, value: &quot;errorpath&quot; }]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.21 Get Single Template
Related Topics

- 4.14 Application Template API - page 192
- 4.16 Supported Methods - page 194
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
4.22 Modify Template

This topic provides information on how to modify the application template itself (api/templates/<id>). See 4.23 Modify Template History - page 262 for information on how to modify the application template's history/version information (api/templates/<history_pk>/history/<version>).

These are the different methods that you can use to modify an application template:

- **PUT** – Creates a new application template version and enables you to modify and save template attribute changes to that version. The previous version is saved in the application template's history.
- **PATCH** – Lets you change whether the application template is published; all other template attributes, including the template version, remain unchanged.

In this topic:

- 4.22.1 PUT Method - page 251
- 4.22.2 PATCH Method - page 252

4.22.1 PUT Method

In this section:

- 4.22.1.A URL - page 251
- 4.22.1.B Parameters - page 251
- 4.22.1.C Example - page 251

4.22.1.A URL

PUT /api/templates/<id>/

4.22.1.B Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>ID of the application template</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.22.1.C Example

See 4.17 Create Template - page 196 for additional parameters you can modify.
4.22.2 PATCH Method

⚠️ You must the correct content type when using the PATCH API. If not specified, the API will consider the type as 'text/html' which might cause side effects in the request processing code.

In this section:

- 4.22.2.A URL - page 252
- 4.22.2.B Parameters - page 252
- 4.22.2.C JSON Structure - page 252
- 4.22.2.D Example - page 253
  - Request Body - page 253
  - Response - page 254

4.22.2.A URL

PATCH /api/templates/<id>/

4.22.2.B Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>ID of the application template</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.22.2.C JSON Structure

The following table identifies the template attributes that can be changed via a PATCH call.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>published</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Application template’s status: published or unpublished; if the application template is unpublished, then only owner can use it (not generally visible)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.22.2.D Example

This section provides an example of how to update application template 1 with the published tag unset.

```
{ PATCH /api/templates/1/ }
```

Request Body

```
{
  "published": false
}
```
Response
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```json
{
    "url": "http://localhost:8080/api/templates/1/",
    "assigned": "ALL",
    "date": "2015-09-01",
    "id": 1,
    "name": "My New Name",
    "owner": "hpotter",
    "permissions": [
        {
            "name": "ALL",
            "type": "account"
        },
        {
            "name": "ALL",
            "type": "group"
        },
        {
            "name": "ALL",
            "type": "user"
        }
    ],
    "published": false,
    "sections": [
        {
            "name": "defaults",
            "value": "Basic Job Settings"
        },
        {
            "name": "timeManagement",
            "value": "Time Management"
        },
        {
            "name": "credentials",
            "value": "Credentials"
        },
        {
            "name": "resources",
            "value": "Resources"
        },
        {
            "name": "dataManagement",
            "value": "Data Management"
        },
        {
            "name": "custom",
            "value": "Custom Settings"
        },
        {
            "name": "basic",
            "value": "Basic Settings"
        },
        {
            "name": "advanced",
            "value": "Advanced Settings"
        }
    ],
    "use": 0,
    "widgets": [
        {
```
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```
"default_value": "",
"editable": true,
"label": "Name",
"variable_name": "NAME",
"visible": true,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "name"
  }
],
{
"default_value": "0",
"editable": true,
"label": "Duration",
"variable_name": "DURATION",
"visible": true,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "duration"
  }
],
{
"default_value": "",
"editable": true,
"label": "Job Arrays",
"variable_name": "arrays",
"visible": true,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "arrays"
  },
  {
    "name": "enable",
    "value": "true"
  },
  {
    "name": "start-value",
    "value": "0"
  },
  {
    "name": "end-value",
    "value": "1"
  },
  {
    "name": "start-variable",
    "value": "STARTINDEX"
  },
  {
    "name": "end-variable",
    "value": "ENDINDEX"
  }
],
{
"default_value": "0",
```

4.22 Modify Template
4.22 Modify Template
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "destinationQueue"
  }
],
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Quality of Service",
  "variable_name": "QOS",
  "visible": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "qos"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Number of Cores",
  "variable_name": "NUMOFCORES",
  "visible": true,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "cpupernode"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "0.5",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Total Memory (GB)",
  "variable_name": "MEMORYPERNODE",
  "visible": true,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "memorypernode"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Architecture",
  "variable_name": "ARCHITECTURE",
  "visible": true,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "architecture"
    }
  ]
},
```
4.22 Modify Template

```json
"default_value": ",
"editable": true,
"label": "Execution Path",
"variable_name": "EXECUTIONDIRECTORY",
"visible": false,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "exedir"
  }
],

"default_value": ",
"editable": true,
"label": "Error Path",
"variable_name": "ERRORPATH",
"visible": false,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "errorpath"
  }
],

"default_value": ",
"editable": true,
"label": "Output Path",
"variable_name": "OUTPUTPATH",
"visible": false,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "outputpath"
  }
],

"default_value": "false",
"editable": false,
"label": "Merge Streams",
"variable_name": "JOIN",
"visible": false,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "join"
  }
],

"default_value": "false",
"editable": false,
"label": "Hold Job",
"variable_name": "HOLD",
"visible": false,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "hold"
  }
]
```
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```json
  "value": "hold"
}
}
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": false,
  "label": "Script Shell",
  "variable_name": "SHELL",
  "visible": false,
  "properties": [
    
    "name": "id",
    "value": "shell"
  ]
}
{
  "default_value": "true",
  "editable": false,
  "label": "Moab Environment Variables",
  "variable_name": "MOABENVIRONMENTVARIABLES",
  "visible": false,
  "properties": [
    
    "name": "id",
    "value": "moabenvironmentvariables"
  ]
}
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": false,
  "label": "Email Notification List",
  "variable_name": "MAILLIST",
  "visible": false,
  "properties": [
    
    "name": "id",
    "value": "maillist"
  ]
}
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": false,
  "label": "Email Options",
  "variable_name": "EMAILOPTIONS",
  "visible": false,
  "properties": [
    
    "name": "id",
    "value": "emailoptions"
  ]
}
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": false,
  "label": "Generic Resources",
```
```json

"variable_name": "GENERICRESOURCES",
"visible": false,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "genericresources"
  }
],
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": false,
  "label": "Feature Tags",
  "variable_name": "FEATURETAGS",
  "visible": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "featuretags"
    }
  ]
}
```

### Related Topics

- **4.14 Application Template API** - page 192
- **4.16 Supported Methods** - page 194
- **Chapter 4: Application Templates** - page 113
4.23 Modify Template History

This topic provides information on how to modify the application template's history/version number (api/templates/<history_pk>/history/<version>). See 4.22 Modify Template - page 251 for information on how to modify the application template itself (api/templates/<id>).

There are two different methods that you can use to modify an application template history/version number:

- PUT – Creates a copy of the selected application template history version and applies it as the current version for the application template (reverts the application template to a previous version's information).
- PATCH – Lets you modify the version description for the selected application template history version, all other attributes, including the template version, remain unchanged.

In this topic:

4.23.1 PUT Method - page 262
4.23.2 PATCH Method - page 277

4.23.1 PUT Method

In this section:

- 4.23.1.A URL - page 262
- 4.23.1.B Parameters - page 262
- 4.23.1.C Example - page 263
  - Response - page 264

4.23.1.A URL

PUT /api/templates/<history_pk>/history/<version>/

4.23.1.B Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>history_pk</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>History ID of the application template</td>
<td>b00ce08c-01ed-4a9d-a916-f587b9f1af44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 4.23.1.C Example

This section provides an example of how to take an older application template's version and copy and save it as a new (current) version.

```json
PUT /api/templates/b00ce08c-01ed-4a9d-a916-f587b9f1af44/history/1/
```
Response
Chapter 4: Application Templates

{ "url": "http://localhost:8080/api/templates/5/", "history_url": "http://localhost:8080/api/templates/b00ce08c-01ed-4a9d-a916-f587b9f1af44/history/", "changed_by": "moab-admin", "current": true, "date": "2016-09-08T12:14:19.647410Z", "id": 5, "name": "Free Form v.2", "type": "regular", "description": { "text": "<h1><strong>Welcome to our Free Form Application Template!</strong></h1>

<p>Fill in the inputs and press the "Create" button to submit your job!</p>--- Enjoy!</p>"}, "visible": true }, "owner": "moab-admin", "permissions": [ { "name": "ALL", "type": "account" }, { "name": "ALL", "type": "group" }, { "name": "ALL", "type": "user" } ], "published": true, "sections": [ { "name": "description", "value": "Application Description" }, { "name": "advanced", "value": "Advanced Settings" }, { "name": "basic", "value": "Basic Settings" }, { "name": "custom", "value": "Custom Settings" }, { "name": "dataManagement", "value": "Data Management" }, { "name": "resources", "value": "Resources" } ]}
"name": "credentials",
"value": "Credentials"
},

"name": "timeManagement",
"value": "Time Management"
},

"name": "defaults",
"value": "Basic Job Settings"
],
"use": 0,
"widgets": [

{  
"default_value": "ggg",
"editable": true,
"label": "Name",
"variable_name": "NAME",
"visible": true,
"properties": [

{  
"name": "id",
"value": "name"
},

{  
"name": "enable",
"value": "true"
}
]

},

{  
"default_value": "0",
"editable": true,
"label": "Duration",
"variable_name": "DURATION",
"visible": true,
"properties": [

{  
"name": "id",
"value": "duration"
},

{  
"name": "enable",
"value": "true"
}
]

},

{  
"default_value": "",
"editable": false,
"label": "Job Arrays",
"variable_name": "arrays",
"visible": false,
"properties": [

{  
"name": "id",
"value": "arrays"
}
]
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```json
{
  "name": "enable",
  "value": "false"
},
{
  "name": "start-value",
  "value": "0"
},
{
  "name": "end-value",
  "value": "1"
},
{
  "name": "start-variable",
  "value": "STARTINDEX"
},
{
  "name": "end-variable",
  "value": "ENDINDEX"
}
]
},
{
  "default_value": "0",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Delay Start By",
  "variable_name": "ELIGIBLEDATE",
  "visible": true,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "eligibledate"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "true"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "0",
  "editable": false,
  "label": "User Priority",
  "variable_name": "USERPRIORITY",
  "visible": false,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "priority"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "true"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Submission Script",
  "variable_name": "SCRIPT"
}
```
Chapter 4: Application Templates

4.23 Modify Template History
"default_value": "",
"editable": true,
"label": "Number of Cores",
"variable_name": "NUMOFCORES",
"visible": true,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "cpupernode"
  },
  {
    "name": "totalamount",
    "value": "True"
  },
  {
    "name": "nodeswithcount",
    "value": "True"
  },
  {
    "name": "malleablecorecount",
    "value": "False"
  },
  {
    "name": "totalamount_editable",
    "value": "False"
  },
  {
    "name": "nodeswithcount_editable",
    "value": "False"
  },
  {
    "name": "malleablecorecount_editable",
    "value": "False"
  },
  {
    "name": "totalamount_visible_default",
    "value": "True"
  },
  {
    "name": "nodeswithcount_visible_default",
    "value": "False"
  },
  {
    "name": "malleablecorecount_visible_default",
    "value": "False"
  },
  {
    "name": "totalcores_default",
    "value": "1"
  },
  {
    "name": "totalnodes_default",
    "value": "1"
  },
  {
    "name": "corespernode_default",
    "value": "1"
  },
  {
    "name": "minimumcores_default",
    "value": ""
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```
"value": "1"
},
{
  "name": "maximumcores_default",
  "value": "2"
},
{
  "name": "enable",
  "value": "true"
}
],
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Total Memory (GB)",
  "variable_name": "MEMORYAMOUNT",
  "visible": true,
  "properties": [
    {
      "name": "id",
      "value": "memorypernode"
    },
    {
      "name": "totalmemory",
      "value": "True"
    },
    {
      "name": "memorypercore",
      "value": "True"
    },
    {
      "name": "totalmemory_visible_default",
      "value": "True"
    },
    {
      "name": "memorypercore_visible_default",
      "value": "True"
    },
    {
      "name": "totalmemory_default",
      "value": "0.5"
    },
    {
      "name": "memorypercore_default",
      "value": "0.5"
    },
    {
      "name": "totalmemory_editable",
      "value": "False"
    },
    {
      "name": "memorypercore_editable",
      "value": "False"
    },
    {
      "name": "enable",
      "value": "true"
    }
  ]
```
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```
{
  "default_value": "linux",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Architecture",
  "variable_name": "ARCHITECTURE",
  "visible": true,
  "properties": [
    {"name": "id",
     "value": "architecture"},
    {"name": "enable",
     "value": "true"}
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Execution Path",
  "variable_name": "EXECUTIONDIRECTORY",
  "visible": true,
  "properties": [
    {"name": "id",
     "value": "exedir"},
    {"name": "enable",
     "value": "true"}
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Error Path",
  "variable_name": "ERRORPATH",
  "visible": true,
  "properties": [
    {"name": "id",
     "value": "errorpath"},
    {"name": "useExecutionPath",
     "value": "true"},
    {"name": "enable",
     "value": "true"}
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": "",
  "editable": true,
  "label": "Output Path",
  "variable_name": "OPP",
  "visible": true,
  "properties": [
    {"name": "id",
     "value": "op"},
    {"name": "useExecutionPath",
     "value": "true"},
    {"name": "enable",
     "value": "true"}
  ]
}
```
"variable_name": "OUTPUTPATH",
"visible": true,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "outputpath"
  },
  {
    "name": "useExecutionPath",
    "value": "True"
  },
  {
    "name": "enable",
    "value": "true"
  }
],
"default_value": "false",
"editable": true,
"label": "Merge Streams",
"variable_name": "JOIN",
"visible": true,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "join"
  },
  {
    "name": "enable",
    "value": "true"
  }
],
"default_value": "false",
"editable": true,
"label": "Hold Job",
"variable_name": "HOLD",
"visible": true,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "hold"
  },
  {
    "name": "enable",
    "value": "true"
  }
],
"default_value": "",
"editable": true,
"label": "Script Shell",
"variable_name": "SHELL",
"visible": true,
"properties": [
  {
    "name": "id",
    "value": "merge_stream"
  }
]
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```json
{
    "value": "shell",
    "properties": [
        {
            "name": "enable",
            "value": "true"
        }
    ]
},
{
    "default_value": "true",
    "editable": true,
    "label": "Moab Environment Variables",
    "variable_name": "MOABENVIRONMENTVARIABLES",
    "visible": true,
    "properties": [
        {
            "name": "id",
            "value": "moabenvironmentvariables"
        },
        {
            "name": "enable",
            "value": "true"
        }
    ]
},
{
    "default_value": "",
    "editable": true,
    "label": "Email Notification List",
    "variable_name": "MAILLIST",
    "visible": true,
    "properties": [
        {
            "name": "id",
            "value": "maillist"
        },
        {
            "name": "enable",
            "value": "true"
        }
    ]
}
,
{
    "default_value": "",
    "editable": true,
    "label": "Email Options",
    "variable_name": "EMAILOPTIONS",
    "visible": true,
    "properties": [
        {
            "name": "id",
            "value": "emailoptions"
        },
        {
            "name": "enable",
            "value": "true"
        }
    ]
}
}"
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```json
{}
```

4.23 Modify Template History

```json
{}
```

```json
{}
```
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```json
},
{
    "name": "enable",
    "value": "false"
}
],
{
    "default_value": "FIRSTAVAILABLE",
    "editable": false,
    "label": "Node Allocation Policy",
    "variable_name": "NODEALLOCATIONPOLICY",
    "visible": false,
    "properties": [
        {
            "name": "id",
            "value": "node-allocation-policy"
        },
        {
            "name": "enable",
            "value": "false"
        }
    ]
},
{
    "default_value": "EXACTSET",
    "editable": false,
    "label": "Node Requested Policy",
    "variable_name": "NODESREQUESTEDPOLICY",
    "visible": false,
    "properties": [
        {
            "name": "id",
            "value": "nodes-requested-policy"
        },
        {
            "name": "enable",
            "value": "false"
        }
    ]
},
{
    "default_value": "",
    "editable": false,
    "label": "Operating System",
    "variable_name": "OPERATINGSYSTEM",
    "visible": false,
    "properties": [
        {
            "name": "id",
            "value": "operatingSystem"
        },
        {
            "name": "enable",
            "value": "false"
        }
    ]
},
{
    "default_value": "",
    "editable": false,
    "label": "",
    "variable_name": "",
    "visible": false,
    "properties": [
        {
            "name": "id",
            "value": ""
        },
        {
            "name": "enable",
            "value": "false"
        }
    ]
}
]
```
Chapter 4: Application Templates

```
"editable": false,
"label": "Requested Features",
"variable_name": "FEATURESREQUESTED",
"visible": false,
"properties": [
  { "name": "id",
    "value": "features-requested"
  },
  { "name": "enable",
    "value": "false"
  }
],
}
{
  "default_value": 
  "editable": false,
  "label": "Excluded Features",
  "variable_name": "FEATURESEXCLUDED",
  "visible": false,
  "properties": [
    { "name": "id",
      "value": "features-excluded"
    },
    { "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "default_value": 
  "editable": false,
  "label": "Nodes Requested List",
  "variable_name": "NODESREQUESTED",
  "visible": false,
  "properties": [
    { "name": "id",
      "value": "nodes-requested"
    },
    { "name": "enable",
      "value": "false"
    }
  ]
},
"version_description": "Default Free Form Application Template",
"version": 2
}
4.23.2 PATCH Method

You must the correct content type when using the PATCH API. If not specified, the API will consider the type as 'text/html' which might cause side effects in the request processing code.

In this section:

- 4.23.2.A URL - page 277
- 4.23.2.B Parameters - page 277
- 4.23.2.C JSON Structure - page 277

### 4.23.2.A URL

```plaintext
PATCH /api/templates/<history_pk>/history/<version>/
```

### 4.23.2.B Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>history_pk</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>History ID of the application template</td>
<td>b00ce08c-01ed-4a9d-a916-f587b9f1af44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>Version of the application template</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.23.2.C JSON Structure

The following table identifies the application template attributes that can be changed via PATCH call.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>version_description</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Description of changes in this application template’s version.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Related Topics

- 4.14 Application Template API - page 192
- 4.16 Supported Methods - page 194
- Chapter 4: Application Templates - page 113
Chapter 5: Nodes

Viewpoint lets you view all of the nodes reported to Moab by your resource manager. Specifically:

- the Nodes page (default) offers a place to determine the status of your compute nodes, how many jobs are running on each node, what features are on each node, and other information.
- the Node Details page provides additional details about a node.
- the Resource Job Timeline page is a sub-page of the Nodes page that displays information about the jobs and reservations that are running on a set of nodes.

In this chapter:

5.1 Nodes Page .................................................................................................................280
   5.1.1 Page Example ...........................................................................................................280
   5.1.2 Selection Criteria Area ............................................................................................281
   5.1.3 Nodelist View Details ...............................................................................................281
5.2 Node Details Page ........................................................................................................283
   5.2.1 Page Example ...........................................................................................................283
   5.2.2 Page Details ..............................................................................................................284
5.3 Resource Job Timeline Page .......................................................................................287
   5.3.1 Page Example ...........................................................................................................287
   5.3.2 Selection Criteria Area ............................................................................................288
   5.3.3 Graphical Timeline View Details ..............................................................................289
5.4 Threshold Settings .......................................................................................................291
5.1 Nodes Page

The Nodes page offers a place to determine the status of your compute nodes, how many jobs are running on each node, what features are on each node, and other information.

To access this page, click Nodes in the menu bar.

This topic provides an example of the Nodes page and describes its layout and available information.

In this topic:

5.1.1 Page Example - page 280
5.1.2 Selection Criteria Area - page 281
5.1.3 Nodelist View Details - page 281

5.1.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Nodes page.
5.1.2 Selection Criteria Area

The right side of this page provides selection criteria you can use to limit what is displayed in the nodelist view.

You can choose to display:

- Specific nodes or groups of nodes based on the Node ID, Class, or Feature information. Select the value from the Current Search drop-down, in the Narrow Search box, enter the specific information, and then click Filter.

- Only nodes matching a specific status (state). Select the status from the Select Status drop-down and then click Filter.

- Only nodes within a given processor, job, CPU utilization, and/or memory utilization range. Select the minimum and maximum values and then click Filter.

You can utilize multiple selection criteria options; however, only the nodes that match all of the defined options will be shown in the nodelist view.

Click Reset at any time to remove all defined selection criteria options (restore the page defaults).

5.1.3 Nodelist View Details

The following information explains the layout and additional information available in the nodelist view.

- **Display Refresh** – You can refresh the information displayed in the nodelist view (including specified search and filter criteria) to reflect the latest information about the nodes. At the top of the nodelist view, click 🔄.

- **Refresh Interval** – You can set a time interval for automatic refresh of the nodelist view. Select a time interval from the drop-down list or select NONE to turn off automatic refresh.

- **Resource Job Timeline** – You can switch from viewing the nodelist to the Resource Job Timeline by clicking 🔄 at the top right corner of the nodelist. (The icon is greyed out until it is selected). See 5.3 Resource Job Timeline Page - page 287 for more information.

- **Columns** – The nodelist view displays the data in a column format. Column titles that are underlined indicate that you can sort (ascending or descending) the column contents.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Node ID</td>
<td>Unique identifier for the node. You can click a node ID in the column’s contents to view additional information about that node. See Node Details Page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>State of the node (for example, BUSY, IDLE, or DOWN).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cores Available/Configured</td>
<td>Number of processors on this node displayed as available/configured; where configured is the number of processors being reported by the resource manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs</td>
<td>Number of jobs running on this node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilization CPU/Memory</td>
<td>Percentage of this node's CPU utilization; based on the node's operating system reported CPU load average/Percentage of this node's memory that is dedicated to currently running jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time to Live</td>
<td>Specifies the time that the node is supposed to be retired by Moab. Moab will not schedule any jobs on a node after its time to live has passed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational Task</td>
<td>Indicates whether the node is provisioning or deprovisioning (or N/A for all other operations).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Page Controls** – Page controls are available at the bottom of the nodeslist view to let you customize how many nodes appear per page. The page controls also include options for selecting which page to display.

**Related Topics**

- 5.2 Node Details Page - page 283
- 5.3 Resource Job Timeline Page - page 287
- Chapter 5: Nodes - page 279
5.2 Node Details Page

The Node Details page shows additional information about a selected node.

To access this page, from the Nodes page, click on the Node ID link for the node.

If you defined selection criteria on the Nodes page, when you are done with the Nodes Details page, click the "Return to earlier search" link to preserve the criteria; otherwise, click Close to return to the default state of the Nodes page.

This topic provides an example of the Nodes Details page and describes its layout and available information.

In this topic:

5.2.1 Page Example - page 283
5.2.2 Page Details - page 284

5.2.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Node Details page.
5.2.2 Page Details

This section describes the different functional areas, including field descriptions, available on the Node Details page.

In this section:

- **Node Details**
- **Resources**
- **Features**
- **Node Jobs**
### 5.2.2.A Node Details

The Node Details area displays specific information about the node. The following table describes the fields in the Node Details area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The ID of the node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The current state of the node or resource (such as BUSY, IDLE, DOWN).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>The power state of the node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating System</td>
<td>The name of the operating system currently running on this node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Managers</td>
<td>List of resource managers that report the node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs</td>
<td>The number of jobs running on this node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservations</td>
<td>List of reservations that include this node.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.2.2.B Resources

The Resources area displays information about the node's available and allocated resources. The following table describes the fields in the Resources area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Real Cores</td>
<td>The number of processors on the node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available Cores</td>
<td>The number of processors that are not dedicated to currently running jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real memory (GB)</td>
<td>The amount of memory (in GB) on the node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available memory (GB)</td>
<td>The amount of memory (in GB) that is available on the node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU utilization</td>
<td>The current CPU utilization of the node; based on the node's operating system reported cpu load average.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 5.2.2.C Features

The Features area lists the reported and the configurable features for this node.

- Reported features are the node features that were reported by the resource manager or configured in the Moab configuration file. You cannot remove these features in the Features area.

- Configurable features are the node features that were added using the Viewpoint portal (additional features available through MWS). You can add/remove these features in the Features area.

### 5.2.2.D Node Jobs

The Node Jobs area lists the job information for this node. See 3.1 Workload Page - page 79 for more information on the job fields.

---

**Related Topics**

- 5.1 Nodes Page - page 280
- Chapter 5: Nodes - page 279
5.3 Resource Job Timeline Page

The Resource Job Timeline page is a sub-page of the Nodes page that displays information about the jobs and reservations that are running on a set of nodes. You can also utilize selection criteria to narrow the results shown graphically in the timeline view.

To access this page, from the Nodes page, click (the icon is grayed out until it is selected).

The Resource Job Timeline View, by default, is set is to show the last 24 hours and the next 4 hours when you first visit the page. Depending on how many jobs run in your cluster per day, and how many nodes you are viewing, that time window might contain too many objects for the browser to display. You can change the default setting. See 5.4 Threshold Settings - page 291 more information.

This topic provides an example of the Resource Job Timeline page and describes its layout and available information.

In this topic:

5.3.1 Page Example - page 287
5.3.2 Selection Criteria Area - page 288
5.3.3 Graphical Timeline View Details - page 289

5.3.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Resource Job Timeline page.
5.3.2 Selection Criteria Area

The right side of this page provides selection criteria you can use to limit what is displayed in the graphical timeline view.

You can choose to display:

- Specific jobs and/or reservations based on node, job and/or reservation ID information. Select the value from the Current Search drop-down, in the Narrow Search box, enter the specific information, and then click Filter.

- Jobs and/or reservations within a given start and end date range. In the Start Date and End Date fields, select the desired dates, and then click Filter.
Chapter 5: Nodes

- Jobs, reservations, or both. Click the desired check boxes, and then click Filter.

The Jobs check box is selected by default. If you chose to narrow the search by reservation ID, the Reservations check box is automatically selected. When both the Reservations check box and the Jobs check box are selected, and jobs and reservations coexist in the same time frame and on the same node, the Reservation block overlaps the Job block on the timeline.

- Only nodes matching a specific status (state). Select the status from the Select Status drop-down and then click Filter.
- Only regular nodes or only elastic nodes (if an Elastic Computing license is present). Select the node type from the Select Type drop-down and then click Filter.
- Only nodes within a given processor and/or node count. Select the minimum and maximum values and then click Filter.

You can utilize multiple selection criteria options; however, only the nodes that match all of the defined options will be shown in the nodelist view.

Click Reset at any time to remove all defined selection criteria options (restore the page defaults).

5.3.3 Graphical Timeline View Details

The following information explains the layout and additional information available in the graphical timeline view.

- **Refresh Interval** – You can refresh the information displayed in the graphical timeline view to reflect the latest information about the jobs running on the nodes. The refresh options are at the top of the graphical time view.
  - The Refresh Interval field lets you select a time interval for which the graphical timeline view will automatically refresh.
  - You can also click , at any time, to manually update the graphical timeline view.

- **List of Nodes** – The list of nodes (by node ID) is displayed on the vertical axis on the left.
  - Hover the mouse over the node ID to see the number of processors configured on the node.
  - Click on the node ID to view additional information about that node. See Node Details Page for more information.

- **Time Span** – The time span is displayed on the horizontal axis at the top. The vertical blue line with the "Now" label denotes the current time.

- **Jobs** – Jobs are visible on the timeline only if the Jobs check box is selected. A job that is running on a particular node is displayed against the node on the timeline in the form of a
blue block. The color shade of the job block indicates the number of processors used for the job. The darker shade indicates more processors and the lighter shade indicates fewer processors being used for the job (relative to your cluster's average job size). The vertical height of the block indicates the number of processors that the job is using on a particular node. For example, if a job is using 2 out of 4 processors on a particular node, then the job will take up 50 percent of the height of the Node ID row.

- Hover the mouse over the job block to display additional information (such as the job's start and stop time, the number of processors that the job is occupying on the node, and the wallclock limit time).
- Click on the job block to open the Job Details page to view additional information about that job on that node. See Job Details Page for more information.

- **Reservations** – Reservations are visible on the timeline only if the Reservations check box is selected. A reservation that is running on a particular node is displayed against that node on the timeline in the form of a gray block. If a job and a reservation co-exist in the same time frame and for the same node, then the reservation block is displayed over the job block.

- **Page Controls** – Page controls are available at the bottom of the graphical timeline view to let you customize how many nodes appear per page.

---

**Related Topics**

- 5.2 Node Details Page - page 283
- 5.4 Threshold Settings - page 291
- Chapter 5: Nodes - page 279
Chapter 5: Nodes

5.4 Threshold Settings

This topic contains instructions on how to configure Insight and Viewpoint settings to adjust the amount of data displayed by Viewpoint.

- The Resource Job Timeline View, by default, is set to show the last 24 hours and the next 4 hours when you first visit the page. Depending on how many jobs run in your cluster per day, and how many nodes you are viewing, that time window might contain too many objects for the browser to display.
  - You can change the default time window by editing PAST_HOURS and FUTURE_HOURS in /opt/viewpoint/etc/viewpoint.cfg.
  - You can change the default limit on the number of objects to display by editing RJTV_THRESHOLD in /opt/viewpoint/lib/viewpoint/config/config.json.

Related Topics

- 5.3 Resource Job Timeline Page - page 287
- Chapter 5: Nodes - page 279
Chapter 6: File Manager

Viewpoint lets you connect to a remote file system (RFS) to upload and download files directly from the portal. For example, you can upload or download job submission scripts, access standard output or error files, and upload input files for your job. Specifically:

- the File Manager page (default) lists all of the folders and files that you can access. Using this page you can upload files, create folders, and perform various file and folder maintenance options (such as download, compress or delete).

You can restrict system folder access using the Configuration page. To use the File Manager page, users must have an operating system account on the RFS and be assigned a role that has the "File Manager Page" Viewpoint Permission selected.

In this chapter:

6.1 File Manager Page ................................................................. 294
6.1.1 Page Example ................................................................. 294
6.1.2 Page Details .................................................................. 294
6.1.3 Additional Functions ...................................................... 296
6.2 Uploading Files ................................................................. 297
6.3 Creating Folders ............................................................... 298
6.4 Maintaining Files and Folders ........................................... 299
6.4.1 Available Maintenance Options ..................................... 299
6.4.2 Access Maintenance Options .......................................... 299
6.1 File Manager Page

The File Manager page lets users organize and manage files on the RFS. For example, you can upload a script or an application template, or you can save an output or error file.

To access this page, click FILE MANAGER from the menu.

This topic provides an example of the File Manager page and describes its layout and available information.

In this topic:

6.1.1 Page Example - page 294
6.1.2 Page Details - page 294
6.1.3 Additional Functions - page 296

6.1.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the File Manager page.

![File Manager Example Image]

6.1.2 Page Details

This section describes the functional areas of the File Manager page.

In this section:
6.1.2.A Directory Structure

At the top of the File Manager page you will see the Home icon and the directory path box. Using the File Manager page example provided earlier, you will see Remote File System/home/hgranger in the directory box.

The File Manager page uses a left pane to list the folders available in the selected directory. The main pane lists the folders and any files in that directory.

If you select a folder in the left pane, the directory path changes and the left and main panes display the applicable folders/files. Click the Home icon at any time to go directly to your home directory.

6.1.2.B View Settings

You can change whether the main pane shows the directory contents in grid or list view by clicking the appropriate icon at the top right of the page.

If you use the list view, the folders will have "/" at the end of their name and the files will have information in the Size column.

The following is an example of the directory list view.
Controls are also provided to sort files by name, file type, date modified, or size, change the sort order, and filter files by name.

### 6.1.2.C Folder/File Creation Buttons

Viewpoint lets you upload a file and/or create a new folder. To enable this functionality, two buttons are available towards the top of this page.

- **Upload** – Opens up a pop-window that lets you upload an existing file from the RFS. See 6.2 Uploading Files - page 297.
- **New Folder** – Opens up a pop-window that lets you specify the name of the new folder. See 6.3 Creating Folders - page 298.

The new folder/file is saved in the active directory (shown in the directory box).

### 6.1.3 Additional Functions

The File Manager page also includes a drop-down with shortcuts to perform additional folder-/file-related functions. See 6.4 Maintaining Files and Folders - page 299 for details.

**Related Topics**

- 6.4 Maintaining Files and Folders - page 299
- Chapter 6: File Manager - page 293
This topic provides information on how to upload files from the RFS.

**Upload Files**

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the File Manager page. (Click File Manager in the menu bar.)

2. Navigate to the directory in which you want the uploaded file to be contained.

3. At the top of the page, click Upload.
   
   The Upload file pop-up window appears.

4. Click BROWSE and navigate to where the file is located on the RFS.

5. You can also select multiple files or folders using your operating systems respective functions used in selecting multiple files anywhere on the list. For example, control or shift clicking the files you wish to upload.

6. When the file content appears in the Upload file window, click UPLOAD.

---

**Related Topics**

- 6.1 File Manager Page - page 294
- Chapter 6: File Manager - page 293
6.3 Creating Folders

This topic provides information on how to add new folders.

You can only create new folders in the directories to which you have been granted access.

Create Folders

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the File Manager page. (Click File Manager in the menu bar.)
2. Navigate to the directory in which you want the new folder to be contained.
3. Click New Folder.

The Create new folder pop-window appears.

4. Enter the name for this folder and click CREATE; otherwise, click Close to exit this window without creating a folder.

Related Topics

- 6.1 File Manager Page - page 294
- Chapter 6: File Manager - page 293
6.4 Maintaining Files and Folders

This topic provides information on the different tasks available for maintaining files and folders, including where to access the maintenance options.

In this topic:

6.4.1 Available Maintenance Options - page 299
6.4.2 Access Maintenance Options - page 299

6.4.1 Available Maintenance Options

Viewpoint provides these options for maintaining files and folders:

- Compress – Lets you create a copy of the file/folder in a compressed (zipped) format.
- Copy – Lets you save a copy of the file/folder in another location.
- Delete – Removes the file/folder.
- Download – Lets you download the file/folder.
- Move – Lets you change the location of the folder/file (without creating a copy).
- Permissions – Lets you view the read/write/execute permissions for Owner/Group/Others. The owner of the folder/file can also change the permissions.
- Rename – Lets you change the name of the folder/file.

6.4.2 Access Maintenance Options

The File Manager page provides two places where you can access folder/file maintenance options.

- In the main pane. Hover the mouse over the folder/file to display . Click this icon to display a drop-down containing the available maintenance functions. For example:
You can also apply the same maintenance option to several files/folders as the same time. Click Select All or Select All Files or use the Shift or Ctrl key commands to select multiple files/folders and then display the drop-down. The item you select from the drop-down is applied to all the selected folders/files.

- After you have selected an individual file (clicked the file name, not the icon for the drop-down on the main pane), the file information displays in the main pane. A preview of the file displays and the different maintenance options are represented by icons. For example:

  ![File Preview](image)

  You can also preview information about your file by clicking the 🗿 icon. Clicking this icon will bring up a menu that lets you choose your preview mode as well as how many lines you wish to view.
When moving or copying a file, File Manager displays a destination dialog that lets you select a folder where you want the file to be moved or copied. The destination dialog includes controls to create a folder, filter files or folders by name, to select the number of file and folder entries displayed in the list, and to sort the file/folder list in ascending or descending order by name, file type, size, or last modified date.

You can also delete a file or folder by hovering the mouse over the file/folder entry in the list and clicking the trashcan icon that appears next to the file entry.
## Related Topics

- 6.1 File Manager Page - page 294
- Chapter 6: File Manager - page 293
Chapter 7: Remote Visualization Sessions

Viewpoint gives you a simple way to view important aspects of your jobs while also freeing up valuable resources that could be used for other tasks. This chapter provides information on the following aspects of remote visualization:

- The Sessions page (default) lists all of the remote sessions that you can access. Using this page you can create a session and perform various session maintenance options.

If you are an HPCAdmin, you can also create sessions that do not go through the regular scheduling process and a session will be allocated just for you. Admins can also see other user's sessions.

If you are a regular user, you will only be able to see your sessions and find jobs that represent each session.

In this chapter:

7.1 Sessions Page .................................................................................................................. 304
   7.1.1 Page Example ........................................................................................................... 304
   7.1.2 Filter Search Area ..................................................................................................... 304
   7.1.3 Session List View Details ........................................................................................ 305
   7.1.4 Additional Functions ............................................................................................... 306
7.2 Creating a Session ............................................................................................................ 307
7.3 Connecting to a Session .................................................................................................. 308
7.1 Sessions Page

The Sessions page is only available when Remote Visualization is installed and configured. See 1.19 Remote Visualization Configuration Page - page 42 for more information.

The Sessions page offers a place to create and manage sessions, view running sessions, running jobs, and other useful features.

- If you are a regular user, you will only be able to see your own sessions and find jobs that represent your sessions.
- Users with the HPCAdmin role or Session Page-admin role permission can create sessions that bypass the regular scheduling process.

This topic provides an example of the Sessions page and describes its layout and available information.

In this topic:

7.1.1 Page Example - page 304
7.1.2 Filter Search Area - page 304
7.1.3 Session List View Details - page 305
7.1.4 Additional Functions - page 306

7.1.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Sessions page.

![Sessions Page Example](image)

7.1.2 Filter Search Area

The right side of this page a filter search feature you can use to limit what is displayed in the session list view.

You can choose to display:
7.1 Sessions

- Specific sessions or groups of sessions based on the Session name, Job ID, or Submitter ID.
- Click Filter.

Click Reset at any time to remove all defined selection criteria options (restore the page defaults).

### 7.1.3 Session List View Details

The following information explains the layout and additional information available in the session list view.

- **Display Refresh** – You can refresh the information displayed in the session list view (including specified search and filter criteria) to reflect the latest information about the nodes. At the top of the session list view, click 🔄.

- **Columns** – The session list view displays the data in a column format. Column titles that are underlined indicate that you can sort (ascending or descending) the column contents.

The following table describes the different columns and their contents. You can hover the mouse over a column’s contents to view additional information).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Session Name</td>
<td>Unique identifier for the session. You can click a Session Name in the column’s contents to view additional information about that session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job ID</td>
<td>Identifier of the job running on the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submitter ID</td>
<td>Identifier of the user that submitted the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Started</td>
<td>Time the session was initialized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Connect</td>
<td>Time the session was last accessed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Disconnect</td>
<td>Time the session was last disconnected from.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ℹ️ With the correct permissions, you can access the job details for a session if that session has a job associated with it by clicking the job id for the session you are interested in viewing.
• **Page Controls** – Page controls are available at the bottom of the session list view to let you customize how many sessions appear per page. The page controls also include options for selecting which page to display.

### 7.1.4 Additional Functions

The Sessions page also includes a drop-down with shortcuts to perform additional session-related functions. To access the shortcuts, hover the mouse near the application template name to display the drop-down, and then click this icon to display the drop-down.

The following table lists the options you can use from the drop-down. From this drop-down, you can:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sessions Page Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Connect</strong></td>
<td>Connect to the chosen session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disconnect</strong></td>
<td>Disconnect from a session. This option is only available when you are connected to the session. This option disconnects all users that are connected to the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Terminate</strong></td>
<td>End the chosen session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Related Topics

• [Chapter 7: Remote Visualization Sessions - page 303](#)
7.2 Creating a Session

Viewpoint lets you create and edit sessions that users may access to view information about your jobs.

Create or Terminate a Session

To create or terminate a session, do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Sessions page. (Click SESSIONS in the menu bar.)
2. Click CREATE SESSION to create a new session.

   The Create Sessions page displays a field to enter the command to be run in the new session.

3. Enter the graphical command you want to run inside your remote visualization session. These include gnome-session, xterm, firefox, etc.

   For a desktop like Gnome, the screen will auto-size to your browser. For single applications requested without a desktop, like xterm or Firefox, there is limited resizing.

4. Click START SESSION to start the session and stay on this page.
5. Click TERMINATE to terminate the chosen session.

Related Topics

- 7.1 Sessions Page - page 304
- Chapter 7: Remote Visualization Sessions - page 303
7.3 Connecting to a Session

To connect to a running session, do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Sessions page. (Click SESSIONS in the menu bar.)

   Remote Visualization sessions open in a separate browser window. To access your sessions, you must enable pop-up windows. Firefox will show you an icon next to the browser bar asking you if you trust the page to launch a pop-up window. Click on this to allow access to your session.

2. Hover the mouse over the session you would like to connect to and click CONNECT from the icon.

Related Topics

- 7.1 Sessions Page - page 304
- Chapter 7: Remote Visualization Sessions - page 303
Chapter 8: Reporting

Viewpoint lets you create aggregated data views that combine, organize, and summarize data from multiple sources. You can then create reports that summarize and present data from the aggregated views, and then combine reports into dashboards that display data from a variety of sources in ways that communicate job and workload data at a glance. Specifically:

- The Aggregated Views page lists available aggregated views that summarize and display data. You can extract and manipulate data from various sources to create new aggregated views. See 8.2 Aggregated Views Page - page 312 for more information.

- The Reports page lists the reports available to you for customizing and including in dashboards. You can also create new reports. See 8.10 Reports Page - page 345 for more information.

- The Dashboards page lists available dashboards for you to view or edit. You can also combine reports to create new dashboards. See 8.20 Dashboards Page - page 388 for more information.

Viewpoint is delivered with sample aggregated views, reports, and dashboards for you to customize or use as guides when creating your own aggregated views, reports, and dashboards.

In this chapter:

- 8.1 Reporting Roles ................................................................. 311
- 8.2 Aggregated Views Page ....................................................... 312
  - 8.2.1 Page Example ............................................................... 312
  - 8.2.2 Page Details ............................................................... 313
  - 8.2.3 Additional Functions .................................................. 314
- 8.3 Viewing an Aggregated View .............................................. 317
  - 8.3.1 Viewing an Aggregated View ....................................... 317
  - 8.3.2 Aggregated View Information ...................................... 318
  - 8.3.3 Aggregated View Permissions ...................................... 319
  - 8.3.4 Data Preview .............................................................. 320
- 8.4 Viewing an Aggregated View Pipeline ................................ 321
- 8.5 Creating an Aggregated View ............................................ 324
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- 8.8 Designing an Aggregated View ......................................... 329
  - 8.8.1 Aggregated View Information ...................................... 329
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  - 8.8.3 Using the Pipeline Designer ......................................... 330
- 8.9 Provided Aggregated Views ............................................. 343
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8.1 Reporting Roles

Viewpoint provides a set of Reporting user roles that may be assigned to provide a user permissions to use, create, or manage aggregated views, reports, and dashboards. See 1.8 Default Roles - page 26 for more information about Reporting roles.

Related Topics

- 1.4 About Roles - page 15
- 1.8 Default Roles - page 26
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.2 Aggregated Views Page

The Aggregated Views page lets you manage, create, and view aggregated data views that combine, summarize, and present data from multiple sources.

To access this page, click REPORTING in the menu bar, then click the Aggregated Views tab.

This topic provides an example of the Aggregated Views page and describes its layout and available information.

In this topic:

- 8.2.1 Page Example - page 312
- 8.2.2 Page Details - page 313
  - 8.2.2.A Aggregated View List - page 313
  - 8.2.2.B Filters - page 313
  - 8.2.2.C Creating and Importing Aggregated Views - page 314
- 8.2.3 Additional Functions - page 314

8.2.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Aggregated Views page.
8.2.2 Page Details

This section describes the functional areas of the Aggregated Views page.

In this section:

- 8.2.2.A Aggregated View List - page 313
- 8.2.2.B Filters - page 313
- 8.2.2.C Creating and Importing Aggregated Views - page 314

8.2.2.A Aggregated View List

The main pane of the Aggregated Views page lists the aggregated views and their corresponding information in a column format.

Column titles that are underlined indicate that you can sort (ascending or descending) the column contents.

Page controls are available at the bottom of the aggregated view list to let you customize how many aggregated views appear at a time in the list. These controls also include options for moving between pages of listed aggregated views.

The following table describes the different columns and their contents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Name used to identify the aggregated view. Click on the aggregated view’s name to open the aggregated view and view additional information about the aggregated view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A description of the aggregated view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Date</td>
<td>Date the aggregated view was created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used</td>
<td>Number of times the aggregated view has been used in a report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Name of the user who created the aggregated view.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2.2.B Filters

Filters let you specify what is displayed in the list of aggregated views on the main pane.
To use a filter, click the check box next to the filter to activate it, enter in the information, and then click Filter. You can click Reset at any time to restore the page default view.

The following table describes the different filters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Name used to identify the aggregated view. Returns partial matches. For example, entering &quot;utilization&quot; in the Name filter will match all aggregated views with the word &quot;utilization&quot; in the name. Name filters are not case sensitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Created</td>
<td>Date range during which the aggregated view was created. When this filter is selected, additional fields appear letting you specify the date range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>The owner of the aggregated view. An owner filter must match the full user name, and is case sensitive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**8.2.2.C Creating and Importing Aggregated Views**

Viewpoint lets you create a new aggregated view or import a saved aggregated view. To enable this functionality, two buttons are available towards the bottom of this page.

- **CREATE AGGREGATED VIEW** – Opens up a blank aggregated view. See 8.5 Creating an Aggregated View - page 324.
- **IMPORT** – Opens up a pop-window that lets you import a saved aggregated view. See 8.6 Importing an Aggregated View - page 326.

**8.2.3 Additional Functions**

The Aggregated Views page also includes a pop-up menu with shortcuts to perform additional aggregated view-related functions. To access the shortcuts, hover the mouse near the aggregated view name to display ☰, and then click this icon to display the pop-up menu.
From this pop-up menu, you can:

- Open and view the aggregated view. See 8.3 Viewing an Aggregated View - page 317 for more information.
- Open and view the data pipeline that provides data for the aggregated view. See 8.4 Viewing an Aggregated View Pipeline - page 321 for more information.
- Clone this aggregated view and open the Edit Aggregated View page to edit the clone of the aggregated view. See 8.7 Editing an Aggregated View - page 328 for more information.
- Delete this aggregated view.
- Export this aggregated view. Clicking this menu item saves the aggregated view in a file that can be archived or imported into another Viewpoint installation.

Related Topics

- 8.3 Viewing an Aggregated View - page 317
- 8.4 Viewing an Aggregated View Pipeline - page 321
Chapter 8: Reporting

- 8.5 Creating an Aggregated View - page 324
- 8.6 Importing an Aggregated View - page 326
- 8.7 Editing an Aggregated View - page 328
- 8.8 Designing an Aggregated View - page 329
- 8.9 Provided Aggregated Views - page 343
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.3 Viewing an Aggregated View

This topic contains information on using the View Data page to view the data of an aggregated view.

In this topic:
- 8.3.1 Viewing an Aggregated View - page 317
- 8.3.2 Aggregated View Information - page 318
- 8.3.3 Aggregated View Permissions - page 319
- 8.3.4 Data Preview - page 320

8.3.1 Viewing an Aggregated View

To view the data of an aggregated view, do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Reporting page. (Click REPORTING in the menu bar.)

2. If you are not on the Aggregated Views tab, click the Aggregated Views tab.

3. Click on the name of an aggregated view in the list of aggregated views. You can also hover the mouse over the name of the aggregated view until the pop-up menu appears and click View Data.
The View Data page for the aggregated view displays.

Each of the areas of the View Data page are described below.

### 8.3.2 Aggregated View Information

The View Data page displays the name of the aggregated view and information about the aggregated view above the data preview.
## Field | Description
--- | ---
Deployed | Tells whether the aggregated view has been used in a report
Description | Description of the aggregated view
Owner | User name of the owner of the aggregated view
Created | Date the aggregated view was created

The Statistics Data Processing graph displays statistics related to the aggregated view, if available.

### 8.3.3 Aggregated View Permissions

You can restrict who is permitted to use the aggregated view when creating reports. This is done using the Permissions area at the top right of the page.

The following image is an example of the Permissions area.

![Permissions](image)

Using this area you can restrict access by:

- **Users.** In the Users field, type the IDs of the users. Viewpoint will check if the users you added are valid; that is, has a valid operating system account. If the user is valid, the user name turns green; otherwise it turns red. Use "ALL" to remove restrictions.

- **Group associations.** In the Groups field, type the IDs of the groups. Viewpoint will check if the groups you added are valid; that is, has a valid operating system account. If the group is valid, the group ID turns green; otherwise it turns red. Use "ALL" to remove restrictions.
Account associations. In the Accounts field, select from the available accounts listed in the drop-down. Leave blank to remove restrictions.

### 8.3.4 Data Preview

The main pane of the View Data page displays a preview of the aggregated data in a tabular format.

- **Column titles that are underlined indicate that you can sort (ascending or descending) the column contents. If the data preview is wider than the space available to display it, the data preview will include a scroll bar to scroll right and left to view the data.**

There are two buttons at the bottom of the aggregated view data you can use to leave the View Data page.

- **Click** [VIEW THE PIPELINE](#) **to view the data pipeline that selects the data for the aggregated view.**
- **Click** [GO BACK](#) **to return to the Aggregated Views page.**

---

**Related Topics**

- [8.2 Aggregated Views Page](#) - page 312
- [8.4 Viewing an Aggregated View Pipeline](#) - page 321
- [8.5 Creating an Aggregated View](#) - page 324
- [8.6 Importing an Aggregated View](#) - page 326
- [8.7 Editing an Aggregated View](#) - page 328
- [8.8 Designing an Aggregated View](#) - page 329
- [8.9 Provided Aggregated Views](#) - page 343
- [Chapter 8: Reporting](#) - page 309
8.4 Viewing an Aggregated View Pipeline

This topic contains information on using the View Pipeline page to view the data pipeline associated with an aggregated view.

**View an Aggregated View Pipeline**

To view an aggregated view pipeline, do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Reporting page. (Click REPORTING in the menu bar.)
2. If you are not on the Aggregated Views tab, click the Aggregated Views tab.
3. Do one of the following:
   a. Click on the name of an aggregated view in the list of aggregated views. When Viewpoint displays the aggregated view, click the View the Pipeline button.
   b. Hover the mouse over the name of the aggregated view until the pop-up menu appears and click View the Pipeline.

The View Pipeline page for the aggregated view displays.
The View Pipeline page allows you to browse the nodes comprising the aggregated view in read-only mode. Click on a node in the aggregated view to view the node's properties. Click the Inspect incoming JSON structure link to view the JSON code on which the node
operates. See 8.8.3 Using the Pipeline Designer - page 330 for more information about the function of the various node types in aggregated view pipelines.

The View Pipeline page provides controls for some limited editing of the aggregated view pipeline. You can edit the description of the aggregated view by clicking in the Description field. You can also modify the permissions for the aggregated view. See 8.8.2 Aggregated View Permissions - page 329 for more information about permissions.

When you are finished viewing the aggregated view pipeline, click Go Back to return to the Aggregated Views page.

---

**Related Topics**

- 8.2 Aggregated Views Page - page 312
- 8.3 Viewing an Aggregated View - page 317
- 8.5 Creating an Aggregated View - page 324
- 8.6 Importing an Aggregated View - page 326
- 8.7 Editing an Aggregated View - page 328
- 8.8 Designing an Aggregated View - page 329
- 8.9 Provided Aggregated Views - page 343
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.5 Creating an Aggregated View

Viewpoint lets you create aggregated data views to view data extracted from one or more data sources.

**Create an Aggregated View**

To create an aggregated view, do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Reporting page. (Click REPORTING in the menu bar.)
2. If you are not on the Aggregated Views tab, click the Aggregated Views tab.
3. Click CREATE AGGREGATED VIEW.

The Create Aggregated View page displays.

4. Fill in the name and description for the aggregated view in the Name and Description fields.
5. Design your aggregated view using the controls on the Create Aggregated View page. See 8.8 Designing an Aggregated View - page 329 for more information.
6. Click **SAVE AND CLOSE** to save the aggregated view. To exit without saving your data click a link to a different tab or page and confirm that you want to leave the Create Aggregated View page.

---

**Related Topics**

- 8.2 Aggregated Views Page - page 312
- 8.3 Viewing an Aggregated View - page 317
- 8.4 Viewing an Aggregated View Pipeline - page 321
- 8.6 Importing an Aggregated View - page 326
- 8.7 Editing an Aggregated View - page 328
- 8.8 Designing an Aggregated View - page 329
- 8.9 Provided Aggregated Views - page 343
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.6 Importing an Aggregated View

This topic provides information and instructions on importing aggregated views.

Viewpoint lets you import aggregated views that were previously saved. You can import a single or multiple aggregated views at the same time.

**Import an Aggregated View**

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Reporting page. (Click REPORTING in the menu bar.)
2. Click the Aggregated Views tab.
3. Click IMPORT.

The Import Aggregated View window appears.

4. Click BROWSE and navigate to where the aggregated view file is saved. You can select multiple files by pressing Ctrl and then clicking on each file.
5. Once you have chosen which files to include, click Open.
6. When the file appears in the Import window, click IMPORT. The imported aggregated view(s) appears in the list of available aggregated views and can be edited as needed.

**Related Topics**

- 8.2 Aggregated Views Page - page 312
- 8.3 Viewing an Aggregated View - page 317
- 8.4 Viewing an Aggregated View Pipeline - page 321
- 8.5 Creating an Aggregated View - page 324
- 8.7 Editing an Aggregated View - page 328
• 8.8 Designing an Aggregated View - page 329
• 8.9 Provided Aggregated Views - page 343
• Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.7 Editing an Aggregated View

Although you cannot edit an aggregated view, Viewpoint lets you edit a copy of an existing aggregated view.

Edit an Aggregated View

To copy and edit an aggregated view, do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Reporting page. (Click REPORTING in the menu bar.)
2. If you are not on the Aggregated Views tab, click the Aggregated Views tab.
3. Hover the mouse next to the name of an aggregated view. When the ⬌ pop-up menu appears, click Clone and Edit.
4. Design your aggregated view using the controls on the Create Aggregated View page. See 8.8 Designing an Aggregated View - page 329 for more information.
5. Click SAVE AND CLOSE to save the aggregated view. To exit without saving your data, click a link to a different tab or page and confirm that you want to leave the Create Aggregated View page.

Related Topics

- 8.2 Aggregated Views Page - page 312
- 8.3 Viewing an Aggregated View - page 317
- 8.4 Viewing an Aggregated View Pipeline - page 321
- 8.5 Creating an Aggregated View - page 324
- 8.6 Importing an Aggregated View - page 326
- 8.8 Designing an Aggregated View - page 329
- 8.9 Provided Aggregated Views - page 343
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.8 Designing an Aggregated View

Viewpoint enables you create new aggregated views and edit the provided aggregated views or aggregated views you have created. This topic identifies how aggregated view components are organized and the resources available when designing an aggregated view.

See 8.5 Creating an Aggregated View - page 324 for instructions on how to create an aggregated view.

See 8.7 Editing an Aggregated View - page 328 for instructions on how to edit an aggregated view.

In this topic:

- 8.8.1 Aggregated View Information - page 329
- 8.8.2 Aggregated View Permissions - page 329
- 8.8.3 Using the Pipeline Designer - page 330
  - 8.8.3.A Pipeline Data - page 332
  - 8.8.3.B Pipeline Nodes - page 333
  - 8.8.3.C Saving an Aggregated View Design - page 342

8.8.1 Aggregated View Information

There are two fields at the top of the Create and Edit Aggregated View pages where you can enter identifying information about the aggregated view you are designing:

Name – The name of the aggregated view. This is a plain text field, which may contain uppercase or lowercase letters, numbers, spaces, or special characters.

Description – A description of the aggregated view. May also be used to provide instructions to report designers on how to use the aggregated view to create reports.

8.8.2 Aggregated View Permissions

You can restrict who has access to your aggregated view. This is done using the Permissions area at the top right of the page.

The following image is an example of the Permissions area.
Using this area you can restrict access by:

- **Users.** In the Users field, type the IDs of the users. Viewpoint will check if the users you added are valid; that is, has a valid operating system account. If the user is valid, the user name turns green; otherwise it turns red. Use "ALL" to remove restrictions.

- **Group associations.** In the Groups field, type the IDs of the groups. Viewpoint will check if the groups you added are valid; that is, has a valid operating system account. If the group is valid, the group ID turns green; otherwise it turns red. Use "ALL" to remove restrictions.

- **Account associations.** In the Accounts field, select from the available accounts listed in the drop-down. Leave blank to remove restrictions.

### 8.8.3 Using the Pipeline Designer

When you create a new aggregated view, the Pipeline Designer for the view appears as shown below:
The available node types are represented by icons on the left side of the page (source, filter, etc.). The current pipeline design is represented by icons placed in the design area on the right side of the pipeline designer. To increase the size of the design area, click and drag the icon on the lower right corner of the design area.

An aggregated view consists of a connected series of nodes (the "pipeline") that operate on data from a data source to produce a database layout. The Pipeline Designer places nodes representing the data source and database layout for you in a new pipeline. To complete the design of your aggregated view pipeline, place and connect the nodes that operate of the data from the data source to produce your desired database layout.

There are a few basic steps in placing a node in a pipeline:

1. Drag a node from the left side of the page and drop it in the design area.
2. Connect the node to the previous node in the pipeline.
3. Edit the node's properties.
4. Add a comment describing the node (optional).
5. Click Apply to apply the properties to the node.

A finished aggregated view pipeline is shown below:
8.8.3.A Pipeline Data

Data flowing through the aggregated view pipeline is represented using JavaScript Object Notation (JSON). JSON is a standard format for data interchange, designed to be easily readable.

The data flowing through a pipeline consists of a stream of timestamped messages:

```
{
    "msg": {
        //message data
    },
    "ts": <timestamp of the message>
}
```

The structure and content of the data portion of each message depends on whether the data source is a job, reservation, duster sample, or job state journal stream.

You can view the structure of the data stream at any point in a pipeline design by clicking on a node, then clicking the Inspect Incoming JSON structure link below the design area. For example, in the pipeline design shown above, if you click the Filter node, then click Inspect Incoming JSON structure, you will see the structure of the stream of job messages passed from the job data source to the Filter node.
8.8 Designing an Aggregated View

8.8.3.B Pipeline Nodes

The nodes in a pipeline operate on and transform the incoming data stream. A description of the operation of each node type is given in the table below.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Property Values</th>
<th>Property Value Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>One of the registered sources of messages</td>
<td>Source Stream</td>
<td>job</td>
<td>Job data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>reservation</td>
<td>Resource reservation records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cluster-Sample</td>
<td>How cluster resources are allocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Property Values</td>
<td>Property Value Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter</td>
<td>Removes messages from the stream that do not meet specified criteria</td>
<td>Match Type</td>
<td>Match All (And)</td>
<td>Data must meet all criteria to continue through the pipeline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Match Type</td>
<td>Match Any (Or)</td>
<td>Data may meet any criterion to continue through the pipeline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Message field</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Operator</td>
<td>Operator used to compare Field to Value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Data type of Value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Value being compared to Field</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Group and Reduce

Accumulates the set of messages having the same key value and then reduces the set to a single message by means of an aggregate function. A Group and Reduce node is a single message with the following output JSON:

```json
{
    "msg": {
        "key": <key by which grouping is performed>,
        "value": <result of the aggregate function>,
        "ts": <timestamp of the message>
    }
}
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Property Values</th>
<th>Property Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group and Reduce</td>
<td></td>
<td>Key to Group-by</td>
<td>Key in message record to group records by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aggregation</td>
<td>Count, sum, min, max</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aggregation function (count of records in group, sum of selected field, field minimum, field maximum)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Field Type to Aggregate</td>
<td>Use field value or convert to integer or double</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Field value, Field value to integer, field value to double</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Field to Aggregate</td>
<td>Name of message field to aggregate using the aggregation function</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Node Type: Distinct

Removes duplicate messages within a given time window.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Property Value Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key field</td>
<td>Field to remove duplicate values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>Time window (seconds)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Node Type: Fork

Splits the input stream into arbitrary number of outgoing streams. Every message from the incoming stream will appear in every forked output stream.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Field</th>
<th>Value Type</th>
<th>Data type to be associated with each extracted collection item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An array or key-value object (map) to be unwrapped</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Node Type: Flatten

Unwraps a collection within a single message into the stream of messages.

```json
//JSON before flattening
where key="msg.arr, type=integer, value=1"
{
  "msg": {
    "arr": ["one", "two"]
  },
  "ts": 123
}
```

```json
//JSON after flattening
{
  "msg": {
    "key": "one",
    "value": 1
  },
  "ts": 123
},
{
  "msg": {
    "key": "two",
    "value": 1
  },
  "ts": 123
}
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Property Values</th>
<th>Property Value Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Join</td>
<td>Takes two streams as the input, accumulates them in a time window, combines the messages from different streams together and sends the joined messages into the output stream.</td>
<td>Window</td>
<td></td>
<td>Time window in which to accumulate messages (seconds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Join Type</td>
<td>One to one</td>
<td>Takes the whole structure of a message from left stream, adds a new field, places a matching messages from the right stream under that field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Node Type - Description | Property | Property Values | Property Value Description
--- | --- | --- | ---
One to many | Takes the whole structure of a message from left stream, adds a new field, places a list of all matching messages from the right stream under that field. | One to many

**Left Key** | Field from the left stream used for matching messages from right stream.

**Right Key** | Field from the right stream used for matching messages from the left stream.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Property Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>State</strong></td>
<td>Perform calculations based on indirect connections between different messages in the single stream.</td>
<td>Key Field</td>
<td>Field by which the state identifier can be extracted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Timeout</td>
<td>Timeout of the state lifetime (seconds). If no new messages appear that relate to the given key before timeout, the state for the given key is removed automatically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Source Field</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target Field Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Property Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transform</strong></td>
<td>Defines a single structural change in the incoming JSON. Examples: add a JSON field with a constant value, referencing a value from another field, or the result of a DateToTimestamp or string/array length function.</td>
<td>Target Field</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Field Description</td>
<td>Description of the target field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New Value Kind</td>
<td>Constant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Union</strong></td>
<td>Combines two input streams to form a single output stream. All messages from the input streams appear in the output stream unchanged and ordered by timestamp.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Node Type | Description | Property | Property Values | Property Value Description
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
DB Layout | Defines the layout of the destination data stream that will be available to reports based on the aggregated view. | Persistence Granularity | Minute, Hour, Day, Month, Year | Data granularities to be included in the destination data stream. | Column Map | Maps fields in the incoming JSON structure to columns in the destination data stream. |

#### 8.8.3.C Saving an Aggregated View Design

When you have finished designing your aggregated view, click **SAVE AND CLOSE** to save the aggregated view and close the page *or* click **SAVE AND RUN** to save and view the aggregated view.

---

**Related Topics**

- 8.2 Aggregated Views Page - page 312
- 8.3 Viewing an Aggregated View - page 317
- 8.4 Viewing an Aggregated View Pipeline - page 321
- 8.5 Creating an Aggregated View - page 324
- 8.6 Importing an Aggregated View - page 326
- 8.7 Editing an Aggregated View - page 328
- 8.9 Provided Aggregated Views - page 343
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
### 8.9 Provided Aggregated Views

Viewpoint comes configured with several aggregated views that you can copy, customize for your environment, and use as the basis for reports you create. The provided aggregated views include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>account_share_of_jobs</td>
<td>The share of completed jobs associated with an account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class_completed_job_activity</td>
<td>Completed jobs categorized by class (e.g., batch, interactive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class_share_of_jobs</td>
<td>The share of completed jobs associated with a class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dedication_and_utilization_by_most_active_accounts</td>
<td>Processor time dedicated and utilized, by account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dedication_and_utilization_by_most_active_classes</td>
<td>Processor time dedicated and utilized, by class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dedication_and_utilization_by_most_active_groups</td>
<td>Processor time dedicated and utilized, by group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dedication_and_utilization_by_most_active_qoses</td>
<td>Processor time dedicated and utilized, by QoS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dedication_and_utilization_by_most_active_users</td>
<td>Processor time dedicated and utilized, by user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feature_completed_job_activity</td>
<td>Completed jobs, categorized by required feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generic_resource_completed_job_activity</td>
<td>Completed jobs, categorized by generic resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how_long_did_each_job_wait_to_start</td>
<td>Wait time for each job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how_many_unique_users_ran_a_job</td>
<td>Number of jobs submitted by each user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list_of_the_reservations_that_were_in_effect_during_some_time_period</td>
<td>Reservations in effect during a time period, with reservation properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overall_availability_and_utilization</td>
<td>System processor time available and utilized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partition_completed_job_activity</td>
<td>Completed jobs categorized by partition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qos_completed_job_activity</td>
<td>Completed jobs categorized by QoS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qos_share_of_jobs</td>
<td>The share of completed jobs associated with a QoS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>support_node_state_outage_report</td>
<td>Node state (e.g., up, down, running, drained, idle) for a time period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait_time_by_individual_account</td>
<td>Wait time for each account’s jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait_time_by_individual_class</td>
<td>Wait time for jobs in each job class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait_time_by_individual_group</td>
<td>Wait time for each group’s jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait_time_by_individual_qos</td>
<td>Wait time for jobs in each QoS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait_time_by_individual_user</td>
<td>Wait time for each user’s jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what_percentage_of_jobs_ran_on_differenet_intervals</td>
<td>Percentage of jobs with wait time in each time interval (&lt;1 min, 1-30 min, 30-60 min, 1-12 hours, 12-24 hours, &gt;24 hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who_are_the_most_active_users</td>
<td>Job count by user</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Topics**

- 8.2 Aggregated Views Page - page 312
- 8.3 Viewing an Aggregated View - page 317
- 8.4 Viewing an Aggregated View Pipeline - page 321
- 8.5 Creating an Aggregated View - page 324
- 8.6 Importing an Aggregated View - page 326
- 8.7 Editing an Aggregated View - page 328
- 8.8 Designing an Aggregated View - page 329
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
The Reports page lets you manage, create, and view reports that summarize job and workload data. To access this page, click REPORTING in the menu bar. The Reports tab on the Reports page opens by default.

This topic provides an example of the Reports page and describes its layout and available information.

### In this topic:

- 8.10.1 Page Example - page 345
- 8.10.2 Page Details - page 346
  - 8.10.2.A Report List - page 346
  - 8.10.2.B Filters - page 346
  - 8.10.2.C Creating a New Report - page 347
- 8.10.3 Additional Functions - page 347

### 8.10.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Reports page.
8.10.2 Page Details

This section describes the functional areas of the Reports page.

In this section:

- 8.10.2.A Report List - page 346
- 8.10.2.B Filters - page 346
- 8.10.2.C Creating a New Report - page 347

8.10.2.A Report List

The main pane of the Reports page lists the reports and their corresponding information in a column format. Several reports are provided with Viewpoint for you to customize or use as guides when creating your own reports. See 8.19 Provided Reports - page 382 for more information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Name used to identify the report. You can hover the mouse over the report name to view a description of the report. Click on the report's name to open the report and view additional information about the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Date</td>
<td>Date the report was created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used</td>
<td>Number of times the report has been used in a dashboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Name of the user who created the report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.10.2.B Filters

Filters let you specify what is displayed in the list of reports on the main pane.
To use a filter, click the check box next to the filter to activate it, enter in the information, and then click Filter. You can click Reset at any time to restore the page default view.

The following table describes the different filters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Name used to identify the report. Returns partial matches. For example, entering &quot;utilization&quot; in the Name filter will match all reports with the word &quot;utilization&quot; in the name. Name filters are not case sensitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Created</td>
<td>Date range during which the report was created. When this filter is selected, additional fields appear letting you specify the date range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>The owner of the report. An owner filter must match the full user name, and is case sensitive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**8.10.2.C Creating a New Report**

Viewpoint lets you create a new report or import an existing report. To enable this functionality, two buttons are available towards the bottom of this page.

- IMPORT – Opens up a pop-window that lets you import an existing report. See 8.14 Importing a Report - page 356.

**8.10.3 Additional Functions**

The Reports page also includes a pop-up menu with shortcuts to perform additional report-related functions. To access the shortcuts, hover the mouse near the report name to display \( \equiv \), and then click this icon to display the pop-up menu.
From this pop-up menu, you can:

- Run the report and view the output. See 8.11 Viewing Reports - page 350 for more information.
- Open the Edit Report page to modify this report. See 8.15 Editing a Report - page 358 for more information.
- Delete this report.
- Export this report. Saves an image of a report in a PDF or PNG format file that may be printed or incorporated into a document. See 8.18 Exporting Reports - page 379 for more information.
Related Topics

- 8.11 Viewing Reports - page 350
- 8.12 Report Types - page 354
- 8.14 Importing a Report - page 356
- 8.15 Editing a Report - page 358
- 8.16 Designing a Report - page 359
- 8.18 Exporting Reports - page 379
- 8.19 Provided Reports - page 382
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.11 Viewing Reports

This topic provides information on how to view or export an individual report.

View a Report

To view a report, do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Reporting page. (Click REPORTING in the menu bar.)
2. If you are not on the Reports tab, click the Reports tab.
3. On the Reports page, click the report name to view the report.

You can also view the report by hovering the mouse near the report name to display ⌁, clicking this icon to display the pop-up menu, then clicking Run.
### 8.11 Viewing Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Used</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account job count</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>moab-admin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average queue time per QoS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>moab-admin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average queue time per account</td>
<td>2017-07-10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average queue time per class</td>
<td>2017-07-10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average queue time per group</td>
<td>2017-07-10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average queue time per user</td>
<td>2017-07-10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class completed job activity</td>
<td>2017-07-10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class job count</td>
<td>2017-07-10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedication and utilization per QoS</td>
<td>2017-07-10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedication and utilization per accounts</td>
<td>2017-07-10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Viewpoint displays the selected report.

4. If desired, you can change report setting by clicking the icon next to the report title.

Report settings vary according to the data type displayed in the report, and may include:
• **Auto Refresh** – How frequently the report data is refreshed and the report redisplayed. Select **OFF** to turn off auto refresh.

• **Granularity** – Time interval for data to be summarized. For example, the **Unique user job count** report displays a line graph where each data point represents the number of unique users whose job was completed during the time interval. Varying Granularity and Interval can facilitate data analysis.

• **Interval** – Time interval to be presented in the report.

• **Limit** – The maximum number of data values to be displayed.

• **Order Type** – The order in which to display the data values (Most to Least or Least to Most).

When you are done viewing the report, click **GO BACK** to close the report and go back to the Reports page.

---

**Related Topics**

• 8.10 Reports Page - page 345
• 8.12 Report Types - page 354
• 8.14 Importing a Report - page 356
• 8.15 Editing a Report - page 358
• 8.16 Designing a Report - page 359
• 8.18 Exporting Reports - page 379
• 8.19 Provided Reports - page 382
• Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.12 Report Types

Viewpoint comes configured with several reports that you can use or customize for your environment. The available report types are:

- Bar report – Colored bars compare the magnitude of several values.
- Line report – Lines track the magnitude of one or more values relative to another value (usually time).
- Pie report – Sections of a circle represent proportions of each value relative to the total of all values.
- Table report – A table displaying the data provided by the aggregated view associated with the table.

Examples of several of these report types are included with Viewpoint. See 8.19 Provided Reports - page 382 for more information.

Related Topics

- 8.10 Reports Page - page 345
- 8.11 Viewing Reports - page 350
- 8.12 Report Types - page 354
- 8.15 Editing a Report - page 358
- 8.16 Designing a Report - page 359
- 8.18 Exporting Reports - page 379
- 8.19 Provided Reports - page 382
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.13 Creating a Report

Viewpoint lets you create reports that summarize job or workload data.

Create a Report

To create a report, do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Reporting page. (Click REPORTING in the menu bar.)
2. If you are not on the Reports tab, click the Reports tab.
3. Click CREATE REPORT.
   The Create Report page displays.
5. Click SAVE REPORT to save the report and stay on this page or click SAVE AND CLOSE to save the report and close this page.

Related Topics

- 8.11 Viewing Reports - page 350
- 8.12 Report Types - page 354
- 8.14 Importing a Report - page 356
- 8.15 Editing a Report - page 358
- 8.16 Designing a Report - page 359
- 8.18 Exporting Reports - page 379
- 8.19 Provided Reports - page 382
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.14 Importing a Report

This topic provides information and instructions on importing reports.

Viewpoint lets you import reports that were previously saved. You can import a single or multiple reports at the same time.

Import a Report

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Reporting page. (Click REPORTING in the menu bar.)
2. Click the Reports tab.
3. Click IMPORT.

The Import Report window appears.

4. Click BROWSE and navigate to where the report file is saved. You can select multiple files by pressing Ctrl and then clicking on each file.
5. Once you have chosen which files to include, click Open.
6. When the file appears in the Import window, click IMPORT. The imported report(s) will appear in the list of available reports and can be edited as needed.

Related Topics

- 8.10 Reports Page - page 345
- 8.11 Viewing Reports - page 350
- 8.12 Report Types - page 354
- 8.15 Editing a Report - page 358
- 8.16 Designing a Report - page 359
Chapter 8: Reporting

- 8.18 Exporting Reports - page 379
- 8.19 Provided Reports - page 382
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.15 Editing a Report

Viewpoint lets you edit the provided reports or reports you have created.

Edit a Report

To edit a report, do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Reporting page. (Click REPORTING in the menu bar.)
2. If you are not on the Reports tab, click the Reports tab.
3. Hover the mouse next to the name of a report. When the ☰ pop-up menu appears, click Edit.
5. Click SAVE AND CLOSE to save the report and close the page.

Related Topics

- 8.10 Reports Page - page 345
- 8.11 Viewing Reports - page 350
- 8.12 Report Types - page 354
- 8.14 Importing a Report - page 356
- 8.16 Designing a Report - page 359
- 8.18 Exporting Reports - page 379
- 8.19 Provided Reports - page 382
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.16 Designing a Report

Viewpoint enables you create new reports and edit the provided reports or reports you have created. This topic identifies how report components are organized and the resources available when designing a report.

See 8.13 Creating a Report - page 355 for instructions on how to create a report.

See 8.15 Editing a Report - page 358 for instructions on how to edit a report.

In this topic:

8.16.1 Report Information - page 359
8.16.2 Report Permissions - page 359
8.16.3 Using the Report Designer - page 360
   8.16.3.A Basic Report Design - page 361
   8.16.3.B Advanced Report Design - page 363
   8.16.3.C Configuring Report Default Settings - page 365
   8.16.3.D Report Layouts - page 366
   8.16.3.E Generating a Report Preview - page 370
   8.16.3.F Saving a Report Design - page 371

8.16.1 Report Information

There are two fields at the top of the Create and Edit Report pages where you can enter identifying information about the report you are designing:

Name – The name of the report. This is a plain text field, which may contain uppercase or lowercase letters, numbers, spaces, or special characters.

Description – A description of the report. This is a formatted field that may contain formatted text, numbered or bulleted lists, links, tables, pictures, etc.

8.16.2 Report Permissions

You can restrict who has access to your report. This is done using the Permissions area at the top right of the page.

The following image is an example of the Permissions area.
Using this area you can restrict access by:

- **Users.** In the **Users** field, type the IDs of the users. Viewpoint will check if the users you added are valid; that is, has a valid operating system account. If the user is valid, the user name turns green; otherwise it turns red. Use "ALL" to remove restrictions.

- **Group associations.** In the **Groups** field, type the IDs of the groups. Viewpoint will check if the groups you added are valid; that is, has a valid operating system account. If the group is valid, the group ID turns green; otherwise it turns red. Use "ALL" to remove restrictions.

- **Account associations.** In the **Accounts** field, select from the available accounts listed in the drop-down. Leave blank to remove restrictions.

### 8.16.3 Using the Report Designer

In addition to the report information and permissions described above, a report design consists of three parts:

1. An output query that specifies fields in an aggregated view on which the report will be based
2. Report settings
3. A report layout

To construct the output query, the Report Designer operates in two modes, Basic and Advanced. In Basic mode, you select an aggregated view and specify the data to be included in the report based on the data provided by the selected aggregated view. In Advanced mode, you construct the output query textually. You can toggle between Basic and Advance modes by clicking the Output Query button, labeled **Switch to Basic** or **Switch to Advanced**.

Example reports have been provided to illustrate how to create reports in both Basic and Advanced mode. See for more information.
8.16.3.A Basic Report Design

In Basic mode, the output query design portion of the Report Designer appears as shown below:

To begin constructing an output query, click on the name of an aggregated view in the Aggregated View Explorer drop-down menu.

You can view the structure of the selected aggregated view by clicking the VIEW STRUCTURE button. In the example shown above, the user_completed_job_count aggregated view has the structure shown below:
The aggregated view includes user names with a count of completed jobs (jobCount). In the example shown below, the user and jobCount fields from the aggregated view are identified as the source columns and the result column names for the report are User and Jobs, respectively.

In this example, no Filter Criteria ("where" clause) or Limit is specified. The results are ordered by user name. Filter Criteria could, for example, limit the resulting data set to jobCounts greater than 10. Limit could be used to limit the data to the top 10 jobCount values.
8.16.3.B Advanced Report Design

In Advanced mode, you construct the output query textually. You can view the structure of an aggregated view by clicking the name of the aggregated view from the Aggregated View Explorer drop-down menu, then clicking the VIEW STRUCTURE button. When referencing an aggregated view in the output query, start typing the name of the aggregated view (e.g., `mongo.reporting.how_many_unique_users_ran_a_job`) and hit Ctrl + Space for autocomplete assistance.

An example of an output query created in Advanced mode is shown below:

```
SELECT COUNT(preparedData.ts AS BEGIN) AS 'Timestamp',
COUNT(DISTINCT preparedData.username) AS 'User Count',
Unique users AS date FROM
(SELECT t.data.ts AS ts, t.data.username AS username,
FROM mongo.reporting.how_many_unique_users_ran_a_job ) AS preparedData
AND t.data BETWEEN start_date AND end_date ) AS preparedData
ORDER BY preparedData.ts ASC
```

To assist you in constructing the output query, the Advanced mode output query designer provides the predefined variables defined in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$current_user</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The username of the person who runs the report. Can be used to apply per-user permissions for the output dataset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$current_user_groups</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Comma-separated list of the groups the report runner belongs to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$current_user_accounts</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Comma-separated list of the accounts the report runner belongs to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$start_date</td>
<td>Long Integer</td>
<td>Time stamp of the beginning of the time interval to show in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$end_date</td>
<td>Long Integer</td>
<td>Time stamp of the end of the time interval to show in the report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table: Data Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$granularity</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>One of the following values: &quot;MINUTE&quot;, &quot;HOUR&quot;, &quot;DAY&quot;, &quot;MONTH&quot;, &quot;YEAR&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$limit</td>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>How many top rows of the result set should be given to the report. Should be used inside LIMIT clause.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$order_by</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Defines the sort order of the query result set, typically by specifying a column in the select list. Should be used inside ORDER BY clause.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$order_type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Specifies that the results should be returned in ascending or descending order. Should be used inside ORDER BY clause.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You must convert data to the appropriate data types when used in expressions or for display. For example, the expression `TO_CHAR(TO_TIMESTAMP(t.data.ts / 1000), 'YYYY-MM-dd HH:mm z')` as 'Timestamp' divides the `t.data.ts` timestamp value (an integer) by 1000, converts the value to a timestamp, then converts the timestamp to a string formatted according to the 'YYYY-MM-dd HH:mm z' format string for display in the report.

The basic data type conversion functions are shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>CAST (&lt;expression&gt; AS &lt;data type&gt;)</code></td>
<td>Convert a value from one type to another</td>
<td><code>CAST(b.'Timestamp' AS BIGINT)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>TO_CHAR (expression, 'format')</code></td>
<td><code>expression</code> is an INTEGER, FLOAT, DOUBLE, DATE, TIME, or TIMESTAMP expression. 'format' is a format specifier enclosed in single quotation marks that sets a pattern for the output formatting.</td>
<td><code>TO_CHAR(t.data.</code>value<code> / t.data.</code>count`, '#.##')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>TO_DATE (expression [, 'format'])</code></td>
<td><code>expression</code> is a character string enclosed in single quotation marks. 'format' is a format specifier enclosed in single quotation marks that sets a pattern for the output formatting.</td>
<td><code>TO_DATE('2016-07-20', 'yyyy-MM-dd')</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>TO_NUMBER ('string', 'format')</code></td>
<td>'string' is a character string enclosed in single quotation marks. 'format' is one or more Java DecimalFormat class specifiers enclosed in single quotation marks that set a pattern for the output formatting.</td>
<td><code>TO_NUMBER(t.dataconfiguredProcessors, '#')</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.16 Designing a Report

### Function Description Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>TO_TIMESTAMP(expression [, 'format'])</code></td>
<td><code>expression</code> is a character string enclosed in single quotation marks. 'format' is an optional format specifier enclosed in single quotation marks that sets a pattern for the output formatting.</td>
<td><code>TO_TIMESTAMP(t.data.ts / 1000)</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See [Data Type Conversion](#) for more information about type conversion functions and the associated format specifiers.

In addition to data conversion functions, many SQL functions are available for use in output queries. See [Drill SQL Reference](#) for more information.

#### 8.16.3.C Configuring Report Default Settings

You can set default values for several variables that determine how your report is initially displayed. The user can modify the values of these variables to change the data displayed in the report. For example, the `Interval` variable determines the period of time for which data is selected for display in the report. You may set the default value to `Day` to display data from the previous day. The user may change the `Interval` setting to `Week` to view data from the previous week.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Possible Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interval</strong></td>
<td>Time period of data included in the report.</td>
<td>5 minutes 30 minutes Hour Day Week Month Quarter Year Custom range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Granularity</strong></td>
<td>Period of time for which data is aggregated. For example, a report may show the number of jobs submitted in each hour over a period of a month. In this case, the interval is a month; the granularity is an hour.</td>
<td>Minute Hour Day Month Year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 8.16.3.D Report Layouts

You can choose between a table layout or chart layout for your report using the *Layout* buttons at the bottom of the Report Designer.

If you select Table Output, there are no additional layout settings for your report; Viewpoint formats the table for you. If you select Chart Output, the Report Designer displays a drop-down menu where you select your desired chart type. The Report Designer displays additional controls for you to enter additional layout settings, based on the selected chart type. Additional report layout settings for each of the chart types are shown in the table below.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layout Setting</th>
<th>Used in</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Label Field</td>
<td>Pie Chart Line Chart Bar Chart</td>
<td>Result column containing labels for data points. (Optional.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Field</td>
<td>Pie Chart Line Chart Bar Chart</td>
<td>Result column containing data to be used as data points in the chart (for example, points on a line chart or the height of bars in a bar chart).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Legend</td>
<td>Pie Chart Line Chart Bar Chart</td>
<td>Label for data values (typically units, such as jobs, hours, processors). Displayed on y-axis in line and bar charts; with data values in pie charts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show Percent/Show Value</td>
<td>Pie Chart</td>
<td>Check boxes indicating whether to display data as raw values or percents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show Empty Data as Zero</td>
<td>Line Chart</td>
<td>Check box indicating whether to display empty data values as zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-Value Field</td>
<td>Line Chart Bar Chart</td>
<td>Result column containing labels for data values to be plotted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-Value Legend</td>
<td>Line Chart Bar Chart</td>
<td>Label describing x-value labels. Displayed on x-axis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When designing a line or bar chart, x-value labels may overlap and become unreadable, as shown below.
Chapter 8: Reporting

The Report Designer provides an X-Value Collision Strategy setting associated with the X-Value Field that specifies how Viewpoint should handle x-value label collisions.
The available options are:

- **Squish** – Display all labels, even if they overlap.
- **Drop if don't fit** – display only some of the labels to eliminate overlaps.
- **Auto rotate** – rotate the labels as needed to prevent overlapping.

You can use the **X-Value Rotation field** in conjunction with the Squish and Drop if don't fit collision strategies to specify the angle to rotate the x-value labels to avoid collisions. Possible values range from 0 (no rotation) to 90 (vertical). For example, setting the X-Value Collision Strategy to Squish and the X-Value Rotation field to 45 causes all x-value labels to be displayed, rotated 45 degrees, as shown below.

Setting the X-Value Collision Strategy to Drop if don't fit and the X-Value Rotation field to 25 causes the x-value labels to be rotated 25 degrees, with some labels dropped to eliminate overlaps. If you select the Auto rotate collision strategy, Viewpoint rotates the labels to the angle needed to prevent overlapping, so the X-Value Rotation is disabled.

### 8.16.3.E Generating a Report Preview

If you are designing a chart report, a **View Data** button appears that will generate a table with a preview of data on which the chart will be based.
Whether you are designing a table report or chart report, clicking the Generate Preview button will generate a preview of the table or chart. To minimize the time required to generate the preview, it is based on the first 10 data records. The final report may appear different from the preview.

8.16.3.F Saving a Report Design

When you have finished designing your report, click SAVE AND CLOSE to save the report and close the page or click SAVE AND RUN to save and view the report.

Related Topics

- 8.10 Reports Page - page 345
- 8.11 Viewing Reports - page 350
- 8.12 Report Types - page 354
- 8.14 Importing a Report - page 356
- 8.15 Editing a Report - page 358
- 8.18 Exporting Reports - page 379
- 8.19 Provided Reports - page 382
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.17 Example Reports

Versions of two reports created in both Basic and Advanced mode have been provided as examples. This topic describes the example reports to assist you in designing your own reports using the Report Designer in both Basic and Advanced modes.

See 8.16 Designing a Report - page 359 for instructions on how to use the Report Designer.

In this topic:

8.17.1 Node Access Policy Wasted Processors Report - page 372
  8.17.1.A Basic Mode - page 373
  8.17.1.B Advanced Mode - page 374
8.17.2 Node State/Outage Report - page 375
  8.17.2.A Basic Mode - page 375
  8.17.2.B Advanced Mode - page 377

8.17.1 Node Access Policy Wasted Processors Report

The Node Access Policy Wasted Processors report is a table report that shows the number of idle processors on partially dedicated nodes that cannot be dedicated to or utilized by any job because of a node access policy of SINGLEJOB or SINGLETASK.
8.17.1.A Basic Mode

The Basic mode version of the Node Access Policy Wasted Processors report is based on the overall_availability_and_utilization aggregated view, which provides a data view based on the clusterSample stream with the schema shown below.

The Node Access Policy Wasted Processors report transforms some of the fields of the aggregated view using the expressions shown below and names the resulting data columns as shown.
Before displaying the data, the report filters the data, either using the default time interval and granularity values or the values set by the user.

### 8.17.1.B Advanced Mode

The Advanced mode version of the Node Access Policy Wasted Processors report creates the same table shown above for the Basic mode report.

The Advanced mode version queries the `overall_availability_and_utilization` aggregated view in the Mongo database using the SQL query shown below. Comparing the SQL query below to the expressions in the Basic mode version of the report above shows how the Basic mode of the Report Designer helps you construct a query without having to write SQL code.

```sql
SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_TIMESTAMP(t.data.ts / 1000), 'YYYY-MM-dd HH:mm z') as 'Timestamp',
       TO_CHAR(t.data.utilizedProcessors / t.data.countMessages, '#') as 'Utilized Processors',
       TO_CHAR(t.data.dedicatedProcessors / t.data.countMessages, '#') as 'Dedicated Processors',
       TO_CHAR(t.data.configuredProcessors / t.data.countMessages, '#') as 'Configured Processors',
       TO_CHAR(t.data.availableProcessors / t.data.countMessages, '#') as 'Available Processors',
       TO_CHAR(t.data.wastedProcessors / t.data.countMessages, '#') as 'Wasted Processors',
       TO_CHAR(t.data.reservedNodes / t.data.countMessages, '#.##''%''') as 'Reserved Nodes'
FROM mongo.reporting.overall_availability_and_utilization t
```
WHERE t.data.ts >= $start_date
AND t.data.ts <= $end_date
AND t.keys.granularity = '$granularity'

The report defines the default Interval, Granularity, Sort By, and Limit values of the report parameters as shown below.

8.17.2 Node State/Outage Report

The Node State/Outage Report is a line graph report that shows what percent of nodes were in each of the various states (busy, down, idle, reservedNodes, running, etc.) over a time interval.

8.17.2.A Basic Mode

The Node State/Outage report is based on the support_node_state_outage_report aggregated view, which creates a data view based on the clusterSample stream with the schema shown below.
The Node State/Outage report transforms some of the fields of the aggregated view using the expressions shown below and names the resulting data columns as shown.

Before displaying the data, the report filters the data, either using the default time interval and granularity values or the values set by the user.

The fields shown below format the report for display.
8.17.2.B Advanced Mode

The Advanced mode version of the Node State/Outage report creates the same graph shown above for the Basic report.

The Advanced mode version queries the support_node_state_outage_report aggregated view in the Mongo database using the SQL query shown below. Comparing the SQL query below to the expressions in the Basic mode version of the report above shows how the Basic mode of the Report Designer helps you construct a query without having to write SQL code.

```
SELECT t.data.state AS 'State',
       TO_CHAR(t.data.'value' / t.data.'count', '#.##') AS 'Value',
       CAST(t.data.ts AS BIGINT) AS 'Timestamp'
FROM mongo.reporting.support_node_state_outage_report t
WHERE t.keys.ts >= $start_date
  AND t.keys.ts <= $end_date
  AND t.keys.granularity = '$granularity'
  AND t.'data'.'value' <> 0
ORDER BY t.keys.ts ASC
```

The report defines the default Interval, Granularity, Sort By, and Limit values of the report parameters as shown below.

The report uses the same format as the Basic mode report.
Chapter 8: Reporting

Related Topics

- 8.10 Reports Page - page 345
- 8.11 Viewing Reports - page 350
- 8.13 Creating a Report - page 355
- 8.15 Editing a Report - page 358
- 8.16 Designing a Report - page 359
- 8.19 Provided Reports - page 382
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.18 Exporting Reports

This topic provides information on how to export an image of an individual report as a PDF or PNG file.

**Export a Report**

To export a report, do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Reporting page. (Click **REPORTING** in the menu bar.)

2. If you are not on the Reports tab, click the **Reports** tab.

3. On the Reports page, hover the mouse near the report name to display **⋯**, and then click this icon to display the pop-up menu.
4. Click Run to view the selected report.

![Class completed job activity graph]

5. Click the Export button and select whether you want to export the report as a PDF or PNG image file.

![Export options]

The image file is downloaded to the download directory configured for your browser. The file name is the name of the report.

Related Topics

- 8.10 Reports Page - page 345
- 8.11 Viewing Reports - page 350
- 8.12 Report Types - page 354
- 8.14 Importing a Report - page 356
- 8.15 Editing a Report - page 358
Chapter 8: Reporting

- 8.16 Designing a Report - page 359
- 8.19 Provided Reports - page 382
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.19 Provided Reports

Viewpoint comes configured with several reports that you can copy, customize for your environment, and include in dashboards you design. The provided reports include examples of several of the available report types. See 8.12 Report Types - page 354 for more information. The available reports are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Name</th>
<th>Report Description</th>
<th>Report Type</th>
<th>Default Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account job count</td>
<td>The number of completed jobs per account.</td>
<td>Pie Chart</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average queue time per QoS</td>
<td>The average number of hours each QoS’s jobs waited in the queue before starting.</td>
<td>Bar Chart</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average queue time per account</td>
<td>The average number of hours each account's jobs waited in the queue before starting.</td>
<td>Bar Chart</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average queue time per class</td>
<td>The average number of hours each class's jobs waited in the queue before starting.</td>
<td>Bar Chart</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average queue time per group</td>
<td>The average number of hours each group's jobs waited in the queue before starting.</td>
<td>Bar Chart</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average queue time per user</td>
<td>The average number of hours each user's jobs waited in the queue before starting.</td>
<td>Bar Chart</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Name</td>
<td>Report Description</td>
<td>Report Type</td>
<td>Default Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class completed job activity</td>
<td>Each data point shows the number of jobs associated with a class that completed during the time range covered by that data point.</td>
<td>Line Chart</td>
<td>Auto Refresh: OFF, Granularity: Hour, Interval: Previous Day, Limit: 10, Order Type: Most to Least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class job count</td>
<td>The number of completed jobs per class.</td>
<td>Pie Chart</td>
<td>Auto Refresh: OFF, Granularity: Minute, Interval: Previous Day, Limit: 10, Order Type: Least to Most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedication and utilization per QoSes</td>
<td>Average number of processor hours dedicated and utilized for each QoS's jobs.</td>
<td>Bar Chart</td>
<td>Auto Refresh: OFF, Granularity: Hour, Interval: Previous Day, Limit: 10, Order Type: Most to Least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedication and utilization per accounts</td>
<td>Average number of processor hours dedicated and utilized for each account’s jobs.</td>
<td>Bar Chart</td>
<td>Auto Refresh: OFF, Granularity: Hour, Interval: Previous Day, Limit: 10, Order Type: Most to Least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedication and utilization per classes</td>
<td>Average number of processor hours dedicated and utilized for each class's jobs.</td>
<td>Bar Chart</td>
<td>Auto Refresh: OFF, Granularity: Hour, Interval: Previous Day, Limit: 10, Order Type: Most to Least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedication and utilization per groups</td>
<td>Average number of processor hours dedicated and utilized for each group’s jobs.</td>
<td>Bar Chart</td>
<td>Auto Refresh: OFF, Granularity: Hour, Interval: Previous Day, Limit: 10, Order Type: Most to Least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedication and utilization per users</td>
<td>Average number of processor hours dedicated and utilized for each user's jobs.</td>
<td>Bar Chart</td>
<td>Auto Refresh: OFF, Granularity: Hour, Interval: Previous Day, Limit: 10, Order Type: Most to Least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Name</td>
<td>Report Description</td>
<td>Report Type</td>
<td>Auto Refresh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature completed job activity</td>
<td>Each data point shows the number of jobs that completed during the time range covered by that data point that required a specific feature.</td>
<td>Line Chart</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generic resource completed job activity</td>
<td>Each data point shows the number of dedicated generic resources during the time range.</td>
<td>Line Chart</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job queue time per class</td>
<td>What percentage of the jobs associated with a class/queue had a queue time within a specified interval.</td>
<td>Bar Chart</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most Jobs Completed by User</td>
<td>Shows the most active users based on the number of jobs from each user that completed over the reporting period.</td>
<td>Bar Chart</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node Access Policy Wasted Processors</td>
<td>The number of idle processors on partially dedicated nodes that cannot be dedicated to or utilized by any job because of a node access policy of SINGLEJOB or SINGLETASK. (Created using the advanced report builder.)</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Name</td>
<td>Report Description</td>
<td>Report Type</td>
<td>Default Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node Access Policy Wasted Processors (Basic Mode)</td>
<td>The number of idle processors on partially dedicated nodes that cannot be dedicated to or utilized by any job because of a node access policy of SINGLEJOB or SINGLETASK. (Created using the basic report builder.)</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node state/outage</td>
<td>The percentage of nodes were running/idle/reserved over the reporting period. (Created using the advanced report builder.)</td>
<td>Line Chart</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node state/outage (Basic Mode)</td>
<td>The percentage of nodes were running/idle/reserved over the reporting period. (Created using the basic report builder.)</td>
<td>Line Chart</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition completed job activity</td>
<td>Each data point shows the number of jobs that completed during a time window that required a specific partition.</td>
<td>Line Chart</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QoS completed job activity</td>
<td>Each data point shows the number of jobs associated with a QoS that completed during the time range covered by that data point.</td>
<td>Line Chart</td>
<td>OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Name</td>
<td>Report Description</td>
<td>Report Type</td>
<td>Default Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QoS job count</td>
<td>The number of completed jobs per QoS.</td>
<td>Pie Chart</td>
<td>Auto Refresh: OFF, Granularity: Minute, Interval: Previous Day, Limit: 10, Order Type: Least to Most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queue time per job</td>
<td>The number of hours each job waited in the queue before starting.</td>
<td>Bar Chart</td>
<td>Auto Refresh: OFF, Granularity: Previous Day, Interval: Previous Day, Limit: 10, Order Type: Most to Least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservations by time</td>
<td>List of the reservations that were in effect during some time period.</td>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Auto Refresh: OFF, Granularity: Previous Day, Interval: Previous Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System CPU and memory</td>
<td>The percentage of CPU and memory dedication and utilization over the reporting interval.</td>
<td>Line Chart</td>
<td>Auto Refresh: OFF, Granularity: Hour, Interval: Previous Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System CPU availability and utilization</td>
<td>The number of CPUs utilized/dedicated/configured over the reporting interval.</td>
<td>Line Chart</td>
<td>Auto Refresh: OFF, Granularity: Hour, Interval: Previous Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unique user job count</td>
<td>Each data point shows how many unique users had a job complete since the last data point.</td>
<td>Line Chart</td>
<td>Auto Refresh: OFF, Granularity: Minute, Interval: Previous Day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Related Topics**

- 8.10 Reports Page - page 345
- 8.11 Viewing Reports - page 350
- 8.12 Report Types - page 354
- 8.14 Importing a Report - page 356
- 8.15 Editing a Report - page 358
- 8.16 Designing a Report - page 359
Chapter 8: Reporting

- 8.18 Exporting Reports - page 379
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.20 Dashboards Page

The Dashboards page lets you manage, create, and view dashboards that combine reports that summarize job and workload data.

To access this page, click Reporting in the menu bar, then click the Dashboards tab.

This topic provides an example of the Dashboards page and describes its layout and available information.

In this topic:
- 8.20.1 Page Example - page 388
- 8.20.2 Page Details - page 388
  - 8.20.2.A Dashboard List - page 389
  - 8.20.2.B Filters - page 389
  - 8.20.2.C Creating a New Dashboard - page 390
- 8.20.3 Additional Functions - page 390

8.20.1 Page Example

The following image is an example of the Dashboards page.

![Dashboard Example Image]

8.20.2 Page Details

This section describes the functional areas of the Dashboards page.

In this section:
- 8.20.2.A Dashboard List - page 389
- 8.20.2.B Filters - page 389
8.20.2.A Dashboard List

The main pane of the Dashboards page lists the dashboards and their corresponding information in a column format.

- Column titles that are underlined indicate that you can sort (ascending or descending) the column contents.

Page controls are available at the bottom of the dashboard list to let you customize how many dashboards appear at a time in the list. These controls also include options for moving between pages of listed dashboards.

The following table describes the different columns and their contents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Name used to identify the dashboard. Click on the dashboard's name to open the dashboard and view additional information about the dashboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A description of the dashboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Date</td>
<td>Date the dashboard was created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Name of the user who created the dashboard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.20.2.B Filters

Filters let you specify what is displayed in the list of dashboards on the main pane.

To use a filter, click the check box next to the filter to activate it, enter in the information, and then click Filter. You can click Reset at any time to restore the page default view.

The following table describes the different filters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Enter a string to search by the name used to identify the dashboard. Displays all dashboards with the string in the dashboard name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.20.2.C Creating a New Dashboard

Viewpoint lets you create a new dashboard or import an existing dashboard. To enable this functionality, two buttons are available towards the bottom of this page.

- **CREATE DASHBOARD** – Opens up a blank dashboard. See 8.22 Creating a Dashboard - page 394.
- **IMPORT** – Opens up a pop-window that lets you import an existing dashboard. See 8.23 Importing a Dashboard - page 395.

8.20.3 Additional Functions

The Dashboards page also includes a pop-up menu with shortcuts to perform additional dashboard-related functions. To access the shortcuts, hover the mouse near the dashboard name to display ⌁, and then click this icon to display the pop-up menu.

From this pop-up menu, you can:

- Open and view the dashboard. See 8.21 Viewing a Dashboard - page 392 for more information.
- Open the Edit Dashboard page to modify this dashboard. See 8.24 Editing a Dashboard - page 397 for more information.
- Delete this dashboard.
- Export this dashboard. Saves the dashboard to a file that can be archived or imported into another Viewpoint installation.

Related Topics

- 8.21 Viewing a Dashboard - page 392
- 8.22 Creating a Dashboard - page 394
- 8.23 Importing a Dashboard - page 395
- 8.24 Editing a Dashboard - page 397
- 8.25 Designing a Dashboard - page 398
- 8.26 Provided Dashboards - page 406
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.21 Viewing a Dashboard

This topic provides information on how to view a dashboard.

View a Dashboard

To view a dashboard, do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Reporting page. (Click REPORTING from the menu.)
2. If you are not on the Dashboards tab, click the Dashboards tab.
3. On the Dashboards page, click the name of the dashboard you want to display.
4. You can also hover the mouse near the dashboard name and then click this icon to display the pop-up menu.

Click RUN to view the selected dashboard.
Related Topics

- 8.20 Dashboards Page - page 388
- 8.22 Creating a Dashboard - page 394
- 8.23 Importing a Dashboard - page 395
- 8.24 Editing a Dashboard - page 397
- 8.25 Designing a Dashboard - page 398
- 8.26 Provided Dashboards - page 406
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.22 Creating a Dashboard

Viewpoint lets you create new dashboards that users may use to view multiple reports.

**Create a Dashboard**

To create a dashboard, do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Reporting page. (Click REPORTING in the menu bar.)
2. Click DASHBOARDS to access the Dashboards page.
3. Click CREATE DASHBOARD to create a new dashboard.
   
   The Create Dashboard page displays.
4. Fill in the necessary information or make the necessary changes. See 8.25 Designing a Dashboard - page 398 for more information.
5. Click SAVE AND CLOSE to save the dashboard and close the page or click SAVE AND RUN to save and view the dashboard.

**Related Topics**

- 8.20 Dashboards Page - page 388
- 8.21 Viewing a Dashboard - page 392
- 8.23 Importing a Dashboard - page 395
- 8.24 Editing a Dashboard - page 397
- 8.25 Designing a Dashboard - page 398
- 8.26 Provided Dashboards - page 406
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.23 Importing a Dashboard

This topic provides information and instructions on importing dashboards.

Viewpoint lets you import dashboards that have previously been exported. You can import a single dashboard or multiple dashboards at the same time.

**Import a Dashboard**

Do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Reporting page. (Click Reporting in the menu bar.)
2. Click the Dashboards tab.
3. Click IMPORT.

The Import Dashboard window appears.

4. Click BROWSE and navigate to where the dashboard, file is saved. You can select multiple files by pressing Ctrl and then clicking on each file.
5. Once you have chosen which files to include, click Open.
6. When the file appears in the Import window, click IMPORT. The dashboard appears in the list of dashboards and can be edited as needed.

**Related Topics**

- 8.20 Dashboards Page - page 388
- 8.21 Viewing a Dashboard - page 392
- 8.22 Creating a Dashboard - page 394
- 8.24 Editing a Dashboard - page 397
- 8.25 Designing a Dashboard - page 398
• 8.26 Provided Dashboards - page 406
• Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.24 Editing a Dashboard

Viewpoint lets you edit the provided dashboards or dashboards you have created.

**Edit a Dashboard**

To edit a dashboard, do the following:

1. If you have not already done so, access the Reporting page. (Click **REPORTING** from the menu.)
2. If you are not on the Dashboards tab, click the Dashboards tab.
3. Hover the mouse next to the name of a dashboard. Click the **≡** pop-up menu when it appears, then click **Edit**.
4. Fill in the necessary information or make the necessary changes. See 8.25 Designing a Dashboard - page 398 for more information.
5. Click **SAVE AND CLOSE** to save the dashboard and close the page or click **SAVE AND RUN** to save and view the dashboard.

**Related Topics**

- 8.20 Dashboards Page - page 388
- 8.21 Viewing a Dashboard - page 392
- 8.22 Creating a Dashboard - page 394
- 8.23 Importing a Dashboard - page 395
- 8.25 Designing a Dashboard - page 398
- 8.26 Provided Dashboards - page 406
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.25 Designing a Dashboard

Viewpoint enables you create new dashboards and edit the provided dashboards or dashboards you have created. This topic identifies how dashboard components are organized and the resources available when designing a dashboard.

See 8.22 Creating a Dashboard - page 394 to create a dashboard.

See 8.24 Editing a Dashboard - page 397 to open an existing dashboard for editing.

In this topic:

- 8.25.1 Dashboard Information - page 398
- 8.25.2 Dashboard Permissions - page 398
- 8.25.3 Using the Dashboard Designer - page 399
  - 8.25.3.A Adding a Report to a Dashboard - page 400
  - 8.25.3.B Viewing a Report Description - page 402
  - 8.25.3.C Configuring Report Settings - page 403
  - 8.25.3.D Modifying the Dashboard Display - page 403
  - 8.25.3.E Saving a Dashboard Design - page 405

8.25.1 Dashboard Information

At the top of the Create or Edit Dashboard pages, there are Name and Description fields for the dashboard you are designing. The dashboard name and description are displayed in the dashboard list shown in the Dashboards page.

Click in the Name and Description fields to enter a name and description for the dashboard you are designing.

8.25.2 Dashboard Permissions

You can restrict who has access to your dashboard. This is done using the Permissions area at the top right of the page.

The following image is an example of the Permissions area.
Using this area you can restrict access by:

- **Users.** In the Users field, type the IDs of the users. Viewpoint will check if the users you added are valid; that is, has a valid operating system account. If the user is valid, the user name turns green; otherwise it turns red. Use "ALL" to remove restrictions.

- **Group associations.** In the Groups field, type the IDs of the groups. Viewpoint will check if the groups you added are valid; that is, has a valid operating system account. If the group is valid, the group ID turns green; otherwise it turns red. Use "ALL" to remove restrictions.

- **Account associations.** In the Accounts field, select from the available accounts listed in the drop-down. Leave blank to remove restrictions.

### 8.25.3 Using the Dashboard Designer

The main part of the Create or Edit Dashboard pages is the Dashboard Designer, which you use to add and configure the reports to be displayed on your dashboard. The Dashboard Designer for a newly created dashboard is shown below.
8.25.3.A Adding a Report to a Dashboard

A dashboard can have up to three report lanes where reports can be displayed.

Do the following to add a report to a report lane:

1. Click the Add Report button at the bottom of the report lane where you would like the report to be displayed.

   The Dashboard Designer displays a drop-down list of available reports.
2. Click the name of the report you would like to display in the report lane.

3. Click the check icon next to the name of the selected report.

   Viewpoint adds a report summary to the report lane in which you clicked the Add Report button.
4. You can change the position of the report on the dashboard by dragging and dropping the report summary to a different position in the report lane or to a different report lane. You can remove the report from the dashboard by clicking the \( \times \) in the upper right corner of the report summary.

8.25.3.B Viewing a Report Description

You can view a description of a report by clicking the icon in the lower right corner of the report summary. The report description is added to the report by the report designer and may include instructions for how to use the report.
8.25.3.C Configuring Report Settings

If desired, you can set default report settings by clicking the icon in the lower right corner of the report summary.

Report settings vary according to the data type displayed in the report, and may include:

- **Auto Refresh** – How frequently the report data is refreshed and the report redisplayed. Select **OFF** to turn off auto refresh.

- **Granularity** – Time interval for data to be summarized. For example, the Unique user job count report displays a line graph where each data point represents the number of unique users whose job was completed during the time interval. Varying Granularity and Interval can facilitate data analysis.

- **Interval** – Time interval to be presented in the report.

- **Limit** – The maximum number of data values to be displayed.

- **Order Type** – The order in which to display the data values (Most to Least or Least to Most).

8.25.3.D Modifying the Dashboard Display

At the top of the Dashboard Designer, there is a checkbox labeled Expand Report Lanes. When the checkbox is checked, Viewpoint expands the width of a dashboard’s report lanes to fill the Viewpoint page (when the dashboard is designed to have reports in just one or two report lanes; the checkbox has no effect when the dashboard has reports in three report lanes).

A dashboard with reports in two report lanes and the Expand Report Lanes checkbox unchecked is shown below.
And this is how the same dashboard appears when the Expand Report Lanes checkbox has been checked.
8.25.3.E Saving a Dashboard Design

When you have finished designing your dashboard, click SAVE AND CLOSE to save the dashboard and close the page or click SAVE AND RUN to save and view the dashboard.

Related Topics

- 8.20  Dashboards Page - page 388
- 8.21  Viewing a Dashboard - page 392
- 8.22  Creating a Dashboard - page 394
- 8.23  Importing a Dashboard - page 395
- 8.24  Editing a Dashboard - page 397
- 8.26  Provided Dashboards - page 406
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309
8.26 Provided Dashboards

Viewpoint comes configured with a dashboard that you can copy or customize for your environment. The provided dashboard is:

- Sample dashboard – A simple dashboard that displays a set of reports in a two-column format.

The following image shows the Sample dashboard.

![Sample Dashboard](image)

Related Topics

- 8.20 Dashboards Page - page 388
- 8.21 Viewing a Dashboard - page 392
- 8.22 Creating a Dashboard - page 394
- 8.23 Importing a Dashboard - page 395
- 8.24 Editing a Dashboard - page 397
- 8.25 Designing a Dashboard - page 398
- Chapter 8: Reporting - page 309