Amazon Managed Grafana: User Guide
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# Table of Contents

What is Amazon Managed Grafana? ........................................................................... 1  
Supported Regions .................................................................................................... 1  
Setting up .................................................................................................................. 3  
  Sign up for an AWS account .................................................................................. 3  
  Create an administrative user ............................................................................... 3  
User authentication .................................................................................................... 5  
  SAML ...................................................................................................................... 5  
    Asserting mapping .............................................................................................. 6  
    Connecting to your identity provider ............................................................... 7  
    Azure Active Directory ..................................................................................... 7  
    CyberArk ........................................................................................................... 8  
    Okta .................................................................................................................. 10  
    OneLogin .......................................................................................................... 11  
    Ping Identity ..................................................................................................... 12  
AWS IAM Identity Center ......................................................................................... 14  
  Required permissions for scenarios using IAM Identity Center ....................... 14  
Getting started .......................................................................................................... 16  
  User authentication .............................................................................................. 16  
  Necessary permissions ......................................................................................... 17  
  Create your first workspace .................................................................................. 17  
Managing workspaces, users, and policies .............................................................. 20  
  About Grafana versions ....................................................................................... 20  
  Create a workspace ............................................................................................. 21  
    User authentication in a workspace ................................................................... 21  
    Necessary permissions ...................................................................................... 17  
    Creating a workspace ....................................................................................... 22  
Updating your workspace version ........................................................................... 25  
  Troubleshooting issues with updated workspaces .............................................. 26  
Migrating content between workspaces .................................................................. 27  
Managing user and group access ............................................................................ 27  
  Granting permissions to a user or group ............................................................... 27  
  Permission mismatch errors ................................................................................. 29  
  Permission mismatch frequently asked questions ............................................. 29  
Permissions for data sources and notification channels ......................................... 30  
Creating resources with AWS CloudFormation ..................................................... 31  
  Amazon Managed Grafana and AWS CloudFormation templates ..................... 31  
  Learn more about AWS CloudFormation ............................................................ 31  
Managing network access ...................................................................................... 32  
  Configuring network access control ................................................................... 33  
Connecting to Amazon VPC ................................................................................... 35  
  How VPC connectivity works .............................................................................. 35  
  Creating a connection to a VPC ......................................................................... 36  
  Troubleshooting VPC .......................................................................................... 38  
Configure a workspace ............................................................................................ 40  
  Setting configuration with API or AWS CLI ......................................................... 41  
Deleting a workspace ............................................................................................... 42  
Working in your Grafana workspace ....................................................................... 43  
  Users, teams, and permissions ............................................................................ 43  
    Users .................................................................................................................. 43  
    User roles ......................................................................................................... 43  
    Managing teams ............................................................................................... 44  
    Using permissions ............................................................................................. 45  
Getting started in your Grafana workspace console ............................................. 49  
  What is Grafana? .................................................................................................. 49
Amazon Managed Grafana User Guide

Explore metrics and logs ................................................................. 49
Alerts ..................................................................................... 49
Annotations ..................................................................... 49
Dashboard variables ............................................................. 50
Creating a dashboard ............................................................. 50
Data sources ................................................................. 55
  Working with AWS Organizations ........................................... 56
  Built-in data sources ........................................................... 57
  Data sources available in Grafana Enterprise ....................... 189
Using Grafana version 9 ....................................................... 240
  Dashboards .................................................................... 240
  Panels and visualizations .................................................. 282
  Explore ............................................................................. 372
  Alerts ............................................................................. 382
Using Grafana version 8 ....................................................... 443
  Panels ............................................................................. 443
  Dashboards .................................................................... 501
  Explore ............................................................................. 519
  Linking ............................................................................ 525
  Templates and variables .................................................... 530
  Grafana alerting ............................................................... 547
Change your preferences .................................................. 585
  Edit your Amazon Managed Grafana profile ....................... 585
  Edit your preferences ....................................................... 585
  View your Amazon Managed Grafana sessions .................... 586
Using Grafana HTTP APIs .................................................. 587
  Authenticating with tokens ................................................. 587
    API keys (API tokens) ..................................................... 588
    Service accounts .......................................................... 590
  Alerting API ..................................................................... 592
    Get alerts ..................................................................... 592
    Get alert by Id ............................................................. 593
    Pause alert by Id .......................................................... 594
  Alerting Notification Channels API ..................................... 594
    Get all notification channels ......................................... 595
    Get all notification channels (lookup) ............................. 595
    Get all notification channels by UID ............................... 596
    Get all notification channels by Id ................................. 597
    Create notification channel .......................................... 597
    Update notification channel by UID ............................... 598
    Update notification channel by Id ................................. 599
    Delete notification channel by UID ............................... 600
    Delete notification channel by Id ................................. 600
    Test notification channel .............................................. 601
  Annotations API ................................................................. 601
    Find annotations ........................................................... 602
    Create annotation ......................................................... 603
    Create annotation in graphite format ............................... 604
    Update annotation ........................................................ 604
    Patch annotation ........................................................... 605
    Delete annotation by Id .................................................. 605
  Authentication API ............................................................... 606
    Get API keys ................................................................. 606
    Create API key ............................................................. 606
    Delete API key ............................................................. 607
  Dashboard API ................................................................. 607
    Create/Update dashboard ............................................... 608
Get dashboard by uid ................................................................. 612
Delete dashboard by uid .......................................................... 612
Gets the home dashboard .......................................................... 613
Get dashboard tags ................................................................. 614
Dashboard Permissions API ....................................................... 614
  Get permissions for a dashboard .............................................. 615
  Update permissions for a dashboard ....................................... 616
Dashboard Versions API ............................................................ 617
  Get all dashboard versions .................................................... 617
  Get dashboard version .......................................................... 618
  Restore dashboard .............................................................. 620
  Compare dashboard versions .................................................. 621
Data Source API ....................................................................... 622
  Get all data sources .............................................................. 622
  Get a single data source by Id ............................................... 623
  Get a single data source by UID .............................................. 624
  Get a single data source by name .......................................... 624
  Get data source Id by name ................................................... 625
  Create a data source ............................................................. 625
  Update an existing data source .............................................. 628
  Delete data source by Id ....................................................... 629
  Delete data source by UID ..................................................... 629
  Delete data source by name ................................................... 629
  Data source proxy calls ........................................................ 630
  Query data source by Id ....................................................... 630
Data Source Permissions API ..................................................... 632
  Enable permissions for a data source ..................................... 632
  Disable permissions for a data source .................................... 633
  Get permissions for a data source ......................................... 633
  Add permission for a data source ......................................... 634
  Remove permission for a data source .................................... 635
External Group Synchronization API ............................................. 636
  Get external groups ............................................................. 636
  Add external group ............................................................ 636
  Remove external group ........................................................ 637
Folder API .............................................................................. 637
  Create folder ....................................................................... 638
  Update folder ...................................................................... 639
  Get all folders ................................................................. 640
  Get folder by uid ................................................................. 641
  Get folder by id ................................................................. 641
  Delete folder by uid ............................................................ 642
Folder/Dashboard Search API ..................................................... 643
  Search folders and dashboards ............................................. 643
Folder Permissions API ............................................................ 644
  Get permissions for a folder ................................................. 645
  Update permissions for a folder ............................................ 646
Organization API ..................................................................... 647
  Get current organization ....................................................... 647
  Get all users within the current organization ......................... 647
  Get all users within the current organization (lookup) ............. 648
  Updates the given user ......................................................... 648
  Deletes user in current organization .................................... 649
  Update the current organization .......................................... 649
  Add user to the current organization .................................... 649
Playlist API .......................................................................... 650
  Search playlist ..................................................................... 650
Get one playlist .................................................................................. 651
Get playlist items ................................................................................ 651
Get playlist dashboards ...................................................................... 652
Create a playlist ................................................................................... 652
Update a playlist .................................................................................. 653
Delete a playlist ..................................................................................... 654
Preferences API .................................................................................... 654
Get current user preferences ................................................................. 655
Update current user preferences ......................................................... 655
Get current org preferences .................................................................. 655
Update current org preferences ............................................................ 656
Snapshot API ........................................................................................ 656
Create new snapshot ............................................................................. 656
Get list of snapshots .............................................................................. 658
Get snapshot by key .............................................................................. 658
Delete snapshot by key ......................................................................... 659
Delete snapshot by deleteKey ............................................................... 659
Team API ............................................................................................... 660
Team search with pagination .............................................................. 660
Get team by Id ....................................................................................... 661
Add a team ............................................................................................. 661
Update team .......................................................................................... 662
Delete team by Id .................................................................................. 663
Get team members .............................................................................. 663
Add team member ............................................................................... 664
Remove member from team ............................................................... 664
Get team preferences .......................................................................... 665
Update team preferences ...................................................................... 665
User API ................................................................................................. 666
Get teams that the user is a member of ............................................... 666
Get list of snapshots ............................................................................. 667
Unstar a dashboard .............................................................................. 667
Get auth tokens of the actual user ...................................................... 667
Revoke an auth token of the actual user ............................................ 668
Upgrade a workspace to Grafana Enterprise ..................................... 670
Canceling Grafana Enterprise ............................................................ 672
Tagging ................................................................................................. 673
Tagging workspaces ............................................................................ 673
Security ................................................................................................. 678
Data protection ..................................................................................... 678
Data protection in Amazon Managed Grafana .................................. 679
Identity and Access Management ....................................................... 679
Audience ............................................................................................. 680
Authenticating with identities ............................................................ 680
Managing access using policies ....................................................... 682
How Amazon Managed Grafana works with IAM ......................... 684
Identity-based policy examples ....................................................... 688
AWS managed policies ....................................................................... 691
Troubleshooting .................................................................................. 701
Cross-service confused deputy prevention .................................... 702
Using service-linked roles .................................................................... 703
Permissions and policies for other AWS services ............................. 706
Service-managed permissions for a single account ......................... 706
Service-managed permissions for an organization ......................... 708
Customer-managed permissions ...................................................... 711
IAM permissions ............................................................................... 712
Amazon Managed Grafana permissions ........................................... 712
What is Amazon Managed Grafana?

Amazon Managed Grafana is a fully managed and secure data visualization service that you can use to instantly query, correlate, and visualize operational metrics, logs, and traces from multiple sources. Amazon Managed Grafana makes it easy to deploy, operate, and scale Grafana, a widely deployed data visualization tool that is popular for its extensible data support.

With Amazon Managed Grafana, you create logically isolated Grafana servers called workspaces. Then, you can create Grafana dashboards and visualizations to analyze your metrics, logs, and traces without having to build, package, or deploy any hardware to run your Grafana servers.

Amazon Managed Grafana manages the provisioning, setup, scaling, and maintenance of your logical Grafana servers so that you don't have to do these tasks yourself. Amazon Managed Grafana also provides built-in security features for compliance with corporate governance requirements, including single sign-on, data access control, and audit reporting.

Amazon Managed Grafana is integrated with AWS data sources that collect operational data, such as Amazon CloudWatch, Amazon OpenSearch Service, AWS X-Ray, AWS IoT SiteWise, Amazon Timestream, and Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus. Amazon Managed Grafana includes a permission provisioning feature for adding supported AWS services as data sources. Amazon Managed Grafana also supports many popular open-source, third-party, and other cloud data sources.

For user authentication and authorization, Amazon Managed Grafana can integrate with identity providers (IdPs) that support SAML 2.0 and also can integrate with AWS IAM Identity Center.

Amazon Managed Grafana is priced per active user in a workspace. For information about pricing, see Amazon Managed Grafana Pricing.

Supported Regions

Amazon Managed Grafana currently supports the following Regions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region Name</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US East (Ohio)</td>
<td>us-east-2</td>
<td>grafana.us-east-2.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US East (N. Virginia)</td>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>grafana.us-east-1.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US West (Oregon)</td>
<td>us-west-2</td>
<td>grafana.us-west-2.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Seoul)</td>
<td>ap-northeast-2</td>
<td>grafana.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Singapore)</td>
<td>ap-southeast-1</td>
<td>grafana.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Supported Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region Name</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Sydney)</td>
<td>ap-southeast-2</td>
<td>grafana.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific (Tokyo)</td>
<td>ap-northeast-1</td>
<td>grafana.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Frankfurt)</td>
<td>eu-central-1</td>
<td>grafana.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (Ireland)</td>
<td>eu-west-1</td>
<td>grafana.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe (London)</td>
<td>eu-west-2</td>
<td>grafana.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Setting up

Complete the tasks in this section to get set up with AWS for the first time. If you already have an AWS account, skip ahead to Getting started with Amazon Managed Grafana (p. 16).

When you sign up for AWS, your AWS account automatically has access to all services in AWS, including Amazon Managed Grafana. However, you are charged only for the services that you use.

Sign up for an AWS account

If you do not have an AWS account, complete the following steps to create one.

To sign up for an AWS account

2. Follow the online instructions.

   Part of the sign-up procedure involves receiving a phone call and entering a verification code on the phone keypad.

When you sign up for an AWS account, an AWS account root user is created. The root user has access to all AWS services and resources in the account. As a security best practice, assign administrative access to an administrative user, and use only the root user to perform tasks that require root user access.

AWS sends you a confirmation email after the sign-up process is complete. At any time, you can view your current account activity and manage your account by going to https://aws.amazon.com/ and choosing My Account.

Create an administrative user

After you sign up for an AWS account, create an administrative user so that you don't use the root user for everyday tasks.

Secure your AWS account root user

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console as the account owner by choosing Root user and entering your AWS account email address. On the next page, enter your password.

   For help signing in by using root user, see Signing in as the root user in the AWS Sign-In User Guide.

2. Turn on multi-factor authentication (MFA) for your root user.

   For instructions, see Enable a virtual MFA device for your AWS account root user (console) in the IAM User Guide.

Create an administrative user

• For your daily administrative tasks, grant administrative access to an administrative user in AWS IAM Identity Center.
Create an administrative user

For instructions, see Getting started in the AWS IAM Identity Center User Guide.

Sign in as the administrative user

- To sign in with your IAM Identity Center user, use the sign-in URL that was sent to your email address when you created the IAM Identity Center user.

  For help signing in using an IAM Identity Center user, see Signing in to the AWS access portal in the AWS Sign-In User Guide.
User authentication in Amazon Managed Grafana

**Note**
AWS Single-sign-on (AWS SSO) is currently being rebranded to IAM Identity Center.

Users are authenticated to use the Grafana console in an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace by single sign-on using your organization’s identity provider, instead of by using IAM. Each workspace can use one or both of the following authentication methods:

- User credentials stored in identity providers (IdPs) that support Security Assertion Markup Language 2.0 (SAML 2.0)
- AWS IAM Identity Center

For each of your workspaces, you can use SAML, IAM Identity Center, or both. If you begin by using one method, you can switch to using the other.

**Topics**
- Using SAML with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace (p. 5)
- Using AWS IAM Identity Center with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace (p. 14)

Using SAML with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace

**Note**
Amazon Managed Grafana does not currently support IdP initiated login for workspaces. You should set up your SAML applications with a blank Relay State.

SAML authentication support enables you to use your existing identity provider to offer single sign-on for logging into the Grafana console of your Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces. Rather than authenticating through IAM, SAML authentication for Amazon Managed Grafana lets you use third-party identity providers to log in, manage access control, search your data, and build visualizations. Amazon Managed Grafana supports identity providers that use the SAML 2.0 standard and have built and tested integration applications with Azure AD, CyberArk, Okta, OneLogin, and Ping Identity.

In the SAML authentication flow, an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace acts as the service provider (SP), and interacts with the IdP to obtain user information. For more information about SAML, see Security Assertion Markup Language.

You can map groups in your IdP to teams in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, and set fine-grained access permissions on those teams. You can also map organization roles that are defined in the IdP to roles in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. For example, if you have a Developer role defined in the IdP, you can map that role to the Grafana Admin role in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

To sign in to the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, a user visits the workspace's Grafana console home page and chooses Log in using SAML. The workspace reads the SAML configuration and redirects
the user to the IdP for authentication. The user enters their sign-in credentials in the IdP portal, and if they are a valid user, the IdP issues a SAML assertion and redirects the user back to the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. Amazon Managed Grafana verifies that the SAML assertion is valid, and the user is signed in and can use the workspace.

Amazon Managed Grafana supports the following SAML 2.0 bindings:

- From the service provider (SP) to the identity provider (IdP):
  - HTTP-POST binding
  - HTTP-Redirect binding
- From the identity provider (IdP) to the service provider (SP):
  - HTTP-POST binding

Amazon Managed Grafana supports signed and encrypted assertions, but does not support signed or encrypted requests.

Amazon Managed Grafana supports SP-initiated requests, and does not support IdP-initiated requests.

### Assertion mapping

During the SAML authentication flow, Amazon Managed Grafana receives the assertion consumer service (ACS) callback. The callback contains all relevant information for the user being authenticated, embedded in the SAML response. Amazon Managed Grafana parses the response to create (or update) the user within its internal database.

When Amazon Managed Grafana maps the user information, it looks at the individual attributes within the assertion. You can think of these attributes as key-value pairs, although they contain more information than that.

Amazon Managed Grafana provides configuration options so that you can modify which keys to look at for these values.

You can use the Amazon Managed Grafana console to map the following SAML assertion attributes to values in Amazon Managed Grafana:

- For **Assertion attribute role**, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use as the user roles.
- For **Assertion attribute name**, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the user full “friendly” names for SAML users.
- For **Assertion attribute login**, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the user sign-in names for SAML users.
- For **Assertion attribute email**, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the user email names for SAML users.
- For **Assertion attribute organization**, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the “friendly” name for user organizations.
- For **Assertion attribute groups**, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the “friendly” name for user groups.
- For **Allowed organizations**, you can limit user access to only the users who are members of certain organizations in the IdP.
- For **Editor role values**, specify the user roles from your IdP who should all be granted the Editor role in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

**Required IAM permissions to create a workspace that uses SAML**
When you create an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace that uses an IdP and SAML for authorization, you must be signed on to an IAM principal that has the `AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator` policy attached.

**Connecting to your identity provider**

The following external identity providers have been tested with Amazon Managed Grafana and provide applications directly in their app directories or galleries to help you configure Amazon Managed Grafana with SAML.

**Topics**
- [Azure Active Directory](#) (p. 7)
- [CyberArk](#) (p. 8)
- [Okta](#) (p. 10)
- [OneLogin](#) (p. 11)
- [Ping Identity](#) (p. 12)

**Azure Active Directory**

Use the following steps to configure Amazon Managed Grafana to use Azure Active Directory as an identity provider. These steps assume that you have already created your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace and you have made a note of the workspace's ID, URLs, and Region.

**Step 1: Steps to complete in Azure Active Directory**

Complete the following steps in Azure Active Directory.

**To set up Azure Active Directory as an identity provider for Amazon Managed Grafana**

1. Sign in to the Azure console as an admin.
2. Choose **Azure Active Directory**.
3. Choose **Enterprise Applications**.
4. Search for **Amazon Managed Grafana SAML2.0**, and select it.
5. Select the application and choose **Setup**.
6. In the Azure Active Directory application configuration, choose **Users and groups**.
7. Assign the application to the users and groups that you want.
8. Choose **Single sign-on**.
9. Choose **Next** to get to the SAML configuration page.
10. Specify your SAML settings:
    - For **Identifier (Entity ID)**, paste in your **Service provider identifier** URL from the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.
    - For **Reply URL (Assertion Consumer Service URL)**, paste in your **Service provider reply** from the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.
    - Make sure that **Sign Assertion** is selected and that **Encrypt Assertion** is not selected.
11. In the **User Attributes & Claims** section, make sure that these attributes are mapped. They are case sensitive.
    - **mail** is set with `user.userprincipalname`.
    - **displayName** is set with `user.displayname`.

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7
• **Unique User Identifier** is set with `user.userprincipalname`.
• Add any other attributes that you would to pass. For more information about the attributes that you can pass to Amazon Managed Grafana in the assertion mapping, see Assertion mapping (p. 6).

12. Copy the **SAML Metadata URL**. You will use it in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace configuration.

### Step 2: Steps to complete in Amazon Managed Grafana

Complete the following steps in the Amazon Managed Grafana console.

**To finish setting up Azure Active Directory as an identity provider for Amazon Managed Grafana**

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/).
2. In the navigation pane, choose the menu icon.
3. Choose **All workspaces**.
4. Choose the name of the workspace.
5. In the **Authentication** tab, choose **Setup SAML configuration**.
6. Under **Import the metadata**, choose **Upload or copy/paste** and paste the Azure Active Directory URL that you copied from **SAML Metadata URL** in the previous section.
7. Under **Assertion mapping**, do the following:
   • Make sure that **I want to opt-out of assigning admins to my workspace** is not selected.
     **Note**
     If you choose **I want to opt-out of assigning admins to my workspace**, you won’t be able to use the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace console to administer the workspace, including tasks such as managing data sources, users, and dashboard permissions. You can make administrative changes to the workspace only by using Grafana APIs.
   • Set **Assertion attribute role** to the attribute name that you chose.
   • Set **Admin role values** to value corresponding to your admin users' roles.
   • (Optional) If you changed the default attributes in your Azure Active Directory application, expand **Additional settings - optional** and then set the new attribute names.
     By default, the Azure **displayName** attribute will be passed as the **Name** attribute and the **Ping Identity mail** attribute will be passed to both the **email** and **login** attributes.
8. Choose **Save SAML Configuration**.

### CyberArk

Use the following steps to configure Amazon Managed Grafana to use CyberArk as an identity provider. These steps assume that you have already created your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace and you have made a note of the workspace's ID, URLs, and Region.

### Step 1: Steps to complete in CyberArk

Complete the following steps in CyberArk.

**To set up CyberArk as an identity provider for Amazon Managed Grafana**

1. Sign in to the CyberArk Identity Admin Portal.
2. Choose Apps, Web Apps.
4. Search for Amazon Managed Grafana for SAML2.0, and choose Add.
5. In the CyberArk application configuration, go to the Trust section.
7. Choose Copy URL and save the URL to use later in these steps.
9. Specify your SAML settings:
   - For SP Entity ID, paste in your Service provider identifier URL from the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.
   - For Assertion Consumer Service (ACS) URL, paste in your Service provider reply from the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.
   - Set Sign Response Assertion to Assertion.
   - Make sure that NameID Format is emailAddress.
10. Choose Save.
11. In the SAML Response section, make sure that the Amazon Managed Grafana attribute is in Application Name and that the CyberArk attribute is in Attribute Value. Then make sure that the following attributes are mapped. They are case sensitive.
   - displayName is set with LoginUser.DisplayName.
   - mail is set with LoginUser.Email.
   - Add any other attributes that you would to pass. For more information about the attributes that you can pass to Amazon Managed Grafana in the assertion mapping, see Assertion mapping (p. 6).
12. Choose Save.
13. In the Permissions section, choose which users and groups to assign this application to, and then choose Save.

**Step 2: Steps to complete in Amazon Managed Grafana**

Complete the following steps in the Amazon Managed Grafana console.

**To finish setting up CyberArk as an identity provider for Amazon Managed Grafana**

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose the menu icon.
3. Choose All workspaces.
4. Choose the name of the workspace.
5. In the Authentication tab, choose Setup SAML configuration.
6. Under Import the metadata, choose Upload or copy/paste and paste the CyberArk URL that you copied in the previous procedure.
7. Under Assertion mapping, do the following:
   - Make sure that I want to opt-out of assigning admins to my workspace is not selected.

**Note**

If you choose I want to opt-out of assigning admins to my workspace, you won’t be able to use the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace console to administer the workspace, including tasks such as managing data sources, users, and dashboard permissions. You can make administrative changes to the workspace only by using Grafana APIs.
Okta

Use the following steps to configure Amazon Managed Grafana to use Okta as an identity provider. These steps assume that you have already created your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace and you have made a note of the workspace's ID, URLs, and Region.

**Step 1: Steps to complete in Okta**

Complete the following steps in Okta.

**To set up Okta as an identity provider for Amazon Managed Grafana**

1. Sign in to the Okta console as an admin.
2. In the left panel, choose **Applications**, **Applications**.
3. Choose **Browse App Catalog** and search for **Amazon Managed Grafana**.
4. Choose **Amazon Managed Grafana** and choose **Add**, **Done**.
5. Choose the application to start setting it up.
6. In the **Sign On** tab, choose **Edit**.
7. Under **Advanced Sign-on Settings**, enter your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace id and your Region in the **Name Space** and **Region** fields respectively. Your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace id and Region can be found in your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace url which is of the format `workspace-id.grafana-workspace.Region.amazonaws.com`.
8. Choose **Save**.
9. Under **SAML 2.0**, copy the URL for **Identity Provider metadata**. You will use this later in this procedure in the Amazon Managed Grafana console.
10. In the **Assignments** tab, choose the **People** and **Groups** that you want to be able to use Amazon Managed Grafana.

**Step 2: Steps to complete in Amazon Managed Grafana**

Complete the following steps in the Amazon Managed Grafana console.

**To finish setting up Okta as an identity provider for Amazon Managed Grafana**

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/).
2. In the navigation pane, choose the menu icon.
3. Choose **All workspaces**.
4. Choose the name of the workspace.
5. In the **Authentication** tab, choose **Complete Setup**.
6. Under **Import the meta data**, choose **Upload or copy/paste** and paste the Okta URL that you copied in the previous procedure.
7. Under **Assertion mapping**, do the following:
   
   - Make sure that **I want to opt-out of assigning admins to my workspace** is not selected.
   
   **Note**
   
   If you choose **I want to opt-out of assigning admins to my workspace**, you won't be able to use the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace console to administer the workspace, including tasks such as managing data sources, users, and dashboard permissions. You can make administrative changes to the workspace only by using Grafana APIs.
   
   - Set **Assertion attribute role** to the attribute name that you chose.
   - Set **Admin role values** to value corresponding to your admin users' roles.
   - (Optional) If you changed the default attributes in your Okta application, expand **Additional settings - optional** and then set the new attribute names.

   By default, the Okta **displayName** attribute will be passed to the **name** attribute and the Okta **mail** attribute will be passed to both the **email** and **login** attributes.

8. Choose **Save SAML Configuration**.

**OneLogin**

Use the following steps to configure Amazon Managed Grafana to use OneLogin as an identity provider. These steps assume that you have already created your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace and you have made a note of the workspace's ID, URLs, and Region.

**Step 1: Steps to complete in OneLogin**

Complete the following steps in OneLogin.

**To set up OneLogin as an identity provider for Amazon Managed Grafana**

1. Sign in to the OneLogin portal as an administrator.
2. Choose **Applications, Applications, Add app**.
3. Search for **Amazon Managed Service for Grafana**.
4. Assign a **Display name** of your choice and choose **Save**.
5. Navigate to **Configuration** and enter the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace ID in **Namespace**, and enter the Region of your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.
6. In the **Configuration** tab, enter your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace URL.
7. You can leave the **adminRole** parameter as the default **No Default** and populate it using the **Rules** tab, if an admin requires a corresponding value in Amazon Managed Grafana. In this example, the **Assertion attribute role** would be set to **adminRole** in Amazon Managed Grafana, with a value of true. You can point this value to any attribute in your tenant. Click the + to add and configure parameters to meet your organization's requirements.
8. Choose the **Rules** tab, choose **Add Rule**, and give your Rule a name. In the **Conditions** field (the if statement), we add **Email contains [email address]**. In the **Actions** field (the then statement), we select **Set AdminRole in Amazon Managed Service** and we select **Macro** in the **Set adminRole** to dropdown, with a value of **true**. Your organization may choose different rules to resolve different use cases.
9. Choose **Save**. Go to **More Actions** and choose **Reapply entitlement mappings**. You must reapply mappings any time that you create or update rules.
10. Make a note of the **Issuer URL**, which you will use later in the configuration in the Amazon Managed Grafana console. Then choose **Save**.
11. Choose the **Access** tab to assign the OneLogin roles that are to access Amazon Managed Grafana and select an app security policy.
Step 2: Steps to complete in Amazon Managed Grafana

Complete the following steps in the Amazon Managed Grafana console.

To finish setting up OneLogin as an identity provider for Amazon Managed Grafana

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose the menu icon.
3. Choose All workspaces.
4. Choose the name of the workspace.
5. In the Authentication tab, choose Setup SAML configuration.
6. Under Import the metadata, choose Upload or copy/paste and paste the OneLogin Issuer URL that you copied from the OneLogin console in the previous procedure.
7. Under Assertion mapping, do the following:
   - Make sure that I want to opt-out of assigning admins to my workspace is not selected.
     Note
     If you choose I want to opt-out of assigning admins to my workspace, you won’t be able to use the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace console to administer the workspace, including tasks such as managing data sources, users, and dashboard permissions. You can make administrative changes to the workspace only by using Grafana APIs.
   - Set Assertion attribute role to the attribute name that you chose. The default value for OneLogin is adminRole.
   - Set Admin role values to value corresponding to your admin users' roles.
   - (Optional) If you changed the default attributes in your OneLogin application, expand Additional settings - optional and then set the new attribute names.
     By default, the OneLogin displayName attribute will be passed to the name attribute and the OneLogin mail attribute will be passed to both the email and login attributes.
8. Choose Save SAML Configuration.

Ping Identity

Use the following steps to configure Amazon Managed Grafana to use Ping Identity as an identity provider. These steps assume that you have already created your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace and you have made a note of the workspace's ID, URLs, and Region.

Step 1: Steps to complete in Ping Identity

Complete the following steps in Ping Identity.

To set up Ping Identity as an identity provider for Amazon Managed Grafana

1. Sign in to the Ping Identity console as an admin.
2. Choose Applications.
3. Choose Add Application, Search Application Catalog.
4. Search for the Amazon Managed Grafana for SAML application, then choose it and choose Setup.
5. In the Ping Identity application, choose Next to get to the SAML configuration page. Then make the following SAML settings:
   - For Assertion Consumer Service, paste in your Service provider reply URL from the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.
• For Entity ID, paste in your Service provider identifier from the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.
• Make sure that Sign Assertion is selected and that Encrypt Assertion is not selected.

6. Choose Continue to Next Step.

7. In SSO Attribute Mapping, make sure that the Amazon Managed Grafana attribute is in Application Attribute and that the Ping Identity attribute is in the Identity Bridge Attribute. Then make the following settings:
   • mail must be Email (Work).
   • displayName must be Display Name.
   • SAML_SUBJECT must be Email (Work). And then for this attribute, choose Advanced, set the Name ID Format to send to SP to urn:oasis:names:tc:SAML:2.0:nameid-format:transient and choose Save.
   • Add in any other attribute that you would like to pass.
   • Add any other attributes that you would like to pass. For more information about the attributes that you can pass to Amazon Managed Grafana in the assertion mapping, see Assertion mapping (p. 6).

8. Choose Continue to Next Step.

9. In Group Access, choose which groups to assign this application to.

10. Choose Continue to Next Step.

11. Copy the SAML Metadata URL which starts with https://admin-api.pingone.com/latest/metadata/. You will use this later in the configuration.


Step 2: Steps to complete in Amazon Managed Grafana

Complete the following steps in the Amazon Managed Grafana console.

To finish setting up Ping Identity as an identity provider for Amazon Managed Grafana

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose the menu icon.
3. Choose All workspaces.
4. Choose the name of the workspace.
5. In the Authentication tab, choose Setup SAML configuration.
6. Under Import the metadata, choose Upload or copy/paste and paste the Ping URL that you copied in the previous procedure.
7. Under Assertion mapping, do the following:
   • Make sure that I want to opt-out of assigning admins to my workspace is not selected.
     Note
     If you choose I want to opt-out of assigning admins to my workspace, you won't be able to use the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace console to administer the workspace, including tasks such as managing data sources, users, and dashboard permissions. You can make administrative changes to the workspace only by using Grafana APIs.
   • Set Assertion attribute role to the attribute name that you chose.
   • Set Admin role values to value corresponding to your admin users' roles.
   • (Optional) If you changed the default attributes in your Ping Identity application, expand Additional settings - optional and then set the new attribute names.
By default, the Ping Identity `displayName` attribute will be passed to the `name` attribute and the Ping Identity `mail` attribute will be passed to both the `email` and `login` attributes.

8. Choose **Save SAML Configuration**.

Using AWS IAM Identity Center with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace

Amazon Managed Grafana integrates with AWS IAM Identity Center to provide identity federation for your workforce. Using Amazon Managed Grafana and AWS IAM Identity Center, users are redirected to their existing company directory to sign in with their existing credentials. Then, they are seamlessly signed in to their Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. This ensures that security settings such as password policies and two-factor authentication are enforced. Using IAM Identity Center does not impact your existing IAM configuration.

If you do not have an existing user directory or prefer not to federate, IAM Identity Center offers an integrated user directory that you can use to create users and groups for Amazon Managed Grafana. Amazon Managed Grafana does not support the use of IAM users and roles to assign permissions within an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

For more information about IAM Identity Center, see **What is AWS IAM Identity Center**. For more information about getting started with IAM Identity Center, see **Getting started**.

To use IAM Identity Center, you must also have AWS Organizations activated for the account. If needed, Amazon Managed Grafana can activate Organizations for you when you create your first workspace that is configured to use IAM Identity Center.

Required permissions for scenarios using IAM Identity Center

This section explains the policies that are required for using Amazon Managed Grafana with IAM Identity Center. The policies needed to administer Amazon Managed Grafana differ based on whether your AWS account is part of an organization or not.

**Grafana administrator in AWS Organizations accounts using IAM Identity Center**

To grant permissions to create and manage Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces across the entire organization, assign the following policies to a role.

- **Assign the AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator** IAM policy to allow administering Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces.
- **AWSSSODirectoryAdministrator** allows the role to use IAM Identity Center when setting up Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces.
- To allow creating and managing Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces across the entire organization, give the role the **AWSSSOMasterAccountAdministrator** IAM policy. Alternately, give the role the **AWSSSOMemberAccountAdministrator** IAM policy to allow creating and managing workspaces within a single member account of the organization.
- You can also optionally give the role the **AWSMarketplaceManageSubscriptions** IAM policy (or equivalent permissions) if you want to allow the role to upgrade an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace to Grafana enterprise.
If you want to use service-managed permissions when you create an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, the role that creates the workspace must also have the `iam:CreateRole`, `iam:CreatePolicy`, and `iam:AttachRolePolicy` permissions. These are required to use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to deploy policies that allow you to read data sources in the organization's accounts.

**Important**
Granting a user the `iam:CreateRole`, `iam:CreatePolicy`, and `iam:AttachRolePolicy` permissions gives that user full administrative access to your AWS account. For example, a user with these permissions can create a policy that has full permissions for all resources, and attach that policy to any role. Be very careful about who you grant these permissions to.

To see the permissions granted to **AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator**, see [AWS managed policy: AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator](#).

**Create and manage Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces and users in a single standalone account using AWS IAM Identity Center**

A standalone AWS account is an account that is not a member of an organization. For more information about AWS Organizations, see [What is AWS Organizations?](#).

To grant permission to create and manage Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces and users in a standalone account, assign the following IAM policies to a role:

- **AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator**
- **AWSSSOMasterAccountAdministrator**
- **AWSOrganizationsFullAccess**
- **AWSSSOAdministrator**
- Optionally, to upgrade an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace to Grafana Enterprise, a role must have the **AWSMarketplaceManageSubscriptions** IAM policy or the equivalent permissions.

**Important**
Granting a role the **AWSOrganizationFullAccess** policy gives that role full administrative access to your AWS account. Be very careful about who you grant these permissions to.

To see the permissions granted to **AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator**, see [AWS managed policy: AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator](#).
Getting started with Amazon Managed Grafana

This tutorial helps you get started with Amazon Managed Grafana (Amazon Managed Grafana). Create your first workspace, and then connect to the Grafana console in that workspace.

A workspace is a logical Grafana server. You can have as many as five workspaces in each Region in your account.

Topics

• User authentication (p. 16)
• Necessary permissions (p. 17)
• Create your first workspace (p. 17)

User authentication

For user authentication, Amazon Managed Grafana supports the following options:

• User credentials stored in identity providers (IdPs), with authentication by Security Assertion Markup Language 2.0 (SAML 2.0)
• AWS IAM Identity Center

SAML

If you use SAML, your users must already be created in an identity provider. Amazon Managed Grafana supports identity providers that support SAML 2.0. For more information, see Using SAML with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace (p. 5).

AWS IAM Identity Center

When you create a workspace and choose to use AWS IAM Identity Center for authentication, Amazon Managed Grafana activates IAM Identity Center in your account if you are not already using it. For more information about IAM Identity Center, see What is AWS IAM Identity Center.

To use IAM Identity Center with Amazon Managed Grafana, you must also have AWS Organizations activated in your account. If you don’t have it activated already, Amazon Managed Grafana activates it when it activates IAM Identity Center. If Amazon Managed Grafana enables Organizations, it also creates an organization for you. For more information about Organizations, see What is AWS Organizations.

Note

To create a workspace in an account that is already a member of an AWS organization, IAM Identity Center must be enabled in the management account of the organization. If you enabled IAM Identity Center in the management account before November 25, 2019, you must also enable IAM Identity Center-integrated applications in the management account. For more information, see IAM Identity Center-integrated applications.
Necessary permissions

To create a workspace that uses an IdP and SAML for authorization, you must be signed on to an IAM principal that has the `AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator` policy attached.

To create your first workspace that uses AWS IAM Identity Center for authorization, you must be signed on to an IAM principal that has at least the following policies attached:

- `AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator`
- `AWSSSOMemberAccountAdministrator`
- `AWSSSODirectoryAdministrator`

For more information, see Create and manage Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces and users in a single standalone account using IAM Identity Center (p. 691).

Create your first workspace

Use the following steps to create your first workspace.

**To create a workspace in Amazon Managed Grafana**

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/).
2. Choose Create workspace.
3. For Workspace name, enter a name for the workspace. Optionally, enter a description for the workspace.
4. Choose Next.
5. For Authentication access, select AWS IAM Identity Center, Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML), or both.

   - **AWS IAM Identity Center**— If you select IAM Identity Center and you have not already enabled IAM Identity Center in your account, you are prompted to enable it by creating your first IAM Identity Center user. IAM Identity Center handles user management for access to Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces.
   
   To enable IAM Identity Center, follow these steps:

   a. Choose Create user.
   b. Enter an email address, first name, and last name for the user, and choose Create user. For this tutorial, use the name and email address of the account that you want to use to try out Amazon Managed Grafana. You will receive an email message prompting you to create a password for this account for IAM Identity Center.

   **Important**

   The user that you create does not automatically have access to your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. You provide the user with access to the workspace in the workspace details page in a later step.

   - **SAML**— If you select SAML, you will complete the SAML setup after the workspace is created.
6. Choose Next.
7. For this first workspace, confirm that **Service managed** is selected for **Permission type**. This selection enables Amazon Managed Grafana to automatically provision the permissions you need for the AWS data sources that you choose to use for this workspace.

8. For this tutorial, choose **Current account**.

9. (Optional) Select the data sources that you want to query in this workspace. For this getting started tutorial, you do not need to select any data sources. However, if you plan to use this workspace with any of the listed data sources, select them here.

Selecting data sources enables Amazon Managed Grafana to create AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies for each of the data sources so that Amazon Managed Grafana has permission to read their data. This does not completely set up these services as data sources for the Grafana workspace. You can do that within the Grafana workspace console.

10. (Optional) If you want Grafana alerts from this workspace to be sent to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification channel, select **Amazon SNS**. This enables Amazon Managed Grafana to create an IAM policy to publish to the Amazon SNS topics in your account with TopicName values that start with grafana. This does not completely set up Amazon SNS as a notification channel for the workspace. You can do that within the Grafana console in the workspace.

11. Choose **Next**.

12. Confirm the workspace details, and choose **Create workspace**.

The workspace details page appears.

Initially, the **Status** is **CREATING**.

**Important**

Wait until the status is **ACTIVE** before doing either of the following:

- Completing the SAML setup, if you are using SAML.
- Assigning your IAM Identity Center users access to the workspace, if you are using IAM Identity Center.

You might need to refresh your browser to see the current status.

13. If you are using IAM Identity Center, do the following:

   a. In the **Authentication** tab, choose **Assign new user or group**.
   b. Select the check box next to the user that you want to grant workspace access to, and choose **Assign user**.
   c. Select the check box next to the user, and choose **Make admin** action from the **Actions** dropdown list.

   **Important**

   Assign at least one user as Admin for each workspace, in order to sign in to the Grafana workspace console to manage the workspace.

14. If you are using SAML, do the following:

   a. In the **Authentication** tab, under **Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML)**, choose **Complete setup**.
   b. For **Import method**, do one of the following:
      - Choose **URL** and enter the URL of the IdP metadata.
      - Choose **Upload or copy/paste**. If you are uploading the metadata, choose **Choose file** and select the metadata file. Or, if you are using copy and paste, copy the metadata into **Import the metadata**.
   c. For **Assertion attribute role**, enter the name of the SAML assertion attribute from which to extract role information.
d. For **Admin role values**, either enter the user roles from your IdP who should all be granted the Admin role in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, or select I want to opt-out of assigning admins to my workspace.

   **Note**
   If you choose I want to opt-out of assigning admins to my workspace, you won’t be able to use the Grafana workspace console to administer the workspace, including tasks such as managing data sources, users, and dashboard permissions. You can make administrative changes to the workspace only by using Grafana APIs.

e. (Optional) To enter additional SAML settings, choose Additional settings and do one or more of the following. All of these fields are optional.

   - For **Assertion attribute name**, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the user full "friendly" names for SAML users.
   - For **Assertion attribute login**, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the user sign-in names for SAML users.
   - For **Assertion attribute email**, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the user email names for SAML users.
   - For **Login validity duration (in minutes)**, specify how long a SAML user's sign-in is valid before the user must sign in again.
   - For **Assertion attribute organization**, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the "friendly" name for user organizations.
   - For **Assertion attribute groups**, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the "friendly" name for user groups.
   - For **Allowed organizations**, you can limit user access to only the users who are members of certain organizations in the IdP. Enter one or more organizations to allow, separating them with commas.
   - For **Editor role values**, enter the user roles from your IdP who should all be granted the Editor role in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. Enter one or more roles, separated by commas.

   **Note**
   Any users that are not specifically assigned an Admin or Editor role are assigned as Viewers.

f. Choose **Save SAML configuration**.

15. In the workspace details page, choose the URL displayed under Grafana workspace URL.
16. Choosing the workspace URL takes you to the landing page for the Grafana workspace console. Do one of the following:

   - Choose **Sign in with SAML**, and enter the name and password.
   - Choose **Sign in with AWS IAM Identity Center**, and enter the email address and password of the user that you created earlier in this procedure. These credentials only work if you have responded to the email from Amazon Managed Grafana that prompted you to create a password for IAM Identity Center.

You are now in your Grafana workspace, or logical Grafana server. You can start adding data sources to query, visualize, and analyze data. For more information, see Working in your Grafana workspace (p. 43).
Managing workspaces, users, and policies

The topics in this section explain how to manage your workspaces, users, and policies in Amazon Managed Grafana.

Topics
- About Grafana versions (p. 20)
- Create a workspace (p. 21)
- Updating your workspace version (p. 25)
- Migrating content between workspaces (p. 27)
- Managing user and group access to Amazon Managed Grafana (p. 27)
- Managing permissions for data sources and notification channels (p. 30)
- Creating Amazon Managed Grafana resources with AWS CloudFormation (p. 31)
- Managing network access to your workspace (p. 32)
- Connecting to data sources or notification channels in Amazon VPC from Amazon Managed Grafana (p. 35)
- Configure a workspace (p. 40)
- Deleting a workspace (p. 42)

About Grafana versions

When creating a Grafana workspace (p. 21), you must choose a Grafana version to create. You can choose between version 8.4 and version 9.4. The following lists the major features and changes added between Grafana version 8.4 and Grafana version 9.4.

Note
You can read version-specific documentation for using your Grafana workspace in the Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443), and Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240) topics.

- **Alerting**: Grafana-managed alert rules now supports group names.
- **Explore**: Create a dashboard from within Explore view.
- **Prometheus queries**: A new query builder for Prometheus queries (using PromQL) makes writing queries easier.
- **Loki queries**: A new query builder for Loki queries (using LogQL) makes writing queries easier.
- **API tokens / Service accounts**: Service accounts simplify machine access in Grafana, helping you to manage API tokens.
- **Trace to metrics**: Configure a tracing data source to add links to metrics with queries and tags.
- **Public dashboards**: Make read-only dashboards that can be viewed by anyone.
- **Canvas panel**: A new panel visualization with static and dynamic elements to create data-driven, custom panels with images and overlain text.
- **Reorganized interface**: Updated UI with easier navigation in the Grafana console.
- **CloudWatch**: The Amazon CloudWatch data source can now monitor metrics across AWS accounts and across AWS Regions.
- **Logs**: The interface for log details has been improved.
Create a workspace

A workspace is a logical Grafana server. You can have as many as five workspaces in each Region in your account.

User authentication in a workspace

For user authentication, Amazon Managed Grafana supports the following options:

- User credentials stored in identity providers (IdPs), with authentication by Security Assertion Markup Language 2.0 (SAML 2.0)
- AWS IAM Identity Center

SAML

If you use SAML, your users must already be created in an identity provider. Amazon Managed Grafana supports any identity provider that supports SAML 2.0. For more information, see Using SAML with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace (p. 5).

AWS IAM Identity Center

When you create a workspace and choose to use AWS IAM Identity Center for authentication, Amazon Managed Grafana activates IAM Identity Center in your account if you are not already using it. For more information about IAM Identity Center, see What is AWS IAM Identity Center.

To use IAM Identity Center with Amazon Managed Grafana, you must also have AWS Organizations activated in your account. If you don't have it activated already, Amazon Managed Grafana activates it when it activates IAM Identity Center. If Amazon Managed Grafana enables Organizations, it also creates an organization for you. For more information about Organizations, see What is AWS Organizations.

Note

To create a workspace in an account that is already a member of an AWS organization, IAM Identity Center must be enabled in the management account of the organization. If you enabled IAM Identity Center in the management account before November 25, 2019, you must also enable IAM Identity Center-integrated applications in the management account. For more information, see IAM Identity Center-integrated applications.

Necessary permissions

To create a workspace that uses an IdP and SAML for authorization, you must be signed on to an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) principal that has the AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator policy attached.

To create your first workspace that uses IAM Identity Center for authorization, you must be signed on to an IAM principal that has at least the following policies attached:

- AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator
- AWSSSOMemberAccountAdministrator
- AWSSSODirectoryAdministrator

For more information, see Create and manage Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces and users in a single standalone account using IAM Identity Center (p. 691).
Creating a workspace

To create a workspace, follow these steps.

To create a workspace in Amazon Managed Grafana

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
2. Choose Create workspace.
3. In the Workspace details window, for Workspace name, enter a name for the workspace.
   Optionally, enter a description for the workspace.

   Optionally, add the tags you want to associate with this workspace. Tags help identify and organize workspaces and also can be used for controlling access to AWS resources. For example, you can assign a tag to the workspace and only a limited groups or roles can have the permission to access the workspace using the tag. For more information on tag-based access control, see Controlling access to AWS resources using tags in IAM User Guide.

4. Choose a Grafana version for the workspace. You can choose either version 8 or version 9. To understand the differences between the two versions, see About Grafana versions (p. 20).
5. Choose Next.
6. For Authentication access, select AWS IAM Identity Center, Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML), or both.
   • IAM Identity Center — If you select IAM Identity Center and you have not already enabled AWS IAM Identity Center in your account, you are prompted to enable it by creating your first IAM Identity Center user. IAM Identity Center handles user management for access to Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces.

   To enable IAM Identity Center, follow these steps:

   a. Choose Create user.
   b. Enter an email address, first name, and last name for the user, and choose Create user. For this tutorial, use the name and email address of the account that you want to use to try out Amazon Managed Grafana. You will receive an email message prompting you to create a password for this account for IAM Identity Center.

   Important
   The user that you create does not automatically have access to your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. You provide the user with access to the workspace in the workspace details page in a later step.
• **SAML** — If you select SAML, you complete the SAML setup after the workspace is created.

7. Choose **Service managed** or **Customer managed**.

   If you choose **Service managed**, Amazon Managed Grafana automatically creates the IAM roles and provisions the permissions that you need for the AWS data sources in this account that you choose to use for this workspace.

   If you want to manage these roles and permissions yourself, choose **Customer managed**.

   If you are creating a workspace in a member account of an organization, to be able to choose **Service managed** the member account must be a delegated administrator account in an organization. For more information about delegated administrator accounts, see [Register a delegated administrator](#).

8. (Optional) You may choose to connect to an Amazon VPC on this page, or you may connect to Amazon VPC at a later time. To learn more about connecting to Amazon VPC, see [Connecting to data sources or notification channels in Amazon VPC from Amazon Managed Grafana](#).

9. (Optional) You may choose other workspace configuration options on this page, including whether to enable Grafana alerting (p. 547), or you may make configuration changes after creating your workspace. To learn more about configuring your workspace, see [Configure a workspace](#).

   **Note**
   When you enable Grafana alerting, alert rules defined in Grafana, rather than in Prometheus, send multiple notifications to your contact point. If you are using native Grafana alerts, we recommend that you stay on classic dashboard alerting and not enable the new Grafana alerting feature. If you would like to view Alerts defined in your Prometheus data source, then we recommend you enable Grafana Alerting, which sends only a single notification for alerts created in Prometheus Alertmanager.

10. (Optional) You may choose to add **Network access control** for your workspace. To add network access control, choose **Restricted access**. You may also enable network access control after you have created your workspace.

   For more information about network access control, see [Managing network access to your workspace](#).

11. Choose Next.

12. If you chose **Service managed**, choose **Current account** to have Amazon Managed Grafana automatically create policies and permissions that allow it to read AWS data only in the current account.

   If you are creating a workspace in the management account or a delegated administrator account in an organization, you can choose **Organization** to have Amazon Managed Grafana automatically create policies and permissions that allow it to read AWS data in other accounts in the organizational units that you specify. For more information about delegated administrator accounts, see [Register a delegated administrator](#).

   **Note**
   Creating resources such as Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces in the management account of an organization is against AWS security best practices.

   a. If you chose **Organization**, and you are prompted to enable AWS CloudFormation StackSets, choose **Enable trusted access**. Then, add the AWS Organizations organizational units (OUs) that you want Amazon Managed Grafana to read data from. Amazon Managed Grafana can then read data from all accounts in each OU that you choose.

   b. If you chose **Organization**, choose **Data sources and notification channels - optional**.

13. Select the AWS data sources that you want to query in this workspace. Selecting data sources enables Amazon Managed Grafana to create IAM roles and permissions that allow Amazon Managed
Grafana to read data from these sources. You must still add the data sources in the Grafana workspace console.

14. (Optional) If you want Grafana alerts from this workspace to be sent to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification channel, select Amazon SNS. This enables Amazon Managed Grafana to create an IAM policy to publish to the Amazon SNS topics in your account with TopicName values that start with grafana. This does not completely set up Amazon SNS as a notification channel for the workspace. You can do that within the Grafana console in the workspace.

15. Choose Next.

16. Confirm the workspace details, and choose Create workspace.

The workspace details page appears.

Initially, the Status is CREATING.

**Important**

Wait until the status is ACTIVE before doing either of the following:

- Completing the SAML setup, if you are using SAML.
- Assigning your IAM Identity Center users access to the workspace, if you are using IAM Identity Center.

You might need to refresh your browser to see the current status.

17. If you are using IAM Identity Center, do the following:

   a. In the Authentication tab, choose Assign new user or group.
   b. Select the check box next to the user that you want to grant workspace access to, and choose Assign user.
   c. Select the check box next to the user, and choose Make admin.

   **Important**

   Assign at least one user as Admin for each workspace, in order to sign in to the Grafana workspace console to manage the workspace.

18. If you are using SAML, do the following:

   a. In the Authentication tab, under Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML), choose Complete setup.
   b. For Import method, do one of the following:
      - Choose URL and enter the URL of the IdP metadata.
      - Choose Upload or copy/paste. If you are uploading the metadata, choose Choose file and select the metadata file. Or, if you are using copy and paste, copy the metadata into Import the metadata.
   c. For Assertion attribute role, enter the name of the SAML assertion attribute from which to extract role information.
   d. For Admin role values, either enter the user roles from your IdP who should all be granted the Admin role in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, or select I want to opt-out of assigning admins to my workspace.

      **Note**

      If you choose I want to opt-out of assigning admins to my workspace., you won’t be able to use the console to administer the workspace, including tasks such as managing data sources, users, and dashboard permissions. You can make administrative changes to the workspace only by using Amazon Managed Grafana APIs.
   e. (Optional) To enter additional SAML settings, choose Additional settings and do one or more the following. All of these fields are optional.
• For **Assertion attribute name**, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the user full "friendly" names for SAML users.

• For **Assertion attribute login**, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the user sign-in names for SAML users.

• For **Assertion attribute email**, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the user email names for SAML users.

• For **Login validity duration (in minutes)**, specify how long a SAML user's sign-in is valid before the user must sign in again. The default is 1 day, and the maximum is 30 days.

• For **Assertion attribute organization**, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the "friendly" name for user organizations.

• For **Assertion attribute groups**, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the "friendly" name for user groups.

• For **Allowed organizations**, you can limit user access to only the users who are members of certain organizations in the IdP. Enter one or more organizations to allow, separating them with commas.

• For **Editor role values**, enter the user roles from your IdP who should all be granted the Editor role in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. Enter one or more roles, separated by commas.

  
  f. **Choose Save SAML configuration.**

19. In the workspace details page, choose the URL displayed under **Grafana workspace URL**.

20. Choosing the workspace URL takes you to the landing page for the Grafana workspace console. Do one of the following:

  • Choose **Sign in with SAML**, and enter the name and password.

  • Choose **Sign in with AWS IAM Identity Center**, and enter the email address and password of the user that you created earlier in this procedure. These credentials only work if you have responded to the email from Amazon Managed Grafana that prompted you to create a password for IAM Identity Center.

You are now in your Grafana workspace, or logical Grafana server. You can start adding data sources to query, visualize, and analyze data. For more information, see **Working in your Grafana workspace** (p. 43).

**Tip**
You can automate the creation of Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces by using **AWS CloudFormation**. For more detailed information see **Creating Amazon Managed Grafana resources with AWS CloudFormation** (p. 31).

### Updating your workspace version

You can update your Grafana workspace as needed with the self-service version update feature in the Amazon Managed Grafana console in two ways.

**Note**
You can only update the version to a newer version of Grafana. You can't downgrade to a previously released version of Grafana.

**Option 1 - Update the version from the list of workspaces**

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at [console.aws.amazon.com/grafana].
2. In the left navigation pane, choose the menu icon.
3. Choose **All workspaces**.
4. In the row containing the details for the workspace you want to update, choose Update version. Only workspaces that are eligible to be updated will include this option.

   **Warning**
   The update process is irreversible and can't be paused or canceled. We recommend testing the newer version in a non-production environment before updating a production workspace. During an update, you can't make changes to the workspace.

5. Choose a version number from the dropdown on the Update version screen and click Update to confirm.

6. Periodically check the status of your update on the Workspaces tab. The update process could take up to 10 minutes. During this process, the workspace will be in 'read only' mode. A banner update will display to indicate if your workspace update succeeded or failed. If your update failed, follow the action items outlined in the banner and try again.

**Option 2 - Update the version from the workspace summary page**

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at console.aws.amazon.com/grafana.
2. In the left navigation pane, choose the menu icon.
3. Choose All workspaces.
4. Choose the hyperlinked Workspace name of the workspace you want to update. Only workspaces that are eligible to be updated will include this option.
5. Choose the Update version prompt in the Summary block.

   **Warning**
   The update process is irreversible and can't be paused or canceled. We recommend testing the newer version in a non-production environment before updating a production workspace. During an update, you can't make changes to the workspace.

6. Choose a version number from the dropdown on the Update version screen and click Update to confirm.

7. Periodically check the status of your update on the Workspaces tab. The update process could take up to 10 minutes. During this process, the workspace will be in 'read only' mode. A banner update will display to indicate if your workspace update succeeded or failed. If your update failed, follow the action items outlined in the banner and try again.

   **Note**
   You can also update the version using the UpdateWorkspaceConfiguration operation in the Amazon Managed Grafana API.

**Troubleshooting issues with updated workspaces**

Your updated workspace should continue to work after updating from version 8 to version 9. This section can help you track down possible issues after you update from version 8 to version 9.

- **Differences between versions.**
  
  Some functionality has changed between version 8 and version 9.
  - For a list of major changes between versions, see About Grafana versions (p. 20).
  - For documentation of version 9 specific functionality, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

- **PostgreSQL TLS issue**
  
  If your TLS/SSL Mode was set to require in version 8, and you were only using a root certificate, you could experience TLS or certificate issues with the PostgreSQL data source after updating to version 9. Modify your TLS settings for your PostgreSQL data source (available in your Grafana workspace side menu, by choosing the Configuration icon, then Data Sources).
Migrating content between workspaces

- Change the **TLS/SSL Mode** to verify-ca.
- Set **TLS/SSL Method** to Certificate content.
- Set the **Root Certificate** to the root certificate for your PostgreSQL database server. This is the only field in which you should enter a certificate.

Migrating content between workspaces

There are times that you may want to migrate your content (including data sources, dashboards, folder, and alert rules) from one workspace to another. For example, you are migrating from an on-premise Grafana workspace to an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, and you want to migrate your existing content to the new workspace.

Amazon Managed Grafana does not directly support migrating content between workspaces, however, AWS does provide an open-source migration utility that can handle this scenario by providing export and import functionality within a workspace. This utility is called the **Amazon Managed Grafana Migrator**.

For more information, see [Amazon Managed Grafana Migrator](https://github.com/aws/grafana-migrator) on GitHub.

Managing user and group access to Amazon Managed Grafana

You access Amazon Managed Grafana with users that are set up in your Identity provider (IdP) or AWS IAM Identity Center. You must give those users (or groups that they belong to) permissions to the workspace. You can give them User, Editor, or Admin permissions.

Granting permissions to a user or group

**Prerequisites**

- To grant a user or a user group access to Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces, the user or group must first be provisioned in an Identity provider (IdP) or in AWS IAM Identity Center. For more information, see [User authentication in Amazon Managed Grafana](p. 5).
- To manage user and group access, you must be signed in as a user that has the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy `AWSGrafanaWorkspacePermissionManagement`, or equivalent permissions. If you are managing users with IAM Identity Center, you must also have the `AWSSSOMemberAccountAdministrator` and `AWSSSODirectoryReadOnly` IAM policies, or equivalent permissions. For more information, see [Assign and unassign users access to Amazon Managed Grafana](p. 691).

To manage user access to a Grafana workspace using the Amazon Managed Grafana console

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at `https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/`.
2. In the left navigation pane, choose the menu icon.
3. Choose **All workspaces**.
4. Choose the name of the workspace that you want to manage.
5. Choose the **Authentication** tab.
6. If you are using IAM Identity Center in this workspace, choose **Configure users and user groups** and do one or more of the following:
Granting permissions to a user or group

- To give a user access to the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, select the check box next to the user, and choose Assign user.
- To make a user an Admin of the workspace, choose Make admin.
- To remove workspace access for a user, choose Unassign user.
- To add groups of users such as an LDAP group, choose the Assigned user groups tab. Then, do one of the following:
  - To give all members of a group access to the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, select the check box next to the group, and choose Assign group.
  - To give all members of a group the Admin role in the workspace, choose Make admin.
  - To remove workspace access for all members of a group, choose Unassign group.

Note
If you are using IAM Identity Center to manage users, use the IAM Identity Center console only to provision new users and groups. Use the Amazon Managed Grafana console or APIs to give or remove access to your Grafana workspaces.

If IAM Identity Center and Amazon Managed Grafana get out of sync, you are presented with an option to Resolve any conflicts. For more information, see Permission mismatch errors when configuring users and groups (p. 29), below.

7. If you are using SAML in this workspace, choose SAML configuration and do one or more of the following:

- For Import method, do one of the following:
  - Choose URL and enter the URL of the IdP metadata.
  - Choose Upload or copy/paste. If you are uploading the metadata, choose Choose file and select the metadata file. Or, if you are using copy and paste, copy the metadata into Import the metadata.
  - For Assertion attribute role, enter the name of the SAML assertion attribute from which to extract role information.
  - For Admin role values, either enter the user roles from your IdP who should all be granted the Admin role in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, or select I want to opt-out of assigning admins to my workspace.

  Note
  If you choose I want to opt-out of assigning admins to my workspace, you won't be able to use the Amazon Managed Grafana console to administer the workspace, including tasks such as managing data sources, users, and dashboard permissions. You can make administrative changes to the workspace only by using Amazon Managed Grafana APIs.

- (Optional) To enter additional SAML settings, choose Additional settings and do one or more the following, and then choose Save SAML configuration. All of these fields are optional.
  - For Assertion attribute name, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the user full “friendly” names for SAML users.
  - For Assertion attribute login, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the user sign-in names for SAML users.
  - For Assertion attribute email, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the user email names for SAML users.
  - For Login validity duration (in minutes), specify how long a SAML user's sign-in is valid before the user must sign in again.
  - For Assertion attribute organization, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the “friendly” name for user organizations.
  - For Assertion attribute groups, specify the name of the attribute within the SAML assertion to use for the “friendly” name for user groups.
• For **Allowed organizations**, you can limit user access to only the users who are members of certain organizations in the IdP. Enter one or more organizations to allow, separating them with commas.

• For **Editor role values**, enter the user roles from your IdP who should all be granted the Editor role in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. Enter one or more roles, separated by commas.

8. Alternatively, to add groups of users such as an LDAP group, choose the **User Group** tab. Then, do one of the following:

• To give all members of a group access to the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, select the check box next to the group, and choose **Assign group**.

• To give all members of a group the Admin role in the workspace, choose **Make admin**.

• To remove workspace access for all members of a group, choose **Unassign group**.

**Permission mismatch errors when configuring users and groups**

You may run into mismatch errors when configuring users and groups in the Amazon Managed Grafana console. This indicates that Amazon Managed Grafana and IAM Identity Center are out of sync. In this case, Amazon Managed Grafana displays a warning and a choice to **Resolve** the mismatch. If you choose **Resolve**, Amazon Managed Grafana displays a dialog with a list of users that have permissions that are out of sync.

Users that have been removed from IAM Identity Center show up as **Unknown user**, with a numeric ID in the dialog. For these users, the only way to fix the mismatch is to choose **Resolve**, and remove their permissions.

Users that are still in IAM Identity Center, but no longer belong to a group with the access rights that they previously had, show up with their user name in the **Resolve** list. There are two ways to fix this issue. You can use the **Resolve** dialog to remove or reduce their access, or you can give them access by following the instructions in the previous section.

**Frequently asked questions about permissions mismatches**

**Why am I seeing an error stating mismatch in permissions in the Configure Users and Groups section of the Amazon Managed Grafana console?**

You are seeing this message because a mismatch has been identified in users and group associations in IAM Identity Center and permissions in Amazon Managed Grafana for your workspace. You can add or remove users to your Grafana workspace from the Amazon Managed Grafana console (in the **Configure Users and Groups** tab), or from the IAM Identity Center console (**Application assignments** page). However, the Grafana user permissions can only be defined from Amazon Managed Grafana (using the Amazon Managed Grafana console or APIs), by assigning **Viewer**, **Editor**, or **Admin** permissions to the user or group. A user may belong to multiple groups with varying permissions, in which case their permission is based on the highest access level across all groups and permissions the user belongs to.

Mismatched records can result from:

• A user or group is deleted from IAM Identity Center, but not in Amazon Managed Grafana. These records show as **Unknown users** in the Amazon Managed Grafana console.

• A user or group's association with Grafana is deleted in IAM Identity Center (under **Application assignments**), but not in Amazon Managed Grafana.
• User permissions were previously updated from the Grafana workspace directly. Updates from the Grafana workspace are not supported in Amazon Managed Grafana.

To avoid these mismatches, use the Amazon Managed Grafana console or Amazon Managed Grafana APIs to manage user and group permissions for your workspace.

I have previously updated the access levels for some of my team members from the Grafana workspace. Now I see that their access levels are reverted back to their older access level. Why am I seeing this and how do I resolve this?

This is most likely due to a mismatch that was identified between the user and group association in IAM Identity Center and the permission records Amazon Managed Grafana for your workspace. If your team members are experiencing different access levels, you or an admin for your Amazon Managed Grafana may have resolved the mismatch from the Amazon Managed Grafana console, removing the mismatched records. You can re-assign the required access levels from the Amazon Managed Grafana console or APIs to restore the desired permissions.

Note
User access management is not supported from the Grafana workspace. Use the Amazon Managed Grafana console or APIs to assign user or group permissions.

Why am I noticing changes in my access levels? For example, I previously had admin access, but now only have editor permissions.

An admin for your workspace may have changed your permissions. This can happen inadvertently in the case of a mismatch between your user and group associations in IAM Identity Center and your permissions in Amazon Managed Grafana. In this case, resolving the mismatch may have removed your higher access permissions. You can request an admin to re-assign the required access level from the Amazon Managed Grafana console.

Managing permissions for data sources and notification channels

You can use the Amazon Managed Grafana console to have Amazon Managed Grafana create AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies and permissions for the AWS data sources and notification channels that you want to use in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

To manage permissions and policies for data sources and notification channels

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
2. In the left navigation pane, choose the menu icon.
3. Choose All workspaces.
4. Choose the name of the workspace that you want to manage.
5. To switch between using Service managed and Customer managed permissions, choose the edit icon for IAM role and then make your selection. For more information, see Amazon Managed Grafana permissions and policies for AWS data sources (p. 706).

If you change from Service managed permissions to Customer managed permissions, the roles and policies that Amazon Managed Grafana created for you are not deleted in the current account. If you were using Service managed permissions for an organization, the roles and policies in other accounts in the organization are deleted.
6. Choose the Data sources tab.
7. If you are using Service managed permissions, you can choose Edit next to IAM permission access settings to change whether your Service managed permissions apply to only the current account or to an entire organization. For more information, see Amazon Managed Grafana permissions and policies for AWS data sources (p. 706).

Under Data sources, select the AWS data sources that you want to query in this workspace. Selecting data sources enables Amazon Managed Grafana to create the IAM roles and permissions that allow Amazon Managed Grafana to read data from these sources. You must still add the data sources in the Grafana workspace console.

To manage AWS services that can be used as notification channels, choose Notification channels.

Select the AWS notification channel that you want to use in this workspace. Selecting a notification channel enables Amazon Managed Grafana to create IAM roles and permissions that allow Amazon Managed Grafana to use these services. You must still add the notification channels in the Grafana workspace console.

Creating Amazon Managed Grafana resources with AWS CloudFormation

Amazon Managed Grafana is integrated with AWS CloudFormation, a service that helps you to model and set up your AWS resources so that you can spend less time creating and managing your resources and infrastructure. You create a template that describes all the AWS resources that you want (such as workspaces), and AWS CloudFormation provisions and configures those resources for you.

When you use AWS CloudFormation, you can reuse your template to set up your Amazon Managed Grafana resources consistently and repeatedly. Describe your resources once, and then provision the same resources over and over in multiple AWS accounts and Regions.

Amazon Managed Grafana and AWS CloudFormation templates

To provision and configure resources for Amazon Managed Grafana and related services, you must understand AWS CloudFormation templates. Templates are formatted text files in JSON or YAML. These templates describe the resources that you want to provision in your AWS CloudFormation stacks. If you’re unfamiliar with JSON or YAML, you can use AWS CloudFormation Designer to help you get started with AWS CloudFormation templates. For more information, see What is AWS CloudFormation Designer? in the AWS CloudFormation User Guide.

Amazon Managed Grafana supports creating workspaces in AWS CloudFormation. For more information, including examples of JSON and YAML templates for workspaces, see the Amazon Managed Grafana resource type reference in the AWS CloudFormation User Guide.

Learn more about AWS CloudFormation

To learn more about AWS CloudFormation, see the following resources:

- AWS CloudFormation
- AWS CloudFormation User Guide
- AWS CloudFormation API Reference
- AWS CloudFormation Command Line Interface User Guide
Managing network access to your workspace

You can control how users and hosts access your Grafana workspaces.

Grafana requires all users to be authenticated and authorized. However, by default, Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces are open to all network traffic. You can configure network access control for a workspace, to control what network traffic is allowed to reach it.

You can control traffic to your workspace in two ways.

- **IP Addresses** (prefix lists) – You can create a managed prefix list with IP ranges that are allowed to access workspaces. Amazon Managed Grafana supports only public, IPv4 addresses for network access control.

- **VPC endpoints** – You can create a list of VPC endpoints to your workspaces that are allowed to access a specific workspace.

When you configure network access control, you must include at least one prefix list or VPC endpoint.

Amazon Managed Grafana uses the prefix lists and VPC endpoints to decide which requests to the Grafana workspace are allowed to connect. The following diagram shows this filtering.
Configuring network access control (1) for an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace specifies which requests should be allowed to access the workspace. Network access control can allow or block traffic by IP address (2), or by which interface endpoint is being used (3).

The following section describes how to set up network access control.

**Configuring network access control**

You can add network access control to an existing workspace or configure it as part of the initial creation of the workspace.

**Prerequisites**

To set up network access control you must first create either an interface VPC endpoint for your workspaces, or at least one IP prefix list for the IP addresses that you want to allow. You can create both or more than one of both, as well.
• **VPC endpoint** – You can create an interface VPC endpoint that gives access to all of your workspaces. After you have created the endpoint, you need the VPC endpoint ID for each endpoint you want to allow. VPC endpoint IDs have the format vpce-1a2b3c4d.

For information about creating a VPC endpoint for your Grafana workspaces, see [Interface VPC endpoints](p. 731). To create a VPC endpoint specifically for your workspaces, use the com.amazonaws.region.grafana-workspace endpoint name.

For VPC endpoints that you give access to your workspace, you can further limit their access by configuring security groups for the endpoints. To learn more, see [Associate security groups](#) and [Security group rules](#) in the Amazon VPC documentation.

• **Managed prefix list** (for IP address ranges) – to allow IP addresses, you must create one or more prefix lists in Amazon VPC with the list of IP ranges to allow. There are a few limitations for prefix lists when used for Amazon Managed Grafana:
  • Each prefix list can contain up to 100 IP address ranges.
  • Private IP address ranges (for example, 10.0.0.0/16 are ignored. You can include private IP address ranges in a prefix list, but Amazon Managed Grafana ignores those when filtering traffic to the workspace. To allow those hosts to reach the workspace, create a VPC endpoint for your workspaces and give them access.
  • Amazon Managed Grafana only supports IPv4 addresses in prefix lists, not IPv6. IPv6 addresses are ignored.

You create managed prefix lists through the [Amazon VPC Console](#). After you have created the prefix lists, you need the prefix list ID for each list you want to allow in Amazon Managed Grafana. Prefix list IDs have the format pl-1a2b3c4d.

For more information about creating prefix lists, see [Group CIDR blocks using managed prefix lists](#) in the [Amazon Virtual Private Cloud User Guide](#).

• You must have the necessary permissions to configure or create an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. For example, you could use the AWS managed policy, AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator.

After you have the list of IDs for the prefix lists or VPC endpoints that you want to give access to your workspace, you are ready to create the network access control configuration.

**Note**
If you enable network access control, but do not add a prefix list to the configuration, no access to your workspace is allowed, except through the allowed VPC endpoints. Similarly, if you enable network access control, but do not add a VPC endpoint to the configuration, no access to your workspace is allowed, except through the allowed IP addresses. You must include at least one prefix list or VPC endpoint in the network access control configuration, or you would not be able to access your workspace from anywhere.

**To configure network access control for a workspace**

1. Open the [Amazon Managed Grafana console](#).
2. In the left navigation pane, choose All workspaces.
3. Select the name of the workspace that you want to configure network access control.
4. In the Network access control tab, under Network access control, choose Restricted access to configure network access control.

  **Note**
  You can access these same options while creating a workspace.

5. From the drop down select whether you are adding a Prefix list or a VPC endpoint.
6. Select the VPC endpoint or Prefix list ID that you want to add (alternatively, you can type the ID that you want to use. You must choose at least one.
7. To add more endpoints or lists, select **Add new resource** for each one you want to add.

   **Note**
   You can add up to 5 prefix lists and 5 VPC endpoints.

8. Choose **Save changes** to complete the setup.

   **Warning**
   If you have existing users of your workspace, include their IP ranges or VPC endpoints in the configuration, or they will lose access with a 403 Forbidden error. It is recommended that you test existing access points after setting up or modifying the configuration of network access control.

### Connecting to data sources or notification channels in Amazon VPC from Amazon Managed Grafana

By default, traffic from your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace to data sources or notification channels flows via the public Internet. This limits the connectivity from your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace to services that are publicly accessible.

   **Note**
   When you have not configured a private VPC, and Amazon Managed Grafana is connecting to publicly accessible data sources, it connects to some AWS services in the same region via AWS PrivateLink. This includes services such as CloudWatch, Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus and AWS X-Ray. Traffic to those services does not flow via the public Internet.

If you want to connect to private-facing data sources that are within a VPC, or keep traffic local to a VPC, you can connect your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace to the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) hosting these data sources. After you configure the VPC data source connection, all traffic flows via your VPC.

A virtual private cloud (VPC) is a virtual network dedicated to your AWS account. It is logically isolated from other virtual networks, including other VPCs and the public internet. Use Amazon VPC to create and manage your VPCs in the AWS Cloud. Amazon VPC gives you full control over your virtual networking environment, including resource placement, connectivity, and security. Amazon Managed Grafana data sources, and other resources, can be created in your VPC. For more information on Amazon VPC, see **What is Amazon VPC?** in the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud User Guide.

   **Note**
   If you want your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace to connect to data outside of the VPC, in another network or public Internet, you must add routing to the other network. For information about how to connect your VPC to another network, see **Connect your VPC to other networks** in the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud User Guide.

### How VPC connectivity works

Amazon VPC gives you complete control over your virtual networking environment, including creating public-facing and private-facing subnets for your application to connect, and security groups to manage what services or resources have access to the subnets.

To use Amazon Managed Grafana with resources in a VPC, you must create a connection to that VPC for the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. After you set up the connection, Amazon Managed Grafana connects your workspace to each provided subnet in each Availability Zone in that VPC, and all traffic to
or from the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace flows through the VPC. The following diagram shows how this connectivity looks, logically.

Amazon Managed Grafana creates a connection (1) per subnet (using an elastic network interface, or ENI) to connect to the VPC (2). The Amazon Managed Grafana VPC connection is associated with a set of security groups (3) that control the traffic between the VPC and your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. All traffic is routed through the configured VPC, including alert destination and data source connectivity. To connect to data sources and alert destinations in other VPCs or the public Internet (4), create a gateway (5) between the other network and your VPC.

Creating a connection to a VPC

This section describes the steps to connect to a VPC from your existing Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. You can follow these same instructions when creating your workspace. For more information about creating a workspace, see Create a workspace (p. 21).

Prerequisites

The following are prerequisites for establishing a connection to a VPC from an existing Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.
• You must have the necessary permissions to configure or create an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. For example, you could use the AWS managed policy, AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator.
• You must have a VPC setup in your account with at least two Availability Zones configured, with one private subnet configured for each. You must know the subnet and security group information for your VPC.

  **Note**
  
  Local Zones and Wavelength Zones are not supported. VPCs configured with Tenancy set to Dedicated are not supported.
• If you are connecting an existing Amazon Managed Grafana workspace that has data sources configured, it is recommended that you have your VPC configured to connect to those data sources before connecting Amazon Managed Grafana to the VPC. This includes services such as CloudWatch that are connected via AWS PrivateLink. Otherwise, connectivity to those data sources is lost.
• If your VPC already has multiple gateways to other networks, you may need to set up DNS resolution across the multiple gateways. For more information, see [Route 53 Resolver](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/route-53-examples.html).

### Connecting to a VPC from an existing Amazon Managed Grafana workspace

The following procedure describes adding an Amazon VPC data source connection to an existing Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

  **Note**
  
  When you configure the connection to Amazon VPC, it creates an IAM role. With this role, Amazon Managed Grafana can create connections to the VPC. The IAM role uses the service-linked role policy, AmazonGrafanaServiceLinkedRolePolicy. To learn more about service-linked roles, see [Service-linked role permissions for Amazon Managed Grafana](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonManagedGrafana/latest/ug/service-linked-roles.html).

**To connect to a VPC from an existing Amazon Managed Grafana workspace**

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console.
2. In the left navigation pane, choose All workspaces.
3. Select the name of the workspace that you want to add a VPC data source connection.
4. In the Network access settings tab, next to Outbound VPC connection, choose **Edit** to create your VPC connection.
5. Choose the VPC you want to connect.
6. Under Mappings, select the Availability Zones you want to use. You must choose at least two.
7. Select at least one private subnet in each Availability Zone. The subnets must support IPv4.
8. Select at least one Security group for your VPC. You may specify up to 5 security groups. Alternately, you can create a security group to apply to this connection.
9. Choose **Save changes** to complete the setup.

Now that you have set up your VPC connection, you can add Data sources (p. 55) accessible from that VPC to your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

### Changing outbound VPC settings

To change your settings, you can return to the Network access settings tab of your workspace configuration, or you can use the UpdateWorkspace API.

  **Important**
  
  Amazon Managed Grafana manages your VPC configuration for you. Do not edit these VPC settings using the Amazon EC2 console or APIs, or the settings will get out of sync.
Troubleshooting FAQ: using VPC with Amazon Managed Grafana

Answers to common questions regarding using Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) with Amazon Managed Grafana.

When do I need to configure a VPC in Amazon Managed Grafana?

You need to configure a VPC in Amazon Managed Grafana if you are trying to connect to a data source that is only available in a private VPC (that is not publicly accessible).

For data sources that are publicly available, or have a public-facing endpoint, you do not need to configure a VPC.

If you connect to Amazon CloudWatch, Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus, or AWS X-Ray, you do not need to configure a VPC. These data source are connected to Amazon Managed Grafana via AWS PrivateLink by default.

Why are my existing data sources failing to connect after I configured a VPC with my Amazon Managed Grafana workspace?

Your existing data sources are likely accessible through the public network and your Amazon VPC configuration does not allow access to the public network. After configuring the VPC connection in your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, all traffic must flow through that VPC. This includes private data sources hosted within that VPC, data sources in another VPC, AWS Managed Services that are not available in the VPC, and internet-facing data sources.

To resolve this issue, you must connect the other data sources to the VPC that you have configured:

- For internet-facing data sources, connect the VPC to the internet. You can, for example, Connect to the internet or other networks using NAT devices (from the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud User Guide).
- For data sources in other VPCs, create a peering between the two VPCs. For more information, see Connect VPCs using VPC peering (from the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud User Guide).
- For AWS Managed Services that are not accessible in your VPC, such as CloudWatch, X-Ray, or Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus, you may need to create an interface VPC endpoint for that service in your VPC. For more information, see Access an AWS service using an interface VPC endpoint in the AWS PrivateLink Guide.

Can I connect both AWS Managed Services (such as Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus, CloudWatch, or X-Ray) and private data sources (including Amazon Redshift) to the same Amazon Managed Grafana workspace?

Yes. You must configure connectivity to the AWS Managed Services in the same VPC as your private data sources (for example, using an interface VPC endpoint or a NAT Gateway), and configure your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace to connect to the same VPC.
Why do I get a 502 Bad Gateway Error when I am trying to connect to a data source after I configured the VPC in my Amazon Managed Grafana workspace?

The following are the three most common reasons why your data source connection returns a 502 error.

- **Security group error** — The security groups selected during VPC configuration in Amazon Managed Grafana must allow connectivity to the data source via inbound and outbound rules.

  To resolve this issue, make sure that the rules in both the data source security group and the Amazon Managed Grafana security group allow this connectivity.

- **User permission error** — The assigned workspace user does not have the right permissions to query the data source.

  To resolve this issue, confirm that the user has the required IAM permissions to edit the workspace, and the correct data source policy to access and query the data from the hosting service. Permissions are available in the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/iam/.

- **Incorrect connection details provided** — The Amazon Managed Grafana workspace is unable to connect to your data source due to incorrect connection details provided.

  To resolve this issue, please confirm the information in the data source connection, including the data source authentication and endpoint URL, and retry the connection.

Can I connect to multiple VPCs from the same Amazon Managed Grafana workspace?

You can only configure a single VPC for a Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. To access data sources in a different VPC, or across regions, see the next question.

How do I connect to data sources in a different VPC? How do I connect to data sources from a VPC that's in a different AWS Region or AWS account?

You can use VPC peering or AWS Transit Gateway to connect the cross-region or cross-account VPCs, then connect the VPC that is in the same AWS account and Region as your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. Amazon Managed Grafana connects to the outside data sources as any other connection within the VPC.

**Note**

If VPC peering isn't an option for you, share your use case with your Account Manager, or send email to aws-grafana-feedback@amazon.com.

When my Amazon Managed Grafana workspace is connected to a VPC will I still be able to connect to other public data sources?

Yes. You can connect data sources from both your VPC and public data sources to a single Amazon Managed Grafana workspace at the same time. For public data sources, you must configure VPC connectivity via a NAT Gateway, or other VPC connection. Requests to public data sources traverse your VPC, giving you additional visibility and control over those requests.
Before configuring a VPC connection my Grafana alerts were successfully being sent to downstream services, such as PagerDuty and Slack. After configuring VPC, why are my Grafana alerts not being delivered to these notification destinations?

After you configure a VPC connection for an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, all traffic to data sources in the workspace flows through the configured VPC. Make sure that the VPC has a route to reach these alert notification services. For example, alert notification destinations hosted by third parties may require connectivity to the Internet. Much like data sources, configure an Internet or AWS Transit Gateway, or other VPC connection to the external destination.

Can I edit my VPC manually? Why does modifying my security group or subnet cause my Amazon Managed Grafana workspace to become unavailable?

The Amazon Managed Grafana VPC connection uses the security groups and subnets to control the traffic allowed between the VPC and your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. When the security group or subnet is modified or deleted from outside the Amazon Managed Grafana console (such as with the VPC console), the VPC connection in your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace stops protecting your workspace security. The workspace goes into read-only mode. To fix this issue, update the security groups configured for your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace in the Amazon Managed Grafana console. When viewing your workspace, select Outbound VPC connection on the Network access control tab to modify the subnets or security groups associated with the VPC connection.

Configure a workspace

Amazon Managed Grafana configuration can be separated into configuration of the Amazon Managed Grafana authentication and permissions, and configuration of the Grafana workspace. This section includes information regarding configuration of your Grafana workspace.

For more information about configuring Amazon Managed Grafana authentication and permissions, see the following topics.

- User authentication in Amazon Managed Grafana (p. 5)
- Managing user and group access to Amazon Managed Grafana (p. 27)
- Users, teams, and permissions (p. 43)

You can modify the configuration of your Grafana workspace within Amazon Managed Grafana on the Workspace configuration options tab when viewing the properties of your workspace.

Making configuration changes to your Grafana instance may cause the instance to restart to reload the new settings. After configuration changes are made, your users may need to refresh any browser pages that show the Grafana workspace.

Note
The same options are available to you when you first create your workspace.

To change the configuration of a Grafana workspace using the Amazon Managed Grafana console

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
2. In the left navigation pane, choose the menu icon.
3. Choose All workspaces.
4. Choose the name of the workspace that you want to configure. This opens the details for that workspace.
5. Choose the Workspace configuration options tab to see the instance configuration options for your instance.
6. Find the configuration group that you want to edit. In this case, Grafana alerting.

   **Note**
   Turning Grafana alerting on or off is currently the only Grafana instance configuration available to modify.

7. If you want to view Prometheus alerts in your Grafana workspace, select the check box to Turn Grafana alerting on. Turning Grafana alerting on results in sending multiple notifications for your Grafana alerts. If you use alerts defined in Grafana, we do not recommend turning on Grafana alerting.

   If you don't want to view Prometheus alerts, and want to use Grafana managed alerts, uncheck the check box to Turn Grafana alerting on, which turns on the classic dashboard alerts. Even without turning Grafana alerting on, your existing Grafana alerts are evaluated.

   **Note**
   If you turn off Grafana alerting, to migrate back to the classic dashboard alerting, you lose all changes made to alerting configuration made while using Grafana alerting, including any new alert rules that you created.
   For more information about using Grafana alerting, and the effects of turning it on or off, see Grafana alerting (p. 547).

The next section shows how to make changes to the Grafana instance configuration using the Amazon Managed Grafana API or the AWS CLI.

**Setting configuration with API or AWS CLI**

You can set the Grafana workspace configuration using the Amazon Managed Grafana API or the AWS CLI.

In both the Amazon Managed Grafana API and the AWS CLI, the configuration is a JSON string. The only configuration that you can set is the unifiedAlerting, enabled setting. Setting this to true turns on the Grafana alerting feature, setting it to false turns it off. The format is JSON, to allow for future configuration settings which may be added later.

**AWS CLI**

To update Amazon Managed Grafana instance configuration using the AWS CLI

Run the following command to turn on the Grafana alerting feature for an instance. Replace the <region> and <workspace-id> strings with appropriate values for your instance.

```
aws grafana update-workspace-configuration \
   --region region \
   --workspace-id <workspace-id> \
   --configuration '{"unifiedAlerting": { "enabled": true }}'
```

**Amazon Managed Grafana API**

To update Amazon Managed Grafana instance configuration using the API
Use the following action to turn on the Grafana alerting feature for an instance. Replace the `<workspace-id>` string with an appropriate value for your instance.

```
PUT /workspaces/<workspace-id>/configuration HTTP/1.1
Content-type: application/json

{
  "configuration": '{"unifiedAlerting": { "enabled": true }}'
}
```

Deleting a workspace

If you delete an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, all the configuration data for that workspace is also deleted. This includes dashboards, data source configuration, alerts, and snapshots.

**To delete an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace**

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/).
2. In the left navigation pane, choose the menu icon.
3. Choose All workspaces.
4. Choose the name of the workspace that you want to delete.
5. Choose Delete.
6. To confirm the deletion, enter the name of the workspace and choose Delete.
Working in your Grafana workspace

The topics in this section explain how to use your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. Before you work in your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must connect to it.

To connect to your Grafana workspace console

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
2. In the upper left corner of the page, choose the menu icon and then choose All workspaces.
3. Choose the name of the workspace.
4. In the workspace details page, choose the URL displayed under Grafana workspace URL.
5. Choosing the workspace URL takes you to the landing page for the Grafana workspace console. Choose Sign in with AWS IAM Identity Center, and enter the email address and password.

Topics
- Users, teams, and permissions (p. 43)
- Getting started in your Grafana workspace console (p. 49)
- Data sources (p. 55)
- Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240)
- Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443)
- Change your preferences (p. 585)

Users, teams, and permissions

Use the information in these sections to manage your users, teams, and permissions in Amazon Managed Grafana.

Topics
- Users (p. 43)
- User roles (p. 43)
- Managing teams (p. 44)
- Using permissions (p. 45)

Users

In Amazon Managed Grafana, you don't add users in the Grafana workspace. Instead, you use IAM Identity Center to grant users access to Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces. For more information, see Managing user and group access to Amazon Managed Grafana (p. 27).

User roles

In Amazon Managed Grafana, each user enabled to use the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace are assigned to one of three roles.

- Admin role— Users with the Admin role can do the following:
  - Can add, edit, and delete data sources.
  - Can add and edit users and teams.
Managing teams

Managing teams

Using teams enables you to grant permissions to a group of users at the same time. You can also set up team sync to automatically synchronize team membership between your Grafana workspace and your authorization provider.

Creating or removing a team

Create teams to manage users in groups.

To create a team

1. In the sidebar, choose the Configuration (gear) icon, and choose Teams.
2. Choose New team.
3. For Name, enter a name for the new team, and then choose Create.

To remove a team

1. In the sidebar, choose the Configuration (gear) icon, and choose Teams.
2. To the right of the team's name, choose X.
3. To confirm, choose Delete.

Adding or removing a user from a team

Use these steps to add users to teams or remove them from teams.

To add a user to a team
1. In the sidebar, choose the Configuration (gear) icon, and choose Teams.
2. Choose the team that you want to add the user to.
3. Choose Add member.
4. In the Add team member box, select the user to add to the team, and then choose Add to team.

To remove a user from a team
1. In the sidebar, choose the Configuration (gear) icon, and choose Teams.
2. Choose the team that you want to remove the user from.
3. To the right of the user's name, choose X.
4. To confirm, choose Delete.

Using team sync

With team sync, you can set up synchronization between your authorization provider's groups and the teams in Grafana. The authorization providers currently supported are IAM Identity Center and SAML.

To synchronize a Grafana team with an external group.
1. In the Grafana console, navigate to Configuration, Teams.
2. To synchronize with an IAM Identity Center group, enter the IAM Identity Center group ID. To synchronize with a group from a SAML based identity provider, enter the value of the attribute name entered in the Asserion attribute groups field in SAML configuration section on the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace configuration page.
3. Choose Add group.

Using permissions

What you can do in a Grafana workspace in Amazon Managed Grafana is defined by the permissions that are associated with your user.

Amazon Managed Grafana uses three types of permissions:
- Permissions granted as a Grafana admin
- Permissions associated with your membership on a team
- Permissions granted to a specific folder or dashboard

You can be granted permissions based on your admin status, dashboard or folder permissions assigned to your user, and data source permissions.
Dashboard and folder permissions overview

By using dashboard and folder permissions, you can remove the default role-based permissions for editors and viewers. You can then assign permissions to specific users and teams. For more information, see Dashboard and folder permissions (p. 46).

Data source permissions overview

By default, a data source can be queried by any user. For example, a user with the Viewer role can issue any possible query to a data source, not just those queries that exist on dashboards they have access to.

Using data source permissions, you can change the default permissions for data sources and restrict query permissions to specific Users and Teams. For more information, see Data source permissions (p. 48).

Dashboard and folder permissions

For dashboards and dashboard folders, you can use the Permissions page to remove the default role based permissions for Editors and Viewers. On this page, you can add and assign permissions to specific Users and Teams.

Amazon Managed Grafana provides the following permission levels. The permissions vary based on whether the workspace supports Grafana v8 or v9.

For workspaces that support version 8:

- Admin: Can edit and create dashboards and edit permissions. Can also add, edit, and delete folders.
- Edit: Can edit and create dashboards. Can't edit folder or dashboard permissions, or add, edit, or delete folders.
- View: Can only view existing dashboards and folders.

For workspaces that support version 9:

- Admin: Can create, edit or delete a dashboard. Can add, edit, or delete folders, and create dashboards and subfolders in a folder. Administrators can also change dashboard and folder permissions.
- Edit: Can create, edit, or delete a dashboard. Can edit or delete a folder, and create dashboards and subfolders in a folder. An editor can't change folder or dashboard permissions.
- View: Can only view existing dashboards and folders.

Granting folder permissions

To grant folder permissions

1. In the sidebar, pause on the Dashboards (squares) icon, and then choose Manage.
2. Pause on a folder, and then choose Go to folder.
3. On the Permissions tab, choose Add Permission.
4. In the Add Permission For dialog box, choose User, Team, or one of the role options.
5. In the second box, select the user or team to add permission for. Skip this step if you selected a role option in the previous step.
6. In the third box, select the permission that you want to add.
7. Choose Save.
Granting dashboard permissions

To grant dashboard permissions

1. In the top right corner of your dashboard, choose the cog icon to go to Dashboard settings.
2. On the Permissions tab, choose Add Permission.
3. In the Add Permission For dialog box, select User, Team, or one of the role options.
4. In the second box, select the user or team to add permission for. Skip this step if you selected a role option in the previous step.
5. In the third box, select the permission you want to add.
6. Choose Save.

Restricting access

The highest permission always wins.

- You cannot override permissions for users with the Admin role. Admins always have access to everything.
- A more specific permission with a lower permission level does not have any effect if a more general rule exists with a higher permission level. You need to remove or lower the permission level of the more general rule.

How Amazon Managed Grafana resolves multiple permissions – examples

The following examples show how multiple permissions are resolved.

Example 1: user1 has the Editor role

Permissions for a dashboard:

- Everyone with the Editor role can edit.
- user1 can view.

Result: user1 has Edit permission because the highest permission always wins.

Example 2: user1 has the Viewer role and is a member of team1

Permissions for a dashboard:

- Everyone with the Viewer role can view.
- user1 has the Editor role and can edit.
- team1 has the Admin role.

Result: user1 has Admin permission because the highest permission always wins.

Example 3: user1 has multiple permissions at different levels

Permissions for a dashboard:

- user1 has the Admin role (inherited from parent folder).
- user1 has the Editor role and can edit.
Result: You cannot override to a lower permission. user1 has Admin permission because the highest permission always wins.

Summary

- **View**: Can only view existing dashboards or folders.
- A more specific permission with a lower permission level will not have any effect if a more general rule exists with higher permission level.

### Data source permissions

You can use data source permissions to restrict access for users to query a data source. For each data source, there is a permission page where you can enable or restrict query permissions to specific **Users** and **Teams**.

#### Enabling data source permissions

By default, data sources can be queried by any user. For example, a user with the **Viewer** role can issue any possible query to a data source, not just queries that exist on dashboards they have access to.

When permissions are enabled for a data source, you restrict admin and query access for that data source to Admin users.

**To enable permissions for a data source**

1. Navigate to **Configuration, Data Sources**.
2. Select the data source that you want to enable permissions for.
3. On the **Permissions** tab, choose **Enable**.

**Warning**

If you enable permissions for the default data source, users who are not listed in the permissions are unable to invoke queries. Panels that use the default data source will return the **Access denied to data source** error for those users.

#### Allowing users and teams to query a data source

After you enable permissions for a data source, you can assign query permissions to users and teams. The query permissions will allow access to query the data source.

**To assign query permissions to users and teams**

1. Choose **Configuration, Data Sources**.
2. Select the data source that you want to assign query permissions for.
3. On the **Permissions** tab, choose **Add Permission**.
4. Select **Team** or **User**.
5. Select the team or user that you want to grant query access to, and then choose **Save**.

#### Disabling data source permissions

If you have enabled permissions for a data source and want to return data source permissions to the default, follow these steps.

**Note**

All existing permissions created for the data source will be deleted.
To disable permissions for a data source

1. Choose Configuration, Data Sources.
2. Select the data source that you want to disable permissions for.
3. On the Permissions tab, choose Disable Permissions.

Getting started in your Grafana workspace console

This section provides a high-level look at the Grafana console inside an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. It’s a good place to learn how to use the Grafana console.

What is Grafana?

Grafana is open source visualization and analytics software. You can use it to query, visualize, alert on, and explore your metrics no matter where they are stored.

For example, if you want to view the metric, log, and trace data for your application, you might create a dashboard. If you are the administrator for a corporation and you manage Grafana for multiple teams, you might need to set up provisioning and authentication.

The following sections provide an overview of things you can do with your Grafana database and links so that you can learn more.

Explore metrics and logs

Explore your data through one-time, or ad hoc, queries and dynamically drilling down. You can split the view and compare different time ranges, queries, and data sources side by side.

For more information, see Explore (p. 519).

Alerts

If you’re using Grafana alerting, alerts can be sent through different alert notifiers, including the following:

- Amazon SNS
- PagerDuty
- VictorOps
- OpsGenie
- Slack

For more information, see Grafana alerting (p. 547).

Annotations

Annotate graphs with rich events from different data sources. Pause on events to see the full event metadata and tags.

This feature, which shows up as a graph marker in Grafana, is useful for correlating data in case something goes wrong. You can create the annotations manually by pressing Ctrl while you choose a graph and then entering some text. Or you can fetch data from any data source.
Dashboard variables

Use template variables to create dashboards that can be reused for many different use cases. With these templates, values aren’t hardcoded. This means that you can use a dashboard for multiple servers. For example, if you have a production server and a test server, you can use the same dashboard for both.

 Templating helps you drill down into your data. For example, you can drill down from all data to North America data, down to Texas data, and beyond. You can also share these dashboards across teams within your organization. If you create a great dashboard template for a popular data source, you can also contribute it to the whole community to customize and use.

For more information, see Templates and variables (p. 530).

Creating a dashboard

Follow these steps to create a dashboard in the Grafana console.

To create your first dashboard

1. Choose the + icon on the left panel, choose Create Dashboard, and then choose Add new panel.
2. In the New Dashboard/Edit Panel view, choose the Query tab.
3. Configure your query by selecting the data source that you’d like to query. For example, if you have TestDB added as a data source, this generates a sample dashboard called the Random Walk dashboard.

Introduction to time series

Imagine that you wanted to know how the temperature outside changes throughout the day. Once every hour, you’d check the thermometer and write down the time along with the current temperature. After a while, you’d have something like the following data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00</td>
<td>24°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>26°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>27°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Temperature data such as this are one example of a time series—a sequence of measurements, ordered in time. Every row in the table represents one individual measurement at a specific time.

Tables are useful when you want to identify individual measurements, but they can make it difficult to see the big picture. A more common visualization for time series is the graph, which instead places each measurement along a time axis. Visual representations such as the graph make it easier to discover patterns and features of the data that otherwise would be difficult to see.

Other examples of time series are:

- CPU and memory usage
- Sensor data
- Stock market index
While each of these examples is a sequence of chronologically ordered measurements, they also share other attributes:

- New data are appended at the end, at regular intervals—e.g., hourly at 09:00, 10:00, 11:00, and so on.
- Measurements are seldom updated after they are added. For example, yesterday’s temperature doesn’t change.

Time series are powerful. They help you understand the past by letting you analyze the state of the system at any point in time. Time series could tell you that the server crashed moments after the free disk space went down to zero.

Time series can also help you predict the future by uncovering trends in your data. For example, if the number of registered users has been increasing monthly by 4 percent for the past few months, you can predict how large your user base will be at the end of the year.

Some time series have patterns that repeat themselves over a known period. For example, the temperature is typically higher during the day, before it dips down at night. By identifying these periodic, or seasonal, time series, you can make confident predictions about the next period. If you know that the system load peaks every day around 18:00, you can add more machines right before.

**Aggregating time series**

Depending on what you’re measuring, the data can vary greatly. What if you wanted to compare periods longer than the interval between measurements? If you’d measure the temperature once every hour, you’d end up with 24 data points per day. To compare the temperature in August over the years, you’d have to combine the 31 times 24 data points into one.

Combining a collection of measurements is called *aggregation*. There are several ways to aggregate time series data. Here are some common ones:

- **Average** returns the sum of all values divided by the total number of values.
- **Min** and **Max** return the smallest, and largest value in the collection.
- **Sum** returns the sum of all values in the collection.
- **Count** returns the number of values in the collection.

For example, by aggregating the data in a month, you can determine that August 2017 was, on average, warmer than the year before. If you wanted to see which month had the highest temperature, you’d compare the maximum temperature for each month.

How you aggregate your time series data is an important decision, and it depends on the story that you want to tell with your data. It’s common to use different aggregations to visualize the same time series data in different ways.

**Time series and monitoring**

In the IT industry, time series data are often collected to monitor things such as infrastructure, hardware, or application events. Machine-generated time series data are typically collected with short intervals, so that you can react to any unexpected changes, moments after they occur. The data accumulate at a rapid pace, making it vital to have a way to store and query data efficiently. As a result, databases that are optimized for time series data have seen a rise in popularity in recent years.

**Time series databases**

A time series database (TSDB) is a database explicitly designed for time series data. While it’s possible to use any regular database to store measurements, a TSDB comes with some useful optimizations.
Modern TSDBs take advantage of the fact that measurements are only ever appended, and rarely updated or removed. For example, the timestamps for each measurement change little over time, which results in redundant data being stored.

The following example shows a sequence of Unix timestamps.

```
1572524345, 1572524375, 1572524404, 1572524434, 1572524464
```

Looking at these timestamps, they all start with 1572524, leading to poor use of disk space. Instead, you could store each subsequent timestamp as the difference, or delta, from the first one, as shown in the following example.

```
1572524345, +30, +29, +30, +30
```

You could even take it a step further by calculating the deltas of these deltas, as shown in the following example.

```
1572524345, +30, -1, +1, +0
```

If measurements are taken at regular intervals, most of these delta-of-deltas will be 0. Because of optimizations like these, TSDBs use drastically less space than other databases.

Another feature of a TSDB is the ability to filter measurements by using tags. Each data point is labeled with a tag that adds context information, such as where the measurement was taken.

The following TSDBs are supported by Grafana:

- Graphite
- InfluxDB
- Prometheus

Collecting time series data

Now that you have a place to store your time series, how do you actually gather the measurements? To collect time series data, you’d typically install a collector on the device, machine, or instance that you want to monitor. Some collectors are made with a specific database in mind, and some support different output destinations.

Here are some examples of collectors:

- collectd
- statsd
- Prometheus exporters
- Telegraf
A collector either pushes data to a database or lets the database pull the data from the collector. Each approach comes with its own set of pros and cons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Push</td>
<td>Easier to replicate data to multiple destinations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pull</td>
<td>More control over how the amount of data ingested and data authenticity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Because it's inefficient to write every measurement to the database, collectors pre-aggregate the data and write to the TSDB at regular intervals.

### Time series dimensions

With time series data, the data is often a set of multiple time series. Many Grafana data sources support this type of data.

The common case is issuing a single query for a measurement with one or more additional properties as dimensions. For example, you might query a temperature measurement along with a location property. In this case, multiple series are returned back from that single query, and each series has unique location as a dimension.

To identify unique series within a set of time series, Grafana stores dimensions in *labels*.

### Labels

Each time series in Grafana optionally has labels. Labels are a set of key-value pairs for identifying dimensions. Example labels are `{location=us}` or `{country=us, state=ma, city=boston}`. Within a set of time series, the combination of its name and labels identifies each series. For example, `temperature {country=us, state=ma, city=boston}`.

Different sources of time series data have dimensions stored natively, or common storage patterns that enable the data to be extracted into dimensions.

Usually, TSDBs natively support dimensionality. Prometheus stores dimensions in *labels*. In TSDBs such as Graphite or OpenTSDB, the term *tags* is used instead.

In table databases such SQL, these dimensions are generally the GROUP BY parameters of a query.

### Multiple dimensions in table format

In SQL or SQL-like databases that return table responses, additional dimensions usually are columns in the query response table.

### Single dimension

For example, consider a query like the following example.

```
SELECT BUCKET(StartTime, 1h), AVG(Temperature) AS Temp, Location FROM T
GROUP BY BUCKET(StartTime, 1h), Location
ORDER BY time asc
```

The query might return a table with three columns.
The table format is long formatted time series, also called tall. It has repeated timestamps, and repeated values in Location. In this case, two time series in the set would be identified as Temp {Location=LGA} and Temp {Location=BOS}.

Individual time series from the set are extracted by using the following dimensions:

- The time typed column StartTime as the time index of the time series
- The numeric typed column Temp as the series name
- The name and values of the string typed Location column to build the labels, such as Location=LGA

### Multiple dimensions

If the query is updated to select and group by more than one string column (for example, GROUP BY BUCKET(StartTime, 1h), Location, Sensor), an additional dimension is added.

In this case, the labels that represent the dimensions have two keys based on the two string typed columns, Location and Sensor. The data result in four series:

- Temp {Location=LGA, Sensor=A}
- Temp {Location=LGA, Sensor=B}
- Temp {Location=BOS, Sensor=A}
- Temp {Location=BOS, Sensor=B}

**Note**

Note: Multiple dimensions are not supported in a way that maps to multiple alerts in Grafana. Instead, they are treated as multiple conditions to a single alert.
Multiple values

In the case of SQL-like data sources, more than one numeric column can be selected, with or without additional string columns to be used as dimensions; for example, AVG(Temperature) AS AvgTemp, MAX(Temperature) AS MaxTemp. This, if combined with multiple dimensions, can result in numerous series. Selecting multiple values is currently designed to be used only with visualization.

Introduction to histograms and heatmaps

A histogram is a graphical representation of the distribution of numerical data. It groups values into buckets (sometimes also called bins). Then it counts how many values fall into each bucket.

Instead of graphing the actual values, histograms graph the buckets. Each bar represents a bucket, and the bar height represents the frequency (such as count) of values that fell into the interval of that bucket.

Histograms look only at value distributions over a specific time range. The problem with histograms is that you cannot see any trends or changes in the distribution over time. This is where heatmaps become useful.

Heatmaps

A heatmap is like a histogram over time, where each time slice represents its own histogram. Instead of using bar height as a representation of frequency, it uses cells, coloring a cell proportional to the number of values in the bucket.

Pre-bucketed data

A number of data sources support histogram over time, including the following:

- Amazon OpenSearch Service (by using a histogram bucket aggregation)
- Prometheus (with the histogram metric type and the Format as option set to Heatmap)

Generally, you can use any data source that returns series with names representing bucket bound or returns series sorted by the bound in ascending order.

Raw data vs. aggregated data

If you use the heatmap with regular time series data (not pre-bucketed), it's important to remember that your data are often already aggregated by your time series backend. Most time series queries don't return raw sample data. Instead, they include a group by time interval or maxDataPoints limit coupled with an aggregation function (usually average).

It depends on the time range of your query. The important point is to know that the histogram bucketing that Grafana performs might be done on already aggregated and averaged data. For more accurate heatmaps, it's better to do the bucketing during metric collection or to store the data in OpenSearch, or in the other data source that supports doing histogram bucketing on the raw data.

If you remove or lower the group by time (or raise maxDataPoints) in your query to return more data points, your heatmap is more accurate. But this can also put a heavy load on your CPU and memory. If the number of data points becomes unreasonably large, it might cause stalls and crashes.

Data sources

Amazon Managed Grafana supports many different data sources. Data sources are storage backends that you can query in Grafana to do things like building dashboards. Each data source has a specific query editor that is customized for the features and capabilities that the particular data source exposes.
The query language and capabilities of each data source are different. You can combine data from multiple data sources onto a single dashboard.

Every AWS account that uses Amazon Managed Grafana has access to many data sources. Additional data sources are available if you upgrade your workspace to Grafana Enterprise. Each of those data sources is listed in the following sections. Amazon Managed Grafana also includes three special data sources:

- **TestDB** – Use this built-in data source to generate random walk data. This is useful for testing visualizations and running experiments.
- **Mixed** – Use this to query multiple data sources in the same panel. When you use this data source, you can specify a data source for every new query that you add. The first query uses the data source that you specified before selecting **Mixed**.
  
  You cannot change an existing query to use a mixed data source.
- **Dashboard** – Use this to use a result set from another panel in the same dashboard.

**Topics**

- [How Amazon Managed Grafana works with AWS Organizations for AWS data source access (p. 56)](#)
- [Built-in data sources (p. 57)](#)
- [Data sources available in Grafana Enterprise (p. 189)](#)

### How Amazon Managed Grafana works with AWS Organizations for AWS data source access

With AWS Organizations, you can centrally manage data source configuration and permission settings for multiple AWS accounts. In an AWS account with an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you can specify other organizational units to make their AWS data sources available for viewing in the primary account.

For example, you can use one account in the organization as an Amazon Managed Grafana **management account**, and give this account access to data sources in other accounts in the organization. In the management account, list all the organizational units that have AWS data sources that you want to access with the management account. This automatically creates the roles and permissions policies that you need for setting up these data sources, which you can see in the Grafana console in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

For more information about Organizations, see [What is AWS Organizations](#).

Amazon Managed Grafana uses AWS CloudFormation StackSets to automatically create the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles necessary for Amazon Managed Grafana to connect to data sources across your AWS organization. Before Amazon Managed Grafana can manage your IAM policies to access data sources across your organization, you must enable AWS CloudFormation StackSets in the management account of your organization. Amazon Managed Grafana automatically enables this the first time that it's needed.

### Deployment scenarios for integration with AWS IAM Identity Center and Organizations

If you are using Amazon Managed Grafana with both AWS IAM Identity Center and Organizations, we recommend that you create an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace in your organization using one of the following three scenarios. For each scenario, you need to be signed in to an account with sufficient permissions. For more information, see [Sample policies for Amazon Managed Grafana (p. 690)](#).

**Standalone account**
A standalone account is an AWS account that is not a member of an organization in Organizations. This is a likely scenario if you are trying out AWS for the first time.

In this scenario, Amazon Managed Grafana automatically enables AWS IAM Identity Center and Organizations when you are signed in to an account that has the `AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator`, `AWSSSOMemberAccountAdministrator`, and `AWSSSODirectoryAdministrator` policies. For more information, see Create and manage Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces and users in a single standalone account using IAM Identity Center (p. 691).

**Member account of an existing organization in which IAM Identity Center is already configured**

To create a workspace in a member account, you must be signed in to an account that has the `AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator`, `AWSSSOMemberAccountAdministrator`, and `AWSSSODirectoryAdministrator` policies. For more information, see Grafana administrator in a member account using IAM Identity Center (p. 690).

If you create a workspace in a member account and you want that workspace to access resources from other AWS accounts in your organization, you must use customer managed permissions in the workspace. For more information, see Customer-managed permissions (p. 711).

To use service-managed permissions to allow a workspace to access resources from other AWS accounts in the organization, you would have to create the workspace in the management account of the organization. However, it is not a best practice to create Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces or other resources in the management account of an organization. For more information about Organizations best practices, see Best practices for the management account.

**Note**

If you enabled AWS IAM Identity Center in the management account before November 25, 2019, you must also enable IAM Identity Center-integrated applications in the management account. Optionally, you can also enable IAM Identity Center-integrated applications in the member accounts after you do so in the management account. To enable these applications, choose Enable access in the IAM Identity Center Settings page in the IAM Identity Center-integrated applications section. For more information, see IAM Identity Center-integrated application enablement.

**Member account of an existing organization in which IAM Identity Center isn’t deployed yet**

In this scenario, sign in as the organization administrator first, and enable IAM Identity Center in the organization. Then, create the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace in a member account in the organization.

If you are not an organization administrator, you must contact an administrator for Organizations and request that they enable IAM Identity Center. After IAM Identity Center is enabled, you can then create the workspace in a member account.

If you create a workspace in a member account and you want that workspace to access resources from other AWS accounts in your organization, you must use customer managed permissions in the workspace. For more information, see Customer-managed permissions (p. 711).

To create a workspace in a member account, you must be signed in to an account that has the `AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator`, `AWSSSOMemberAccountAdministrator`, and `AWSSSODirectoryAdministrator` policies. For more information, see Grafana administrator in a member account using IAM Identity Center (p. 690).

**Built-in data sources**

The following data sources are supported in every Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.
Alertmanager data source

Grafana includes built-in support for Prometheus Alertmanager. Once Grafana alerting is configured, you can use the Grafana alerting UI to manage silences, contact points as well as notification policies. A drop-down option in these pages allows you to switch between Grafana and any configured Alertmanager data sources.

Alertmanager implementations

Prometheus, Cortex, and Grafana Mimir implementations of Alertmanager are supported. You can specify implementation in the data source settings page. Prometheus contact points and notification policies are read-only in the Grafana alerting UI, as it does not support updating configuration via HTTP API.
Configuring an Alertmanager data source

You can configure an Alertmanager data source to use with Grafana alerting.

Prerequisites

To configure Alertmanager, you must have the following pre-requisite complete:

- A Prometheus instance, with ingested metrics, and at least one alert or recording rule configured. You will need the URL for your workspace.
- Permissions defined for Amazon Managed Grafana to have read access to your alerts, alert groups, silences, and contact points from your Alertmanager implementation.

To configure an Alertmanager data source

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the Data source page under Configuration.
2. Choose Add data source, and select Alertmanager from the list of data source types.
3. Provide the following information for your new data source.
   - For Name, provide a name of your choosing for your data source.
   - For Implementation, choose your Alertmanager implementation – either Prometheus, Mimir, or Cortex.
   - Under HTTP, for URL, provide the Alertmanager URL. For Prometheus, this is the workspace URL, with alertmanager appended. For example, https://myprometheus/workspaces/ws-example-1234-5678-abcd-xyz00000001/alertmanager.
   - Under Auth, configure the authentication details needed to access your Alertmanager implementation.
4. Choose Save & test to finish your data source setup.

If your data source is set up correctly, you will see a message saying Health check passed.

Amazon CloudWatch

With Amazon Managed Grafana, you can add Amazon CloudWatch as a data source by using the AWS data source configuration option in the Grafana workspace console. This feature simplifies adding CloudWatch as a data source by discovering your existing CloudWatch accounts and manages the configuration of the authentication credentials that are required to access CloudWatch. You can use this method to set up authentication and add CloudWatch as a data source. Alternatively, you can manually set up the data source and the necessary authentication credentials using the same method that you would on a self-managed Grafana server.

Topics

- Use AWS data source configuration to add CloudWatch as a data source (p. 59)
- Manually add CloudWatch as a data source (p. 60)
- Using the CloudWatch data source (p. 62)

Use AWS data source configuration to add CloudWatch as a data source

To use AWS data source configuration, first you use the Amazon Managed Grafana console to enable service-managed IAM roles that grant the workspace the IAM policies necessary to read the CloudWatch resources in your account or in your entire organizational unit. Then you use the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace console to add CloudWatch as a data source.
To use AWS data source configuration to add CloudWatch as a data source

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
2. On the navigation pane, choose the menu icon and then choose All workspaces.
3. Choose the name of the workspace.
4. If you didn't choose to use service-managed permissions for this workspace when you created it, then change from using customer-managed permissions to use service-managed permissions to ensure that the proper IAM roles and policies are enabled for using the AWS data source configuration option in the Grafana workspace console. To do so, choose the edit icon by IAM role and then choose Service managed, Save changes. For more information, see Amazon Managed Grafana permissions and policies for AWS data sources (p. 706).
5. Choose the Data sources tab.
6. Select the check box for Amazon CloudWatch and then choose Actions, Enable service-managed policy.
7. Choose the Data sources tab again.
8. Choose Configure in Grafana in the Amazon CloudWatch row.
9. Sign in to the Grafana workspace console using IAM Identity Center, if necessary.
10. On the navigation bar in the Grafana workspace console, choose the AWS icon and then choose AWS services, CloudWatch.
11. Select the default Region that you want the CloudWatch data source to query from.
12. Select the accounts that you want, and then choose Add data source.

Manually add CloudWatch as a data source

To manually add the CloudWatch data source

1. In the Grafana console side menu, hover over the Configuration (gear) icon, and then choose Data Sources.
2. Choose Add data source.
3. Choose the CloudWatch data source. If necessary, you can start typing CloudWatch in the search box to help you find it.

CloudWatch settings

The following CloudWatch settings apply.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The data source name. This is how you see the data source in panels and queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Designates the data source to be pre-selected for new panels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Region</td>
<td>Set the Region in the query editor. Can be changed on per-query basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namespaces of Custom Metrics</td>
<td>Specifies the CloudWatch namespaces of custom metrics. Can include multiple namespaces, separated by commas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auth Provider</td>
<td>Specifies the provider to get credentials.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Built-in data sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assume Role Arn</td>
<td>Specifies the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to assume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External ID</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the external ID. Use if you are assuming a role in another AWS account that has been created with an external ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeout</td>
<td>Configure the timeout specifically for CloudWatch Logs queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-Ray trace links</td>
<td>To automatically add links in your logs when the log contains the $xrayTraceId$ field, link an X-Ray data source in the X-Ray trace link section of the data source configuration. You must already have an X-Ray data source (p. 105) configured.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Authentication

To enable authentication between Amazon Managed Grafana and CloudWatch, you can use the Amazon Managed Grafana console to quickly create the policies and permissions that are needed. Alternatively, you can manually set up authentication using some of the same methods that you would on a self-managed Grafana server.

To use Amazon Managed Grafana data source configuration to quickly set up the policies, follow the steps in Use AWS data source configuration to add CloudWatch as a data source (p. 59).

To set up the permissions manually, use one of the methods in the following section.

#### AWS credentials

There are three different authentication methods available.

- **AWS SDK Default**— Uses the permissions defined in the role that is attached to your workspace. For more information, see Customer-managed permissions (p. 711).

- **Access and secret key**— Corresponds to the AWS SDK for Go StaticProvider. Uses the given access key ID and secret key to authenticate. This method doesn't have any fallbacks, and will fail if the provided key pair doesn't work.

#### IAM roles

Currently, all access to CloudWatch is done server-side by the Grafana backend using the official AWS SDK. If you choose the AWS SDK Default authentication method, and your Grafana server is running on AWS, you can use IAM roles to handle authentication automatically.

For more information, see IAM roles.

#### IAM policies

Grafana needs permissions granted through IAM to be able to read CloudWatch metrics and EC2 tags, instances, and Regions. You can attach these permissions to IAM roles and use the built-in Grafana support for assuming roles.

The following code example shows a minimal policy.

```json
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Sid": "AllowReadingMetricsFromCloudWatch",
```
Assuming a role

The Assume Role ARN field allows you to specify which IAM role to assume, if any. If you keep this blank, the provided credentials are used directly and the associated role or user should have the required permissions. If this field is not blank, the provided credentials are used to perform an sts:AssumeRole call.

Using the CloudWatch data source

This section provides details on using the CloudWatch data source.

Topics
- Using the query editor (p. 63)
- Curated dashboards (p. 71)
• **Templated queries (p. 71)**
• **Using ec2_instance_attribute examples (p. 73)**
• **Using JSON format template variables (p. 74)**
• **Pricing (p. 74)**
• **Service quotas (p. 74)**
• **Cross-account observability (p. 75)**

**Using the query editor**

The CloudWatch data source can query data from both CloudWatch and CloudWatch Logs APIs, each with its own specialized query editor. You select which API you want to query with by using the query mode switch at the top of the editor.

**Topics**

• **Using the metric query editor (p. 63)**
• **Using the Amazon CloudWatch Logs query editor (p. 71)**

**Using the metric query editor**

The metric query editor allows you to build two types of queries - **Metric Search** and **Metric Query**. The **Metric Query** option queries data using CloudWatch Metrics Insights.

**Common query editor fields**

There are three fields that are common to both **Metric Search** and **Metric Query** modes.

**Common fields**

**Id**

The GetMetricData API requires that all queries have a unique ID. Use this field to specify an ID of choice. The ID can include numbers, letters, and underscores, and must start with a lowercase letter. If no ID is specified, Amazon Managed Grafana generates an ID using the following pattern: query[refId of the current query row]. For example, queryA represents the first query row in the panel editor.

**Period**

A period is the length of time associated with a specific CloudWatch statistic. Periods are defined in numbers of seconds. Valid values include 1, 5, 10, 30, or any multiple of 60. If you keep the period field blank or set to auto, then it calculates automatically based on the time range and the CloudWatch retention policy. The formula used is time range in seconds / 2000, and then it moves on to the next higher value in an array of predefined periods [60, 300, 900, 3600, 21600, 86400] after removing periods based on retention. To see which period Amazon Managed Grafana is using, choose **Show Query Preview** in the query editor.

**Alias**

The following alias patterns apply.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alias pattern</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{{region}}</td>
<td>Returns the Region.</td>
<td>us-east-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{{period}}</td>
<td>Returns the period.</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Using the metric search option

To create a valid query in **Metric Search**, you must specify the namespace, metric name and at least one statistic. If **Match Exact** is turned on, you must also specify all dimensions of the metric that you’re querying. The metrics schema must match exactly. For more information, see [CloudWatch search expression syntax](#).

If **Match Exact** is turned off, you can specify any number of dimensions by which you want to filter. Up to 100 metrics matching your filter criteria are returned.

### Dynamic queries using dimension wildcard characters

You can monitor a dynamic list of metrics by using the asterisk (*) wildcard character for one or more dimension values.

This helps you monitor metrics for AWS resources, such as EC2 instances or containers. For example, when new instances get created as part of an auto scaling event, they will automatically appear in the graph without you having to track the new instance IDs. This capability is currently limited to retrieving up to 100 metrics. You can choose **Show Query Preview** to see the search expression that is automatically built to support wildcard characters.

By default, the search expression is defined in such a way that the queried metrics must match the defined dimension names exactly. This means that in the example only metrics with exactly one dimension with name `InstanceId` are returned.

To include metrics that have other dimensions defined, you can turn off **Match Exact**. Turning off **Match Exact** also creates a search expression even if you don't use wildcard characters. Grafana searches for any metric that matches at least the namespace, metric name, and all defined dimensions.

### Multi-value template variables

When defining dimension values based on multi-valued template variables, a search expression is used to query for the matching metrics. This enables the use of multiple template variables in one query. You can also use template variables for queries that have the **Match Exact** option turned off.

Search expressions are currently limited to 1024 characters, so your query might fail if you have a long list of values. If you want to query all metrics that have any value for a certain dimension name, we recommend using the asterisk (*) wildcard character instead of the All option.

The use of multi-valued template variables is only supported for dimension values. Using multi-valued template variables for Region, Namespace, or Metric Name is not supported.
Metric math expressions

You can create new time series metrics by operating on top of CloudWatch metrics using mathematical functions. Arithmetic operators, unary subtraction, and other functions are supported and can be applied to CloudWatch metrics. For more information about CloudWatch metric math functions, see Using metric math.

As an example, to apply arithmetic operations on a metric, give an ID (a unique string) to the raw metric. You can then use this ID and apply arithmetic operations to it in the Expression field of the new metric.

If you use the Expression field to reference another query, such as queryA * 2, you cannot create an alert rule based on that query.

Period

A period is the length of time associated with a specific Amazon CloudWatch statistic. Periods are defined in numbers of seconds. Valid values include 1, 5, 10, 30, or any multiple of 60.

If you keep the period field blank or set to auto, then it calculates automatically based on the time range. The formula used is time range in seconds / 2000, and then it moves on to the next higher value in an array of predefined periods [60, 300, 900, 3600, 21600, 86400]. To see which period Amazon Managed Grafana is using, choose Show Query Preview in the query editor.

Deep linking from Grafana panels to the CloudWatch console

Choosing a time series in the panel shows a context menu with a link to View in CloudWatch console. Choosing that link opens a new tab that takes you to the CloudWatch console and displays all the metrics for that query. If you’re not currently signed in to the CloudWatch console, the link forwards you to the sign-in page. The provided link is valid for any AWS account but only displays the correct metrics if you’re signed in to the AWS account that corresponds to the selected data source in Grafana.

This feature is not available for metrics that are based on metric math expressions.

Using the metric query option to query CloudWatch Metrics Insights data

Note

Amazon CloudWatch Metrics Insights is in preview. CloudWatch Metrics Insights features are open to all AWS accounts. Features might be subject to change.

You can query CloudWatch Metrics Insights data by choosing the metric query mode in the Metric query editor.

CloudWatch Metrics Insights is a powerful high-performance SQL query engine that you can use to query your metrics at scale. It is a fast, flexible, SQL-based query engine that you can use to identify trends and patterns within all of your CloudWatch metrics in real time. It uses a dialect of SQL. For more information about the Metrics Insights query syntax, see Query syntax and keywords (p. 65).

Query syntax and keywords

CloudWatch Metrics Insights uses a dialect of SQL. The following example shows the query syntax.
Keywords are not case-sensitive, but the identifiers are case-sensitive. Identifiers include the names of metrics, namespaces, and dimensions.

The following table provides the query keywords and their descriptions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FUNCTION</td>
<td>Required. Specifies the aggregate function to use, and also specifies the name of the metric to query. Valid values are AVG, COUNT, MAX, MIN, and SUM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MetricName</td>
<td>Required. For example, CPUUtilization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FROM</td>
<td>Required. Specifies the source of the metric. You can specify either the metric namespace that contains the metric to query, or a SCHEMA table function. Some namespace examples are AWS/EC2 and AWS/Lambda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHEMA</td>
<td>(Optional) Filters the query results to show only the metrics that are an exact match, or the metrics that do not match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHERE</td>
<td>(Optional) Filters the results to show only the metrics that match your specified expression. For example, WHERE InstanceType != 'c3.4xlarge'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUP BY</td>
<td>(Optional) Groups the query results into multiple time series. For example, GROUP BY ServiceName.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORDER BY</td>
<td>(Optional) Specifies the order of time series to return. Options are ASC and DESC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMIT</td>
<td>(Optional) Limits the number of time series to return.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are some examples:

- SELECT AVG(CPUUtilization) FROM "AWS/EC2"
  Matches all CPUUtilization metrics in the AWS/EC2 namespace, ignoring their dimensions, and returns a single aggregated time series.

- SELECT AVG(CPUUtilization) FROM SCHEMA("AWS/EC2")
  Matches only the CPUUtilization metrics in the AWS/EC2 namespace that do not have any dimensions defined.

- SELECT AVG(CPUUtilization) FROM SCHEMA("AWS/EC2", InstanceId)
  Matches only the CPUUtilization metrics that were reported to CloudWatch with exactly one dimension, InstanceId.

- SELECT SUM(RequestCount) FROM SCHEMA("AWS/ApplicationELB", LoadBalancer, AvailabilityZone)
  Matches only the RequestCount metrics that were reported to CloudWatch from AWS/ApplicationELB with exactly two dimensions, LoadBalancer and AvailabilityZone.

Label values must be enclosed by single quotation marks.
Escape characters

In a query, label values must always be surrounded with single quotation marks. For example, SELECT MAX(CPUUtilization) FROM "AWS/EC2" WHERE AutoScalingGroupName = 'my-production-fleet'.

Metric namespaces, metric names, and label keys that contain characters other than letters, numbers, and underscores (_) must be surrounded by double quotation marks. For example, SELECT MAX("My.Metric"). If one of these contains a double quotation mark itself (such as Bytes"Input"), you must escape that double quotation mark with backslashes, as in SELECT AVG("Bytes"\"Input\""). If a metric namespace, metric name, or label key, contains a word that is a reserved keyword in Metrics Insights, these must also be enclosed in double quotation marks. For example, if you have a metric named LIMIT, you would use SELECT AVG("LIMIT"). It is also valid to enclose any namespace, metric name, or label in double quotation marks even if it does not include a reserved keyword.

Builder mode and code mode

You can create a query in Builder mode or Code mode.

To create a query in Builder mode

1. Browse and select a metric namespace, metric name, filter, group, and order options using information from the preceding table.
2. For each of these options, choose from the list of possible options.

To create a query in Code mode

1. Write your query in the code editor.
2. To run the query, choose Run query in the code editor.

To create a query in the builder mode:

- Browse and select a metric namespace, metric name, filter, group, and order options using information from the table above.
- For each of these options, choose from the list of possible options.

Grafana automatically constructs a SQL query based on your selections.

To create a query in the code mode:

- Write your query in the code editor.
- To run the query, choose the Run query on the code editor.

The code editor has a built-in autocomplete feature that gives suggestions for keywords, aggregations, namespaces, metrics, labels, and label values. The suggestions are shown when you enter a space, comma, or dollar sign. You can also use the keyboard combination CTRL+Space.

Code editor can autocomplete the query. However, use of template variables in the code editor might interfere with the autocompletion.

CloudWatch Metrics Insights examples

Note
CloudWatch Metrics Insights is in open preview. The preview is open to all AWS accounts and you do not need to request access. Features may be added or changed before announcing General Availability.
This section contains examples of useful CloudWatch Metrics Insights queries that you can copy and use directly or copy and modify in query editor. Some of these examples are already available in the console, and you can access them by choosing **Add query** in the **Metrics** view.

### EC2 examples

**View CPU utilization per instance metrics**

```sql
SELECT AVG(CPUUtilization)
FROM "AWS/EC2"
GROUP BY InstanceId
```

**View the average CPU utilization across the entire fleet**

```sql
SELECT AVG(CPUUtilization)
FROM SCHEMA("AWS/EC2", InstanceId)
```

**View the 10 instances with the highest average CPU utilization**

```sql
SELECT MAX(CPUUtilization)
FROM "AWS/EC2"
GROUP BY InstanceId
LIMIT 10
```

**View the 10 instances with the highest CPU utilization, ordered by the maximum, in descending order**

```sql
SELECT AVG(CPUUtilization)
FROM "AWS/EC2"
GROUP BY InstanceId
ORDER BY MAX() DESC
LIMIT 10
```

In this case, the CloudWatch agent is collecting a CPUUtilization metric per application. This query filters the average of this metric for a specific application name.

```sql
SELECT AVG(CPUUtilization)
FROM "AWS/CWAgent"
WHERE ApplicationName = 'eCommerce'
```

**View average execution time for the top 10 Lambda functions, ordered by the maximum, in descending order**

```sql
SELECT AVG(Duration)
FROM "AWS/Lambda"
GROUP BY FunctionName
ORDER BY MAX() DESC
LIMIT 10
```
View the maximum, average, and minimum of Lambda execution times

```
SELECT MAX(Duration)
FROM "AWS/Lambda"
```

**Application Load Balancer examples**

View metrics that have the dimensions **LoadBalancer** and **AvailabilityZone**

```
SELECT SUM(RequestCount)
FROM SCHEMA("AWS/ApplicationELB", LoadBalancer, AvailabilityZone)
```

View metrics with number of active concurrent TCP connections

```
SELECT AVG(ActiveConnectionCount)
FROM "AWS/ApplicationELB"
```

**Amazon EBS examples**

View top 10 average write bytes per volume in descending order

```
SELECT AVG(VolumeWriteBytes)
FROM "AWS/EBS"
GROUP BY VolumeId
ORDER BY MAX() DESC
LIMIT 10
```

View average Amazon EBS volume write time

```
SELECT AVG(VolumeTotalWriteTime)
FROM "AWS/EBS"
```

View average Amazon EBS volume idle time

```
SELECT AVG(VolumeIdleTime)
FROM "AWS/EBS"
```

View average burst balance per volume

```
SELECT AVG(BurstBalance)
FROM "AWS/EBS"
GROUP BY VolumeId
```

View average read bytes across Amazon EBS volumes

```
SELECT AVG(VolumeReadBytes)
FROM "AWS/EBS"
```

View average write bytes across Amazon EBS volumes

```
SELECT AVG(VolumeWriteBytes)
FROM "AWS/EBS"
```

**Amazon Simple Storage Service examples**

View average latency group by bucket name
SELECT AVG(TotalRequestLatency) FROM "AWS/S3" GROUP BY BucketName

View average number of objects per bucket across all Amazon S3 buckets

SELECT AVG(NumberofObjects) FROM "AWS/S3" GROUP BY BucketName

Amazon Simple Notification Service examples

SELECT AVG(NumberofMessagesPublished) FROM "AWS/SNS"

View average number of messages failed for each topic name

SELECT AVG(NumberofNotificationsFailed) FROM "AWS/SNS" GROUP BY TopicName

AWS API usage examples

View top 20 AWS APIs by the number of calls in your account

SELECT COUNT(CallCount) FROM "AWS/Usage" WHERE "Type" = 'API' GROUP BY "Service", "Resource" ORDER BY SUM() DESC LIMIT 20

CloudWatch Metrics Insights limits

CloudWatch Metrics Insights currently has the following limits:

- You can query only the most recent three hours of data.
- A single query can process no more than 10,000 metrics. This means that if the SELECT, FROM, and WHERE clauses would match more than 10,000 metrics, only the first 10,000 of these metrics that are found will be processed by the query.
- A single query can return no more than 500 time series. This means that if the query is processing more than 500 metrics, not all metrics will be returned in the query results. If you use an ORDER BY clause, then all the metrics being processed will be sorted and the 500 that have the highest or lowest values according to your ORDER BY clause will be returned. If you do not include an ORDER BY clause, you can't control which 500 matching metrics are returned.
- Each GetMetricData operation can have only one query, but you can have multiple widgets in a dashboard that each include a query.
Using the Amazon CloudWatch Logs query editor

To query CloudWatch Logs, select the Region and up to 20 log groups that you want to query. Use the main input area to write your query. For more information, see CloudWatch Logs Insights query syntax.

You can also write queries returning time series data by using the `stats` command in CloudWatch Logs Insights. When making `stats` queries in Explore, you have to make sure you are in Metrics Explore mode.

To the right of the query input field is a CloudWatch Logs Insights link that opens the CloudWatch Logs Insights console with your query. You can continue exploration there if necessary.

Using template variables

As with several other data sources, the CloudWatch data source supports the use of template variables in queries. For more information, see Templates and variables (p. 530).

Deep linking from Grafana panels to the CloudWatch Logs console

If you want to view your query in the CloudWatch Logs Insights console, choose the CloudWatch Logs Insights button next to the query editor. If you're not currently signed in to the CloudWatch console, the link forwards you to the sign-in page. The provided link is valid for any AWS account but only displays the correct metrics if you're signed in to the AWS account that corresponds to the selected data source in Grafana.

Alerting

Because CloudWatch Logs queries can return numeric data, for example, through the use of the `stats` command, alerts are supported. For more information, see Grafana alerting (p. 547).

Curated dashboards

The updated CloudWatch data source ships with pre-configured dashboards for five of the most popular AWS services:

- Amazon EC2
- Amazon Elastic Block Store
- AWS Lambda
- Amazon CloudWatch Logs
- Amazon Relational Database Service

To import the pre-configured dashboards, go to the configuration page of your CloudWatch data source and choose the Dashboards tab. Choose Import for the dashboard you want to use. To customize the dashboard, we recommend saving the dashboard under a different name, because otherwise the dashboard will be overwritten when a new version of the dashboard is released.

Templated queries

Instead of hardcoding details such as servers, applications, and sensor names in your metric queries, you can use variables in their place. Variables are shown as dropdown select boxes at the top of the dashboard. You can use these dropdown boxes to change the data being displayed in your dashboard.

See Templates (p. 530) for an introduction to the templating feature and the different types of template variables.

Query variable

The CloudWatch data source provides the following queries that you can specify in the Query field in the Variable edit view. You can use these to fill a variable's options list with things such as region, namespaces, metric names, and dimension keys/values.
In place of `region`, you can specify `default` to use the default Region configured in the data source for the query.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>regions()</td>
<td>Returns a list of all AWS Regions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namespaces()</td>
<td>Returns a list of namespaces that CloudWatch supports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metrics(namespace, [region])</td>
<td>Returns a list of metrics in the namespace. (Specify the Region or use &quot;default&quot; for custom metrics.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimension_keys(namespace)</td>
<td>Returns a list of dimension keys in the namespace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimension_values(region, namespace, metric, [dimension_key] [filters])</td>
<td>Returns a list of dimension values matching the specified region, namespace, metric, or <code>dimension_key</code>. Alternatively, you can use <code>dimension_filters</code> to get a more specific result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebs_volume_ids(region, instance_id)</td>
<td>Returns a list of volume IDs matching the specified region, instance_id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ec2_instance_attribute(region, attribute_name, [filters])</td>
<td>Returns a list of attributes matching the specified region, attribute_name, [filters].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resource_arns(region, resource_type, tags)</td>
<td>Returns a list of ARNs matching the specified region, resource_type, and tags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statistics()</td>
<td>Returns a list of all the standard statistics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For details about the metrics that CloudWatch provides, see [AWS services that publish CloudWatch metrics](#).

**Examples of templated queries**

The following table shows example dimension queries that return a list of resources for individual AWS services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dimension_values(us-east-1,AWS/ELB,RequestCount,LoadBalancerName)</td>
<td>Elastic Load Balancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimension_values(us-east-1,AWS/ElastiCache,CPUUtilization,CacheClusterId)</td>
<td>Amazon ElastiCache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimension_values(us-east-1,AWS/Redshift,CPUUtilization,ClusterIdentifier)</td>
<td>Amazon Redshift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimension_values(us-east-1,AWS/RDS,CPUUtilization,DBInstanceIdentifier)</td>
<td>Amazon RDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimension_values(us-east-1,AWS/S3,BucketSizeBytes,BucketName)</td>
<td>Amazon Simple Storage Service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using ec2_instance_attribute examples

JSON filters

The ec2_instance_attribute query takes filters in JSON format. You can specify pre-defined filters of ec2:DescribeInstances. Note that the actual filtering takes place in AWS, not in Grafana.

The following code example shows the filters syntax.

```
{ filter_name1: [ filter_value1 ], filter_name2: [ filter_value2 ] }
```

The following example shows the ec2_instance_attribute() query.

```
ec2_instance_attribute(us-east-1, InstanceId, { 'tag:Environment': ['production'] });
```

Selecting attributes

Only one attribute per instance can be returned. Any flat attribute can be selected (that is, if the attribute has a single value and isn’t an object or array). The following flat attributes are available.

- AmiLaunchIndex
- Architecture
- ClientToken
- EbsOptimized
- EnaSupport
- Hypervisor
- IamInstanceProfile
- ImageId
- InstanceId
- InstanceLifecycle
- InstanceType
- KernelId
- KeyName
- LaunchTime
- Platform
- PrivateDnsName
• PrivateIpAddress
• PublicDnsName
• PublicIpAddress
• RamdiskId
• RootDeviceName
• RootDeviceType
• SourceDestCheck
• SpotInstanceRequestId
• SriovNetSupport
• SubnetId
• VirtualizationType
• VpcId

Tags can be selected by prefixing the tag name with Tags.

The following example shows the `ec2_instance_attribute()` query.

```
ec2_instance_attribute(us-east-1, Tags.Name, { 'tag:Team': ['sysops'] });
```

**Using JSON format template variables**

Some queries accept filters in JSON format and Grafana supports the conversion of template variables to JSON.

If `env = 'production', 'staging'`, the following query will return ARNs of EC2 instances for which the `Environment` tag is production or staging.

```
resource_arns(us-east-1, ec2:instance, {"Environment":${env:json}})
```

**Pricing**

The Amazon CloudWatch data source for Grafana uses the `ListMetrics` and `GetMetricData` CloudWatch API calls to list and retrieve metrics. Pricing for CloudWatch Logs is based on the amount of data ingested, archived, and analyzed via CloudWatch Logs Insights queries. For more information, see [Amazon CloudWatch Pricing](#).

Every time you pick a dimension in the query editor, Grafana issues a `ListMetrics` request. Whenever you change the queries in the query editor, one new request to `GetMetricData` will be issued.

API requests to retrieve data samples use the `GetMetricData` operation. This operation provides better support for CloudWatch metric math. It also supports the automatic generation of search expressions when using wildcard characters or turning off the `Match Exact` option. The `GetMetricData` operation incurs charges. For more information, see [Amazon CloudWatch Pricing](#).

**Service quotas**

AWS defines quotas, or limits, for resources, operations, and items in your AWS account. Depending on the number of queries in your dashboard and the number of users accessing the dashboard, you may reach the usage limits for various CloudWatch and CloudWatch Logs resources. Note that quotas are defined per account and per AWS Region. If you’re using multiple Regions or you have set up more than one CloudWatch data source to query against multiple accounts, you must request a quota increase for each account and each Region in which you reach the limit.
Cross-account observability

Warning
This feature requires your Grafana workspace to be version 9 or later.

The CloudWatch plugin enables you to monitor and troubleshoot applications across multiple regional accounts. Using cross-account observability, you can seamlessly search, visualize and analyze metrics and logs without worrying about account boundaries.

To enable cross-account observability, first enable it in CloudWatch, then add the proper IAM actions to the role/user running the plugin.

- To learn how to enable the feature, see CloudWatch cross-account observability in the Amazon CloudWatch User Guide.
- The following actions are the proper IAM actions to add for the role/user that is running the plugin.

```json
{
   "Sid": "AllowReadingAcrossAccounts",
   "Effect": "Allow",
   "Action": [
      "oam:ListSinks",
      "oam:ListAttachedLinks"
   ],
   "Resource": "*"
}
```

Note
You must also have IAM permissions to read the CloudWatch data in the account you are trying to access.

Amazon OpenSearch Service

With Amazon Managed Grafana, you can add Amazon OpenSearch Service as a data source by using the AWS data source configuration option in the Grafana workspace console. This data source supports OpenSearch Service domains, which run OpenSearch clusters as well as legacy Elasticsearch clusters.

The AWS data source configuration option simplifies adding OpenSearch Service as a data source by discovering your existing OpenSearch Service accounts, and manages the configuration of the authentication credentials that are required to access OpenSearch. You can use this method to set up authentication and add OpenSearch Service as a data source, or you can manually set up the data source and the necessary authentication credentials using the same method that you would on a self-managed Grafana server.

The OpenSearch Service data source supports piped processing language (PPL). For more information about PPL, see Querying Amazon OpenSearch Service data using Piped Processing Language.

You can use the OpenSearch Service data source to perform many types of simple or complex OpenSearch queries in order to visualize logs or metrics stored in OpenSearch. You can also annotate your graphs with log events stored in OpenSearch.

Topics
- Use AWS data source configuration to add OpenSearch Service as a data source (p. 76)
- Manually add Amazon OpenSearch Service as a data source (p. 76)
- OpenSearch Service settings (p. 76)
- Using the Amazon OpenSearch Service data source (p. 78)
Built-in data sources

- Amazon OpenSearch Service Serverless (p. 81)
- Traces support (p. 81)

**Use AWS data source configuration to add OpenSearch Service as a data source**

To use AWS data source configuration, first you use the Amazon Managed Grafana console to enable service-managed IAM roles that grant the workspace the IAM policies necessary to read the OpenSearch Service resources in your account or in your entire organizational units. Then you use the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace console to add OpenSearch Service as a data source.

**To use AWS data source configuration to add OpenSearch Service as a data source**

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
2. In the upper left corner of the page, choose the menu icon and then choose All workspaces.
3. Choose the name of the workspace.
4. If you didn't choose to use service-managed permissions for this workspace when you created it, then change from using customer-managed permissions to use service-managed permissions to ensure that the proper IAM roles and policies are enabled for using the AWS data source configuration option in the Grafana workspace console. To do so, choose the edit icon by IAM role and then choose Service managed, Save changes. For more information, see Amazon Managed Grafana permissions and policies for AWS data sources (p. 706).
5. Choose the Data sources tab. Then select the check box for Amazon OpenSearch Service, and choose Actions, Enable service-managed policy.
6. Choose the Data sources tab again, and then choose Configure in Grafana in the Amazon OpenSearch Service row.
7. Sign into the Grafana workspace console using IAM Identity Center if necessary.
8. In the left navigation bar in the Grafana workspace console, choose the AWS icon and then choose AWS services, Amazon OpenSearch Service.
9. Select the Region that you want Amazon Managed Grafana to search to discover OpenSearch Service resources, and then select the accounts and the OpenSearch Service domains you want to add, configure the index settings, and then choose Add data sources.

**Manually add Amazon OpenSearch Service as a data source**

**To manually add the Amazon OpenSearch Service data source**

1. In the Grafana console side menu, choose the AWS icon, then choose Data Sources.
2. Choose the Amazon OpenSearch Service data source. If necessary, you can start typing OpenSearch in the search box to help you find it.
3. Choose the Region you want to search data from.
4. Choose Add data source.

**Note**
If you don't see the Data Sources link in your side menu, it means that your current user does not have the Admin role.

**OpenSearch Service settings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The data source name. This is how you see the data source in panels and queries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Built-in data sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default data source means that it will be pre-selected for new panels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Url</td>
<td>The endpoint of your OpenSearch Service domain. The endpoint takes the following format: <a href="https://search-my-domain.us-east-1.es.amazonaws.com">https://search-my-domain.us-east-1.es.amazonaws.com</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>Server (default) = URL must be accessible from the Grafana backend/server. Browser = URL must be accessible from the browser.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Access mode controls how requests to the data source will be handled. Server should be the preferred way if nothing else is stated.

**Server access mode (default)**

All requests are made from the browser to Grafana backend or server, which forwards the requests to the data source, circumventing possible Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) requirements. If you select this access mode, the URL must be accessible from the Grafana backend or server.

**Browser (direct) access**

Amazon Managed Grafana does not support browser direct access.

**Index settings**

Here you can specify a default for the `time` field and specify the name of your OpenSearch index. You can use a time pattern for the index name or a wildcard character.

**OpenSearch/Elasticsearch version**

Specify your OpenSearch or legacy Elasticsearch version in the version dropdown menu. The version is important because there are differences in how queries are composed for each version. Currently, Grafana supports OpenSearch 1.0.x. Supported versions of Elasticsearch are 2.0+, 5.0+, 5.6+, 6.0+, and 7.0+. The value 5.6+ means version 5.6 or higher, but lower than 6.0. The value 6.0+ means version 6.0 or higher, but lower than 7.0. Finally, 7.0+ means version 7.0 or higher, but lower than 8.0.

**Min time interval**

A lower limit for the auto group by time interval. Recommended to be set to write frequency; for example, 1m if your data is written every minute. This option can also be overridden/configured in a dashboard panel under data source options. This value must be formatted as a number followed by a valid time identifier; for example, 1m (1 minute) or 30s (30 seconds). The following time identifiers are supported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>Hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>Minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>Second</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Built-in data sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ms</td>
<td>Millisecond</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Logs

Two parameters, Message field name and Level field name, can optionally be configured from the data source settings page that determine which fields will be used for log messages and log levels when visualizing logs in Explore (p. 519).

For example, if you use a default setup of Filebeat for shipping logs to OpenSearch Service, the following configuration should work.

- **Message field name**: message
- **Level field name**: fields.level

Data links

Data links create a link from a specified field that can be accessed in logs view in Explore.

Each data link configuration consists of the following:

- **Field** – Name of the field used by the data link.
- **URL/query** – If the link is external, then enter the full link URL. If the link is internal link, then this input serves as query for the target data source. In both cases, you can interpolate the value from the field with $\{__value.raw\}$ macro.
- **Internal link** – Select this if the link is internal or external. If the link is internal, a data source selector allows you to select the target data source. Only tracing data sources are supported.

Using the Amazon OpenSearch Service data source

Metric query editor

The OpenSearch query editor allows you to select multiple metrics and group by multiple terms or filters. Use the plus and minus icons to the right to add/remove metrics or group by clauses. Some metrics and group by clauses have options. Choose the option text to expand the row to view and edit metric or group by options.

Using Piped Processing Language (PPL)

The Amazon OpenSearch Service data source supports Piped Processing Language (PPL), which enables simpler yet powerful querying and visualization capabilities for OpenSearch. PPL enables customers to explore and find data without having to compose lengthy OpenSearch Domain Specific Language (DSL) statements or write queries using JSON objects. With PPL, you can write queries as a set of commands delimited by pipes similar to UNIX pipes.

Take the following sample DSL query as an example:

```
GET opensearch_sample_data_logs/_search{"from":0,"size":0,"timeout":"1m","query":
{"bool":{"should":[
{"term":{"response.keyword":{"value":"404","boost":1}}},
{"term":{"response.keyword":{"value":"503","boost":1}}}
],"adjust_pure_negative":true,"boost":1},"sort":
["_doc":{"order":"asc"}]
,"aggregations":
"composite":
{"size":1000,"sources":
["host":
{"terms":{"field":"host.keyword","missing_bucket":true,"order":"asc"}}
],"response":
{"terms":
["field":"response.keyword","missing_bucket":true,"order":"asc"}],"aggregations":
"host":
{"terms":
["field":"host.keyword","missing_bucket":true,"order":"asc"}
]}
```

78
The preceding DSL query can be replaced with the following PPL command that is concise and human readable.

```
source = opensearch_sample_data_logs | where response='404' or response='503' | stats count(request) as request_count by host, response | sort -request_count
```

For more information about PPL, see *Querying Amazon OpenSearch Service data using Piped Processing Language*.

**Series naming and alias patterns**

You can control the name for time series using the **Alias** input field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>{{term fieldname}}</code></td>
<td>Replaced with value of a term Group By.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{{metric}}</code></td>
<td>Replaced with metric name (ex. Average, Min, Max).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{{field}}</code></td>
<td>Replaced with the metric field name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pipeline metrics**

Some metric aggregations are called pipeline aggregations; for example, *Moving Average* and *Derivative*. OpenSearch pipeline metrics require another metric to be based on. Use the eye icon next to the metric to hide metrics from appearing in the graph. This is useful for metrics you only have in the query for use in a pipeline metric.

**Templating**

Instead of hardcoding things such as server, application, and sensor name in your metric queries you can use variables in their place. Variables are shown as dropdown select boxes at the top of the dashboard. You can use these dropdown boxes to change the data being displayed in your dashboard.

For more information about templating and template variables, see *Templates and variables* (p. 530).

**Query variable**

The OpenSearch Service data source supports two types of queries you can use in the **Query** field of **Query variables**. The query is written using a custom JSON string.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{&quot;find&quot;: &quot;fields&quot;, &quot;type&quot;: &quot;keyword&quot;}</td>
<td>Returns a list of field names with the index type keyword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{&quot;find&quot;: &quot;terms&quot;, &quot;field&quot;: &quot;@hostname&quot;, &quot;size&quot;: 1000}</td>
<td>Returns a list of values for a field using term aggregation. Query will use current dashboard time range as time range for query.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{&quot;find&quot;: &quot;terms&quot;, &quot;field&quot;: &quot;@hostname&quot;, &quot;query&quot;: '&lt;lucene query&gt;'}</td>
<td>Returns a list of values for a field using term aggregation and a specified Lucene query filter. Query will use current dashboard time range as time range for query.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There is a default size limit of 500 on terms queries. To set a custom limit, set the size property in your query. You can use other variables inside the query. The following code example shows the query definition for a variable named $host:

```
{"find": "terms", "field": "@hostname", "query": "@source:$source"}
```

In the previous example, we use another variable named $source inside the query definition. Whenever you change, using the dropdown list, the current value of the $source variable, it initiates an update of the $host variable. After the update, the $host variable contains only hostnames filtered by in this case the $source document property.

These queries by default return results in term order (which can then be sorted alphabetically or numerically as for any variable). To produce a list of terms sorted by document count, add an orderBy property of `doc_count`. This automatically selects a descending sort. Using `asc` with `doc_count` can be done by setting `order: "asc"`, but it is discouraged because it increases the error on document counts. To keep terms in the doc count order, set the variable's `Sort` dropdown list to `Disabled`. Alternatively, you might alternatively still want to use `Alphabetical` to re-sort them.

```
{"find": "terms", "field": "@hostname", "orderBy": "doc_count"}
```

### Using variables in queries

There are two syntaxes:

- `$<varname>` Example: `@hostname:$hostname`
- `[[varname]]` Example: `@hostname:[[hostname]]`

Why two ways? The first syntax is easier to read and write, but it does not allow you to use a variable in the middle of a word. When the `Multi-value` or `Include all value` options are enabled, Grafana converts the labels from plaintext to a Lucene-compatible condition.

In the previous example, we have a lucene query that filters documents based on the `@hostname` property using a variable named $hostname. It is also using a variable in the `Terms` group by field input box. This allows you to use a variable to quickly change how the data is grouped.

### Annotations

Annotations allow you to overlay rich event information on top of graphs. You add annotation queries using the Dashboard menu or Annotations view. Grafana can query any OpenSearch index for annotation events. For more information, see [Annotations](p. 502).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Query</td>
<td>You can keep the search query blank or specify a Lucene query.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>The name of the time field; must be date field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time End</td>
<td>Optional name of the time end field must be date field. If set, annotations will be marked as a region between time and time-end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Event description field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tags</td>
<td>Optional field name to use for event tags (can be an array or a CSV string).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Querying logs**

Querying and displaying log data from OpenSearch is available in Explore. To display your logs, select the OpenSearch Service data source, and then optionally enter a Lucene query. For more information, see [Explore (p. 519)](#).

**Log queries**

After the result is returned, the log panel shows a list of log rows and a bar chart where the x-axis shows the time and the y-axis shows the frequency or count.

**Filtering log messages**

Optionally, enter a Lucene query into the query field to filter the log messages. For example, using a default Filebeat setup, you should be able to use `fields.level: error` to show only error log messages.

**Amazon OpenSearch Service Serverless**

**Note**

OpenSearch Service Serverless support is only available with Grafana workspaces that are running Grafana version 9.4 and later.

You can use the OpenSearch Service data source to access Amazon OpenSearch Service Serverless data with Amazon Managed Grafana. Access to the data is controlled by data access policies. The following example shows a policy that allows users to query a specific collection and index. Be sure to replace `collection_name`, `index_name`, and `principal_arn` with the correct values for your use case.

```json
[
  {
    "Rules": [
      {
        "Resource": ["collection/{collection_name}"],
        "Permission": ["aoss:DescribeCollectionItems"],
        "ResourceType": "collection"
      },
      {
        "Resource": ["index/{collection_name}/{index_name}"],
        "Permission": ["aoss:DescribeIndex", "aoss:ReadDocument"],
        "ResourceType": "index"
      },
      "Principal": ["principal_arn"],
      "Description": "read-access"
    ]
  }
]
```

**Traces support**

The OpenSearch plugin has support for viewing a list of traces in table form, and a single trace in Trace View, which shows the timeline of trace spans.

**Note**

Querying OpenSearch traces is only available using Lucene queries.
Trace support is only available for Grafana workspaces that support version 9.4 or newer.

To create a query showing all traces, use the Lucene query type `Traces` with a blank query. If necessary, select the **Table** visualization type.

Selecting a trace ID in the table will open that trace in the trace view.

To create a query showing a single trace, use the query `traceid: {traceId}`, and, if necessary, select the **Traces** visualization type.

**AWS IoT SiteWise**

With Amazon Managed Grafana, you can add AWS IoT SiteWise as a data source by using the AWS data source configuration option in the Grafana workspace console. This feature simplifies adding AWS IoT SiteWise as a data source by discovering your existing AWS IoT SiteWise accounts and manages the configuration of the authentication credentials that are required to access AWS IoT SiteWise. You can use this method to set up authentication and add AWS IoT SiteWise as a data source, or you can manually set up the data source and the necessary authentication credentials using the same method that you would on a self-managed Grafana server.

**Topics**

- Use AWS data source configuration to add AWS IoT SiteWise as a data source (p. 82)
- Manually adding the AWS IoT SiteWise data source (p. 83)
- AWS IoT SiteWise settings (p. 83)
- Using the AWS IoT SiteWise data source (p. 83)

**Use AWS data source configuration to add AWS IoT SiteWise as a data source**

To use AWS data source configuration, first you use the Amazon Managed Grafana console to enable service-managed IAM roles that grant the workspace the IAM policies necessary to read the AWS IoT SiteWise resources in your account or in your entire organizational units. Then you use the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace console to add AWS IoT SiteWise as a data source.

**To use AWS data source configuration to add AWS IoT SiteWise as a data source**

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
2. In the upper left corner of the page, choose the menu icon and then choose **All workspaces**.
3. Choose the name of the workspace.
4. If you didn't choose to use service-managed permissions for this workspace when you created it, then change from using customer-managed permissions to use service-managed permissions to ensure that the proper IAM roles and policies are enabled for using the AWS data source configuration option in the Grafana workspace console. To do so, choose the edit icon by **IAM role** and then choose **Service managed, Save changes**. For more information, see Amazon Managed Grafana permissions and policies for AWS data sources (p. 706).
5. Choose the **Data sources** tab. Then select the check box for **AWS IoT SiteWise**, and choose **Actions, Enable service-managed policy**.
6. Choose the **Data sources** tab again, and then choose **Configure in Grafana** in the **AWS IoT SiteWise** row.
7. Sign into the Grafana workspace console using IAM Identity Center if necessary.
8. In the left navigation bar in the Grafana workspace console, choose the AWS icon and then choose **AWS services, IoT SiteWise**.
9. Select the default Region that you want the AWS IoT SiteWise data source to query from, select the accounts, and then choose **Add data source**.
Manually adding the AWS IoT SiteWise data source

To manually add the AWS IoT SiteWise data source

1. In the Grafana console side menu, pause on the Configuration (gear) icon, then choose Data Sources.
2. Choose Add data source.
3. Choose the AWS IoT SiteWise data source. If necessary, you can start typing SiteWise in the search box to help you find it.

AWS IoT SiteWise settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The data source name. This is how you see the data source in panels and queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auth Provider</td>
<td>Specify the provider to get credentials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Region</td>
<td>Used in query editor to set the region (can be changed on per query basis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credentials profile name</td>
<td>Specify the name of the profile to use (if you use ~/.aws/credentials file); keep blank for default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assume Role Arn</td>
<td>Specify the ARN of the role to assume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endpoint (optional)</td>
<td>If you must specify an alternate service endpoint.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using the AWS IoT SiteWise data source

For information about how to use the AWS IoT SiteWise data source, see AWS IoT SiteWise Datasource on Github.

AWS IoT TwinMaker

The AWS IoT TwinMaker feature is in preview release for Amazon Managed Grafana and is subject to change.

With Amazon Managed Grafana, you can add AWS IoT TwinMaker, a powerful industrial data analytics service, as an app and data source in your Grafana workspace. With AWS IoT TwinMaker, you can create end-user 3D digital twin applications to monitor industrial operations. The AWS IoT TwinMaker is a service that makes it faster for developers to create digital replicas of real-world systems, helping more customers realize the potential of digital twins to optimize operations. The AWS IoT TwinMaker for Grafana provides custom panels, dashboard templates, and a data source to connect to your digital twin data.

To enable the AWS IoT TwinMaker plugin

To enable AWS IoT TwinMaker as a data source

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose All workspaces and choose the workspace you are working in.
3. In the Grafana console, choose the Configuration (gear) icon.
4. Choose Enable in the Config tab.

Manually adding the AWS IoT TwinMaker data source

Prerequisites

Before you begin, ensure that you have access to AWS IoT TwinMaker from your AWS account.

To learn how to add permission to your workspace IAM role to access AWS IoT TwinMaker, see Adding the permission for AWS IoT TwinMaker to your workspace user role (p. 84).

To add the AWS IoT TwinMaker data source:

1. Ensure that your user role is admin or editor.
2. In the Grafana console side menu, hover over the Configuration (gear) icon and then choose Data Sources.
3. Choose Add data source.
4. Choose the AWS IoT TwinMaker data source. If necessary, you can start typing TwinMaker in the search box to help you find it.
5. This opens the Connection Details page. Follow the steps in configuring the AWS IoT TwinMaker connection details settings (p. 84).

Adding the permission for AWS IoT TwinMaker to your workspace user role

To add permissions for AWS IoT TwinMaker to your workspace user role, assume role permission between Amazon Managed Grafana workspace and TwinMaker dashboard roles.

2. Manually create a dashboard role. For more information about creating a dashboard role, see To manually create a Grafana AWS IoT TwinMaker dashboard role (p. 84).

AWS IoT TwinMaker connection details settings

Configure connection details settings

1. In the Connection Details menu, select the authentication provider (recommended: Workspace IAM Role).
2. Choose the Default Region you want to query.
3. In the TwinMaker settings, enter the AWS IoT TwinMaker workspace name.

Using the AWS IoT TwinMaker data source

For information about how to use the AWS IoT TwinMaker data source, see AWS IoT TwinMaker Datasource on GitHub.

To manually create a Grafana AWS IoT TwinMaker dashboard role

2. Locate your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace role in the summary. It appears as follows:
3. Add the following inline policy to the role:

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": {
        "Effect": "Allow",
        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
        "Resource": "< TwinMaker Dashboard Role ARN >"
    }
}
```

4. Add a new inline policy for each dashboard role. Alternatively, add a list of role Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) on the Resource line.

5. Find your dashboard role in the IAM console. It should have a SceneViewer policy and, optionally, a VideoPlayer policy.

6. Choose the Trust relationship tab.

7. Choose Edit trust relationship.

8. Enter the following policy:

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "AWS": "<AMG Workspace Role ARN>"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
}
```

**Example of an AWS IoT TwinMaker policy**

The following is a minimal AWS IoT TwinMaker policy that you can attach to a dashboard role.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Action": [
                "iottwinmaker:ListWorkspaces"
            ],
            "Resource": [
                "*"
            ],
            "Effect": "Allow"
        },
        {
            "Action": [
                "iottwinmaker:Get*",
                "iottwinmaker:List*"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```
Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus and open-source Prometheus

In Amazon Managed Grafana, the Prometheus data source supports using both self-managed Prometheus servers and Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus workspaces as data sources. For more information about Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus, see [What is Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus?](#).

With Amazon Managed Grafana, you can add an Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus workspace as a data source by using the AWS data source configuration option in the Grafana workspace console. This feature simplifies adding Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus as a data source by discovering your existing Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus accounts and manages the configuration of the authentication credentials that are required to access Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus.

**Note**
You can view your Prometheus alerts in the unified Grafana alerting interface, by [Configuring an Alertmanager data source](#).
Use AWS data source configuration to add Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus as a data source

To use AWS data source configuration, first you use the Amazon Managed Grafana console to enable service-managed IAM roles that grant the workspace the IAM policies necessary to read the Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus resources in your account or in your entire organizational units. Then you use the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace console to add Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus as a data source.

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
2. In the upper left corner of the page, choose the menu icon and then choose All workspaces.
3. Choose the name of the workspace.
4. If you didn’t choose to use service-managed permissions for this workspace when you created it, then change from using customer-managed permissions to use service-managed permissions to ensure that the proper IAM roles and policies are enabled for using the AWS data source configuration option in the Grafana workspace console. To do so, choose the edit icon by IAM role and then choose Service managed, Save changes. For more information, see Amazon Managed Grafana permissions and policies for AWS data sources (p. 706).
5. Choose the Data sources tab. Then select the check box for Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus, and choose Actions, Enable service-managed policy.
6. Choose the Data sources tab again, and then choose Configure in Grafana in the Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus row.
7. Sign into the Grafana workspace console using IAM Identity Center if necessary.
8. In the left navigation bar in the Grafana workspace console, choose the AWS icon and then choose AWS services, Prometheus.
9. Select the Region that you want Amazon Managed Grafana to search to discover Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus workspaces, and then select the accounts and Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus workspaces that you want to add, and then choose Add data source.

Manually adding the Prometheus data source

To manually add the Prometheus data source

1. In the Grafana console side menu, pause on the Configuration (gear) icon, then choose Data Sources.
2. Choose Add data source.
3. Choose the Prometheus data source. If necessary, you can start typing Prometheus in the search box to help you find it.
Using the Prometheus data source

Prometheus settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The data source name. This is how you see the data source in panels and queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default data source means that it will be pre-selected for new panels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Url</td>
<td>The URL of your Prometheus server; for example, <a href="https://prometheus.example.org:9090">https://prometheus.example.org:9090</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>Server (default) = URL must be accessible from the Grafana backend/server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Auth</td>
<td>Enable basic authentication to the Prometheus data source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User</td>
<td>User name for basic authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Password for basic authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrape interval</td>
<td>Set this to the typical scrape and evaluation interval configured in Prometheus. Defaults to 15s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disable metrics lookup</td>
<td>Checking this option will disable the metrics chooser and metric/label support in the query field's autocomplete. This helps if you have performance issues with bigger Prometheus instances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom Query Parameters</td>
<td>Add custom parameters to the Prometheus query URL. For example timeout, partial_response, dedup, or max_source_resolution. Multiple parameters should be concatenated together with an &quot;&amp;&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prometheus query editor

The following sections provide information and options for Prometheus query editor in the dashboard and in Explore.

Query editor in dashboards

Open a graph in edit mode by choosing the title and then choosing Edit (or by pressing e key while pausing on the panel).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ns</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Query</td>
<td>more information about Prometheus query expressions, see the Prometheus documentation. expression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legend</td>
<td>the name of the time series, using name or pattern. For example {{hostname}} is formatted with the label value for the label hostname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
<td>An additional lower limit for the step parameter of Prometheus range queries and for the $__interval and $__rate_interval variables. The limit is absolute and not modified by the Resolution setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>such that each pixel corresponds to one data point. For better performance, use lower resolutions. 1/2 only retrieves a data point for every other pixel, and 1/10 retrieves one data point per 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Built-in data sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pixels. Note that both <em>Min time interval</em> and <em>Min step</em> limit the final value of <code>__interval</code> and step.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metric lookup</strong></td>
<td>Search for metric names in this input field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Format</strong></td>
<td>Switch between Table, Time series, or Heatmap. Table works only in the table panel. Heatmap is suitable for displaying metrics of the histogram type on a heatmap panel. It converts cumulative histograms to regular ones and sorts series by the bucket bound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Instant</strong></td>
<td>Perform an &quot;instant&quot; query, to return only the latest value that Prometheus has scraped for the requested time series. Instant queries return results much faster than normal range queries. Use them to look up label sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Min</strong></td>
<td>This value multiplied by the denominator from the <em>Resolution</em> setting sets a lower limit to both the <code>__interval</code> variable and the <em>step</em> parameter of Prometheus range queries. Defaults to <em>Scrape interval</em> as set in the data source options.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

Amazon Managed Grafana modifies the request dates for queries to align them with the dynamically calculated step. This ensures consistent display of metrics data, but it can result in a small gap of data at the right edge of a graph.

### Instant queries in dashboards

The Prometheus data source allows you to run instant queries, which query only the latest value. You can visualize the results in a table panel to see all available labels of a time series.

Instant query results are made up of only one data point per series. They can be shown in the graph panel with the help of series overrides. To show them in the graph as a latest value point, add a series override and select *Points > true*. To show a horizontal line across the whole graph, add a series override and select *Transform > constant*. For more information about series overrides, see [Series overrides](#).

### Query editor in Explore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Query</strong></td>
<td>For more information about Prometheus query expression, see the <a href="#">Prometheus documentation</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step</strong></td>
<td><em>Step parameter of Prometheus range queries</em>, Time units can be used here, for example: 5s, 1m, 3h, 1d, 1y. Default unit if no unit specified is <em>s</em> (seconds).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Query type</strong></td>
<td>Range, Instant, or Both. When running <em>Range query</em>, the result of the query is displayed in the graph and table. Instant query returns only the latest value that Prometheus has scraped for the requested time series and it is displayed in the table. When <em>Both</em> is selected, both instant query and range query is run. Result of range query is displayed in graph and the result of instant query is displayed in the table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Metrics browser

The metrics browser allows you to quickly find metrics and select relevant labels to build basic queries. When you open the browser you will see all available metrics and labels. If supported by your Prometheus instance, each metric will show its HELP and TYPE as a tooltip.
When you select a metric, the browser narrows down the available labels to show only the ones applicable to the metric. You can then select one or more labels for which the available label values are shown in lists in the bottom section. Select one or more values for each label to tighten your query scope.

**Note**
If you do not remember a metric name to start with, you can also select a few labels first, to narrow down the list and then find relevant label values.

All lists in the metrics browser have a search field above them to quickly filter for metrics or labels that match a certain string. The values section only has one search field. Its filtering applies to all labels to help you find values across labels once they have been selected, for example, among your labels app, job, job_name only one might with the value you are looking for.

Once you are satisfied with your query, click “Use query” to run the query. The **Use as rate query** button adds a rate(...)[$__interval] around your query to help write queries for counter metrics. The “Validate selector” button will check with Prometheus how many time series are available for that selector.

**Limitations**

The metrics browser has a hard limit of 10,000 labels (keys) and 50,000 label values (including metric names). If your Prometheus instance returns more results, the browser will continue functioning. However, the result sets will be cut off above those maximum limits.

**Templating**

Instead of hardcoding things such as server, application and sensor name in your metric queries, you can use variables in their place. Variables are shown as dropdown select boxes at the top of the dashboard. You can use these dropdown boxes to change the data being displayed in your dashboard.

For more information about templating and template variables, see [Templates and variables](p. 530).

**Query variable**

Variable of the type `Query` allows you to query Prometheus for a list of metrics, labels, or label values. The Prometheus data source plugin provides the following functions you can use in the `Query` input field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>label_names()</td>
<td>Returns a list of label names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label_values(label)</td>
<td>Returns a list of label values for the label in every metric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label_values(metric, label)</td>
<td>Returns a list of label values for the label in the specified metric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metrics(metric)</td>
<td>Returns a list of metrics matching the specified metric regex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>query_result(query)</td>
<td>Returns a list of Prometheus query result for the query.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For information about what **metric names**, **label names** and **label values** are, see the [Prometheus documentation](p. 530).

**Using interval and range variables**

**Note**
Support for `__$range`, `__$range_s`, and `__$range_ms` are available only from Grafana v5.3.

You can use some global variables in query variables: `__$interval`, `__$interval_ms`, `__$range`, `__$range_s`, and `__$range_ms`. For more information, see [Global variables](p. 539). These can be...
convenient to use with the `query_result` function when you must filter variable queries because the `label_values` function doesn't support queries.

To get the correct instances when changing the time range on the dashboard, make sure to set the variable's refresh trigger to be **On Time Range Change**.

The following code example shows how to populate a variable with the busiest five request instances based on average QPS over the time range shown in the dashboard.

```
Query: query_result(topk(5, sum(rate(http_requests_total[$__range])) by (instance)))
Regex: /"([^"]+)"/
```

The following code example shows how to populate a variable with the instances having a certain state over the time range shown in the dashboard, using `$__range_s`.

```
Query: query_result(max_over_time(<metric>[$__range_s$s]) != <state>)
Regex:
```

**Using `__$rate_interval` variable**

The `$__rate_interval` variable is meant to be used in the rate function. It is defined as max(`__$interval` + `Scrape interval`, 4 * `Scrape interval`). `Scrape interval` is the Min step setting (AKA `query_interval`, a setting per PromQL query), if any is set, and otherwise the `Scrape interval` as set in the Prometheus data source (but ignoring any Min interval setting in the panel, because the latter is modified by the resolution setting).

**Using variables in queries**

There are two syntaxes:

- `$<varname>` Example: `rate(http_requests_total{job=~"$job"}[5m])`
- `[[varname]]` Example: `rate(http_requests_total{job=~"[[job]]"}[5m])`

Why two ways? The first syntax is easier to read and write but does not allow you to use a variable in the middle of a word. When the **Multi-value** or **Include all value** options are enabled, Grafana converts the labels from plaintext to a regex compatible string. Which means you have to use `=~` instead of `=`.

**Annotations**

You can use annotations to overlay rich event information on top of graphs. You add annotation queries using the Dashboard menu or Annotations view. For more information, see [Annotations](p. 502).

Prometheus supports two ways to query annotations.

- A regular metric query
- A Prometheus query for pending and firing alerts. For more information, see [Inspecting alerts during runtime](p. 502).

The step option is useful to limit the number of events returned from your query.

**Visualize alerts from Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus**

You can visualize your Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus or Prometheus alerts in Amazon Managed Grafana by configuring an Alertmanager data source for Prometheus data sources that you are already connected to.
Prerequisites

To configure an Alertmanager for use with Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus, you must have the following pre-requisites complete:

- An Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus instance, with ingested metrics, and at least one alert or recording rule configured. You will need the URL for your workspace (from the details of your workspace in Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus you can see the Endpoint URL. The workspace URL is the Endpoint URL without the api/v1/remote_write at the end).
- An Amazon Managed Grafana workspace created (p. 21) with the Prometheus instance configured as a data source (p. 86).
- Amazon Managed Grafana must have the following permissions for your Prometheus resources. You must add them to either the service-managed or customer-managed policies described in Amazon Managed Grafana permissions and policies for AWS data sources (p. 706).

• aps:ListRules
• aps:ListAlertManagerSilences
• aps:ListAlertManagerAlerts
• aps:GetAlertManagerStatus
• aps:ListAlertManagerAlertGroups
• aps:PutAlertManagerSilences
• aps:DeleteAlertManagerSilence

To configure an Alertmanager data source for use with Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the Data source page under Configuration.
2. Choose Add data source, and select Alertmanager from the list of data source types.
3. Provide the following information for your new data source.

   - For Implementation, choose Prometheus.
   - Under HTTP, for URL, provide the Prometheus workspace URL, with alertmanager appended. For example, https://aps-workspaces.us-east1.amazonaws.com/workspaces/ws-example-1234-5678-abcd-xyz0000001/alertmanager.
   - Under Auth, turn on SigV4Auth. This tells Grafana to use the AWS authentication for the requests.
   - Under SigV4Auth Details, for Default Region, provide the region of your Prometheus instance, for example us-east-1.
4. Choose Save & test to finish your data source setup.

   If your data source is set up correctly, you will see a message saying Health check passed.

To connect your new Alertmanager data source to the Prometheus data source

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the Data source page under Configuration.
2. Select your original Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus data source and turn on the Manage alerts via Alerting UI toggle switch.
3. In the Alertmanager data source drop down, select your newly created Alertmanager data source.
4. Choose Save & test to finish configuring your data source.
Configure exemplars

**Note**
This feature requires Prometheus version 2.26 or later.

You can show exemplars data alongside a metric both in Explore and Dashboards. Exemplars associate higher-cardinality metadata from a specific event with traditional time series data.

You can configure exemplars in the data source settings by adding links to your exemplars. You can use macros in your URL. For example, you could create a URL such as https://example.com/ ${__value.raw}.

Amazon Timestream

With Amazon Managed Grafana, you can add Amazon Timestream as a data source by using the AWS data source configuration option in the Grafana workspace console. This feature simplifies adding Timestream as a data source by discovering your existing Timestream accounts and manages the configuration of the authentication credentials that are required to access Timestream. You can use this method to set up authentication and add Timestream as a data source, or you can manually set up the data source and the necessary authentication credentials using the same method that you would on a self-managed Grafana server.

Use AWS data source configuration to add Timestream as a data source

To use AWS data source configuration, first you use the Amazon Managed Grafana console to enable service-managed IAM roles that grant the workspace the IAM policies necessary to read the Timestream resources in your account or in your entire organizational units. Then you use the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace console to add Timestream as a data source.

To use AWS data source configuration to add Timestream as a data source

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
2. In the upper left corner of the page, choose the menu icon and then choose All workspaces.
3. Choose the name of the workspace.
4. If you didn’t choose to use service-managed permissions for this workspace when you created it, then change from using customer-managed permissions to use service-managed permissions to ensure that the proper IAM roles and policies are enabled for using the AWS data source configuration option in the Grafana workspace console. To do so, choose the edit icon by IAM role and then choose Service managed, Save changes. For more information, see Amazon Managed Grafana permissions and policies for AWS data sources (p. 706).
5. Choose the Data sources tab. Then select the check box for Amazon Timestream, and choose Actions, Enable service-managed policy.
6. Choose the Data sources tab again, and then choose Configure in Grafana in the Amazon Timestream row.
7. Sign into the Grafana workspace console using IAM Identity Center if necessary.
8. In the left navigation bar in the Grafana workspace console, choose the AWS icon and then choose AWS services, Timestream.
9. Select the default region that you want the Timestream data source to query from, select the accounts, and then choose Add data source.
Manually adding the Timestream data source

To manually add the Timestream data source

1. In the Grafana console side menu, pause on the Configuration (gear) icon, then choose Data Sources.
2. Choose Add data source.
3. Choose the Amazon Timestream data source. If necessary, you can start typing Timestream in the search box to help you find it.

Timestream settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The data source name. This is how you see the data source in panels and queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auth Provider</td>
<td>Specify the provider to get credentials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Region</td>
<td>Used in query editor to set region (can be changed on per query basis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credentials profile name</td>
<td>Specify the name of the profile to use (if you use ~/.aws/credentials file), keep blank for default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assume Role Arn</td>
<td>Specify the ARN of the role to assume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endpoint (optional)</td>
<td>If you must specify an alternate service endpoint.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authentication

This section covers the different types of authentication that you can use for the Amazon Timestream data source.

Example AWS credentials

You can't use the credentials file method of authentication in Amazon Managed Grafana.

Using the Timestream data source

Query editor

The query editor accepts Timestream syntax in addition to the macros listed previously and any dashboard template variables.

Press Ctrl+Space to open the IntelliSense suggestions.

Macros

To simplify syntax and to allow for dynamic parts, such as date range filters, the query can contain macros.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro example</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>${database}</td>
<td>Will specify the selected database. This may use the default from the data source configuration, or the explicit value from the query editor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amazon Athena

Note
This guide assumes that you are familiar with the Amazon Athena service before you use the Athena data source.

With Amazon Managed Grafana, you can add Athena as a data source by using the AWS data source configuration option in the Grafana workspace console. This feature simplifies adding Athena as a data source by discovering your existing Athena accounts and manages the configuration of the authentication credentials that are required to access Athena. You can use this method to set up authentication and add Athena as a data source, or you can manually set up the data source and the necessary authentication credentials using the same method that you would on a self-managed Grafana server.

There are prerequisites for Athena to be accessible by Amazon Managed Grafana. For prerequisites associated with using the Athena data source, see Prerequisites (p. 95).

Prerequisites

To use the managed policies for Amazon Managed Grafana for Athena, complete the following tasks before you configure the Athena data source:

- Tag your Athena work groups with GrafanaDataSource: true.
- Create an S3 bucket with a name that starts with grafana-athena-query-results-. This policy provides permissions for writing query results into an S3 bucket with that naming convention.

The Amazon S3 permissions for accessing the underlying data source of an Athena query are not included in this managed policy. You must add the necessary permissions for the Amazon S3 buckets manually, on a case-by-case basis. For more information, see Identity-based policy examples in Amazon Managed Grafana in this guide.

Use AWS data source configuration to add Amazon Athena as a data source

Prerequisites

- The AWS CLI is installed and configured in your environment.
- You have access to Athena from your account.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro example</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$_table</td>
<td>Will specify the selected database. This may use the default from the datasource config, or the explicit value from the query editor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$_measure</td>
<td>Will specify the selected measure. This may use the default from the datasource config, or the explicit value from the query editor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$_timeFilter</td>
<td>Will be replaced by an expression that limits the time to the dashboard range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__interval_ms</td>
<td>Will be replaced by a number that represents the amount of time a single pixel in the graph should cover.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To use AWS data source configuration, first go to the Amazon Managed Grafana console to enable service-managed IAM roles that grant the workspace the IAM policies necessary to read the Athena resources in your account or in your entire organizational units. Then you use the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace console to add Athena as a data source.

**To use AWS data source configuration to add Athena as a data source**

1. Ensure that your user role is admin or editor.
2. Select the workspace that you want to work on from the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
3. If you didn't choose to use service-managed permissions for this workspace when you created it, then change from using customer-managed permissions to use service-managed permissions to ensure that the proper IAM roles and policies are enabled for using the AWS data source configuration option in the Grafana workspace console. To do so, choose the edit icon by IAM role and then choose Service managed, Save changes. For more information, see Amazon Managed Grafana permissions and policies for AWS data sources (p. 706).
4. Choose the Data sources tab. Then select the check box for Amazon Athena, and choose Actions, Enable service-managed policy.
5. Choose the Data sources tab again, and then choose Configure in Grafana in the Amazon Athena row.
6. Sign into the Grafana workspace console using IAM Identity Center if necessary. The user should have Athena access policy attached to the user/role in order to have access to Athena data source. See AWS managed policy: AmazonGrafanaAthenaAccess (p. 696) for more info.
7. In the left navigation bar in the Grafana workspace console, choose the lower AWS icon (there are two) and then choose Athena from Data sources menu.
8. Select the default Region that you want the Athena data source to query from, and then select the accounts that you want, and then choose Add data source.
9. Follow the steps to configure Athena Details in Athena Details settings (p. 96)

**Athena Details settings**

**Configure Athena Details settings**

1. In Connection Details menu, select the authentication provider (recommended: Workspace IAM Role).
2. Select your targeted Athena data source where you have your Athena account with. If you do not select any data source, there is a default data source in the drop-down.

To create a new Athena account, follow the instructions at Getting started with Athena
3. Select your targeted Athena database in the data source selected above.
4. Select the Workgroup. Primary is by default.
5. If your workgroup doesn’t have an output location configured already, specify an S3 bucket and folder to use for query results. For example, s3://grafana-athena-plugin-test-data/query-result-output/
6. Select Save & Test.

**Manually adding the Athena data source**

**Prerequisites**

- The AWS CLI is installed and configured in your environment.
- You have access to Amazon Athena from your account.
To manually add the Athena data source:

1. In the Grafana console side menu, pause on the Configuration (gear) icon, then choose Data Sources.
2. Choose Add data source.
3. Choose the AWS Athena data source. If necessary, you can start typing Athena in the search box to help you find it.
4. In Connection Details menu, configure the authentication provider (recommended: Workspace IAM Role)
5. Select your targeted Athena data source, database, and workgroup.
   
   To create a new Athena account, follow the instructions at Getting started with Athena.
6. If your workgroup doesn't have an output location configured already, specify an S3 bucket and folder to use for query results. For example, s3://grafana-athena-plugin-test-data/query-result-output/.
7. Select Save & Test.

The following is an example of the Athena Details settings.

Using Athena data source

IAM policies

Grafana needs permissions granted via IAM to be able to read Athena metrics. You can attach these permissions to IAM roles and utilize Grafana's built-in support for assuming roles. Note that you will need to Configure the required policy for your role before adding the data source to Grafana. You will need an admin or an editor role for adding a data source. The built-in Amazon Grafana Athena access policy is defined in the AWS managed policy: AmazonGrafanaAthenaAccess (p. 696) section.

Query Athena data

Athena data source provides a standard SQL query editor. Amazon Managed Grafana includes some macros to help with writing more complex timeseries queries.

Macros

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Output Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$__dateFilter(column)</td>
<td>$__dateFilter creates a conditional filter that selects the data (using column) based on the date range of the panel.</td>
<td>$__date(my_date)</td>
<td>my_date BETWEEN date '2017-07-18' AND date '2017-07-18'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Macro

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Output Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$__parseTime(\text{column},\text{format})</td>
<td>casts a \text{varchar} as a \text{timestamp} with the given format.</td>
<td>$__parseTime(\text{eventtime},'yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z')</td>
<td>parse_datetime(time,'yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss'Z')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__timeFilter(\text{column},\text{format})</td>
<td>creates a conditional that filters the data (using column) based on the time range of the panel. The second argument is used to optionally parse the column from a \text{varchar} to a \text{timestamp} with a specific format.</td>
<td>$__timeFilter(\text{time},\text{TIMESTAMP time BETWEEN TIMESTAMP '2017-07-18T11:15:52Z' AND TIMESTAMP '2017-07-18T11:15:52Z')</td>
<td>TIMESTAMP time BETWEEN TIMESTAMP '2017-07-18T11:15:52Z' AND TIMESTAMP '2017-07-18T11:15:52Z'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__timeFrom()</td>
<td>outputs the current starting time of the range of the panel with quotes.</td>
<td>$__timeFrom()</td>
<td>'2017-07-18 11:15:52'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__timeTo()</td>
<td>outputs the current ending time of the range of the panel with quotes.</td>
<td>$__timeTo()</td>
<td>'2017-07-18 11:15:52'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__timeGroup(\text{column}, '1m', \text{format})</td>
<td>groups timestamps so that there is only 1 point for every period on the graph. The third argument is used to optionally parse the column from a \text{varchar} to a \text{timestamp} with a specific format.</td>
<td>$__timeGroup(\text{time}, \text{FROM_UNIXTIME(FLOOR(TO_UNIXTIME(parse_datetime(time,'yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSSSS'Z')))/300)*300))</td>
<td>FROM_UNIXTIME(FLOOR(TO_UNIXTIME(parse_datetime(time,'yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSSSSS'Z')))/300)*300)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__table</td>
<td>returns the table selected in the Table selector.</td>
<td>$__table</td>
<td>my_table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__column</td>
<td>returns the column selected in the Column selector (it requires a table).</td>
<td>$__column</td>
<td>coll</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Visualization

Most queries in Athena will be best represented by a table visualization. A query displays return data in a table. If it can be queried, then it can be put displayed as a table.

This example returns results for a table visualization:

```
SELECT {column_1}, {column_2} FROM {table};
```

### Timeseries/ Graph visualizations

For timeseries and graph visualizations, you must:
• select a column with a date or a datetime type. The date column must be in ascending order (using ORDER BY column ASC).
• also select a numeric column.

Inspecting the query

Amazon Managed Grafana supports macros that Athena does not, which means a query might not work when copied and pasted directly into Athena. To view the full interpolated query, which works directly in Athena, click the Query Inspector button. The full query is displayed under the Query tab.

Templates and variables

For more information about adding a Athena query variable, see Adding a query variable (p. 532). Use your Athena data source as your data source for the available queries.

Any value queried from an Athena table can be used as a variable. Avoid selecting too many values, as this can cause performance issues.

After creating a variable, you can use it in your Athena queries by using Variable syntax (p. 531). For more information about variables, see Templates and variables (p. 530).

Annotations

Annotations (p. 502) allow you to overlay rich event information on top of graphs. You can add annotations by selecting the panel or by adding annotation queries using the Dashboard menu Annotations view.

An example query to automatically add annotations:

```
SELECT
time as time,
environment as tags,
humidity as text
FROM
tableName
WHERE
$__dateFilter(time) and humidity > 95
```

The following table represents the descriptions of the columns that can be used to render annotations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>The name of the date/time field. Could be a column with a native SQL date/time data type or epoch value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeend</td>
<td>Optional name of the end date/time field. Could be a column with a native SQL date/time data type or epoch value. (Grafana v6.6+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Event description field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tags</td>
<td>Optional field name to use for event tags as a comma separated string.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Async query data support

Athena queries in Amazon Managed Grafana are handled in an asynchronous manner to avoid timeouts. Asynchronous queries use separate requests to start the query, then check on its progress, and finally to fetch the results. This avoids timeouts for queries that run for a long time.
Query result reuse

You can reuse the results of previous queries to improve query performance. To enable query reuse, enable is in the Query result reuse section of the query editor. This must be done for each query you want to reuse queries.

Note
This feature requires that your Athena instance be on engine version 3. For more information, see Changing Athena engine versions in the Amazon Athena User Guide.

Amazon Redshift

Note
This guide assumes that users are familiar with the Amazon Redshift service before using the Amazon Redshift data source.

With Amazon Managed Grafana, you can add Amazon Redshift as a data source by using the AWS data source configuration option in the Grafana workspace console. This feature simplifies adding Amazon Redshift as a data source by discovering your existing Amazon Redshift accounts and manages the configuration of the authentication credentials that are required to access Amazon Redshift. You can use this method to set up authentication and add Amazon Redshift as a data source, or you can manually set up the data source and the necessary authentication credentials using the same method that you would on a self-managed Grafana server.

There are prerequisites for Amazon Redshift to be accessible by Amazon Managed Grafana. For prerequisites associated with using the Amazon Redshift data source, see Prerequisites (p. 100).

Prerequisites

To use the AWS managed policies for Amazon Managed Grafana, complete the following tasks before you configure the Amazon Redshift data source:

• Tag your Amazon Redshift cluster with GrafanaDataSource: true. Otherwise, it won't be accessible.
• Create the database credentials in one of the following mutually exclusive ways:
  • If you want to use the default mechanism (the temporary credentials options) to authenticate against the Redshift database, you must create a database user named redshift_data_api_user.
  • If you want to use the credentials from Secrets Manager, you must tag the secret with RedshiftQueryOwner: true. For more information, see Identity-based policy examples in Amazon Managed Grafana in this guide.

Use AWS data source configuration to add Amazon Redshift as a data source

To use AWS data source configuration to add Amazon Redshift as a data source

1. Ensure that your user role is admin or editor.
2. Select the workspace that you want to work on from the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
3. If you didn't choose to use service-managed permissions for this workspace when you created it, then change from using customer-managed permissions to use service-managed permissions to ensure that the proper IAM roles and policies are enabled for using the AWS data source configuration option in the Grafana workspace console. To do so, choose the edit icon by IAM role and then choose Service managed, Save changes. For more information, see Amazon Managed Grafana permissions and policies for AWS data sources (p. 706).
4. Choose the **Data sources** tab. Then select the check box for **Amazon Redshift**, and choose **Actions**, **Enable service-managed policy**.

5. Choose the **Data sources** tab again, and then choose **Configure in Grafana** in the **Amazon Redshift** row.

6. Sign into the Grafana workspace console using IAM Identity Center if necessary.

7. In the left navigation bar in the Grafana workspace console, choose the lower AWS icon (there are two) and then choose **Redshift**.

8. Select the default region that you want the Amazon Redshift data source to query from, and then select the accounts that you want, and then choose **Add data source**.

9. Follow the steps to configure **Connection Details** in **Connection details settings** (p. 101).

### Manually adding the Amazon Redshift data source

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to **Amazon Redshift** from your account.

**To add the Amazon Redshift data source:**

1. Attach the **AmazonRedshiftAccessPolicy** (p. 694) to your workspace user role.
2. Ensure your user role is admin or editor.
3. Select the workspace you want to work on from the Amazon Managed Grafana console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/).
4. In the Grafana console side menu, pause on the **Configuration** (gear) icon, then choose **Data Sources**.
5. Choose **Add data source**.
6. Choose the **AWS Redshift** data source. If necessary, you can start typing **Redshift** in the search box to help you find it.
7. This opens the **Connection Details** page. Follow the steps in configuring the **Connection details settings** (p. 101).

### Configuring Amazon Redshift

After adding your Amazon Redshift data source to your workspace, configure Amazon Redshift settings as the following:

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to **Amazon Redshift** from your account.

**Connection details settings**

**Configure Connection details settings**

1. In the **Connection Details** menu, select the authentication provider (recommended: **Workspace IAM Role**).
2. Choose the **Default Region** you want to query.
Authentication settings

Configure Authentication settings

1. In the Authentication menu, choose either the Temporary Credentials or AWS Secrets Manager tab as your access credentials provider. For details on Temporary Credentials and AWS Secrets Manager, refer to AWS managed policy: AmazonGrafanaRedshiftAccess (p. 694).

2. If you choose Temporary credentials which is by default, follow the steps below. If you choose AWS Secrets Manager, enter your AWS Secrets Manager credentials in the input fields.

3. Choose the Cluster Identifier of the cluster you created in Amazon Redshift.

   For more information about the Redshift cluster, see Redshift connections.

4. Choose your targeted Redshift database.

5. Select the database user you created for the above cluster.

6. Choose Save & Test.

The following is an example of the Temporary Credentials settings.

![Example of Temporary Credentials settings](image)

The following is an example of the AWS Secrets Manager menu.

![Example of AWS Secrets Manager menu](image)

Using the Amazon Redshift data source

IAM policies

Grafana needs permissions granted using IAM to be able to read Redshift metrics. You can attach these permissions to IAM roles and utilize Grafana's built-in support for assuming roles. The built-in Amazon Grafana Redshift access policy is defined in the AWS managed policy: AmazonGrafanaRedshiftAccess (p. 694) section.

Query Amazon Redshift data

Amazon Redshift data source provides a standard SQL query editor. Amazon Managed Grafana includes some macros to help with writing more complex timeseries queries.

Macros
## Built-in data sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Output example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$__timeEpoch(column)</td>
<td>$__timeEpoch will be replaced by an expression to convert to a UNIX timestamp and rename the column to time</td>
<td>UNIX_TIMESTAMP(dateColumn) as &quot;time&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__timeFilter(column)</td>
<td>$__timeFilter creates a conditional that filters the data (using column) based on the time range of the panel</td>
<td>time BETWEEN '2017-07-18T11:15:52Z' AND '2017-07-18T11:15:52Z'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__timeFrom()</td>
<td>$__timeFrom outputs the current starting time of the range of the panel with quotes</td>
<td>'2017-07-18T11:15:52Z'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__timeTo()</td>
<td>$__timeTo outputs the current ending time of the range of the panel with quotes</td>
<td>'2017-07-18T11:15:52Z'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__timeGroup(column, '1m')</td>
<td>$__timeGroup groups timestamps so that there is only 1 point for every period on the graph</td>
<td>floor(extract(epoch from time)/60)*60 AS &quot;time&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__schema</td>
<td>$__schema uses the selected schema</td>
<td>public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__table</td>
<td>$__table outputs a table from the given $__schema (it uses the public schema by default)</td>
<td>sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__column</td>
<td>$__column outputs a column from the current $__table</td>
<td>date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__unixEpochFilter(column)</td>
<td>$__unixEpochFilter be replaced by a time range filter using the specified column name with times represented as Unix timestamp</td>
<td>column &gt;= 1624406400 AND column &lt;= 1624410000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__unixEpochGroup(column)</td>
<td>$__unixEpochGroup is the same as $__timeGroup but for times stored as Unix timestamp</td>
<td>floor(time/60)*60 AS &quot;time&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Visualization

Most queries in Redshift are best represented by a table visualization. Any query will display data in a table. If it can be queried, then it can be put in a table.

This example returns results for a table visualization:

```sql
SELECT {column_1}, {column_2} FROM {table};
```

### Time series and graph visualizations

For time series and graph visualizations, there are a few requirements:

- A column with a date or a datetime type must be selected.
• The date column must be in ascending order (using ORDER BY column ASC).
• You must select a numeric column.

To make a more reasonable graph, be sure to use the $__timeFilter and $__timeGroup macros.

Example timeseries query:

```sql
SELECT
  avg(execution_time) AS average_execution_time,
  $__timeGroup(start_time, 'hour'),
  query_type
FROM
  account_usage.query_history
WHERE
  $__timeFilter(start_time)
GROUP BY
  query_type, start_time
ORDER BY
  start_time, query_type ASC;
```

**Fill mode**

Grafana also autocompletes frames without a value with some default. To configure this value, change the **Fill Value** in the query editor.

**Inspecting the query**

Because Grafana supports macros that Redshift does not, the fully rendered query, which can be copied and pasted directly into Redshift, is visible in the Query Inspector. To view the full interpolated query, choose the **Query Inspector** menu, and the full query is visible on the **Query** tab.

**Templates and variables**

For more information about how to add a new Redshift query variable, see Adding a query variable (p. 532). Use your Redshift data source as your data source for the available queries.

Any value queried from a Amazon Redshift table can be used as a variable. Be sure to avoid selecting too many values, as this can cause performance issues.

After creating a variable, you can use it in your Redshift queries by using Variable syntax (p. 531). For more information about variables, see Templates and variables (p. 530).

**Annotations**

Annotations (p. 502) allows you to overlay rich event information on top of graphs. You can add annotations by selecting the panel or by adding annotation queries using the Annotations view, opened from the Dashboard menu.

Example query to automatically add annotations:

```sql
SELECT
  time as time,
  environment as tags,
  humidity as text
FROM
  $__table
WHERE
  $__timeFilter(time) and humidity > 95
```

The following table represents the values of the columns taken into account to render annotations:
### AWS X-Ray

Add AWS X-Ray as a data source, and then build dashboards or use Explore with X-Ray to look at traces, analytics, or insights.

With Amazon Managed Grafana, you can add X-Ray as a data source by using the AWS data source configuration option in the Grafana workspace console. This feature simplifies adding X-Ray as a data source by discovering your existing X-Ray accounts and manages the configuration of the authentication credentials that are required to access X-Ray. You can use this method to set up authentication and add X-Ray as a data source, or you can manually set up the data source and the necessary authentication credentials using the same method that you would on a self-managed Grafana server.

**Topics**
- [Use AWS data source configuration to add X-Ray as a data source](p. 105)
- [Manually adding the X-Ray data source](p. 106)
- [X-Ray settings](p. 106)
- [Using the X-Ray data source](p. 107)

**Use AWS data source configuration to add X-Ray as a data source**

To use AWS data source configuration, first you use the Amazon Managed Grafana console to enable service-managed IAM roles that grant the workspace the IAM policies necessary to read the X-Ray resources in your account or in your entire organizational units. Then you use the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace console to add X-Ray as a data source.

**To use AWS data source configuration to add X-Ray as a data source**

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/).
2. In the upper left corner of the page, choose the menu icon and then choose **All workspaces**.
3. Choose the name of the workspace.
4. If you didn't choose to use service-managed permissions for this workspace when you created it, then change from using customer-managed permissions to use service-managed permissions to ensure that the proper IAM roles and policies are enabled for using the AWS data source configuration option in the Grafana workspace console. To do so, choose the edit icon by **IAM role** and then choose **Service managed, Save changes**. For more information, see [Amazon Managed Grafana permissions and policies for AWS data sources](p. 706).
5. Choose the **Data sources** tab. Then select the check box for **AWS X-Ray**, and choose **Actions, Enable service-managed policy**.
6. Choose the **Data sources** tab again, and then choose **Configure in Grafana** in the **AWS X-Ray** row.
7. Sign into the Grafana workspace console using IAM Identity Center if necessary.
8. In the left navigation bar in the Grafana workspace console, choose the AWS icon and then choose **AWS services, X-Ray**.

9. Select the default Region that you want the X-Ray data source to query from, select the accounts, and then choose **Add data source**.

**Manually adding the X-Ray data source**

**To manually add the X-Ray data source**

1. In the Grafana console side menu, pause on the **Configuration** (gear) icon, then choose **Data Sources**.
2. Choose **Add data source**.
3. Choose the **X-Ray** data source. If necessary, you can start typing **X-Ray** in the search box to help you find it.

**X-Ray settings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The data source name. This is how you see the data source in panels and queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default data source means that it will be pre-selected for new panels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Region</td>
<td>Used in query editor to set region (can be changed on per query basis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auth Provider</td>
<td>Specify the provider to get credentials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credentials profile name</td>
<td>Specify the name of the profile to use (if you use ~/.aws/credentials file), keep blank for default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assume Role Arn</td>
<td>Specify the ARN of the role to assume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External ID</td>
<td>If you are assuming a role in another account, that has been created with an external ID, specify the external ID here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Authentication**

This section covers the different types of authentication that you can use for X-Ray data source.

**IAM roles**

Currently, all access to X-Ray is done server side by the Grafana workspace backend using the official AWS SDK. If your Grafana server is running on AWS, you can use IAM roles and authentication will be handled automatically.

For more information, see [IAM roles](#).

**IAM policies**

Grafana needs permissions granted via IAM to be able to read X-Ray data and EC2 tags/instances/regions. You can attach these permissions to IAM roles and use the built-in Grafana support for assuming roles.

The following code example shows a minimal policy.
Example AWS credentials

You can't use the credentials file method in Amazon Managed Grafana.

Using the X-Ray data source

Query editor

The most important field in the editor is the query type. There are four query types:

- **Trace List** (Traces in AWS)
- **Trace Statistics**
- **Trace Analytics** (Analytics in AWS)
- **Insights**

**Trace List**

The Trace List type allows you to search for traces, which are shown in a table. Choosing the trace ID in the first column opens the trace on the right side. Notice the query field in the editor. You can write queries, filter expressions, or you can insert a single trace ID that will be shown in a trace view. For more details about filter expressions, see the [AWS X-Ray documentation](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/xray/latest/devguide/xray-console-editors.html).

**Note**

The trace list will show only the first 1000 traces.

**Trace Statistics**

In Trace Statistics, you can see a graph and a table showing information about error, fault, throttle, success, and total count. You can use the columns field in the query editor to see only specified columns.

**Trace Analytics**

In Trace Analytics, you can visualize the following tables:

- **Root Cause**
  - **Response Time**
    - **Root Cause Service** (Last service in path)
• Path (multiple paths)
• Error
  • Root Cause Service (Last service in path)
  • Path
  • Error Message
• Fault
  • Root Cause Service (Last service in path)
  • Path
  • Error Message
• End-user Impact
• URL
• HTTP Status Code

Insights
In Insights, you can see the summary table for Insights. Choosing the InsightId will take you to AWS Management console.

Alerting
Because X-Ray queries can return numeric data, alerts are supported. For more information, see Grafana alerting (p. 547).

Azure Monitor
The Azure Monitor data source supports multiple services in the Azure cloud:

• **Azure Monitor service** is the platform service that provides a single source for monitoring Azure resources. For more information, see Querying the Azure Monitor service (p. 109).

• **Application Insights server** is an extensible Application Performance Management (APM) service for web developers on multiple platforms and can be used to monitor your live web application - it will automatically detect performance anomalies. For more information, see Querying the Application Insights Analytics service (p. 116).

• **Azure Log Analytics** (or Azure Logs) gives you access to log data collected by Azure Monitor. For more information, see Querying the Azure Log Analytics service (p. 113).

• Use the **Application Insights Analytics service** to query Application Insights data using the same query language used for Azure Log Analytics. For more information, see Querying the Application Insights Analytics service (p. 116).

Adding the data source
The data source can access metrics from four different services. You can configure access to the services that you use. It is also possible to use the same credentials for multiple services if that is how you have set it up in Azure AD.

• Guide to setting up an Azure Active Directory Application for Azure Monitor
• Guide to setting up an Azure Active Directory Application for Azure Log Analytics.
• Quickstart Guide for Application Insights.

1. Accessed from the Grafana main menu, newly installed data sources can be added immediately within the Data Sources section. Next, choose the Add data source button in the upper right. The
Azure Monitor data source will be available for selection in the Cloud section in the list of data sources.

2. In the name field, Grafana will automatically fill in a name for the data source: Azure Monitor or something such as Azure Monitor - 3. If you are configuring multiple data sources, change the name to something more informative.

3. If you are using Azure Monitor, you need four pieces of information from the Azure portal (for detailed instructions, see the link provided earlier):
   
   - **Tenant Id** (Azure Active Directory, Properties, Directory ID)
   - **Client Id** (Azure Active Directory, App Registrations, Choose your app, Application ID)
   - **Client Secret** (Azure Active Directory, App Registrations, Choose your app, Keys)
   - **Default Subscription Id** (Subscriptions, Choose subscription, Overview, Subscription ID)

4. Paste these four items into the fields in the Azure Monitor API Details section.

   - The Subscription Id can be changed per query. Save the data source and refresh the page to see the list of subscriptions available for the specified Client Id.

5. If you are also using the Azure Log Analytics service, you must specify these two configuration values or reuse the Client Id and Secret from the previous step.

   - Client Id (Azure Active Directory, App Registrations, Choose your app, Application ID)
   - Client Secret (Azure Active Directory, App Registrations, Choose your app, Keys, Create a key, Use client secret)

6. If you are using Application Insights, you need two pieces of information from the Azure Portal (for detailed instructions, see the link provided earlier):

   - Application ID
   - API Key

7. Paste these two items into the appropriate fields in the Application Insights API Details section.

8. Test that the configuration details are correct by choosing the **Save & Test** button.

Alternatively on step 4, if you are creating a new Azure Active Directory App, use the **Azure CLI**:

```
az ad sp create-for-rbac -n "http://localhost:3000"
```

### Choosing a service

In the query editor for a panel, after you choose your Azure Monitor data source, the first step is to select a service. There are four options:

- Azure Monitor
- Application Insights
- Azure Log Analytics
- Insights Analytics

The query editor changes depending on which option you select. Azure Monitor is the default.

### Querying the Azure Monitor service

The Azure Monitor service provides metrics for all the Azure services that you have running. It helps you understand how your applications on Azure are performing, and it proactively finds issues affecting your applications.
If your Azure Monitor credentials give you access to multiple subscriptions, choose the appropriate subscription first.

Examples of metrics that you can get from the service are:

- Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines - Percentage CPU
- Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces - Bytes sent
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts - Used Capacity

The query editor allows you to query multiple dimensions for metrics that support them. Metrics that support multiple dimensions are those listed in the Azure Monitor supported Metrics List that have one or more values listed in the Dimension column for the metric.

Formatting legend keys with aliases for Azure Monitor

The default legend formatting for the Azure Monitor API is:

\[\text{metricName}\{\text{dimensionName}=\text{dimensionValue}, \text{dimensionTwoName}=\text{DimensionTwoValue}\}\]

These can be long, but you can change this formatting by using aliases. In the Legend Format field, you can combine the following aliases any way that you want.

Azure Monitor examples:

- Blob Type: \{\text{blobtype}\}
- \{\text{resourcegroup}\} - \{\text{resourcename}\}

Alias patterns for Azure Monitor

- \{\text{resourcegroup}\} = replaced with the value of the Resource Group
- \{\text{namespace}\} = replaced with the value of the Namespace (for example, Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines)
- \{\text{resourcename}\} = replaced with the value of the Resource Name
- \{\text{metric}\} = replaced with metric name (for example, Percentage CPU)
- \{\text{dimensionname}\} = Legacy as of 7.1+ (for backwards compatibility) replaced with the first dimension's key/label (as sorted by the key/label) (for example, blobtype)
- \{\text{dimensionvalue}\} = Legacy as of 7.1+ (for backwards compatibility) replaced with first dimension's value (as sorted by the key/label) (for example, BlockBlob)
- \{\text{arbitraryDim}\} = Available in 7.1+ replaced with the value of the corresponding dimension. (for example, \{\text{blobtype}\} becomes BlockBlob)

Creating template variables for Azure Monitor

Instead of hardcoding things such as server, application and sensor name in your metric queries you can use variables in their place. Variables are shown as dropdown select boxes at the top of the dashboard. You can use these dropdown boxes to change the data being displayed in your dashboard.

Note that the Azure Monitor service does not support multiple values yet. To visualize multiple time series (for example, metrics for server1 and server2), add multiple queries so that you can view them on the same graph or in the same table.

The Azure Monitor data source plugin provides the following queries that you can specify in the Query field in the Variable edit view. You can use them to fill a variable's options list.
### Built-in data sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions()</td>
<td>Returns a list of subscriptions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ResourceGroups()</td>
<td>Returns a list of resource groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ResourceGroups(12345678-aaaa-bbbb-ccccc-123456789aaa)</td>
<td>Returns a list of resource groups for a specified subscription.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namespaces(aResourceGroup)</td>
<td>Returns a list of namespaces for the specified resource group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namespaces(12345678-aaaa-bbbb-ccccc-123456789aaa, aResourceGroup)</td>
<td>Returns a list of namespaces for the specified resource group and subscription.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ResourceNames(aResourceGroup, aNamespace)</td>
<td>Returns a list of resource names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ResourceNames(12345678-aaaa-bbbb-ccccc-123456789aaa, aResourceGroup, aNamespace)</td>
<td>Returns a list of resource names for a specified subscription.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MetricNamespace(aResourceGroup, aNamespace, aResourceName)</td>
<td>Returns a list of metric namespaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MetricNamespace(12345678-aaaa-bbbb-ccccc-123456789aaa, aResourceGroup, aNamespace, aResourceName)</td>
<td>Returns a list of metric namespaces for a specified subscription.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MetricNames(aResourceGroup, aNamespace, aResourceName)</td>
<td>Returns a list of metric names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MetricNames(12345678-aaaa-bbbb-ccccc-123456789aaa, aResourceGroup, aNamespace, aResourceName)</td>
<td>Returns a list of metric names for a specified subscription.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples:**

- Resource Groups query: `ResourceGroups()`
- Passing in metric name variable: `Namespaces(cosmo)`
- Chaining template variables: `ResourceNames($rg, $ns)`
- Do not quote parameters: `MetricNames(hg, Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses, grafanaIP)`

For more information about templating and template variables, see [Templates](p. 530).

### List of supported Azure Monitor metrics

Not all metrics returned by the Azure Monitor API have values. To make building a query easier, the Grafana data source has a list of supported Azure Monitor metrics, and it ignores metrics that will never have values. This list is updated regularly as new services and metrics are added to the Azure cloud.

**Azure Monitor alerting**

Grafana alerting is supported for the Azure Monitor service. This is not Azure Alerts support. For more information about Grafana alerting, see [Grafana alerting](p. 547).
Querying the Application Insights service

Formatting legend keys with aliases for Application Insights

The default legend formatting is:

\[
\text{metricName}\{\text{dimensionName=dimensionValue, dimensionTwoName=DimensionTwoValue}\}
\]

In the Legend Format field, the following aliases can be combined any way you want.

Application Insights examples:

- `city: {{ client/city }}`
- `{{ metric }} [Location: {{ client/countryOrRegion }}, {{ client/city }}]`

Alias patterns for Application Insights

- `{{ groupbyvalue }}` = Legacy as of Grafana 7.1+ (for backwards compatibility) replaced with the first dimension's key/label (as sorted by the key/label)
- `{{ groupbyname }}` = Legacy as of Grafana 7.1+ (for backwards compatibility) replaced with first dimension's value (as sorted by the key/label) (for example, BlockBlob)
- `{{ metric }}` = replaced with metric name (for example, requests/count)
- `{{ arbitraryDim }}` = Available in 7.1+ replaced with the value of the corresponding dimension. (for example, `{{ client/city }}` becomes Chicago)

Filter expressions for Application Insights

The filter field takes an OData filter expression.

Examples:

- `client/city eq 'Boydton'`
- `client/city ne 'Boydton'`
- `client/city ne 'Boydton' and client/city ne 'Dublin'`
- `client/city eq 'Boydton' or client/city eq 'Dublin'`

Templating with variables for Application Insights

Use the one of the following queries in the Query field in the Variable edit view.

For more information about templating and template variables, see [Templates (p. 530)](#).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AppInsightsMetricNames()</td>
<td>Returns a list of metric names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AppInsightsGroupBys(aMetricName)</td>
<td>Returns a list of group by clauses for the specified metric name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

- Metric Names query: `AppInsightsMetricNames()`
- Passing in metric name variable: `AppInsightsGroupBys(requests/count)`
- Chaining template variables: `AppInsightsGroupBys($metricnames)`
Application Insights alerting

Grafana alerting is supported for Application Insights. This is not Azure Alerts support. For more information about Grafana alerting, see Grafana alerting (p. 547).

Querying the Azure Log Analytics service

Queries are written in the new Azure Log Analytics (or KustoDB) Query Language. A Log Analytics query can be formatted as time series data or as table data.

If your credentials give you access to multiple subscriptions, then choose the appropriate subscription before entering queries.

Time series queries

Time series queries are for the graph panel and other panels such as the SingleStat panel. Each query must contain at least a datetime column and a numeric value column. The result must be sorted in ascending order by the datetime column.

The following code example shows a query that returns the aggregated count grouped by hour.

```
Perf
| where $__timeFilter(TimeGenerated)
| summarize count() by bin(TimeGenerated, 1h)
| order by TimeGenerated asc
```

A query can also have one or more non-numeric/non-datetime columns, and those columns are considered dimensions and become labels in the response. For example, a query that returns the aggregated count grouped by hour, Computer, and the CounterName.

```
Perf
| where $__timeFilter(TimeGenerated)
| summarize count() by bin(TimeGenerated, 1h), Computer, CounterName
| order by TimeGenerated asc
```

You can also select additional number value columns (with, or without multiple dimensions). For example, getting a count and average value by hour, Computer, CounterName, and InstanceName:

```
Perf
| where $__timeFilter(TimeGenerated)
| summarize Samples=count(), ["Avg Value"]=avg(CounterValue)
    by bin(TimeGenerated, $__interval), Computer, CounterName, InstanceName
| order by TimeGenerated asc
```

Note

Tip: In the previous query, the Kusto syntax and Samples=count() ["Avg Value"]=... are used to rename those columns — the second syntax allowing for the space. This changes the name of the metric that Grafana uses. As a result, things such as series legends and table columns will match what you specify. In this example, Samples is displayed instead of _count.

Table queries

Table queries are mainly used in the table panel, and they show a list of columns and rows. This example query returns rows with the six specified columns.
Amazon Managed Grafana User Guide
Built-in data sources

```sql
AzureActivity
| where $__timeFilter()
| project TimeGenerated, ResourceGroup, Category, OperationName, ActivityStatus, Caller
| order by TimeGenerated desc
```

**Formatting the display name for Log Analytics**

The default display name format is:

```plaintext
metricName{dimensionName=dimensionValue, dimensionTwoName=DimensionTwoValue}
```

This can be customized by using the display name field option.

**Azure Log Analytics macros**

To make writing queries easier, Grafana provides several macros that you can use in the where clause of a query:

- `$__timeFilter()` - Expands to `TimeGenerated ≥ datetime(2018-06-05T18:09:58.907Z) and TimeGenerated ≤ datetime(2018-06-05T20:09:58.907Z)` where the from and to datetimes are from the Grafana time picker.
- `$__timeFilter(datetimeColumn)` - Expands to `datetimeColumn ≥ datetime(2018-06-05T18:09:58.907Z) and datetimeColumn ≤ datetime(2018-06-05T20:09:58.907Z)` where the from and to datetimes are from the Grafana time picker.
- `__timeTo()` - Returns the To datetime from the Grafana picker. Example: `datetime(2018-06-05T20:09:58.907Z)`.
- `__escapeMulti($myVar)` - is to be used with multi-value template variables that contain illegal characters. If `$myVar` has the following two values as a string `"\grafana-vm\Network(eth0)\Total","\hello!"`, then it expands to: `@"\grafana-vm\Network(eth0)\Total", @"\hello!"`. If using single value variables there is no need for this macro, escape the variable inline instead: `@"\$myVar"`.
- `__contains(colName, $myVar)` - is to be used with multi-value template variables. If `$myVar` has the value `value1','value2'`, it expands to: `colName in ('value1','value2')`. If using the All option, check the Include All Option check box and in the Custom all value field, enter the following value: all. If `$myVar` has the value all, the macro will instead expand to `1 == 1`. For template variables with numerous options, this increases the query performance by not building a large "where...in" clause.

**Azure Log Analytics built-in variables**

There are also some Grafana variables that can be used in Azure Log Analytics queries:

- `$__interval` - Grafana calculates the minimum time grain that can be used to group by time in queries. It returns a time grain such as `5m` or `1h` that can be used in the bin function; for example, `summarize count() by bin(TimeGenerated, $__interval)`. For more information about interval variables, see Adding an interval variable (p. 536).

** Templating with variables for Azure Log Analytics**

Any Log Analytics query that returns a list of values can be used in the Query field in the Variable edit view. There is also one Grafana function for Log Analytics that returns a list of workspaces.
For information about templates and template variables, see Templates and variables (p. 530).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>workspaces()</td>
<td>Returns a list of workspaces for the default subscription.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workspaces(12345678-aaaa-bbbb-cccc-123456789aaa)</td>
<td>Returns a list of workspaces for the specified subscription (the parameter can be quoted or unquoted).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows example variable queries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subscriptions()</td>
<td>Returns a list of Azure subscriptions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workspaces()</td>
<td>Returns a list of workspaces for default subscription.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workspaces(&quot;12345678-aaaa-bbbb-cccc-123456789aaa&quot;)</td>
<td>Returns a list of workspaces for a specified subscription.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workspaces(&quot;$subscription&quot;)</td>
<td>With template variable for the subscription parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workspace(&quot;myWorkspace&quot;).Heartbeat | distinct Computer</td>
<td>Returns a list of virtual machines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workspace(&quot;$workspace&quot;).Heartbeat | distinct Computer</td>
<td>Returns a list of virtual machines with template variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workspace(&quot;$workspace&quot;).Perf | distinct ObjectName</td>
<td>Returns a list of objects from the Perf table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workspace(&quot;$workspace&quot;).Perf | where ObjectName == &quot;$object&quot; | distinct CounterName</td>
<td>Returns a list of metric names from the Perf table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following code example shows a time series query using variables.

```plaintext
Perf
| where ObjectName == "$object" and CounterName == "$metric"
| where TimeGenerated >= $__timeFrom() and TimeGenerated <= $__timeTo()
| where $contains(Computer, $computer)
| summarize avg(CounterValue) by bin(TimeGenerated, $__interval), Computer
| order by TimeGenerated asc
```

Deep linking from Grafana panels to the Log Analytics query editor in Azure Portal

Choose a time series in the panel to see a context menu with a link to View in Azure Portal. Choosing that link opens the Azure Log Analytics query editor in the Azure Portal and runs the query from the Grafana panel there.

If you’re not currently logged in to the Azure Portal, then the link opens the login page. The provided link is valid for any account, but it only displays the query if your account has access to the Azure Log Analytics workspace specified in the query.
Azure Log Analytics alerting

Grafana alerting is supported for Application Insights. This is not Azure Alerts support. For more information about alerting in Grafana workspaces, see Grafana alerting (p. 547).

Querying the Application Insights Analytics service

If you change the service type to Insights Analytics, then a similar editor to the Log Analytics service is available. This service also uses the Kusto language, so the instructions for querying data are identical to Querying the Azure Log Analytics service (p. 113), except that you query Application Insights Analytics data instead.

Cloudflare

Cloudflare runs one of the largest authoritative DNS networks. The Cloudflare DNS for the Amazon Managed Grafana data source gives Cloudflare users a view of their DNS traffic from Cloudflare’s edge. With the Cloudflare data source, you can monitor and explore DNS traffic by geography, latency, response code, query type, and hostname.

Requirements

Amazon Managed Grafana Cloudflare requires a Cloudflare account. There are no other external dependencies, accounts, or configurations needed.

Features

Amazon Managed Grafana Cloudflare gives a quick view into DNS traffic. Cloudflare’s high frequency monitoring service provides instant visibility into query rates and latencies.

Supported metrics

- Queries per second, broken down by dimensions and filters
- DNS latency monitoring

GitHub

GitHub plugin uses the GitHub V4 package. The GitHub datasource allows the GitHub V4 API data to be visually represented in Amazon Managed Grafana dashboards.

Adding the GitHub datasource

To add the GitHub datasource to your workspace, complete the following steps:

1. Navigate to the side menu of the Grafana console and choose the settings (gear) icon.
2. Choose Data sources and search for GitHub in the search field.
3. Choose GitHub in the list of search results and select Add data.
4. In the Configuration page, you need to enter the required configuration options. For the required configuration settings, see Configuration settings (p. 117).
5. To create a new access token, choose Personal Access Tokens and create your GitHub access token.
   In the New personal access token page, in the Select scopes field, select the required repositories listed in the Access token permissions (p. 117) section.
6. Copy the access token you just created and paste it in the Access Token field. If the Access Token field is not taking input, first choose the reset button.
After you have entered an access token, this field will display **Configured** and it is not necessary to enter a new access token each time.

7. Choose **Save & test**.
8. You will get a green OK response when the GitHub datasource has been successfully added.

**GitHub variables**

With GitHub variables, you can substitute values in a panel with pre-defined values.

You can reference variables inside a query for users to configure parameters such as query or repository.

Example use of GitHub variables

**GitHub annotations**

Annotations overlay events on a graph. With annotations you can display:

- Commits
- Issues
- Pull requests
- Releases
- Tags

All annotations require that you select a field to display on the annotation, and a field that represents the time that the event occurred.

**Configuration settings**

The GitHub datasource has the following required and optional configuration settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access token</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default organization</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default repository</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GitHub enterprise URL</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To create a new Access Token, navigate to [Personal access tokens](#) and choose **Generate new token**.

**Access token permissions**

For all repositories, include the following access token permission settings.

- public_repo
- repo:status
- repo deployment
- user:read
- user:email
For private repositories, an extra setting is required.

repo (Full control of private repositories)

**Scalar Types**

GitHub uses GraphQL based scalars. For more information about GitHub scalar types, see [https://docs.github.com/en/graphql/reference/scalars](https://docs.github.com/en/graphql/reference/scalars).

**Graphite**

Grafana has an advanced Graphite query editor that lets you quickly navigate the metric space, add functions, change function parameters and much more. The editor can handle all types of graphite queries. It can even handle complex nested queries through the use of query references.

**Graphite settings**

To access Graphite settings, pause on the Configuration (gear) icon, then choose Data Sources, and then choose the Graphite data source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The data source name. This is how you see the data source in panels and queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default data source means that it will be pre-selected for new panels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>The HTTP protocol, IP, and port of your graphite-web or graphite-api install.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>Server (default) = URL must be accessible from the Grafana backend/server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auth</td>
<td>Enable basic authentication to the data source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Auth</td>
<td>User name for basic authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User</td>
<td>Password for basic authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Choose <a href="#">Add header</a> to add a custom HTTP header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom HTTP Headers</td>
<td>Enter the custom header name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header</td>
<td>Enter the custom header value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Graphite details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Select your version of Graphite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Select your type of Graphite.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Access mode controls how requests to the data source will be handled. Server should be the preferred way if nothing else is stated.

**Server access mode (default)**

All requests are made from the browser to Amazon Managed Grafana, which forwards the requests to the data source, circumventing possible Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) requirements. If you select this access mode, the URL must be accessible from Amazon Managed Grafana.

**Browser access mode**

Amazon Managed Grafana does not support browser direct access for the Graphite data source.

**Graphite query editor**

Grafana includes a Graphite-specific query editor to help you build your queries.

To see the raw text of the query that is sent to Graphite, choose the **Toggle text edit mode** (pencil) icon.

Choosing metrics to query

Choose **Select metric** to navigate the metric space. After you start, you can continue using the pointer or keyboard arrow keys. You can select a wildcard character and still continue.

**Functions**

To add a function, choose the plus icon next to **Function**. You can search for the function or select it from the menu. After a function is selected, it will be added and your focus will be in the text box of the first parameter. To edit or change a parameter, choose it and it will turn into a text box. - To delete a function, choose the function name followed by the x icon.

Some functions, such as `aliasByNode`, support an optional second argument. To add an argument, pause on the first argument, and then choose the + symbol that appears. To remove the second optional parameter, choose it and keep it blank. The editor will remove it.

**Sort labels**

If you want consistent ordering, use `sortByName`. This can be annoying when you have the same labels on multiple graphs, and they are both sorted differently and using different colors. To fix this, use `sortByName()`.

**Nested queries**

You can reference queries by the row **letter** that they’re on (similar to Microsoft Excel). If you add a second query to a graph, you can reference the first query by typing in #A. This provides a convenient way to build compounded queries.

**Avoiding many queries by using wildcard characters**

Occasionally, you might want to see multiple time series plotted on the same graph. For example, you might want to see how the CPU is being used on a machine. You might initially create the graph by adding a query for each time series, such as `cpu.percent.user.g`, `cpu.percent.system.g`, and so on. This results in n queries made to the data source, which is inefficient.

To be more efficient one can use wildcard characters in your search, returning all the time series in one query. For example, `cpu.percent.*.g`.

**Modifying the metric name in tables or charts**

Use alias functions to change metric names on Grafana tables or graphs; for example, `aliasByNode()` or `aliasSub()`.
## Point consolidation

All Graphite metrics are consolidated so that Graphite doesn't return more data points than there are pixels in the graph. By default, this consolidation is done using the `avg` function. You can control how Graphite consolidates metrics by adding the Graphite `consolidateBy` function.

**Note**
This means that legend summary values (max, min, total) cannot all be correct at the same time. They are calculated client-side by Grafana. And depending on your consolidation function, only one or two can be correct at the same time.

## Combining time series

To combine time series, choose **Combine** in the **Functions** list.

## Data exploration and tags

In Graphite, everything is a tag.

When exploring data, previously selected tags are used to filter the remaining result set. To select data, you use the `seriesByTag` function, which takes tag expressions (`, =, !=, =~, !=~`) to filter time series.

The Grafana query builder does this for you automatically when you select a tag.

**Note**
**Tip:** The regular expression search can be slow on high-cardinality tags, so try to use other tags to reduce the scope first. Starting off with a particular name or namespace helps reduce the results.

## Template variables

Instead of hardcoding things such as server, application, and sensor name in your metric queries, you can use variables in their place. Variables are shown as dropdown select boxes at the top of the dashboard. You can use these dropdown boxes to change the data being displayed in your dashboard.

For more information about templating and template variables, see [Templates and variables](p. 530).

To create a variable using tag values, use the Grafana functions `tags` and `tag_values`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>tags()</code></td>
<td>Returns all tags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>tags(server=~backend\*)</code></td>
<td>Returns only tags that occur in series matching the filter expression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>tag_values(server)</code></td>
<td>Return tag values for the specified tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>tag_values(server, server=~backend\*)</code></td>
<td>Returns filtered tag values that occur for the specified tag in series matching those expressions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Query

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tag_values(server, server!=backend*, app=${apps:regex})</td>
<td>Multiple filter expressions and expressions can contain other variables.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more details, see [Graphite docs on the autocomplete API for tags](#).

#### Query variable

The query you specify in the query field should be a metric find type of query. For example, a query such as `prod.servers.*` will fill the variable with all possible values that exist in the wildcard position.

You can also create nested variables that use other variables in their definition. For example `apps.$app.servers.*` uses the variable `$app` in its query definition.

**Using __searchFilter to filter query variable results**

Using `__searchFilter` in the query field will filter the query result based on what you enter in the dropdown select box. When you enter nothing, the default value for `__searchFilter` is `*` and `\` when used as part of a regular expression.

The following example shows how to use `__searchFilter` as part of the query field to enable searching for `server` while the user enters text in the dropdown select box.

**Query**

```plaintext
apps.$app.servers.$__searchFilter
```

**TagValues**

```
tag_values(server, server=${__searchFilter:regex})
```

#### Variable usage

You can use a variable in a metric node path or as a parameter to a function.

There are two syntaxes:

- `$<varname>` Example: `apps.frontend.$server.requests.count`
- `{varname}` Example: `apps.frontend.${server}.requests.count`

Why two ways? The first syntax is easier to read and write but does not allow you to use a variable in the middle of a word. Use the second syntax in expressions such as `my.server${serverNumber}.count`.

**Variable usage in tag queries**

Multi-value variables in tag queries use the advanced formatting syntax introduced in Grafana 5.0 for variables: `{var:regex}`. Non-tag queries will use the default glob formatting for multi-value variables.

The following code example shows a tag expression with regex formatting and using the Equal Tilde operator, `=~`.

```plaintext
```
Annotations enable you to overlay rich event information on top of graphs. You add annotation queries via the Dashboard menu / Annotations view. For more information, see Annotations (p. 502).

Graphite supports two ways to query annotations:

- A regular metric query. For this, you use the Graphite query text box.
- A Graphite events query. For this, you use the Graphite event tags text box, and specify a tag or wildcard character (keeping it empty should also work).

Google BigQuery

Provides support for Google BigQuery as a backend database.

**Note**
Amazon Managed Grafana includes two different data sources for BigQuery. The current data source is from Grafana Labs. An older, no longer actively supported, data source is from DoiT International. New data sources should use the Grafana Labs provided data source. To learn about migrating your existing queries, see Importing queries created with DoiT International BigQuery DataSource plugin (p. 124).

Features:

- Query setup
- Raw SQL editor
- Query builder
- Macros support
- Additional functions
- Table view
- Annotations
- BQ queries in variables
- Sharded tables
- Partitioned tables
- Granular slot allocation (Running queries in a project with flat-rate pricing)

Adding the data source

1. Open the Grafana console in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace and make sure you are logged in.
2. In the side menu under Configuration (the gear icon), choose Data Sources.
3. Choose Add data source.
   
   **Note**
   If you don't see the Data Sources link in your side menu, it means that your current user does not have the Admin role.
4. Select Google BigQuery by Grafana Labs from the list of data sources.
5. Enter the following information:
   
   - For Name, enter the data source name.
• **Default** means that it will be pre-selected for new panels.
  • For **Service Account Key**, enter the Service Account Key File for a GCP Project. Instructions for how to create this are later in this document.

You can set query priority INTERACTIVE or BATCH per data source.

**Authentication**

To authenticate the BigQuery plugin, upload a Google JWT file. You need to create a Google Cloud Platform (GCP) Service Account for the Project you want to show data for. An Amazon Managed Grafana data source integrates with one GCP Project. If you want to visualize data from multiple GCP Projects, then you can give the service account permissions in each project or create one data source per GCP Project.

**Enable APIs**

Go to [BigQuery API](#) and **Enable** the API.

**Create a GCP Service Account for a Project**

**To create a GCP service account for a project**

1. Navigate to the [API & Service Credentials Page](#).
2. Choose **Create credentials** and choose **Service account key**.
3. On the **Create service account key** page, choose key type **JSON**. Then in the **Service Account** dropdown, choose the **New service account** option.
4. Enter a name for the service account in the **Service account name** field and then choose the **BigQuery Data Viewer** and **BigQuery Job User** roles from the **Role** dropdown.
5. Choose **Create**. A JSON key file is created and downloaded to your computer. Store this file in a secure place, as it allows access to your BigQuery data.
6. Upload it to Amazon Managed Grafana on the data source configuration page. You can either upload the file or paste in its contents.
7. The file contents are encrypted and saved in the Grafana database. Don't forget to save after uploading the file.

**Using the query builder**

The query builder provides a simple yet a user-friendly interface to help you quickly compose a query. The builder enables you to define the basic parts of your query. The common ones are:

• The table that you want to query from
• The time field and metric field
• WHERE clause: either use one of the pre-defined macros, to speed your writing time, or set up your own expression. The existing supported macros are the following:
  • Macro `$__timeFiler` with last 7 days example
    ```sql
    WHERE `createDate` BETWEEN TIMESTAMP_MILLIS (1592147699012) AND TIMESTAMP_MILLIS (1592752499012) AND _PARTITIONTIME >= '2020-06-14 18:14:59' AND _PARTITIONTIME < '2020-06-21 18:14:59'
    ```
  • Macro `$__timeFrom` with last 7 days example
    ```sql
    ```
Built-in data sources

• Macro `$__timeTo` with last 7 days

```sql
WHERE `createDate` < TIMESTAMP_MILLIS (1592828659681) AND _PARTITIONTIME >= '2020-06-15 15:24:19' AND _PARTITIONTIME < '2020-06-22 15:24:19'
```

• GROUPBY option: you can use a pre-defined macro or use one of the fields from your query a. time ($_interval,none)

• ORDER BY option

Note
Note: If your processing location is not the Default US one, set your location from the processing Location drop-down at the top right bottom of the query builder

Troubleshooting

To troubleshoot a query, use the Query Inspector at the top of the query builder. This helps you see the clean query and troubleshoot SQL errors.

Importing queries created with DoiT International BigQuery DataSource plug in

If you have existing queries that use the DoiT International BigQuery plug in, you can import those queries by changing the data source to Grafana BigQuery. Your queries will be imported as raw SQL queries.

Google Cloud Monitoring

Note

In earlier versions of Grafana, this data source was named Google Stackdriver.

Add the Google Cloud Monitoring data source to be able to build dashboards for your Google Cloud Monitoring metrics.

Adding the data source

1. Open the side menu by choosing the Grafana icon in the top header.

2. In the side menu, under the Dashboards link, you should find the Data Sources link.

3. Choose the + Add data source button in the top header.

4. Select Google Cloud Monitoring from the Type dropdown list.

5. Upload or paste in the Service Account Key file. See later in this document for steps to create a Service Account Key file.

Note

If you don't see the Data Sources link in your side menu, your current user does not have the Admin role.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The data source name. This is how you refer to the data source in panels and queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default data source means that it will be pre-selected for new panels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Account Key</td>
<td>Service account key file for a GCP Project. See the instructions later in this document about how to create it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Authentication

There are two ways to authenticate the Google Cloud Monitoring plugin

- Upload a Google JWT file
- Automatically retrieve credentials from Google metadata server

The latter option is only available when running Grafana on GCE virtual machine.

Using a Google service account key file

To authenticate with the Google Cloud Monitoring API, you must create a Google Cloud Platform (GCP) Service Account for the Project that you want to show data for. A Grafana data source integrates with one GCP Project. To visualize data from multiple GCP Projects, you must create one data source per GCP Project.

Enabling APIs

The following APIs must be enabled first:

- Monitoring API
- Cloud Resource Manager API

Choose the links listed, and then choose the Enable button.

Creating a GCP service account for a Project

1. Navigate to the APIs and Services Credentials page.
2. Choose the Create credentials dropdown/button and choose the Service account key option.
3. On the Create service account key page, choose key type JSON. Then, in the Service Account dropdown list, choose the New service account option.
4. Some new fields will appear. Fill in a name for the service account in the Service account name field and then choose the Monitoring Viewer role from the Role dropdown list.
5. Choose the Create button. A JSON key file will be created and downloaded to your computer. Store this file in a secure place as it allows access to your Google Cloud Monitoring data.
6. Upload it to Grafana on the data source Configuration page. You can either upload the file or paste in the contents of the file.
7. The file contents will be encrypted and saved in the Grafana database. Don’t forget to save after uploading the file!
Using the query editor

The Google Cloud Monitoring query editor allows you to build two types of queries - **Metric** and **Service Level Objective (SLO)**. Both types return time series data.

**Metric queries**

The metric query editor allows you to select metrics, group/aggregate by labels and by time, and use filters to specify which time series you want in the results.

To create a metric query, follow these steps:

1. Choose the option **Metrics** in the **Query Type** dropdown list.
2. Choose a project from the **Project** dropdown list.
3. Choose a Google Cloud Platform service from the **Service** dropdown list.
4. Choose a metric from the **Metric** dropdown list.
5. To add or remove filters or group by clauses, use the plus and minus icons in the filter and group by sections. This step is optional.

Google Cloud Monitoring metrics can be of different kinds (GAUGE, DELTA, CUMULATIVE) and these kinds have support for different aggregation options (reducers and aligners). The Grafana query editor shows the list of available aggregation methods for a selected metric and sets a default reducer and aligner when you select the metric. Units for the Y-axis are also automatically selected by the query editor.

**Filters**

To add a filter, choose the plus icon, choose a field to filter by, and enter a filter value. For example, enter `instance_name = grafana-1`. You can remove the filter by choosing the filter name and selecting `--remove filter--`.

**Simple wildcard characters**

When the operator is set to or `=`, `!=` it is possible to add wildcard characters to the filter value field. For example, `us-*` captures all values that start with "us-", and `*central-a` captures all values that end with "central-a". `*-central-*` captures all values that have the substring of `central-`. Simple wildcard characters are less expensive than regular expressions.

**Regular expressions**

When the operator is set to or `=`, `!=` it is possible to add regular expressions to the filter value field. For example, `us-central[1-3]-[af]` matches all values that start with "us-central", followed by a number in the range of 1 to 3, a dash and then either an "a" or an "f". Leading and trailing slashes are not needed when creating regular expressions.

**Aggregation**

The aggregation field lets you combine time series based on common statistics. For more information about aggregation, refer to [aggregation options](#).

The **Aligner** field allows you to align multiple time series after the same group by time interval. For more information about aligner, refer to [alignment metric selector](#).

**Alignment Period and grouping by time**

The **Alignment Period** groups a metric by time if an aggregation is chosen. The default is to use the GCP Google Cloud Monitoring default groupings (which allows you to compare graphs in Grafana with graphs in the Google Cloud Monitoring UI). The option is called **cloud monitoring auto** and the defaults are:
• 1m for time ranges < 23 hours
• 5m for time ranges >= 23 hours and < 6 days
• 1h for time ranges >= 6 days

The other automatic option is grafana auto. This will automatically set the group by time depending on the time range chosen and the width of the graph panel. For more information, see Adding an interval variable (p. 536).

It is also possible to choose fixed time intervals to group by, such as 1h or 1d.

**Group By**

Group by resource or metric labels to reduce the number of time series and to aggregate the results by a group by. For example, group by instance_name to see an aggregated metric for a compute instance.

**Metadata labels**

Resource metadata labels contain information to uniquely identify a resource in Google Cloud. Metadata labels are only returned in the time series response if they’re part of the Group By segment in the time series request. There’s no API for retrieving metadata labels, so it’s not possible to populate the group by dropdown list with the metadata labels that are available for the selected service and metric. However, the Group By field dropdown list comes with a pre-defined list of common system labels.

User labels cannot be pre-defined, but it’s possible to enter them manually in the Group By field. If a metadata label, user label, or system label is included in the Group By segment, you can create filters based on it and expand its value in the **Alias** field.

**Alias patterns**

The Alias By field allows you to control the format of the legend keys. The default is to show the metric name and labels. This can be long and hard to read. Using the following patterns in the alias field, you can format the legend key the way you want it.

**Metric Type patterns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alias pattern</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{{metric.type}}</td>
<td>Returns the full Metric Type.</td>
<td>compute.googleapis.com/instance/cpu/utilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{{metric.name}}</td>
<td>Returns the metric name part.</td>
<td>instance/cpu/utilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{{metric.service}}</td>
<td>Returns the service part.</td>
<td>compute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Label patterns**

In the Group By dropdown list, you can see a list of metric and resource labels for a metric. These can be included in the legend key using alias patterns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alias pattern format</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Alias pattern example</th>
<th>Example result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{{metric.label.xxx}}</td>
<td>Returns the metric label value.</td>
<td>{{metric.label.instance_name}}</td>
<td>grafana-1-prod</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Built-in data sources

#### Alias pattern format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alias pattern format</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Alias pattern example</th>
<th>Example result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{{resource.label.xxx}}</td>
<td>Returns the resource label value.</td>
<td>{{resource.label.zone}}</td>
<td>us-east1-b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{{metadata.system_labels.xxx}}</td>
<td>Returns the metadata system label value.</td>
<td>{{metadata.system_labels.name}}</td>
<td>grafana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{{metadata.user_labels.xxx}}</td>
<td>Returns the metadata user label value.</td>
<td>{{metadata.user_labels.tag}}</td>
<td>production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example Alias By: `{{metric.type}} - {{metric.label.instance_name}}`

Example Result: `compute.googleapis.com/instance/cpu/usage_time - server1-prod`

It is also possible to resolve the name of the Monitored Resource Type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alias pattern format</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{{resource.type}}</td>
<td>Returns the name of the monitored resource type.</td>
<td>gce_instance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example Alias By: `{{resource.type}} - {{metric.type}}`

Example Result: `gce_instance - compute.googleapis.com/instance/cpu/usage_time`

#### SLO queries

**Note**

SLO queries are available only in Grafana v7.0+

The SLO query builder in the Google Cloud Monitoring data source allows you to display SLO data in time series format. To get an understanding of the basic concepts in service monitoring, refer to the Google Cloud Monitoring [official documentation](https://cloud.google.com/monitoring/service-monitoring).

##### Creating an SLO query

To create an SLO query, follow these steps:

1. Choose the option **Service Level Objectives (SLO)** in the **Query Type** dropdown list.
2. Choose a project from the **Project** dropdown list.
3. Choose an **SLO service** from the **Service** dropdown list.
4. Choose an **SLO** from the **SLO** dropdown list.
5. Choose a **time series selector** from the **Selector** dropdown list.

The friendly names for the time series selectors are shown in Grafana. The following table shows the mapping from the friendly name to the system name that is used in the Service Monitoring documentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selector dropdown list value</th>
<th>Corresponding time series selector used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SLI Value</td>
<td>select_slo_health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLO Compliance</td>
<td>select_slo_compliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLO Error Budget Remaining</td>
<td>select_slo_budget_fraction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alias patterns for SLO queries

You can use the Alias By field to control the format of the legend keys for SLO queries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alias pattern</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{{project}}</td>
<td>Returns the GCP project name.</td>
<td>myProject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{{service}}</td>
<td>Returns the service name.</td>
<td>myService</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{{slo}}</td>
<td>Returns the SLO.</td>
<td>latency-slo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{{selector}}</td>
<td>Returns the selector.</td>
<td>select_slo_health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alignment Period and grouping by time for SLO queries

SLO queries use the same alignment period functionality as metric queries. For more information, see Metric queries (p. 126).

Templating

Instead of hardcoding things such as server, application and sensor name in your metric queries you can use variables in their place. Variables are shown as dropdown select boxes at the top of the dashboard. You can use these dropdown boxes to change the data being displayed in your dashboard.

For more information about templating and template variables, see Templates and variables (p. 530).

Query variable

Variable of the type Query allows you to query Google Cloud Monitoring for various types of data. The Google Cloud Monitoring data source plugin provides the following Query Types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metric Types</td>
<td>Returns a list of metric type names that are available for the specified service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels Keys</td>
<td>Returns a list of keys for metric label and resource label in the specified metric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels Values</td>
<td>Returns a list of values for the label in the specified metric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Types</td>
<td>Returns a list of resource types for the specified metric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregations</td>
<td>Returns a list of aggregations (cross series reducers) for the specified metric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aligners</td>
<td>Returns a list of aligners (per series aligners) for the specified metric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alignment periods</td>
<td>Returns a list of all alignment periods that are available in Google Cloud Monitoring query editor in Grafana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selectors</td>
<td>Returns a list of selectors that can be used in SLO (Service Level Objectives) queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLO Services</td>
<td>Returns a list of Service Monitoring services that can be used in SLO queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Level Objectives (SLO)</td>
<td>Returns a list of SLO’s for the specified SLO service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using variables in queries

There are two syntaxes:

- `$<varname>` Example: `metric.label.$metric_label`
- `[[varname]]` Example: `metric.label.[[metric_label]]`

Why two ways? The first syntax is easier to read and write but does not allow you to use a variable in the middle of a word. When the Multi-value or Include all value options are enabled, Grafana converts the labels from plaintext to a regex compatible string, which means you have to use =~ instead of =.

Annotations

You can use annotations to overlay rich event information on top of graphs. You add annotation queries via the Dashboard menu / Annotations view. Annotation rendering is expensive so it is important to limit the number of rows returned. There is no support for showing Google Cloud Monitoring annotations and events yet but it works well with custom metrics in Google Cloud Monitoring.

For more information about annotations, see Annotations (p. 502).

With the query editor for annotations, you can select a metric and filters. The Title and Text fields support templating and can use data returned from the query. For example, the Title field could have the following text:

```
{{metric.type}} has value: {{metric.value}}
```

Example Result: `monitoring.googleapis.com/uptime_check/http_status has this value: 502`

Patterns for the annotation query editor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alias pattern format</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Alias pattern example</th>
<th>Example result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>{{metric.value}}</code></td>
<td>Value of the metric/point.</td>
<td><code>{{metric.value}}</code></td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{{metric.type}}</code></td>
<td>Returns the full Metric Type.</td>
<td><code>{{metric.type}}</code></td>
<td>compute.googleapis.com/instance/cpu/utilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{{metric.name}}</code></td>
<td>Returns the metric name part.</td>
<td><code>{{metric.name}}</code></td>
<td>instance/cpu/utilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{{metric.service}}</code></td>
<td>Returns the service part.</td>
<td><code>{{metric.service}}</code></td>
<td>compute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{{metric.label.xxx}}</code></td>
<td>Returns the metric label value.</td>
<td><code>{{metric.label.xxx}}</code></td>
<td>grafana-1-prod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{{resource.label.xxx}}</code></td>
<td>Returns the resource label value.</td>
<td><code>{{resource.label.xxx}}</code></td>
<td>us-east1-b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deep linking from Grafana panels to the Metrics Explorer in Google Cloud Console

**Note**
This feature is available only for Metric queries.
Choose a time series in the panel to see a context menu with a link to View in Metrics Explorer in Google Cloud Console. Choosing that link opens the Metrics Explorer in the Google Cloud Console and runs the query from the Grafana panel there. The link navigates the user first to the Google Account Chooser. After successfully selecting an account, the user is redirected to the Metrics Explorer. The provided link is valid for any account, but it only displays the query if your account has access to the GCP project specified in the query.

**Google Sheets**

Use this data source to visualize your Google spreadsheets.

For configuration information, see [Configuring the Google Sheets data source](#).

For provisioning information, see [Provisioning](#).

For information about using the editor, see [Using the editor](#).

For quota information, see [Usage limits](#).

**InfluxDB**

Grafana ships with a feature-rich data source plugin for InfluxDB. The plugin includes a custom query editor and supports annotations and query templates.

**Adding the data source**

1. Open the side menu by choosing the Grafana icon in the top header.
2. In the side menu under the link, **Dashboards** you should find a link named **Data Sources**.
3. Choose the **+ Add data source** button in the top header.
4. Select **InfluxDB** from the **Type** dropdown list.
5. Select **InfluxQL** or **Flux** from the **Query Language** list.

**Note**

If you don't see the **Data Sources** link in your side menu, it means that your current user does not have the **Admin** role.

**Jaeger**

The Jaeger data source provides open-source, end-to-end distributed tracing.

**Adding the data source**

To access Jaeger settings, choose the **Configuration** (gear) icon, then choose **Data Sources**, and then choose **Jaeger**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The data source name. This is how you see the data source in panels, queries, and Explore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default data source means that it will be pre-selected for new panels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>The URL of the Jaeger instance; e.g., <a href="http://localhost:16686">http://localhost:16686</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>Server (default) = URL must be accessible from the Grafana backend/server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Built-in data sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic Auth</td>
<td>Enable basic authentication to the Jaeger data source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User</td>
<td>User name for basic authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Password for basic authentication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Query traces

You can query and display traces from Jaeger via Explore. For more information, see [Explore (p. 519)](#).

The Jaeger query editor allows you to query by trace ID directly or selecting a trace from trace selector. To query by trace ID, insert the ID into the text input.

Use the trace selector to pick particular trace from all traces logged in the time range you have selected in Explore. The trace selector has three levels of nesting: 1. The service you are interested in. 2. Particular operation is part of the selected service. 3. Specific trace in which the selected operation occurred, represented by the root operation name and trace duration.

### Linking to the trace ID from logs

You can link to Jaeger trace from logs in Loki by configuring a derived field with internal link. For more information, see [Derived fields (p. 137)](#).

### JSON

The JSON data source executes requests against arbitrary backends and parses JSON response into Grafana dataframes.

#### Adding the data source

1. Open the Grafana console in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace and make sure you are logged in.
2. In the side menu under Configuration (the gear icon), choose Data Sources.
3. Choose Add data source.

   **Note**

   If you don't see the Data Sources link in your side menu, it means that your current user does not have the Admin role.

4. Select JSON from the list of data sources.
5. In the URL field, enter your API endpoint. That's where the data source will make requests to.

#### JSON API

There is an OpenAPI definition for this data source. For more information, see [simPod / GrafanaJsonDatasource](#).

To work with this data source, the backend must implement four endpoints:

- **GET /** with 200 status code response. Used for "Test connection" on the data source configuration page.
- **POST /search** returning available metrics when invoked.
- **POST /query** returning metrics based on input.
• POST /annotations returning annotations.

The following two URLs are optional:

• POST /tag-keys returning tag keys for ad hoc filters.
• POST /tag-values returning tag values for ad hoc filters.

/search

POST /search

Amazon Managed Grafana issues this request on:

• Variables, New/edit page. The Query field is passed in a body as the following:

```json
{ "target": "query field value" }
```

• Panel, Queries page. Format As and Metric values are passed in a body as the following:

```json
{ "type": "timeseries", "target": "upper_50" }
```

The way you handle those values is up to you. The response body can either contain an array or a map.

Example array response:

```
["upper_25","upper_50","upper_75","upper_90","upper_95"]
```

Example map response:

```
[ { "text": "upper_25", "value": 1}, { "text": "upper_75", "value": 2} ]
```

/query

POST /query

Example timeseries request:

```
{
  "panelId": 1,
  "range": {
    "from": "2016-10-31T06:33:44.866Z",
    "to": "2016-10-31T12:33:44.866Z",
    "raw": {
      "from": "now-6h",
      "to": "now"
    }
  },
  "rangeRaw": {
    "from": "now-6h",
    "to": "now"
  },
  "interval": "30s",
  "intervalMs": 30000,
  "maxDataPoints": 550,
  "targets": [
    { "target": "Packets", "refId": "A", "type": "timeseries", "data": { "additional": "optional json" } }
  ]
}
```
Example timeseries response (metric value as a float, unixtimestamp in milliseconds):

```
[
  { "target": "pps in",
    "datapoints": [
      [622, 1450754160000],
      [365, 1450754220000]
    ]
  },
  { "target": "pps out",
    "datapoints": [
      [861, 1450754160000],
      [767, 1450754220000]
    ]
  },
  { "target": "errors out",
    "datapoints": [
      [861, 1450754160000],
      [767, 1450754220000]
    ]
  },
  { "target": "errors in",
    "datapoints": [
      [861, 1450754160000],
      [767, 1450754220000]
    ]
  }
]
```

The relation between target in request and response is 1:n. You can return multiple targets in response for one requested target.

Example table response to be returned if the metric selected is "type": "table":

```
[ 
  { "columns": [
    { "text": "Time", "type": "time"},
    { "text": "Country", "type": "string"},
    { "text": "Number", "type": "number"}
  ],
  "rows": [
    [1234567, "SE", 123],
    [1234567, "DE", 231],
    [1234567, "US", 321]
  ],
  "type": "table"
}
]```
Additional data

Sending additional data for each metric is supported via the Additional JSON Data input field that allows you to enter JSON.

For example, when \{ "additional": "optional json" \} is entered into Additional JSON Data, it is attached to the target data under the "data" key:

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ & \text{"target": "upper_50", "refId": "A", "type": "timeseries", "data": \{ & \text{"additional": "optional json" \}}
\end{align*}
\]

You can also enter variables:
\[
\{ & \text{"key": $variableValue}\}
\]

/annotations

POST /annotations

The JSON request body looks like this:

\[
\begin{align*}
\}, & \text{"rangeRaw": \{ & \text{"from": "now-1h", & \text{"to": "now"}}
\}, & \text{"annotation": \{ & \text{"name": "deploy", & \text{"datasource": "JSON Datasource", & \text{"iconColor": "rgba(255, 96, 96, 1)"}, & \text{"enable": true, & \text{"query": "#deploy"}}
\}, & \text{"variables": []}\}
\end{align*}
\]

Amazon Managed Grafana expects a response containing an array of annotation objects.

Field explanation:

- **text**— (Required) Text for the annotation.
- **title**— (Optional) The title for the annotation tooltip.
- **isRegion**— (Optional) Whether this is a region.
- **time**— (Required) Time since UNIX epoch in milliseconds.
- **timeEnd**— (Required if **isRegion** is true) Time since UNIX epoch in milliseconds.
- **tags**— (Optional) Tags for the annotation.

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ & \text{"text": "text shown in body", & \text{"title": "Annotation Title", & \text{"isRegion": true, & \text{"time": "timestamp"},}
\end{align*}
\]
Note
Note: If the data source is configured to connect directly to the backend, you also need to implement OPTIONS /annotations that responds with the correct CORS headers:

- Access-Control-Allow-Headers: accept, content-type
- Access-Control-Allow-Methods: POST
- Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *

/tag-keys
POST /tag-keys
The JSON request body looks like this:

```
[
]
```

The tag keys API returns the following:

```
[
  {"type": "string", "text": "City"},
  {"type": "string", "text": "Country"}
]
```

/tag-values
POST /tag-values
The JSON request body looks like this:

```
{"key": "City"}
```

The tag values API returns the following:

```
[
  {"text": "Eins!"},
  {"text": "Zwei"},
  {"text": "Drei!"}
]
```

Loki
The Loki data source provides access to Loki, Grafana's log aggregation system.

Adding the data source
1. Open the Grafana workspace and make sure you are logged in.
2. In the side menu under the **Configuration** link you should find a **Data Sources** link.
3. Choose the **Add data source** button at the top.
4. Select **Loki** from the list of data sources.
Note
If you don’t see the Data Sources link in your side menu, it means that your current user does not have the Admin role.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The data source name. This is how you see the data source in panels, queries, and Explore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default data source means that it will be pre-selected for new panels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>The URL of the Loki instance; e.g., <a href="http://localhost:3100">http://localhost:3100</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum lines</td>
<td>Upper limit for number of log lines returned by Loki (default is 1000). Decrease if your browser is sluggish when displaying logs in Explore.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Derived fields
You can use the derived fields configuration to do the following:

- Add fields parsed from the log message.
- Add a link that uses the value of the field.

You can use this functionality to link to your tracing backend directly from your logs, or link to a user profile page if a userId is present in the log line. These links appear in the log details. For more information, see Labels and detected fields (p. 523).

Each derived field consists of the following:

- **Name** – Shown in the log details as a label.
- **Regex** – A Regex pattern that runs on the log message and captures part of it as the value of the new field. Can only contain a single capture group.
- **URL/query** – If the link is external, then enter the full link URL. If the link is internal link, then this input serves as query for the target data source. In both cases, you can interpolate the value from the field with ${__value.raw } macro.
- **Internal link** – Select if the link is internal or external. In case of internal link, a data source selector allows you to select the target data source. Only tracing data sources are supported.

You can use a debug section to see what your fields extract and how the URL is interpolated. choose Show example log message to show the text area where you can enter a log message.

The new field with the link shown in log details.

Querying logs
Querying and displaying log data from Loki is available via Explore and with the logs panel in visualizations. Select the Loki data source, and then enter a LogQL query to display your logs. For more information about LogQL, see LogQL.

Log queries
A log query consists of two parts: log stream selector, and a search expression. For performance reasons, you must start by choosing a log label for a log stream.

The Logs Explorer (the Log labels button) next to the query field shows a list of labels of available log streams. An alternative way to write a query is to use the query field’s automatic completion. You start
by typing a left curly brace { and the autocomplete menu will suggest a list of labels. Press the Enter key to run the query.

After the result is returned, the log panel shows a list of log rows and a bar chart where the x-axis shows the time and the y-axis shows the frequency/count.

**Log Stream Selector**

For the label part of the query expression, wrap it in curly braces {} and then use the key value syntax for selecting labels. Multiple label expressions are separated by a comma:

\{app="mysql",name="mysql-backup"\}

The following label matching operators are currently supported:

- `=` exactly equal.
- `!=` not equal.
- `=~` regex-match.
- `!~` do not regex-match.

Examples:

- `\{name=~"mysql.+"\}`
- `\{name!~"mysql.+"\}`

Another way to add a label selector is in the table section. Choose Filter beside a label to add the label to the query expression. This even works for multiple queries and will add the label selector to each query.

**Search expressions**

After writing the Log Stream Selector, you can filter the results further by writing a search expression. The search expression can be just text or a regex expression.

Example queries:

- `\{job="mysql"\} |= "error"`
- `\{name="kafka"\} |~ "tsdb-ops.*io:2003"`
- `\{instance=~"kafka-[23]\",name="kafka"\} != "kafka.server:type=ReplicaManager"`

Filter operators can be chained and will sequentially filter down the expression. The resulting log lines will satisfy every filter.

Example

`\{job="mysql"\} |= "error" != "timeout"`

The following filter types are currently supported:

- `|=` line contains string.
- `!|=` line doesn’t contain string.
- `|~` line matches regular expression.
- `!~` line does not match regular expression.

**Note**

For more information about LogQL, Loki’s query language, see [Loki LogQL](#).
Log context

When using a search expression as detailed above, you now have the ability to retrieve the context surrounding your filtered results. By choosing the Show Context link on the filtered rows, you’ll be able to investigate the log messages that came before and after the log message you’re interested in.

Templating

Instead of hardcoding things such as server, application and sensor name in your metric queries, you can use variables in their place. Variables are shown as dropdown select boxes at the top of the dashboard. You can use these dropdown boxes to change the data being displayed in your dashboard.

For more information about templating and template variables, see Templates and variables (p. 530).

Annotations

You can use any non-metric Loki query as a source for annotations. Log content will be used as annotation text and your log stream labels as tags, so there is no need for additional mapping.

Microsoft SQL Server

Use the Microsoft SQL Server (MSSQL) data source to query and visualize data from any Microsoft SQL Server 2005 or newer, including Microsoft Azure SQL Database.

Important

Grafana version 8.0 changes the underlying data structure for data frames for the Microsoft SQL Server, Postgres, and MySQL. As a result, a time series query result is returned in a wide format. For more information, see Wide format in the Grafana data frames documentation.

To make your visualizations work as they did before, you might have to do some manual migrations. One solution is documented on Github at Postgres/MySQL/MSSQL: Breaking change in v8.0 related to time series queries and ordering of data column.

Adding the data source

1. Open the side menu by choosing the Grafana icon in the top header.
2. In the side menu under the link, Configuration you should find a Data Sources link.
3. Choose the + Add data source button in the top header.
4. Select Microsoft SQL Server from the Type dropdown list.

Data source options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The data source name. This is how you see the data source in panels and queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default data source means that it will be pre-selected for new panels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host</td>
<td>The IP address/hostname and optional port of your MSSQL instance. If port is omitted, default 1433 will be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database</td>
<td>Name of your MSSQL database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User</td>
<td>Database user’s login/username.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Database user’s password.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Built-in data sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Encrypt</td>
<td>This option determines whether or to which extent a secure SSL TCP/IP connection will be negotiated with the server, default false (Grafana v5.4+).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max open</td>
<td>The maximum number of open connections to the database, default unlimited (Grafana v5.4+).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max idle</td>
<td>The maximum number of connections in the idle connection pool, default 2 (Grafana v5.4+).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max lifetime</td>
<td>The maximum amount of time in seconds a connection may be reused, default 14400/4 hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Min time interval**

A lower limit for the \$_interval\$_interval\_ms variables. Recommended to be set to write frequency, for example 1m if your data is written every minute. This option can also be overridden/configured in a dashboard panel under data source options. This value must be formatted as a number followed by a valid time identifier; for example, 1m (1 minute) or 30s (30 seconds). The following time identifiers are supported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>Hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>Minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ms</td>
<td>Millisecond</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Database user permissions**

**Important**

The database user that you specify when you add the data source should only be granted SELECT permissions on the specified database and tables you want to query. Grafana does not validate that the query is safe. The query could include any SQL statement. For example, statements such as DELETE FROM user; and DROP TABLE user; would be run. To protect against this, we highly recommend that you create a specific MSSQL user with restricted permissions.

The following example code shows creating a specific MSSQL user with restricted permissions.

```
CREATE USER grafanareader WITH PASSWORD 'password'
GRANT SELECT ON dbo.YourTable3 TO grafanareader
```

Make sure that the user does not get any unwanted permissions from the public role.
Known issues

If you're using an older version of Microsoft SQL Server such as 2008 and 2008R2, you might need to disable encryption to be able to connect. If possible, we recommend you to use the latest service pack available for optimal compatibility.

Query editor

You will find the MSSQL query editor in the metrics tab in the graph, Singlestat, or table panel's edit mode. You enter edit mode by choosing the panel title and then choosing Edit. The editor allows you to define a SQL query to select data to be visualized.

1. Select Format as Time series (for use in Graph or Singlestat panel's among others) or Table (for use in Table panel among others).
2. This is the actual editor where you write your SQL queries.
3. Show help section for MSSQL below the query editor.
4. Show the SQL query that was run. Will be available first after a successful query has been run.
5. Add an additional query where an additional query editor will be displayed.

Macros

To simplify syntax and to allow for dynamic parts, such as date range filters, the query can contain macros.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro example</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$__time(dateColumn)</td>
<td>Will be replaced by an expression to rename the column to time. For example, dateColumn as time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__timeEpoch(dateColumn)</td>
<td>Will be replaced by an expression to convert a DATETIME column type to Unix timestamp and rename it to time. For example, DATEDIFF(second, &quot;1970-01-01&quot;, dateColumn) AS time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__timeFilter(dateColumn)</td>
<td>Will be replaced by a time range filter using the specified column name. For example, dateColumn BETWEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macro example</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__timeFrom()</td>
<td>Will be replaced by the start of the currently active time selection. For example, “2017-04-21T05:01:17Z”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__timeTo()</td>
<td>Will be replaced by the end of the currently active time selection. For example, “2017-04-21T05:06:17Z”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__timeGroup(dateColumn,'5m')[, fillvalue])</td>
<td>Will be replaced by an expression usable in GROUP BY clause. Providing a fillValue of NULL or floating value will automatically fill empty series in time range with that value. For example, ( \text{CAST(\text{ROUND(DATEDIFF(second, &quot;1970-01-01&quot;, time_column)/300.0, 0) as bigint)}\times 300.0 ).}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__timeGroup(dateColumn,'5m', 0)</td>
<td>Same as preceding but with a fill parameter so missing points in that series will be added by grafana and 0 will be used as value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__timeGroup(dateColumn,'5m', NULL)</td>
<td>Same as above but NULL will be used as value for missing points.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Macro example

```
"2017-04-21T05:01:17Z"
AND
"2017-04-21T05:06:17Z".
```
Macro example | Description
--- | ---
$__timeGroup(dateColumn,'5m', previous) | Same as above but the previous value in that series will be used as fill value if no value has been seen yet. NULL will be used (only available in Grafana 5.3+).

The query editor has a Generated SQL link that shows up after a query has been run, while in panel edit mode. Choose it and it will expand and show the raw interpolated SQL string that was run.

**Table queries**

If the query option is set to **Format as Table** then you can basically do any type of SQL query. The table panel will automatically show the results of whatever columns and rows your query returns.

The following example code shows a database table.

```sql
CREATE TABLE [event] (
  time_sec bigint,
  description nvarchar(100),
  tags nvarchar(100),
)
```

```sql
CREATE TABLE [mssql_types] (
  c_bit bit, c_tinyint tinyint, c_smallint smallint, c_int int, c_bigint bigint, c_money money, c_smallmoney smallmoney, c_numeric numeric(10,5),
  c_real real, c_decimal decimal(10,2), c_float float,
  c_char char(10), c_varchar varchar(10), c_text text,
  c_nchar nchar(12), c_nvarchar nvarchar(12), c_nvarchar12 nvarchar12,
  c_datetime datetime, c_datetime2 datetime2, c_smalldatetime smalldatetime, c_date date,
  c_time time, c_datetimeoffset datetimeoffset
)
```

```sql
INSERT INTO [mssql_types]
SELECT
  1, 5, 20020, 980300, 1420070400, '$20000.15', '£2.15', 12345.12,
  1.11, 2.22, 3.33,
  'char10', 'varchar10', 'text',
  N'N#nchar12#', N'#nvarchar12#', N'#nvarchar12#',
  GETDATE(), CAST(GETDATE() AS DATETIME2), CAST(GETDATE() AS SMALLDATETIME), CAST(GETDATE() AS DATE), CAST(GETDATE() AS TIME), SWITCHOVERRIDE(CAST(GETDATE() AS DATETIMEOFFSET), '-07:00')
```

The following example code shows a query.

```sql
SELECT * FROM [mssql_types]
```

You can control the name of the Table panel columns by using regular AS SQL column selection syntax, as shown in the following example code.
### SELECT
```
c_bit as [column1], c_tinyint as [column2]
FROM [mssql_types]
```

### The resulting table panel:

#### Time series queries

If you set **Format** as **Time series**, for use in **Graph panel** for example, the query must have a column named **time** that returns either a SQL datetime or any numeric data type representing Unix epoch in seconds. You may return a column named **metric** that is used as metric name for the value column. Any column except **time** and **metric** is treated as a value column. If you omit the metric column, the name of the value column will be the metric name. You may select multiple value columns, each will have its name as metric. If you return multiple value columns and a column named **metric** then this column is used as prefix for the series name.

Result sets of time series queries must be sorted by time.

The following example code shows a database table.

```
CREATE TABLE [event] (  
    time_sec bigint,  
    description nvarchar(100),  
    tags nvarchar(100),  
) 
CREATE TABLE metric_values (  
    time datetime,  
    measurement nvarchar(100),  
    valueOne int,  
    valueTwo int,  
) 
```

```
INSERT metric_values (time, measurement, valueOne, valueTwo) VALUES('2018-03-15 12:30:00', 'Metric A', 62, 6)
INSERT metric_values (time, measurement, valueOne, valueTwo) VALUES('2018-03-15 12:30:00', 'Metric B', 49, 11)
...  
INSERT metric_values (time, measurement, valueOne, valueTwo) VALUES('2018-03-15 13:55:00', 'Metric A', 14, 25)
INSERT metric_values (time, measurement, valueOne, valueTwo) VALUES('2018-03-15 13:55:00', 'Metric B', 48, 10)
```

The following example code shows one value and one metric column.

```
SELECT  
    time,  
    valueOne,  
    measurement as metric  
FROM metric_values  
WHERE  
   $__timeFilter(time)  
ORDER BY 1
When the preceding query is used in a graph panel, it will produce two series named Metric A and Metric B with the values \texttt{valueOne} and \texttt{valueTwo} plotted over time.

The following example code shows multiple value columns.

```sql
SELECT
time,
valueOne,
valueTwo
FROM
metric_values
WHERE
$__timeFilter(time)
ORDER BY 1
```

When the preceding query is used in a graph panel, it will produce two series named Metric A and Metric B with the values \texttt{valueOne} and \texttt{valueTwo} plotted over time.

The following example code shows using the `$__timeGroup` macro.

```sql
SELECT
$__timeGroup(time, '3m') as time,
measurement as metric,
avg(valueOne)
FROM
metric_values
WHERE
$__timeFilter(time)
GROUP BY
$__timeGroup(time, '3m'),
measurement
ORDER BY 1
```

When the previous query is used in a graph panel, it will produce two series named Metric A and Metric B with the values \texttt{valueOne} and \texttt{valueTwo} plotted over time. Any two series lacking a value in a three-minute window will render a line between those two lines. You'll notice that the graph to the right never goes down to zero.

The following example code shows using the `$__timeGroup` macro with fill parameter set to zero.

```sql
SELECT
$__timeGroup(time, '3m', 0) as time,
measurement as metric,
sum(valueTwo)
FROM
metric_values
WHERE
$__timeFilter(time)
GROUP BY
$__timeGroup(time, '3m'),
measurement
ORDER BY 1
```

When this query is used in a graph panel, the result is two series named Metric A and Metric B with a sum of \texttt{valueTwo} plotted over time. Any series lacking a value in a 3 minute window will have a value of zero which you'll see rendered in the graph to the right.
Templating

Instead of hardcoding things such as server, application and sensor name in your metric queries you can use variables in their place. Variables are shown as dropdown select boxes at the top of the dashboard. You can use these dropdown boxes to change the data being displayed in your dashboard.

For more information about templating and template variables, see *Templates and variables (p. 530)*.

Query variable

If you add a template variable of the type *Query*, you can write a MSSQL query that can return things such as measurement names, key names or key values that are shown as a dropdown select box.

For example, you can have a variable that contains all values for the `hostname` column in a table if you specify a query such as this in the templating variable *Query* setting.

```
SELECT hostname FROM host
```

A query can return multiple columns and Grafana will automatically create a list from them. For example, the following query will return a list with values from `hostname` and `hostname2`.

```
SELECT [host].[hostname], [other_host].[hostname2] FROM host JOIN other_host ON [host].[city] = [other_host].[city]
```

Another option is a query that can create a key/value variable. The query should return two columns that are named `__text` and `__value`. The `__text` column value should be unique (if it is not unique then the first value is used). The options in the dropdown list will have a text and value that allow you to have a friendly name as text and an id as the value. An example query with `hostname` as the text and `id` as the value:

```
SELECT hostname __text, id __value FROM host
```

You can also create nested variables. For example, if you had another variable named `region`. Then you could have the hosts variable only show hosts from the current selected region with a query such as this (if `region` is a multi-value variable, then use the `IN` comparison operator rather than `=` to match against multiple values).

```
SELECT hostname FROM host WHERE region IN ($region)
```

Using variables in queries

**Note**

Template variable values are only quoted when the template variable is a multi-value.

If the variable is a multi-value variable then use the `IN` comparison operator rather than `=` to match against multiple values.

There are two syntaxes:

`$<varname>` Example with a template variable named `hostname`:
SELECT
  atimestamp time,
  aint value
FROM table
WHERE $__timeFilter(atimestamp) and hostname in($hostname)
ORDER BY atimestamp

[[varname]] Example with a template variable named hostname:

SELECT
  atimestamp as time,
  aint as value
FROM table
WHERE $__timeFilter(atimestamp) and hostname in([[[hostname]]])
ORDER BY atimestamp

Turning off quoting for multi-value variables

Grafana automatically creates a quoted, comma-separated string for multi-value variables. For example, if server01 and server02 are selected then it will be formatted as: 'server01', 'server02'. To turn off quoting, use the csv formatting option for variables.

${servers:csv}

For more information about variable formatting options, see Templates and variables (p. 530).

Annotations

You can use annotations to overlay rich event information on top of graphs. You add annotation queries via the Dashboard menu / Annotations view. For more information, see Annotations (p. 502).

Columns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>The name of the date/time field. Could be a column with a native SQL date/time data type or epoch value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeend</td>
<td>Optional name of the end date/time field. Could be a column with a native SQL date/time data type or epoch value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text</td>
<td>Event description field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tags</td>
<td>Optional field name to use for event tags as a comma separated string.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example code shows database tables.

```sql
CREATE TABLE [events] (  
  time_sec bigint,
  description nvarchar(100),
  tags nvarchar(100),
)```
We also use the database table defined in Time series queries (p. 144).

The following example code shows a query using a time column with epoch values.

```sql
SELECT
time_sec as time,
description as [text],
tags
FROM
[events]
WHERE
$__unixEpochFilter(time_sec)
ORDER BY 1
```

The following example code shows a region query using time and timeend columns with epoch values.

```sql
SELECT
time_sec as time,
time_end_sec as timeend,
description as [text],
tags
FROM
[events]
WHERE
$__unixEpochFilter(time_sec)
ORDER BY 1
```

The following example code shows a query using a time column of native SQL date/time data type.

```sql
SELECT
time,
measurement as text,
convert(varchar, valueOne) + ',' + convert(varchar, valueTwo) as tags
FROM
metric_values
WHERE
$__timeFilter(time_column)
ORDER BY 1
```

**Stored procedure support**

Stored procedures have been verified to work. However, there might be edge cases where it won’t work as you would expect. Stored procedures should be supported in table, time series, and annotation queries as long as you use the same naming of columns and return data in the same format as described previously in the respective sections.

Macro functions will not work inside a stored procedure.

**Examples**

For the following examples, the database table is defined in Time series queries. Let’s say that you want to visualize four series in a graph panel, such as all combinations of columns valueOne, valueTwo and measurement. The graph panel to the right visualizes what we want to achieve. To solve this, you must use two queries:

The following example code shows the first query.
SELECT
    $__timeGroup(time, '5m') as time,
    measurement + ' - value one' as metric,
    avg(valueOne) as valueOne
FROM
    metric_values
WHERE
    $__timeFilter(time)
GROUP BY
    $__timeGroup(time, '5m'),
    measurement
ORDER BY 1

The following example code shows the second query.

SELECT
    $__timeGroup(time, '5m') as time,
    measurement + ' - value two' as metric,
    avg(valueTwo) as valueTwo
FROM
    metric_values
GROUP BY
    $__timeGroup(time, '5m'),
    measurement
ORDER BY 1

Stored procedure using time in epoch format

You can define a stored procedure that will return all data that you need to render four series in a graph panel such as above. In this case, the stored procedure accepts two parameters, @from and @to, of int data types, which should be a time range (from-to) in epoch format which will be used to filter the data to return from the stored procedure.

This mimics the $__timeGroup(time, '5m') in the select and group by expressions, and that's why numerous lengthy expressions are needed. These could be extracted to MSSQL functions, if wanted.

CREATE PROCEDURE sp_test_epoch(
    @from int,
    @to int
) AS
BEGIN
    SELECT
        cast(cast(DATEDIFF(second, {d '1970-01-01'}, DATEADD(second, DATEDIFF(second,GETDATE(),GETUTCDATE()), time))/600 as int)*600 as int) as time,
        measurement + ' - value one' as metric,
        avg(valueOne) as value
    FROM
        metric_values
    WHERE
        time >= DATEADD(s, @from, '1970-01-01') AND time <= DATEADD(s, @to, '1970-01-01')
    GROUP BY
        cast(cast(DATEDIFF(second, {d '1970-01-01'}, DATEADD(second, DATEDIFF(second,GETDATE(),GETUTCDATE()), time))/600 as int)*600 as int),
        measurement
    UNION ALL
    SELECT
        cast(cast(DATEDIFF(second, {d '1970-01-01'}, DATEADD(second, DATEDIFF(second,GETDATE(),GETUTCDATE()), time))/600 as int)*600 as int) as time,
Then you can use the following query for your graph panel.

```sql
DECLARE
    @from int = $__unixEpochFrom(),
    @to int = $__unixEpochTo()
EXEC dbo.sp_test_epoch @from, @to
```

**Stored procedure using time in datetime format**

You can define a stored procedure that will return all data that you need to render four series in a graph panel such as above. In this case, the stored procedure accepts two parameters, @from and @to, of datetime data types, which should be a time range (from-to) that will be used to filter the data to return from the stored procedure.

This mimics the `$__timeGroup(time, '5m')` in the select and group by expressions, and that's why numerous lengthy expressions are needed. These could be extracted to MSSQL functions, if wanted.

```sql
CREATE PROCEDURE sp_test_datetime(
    @from datetime,
    @to   datetime
) AS
BEGIN
    SELECT
        cast(cast(DATEDIFF(second, {d '1970-01-01'}, time)/600 as int)*600 as int) as time,
        measurement + ' - value one' as metric,
        avg(valueOne) as value
    FROM
        metric_values
    WHERE
        time >= @from AND time <= @to
    GROUP BY
        cast(cast(DATEDIFF(second, {d '1970-01-01'}, time)/600 as int)*600 as int),
        measurement
    ORDER BY 1
END
```

```sql
CREATE PROCEDURE sp_test_datetime(
    @from datetime,
    @to   datetime
) AS
BEGIN
    SELECT
        cast(cast(DATEDIFF(second, {d '1970-01-01'}, time)/600 as int)*600 as int) as time,
        measurement + ' - value one' as metric,
        avg(valueOne) as value
    FROM
        metric_values
    WHERE
        time >= @from AND time <= @to
    GROUP BY
        cast(cast(DATEDIFF(second, {d '1970-01-01'}, time)/600 as int)*600 as int),
        measurement
    UNION ALL
    SELECT
        cast(cast(DATEDIFF(second, {d '1970-01-01'}, time)/600 as int)*600 as int) as time,
        measurement + ' - value two' as metric,
        avg(valueTwo) as value
    FROM
        metric_values
    WHERE
        time >= @from AND time <= @to
    GROUP BY
        cast(cast(DATEDIFF(second, {d '1970-01-01'}, time)/600 as int)*600 as int),
        measurement
    ORDER BY 1
```
Then you can use the following query for your graph panel.

```sql
DECLARE
    @from datetime = $__timeFrom(),
    @to datetime = $__timeTo()
EXEC dbo.sp_test_datetime @from, @to
```

### Alerting

Time series queries should work in alerting conditions. Table formatted queries are not yet supported in alert rule conditions.

### Moogsoft AIOps

Moogsoft enables rich reporting and dashboard features that you can access from within Moogsoft Enterprise. For more information on the Moogsoft AIOps application, refer to [Moogsoft](#).

### Moogsoft Situations

You can view **Situations** in filterable lists in the side menu, the Search box, and by reviewing which **Situations** are impacting services. You may receive notifications about **Situation** assignments if notifications are enabled for assignments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Created At</th>
<th>Total Alerts</th>
<th>Teams</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>#23</td>
<td>14:07:44 04/09/2023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cloud DevOps</td>
<td>Remaining critical alerts</td>
<td>Opened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>#22</td>
<td>11:28:35 04/09/2023</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cloud DevOps</td>
<td>Alerts from a similar source</td>
<td>Opened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>#21</td>
<td>11:27:40 04/09/2023</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cloud DevOps</td>
<td>Alerts with a similar description</td>
<td>Opened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>#30</td>
<td>11:27:31 04/09/2023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cloud DevOps</td>
<td>Remaining critical alerts</td>
<td>Opened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>#19</td>
<td>11:27:23 04/09/2023</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cloud DevOps</td>
<td>Remaining critical alerts</td>
<td>Opened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>#18</td>
<td>11:25:04 04/09/2023</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cloud DevOps</td>
<td>Remaining critical alerts</td>
<td>Opened</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Situation rooms

The **Situation Room** is the virtual meeting place for all Moogsoft AIOps users involved in finding the resolution to a Situation and its alerts. As an Operator, you spend much of your time in Situation rooms investigating the cause for a Situation. Your goal is to find a way to resolve the alerts and then the Situation.
Collaborating on a situation

The Collaborate tab provides a chat environment where you can talk to your team members and resolve a Situation.

How to resolve situations

You can resolve situations in the following ways:

- Check for impacted services in the Services overview. In the Moogsoft AIOps workbench, the Services Overview section indicates which of your Services are impacted by Situations.
- To open your team room, go to the Team Room name on the side menu. The Team room is a good place to collaborate with your colleagues in the team to find a resolution to your situations. The Team Room displays all recent activity, such as situations your team has been assigned, new comments that have been posted, and any resolving steps that have been created. You can also see which members of your team are currently logged into Moogsoft AIOps on the right side of the menu.
- To view situations in a Kanban-style board, go to the Task Board tab. You can see which situations have been assigned to you in the Assigned column.
Choose **Acknowledge** any **Situation** that has been assigned to you. This changes the status to **In Progress** and alerts your team to the fact that you are working on a situation.

- Go to your assigned **Situation**. The **Situation Room** opens to display key information about the **Situation** including:
  - The situation status
  - The number of alerts
  - Impacted services
  - Next steps to resolve the situation

**Moogsoft Template Variables**

To set up template variables, specify the endpoint name in the query field of the query variable.

Example: `getTeams` or `getServices`

In the Select dropdown in the query editor, specify the name of the variable with the `$` prefix. For example, if a variable is named `Team`, specify `$Team` in the teams dropdown, then choose the enter key to add the variable. You can now set team filter by using the variable dropdown on the top of the dashboard.

**MySQL**

Add the MySQL data source to be able to query and visualize data from a MySQL compatible database.

**Important**

Grafana version 8.0 changes the underlying data structure for data frames for the MySQL, Postgres, and Microsoft SQL Server data sources. As a result, a time series query result is returned in a wide format. For more information, see [Wide format in the Grafana data frames documentation](#).

To make your visualizations work as they did before, you might have to do some manual migrations. One solution is documented on Github at [Postgres/MySQL/MSSQL: Breaking change in v8.0 related to time series queries and ordering of data column](#).

**Adding the data source**

1. Open the side menu by choosing the Grafana icon in the top header.
2. In the side menu under the **Dashboards** link, you should find a link named **Data Sources**.
3. Choose the **+ Add data source** button in the top header.
4. Select **MySQL** from the **Type** dropdown list.

**Data source options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The data source name. This is how you see the data source in panels and queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default data source means that it will be pre-selected for new panels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host</td>
<td>The IP address/hostname and optional port of your MySQL instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database</td>
<td>Name of your MySQL database.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Built-in data sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User</td>
<td>Database user's login/username.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Database user's password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max open</td>
<td>The maximum number of open connections to the database, default unlimited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Grafana v5.4+).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max idle</td>
<td>The maximum number of connections in the idle connection pool, default 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Grafana v5.4+).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max lifetime</td>
<td>The maximum amount of time in seconds a connection may be reused, default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14400/4 hours. This should always be lower than configured wait_timeout in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MySQL (Grafana v5.4+).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Min time interval**

A lower limit for the $\_\_interval$ $\_\_interval\_ms$ variables. Recommended to be set to write frequency, for example 1m if your data is written every minute. This option can also be overridden/configured in a dashboard panel under data source options. This value must be formatted as a number followed by a valid time identifier; for example, 1m (1 minute) or 30s (30 seconds). The following time identifiers are supported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>Hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>Minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ms</td>
<td>Millisecond</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Database user permissions**

**Important**

The database user that you specify when you add the data source should be granted only SELECT permissions on the specified database and tables that you want to query. Grafana does not validate that the query is safe. The query could include any SQL statement. For example, statements such as USE otherdb; and DROP TABLE user; would be run. To protect against this, we strongly recommend that you create a specific MySQL user with restricted permissions.

The following code example shows creating a specific MySQL user with restricted permissions.
CREATE USER 'grafanaReader' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
GRANT SELECT ON mydatabase.mytable TO 'grafanaReader';

To grant access to more databases and tables, you can use wildcard characters (*) in place of database or table if you want.

**Query editor**

You find the MySQL query editor in the metrics tab in a panel's edit mode. You enter edit mode by choosing the panel title, then *Edit*.

The query editor has a [Generated SQL](#) link that shows up after a query has been run, while in panel edit mode. Choose it, and it will expand and show the raw interpolated SQL string that was run.

**Select table, time column, and metric column (FROM)**

When you enter edit mode for the first time or add a new query, Grafana will try to prefill the query builder with the first table that has a timestamp column and a numeric column.

In the FROM field, Grafana will suggest tables that are in the configured database. To select a table or view in another database that your database user has access to, you can manually enter a fully qualified name (database.table) such as `otherDb.metrics`.

The Time column field refers to the name of the column holding your time values. Selecting a value for the Metric column field is optional. If a value is selected, the Metric column field will be used as the series name.

The metric column suggestions will only contain columns with a text data type (text, tinytext, mediumtext, longtext, varchar, char). If you want to use a column with a different data type as metric column, you may enter the column name with a cast: `CAST(numericColumn as CHAR)`. You may also enter arbitrary SQL expressions in the metric column field that evaluate to a text data type such as `CONCAT(column1, " ", CAST(numericColumn as CHAR))`.

**Columns and aggregation functions (SELECT)**

In the SELECT row, you can specify what columns and functions you want to use. In the column field, you may write arbitrary expressions instead of a column name such as `column1 * column2 / column3`.

If you use aggregate functions, you must group your result set. The editor will automatically add a `GROUP BY time` if you add an aggregate function.

You may add further value columns by choosing the plus button and selecting Column from the menu. Multiple value columns will be plotted as separate series in the graph panel.

**Filtering data (WHERE)**

To add a filter, choose the plus icon to the right of the WHERE condition. You can remove filters by choosing on the filter and selecting Remove. A filter for the current selected time range is automatically added to new queries.

**Group By**

To group by time or any other columns, choose the plus icon at the end of the GROUP BY row. The suggestion dropdown list will only show text columns of your currently selected table but you may manually enter any column. You can remove the group by choosing on the item and then selecting Remove.

If you add any grouping, all selected columns must have an aggregate function applied. The query builder will automatically add aggregate functions to all columns without aggregate functions when you add groupings.
Gap filling

Grafana can fill in missing values when you group by time. The time function accepts two arguments. The first argument is the time window that you want to group by, and the second argument is the value you want Grafana to fill missing items with.

Text editor mode (raw)

You can switch to the raw query editor mode by choosing the hamburger icon and selecting **Switch editor mode** or by choosing **Edit SQL** below the query.

**Note**

If you use the raw query editor, be sure that your query at minimum has **ORDER BY time** and a filter on the returned time range.

Macros

To simplify syntax and to allow for dynamic parts, such as date range filters, the query can contain macros.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro example</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$__time(dateColumn)</td>
<td>Will be replaced by an expression to convert to a UNIX timestamp and rename the column to <strong>time_sec</strong>; for example, <code>UNIX_TIMESTAMP(dateColumn) as time_sec</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__timeEpoch(dateColumn)</td>
<td>Will be replaced by an expression to convert to a UNIX timestamp and rename the column to <strong>time_sec</strong>; for example, <code>UNIX_TIMESTAMP(dateColumn) as time_sec</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__timeFilter(dateColumn)</td>
<td>Will be replaced by a time range filter using the specified column name. For example, <code>dateColumn BETWEEN FROM_UNIXTIME(1494410783) AND FROM_UNIXTIME(1494410983)</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| $__timeFrom()            | Will be replaced by the start of the currently
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro example</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>$__timeTo()</code></td>
<td>Will be replaced by the end of the currently active time selection. For example, <code>FROM_UNIXTIME(1494410983)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>__$timeGroup(dateColumn,'5m')</code></td>
<td>Will be replaced by an expression usable in GROUP BY clause. For example, <code>cast(cast(UNIX_TIMESTAMP(dateColumn)/300 as signed) as signed)*</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>__$timeGroup(dateColumn,'5m', 0)</code></td>
<td>Same as the previous row, but with a fill parameter so missing points in that series will be added by grafana and 0 will be used as value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>__$timeGroup(dateColumn,'5m', NULL)</code></td>
<td>Same as above but NULL will be used as value for missing points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>__$timeGroup(dateColumn,'5m', previous)</code></td>
<td>Same as above but the previous value in that series will be used as fill value if no value has been seen yet NULL will be used (only available in Grafana 5.3+).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>__$timeGroupAlias(dateColumn,'5m')</code></td>
<td>Will be replaced identical to <code>__$timeGroup</code> but with an added column alias (available only in Grafana 5.3+).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macro example</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__unixEpochFilter(dateColumn)</td>
<td>Will be replaced by a time range filter using the specified column name with times represented as Unix timestamp. For example, dateColumn &gt; 1494410783 AND dateColumn &lt; 1494497183.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'__unixEpochFrom()</td>
<td>Will be replaced by the start of the currently active time selection as Unix timestamp. For example, 1494410783.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'__unixEpochTo()</td>
<td>Will be replaced by the end of the currently active time selection as Unix timestamp. For example, 1494497183.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'__unixEpochNanoFilter(dateColumn)</td>
<td>Will be replaced by a time range filter using the specified column name with times represented as nanosecond timestamp. For example, dateColumn &gt; 1494410783152415214 AND dateColumn &lt; 1494497183142514872.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'__unixEpochNanoFrom()</td>
<td>Will be replaced by the start of the currently active time selection as nanosecond timestamp. For example, 1494410783152415214.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amazon Managed Grafana User Guide
Built-in data sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro example</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$__unixEpochNanoTo()</td>
<td>Will be replaced by the end of the currently active time selection as nanosecond timestamp. For example, 1494497183142514872.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__unixEpochGroup(dateColumn,&quot;5m&quot;, [fillmode])</td>
<td>Same as $__timeGroup but for times stored as Unix timestamp (available only in Grafana 5.3+).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__unixEpochGroupAlias(dateColumn,&quot;5m&quot;, [fillmode])`</td>
<td>Same as above but also adds a column alias (available only in Grafana 5.3+).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The query editor has a [Generated SQL](#) link that shows up after a query has run, while in panel edit mode. Choose it, and it will expand and show the raw interpolated SQL string that was run.

**Table queries**

If the Format as query option is set to Table, you can basically do any type of SQL query. The table panel will automatically show the results of whatever columns and rows your query returns.

The following code shows an example query.

```sql
SELECT title as 'Title', user.login as 'Created By', dashboard.created as 'Created On' FROM dashboard INNER JOIN user on user.id = dashboard.created_by WHERE $__timeFilter(dashboard.created)
```

You can control the name of the Table panel columns by using regular as SQL column selection syntax.

**Time series queries**

If you set Format as to *Time series*, for use in a graph panel for example, the query must return a column named time that returns either a SQL datetime or any numeric data type representing Unix epoch. Any column except time and metric is treated as a value column. You may return a column named metric that is used as metric name for the value column. If you return multiple value columns and a column named metric, this column is used as prefix for the series name (available only in Grafana 5.3+).

Result sets of time series queries must be sorted by time.

The following code example shows the metric column.
SELECT
  $__timeGroup(time_date_time,'5m'),
  min(value_double),
  'min' as metric
FROM test_data
WHERE $__timeFilter(time_date_time)
GROUP BY time
ORDER BY time

The following code example shows using the fill parameter in the $__timeGroup macro to convert null values to be zero instead.

SELECT
  $__timeGroup(createdAt,'5m',0),
  sum(value_double) as value,
  measurement
FROM test_data
WHERE $__timeFilter(createdAt)
GROUP BY time, measurement
ORDER BY time

The following code example shows multiple columns.

SELECT
  $__timeGroup(time_date_time,'5m'),
  min(value_double) as min_value,
  max(value_double) as max_value
FROM test_data
WHERE $__timeFilter(time_date_time)
GROUP BY time
ORDER BY time

Currently, there is no support for a dynamic group by time based on time range and panel width. This may be supported in the future.

**Templating**

Instead of hardcoding things such as server, application and sensor name in your metric queries you can use variables in their place. Variables are shown as dropdown select boxes at the top of the dashboard. You can use these dropdown boxes to change the data being displayed in your dashboard.

For more information about templating and template variables, see [Templates (p. 530)](#).

**Query variable**

If you add a template variable of the type Query, you can write a MySQL query that can return things such as measurement names, key names, or key values that are shown as a dropdown select box.

For example, you can have a variable that contains all values for the hostname column in a table if you specify a query such as this in the templating variable Query setting.

```
SELECT hostname FROM my_host
```
A query can return multiple columns and Grafana will automatically create a list from them. For example, the following query will return a list with values from hostname and hostname2.

```
SELECT my_host.hostname, my_other_host.hostname2 FROM my_host JOIN my_other_host ON my_host.city = my_other_host.city
```

To use time range dependent macros such as $__timeFilter(column) in your query, the refresh mode of the template variable must be set to On Time Range Change.

```
SELECT event_name FROM event_log WHERE $__timeFilter(time_column)
```

Another option is a query that can create a key/value variable. The query should return two columns that are named __text and __value. The __text column value should be unique (if it is not unique, the first value is used). The options in the dropdown list will have a text and value so that you can have a friendly name as text and an ID as the value.

The following code example shows a query with hostname as the text and id as the value.

```
SELECT hostname AS __text, id AS __value FROM my_host
```

You can also create nested variables. For example, if you had another variable named region. Then you could have the hosts variable show only hosts from the current selected region with a query such as this (if region is a multi-value variable then use the IN comparison operator rather than = to match against multiple values).

```
SELECT hostname FROM my_host  WHERE region IN($region)
```

### Using __searchFilter to filter results in Query Variable

Using __searchFilter in the query field will filter the query result based on what the user types in the dropdown select box. When nothing has been entered by the user, the default value for __searchFilter is %.

**Note**

Important that you surround the __searchFilter expression with quotes as Grafana does not do this for you.

The following example shows how to use __searchFilter as part of the query field to enable searching for hostname while the user types in the dropdown select box.

```
SELECT hostname FROM my_host  WHERE hostname LIKE '$__searchFilter'
```

### Using variables in queries

From Grafana 4.3.0 to 4.6.0, template variables are always quoted automatically so if it is a string value do not wrap them in quotes in where clauses.

From Grafana 4.7.0, template variable values are only quoted when the template variable is a multi-value.

If the variable is a multi-value variable, use the IN comparison operator rather than = to match against multiple values.
There are two syntaxes:

$<varname>$ Example with a template variable named hostname:

```
SELECT
  UNIX_TIMESTAMP(atimestamp) as time,
  aint as value,
  avarchar as metric
FROM my_table
WHERE $__timeFilter(atimestamp) and hostname in($hostname)
ORDER BY atimestamp ASC
```

[[varname]] Example with a template variable named hostname:

```
SELECT
  UNIX_TIMESTAMP(atimestamp) as time,
  aint as value,
  avarchar as metric
FROM my_table
WHERE $__timeFilter(atimestamp) and hostname in([[[hostname]]])
ORDER BY atimestamp ASC
```

Turning off quoting for multi-value variables

Grafana automatically creates a quoted, comma-separated string for multi-value variables. For example: if `server01` and `server02` are selected then it will be formatted as: `'server01', 'server02'`. To turn off quoting, use the csv formatting option for variables.

$${servers:csv}$$

For more information about variable formatting options, see Advanced variable format options (p. 541).

Annotations

You can use annotations to overlay rich event information on top of graphs. You add annotation queries via the Dashboard menu / Annotations view. For more information, see .

The following example code shows a query using a time column with epoch values.

```
SELECT
  epoch_time as time,
  metric1 as text,
  CONCAT(tag1, ',', tag2) as tags
FROM public.test_data
WHERE $__unixEpochFilter(epoch_time)
```

The following example code shows a region query using time and timeend columns with epoch values.

Note

Available only in Grafana v6.6+

```
SELECT
```

162
Built-in data sources

```
epoch_time as time,
epoch_timeend as timeend,
metric1 as text,
CONCAT(tag1, ',', tag2) as tags
FROM
public.test_data
WHERE
$__unixEpochFilter(epoch_time)
```

The following example code shows a query using a time column of native SQL date/time data type.

```
SELECT
  native_date_time as time,
  metric1 as text,
  CONCAT(tag1, ',', tag2) as tags
FROM
  public.test_data
WHERE
  $__timeFilter(native_date_time)
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>The name of the date/time field. Could be a column with a native SQL date/time data type or epoch value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeend</td>
<td>Optional name of the end date/time field. Could be a column with a native SQL date/time data type or epoch value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text</td>
<td>Event description field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tags</td>
<td>Optional field name to use for event tags as a comma-separated string.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Alerting

Time series queries should work in alerting conditions. Table formatted queries are not yet supported in alert rule conditions.

### OpenSearch

With Amazon Managed Grafana, you can add open-source [OpenSearch](https://opensearch.org/) (or legacy Elasticsearch) as a data source. You can perform many types of simple or complex OpenSearch queries to visualize logs or metrics stored in OpenSearch. You can also annotate your graphs with log events stored in OpenSearch.

**Add OpenSearch as a data source**

**Note**

To be able to add the OpenSearch data source, you need to add your Grafana IAM account to the `ALL_ACCESS` and `SECURITY_MANAGER` roles.

1. Open the side menu by choosing the Grafana icon in the top header.
2. In the side menu under the **Dashboards** link, you should find the named **Data Sources** link.
3. Choose the **+ Add data source** button in the top header.
4. Select **OpenSearch** from the **Type** dropdown list.
Note
If you’re not seeing the Data Sources link in your side menu, it means that your current user does not have the Admin role.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The data source name. This is how you see the data source in panels and queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default data source means that it will be pre-selected for new panels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Url</td>
<td>The HTTP protocol, IP, and port of your OpenSearch server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>Server (default) = URL must be accessible from the Grafana backend/server. Browser = URL must be accessible from the browser.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Access mode controls how requests to the data source will be handled. Server should be the preferred way if nothing else is stated.

Server access mode (default)

All requests are made from the browser to Grafana backend or server, which forwards the requests to the data source, circumventing possible Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) requirements. If you select this access mode, the URL must be accessible from the Grafana backend or server.

Browser (direct) access

Amazon Managed Grafana does not support browser direct access for the OpenSearch data source.

Index settings

Here you can specify a default for the time field and specify the name of your OpenSearch index. You can use a time pattern for the index name or a wildcard character.

OpenSearch/Elasticsearch version

Specify your OpenSearch or legacy Elasticsearch version in the version dropdown menu. The version is important because there are differences in how queries are composed for each version. Currently, Grafana supports OpenSearch 1.0.x. Supported versions of Elasticsearch are 2.0+, 5.0+, 5.6+, 6.0+, and 7.0+. The value 5.6+ means version 5.6 or higher, but lower than 6.0. The value 6.0+ means version 6.0 or higher, but lower than 7.0. Finally, 7.0+ means version 7.0 or higher, but lower than 8.0.

Min time interval

A lower limit for the auto group by time interval. Recommended to be set to write frequency; for example, 1m if your data is written every minute. This option can also be overridden/configured in a dashboard panel under data source options. This value must be formatted as a number followed by a valid time identifier; for example, 1m (1 minute) or 30s (30 seconds). The following time identifiers are supported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Built-in data sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>Hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>Minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ms</td>
<td>Millisecond</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Logs**

Two parameters, **Message field name** and **Level field name**, can optionally be configured from the data source settings page that determine which fields will be used for log messages and log levels when visualizing logs in [Explore (p. 519)](p. 519).

For example, if you use a default setup of Filebeat for shipping logs to OpenSearch, the following configuration should work.

- **Message field name**: `message`
- **Level field name**: `fields.level`

**Data links**

Data links create a link from a specified field that can be accessed in logs view in Explore.

Each data link configuration consists of the following:

- **Field** – Name of the field used by the data link.
- **URL/query** – If the link is external, then enter the full link URL. If the link is internal link, then this input serves as query for the target data source. In both cases, you can interpolate the value from the field with `$\{\_value.raw\}$ macro.
- **Internal link** – Select this if the link is internal or external. If the link is internal, a data source selector allows you to select the target data source. Only tracing data sources are supported.

**Using the OpenSearch data source**

**Metric query editor**

The OpenSearch query editor allows you to select multiple metrics and group by multiple terms or filters. Use the plus and minus icons to the right to add/remove metrics or group by clauses. Some metrics and group by clauses have options. Choose the option text to expand the row to view and edit metric or group by options.

**Series naming and alias patterns**

You can control the name for time series via the **Alias** input field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>{{term fieldname}}</code></td>
<td>Replaced with value of a term Group By.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{{metric}}</code></td>
<td>Replaced with metric name (ex. Average, Min, Max).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Pattern | Description
---|---
{{field}} | Replaced with the metric field name.

**Pipeline metrics**

Some metric aggregations are called pipeline aggregations; for example, *Moving Average* and *Derivative*. OpenSearch pipeline metrics require another metric to be based on. Use the eye icon next to the metric to hide metrics from appearing in the graph. This is useful for metrics you only have in the query for use in a pipeline metric.

** Templating **

Instead of hardcoding things such as server, application, and sensor name in your metric queries you can use variables in their place. Variables are shown as dropdown select boxes at the top of the dashboard. You can use these dropdown boxes to change the data being displayed in your dashboard. For more information about templating and template variables, see [Templates and variables](p. 530).

** Query variable **

The OpenSearch data source supports two types of queries you can use in the *Query* field of *Query variables*. The query is written using a custom JSON string.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ```json
{ "find": "fields", "type": "keyword" }
``` | Returns a list of field names with the index type keyword. |
| ```json
{ "find": "terms", "field": "@hostname", "size": 1000 }  
``` | Returns a list of values for a field using term aggregation. Query will use current dashboard time range as time range for query. |
| ```json
{ "find": "terms", "field": "@hostname", "query": '<lucene query>' }  
``` | Returns a list of values for a field using term aggregation and a specified Lucene query filter. Query will use current dashboard time range as time range for query. |

There is a default size limit of 500 on terms queries. To set a custom limit, set the size property in your query. You can use other variables inside the query. The following code example shows the query definition for a variable named $host.

```json
{ "find": "terms", "field": "@hostname", "query": "$source" }
```

In the previous example, we use another variable named $source inside the query definition. Whenever you change, via the dropdown list, the current value of the $source variable, it initiates an update of the $host variable. After the update, the $host variable contains only hostnames filtered by in this case the @source document property.

These queries by default return results in term order (which can then be sorted alphabetically or numerically as for any variable). To produce a list of terms sorted by doc count (a top-N values list), add an `orderBy` property of `doc_count`. This automatically selects a descending sort. Using `asc` with `doc_count` (a bottom-N list) can be done by setting `order: "asc"`, but it is discouraged because it increases the error on document counts. To keep terms in the doc count order, set the variable's `Sort`
dropdown list to **Disabled**. Alternatively, you might alternatively still want to use **Alphabetical** to re-sort them.

```
{"find": "terms", "field": "@hostname", "orderBy": "doc_count"}
```

### Using variables in queries

There are two syntaxes:

- `$<varname>` Example: `@hostname:$hostname`
- `[[varname]]` Example: `@hostname:[[hostname]]`

Why two ways? The first syntax is easier to read and write, but it does not allow you to use a variable in the middle of a word. When the **Multi-value** or **Include all value** options are enabled, Grafana converts the labels from plaintext to a Lucene-compatible condition.

In the previous example, we have a lucene query that filters documents based on the `@hostname` property using a variable named `$hostname`. It is also using a variable in the **Terms** group by field input box. This allows you to use a variable to quickly change how the data is grouped.

### Annotations

Annotations allow you to overlay rich event information on top of graphs. You add annotation queries via the Dashboard menu or Annotations view. Grafana can query any OpenSearch index for annotation events. For more information, see **Annotations** (p. 502).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Query</td>
<td>You can keep the search query blank or specify a Lucene query.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>The name of the time field; must be date field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Optional name of the time end field must be date field. If set, annotations will be marked as a region between time and time-end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Event description field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tags</td>
<td>Optional field name to use for event tags (can be an array or a CSV string).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Querying logs

Querying and displaying log data from OpenSearch is available in Explore. To display your logs, select the OpenSearch data source, and then optionally enter a Lucene query. For more information, see **Explore** (p. 519).

**Log queries**

After the result is returned, the log panel shows a list of log rows and a bar chart where the x-axis shows the time and the y-axis shows the frequency or count.

**Filtering log messages**

Optionally, enter a Lucene query into the query field to filter the log messages. For example, using a default Filebeat setup, you should be able to use `fields.level: error` to show only error log messages.
OpenTSDB

Amazon Managed Grafana ships with advanced support for OpenTSDB.

Adding the data source

1. Open the side menu by choosing the Grafana icon in the top header.
2. In the side menu under the Dashboards link, you should find a Data Sources link.
3. Choose the + Add data source button in the top header.
4. Select OpenTSDB from the Type dropdown list.

**Note**

If you don't see the Data Sources link in your side menu, it means that your current user does not have the Admin role.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The data source name. This is how you see the data source in panels and queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default data source means that it will be pre-selected for new panels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Url</td>
<td>The HTTP protocol, ip and port of your opentsdb server (default port is usually 4242).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>Server (default) = URL must be accessible from the Grafana backend/server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Version = opentsdb version, either &lt;=2.1 or 2.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>Metrics from opentsdb may have data points with either second or millisecond resolution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Query editor

Open a graph in edit mode by choose the title. Query editor will differ if the data source has version <=2.1 or = 2.2. In the former version, only tags can be used to query OpenTSDB. But in the latter version, filters as well as tags can be used to query opentsdb. Fill Policy is also introduced in OpenTSDB 2.2.

**Note**

While using the OpenTSDB 2.2 data source, make sure you use either Filters or Tags as they are mutually exclusive. If used together, might give you weird results.

Using autocomplete suggestions

As soon as you start typing metric names, tag names and tag values, you should see highlighted auto complete suggestions for them. The autocomplete only works if the OpenTSDB suggest API is enabled.

 Templating queries

Instead of hardcoding things such as server, application and sensor name in your metric queries you can use variables in their place. Variables are shown as dropdown select boxes at the top of the dashboard. You can use these dropdown boxes to change the data being displayed in your dashboard.

For more information about templating and template variables, see **Templates and variables** (p. 530).

Query variable

The OpenTSDB data source supports template variable queries. This means you can create template variables that fetch the values from OpenTSDB. For example, metric names, tag names, or tag values.
When using OpenTSDB with a template variable of query type you can use following syntax for lookup.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>metrics(prefix)</td>
<td>Returns metric names with specific prefix (can be empty).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tag_names(cpu)</td>
<td>Returns tag names (i.e., keys) for a specific cpu metric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tag_values(cpu, hostname)</td>
<td>Returns tag values for metric cpu and tag key hostname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suggest_tagk(prefix)</td>
<td>Returns tag names (i.e., keys) for all metrics with specific prefix (can be empty).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suggest_tagv(prefix)</td>
<td>Returns tag values for all metrics with specific prefix (can be empty).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you do not see template variables being populated in Preview of values section, you must enable `tsd.core.meta.enable_realtime_ts` in the OpenTSDB server settings. Also, to populate metadata of the existing time series data in OpenTSDB, you must run `tsdb uid metasync` on the OpenTSDB server.

**Nested templating**

One template variable can be used to filter tag values for another template variable. First parameter is the metric name, second parameter is the tag key for which you need to find tag values, and after that all other dependent template variables. Some examples are mentioned below to make nested template queries work successfully.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tag_values(cpu, hostname, env=$env)</td>
<td>Returns tag values for cpu metric, selected env tag value, and tag key hostname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tag_values(cpu, hostname, env=$env, region=$region)</td>
<td>Returns tag values for cpu metric, selected env tag value, selected region tag value, and tag key hostname.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information about OpenTSDB metric queries, see [OpenTSDB documentation](#).

**Pixie**

Pixie is an observability platform for Kubernetes that enables developers to debug, monitor, and explore their applications. Pixie uses eBPF to automatically capture telemetry data without the need for manual instrumentation.

Grafana users can install the Grafana plugin and use Pixie as a datasource in their Grafana dashboards. It can be used to visualize the following data automatically collected in Pixie:

- **Protocol tracing and metrics**: Pixie automatically collects full-body messages between the pods of your applications. Supports protocols such as HTTP, MySQL, DNS, and Redis. You can also expose application metrics such as request latency, error rate, and throughput.
- **Resource metrics**: CPU, memory and I/O metrics for your pods.
- **Network metrics**: Network-layer and connection-level RX/TX statistics.
- **JVM metrics**: JVM memory management metrics for Java applications.
• **Application CPU profiles:** Sampled stack traces from your application.

**Using Pixie**

To create a Pixie dashboard, you need to have access to a Kubernetes cluster and access to the Grafana server.

For a tutorial about setting up the Pixie datasource, refer to [Adding Pixie as a datasource](#).

**Creating a Pixie panel**

**To create a Pixie panel, you need to first create a dashboard.**

1. First, create a dashboard. Choose the + icon in the console menu and choose the Create Dashboard menu.
2. Add a panel to the dashboard.
   
   In the **New Dashboard** view, choose **Add an empty panel**.
3. In the **Edit Panel** view, navigate to the **Query** tab.
4. Configure the query by selecting **Pixie Grafana Datasource Plugin** from the **data source selector**.
5. Choose the **Save** icon to save the dashboard.

**Pixie datasource plugin**

**Pixie language (PxL)**

**Pixie** uses the Pixie language (PxL) to query telemetry data collected by the Pixie platform.

Pixie language (PxL) is a domain-specific language and uses a Python dialect. It is heavily influenced by the popular data processing library, **Pandas**, and is almost a subset of Pandas. PxL is used by the Pixie Platform, enabling developers to create high-performance data processing pipelines to monitor, secure, and operate their applications and infrastructure. Like Python, PxL is implicitly typed and supports high-level data types and functions. Unlike Python, PxL is a dataflow language that enables the Pixie platform to optimize its performance while maintaining expressiveness for data processing. PxL programs are typically short-lived and have no implicit side effects. As a result, PxL has no support for classes and exceptions. Such features of Python PxL can be run by the Pixie platform by using either the web-based UI, API or CLI.

For more information on the Pixie language (PxL), refer to [PxL](#).

**PostgreSQL**

You can use the PostgreSQL data source to query and visualize data from your Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL databases.

**Important**

*Grafana version 8* changes the underlying data structure for data frames for the Postgres, MySQL, and Microsoft SQL Server data sources. As a result, a time series query result is returned in a wide format. For more information, see **Wide format** in the Grafana data frames documentation. To make your visualizations work as they did before version 8, you might have to do some manual migrations. One solution is documented on Github at [Postgres/MySQL/MSSQL: Breaking change in v8.0 related to time series queries and ordering of data column](#).

In *Grafana version 9*, the PostgreSQL data source sets up the root certificate for connecting to your database differently than in previous versions. If you update your workspace from version
8 to 9, you may need to change how you connect. See Troubleshooting issues with updated workspaces (p. 26) for more information.

Adding the data source

1. Open the side menu by choosing the Grafana icon in the top header.
2. In the side menu under the Configuration icon, you should find a Data Sources link.
3. Choose the + Add data source button in the top header.
4. Select PostgreSQL from the Type dropdown list.

Data source options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The data source name. This is how you see the data source in panels and queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default data source means that it will be pre-selected for new panels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host</td>
<td>The IP address/hostname and optional port of your PostgreSQL instance. Do not include the database name. The connection string for connecting to Postgres will not be correct and will cause errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database</td>
<td>Name of your PostgreSQL database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User</td>
<td>Database user's login/username.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Database user's password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL Mode</td>
<td>This option determines whether or with what priority a secure SSL TCP/IP connection will be negotiated with the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max open</td>
<td>The maximum number of open connections to the database, default unlimited (Grafana v5.4+).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max idle</td>
<td>The maximum number of connections in the idle connection pool, default 2 (Grafana v5.4+).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max lifetime</td>
<td>The maximum amount of time in seconds a connection may be reused, default 14400/4 hours (Grafana v5.4+).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>This option determines which functions are available in the query builder (only available in Grafana 5.3+).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TimescaleDB</td>
<td>TimescaleDB is a time-series database built as a PostgreSQL extension. If enabled, Grafana will use time_bucket in the $__timeGroup macro and display TimescaleDB specific aggregate functions in the query builder (only available in Grafana 5.3+).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Min time interval

A lower limit for the \$_interval\$_interval_ms variables. Recommended to be set to write frequency, for example 1m if your data is written every minute. This option can also be overridden/configured in a dashboard panel under data source options. This value must be formatted as a number followed by a valid time identifier; for example, 1m (1 minute) or 30s (30 seconds). The following time identifiers are supported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>Hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>Minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ms</td>
<td>Millisecond</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Database user permissions

Important
The database user that you specify when you add the data source should only be granted SELECT permissions on the specified database and tables you want to query. Grafana does not validate that the query is safe. The query could include any SQL statement. For example, statements such as DELETE FROM user; and DROP TABLE user; would be run. To protect against this, we highly recommend that you create a specific PostgreSQL user with restricted permissions.

The following example code shows creating a specific PostgreSQL user with restricted permissions.

```
CREATE USER grafanareader WITH PASSWORD 'password';
GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA schema TO grafanareader;
GRANT SELECT ON schema.table TO grafanareader;
```

Make sure that the user does not get any unwanted permissions from the public role.

Query editor

You find the PostgreSQL query editor in the metrics tab in Graph or Singlestat panel's edit mode. You enter edit mode by choosing the panel title, then edit.

The query editor has a Generated SQL link that shows up after a query has been run, while in panel edit mode. Choose it, and it will expand and show the raw interpolated SQL string that was run.

Select table, time column, and metric column (FROM)

When you enter edit mode for the first time or add a new query, Grafana will try to prefill the query builder with the first table that has a timestamp column and a numeric column.
In the FROM field, Grafana will suggest tables that are in the search_path of the database user. To select a table or view not in your search_path you can manually enter a fully qualified name (schema.table) such as public.metrics.

The Time column field refers to the name of the column holding your time values. Selecting a value for the Metric column field is optional. If a value is selected, the Metric column field will be used as the series name.

The metric column suggestions will only contain columns with a text data type (char, varchar, text). To use a column with a different data type as metric column, you can enter the column name with a cast: ip::text. You can also enter arbitrary SQL expressions in the metric column field that evaluate to a text data type such as hostname || ' ' || container_name.

**Columns, window, and aggregation functions (SELECT)**

In the SELECT row, you can specify what columns and functions you want to use. In the column field, you can write arbitrary expressions instead of a column name such as column1 * column2 / column3.

The available functions in the query editor depend on the PostgreSQL version you selected when configuring the data source. If you use aggregate functions, you must group your result set. If you add an aggregate function, the editor will automatically add a GROUP BY time.

The editor tries to simplify and unify this part of the query.

You may add further value columns by choosing the plus button and selecting Column from the menu. Multiple value columns will be plotted as separate series in the graph panel.

**Filtering data (WHERE)**

To add a filter, choose the plus icon to the right of the WHERE condition. You can remove filters by choosing the filter and selecting Remove. A filter for the current selected time range is automatically added to new queries.

**Group By**

To group by time or any other columns choose the plus icon at the end of the GROUP BY row. The suggestion dropdown list will only show text columns of your currently selected table but you may manually enter any column. You can remove the group by choosing the item and then selecting Remove.

If you add any grouping, all selected columns must have an aggregate function applied. The query builder will automatically add aggregate functions to all columns without aggregate functions when you add groupings.

**Gap filling**

Amazon Managed Grafana can fill in missing values when you group by time. The time function accepts two arguments. The first argument is the time window that you want to group by, and the second argument is the value you want Grafana to fill missing items with.

**Text editor mode (RAW)**

You can switch to the raw query editor mode by choosing the hamburger icon and selecting Switch editor mode or by choosing Edit SQL below the query.

**Note**

If you use the raw query editor, be sure that your query at minimum has ORDER BY time and a filter on the returned time range.

**Macros**

Macros can be used within a query to simplify syntax and allow for dynamic parts.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro example</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>$__time(dateColumn)</code></td>
<td>Will be replaced by an expression to convert to a UNIX timestamp and rename the column to <em>time_sec</em>. For example, <code>UNIX_TIMESTAMP(dateColumn) as time_sec</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$__timeEpoch(dateColumn)</code></td>
<td>Will be replaced by an expression to convert to a UNIX timestamp and rename the column to <em>time_sec</em>. For example, <code>UNIX_TIMESTAMP(dateColumn) as time_sec</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$__timeFilter(dateColumn)</code></td>
<td>Will be replaced by a time range filter using the specified column name. For example, <code>dateColumn BETWEEN FROM_UNIXTIME(1494410783) AND FROM_UNIXTIME(1494410983)</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$__timeFrom()</code></td>
<td>Will be replaced by the start of the currently active time selection. For example, <code>FROM_UNIXTIME(1494410783)</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$__timeTo()</code></td>
<td>Will be replaced by the end of the currently active time selection. For example, <code>FROM_UNIXTIME(1494410983)</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$__timeGroup(dateColumn,'5m')</code></td>
<td>Will be replaced by an expression usable in GROUP BY clause. For example, <code>cast(cast(UNIX_TIMESTAMP(dateColumn)/174000000000 + UNIX_TIMESTAMP(dateColumn))/100000000000)</code> <code>as time_group</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Macro example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro example</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$(300)\text{ as signed})$</td>
<td>Same as the previous row, but with a fill parameter so missing points in that series will be added by Grafana and 0 will be used as value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__timeGroup(dateColumn,'5m', 0)</td>
<td>Same as above but NULL will be used as value for missing points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__timeGroup(dateColumn,'5m', previous)</td>
<td>Same as above but the previous value in that series will be used as fill value if no value has been seen yet NULL will be used (only available in Grafana 5.3+).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__timeGroupAlias(dateColumn,'5m')</td>
<td>Will be replaced identical to __timeGroup but with an added column alias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__unixEpochFilter(dateColumn)</td>
<td>Will be replaced by a time range filter using the specified column name with times represented as Unix timestamp. For example, dateColumn &gt; 1494410783 AND dateColumn &lt; 1494497183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macro example</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$__unixEpochFrom()</code></td>
<td>Will be replaced by the start of the currently active time selection as Unix timestamp. For example, <em>1494410783</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$__unixEpochTo()</code></td>
<td>Will be replaced by the end of the currently active time selection as Unix timestamp. For example, <em>1494497183</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$__unixEpochNanoFilter(dateColumn)</code></td>
<td>Will be replaced by a time range filter using the specified column name with times represented as nanosecond timestamp. For example, <em>dateColumn &gt; 1494410783152415214 AND dateColumn &lt; 1494497183142514872</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$__unixEpochNanoFrom()</code></td>
<td>Will be replaced by the start of the currently active time selection as nanosecond timestamp. For example, <em>1494410783152415214</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$__unixEpochNanoTo()</code></td>
<td>Will be replaced by the end of the currently active time selection as nanosecond timestamp. For example, <em>1494497183142514872</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$__unixEpochGroup(dateColumn,&quot;5m&quot;, [fillmode])</code></td>
<td>Same as <code>$__timeGroup</code> but for times stored as Unix timestamp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table queries

If the query option is set to **Format as Table**, you can basically do any type of SQL query. The table panel will automatically show the results of whatever columns and rows your query returns.

You can control the name of the Table panel columns by using regular as SQL column selection syntax.

Time series queries

If you set **Format as** to **Time series**, for use in a graph panel for example, the query must return a column named `time` that returns either a SQL datetime or any numeric data type representing Unix epoch. Any column except `time` and `metric` is treated as a value column. You may return a column named `metric` that is used as metric name for the value column. If you return multiple value columns and a column named `metric`, this column is used as prefix for the series name.

Result sets of time series queries must be sorted by time.

The following example code shows a metric column.

```sql
SELECT
  $__timeGroup("time_date_time",'5m'),
  min("value_double"),
  'min' as metric
FROM test_data
WHERE $__timeFilter("time_date_time")
GROUP BY time
ORDER BY time
```

The following code example shows using the `fill` parameter in the `$__timeGroup` macro to convert null values to be zero instead.

```sql
SELECT
  $__timeGroup("createdAt",'5m',0),
  sum(value) as value,
  measurement
FROM test_data
WHERE $__timeFilter("createdAt")
GROUP BY time, measurement
ORDER BY time
```

The following example code shows multiple columns.

```sql
SELECT
  $__timeGroup("time_date_time",'5m'),
  min("value_double") as "min_value",
  max("value_double") as "max_value"
FROM test_data
WHERE $__timeFilter("time_date_time")
GROUP BY time
ORDER BY time
```

Templating

Instead of hardcoding things such as server, application and sensor name in your metric queries you can use variables in their place. Variables are shown as dropdown select boxes at the top of the dashboard. You can use these dropdown boxes to change the data being displayed in your dashboard.
For more information about templating and template variables, see Templates (p. 530).

Query variable

If you add a template variable of the type Query, you can write a PostgreSQL query that can return things such as measurement names, key names, or key values that are shown as a dropdown select box.

For example, you can have a variable that contains all values for the hostname column in a table if you specify a query such as this in the templating variable Query setting.

```
SELECT hostname FROM host
```

A query can return multiple columns and Grafana will automatically create a list from them. For example, the following query will return a list with values from hostname and hostname2.

```
SELECT host.hostname, other_host.hostname2 FROM host JOIN other_host ON host.city = other_host.city
```

To use time range dependent macros such as $__timeFilter(column) in your query, the refresh mode of the template variable must be set to On Time Range Change.

```
SELECT event_name FROM event_log WHERE $__timeFilter(time_column)
```

Another option is a query that can create a key/value variable. The query should return two columns that are named __text and __value. The __text column value should be unique (if it is not unique, the first value is used). The options in the dropdown list will have a text and value that allows you to have a friendly name as text and an id as the value. An example query with hostname as the text and id as the value:

```
SELECT hostname AS __text, id AS __value FROM host
```

You can also create nested variables. Using a variable named region, you could have the hosts variable show only hosts from the current selected region. The following code example shows a query such as this (if region is a multi-value variable, use the IN comparison operator rather than = to match against multiple values).

```
SELECT hostname FROM host  WHERE region IN($region)
```

Using __searchFilter to filter results in Query Variable

Using __searchFilter in the query field will filter the query result based on what the user types in the dropdown select box. When nothing has been entered by the user, the default value for __searchFilter is %.

**Note**

Important that you surround the __searchFilter expression with quotes as Grafana does not do this for you.

The following example shows how to use __searchFilter as part of the query field to enable searching for hostname while the user types in the dropdown select box.
Built-in data sources

Using variables in queries

Template variable values are only quoted when the template variable is a multi-value.

If the variable is a multi-value variable, use the IN comparison operator rather than = to match against multiple values.

There are two syntaxes:

$<varname>$ Example with a template variable named hostname:

```
SELECT atimestamp as time, aint as value FROM table WHERE $__timeFilter(atimestamp) and hostname in($hostname) ORDER BY atimestamp ASC
```

[[varname]] Example with a template variable named hostname:

```
SELECT atimestamp as time, aint as value FROM table WHERE $__timeFilter(atimestamp) and hostname in([[hostname]]) ORDER BY atimestamp ASC
```

Turning off quoting for multi-value variables

Amazon Managed Grafana automatically creates a quoted, comma-separated string for multi-value variables. For example: if server01 and server02 are selected then it will be formatted as: 'server01', 'server02'. To turn off quoting, use the csv formatting option for variables.

${servers:csv}

For more information about variable formatting options, see Templates and variables (p. 530).

Annotations

Use annotations to overlay rich event information on top of graphs. You add annotation queries via the Dashboard menu / Annotations view. For more information, see Annotations (p. 502).

The following example code shows a query using a time column with epoch values.

```
SELECT epoch_time as time, metric1 as text, concat_ws(',', metric1::text, metric2::text) as tags FROM public.test_data WHERE $__unixEpochFilter(epoch_time)
```

179
The following example code shows a region query using time and timeend columns with epoch values.

**Note**
This is available only in Grafana v6.6+

```sql
SELECT
    epoch_time as time,
    epoch_time_end as timeend,
    metric1 as text,
    concat_ws(', ', metric1::text, metric2::text) as tags
FROM
    public.test_data
WHERE
    $__unixEpochFilter(epoch_time)
```

The following example code shows a query using a time column of native SQL date/time data type.

```sql
SELECT
    native_date_time as time,
    metric1 as text,
    concat_ws(', ', metric1::text, metric2::text) as tags
FROM
    public.test_data
WHERE
    $__timeFilter(native_date_time)
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>The name of the date/time field. Could be a column with a native SQL date/time data type or epoch value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeend</td>
<td>Optional name of the end date/time field. Could be a column with a native SQL date/time data type or epoch value (Grafana v6.6+).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text</td>
<td>Event description field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tags</td>
<td>Optional field name to use for event tags as a comma-separated string.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Alerting**

Time series queries should work in alerting conditions. Table formatted queries are not yet supported in alert rule conditions.

**Redis**

The Redis Data Source for Grafana is a plugin that allows users to connect to any Redis database on-premises or in the cloud. It provides out-of-the-box predefined dashboards and lets you build customized dashboards to monitor Redis and application data.

**Adding the data source**

1. Open the Grafana console in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace and make sure you are logged in.
2. In the side menu under Configuration (the gear icon), choose Data Sources.
3. Choose Add data source.
   
   **Note**
   If you don’t see the Data Sources link in your side menu, it means that your current user does not have the Admin role.
4. Select Redis from the list of data sources.
5. Enter the following information:
   - For **Address**, specify the host:port address or a URI to connect to Redis. Use /db=number or db=number to specify the logical database number as defined in the Schema.
   - **Cluster** tab. For redundancy, provide multiple host:port addresses or URIs comma separated.
   - In the Sentinel tab, the Address can contain multiple values (host:port address or a URI) with commas. The Master Name is required to connect to the Sentinel and open Redis connections.
   - In Unix socket mode, the Address should contain the path to the socket file.
   - For **Pool Size**, the recommendation is 5. The data source will keep open at least the given number of connections to the Redis instance. You can increase the pool size if dashboards have a lot of panels and multiple users.

**Query editor**

1. Choose **Type** to select core Redis, Custom, or Redis Module.
2. Select one of the supported commands.
3. Provide all required parameters.
4. Enable streaming to visualize data on Graph or Time-Series panels.

Template variables can query any command which returns a list of values and use other variables as parameters.

**Tempo**

Tempo is a high-volume, minimal dependency trace storage, OSS tracing solution from Grafana Labs.

**Adding the data source**

To access Tempo settings, choose the Configuration (gear) icon, then choose Data Sources, and then choose Tempo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The name using which you will refer to the data source in panels, queries, and Explore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default data source means that it will be pre-selected for new panels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>The URL of the Tempo instance; e.g., <a href="http://tempo">http://tempo</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Auth</td>
<td>Enable basic authentication to the Tempo data source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User</td>
<td>User name for basic authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Password for basic authentication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trace to logs

This is a configuration for the trace to logs feature. The target data source currently must be Loki. For more information, see Tracing integration (p. 524).

- **Data source** – Target data source.
- **Tags** – The tags that will be used in the Loki query. The default is 'cluster', 'hostname', 'namespace', pod'
- **Span start time shift** – Shift in the start time for the Loki query based on the span start time. In order to extend to the past, you need to use a negative value. Time units can be used here, for example, 5s, 1m, 3h. The default is 0.
- **Span end time shift** – Shift in the end time for the Loki query based on the span end time. Time units can be used here, for example, 5s, 1m, 3h. The default is 0.

Query traces

You can query and display traces from Tempo via Explore. You can search for traces if you set up the trace to logs setting in the data source configuration page. To find traces to visualize, use the Loki query editor. To get search results, you must have derived fields configured, which point to this data source.

To query a particular trace, select the TraceID query type, and then put the ID into the Trace ID field.

Linking to the trace ID from logs

You can link to Tempo trace from logs in Loki or Elastic by configuring an internal link. For more information, see Derived fields (p. 137).

TestData

Grafana ships with a TestData data source, which creates simulated time series data for any panel. You can use it to build your own fake and random time series data and render it in any panel, which helps you verify dashboard functionality and safely and easily share the data.

Configure the data source

To access the data source configuration for TestData

1. Choose the Configuration (gear) icon.
2. Choose Data Sources.
3. choose Tempo.

The data source doesn't provide any settings beyond the most basic options common to all data sources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The name of the data source in panels, queries, and Explore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Whether this datasource will be pre-selected for new panels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Create mock data

Added the TestData data source, your Grafana instance's users can use it as a data source in any metric panel, and it will provide mock data that you can use, based on the TestData scenario you choose.
Choose a scenario

Instead of providing a query editor, the TestData data source helps you select a **Scenario** that generates simulated data for panels.

You can assign an **Alias** to each scenario, and many have their own options that appear when selected.

**Available scenarios:**

- Annotations
- Conditional Error
- CSV Content
- CSV File
- CSV Metric Values
- Datapoints Outside Range
- Exponential heatmap bucket data
- Grafana API
- Grafana Live
- Linear heatmap bucket data
- Load Apache Arrow Data
- Logs
- No Data Points
- Node Graph
- Predictable CSV Wave
- Predictable Pulse
- Random Walk
- Random Walk (with error)
- Random Walk Table
- Raw Frames
- Simulation
- Slow Query
- Streaming Client
- Table Static
- USA generated data

**Import a pre-configured dashboard**

TestData also provides an example dashboard.

**To import the example dashboard**

1. Navigate to the data source's configuration page.
2. Select the **Dashboards** tab.
3. Select **Import** for the **Simple Streaming Example** dashboard.

**To customize an imported dashboard:**

To customize the imported dashboard, we recommend that you save it under a different name. If you don't, upgrading Grafana can overwrite the customized dashboard with the new version.

**Use test data to report issues**
If you report an issue to GrafanaLabs on GitHub involving the use or rendering of time series data, we strongly recommend that you use this data source to replicate the issue. That makes it much easier for the developers to replicate and solve your issue.

**Zabbix**

Zabbix data source for Grafana allows you to visualize monitoring data from Zabbix and create dashboards for analyzing metrics and real-time monitoring. Using Grafana Zabbix plugin features, you can create dashboards to monitor data visualization in a quick and powerful way.

**Enable the Zabbix plugin**

1. Choose the **Configuration (gear)** icon on the left side bar and select **Plugins**.
2. Select **Zabbix** in the dropdown list or search for it by entering **Zabbix** in the search field.
3. Select **Zabbix** and choose the **Config** tab.
4. Select **Enable**.

**Configure the Zabbix data source**

1. After you enable the plugin, choose the **Configuration (gear)** icon and select **Data sources**. Select Zabbix from the list of search results.
2. In the **Settings** window, complete the **HTTP settings** section as follows:
   - For **URL**, enter the Zabbix API URL. For example, https://zabbix.grafana-zabbix.org/api_jsonrpc.php.
   - Keep **Access** set to **Server**.
   - Configure **AUTH** if you use proxy authentication.
3. In the **Zabbix API details** section, complete the fields as follows:
   - **Username** and **Password**: Set up a username and password for access to the Zabbix API. Also check the user permissions in Zabbix if you cannot get any groups or hosts in Grafana.
   - Turn on **Trends** if you use Zabbix 3 or newer. This option is strictly recommended for displaying long time periods (more than a few days, depending on your item's updating interval in Zabbix). A few days of item history contains a lot of points. Using trends increases Grafana's performance.
   - For **After**, choose the time after which the trends will be used. We recommend setting this value to your history storage period (for example, 7d or 30d). Default is 7d (7 days). You can set the time in Grafana format. Valid time specifications are as follows:
     - h - hours
     - d - days
     - M - months
   - For **Range**, set the time range width. This indicates when to start using trends instead of history. It's better to set this value in a range of 4–7 days to prevent loading a large amount of history data. Default is 4 days.
   - For **Cache TTL**, set a value for the desired cache lifetime. The plugin caches some API requests to increase performance. This option affects data like the items list.
   - For **Timeout**, set the Zabbix connection timeout in seconds. Default is 30.
4. **Direct DB Connection**

   In the **Direct DB Connection** section, complete the fields as in the Step 2.

   Direct DB Connection allows plugin to use existing SQL data source for querying history data directly from Zabbix database. This way usually faster than pulling data from Zabbix API, especially on the wide time ranges, and reduces amount of data transferred.
For more information about direct DB connection, see Direct DB Data source configuration.

- **Enable**: Enable Direct DB connection.

### 5. Supported databases

MySQL, PostgreSQL, InfluxDB are supported as sources of historical data for the Zabbix plugin.

### 6. Other

- **Disable acknowledges for read-only users**: Disable ability to acknowledge problems from Grafana for non-editors.
- **Disable data alignment**: disable time series data alignment. This feature aligns points based on item update interval. For instance, if value collected once per minute, then timestamp of each point will be set to the start of corresponding minute. This alignment required for proper work of the stacked graphs. If you don't need stacked graphs and want to get exactly the same timestamps as in Zabbix, then you can disable this feature. Also, data alignment can be toggled for each query individually, in the query options.

### 7. Go to **Save & Test**.

#### Getting started with Zabbix

After you added Zabbix in Amazon Managed Grafana as a data source, let's create a simple dashboard.

**Simple graph**

Add a new **Graph** panel to dashboard. Select **metrics** from the dropdown list or start to type to filter results.

You can also create a 15 min avg processor load graph. Select **Host Group**, **Host**, **Application** (optional - you can leave it blank) and **Item**.

**Multiple items on one graph**

You can build graphs with many items using Regular Expressions inside **metric** field. Amazon Managed Grafana uses JavaScript regex implementation. For example, if you need to show CPU time (user, system, iowait, etc) you may create graph using this regex in **Item** field.

```
/CPU (?!idle).* time/
```

Another case to use regex is comparing the same metrics for different hosts. Use /.*/ regex for showing all metrics or write your own filter. For example, to show CPU system time for all hosts which name started with backend from all host groups, use /.*/ for **Group**, /^backend/ for **Host** and CPU system time for **Item**.

**Bar chart**

To create a **graph** which show queries stats for MySQL database, select **Group**, **Host**, **Application** (MySQL in my case) and **Items**. Use /MySQL .*/operations/ regex for filtering different types of operations.

To show graph as **Bar Chart**, go to the **Display** tab, uncheck **Lines** and set **Bars**. Also, enable **Stack** checkbox for showing stacked bars.

You can adjust the **Max data points** by going to **Metrics** tab and setting the **Max data points** to the desired level.

**Singlestat and Guages**
To show just a big single value for a particular metric, use Amazon Managed Grafana’s **Singlestat** panel. To create a panel which shows CPU usage time metric, go to **Singlestat** panel and select CPU usage time metric.

If you want to set units as percents and show **Gauge** for this value, go to the **Options** tab and set units to percent (0-100). Then enable **Show** option for **Gauge** and set **Min** and **Max** values for your metric (0-100 in this case). Set **Thresholds** if you want to see it on Gauge (50, 80 for example).

**Features**

- **Multiple metrics** – Select multiple metrics by using regular expressions.
- **Template variables** – Create interactive and reusable dashboards with template variables.
- **Annotations** – Show events on graphs with **Annotations** *(p. 49)*.
- **Triggers panel** – Display active problems with **Triggers** panel.
- **Metric processing functions** – Transform and shape your data with metric processing functions *(Avg, Median, Min, Max, Multiply, Summarize, Timeshift, Alias)*.
- **Alerting feature** – Find problems faster with the **Alerting** feature. See **Grafana alerting** *(p. 547)*.
- **Mix metrics** – Mix metrics from multiple data sources in the same dashboard or even graph.
- **Library feature** – Discover and share dashboards in the official library.

**Templating**

You can use template variables for creating highly reusable and interactive dashboards. The purpose of templating is to allow Grafana to get different metrics from data source and provide a way to change it on the fly without modifying dashboards. In Zabbix, you can get a list of **Host Groups**, **Applications**, or **Items** and add it as a variable.

** Templating a variable**

To template a variable, choose the gear icon on the top navigation bar and choose **Templating** and **new**.

**Variable**

**Name**

Name of the variable. You should use this name in queries

**Label**

Visible label for variable. Use when you want to display different name on dashboard. For instance, **Host Group** instead **host_group**.

**Type**

By default **Query** type is selected. It means that Grafana asks data source for values of variable. But there are some other types: **Interval** (just a time interval), **Data source** (You can switch data source, for example, if you have more than one Zabbix instance and each added into Grafana as data source), **Custom** (you can set any predefined values for variable) and **Constant**.

**Query Options**

**Data source**

Data source used for querying variable values
Refresh

Update frequency for the values of this variable

Query

Query string

Regex

Use regex if you need to filter values or extract a part of value

Selection Options

Multi-value

Enables you to select multiple values at the same time

Value groups and tags

This feature is in development.

Query Format

Template variable query in Zabbix data source is a string which contains 4 parts wrapped in braces ({}). You still can use a period (.), but it's deprecated and will be removed in future.

```plaintext
{host group}{host}{application}{item name}
```

For example,

```plaintext
{Zabbix servers}{Zabbix server}{CPU}{*}
{Frontend}{web01.mydomain.com}{*}{*}
```

Each part can be a name of corresponding metric or an *, which means all metrics.

Examples:

- `{*}` returns list of all available Host Groups.
- `{*}{*}` returns all hosts in Zabbix.
- `{Network}{*}` returns all hosts in group network.
- `{Linux servers}{*}{*}` returns all applications from hosts in Linux servers group.
- `{Linux servers}{backend01}{CPU}{*}` returns all items from backend01 belonging to CPU application.

You can use another variable as a part of query. For instance, you have a variable `group`, which returns a list of host groups and want to use it for querying hosts in some selected group only. Here's a query for this case:

```plaintext
{$group}{*}
```

Variables usage
When you create a variable, you can use it as a part of data source query. Grafana also supports variables in different places like panel's and row's titles, **Text panel's** content, etc.

Below is a sample chart using $group and $host variables.

Variables usage example

Note, that you should add a $ sign before a variable's name ($host for host variable).

**Zipkin**

Zipkin is an open source, distributed tracing system. Add the Zipkin data source to be able to query your traces in Explore in Amazon Managed Grafana

**Adding the data source**

To access Zipkin settings, choose the **Configuration** (gear) icon, then choose **Data Sources**, and then choose **Zipkin**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The data source name. This is how you see the data source in panels, queries, and Explore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Default data source means that it will be pre-selected for new panels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>The URL of the Zipkin instance; e.g., <a href="http://localhost:9411">http://localhost:9411</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>Server (default) = URL needs to be accessible from the Grafana backend/server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Auth</td>
<td>Enable basic authentication to the Zipkin data source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User</td>
<td>User name for basic authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Password for basic authentication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Query traces**

Querying and displaying traces from Zipkin is available via Explore.

The Zipkin query editor allows you to query by trace ID directly or selecting a trace from trace selector. To query by trace ID, insert the ID into the text input.

Use the trace selector to pick particular trace from all traces logged in the time range you have selected in Explore. The trace selector has three levels of nesting: 1. The service you are interested in. 1. Particular operation is part of the selected service 1. Specific trace in which the selected operation occurred, represented by the root operation name and trace duration.

**Data mapping in the trace UI**

Zipkin annotations are shown in the trace view as logs with annotation value shown under annotation key.

**Linking to the trace ID from logs**

You can link to Zipkin trace from logs in Loki by configuring a derived field with internal link. For more information, see Derived fields (p. 137).
Data sources available in Grafana Enterprise

The following data sources are supported in workspaces that have been upgraded to Grafana Enterprise. For more information, see Upgrade a workspace to Grafana Enterprise (p. 670).

Topics

- AppDynamics (p. 189)
- Databricks (p. 191)
- Datadog (p. 192)
- Dynatrace (p. 193)
- GitLab (p. 196)
- Honeycomb (p. 198)
- Jira (p. 200)
- MongoDB (p. 203)
- New Relic (p. 205)
- Oracle Database (p. 207)
- Salesforce (p. 211)
- SAP HANA (p. 214)
- ServiceNow (p. 220)
- Snowflake (p. 227)
- Splunk (p. 231)
- Splunk Infrastructure Monitoring (Formerly SignalFX) (p. 235)
- Wavefront (VMware Tanzu Observability by Wavefront) (p. 236)

AppDynamics

The AppDynamics data source for Amazon Managed Grafana enables you to query metrics from AppDynamics using its Metrics API and visualize them in Grafana dashboards.

Note on the Data source configuration

Use Server (proxy) access (to avoid CORS and users looking up your password) and basic authentication. Remember that the username should be "user@account", (that is, your.name@customer1 or my_user@saas_account_name).

Configure the password using the following steps:

1. Navigate to https://accounts.appdynamics.com/subscriptions
2. Choose the link in the Name column on the row for your subscription.
3. Navigate to the License details by choosing the tab at top of the page.
4. The Access Key field has a Show button. Choose the Show button to show the Access Key.
5. Copy the Access Key into the Password field in the Basic Auth Details on config page in Grafana.

Set up a user and role for Amazon Managed Grafana using the following steps.

1. In AppDynamics, navigate to Settings, Administration.
2. Select the Roles tab, and choose the "+" button to create a new role; for example, grafana_readonly.
3. In the Account tab of the Create Role section, add the permission View Business Flow.
4. In the **Applications** tab, check the **View** box to allow Grafana to view application data.

5. In the **Databases** tab, check the **View** box to allow Grafana to view database data.

6. In the **Analytics** tab, check the **Can view data from all Applications** box to allow Grafana to view application analytics data.

7. In the **Users** tab of the Administration page, create a new user; for example, `grafana`. Assign the new user (or a Group to which the user belongs) to the role you just created; for example, `grafana_readonly`.

**Templating**

The supported template queries for now are:

1. Applications (All Applications)
2. `AppName.BusinessTransactions` (All BTs for the Application Name)
3. `AppName.Tiers` (All Tiers for the Application Name)
4. `AppName.Nodes` (All Nodes for the Application Name)
5. `AppName.TierName.BusinessTransactions` (All BTs for a specific Tier)
6. `AppName.TierName.Nodes` (All Nodes for a specific Tier)
7. `AppName.Path.<Any Metric Path>` (Any metric Path can be specified)

**Legend keys**

The default for the legend key can be quite long but this formatting can be customized.

The legend key can be prefixed with the application name by choosing the **App on legend** option. For example: `MyApp - Overall Application Performance|Average Response Time (ms)`. If the query is for a singlestat or other panel where you cannot see the legend key, then choose the Show Metadata option to see what the legend key (also called an alias) for the query is.

The Legend dropdown list has three options: Full Path, Segments and Custom.

**Legend option – full path**

The legend key is the full metric path; for example, `Overall Application Performance|Average Response Time (ms)`.

**Legend option – segments**

The metric name is made up of segments. You can choose which segments to show.

For example, with a metric name:

`Errors|mywebsite|Error|Errors per Minute`

entering the following `2,4` in the Segments field returns `mywebsite|Errors per minute`.

The indexing starts with `1` so `1` returns `Errors`.

**Legend option – custom**

Create a custom legend by combining text with the following aliasing patterns to be able to mix in metric metadata.

- `{{app}}` returns the Application name
- `{{1}}` returns a segment from the metric path.
For example, the metric: Overall Application Performance|Average Response Time (ms) has two segments. \{\{1\}\} returns the first segment, \{\{2\}\} returns the second segment.

Examples of legend key patterns and the legend keys that are generated:

- custom legend key => custom legend key

### Databricks

The Databricks data source enables you to query and visualize Databricks data within Amazon Managed Grafana. It includes a SQL editor to format and color code your queries.

**Note**

This data source is for Grafana Enterprise only. For more information, see [Upgrade a workspace to Grafana Enterprise](p. 670).

#### Adding a Databricks data source

Follow these steps to add a Databricks data source in the Grafana console.

**To add a Databricks data source**

1. Open the side menu by choosing the Grafana icon in the top header.
2. In the side menu, under the Dashboards link, select Data Sources.
   **Note**
   If you don't see the Data Sources link, you do not have the Admin role for Grafana.
3. Choose the + Add data source button in the top header.
4. Select Databricks from the Type dropdown list.
   **Note**
   If you don't see the Databricks option, you may need to upgrade to Grafana Enterprise.
5. Choose the options to connect to and edit your data.

#### Notes when using the Databricks data source

**Time series**

Time series visualizations are selectable when you add a datetime field to your query. This field will be used as the timestamp for the series. If the field does not include a specific time zone, Grafana will assume that the time is UTC.

**Multi-line time series**

To create a multi-line time series visualization, the query must include at least three fields in the following order.

1. A datetime field with an alias of time.
2. A value to GROUP BY.
3. One or more metric values to visualize.

The following is an example of a query that will return multi-line time series options.
SELECT log_time AS time, machine_group, avg(disk_free) AS avg_disk_free
FROM mgbench.logs1
GROUP BY machine_group, log_time
ORDER BY log_time

Datadog

The Datadog data source enables you to visualize metrics from the Datadog monitoring service in Amazon Managed Grafana.

Usage

Caching

For large dashboards, that make lots of queries it is possible to be rate limited by the Datadog API (reach the maximum number of API calls per hour that the Datadog API allows). The caching feature caches unique queries for 60 seconds. This interval can be changed to be longer or shorter on the config page.

Query editor

It's easy - select aggregation and metric. If you want to filter result, select one or more tags.

The Datadog data source supports all of the advanced functions that the Datadog query editor supports. Select it from the dropdown list and arrange by choosing a function name.

Alias by field usage possibilities:

- Enter the alias into the "Alias by" field.
- Use scoped variables:
  - $__metric = replaced with metric name
  - $__display_name = replaced with metric name
  - $__expression = replaced with full metric expression
  - $__aggr = replaced with metric aggregation function (for example, avg, max, min, sum)
  - $__scope = replaced with metric scope (for example, region, site, env, host)
- Use regular expressions:
  - Enter your regular expression into "Alias RegExp" field in /you regexp here/flags format.
  - If "Alias by" field is empty, RegExp results will be joined using. Example with metric expression = avg:system.load.5{*} : "Alias by" field input: ""Alias RegExp" field input: avg:\(.+\)\.\(\d\) Result: system.load, 5
- Use $<group_number> variables in "Alias by" field. Example with metric expression = avg:system.load.5{*} : "Alias by" field input: $1: $2 seconds "Alias RegExp" field input: avg:\(.+\)\.\(\d\) Result: system.load: 5 seconds

Note: you'll get an error using nonexistent group number.

Metric arithmetic

To use metric arithmetic set Query type to Arithmetic. Link to the metric that you want by using # sign. For example, #A * 2 will double the result of query A. Arithmetic between two metrics works in the
same way - add queries which results you want to use for the calculation and then link to these metrics in the third query, such as #A / #B.

Annotations

An annotation is an event that is overlaid on top of graphs - an example of an event is a deployment or an outage. With this data source, you can fetch events from Datadog and overlay them on graphs in Amazon Managed Grafana. Annotations events can be filtered by source, tag or priority.

Templating

There are a few options for getting values of template variable - metrics and tags. To fetch the list of available metrics specify * in the Query field.

To return all tags use the value: tag or scope.

To return tags for a specified tag group then use one of the following default category values:

- host
- device
- env
- region
- site
- status
- version

For custom tag groups, then just enter the tag group name. For example, if your custom tag group name is subscription_name, enter that in the Query field.

Filter results by using the Regex field. Multi-value variables are supported when using tags - multiple selected tag values will be converted into a comma separated list of tags.

Ad-hoc filters

There is a new special type of template variable in Grafana called Ad-hoc filters. This variable will apply to all the Datadog queries in a dashboard. This allows using it like a quick filter. An ad-hoc variable for Datadog fetches all the key-value pairs from tags, for example, region:east, region:west, and uses them as query tags. To create this variable, select the Ad-hoc filters type and choose your Datadog data source. You can set any name for this variable.

Dynatrace

Data source for https://www.dynatrace.com/. To use this data source, you must have a Dynatrace account.

Known limitations

Template variables can't be multi-select. Only single selection is supported.

Only v2 metric APIs are supported.

Features

Core features

- Template Variables
  - Metric Names
• Single selection only (**no multi-select**)  
• Ad-Hoc Filters  
• Annotations  
  • Not currently supported  
• Aliasing  
  • Metric Names  
  • Aggregation  
  • Display Name  
• Host  
• Description  
• Alerting  
  • Full alerting support

**Dynatrace specific features**

Supports both built-in and custom metrics using the Dynatrace metrics v2 API. For more information, see the Dynatrace documentation: [Metrics API v2](https://docs.dynatrace.com/managed/docs/dynatrace-api/metrics-api-v2) and [Metric ingestion](https://docs.dynatrace.com/managed/docs/dynatrace-api/metric-ingestion).

Depending on the metric, the API might support additional transformation options.

**Dynatrace permissions**

You will need the following permissions in Dynatrace - Read metrics using API V2 (metrics.read) permission - Read entities using API V2 (entities.read) permission

**Get an API key from Dynatrace**

To set up an API token, see [Dynatrace API - Tokens and authentication](https://docs.dynatrace.com/managed/docs/dynatrace-api/)

Set the metrics.read and entities.read permissions for your API token.

**Configuration**

1. Choose **Settings/Data Sources** within the logical Grafana server UI and choose **Add data source**.
2. On the **Add data source** page, filter for **Dynatrace**, and select the Dynatrace plugin.
3. Configuring a Dynatrace data source requires the following parameters:
   
   • **Name** - The name you want to apply to the Dynatrace data source (default: Dynatrace).  
   • **Dynatrace API Type** - The type of Dynatrace instance that you're connecting to. This is either SaaS or Managed Cluster.  
   • **Dynatrace API Token** - This is the API token you generated in the previous step.

The next two settings depend on whether you are Dynatrace SaaS or managed

• In a SaaS example of `yfc55578.live.dynatrace.com`, your **Environment ID** would be `yfc55578`.
• In the Managed example of `yd8888.managed-sprint.dynalabs.io/e/abc99984-3af2-55tt-72k1-0672983gc45`, your **Environment ID** would be `abc99984-3af2-55tt-72k1-0672983gc45` and your **Domain** would be `yd8888.managed-sprint.dynalabs.io`

4. After all of the configuration values have been set, choose **Save & Test** to validate the configuration and save your changes.
Query the data source

Use the query editor to query Dynatrace metrics and problems. The query type can be metric or problem.

**Metric query type**

- **Metric**— Select the metric that you want to see. To get the metric list from Dynatrace again, choose the **Refresh** button.
- **Aggregations**— Select the aggregation you want to use for a specific metric. Choose the aggregations value to change the aggregation type or choose + to add another aggregation.
- **Transformations**— You can select transformations in the query editor. Afterwards, enter a number of parameters into the selected transformation. Currently, only the merge transformation is supported. For more information about the merge transforms, see the **Merge transformation**.
- **Filters**— The Dynatrace data source dynamically queries the appropriate filters for each metric. To add a filter, choose the + symbol next to the **Filters** label on the Dynatrace query editor, select which field to filter on, select the operator to use, and then select a value to filter by. The Dynatrace data source allows you to create Filter Groups that you can join together to create complex logical comparisons. For most use cases, Filter Groups are not required. When creating filters with Tags, regardless of the conjunction selected, Dynatrace will always use AND. Dynatrace does not support OR filters with Tags.
- **Alias**— There are two different types of aliases you will encounter while using the Dynatrace data source. The first is a static alias. An alias of this type is available on every query that you build, and the name of the alias starts with a lowercase letter. The second is a dynamic alias, which changes based on the metric that you are using in your query, and the name of the alias starts with an uppercase letter. The Dynatrace plugin supports several different aliases: Metric Names, Aggregation, DisplayName, Host, and Description.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$name</td>
<td>builtin:apps.other.keyUserActions.reportedErrorCount.os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$aggregation</td>
<td>auto,value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$displayName</td>
<td>Reported error count (by key user action, OS) [mobile, custom]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Problems query type**

- **Problem Query Type**— Select a problem query type. Currently, only the feed problem query type is supported. For information about the feed problem query type, see the **Merge transformation**.
- **Status Filter**— Filter the result problems by the status.
- **Impact Filter**— Filter the result problems by the impact level.
- **Severity Filter**— Filter the result problems by the severity level.
- **Expand Details**— Include related events to the response, if set..

**Using template variables**

To add a new Dynatrace query variable, see the **add a new template variable (p. 532)**. Use your Dynatrace data source as your data source for the following available queries:

- **Query type**— Select a query type. The query type associates some data with some key or descriptor.
### Query type | Description
--- | ---
**Metric names** | Returns a list of all metric names
**Filter keys** | Returns a list of all the possible dimensions (e.g. Hostname) that can be used to filter
**Filter values for key** | Returns a list of all filtered values by a key name or a key name template variable
**Problem status options** | Returns a list of all problem statuses
**Problem impact options** | Returns a list of all problem impacted areas
**Problem severity options** | Returns a list of all problem severity types

- **Regex**— (Optional) Filter out any of the returned values from your query with a regular expression.

**Note**
Multi-value and Include All option are currently not supported by the Dynatrace data source.

After creating a variable, you can find it in the **Metric** drop-down menu.

**Import a dashboard for Dynatrace**

To import a dashboard, see [Importing a dashboard](#) (p. 512). Imported dashboards can be found in **Configuration > Data Sources > select your Dynatrace data source > select the Dashboards tab to see available pre-made dashboards.**

**GitLab**

The GitLab data source allows you to keep track of detailed GitLab statistics, such as top contributors, commits per day, or deployments per day. You can also use template variables, such as projects, to set up filters for your dashboards. You can combine data from the GitLab API with data from other sources.

**Known limitations**

Alerting is not supported yet on this plugin because transformations are not supported in alert queries and transformations is the only way to obtain meaningful aggregate metrics from GitLab API raw data.

**Adding the data source**

1. Open the Grafana console in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace and make sure you are logged in.
2. In the side menu under **Configuration** (the gear icon), choose **Data Sources**.
3. Choose **Add data source**.
   **Note**
   If you don't see the **Data Sources** link in your side menu, it means that your current user does not have the Admin role.
4. Select **GitLab** from the list of data sources.
5. Enter the following information:
   - For **Name**, enter a name for this GitLab data source.
   - For **URL**, enter the root URL for your GitLab instance, such as `https://gitlab.com/api/v4`.
   - For **Access token**, enter your GitLab personal access token.
Query the GitLab data source

From the GitLab Query Editor you can select different resource types, such as commits, issues, or releases.

Filter and view projects
1. From the dropdown menu, choose Projects.
2. (Optional) Filter by the projects that you own.
3. Use the dropdown and select Yes or No to filter the results.

   **Note**
   Fetching all the projects Owned = No may take long time.

Filter and view commits
1. From the dropdown menu, choose Commits.
2. Use the input field to add the project ID.
3. (Optional) To filter by branch/tag use the input field to add a branch/tag reference.

Filter and view issues
1. From the dropdown menu, choose Issues.
2. Use the input field to add the project ID.
3. (Optional) To filter by title/description, use the input field to search issues based on their title and description.

View releases
1. From the dropdown menu, choose Deployments.
2. Use the input field to add the project ID.
3. (Optional) To filter by environment/status, use the input fields. The status attribute can be one of the following values: created, running, success, failed, or canceled.

View labels
1. From the dropdown menu, choose Labels.
2. Use the input field to add the project ID.

Templates and variables

To add a new GitLab query variable, see Adding a query variable (p. 532). Use your GitLab data source as the data source. Choose a resource type: Releases, Projects, or Labels.

To get a dynamic list of projects, labels, and so on to choose from, create a Query type variable. Query type variables use the GitLab Query Editor to query and return Projects, Labels, and so on. The following example creates a Project variable to parameterize your queries

Create a Project variable to parameterize your queries
1. Add a variable of type Query named project.
2. Select your GitLab data source and refresh On Dashboard Load.
3. Select the Projects resource type, Yes for Owned, name for display field and id for value field.
4. Choose Update to add the variable to the dashboard.
5. Add a new panel to the dashboard and use $project as the project ID.
   Now, when choosing from the dropdown, you get the results that belong to that project.

### Using transformations from Grafana to answer common questions

Now that you can perform basic GitLab queries to find commits, issues, etc, you can use Transformations to visualize, aggregate, group, and join datasets, along with many other types of transformations to transform simple results into answers for complex questions. Below are a few common questions and how to use transformations to answer them.

#### How many commits/issues/deployments per day in my project?

1. Add a query. Select Commits for the resource type and add the project ID.
2. Add a new Group by transformation: for Group by, select created_at_date and then calculate (Count)=id
3. Choose the Graph visualization.

#### What is the average time to close issues in my project?

1. Add a query. Select Issues for the resource type and add the project ID.
2. Add a new Add field from calculation transformation: for Mode, select Binary Operation, for Operation, select closed_at = created_at and for Alias choose resolution_time.
3. Add a new Add field from calculation transformation: for Mode, select Binary Operation, for Operation, select resolution_time / 86400000 and for Alias choose resolution_time.
   For Replace all fields, choose True.
   - Show = Calculate
   - Calculation = Mean
   - Fields = resolution_time

### Honeycomb

The Honeycomb data source allows you to query and visualize Honeycomb metrics and link to Honeycomb traces from within Amazon Managed Grafana.

#### Known limitations

- This data source does not yet support ad-hoc queries.
- Because of API limitations, the variable editor can only return the first 1000 unique values for a selected column.
- Because of API limitations, the data source can query only the last 7 days of data.

#### Adding the data source

1. Open the Grafana console in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace and make sure you are logged in.
2. In the side menu under Configuration (the gear icon), choose Data Sources.
3. Choose **Add data source**.
4. Select **Honeycomb** from the list of data sources.

**Note**
If you don't see the **Data Sources** link in your side menu, it means that your current user does not have the **Admin** role.

**Honeycomb settings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The data source name. This is how you see the data source in panels, queries, and Explore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeycomb API key</td>
<td>The API key that you obtained from Honeycomb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>The URL of the Honeycomb API. For example, <a href="https://api.honeycomb.io">https://api.honeycomb.io</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>The Honeycomb team associated with the API key.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Query the Honeycomb data source**

To query metrics, enter values into the editor fields:

- Select a dataset.
- The default query is a **COUNT** over the selected dataset.
- To refine the query, select values for any of the remaining fields, such as **Visualization**, **Visualization**,** Where**, **Constraint**, **Group by**, **Order by**, or **Limit**.

**Templates and variables**

To add a new Honeycomb query variable, see **Adding a query variable (p. 532)**.

You can create variables containing Datasets, Columns, or Column Values.

- If no dataset is selected, the variable will contain datasets.
- If only a dataset is selected, the variable will contain column names.
- If both a dataset and a column are selected, the variable will contain column values. Column values can be further constrained using the **Where** fields in the editor.

**View query in Honeycomb UI**

To see the query you have created in the Honeycomb UI from the dashboard panel, choose any point in the graph and choose **Open in Honeycomb**.

To see the query you have created in the Honeycomb UI from the Query Editor, choose **Open in Honeycomb**.

**Import a dashboard for Honeycomb**

To import a dashboard, see **Importing a dashboard (p. 512)**.

To find your imported dashboards, choose **Configuration, Data sources**.
To see the available pre-made dashboards, choose the Honeycomb data source and choose the **Dashboards** tab.

### Jira

Get the whole picture of your development process by combining issue data from Jira with application performance data from other sources.

- Create annotations based on issue creation or resolution, to see the relationship between issues and metrics.
- Track detailed Jira stats, such as mean time to resolution and issue throughput.

In order to use the Jira data source, you need an Atlassian account with access to a Jira project.

**Known limitations**

Custom field types from Jira addons might not be supported.

### Adding the data source

1. Open the Grafana console in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace and make sure you are logged in.
2. In the side menu under **Configuration** (the gear icon), choose **Data Sources**.
3. Choose **Add data source**.
   
   **Note**
   
   If you don't see the **Data Sources** link in your side menu, it means that your current user does not have the **Admin** role.
4. Select **Jira** from the list of data sources.
5. Enter the following information:

   - For **Name**, enter a name for this Jira data source.
   - For **URL**, enter the root URL for your Atlassian instance, such as `https://bletchleypark.atlassian.net`.
   - For **User**, enter an email address for the user/service account.
   - For **API token**, enter an API token generated for the user.

### Query the Jira data source

From the Jira Query Editor you can select fields and query issues.

The Jira data source queries Jira for issues, which can represent bugs, user stories, support tickets, or other tasks in Jira.

### Filter and view issues

1. Choose **Fields** choose the dropdown and use type-ahead to select from any of the fields in your Jira instance, including custom fields. Some fields to try:

   - **Summary**— The name of the issue
   - **Epic Name**— The epis that an issue belongs to
   - **Story Point Estimate**— The number of story points that the team has estimated for an issue
2. Filter or sort the issues. To do so, enter any valid JQL expression to filter or sort the issues based on any of their fields such as **Project**, **Assignee**, or **Sprint** with the Atlassian query language JQL.
From here, you can display your data in a table or use Grafana transformations to manipulate that issue data, run calculations, or turn the data into a time series graph. For more information, see Applying a transformation (p. 450).

Time series query

To show time series data, choose a Date field along with a numeric field, then switch to graph visualization. For example: Sprint Start Date, Story point estimate.

The preceding example, on its own, is not very useful. The numeric field can be (and will most likely be) calculated from Transformations. Using the Group By Transformation would allow grouping by Sprint Start Date and summarizing the Story point estimate allowing a visualization of Story Points over time per Sprint. For more information about transformations, see Applying a transformation (p. 450).

Templates and variables

To add a new Jira query variable, see Adding a query variable (p. 532). Use your Jira data source as the data source.

You can define variables on your dashboards and reference them in JQL expressions. For example, you can create a project status dashboard and choose between projects, or an epic status dashboard and choose different epics, or a task status dashboard and choose different assignees.

To get a dynamic list of projects, epics, assignees, and so on to choose from, create a Query type variable. Query type variables use JQL to query issues and return Projects, Epics, Assignees, or anything related to issues. The following is an example:

Create an Assignee variable to get the status of issues by Assignee

1. Add a variable of type Query named assignee.
2. Select Field: Assignee.
3. (Optional) Add a JQL filter project = 'your project'.
4. Choose Run to see a list of Assignees.
5. Choose Update to add the variable to the dashboard.
6. Add a new panel to the dashboard and edit the JQL to filter using your new variable assignee = $assignee.

   Now, when choosing from the dropdown, you see only the issues assigned to that user.

Multi-value variables allow selecting multiple options and can be used as part of the IN clause. For example, assignee IN ($assignee).

Using transformations from Grafana to answer common questions

Macros are variables that reference the Dashboard time window so you can filter issues only within the range of the Dashboard window. There are 2 macros:

• $__timeFrom
• $__timeTo.

The following example JQL query filters issues created within the dashboard time window:
createdDate >= $__timeFrom AND createdDate <= $__timeTo

Get the most out of the data source

Using Grafana's transformations and other built-in features can help you meaningly view your Jira data.
Using transformations to augment JQL

While there are many Transformations in Grafana to choose from, the following provide a powerful augmentation to give JQL some of the features/power of SQL.

**Group By** This transformation provides a key feature that is not part of the standard Jira JQL syntax: Grouping. Using the **Group By** transformation, you can group by Sprints or other Issue fields, and aggregate by group to get metrics like velocity and story point estimates vs actual completed in a Sprint.

**Outer Join** Similar to SQL joins, you can join 2 or more queries together by common fields. This provides a way to combine datasets from queries and use other transformations to calculate values from multiple queries/datasets.

**Add Field from Calculation** Similar to SQL expressions, this transformation allows adding new fields to your dataset based on calculations of other fields. The fields used in the calculation can be from a single query or from queries you've joined together. You can also chain together calculations and perform calculations from calculated fields.

Using transformations from Grafana to answer common questions

You can use Transformations to visualize, aggregate, group, and join datasets, along with many other types of transformations to transform simple results into answers for complex questions.

**How do I show Velocity per Sprint?**

1. Select Fields: **Sprint Name**, **Story point estimate**.
2. Add a JQL filter: `project = "Your Project" AND type != epic AND status = done` order by created ASC
3. Add a **Group By** transformation:
   - Sprint Name | Group By
   - Story Point Estimate | Calculate | Total
4. Choose the **Bar Gauge** visualization.

**How do I show what was Completed vs Estimated in a Sprint?**

1. Add a query. First, select Fields: **Sprint Name**, **Sprint Start Date**, **Story point estimate**.
   Then add a JQL filter: `project = 'Your Project' AND type != epic`
2. Add a second query. First, select Fields: **Sprint Name**, **Sprint Start Date**, **Story point estimate**.
   Then add a JQL filter: `project = 'Your Project' AND type != epic AND status = done`
3. Add a **Group By** transformation:
   - Sprint Name | Group By
   - Sprint Start Date | Group By
   - Story Point Estimate | Calculate | Total
4. Choose the **Graph** visualization.

**What is the Average time to complete issues in my project?**

1. Add a query. First, select Fields: **Created**, **Status Category Changed**.
   Then add a JQL filter: `project = 'Your Project' AND type != epic AND status = done`
2. Add a transformation: **Add field from calculation**
3. Add a transformation: **Add field from calculation**
   - Mode = Binary Operation
   - Operation = Difference / 86000000
   - Alias = Days

4. Add a transformation: **Organize fields**
   - Hide Different field

5. Add a transformation: **Filter data by values**
   - Filter Type = Include
   - conditions = Match any
     - Field = Days | Match = Is Greater | Value = 1

6. Add a transformation: **Reduce**
   - Mode = Series to Rows
   - Calculations = mean

7. Choose the **Stat** visualization.

### MongoDB

The MongoDB Data source enables you to visualize data from MongoDB in Amazon Managed Grafana.

#### Usage

**Query editor**

The query editor supports the same syntax as the MongoDB Shell, with some limitations:

* You can only run one command/query.
* Only read commands are supported: `find` and `aggregate`.
* Most Object constructors are not supported (with the exception of `ISODate`, which is supported).

The editor expands upon the MongoDB Shell syntax in the following ways:

- **Database selection** – You can supply the name of the database in place of the normal "db":
  
  ```javascript
  sample_mflix.movies.find()
  ```

- **Aggregate sorting** – Normally sorting happens with a step within the aggregate pipeline, however the MongoDB Atlas free tier doesn't allow sorting. We have expanded the syntax to allow it for those using the free tier.

  ```javascript
  sample_mflix.movies.aggregate({}).sort({"time": 1})
  ```

- With a blank editor, **Ctrl + Space** will show a selection of all the available databases.
- Entering a dot after the database will show a selection of all the available collections for that database.
- Entering a dot after the collection will show the available query methods.
- Entering a dot after the query method will show additional functions: sort/limit.

**Running the query**

Press **Cmd + S** to run the query

**Time series**

When visualizing time series data, the plugin needs to know which field to use as the time. Simply project the field with a name alias of "time". The field data type must be a date.

You can coerce non-date data types to date. Doing so will allow using non-date fields as the time series time. The following example shows how to convert the int field "year" to a date that is projected as "time" using the MongoDB $dateFromParts pipeline operator.

```javascript
sample_mflix.movies.aggregate([{
    "$match": { "year": { "$gt": 2000 } },
    "$group": { "_id": "$year", "count": { "$sum": 1 } },
    "$project": { "_id": 0, "count": 1, "time": { "$dateFromParts": {"year": "$_id", "month": 2}} }
}]).sort({"time": 1})
```

**Diagnostics**

**Diagnostics Commands**

The following diagnostic commands are currently supported: "stats", "serverStatus", "replSetGetStatus", "getLog", "connPoolStats", "connectionStatus", "buildInfo", "dbStats", "hostInfo", "lockInfo"

Examples:

```javascript
admin.connectionStatus() // run the connectionStatus command
admin.connectionStatus({"authInfo.authenticatedUserRoles": 1}) // run and only return the "authInfo.authenticatedUserRoles" field
admin.connPoolStats({arg: "pool"}) // run the connPoolStats command and pass 1 argument
admin.serverStatus({args: {repl: 0, metrics:0}}) // run the serverStatus command and pass multiple args
```

**Macros**

You can reference the dashboard time range in your queries.

- **$__timeFrom** — a macro that references the dashboard start time
- **$__timeTo** — a macro that references the dashboard end time

```javascript
$__timeTo - ` sample_mflix.movies.find({released: { "$gt": "$__timeFrom"}}).sort({year: 1})
```
Template variables

MongoDB supports the idea of "Compound Variables", which enable you to use one variable as multiple variables to perform complex multi-key filters.

To create a Compound Variable, use the naming convention of breaking the variables up by using underscores (must start with underscore): _var1_var2 When querying, the response must be in the format: val1-val2

Example: I want to filter results on both movie name and year.

1. Create a variable of type Query: _movie_year
2. Set the variable query to a query that will return an array of items with one movie-year property, as shown in the following example.

```javascript
// Example sample_mflix.movies.aggregate([{
    "$match": {"year": {"$gt": 2011}}},
    "$project": {_id: 0, movie_year: {"$concat": [
        "$title", " - ", {"$toString":"$year"]}}]})
```

```javascript
// ["movie-year": "Ted - 2016"],
{"movie-year": "The Terminator - 1985"}]
```

3. Now in your query, you can reference "Movie" and "Year" as separate template variables using the syntax "$variable".

Using ad-hoc filters

In addition to the standard "ad-hoc filter" type variable of any name, a second helper variable must be created. It should be a "constant" type with the name `mongodb_adhoc_query` and a value compatible with the query editor. The query result will be used to populate the selectable filters. You may choose to hide this variable from view as it serves no further purpose.

```javascript
sample_mflix.movies.aggregate([{
    "$group": {"_id": "$year"}},
    "$project": {"year": "$_id","_id":
0 }] })
```

New Relic

This section covers New Relic APM and Insights for Grafana.

Features

- Template variables
  - Metric names
  - Metric values
  - Annotations
  - Aliasing
- Metric names
  - Metric values
  - Ad-hoc filters
• Not currently supported
• Alerting

**Configuration**

Add the data source, filling out the fields for your admin API key, personal API key and account ID.

**Usage**

**Service types**


**Aliases**

You can combine plaintext with the following variables to produce custom output.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$__nr_metric</td>
<td>Metric name</td>
<td>CPU/User time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__nr_metric_value</td>
<td>Metric values</td>
<td>average_value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example:

```
<para>
  Server: $__nr_server Metric: $__nr_metric
</para>
```

**Templates and variables**

1. Create a template variable for your dashboard. For more information, see [Templates and variables (p. 530)](https://docs.newrelic.com/en users/insights/nrql).
2. Select the "Query" type.
3. Select the "New Relic" data source.

**List of available applications:**

```
<para>
  applications
</para>
```

**List of available metrics for an application:**

```
<para>
  applications/{application_id}/metrics
</para>
```
NRQL macros

To improve the writing experience when creating New Relic Query Language (NRQL) queries, the editor supports predefined macros:

- `$__timeFilter` (or `[[timeFilter]]`) will interpolate to `<from>` UNTIL `<to>` based on your dashboard's time range.

Example:

```plaintext
SELECT average(value) FROM $event_template_variable
$__timeFilter TIMESERIES
</para>
```

For further hints on how to use macros and template variables, refer to the editor's help section.

Alert events

Select your New Relic data source and set additional filters. Without any filters set, all events will be returned.

If you want to filter events by `Entity ID`, use template variables because you will be able to select the entity name instead of ID. For example, to filter events for a particular application, create a variable `_app_` which retrieves a list of apps and uses it as an `Entity ID` filter.

Deployment events

`Application ID` is a required field.

Oracle Database

Adding the data source

Select **Data sources** on the left panel of Grafana.

Select Add Datasource:

Enter `oracle` to find the data source.

Enter Oracle server details.

Enter a hostname (or IP address) along with the port number, and the username and password to connect.

With the tnsnames option toggle, any valid entry found in your tnsnames.ora configuration file can be used, along with basic authentication.

Similar to the previous example, but using Kerberos for authentication. See the kerberos specific setup guide for details on how to configure the OS or docker container to use kerberos.

Optionally change the time zone used to connect to the Oracle server and to be used by timezone aware macros. The default setting is UTC.

Save and Test the data source, you should see a green message with "Database Connection OK"
## Usage

### Macros

To simplify syntax and to allow for dynamic parts, such as date range filters, the query can contain macros. The column name must be contained within double-quotes ("").

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro example</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>__time(dateColumn)</em></td>
<td>Will be replaced by an expression to rename the column to <code>time</code> and converting the value to unix timestamp (in milliseconds).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>__timeFilter(dateColumn)</em></td>
<td>Will be replaced by the start of the currently active time selection converted to DATE data type. For example, <code>TO_DATE('19700101', 'yyyymmd') + (1/24/60/60/1000) * 1500376552001</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>__timeTo()</em></td>
<td>Will be replaced by an expression usable in GROUP BY clause.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>__timeGroup(dateColumn,&quot;5m&quot;)</em></td>
<td>Will be replaced by an expression usable in GROUP BY clause. Providing a fillValue of NULL or floating value will automatically fill empty series in time range with that value. For example, <code>imeGroupcreatedAt, '1m', 0.</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>__unixEpochFilter(dateColumn)</em></td>
<td>Will be replaced by a time range filter using the specified column name with times represented as unix timestamp (in milliseconds). For example, <code>dateColumn &gt;= 1500376552001 AND dateColumn &lt;= 1500376552002</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>__unixEpochTo()</em></td>
<td>Will be replaced by the end of the currently active time selection as unix timestamp. For example, <code>imeGroupcreatedAt</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The plugin also supports notation using braces `{}`. Use this notation when queries are needed inside parameters.

**Note**

Use one notation type per query. If the query needs braces, all macros in the query must use braces.
The query editor has a **Generated SQL** link that shows up after a query has run, while in panel edit mode. When you choose the link, it expands and shows the raw interpolated SQL string that was run.

### Table queries

If the **Format as** query option is set to **Table** then you can basically do any type of SQL query. The table panel will automatically show the results of whatever columns & rows your query returns. You can control the name of the Table panel columns by using regular **as** SQL column selection syntax.

### Time series queries

If you set **Format as** to **Time series**, for use in Graph panel for example, the query must return a column named **time** that returns either a SQL datetime or any numeric data type representing unix epoch in seconds. Grafana interprets DATE and TIMESTAMP columns without explicit time zone as UTC. Any column except **time** and **metric** is treated as a value column. You may return a column named **metric** that is used as metric name for the value column.

The following code example shows the **metric** column.

```sql
SELECT
  $__timeGroup("time_date_time", '5m') AS time,
  MIN("value_double"),
  'MIN' as metric
FROM test_data
WHERE $__timeFilter("time_date_time")
GROUP BY $__timeGroup("time_date_time", '5m')
ORDER BY time
```

### More queries – using oracle-fake-data-gen

```sql
SELECT
  $__timeGroup("createdAt", '5m') AS time,
  MIN("value"),
  'MIN' as metric
FROM "grafana_metric"
WHERE $__timeFilter("createdAt")
GROUP BY $__timeGroup("createdAt", '5m')
ORDER BY time
```

The following code example shows a Fake Data time series.

```sql
SELECT
  "createdAt",
  "value"
FROM "grafana_metric"
WHERE $__timeFilter("createdAt")
ORDER BY "createdAt" ASC
```

```sql
SELECT
  "createdAt" as time,
  "value"
FROM "grafana_metric"
WHERE $__timeFilter("createdAt")
ORDER BY "createdAt" ASC
```
"value" as value
FROM "grafana_metric"
WHERE $__timeFilter("createdAt")
ORDER BY time ASC

The following example shows a useful table result.

```sql
select tc.table_name Table_name,
        tc.column_id Column_id,
        lower(tc.column_name) Column_name,
        lower(tc.data_type) Data_type,
        nvl(tc.data_precision,tc.data_length) Length,
        lower(tc.data_scale) Data_scale,
        tc.nullable nullable
FROM all_tab_columns tc,
     all_tables t
WHERE tc.table_name = t.table_name
```

### Templating

Instead of hardcoding things such as server, application and sensor name in your metric queries you can use variables in their place. Variables are shown as dropdown select boxes at the top of the dashboard. These dropdown boxes makes it easy to change the data being displayed in your dashboard.

#### Query variable

If you add a template variable of the type *Query*, you can write a Oracle query that can return things such as measurement names, key names or key values that are shown as a dropdown select box.

For example, you can have a variable that contains all values for the *hostname* column in a table if you specify a query like this in the templating variable *Query* setting.

```sql
SELECT "hostname" FROM host
```

A query can return multiple columns and Grafana will automatically create a list from them. For example, the following query will return a list with values from *hostname* and *hostname2*.

```sql
SELECT "host.hostname", "other_host.hostname2" FROM host JOIN other_host ON host.city = other_host.city
```

To use time range dependent macros such as `$__timeFilter("time_column")` in your query the refresh mode of the template variable needs to be set to *On Time Range Change*.

```sql
SELECT "event_name" FROM event_log WHERE $__timeFilter("time_column")
```

Another option is a query that can create a key/value variable. The query should return two columns that are named `__text` and `__value`. The `__text` column value should be unique (if it is not unique then the first value is used). The options in the dropdown list will have a text and value that allows you to have a friendly name as text and an id as the value. The following example code shows a query with *hostname* as the text and *id* as the value.

```sql
SELECT "hostname" AS __text, "id" AS __value FROM host
```
You can also create nested variables. For example, if you had another variable named `region`. Then you could have the `hosts` variable only show hosts from the current selected region with a query like this (if `region` is a multi-value variable then use the IN comparison operator rather than `=` to match against multiple values).

```
SELECT "hostname" FROM host WHERE region IN('$region')
```

### Using variables in queries

Template variable values are only quoted when the template variable is a multi-value.

If the variable is a multi-value variable then use the IN comparison operator rather than `=` to match against multiple values.

There are two syntaxes:

**$<varname>**  Example with a template variable named `hostname`:

```
SELECT 
  "atimestamp" as time,
  "aint" as value
FROM table
WHERE $__timeFilter("atimestamp") AND "hostname" IN('$hostname')
ORDER BY "atimestamp" ASC
```

**[[varname]]**  Example with a template variable named `hostname`:

```
SELECT 
  "atimestamp" as time,
  "aint" as value
FROM table
WHERE $__timeFilter("atimestamp") AND "hostname" IN('[[hostname]]')
ORDER BY atimestamp ASC
```

### Salesforce

The Salesforce data source allows you to visualize data from Salesforce within Amazon Managed Grafana.

To use this data source, you must have a Salesforce account and a Salesforce Connected App.

#### Known limitations

- Ad-hoc filters are not supported yet.
- Only SOQL queries, and data that is accessible via SOQL are currently supported. SOSL and SAQL query formats are not yet supported.

#### Required settings

The following settings are required.

**Note**

The plugin currently uses the OAuth 2.0 Username-Password Flow. The required callback URL in the Connected App is not used. Thus, you can set it to any valid URL.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enable OAuth settings</td>
<td>You must check this to enable OAuth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callback URL</td>
<td>Not used in this plugin, so you can specify any valid URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected OAuth Scopes</td>
<td>Access and Manage your data (api).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require Secret for Refresh Token Flow</td>
<td>You can either enable or disable this.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adding the data source

1. Open the Grafana console in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace and make sure you are logged in.
2. In the side menu under Configuration (the gear icon), choose Data Sources.
3. Choose Add data source.
4. Select Salesforce from the list of data sources.
5. Enter the following information:
   - For User Name, enter the username for the Salesforce account that you want to use to connect and query Salesforce.
   - For Password, enter the password for that user.
   - For Security Token, enter the security token for that user.
   - For Consumer Key, enter a Consumer key to connect to Salesforce. You can obtain this from your Salesforce Connected App.
   - For Consumer Secret, enter a Consumer secret to connect to Salesforce. You can obtain this from your Salesforce Connected App.
   - For Use Sandbox, select this if you want to use a Salesforce sandbox.

### Query the Salesforce data source

The query editor supports the modes Query Builder and SOQL Editor. SOQL stands for Salesforce Object Query Language.

**Query Builder (SOQL Builder)**

Query Builder is a user friendly interface for building SOQL queries. If you are not familiar with writing SOQL queries, you can use this mode to build the SOQL to query Salesforce objects. The **FROM** field in
the query builder refers to the entity or entities in Salesforce. You need to select the FROM field before any other operation in the query builder. After you choose the FROM field, you need to choose the builder mode. SOQL Builder currently supports the following modes.

- **List**— List the items with their fields from the selected table/salesforce. Use this mode to get results such as, "Show me list of opportunities created in this fiscal quarter along with their name, value, and stage."
- **Aggregate**— Aggregate the items in an entity. Use this mode to get results such as,"Count the opportunities created in last month." or "What is the total value of the opportunities grouped by their stage name?"
- **Trend**— Display the aggregated results over time. Use this mode to get results such as, "Count the number of opportunities by CreatedDate." or "What is the total sum of value grouped by opportunities' closing dates."

After you choose the Entity/FROM and the mode in the query editor, build your query using the following options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Applicable to</th>
<th>Descriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SELECT</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>Select the list of fields that you want to see. For the aggregate or trend view, also select how you want to aggregate the values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHERE</td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>(Optional) Specify the filter conditions. The results are filtered based on the conditions that you select.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORDER BY</td>
<td>LIST, AGGREGATE</td>
<td>(Optional) Select the field name and the sort order that you want for the results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMIT</td>
<td>LIST, AGGREGATE</td>
<td>(Optional) Limit the number of results returned. The default is 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUP BY</td>
<td>AGGREGATE</td>
<td>(Optional) Select the field if you want to split the aggregated value by any specific field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME FIELD</td>
<td>TREND</td>
<td>Specify the date field by which you want to group your results. Results are filtered based on Grafana's time picker range.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As you configure the preceding fields in the query editor, you will also see a preview of generated SOQL below the query editor. If you are blocked with any limitations in the query builder, you can safely switch to SOQL Editor, where you can customize the generated SOQL query.

**SOQL editor**

The raw SOQL editor provides the option to query Salesforce objects via raw a SOQL query. The SOQL editor provides autocomplete suggestions, such as available entities per tables and corresponding fields. Use Ctrl+Space after SELECT or WHERE to see the available entities per tables. You can see the available fields, if you enter a dot after the entity name.

**Shortcuts**

Use CTRL + SPACE to show code completion, which shows available contextual options.

CMD + S runs the query.

**Query as time series**
Make a time series query by aliasing a date field to time, and a metric field to metric, then grouping by the metric and date. The following is an example:

```sql
SELECT sum(Amount) amount, CloseDate time, Type metric from Opportunity
group by Type, CloseDate
```

**Macros**

To filter by the dashboard time range, you can use Macros in your SOQL queries:

- `$__timeFrom` — Will be replaced by the start of the currently active time selection converted to the time data type.
- `$__timeTo` — Will be replaced by the end of the currently active time selection converted to the time data type.
- `$__quarterStart` — The start of the fiscal quarter (derived from SalesForce Fiscal Year Settings).
- `$__quarterEnd` — The end of the fiscal quarter (derived from SalesForce Fiscal Year Settings).

```sql
SELECT UserId, LoginTime from LoginHistory where LoginTime > $__timeFrom
```

**Templates and variables**

To add a new Salesforce query variable, see Adding a query variable (p. 532). Use your Salesforce data source as your data source. You can use any SOQL query here.

If you want to use name/value pairs, for example a user id and user name, return two fields from your SOQL query. The first field will be used as the ID. You may want to do this when you want to filter by key (ID, etc) in your query editor SOQL.

Use the variable in your SOQL queries by using Variable syntax. For more information, see Variable syntax (p. 531).

**SAP HANA**

SAP HANA is a high-performance, in-memory database that speeds up data-driven, real-time decisions and actions. It is developed and marketed by SAP. The SAP HANA data source plugin helps you to connect your SAP HANA instance with Grafana.

With the SAP HANA Grafana Enterprise plugin, you can visualize your SAP HANA data alongside all of your other data sources in Grafana as well as log and metric data in context. This plugin includes a built-in query editor, supports annotations, and it allows you to set alerting thresholds, control access, set permissions, and more.

**Features**

- **Query editor** — The plugin comes with an built-in SQL query editor with syntax highlighting that allows you to visualize time series or table data and auto completes basic Grafana macros.
- **Data source permissions** — Control who can view or query SAP HANA data in Grafana.
- **Annotations** — Overlay SAP HANA events or data on any Grafana graph to correlate events with other graph data.
- **Alerting** — Set alerts-based metrics stores in SAP HANA.
- **Variables for queries** — Create template variables in Grafana, which are based on SAP HANA data, and include variables in SAP HANA queries to make dashboards interactive.
Adding the data source

1. Open the Grafana console in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace and make sure you are logged in.
2. In the side menu under Configuration (the gear icon), choose Data Sources.
3. Choose Add data source.
   Note
   If you don’t see the Data Sources link in your side menu, it means that your current user does not have the Admin role.
4. Select SAP HANA from the list of data sources.
5. In the Config editor, enter the following information:
   • For Server port, provide the port of the SAP HANA instance.
   • For Username, enter the username to use to connect to the SAP HANA instance.
   • For Password, enter the password for this user.
   • (Optional) Enable Skip TLS verify if you want to skip TLS verification.
   • (Optional) Enable TLS Client Auth if you need to provide a client cert and key.
   • (Optional) Enable With CA cert if you want to enable verifying self-signed TLS Certs.
   • (Optional) For Default schema, enter a default schema to be used. If you omit this, you will need to specify the schema in every query.

Access and permissions

To connect Grafana to SAP HANA, use dedicated credentials. Only provide required permissions to the user. First, create a restricted user with username and password. The following query is an example to create a restricted user. This query also disables the force password change.

```
CREATE RESTRICTED USER <USER> PASSWORD <PASSWORD> NO FORCE_FIRST_PASSWORD_CHANGE;
```

Next, allow the user to connect the system through clients such as Grafana with the following:

```
ALTER USER <USER> ENABLE CLIENT CONNECT;
```

Finally, give the user access to the necessary views, tables, and schemas.

```
ALTER USER <USER> GRANT ROLE PUBLIC;
GRANT SELECT ON SCHEMA <SCHEMA> TO <USER>;
```

User level permissions

Limit access to SAP HANA by clicking on the Permissions tab in the data source configuration page to enable data source permissions. On the permission page, Admins can enable permissions and restrict query permissions to specific Users and Teams.

Query editor

The SAP HANA Grafana plugin comes with an SQL query editor where you can enter any HANA queries. If your query return timeseries data, you can format it as timeseries for visualizing them in a graph panel. The query editor provides auto completion for supported Grafana macros and syntax highlighting of your SQL query.
Annotations

You can use SAP HANA queries as the sources of Grafana annotations. Your annotation query should return at least one time column and one text column. For more information about annotations, see Annotations (p. 502).

To create annotations from SAP HANA

1. Choose the Dashboard settings gear icon.
2. From the left menu, choose Annotations, New.
3. From the Data source drop-down menu, select your SAP HANA data source instance.
4. In the Query field, enter a SAP HANA query that returns at least one time field and one text field.
5. In the Format as drop-down menu, select Time Series.
6. For each annotation, configure the From fields.

Templates and variables

To add a new SAP HANA query variable, see Adding a query variable (p. 532). Use your SAP HANA data source as your data source.

The following example query returns the distinct list of username from the users table.

```
select distinct("username") from "users"
```

**Note**

Be sure to only select one column in your variable query. If your query returns two columns, the first column will used as display value and the second column will be used as the actual value of the variable. If your query returns more than two columns, they will be rejected.

Templates and variables

You can use any Grafana variable in your query. The following examples shows how to use the single / multi variable in your query.

```
-- For example, following query
select * from "users" where "city" = ${city}
-- will be translated into
select * from "users" where "city" = 'london'
--- where you can see ${city} variable translated into actual value in the variable
```

Similar to text, variables also works for numeric fields. In the below example, ${age} is a text box variable where it accepts numbers and then compares against the numeric field in the table.

```
select * from "users" where "age" > ${age}
--- will be translated into
select * from "users" where "age" > '36'
```

If your variable returns multiple values, then you can use it in SAP HANA query's in condition like below. Note the brackets surrounding the variable to make the where in condition valid in SAP HANA.

```
select * from "users" where "city" in (${cities})
--- will be translated into
select * from "users" where "city" in ('london','perth','delhi')
```
--- where you can see ${cities} turned into a list of grafana variables selected.
--- You can also write the same query using shorthand notation as shown below
select * from "users" where "city" in ($cities)

Macros

- **$__timeFilter(<time_column>)** — Applies Grafana’s time range to the specified column when used in the raw query. Applicable to date/timestamp/long time columns.
- **$__timeFilter(<time_column>, <format>)** — Same as above. But gives the ability to specify the format of the time_column stored in the database.
- **$__timeFilter(<time_column>, "epoch", <format>)** — Same as above but can be used when your time column is in epoch. format can be one of ‘s’, ‘ms’ and ‘ns’.
- **$__timeFilter(<time_column>)** — Same as above but can be used when your time column is in epoch. format can be one of ‘s’, ‘ms’ and ‘ns’.
- **$__timeFilter(<time_column>, <comparison_predicate>)** — Same as above but able to specify comparison_predicate.
- **$__timeFilter(<time_column>, <format>)** — Same as above but able to specify format of the time column.
- **$__timeFilter(<time_column>, <format>, <comparison_predicate>)** — Same as above but able to specify comparison_predicate.
- **$__toTimeFilter(<time_column>)** — Returns time condition based on grafana’s to time over a time field.
- **$__toTimeFilter(<time_column>, <comparison_predicate>)** — Same as above but able to specify comparison_predicate.
- **$__toTimeFilter(<time_column>, <format>)** — Same as above but able to specify format of the time column.
- **$__toTimeFilter(<time_column>, <comparison_predicate>)** — Same as above but able to specify comparison_predicate.
- **$__timeGroup(<time_column>, <interval>)** — Expands the time column into interval groups. Applicable to date/timestamp/long time columns.

**$__timeFilter(<time_column>)** macro

The following example explains the **$__timeFilter(<time_column>)** macro:

```sql
- In the following example, the query
select ts, temperature from weather where $__timeFilter(ts) 
--- will be translated into
--- where you can see the grafana dashboard’s time range is applied to the column ts in the query.
```

**$__timeFilter(<time_column>, <format>)** macro

In some cases, time columns in the database may stored in custom formats. The following example explains the **$__timeFilter(<time_column>, <format>)** macro, which helps to filter custom timestamps based on grafana’s time picker:

```sql
SELECT TO_TIMESTAMP("TS","YYYYMMDDHH24MISS") AS METRIC_TIME , "VALUE" FROM "SCH"."TBL" WHERE $__timeFilter("TS","YYYYMMDDHH24MISS") -- TS is in 20210421162012 format
SELECT TO_TIMESTAMP("TS","YYYY-MON-DD") AS METRIC_TIME , "VALUE" FROM "SCH"."TBL" WHERE $__timeFilter("TS","YYYY-MON-DD") -- TS is in 2021-JAN-15 format
```
In the macro, the format can be one of the valid HANA formats matching your timestamp column. For example, YYYYMMDDHH24MISS is a valid format when your data is stored in 20210421162012 format.

$__timeFilter(<time_column>, "epoch" <format>) macro

In some cases, you may have timestamp stored as epoch timestamps in your DB. The following example explains the $__timeFilter(<time_column>, "epoch" <format>) macro which helps to filter epoch timestamps based on grafana's time picker. In the macro, format can be one of ms, s or ns. If not specified, s will be treated as default format.

```
SELECT ADD_SECONDS('1970-01-01', "TIMESTAMP") AS "METRIC_TIME", "VALUE" FROM "SCH"."TBL" WHERE $__timeFilter("TIMESTAMP","epoch") -- Example : TIMESTAMP field stored in epoch_second format 1257894000
SELECT ADD_SECONDS('1970-01-01', "TIMESTAMP") AS "METRIC_TIME", "VALUE" FROM "SCH"."TBL" WHERE $__timeFilter("TIMESTAMP","epoch","s") -- Example : TIMESTAMP field stored in epoch_second format 1257894000
SELECT ADD_SECONDS('1970-01-01', "TIMESTAMP"/1000) AS "METRIC_TIME", "VALUE" FROM "SCH"."TBL" WHERE $__timeFilter("TIMESTAMP","epoch","ms") -- Example : TIMESTAMP field stored in epoch_ms format 1257894000000
SELECT ADD_SECONDS('1970-01-01', "TIMESTAMP"/1000000000) AS "METRIC_TIME", "VALUE" FROM "SCH"."TBL" WHERE $__timeFilter("TIMESTAMP","epoch","ns") -- Example : TIMESTAMP field stored in epoch_nanoseconds format 1257894000000000000
```

Instead of using third argument to the $__timeFilter, you can use one of epoch_s, epoch_ms or epoch_ns as your second argument..

```
SELECT ADD_SECONDS('1970-01-01', "TIMESTAMP"/1000) AS "METRIC_TIME", "VALUE" FROM "SCH"."TBL" WHERE $__timeFilter("TIMESTAMP","epoch","ms")
-- is same as
SELECT ADD_SECONDS('1970-01-01', "TIMESTAMP"/1000000000) AS "METRIC_TIME", "VALUE" FROM "SCH"."TBL" WHERE $__timeFilter("TIMESTAMP","epoch","ns")
```

$__fromTimeFilter() and $__toTimeFilter() macros

The $__fromTimeFilter() macro expands to a condition over a time field based on Grafana time picker's from time.

This accepts three parameters. First parameter is time field name. You can pass comparison_predicate or format of the time column as second argument. If you want to pass both, then format is second parameter and use comparison_predicate as your third parameter.

<format> if the format is not specified, plugin will assume that the time column is of timestamp/date type. If your time column is stored in any other format than timestamp/date, then pass the format as second argument. <format> can be one of epoch_s, epoch_ms,epoch_ns or any other custom format like YYYY-MM-DD.

<comparison_predicate> optional parameter. If not passed, plugin will use > as comparison predicate. <comparison_predicate> can be one of =, !=, <>, <, <=, >, >=

$__toTimeFilter() works the same as $__fromTimeFilter(). Instead of using Grafana's from time, it will use to time. Also the default comparison predicate will be <.

$__timeGroup(<time_column>, <interval>)

For example, the macro $__timeGroup(timecol,1h) is expanded to SERIES_ROUND("timecol", 'INTERVAL 1 HOUR') in the query.

The following example explains the $__timeGroup(<time_column>, <interval>) macro.

```
SELECT $__timeGroup(timestamp,1h), "user", sum("value") as "value"
```
This is translated into the following query where $__timeGroup(timestamp,1h) is expanded into SERIES_ROUND("timestamp", 'INTERVAL 1 HOUR').

```
SELECT SERIES_ROUND("timestamp", 'INTERVAL 1 HOUR') as "timestamp",  "user", sum("value") as "value"
FROM "salesdata"
WHERE "timestamp" > '2020-01-01T00:00:00Z' AND "timestamp" < '2020-01-01T23:00:00Z'
GROUP BY SERIES_ROUND("timestamp", 'INTERVAL 1 HOUR'), "user"
ORDER BY "timestamp" ASC
```

**Note**
When using group by with $__timeGroup macro, make sure that your select, sort by fields follows the same name as your group by field. Otherwise, HANA may not recognize the query.

If you don't want to hard code the interval in $__timeGroup() function, then you can leave that to Grafana by specifying $__interval as your interval. Grafana will calculate that interval from dashboard time range. Example query:

```
SELECT $__timeGroup(timestamp, $__interval), sum("value") as "value"
FROM "salesdata"
WHERE $__timeFilter("timestamp")
GROUP BY $__timeGroup(timestamp, $__interval)
ORDER BY $__timeGroup(timestamp, $__interval) ASC
```

That query is translated into the following query based on the dashboard time range.

```
SELECT SERIES_ROUND("timestamp", 'INTERVAL 1 MINUTE'), sum("value") as "value"
FROM "salesdata"
WHERE "timestamp" > '2019-12-31T23:09:14Z' AND "timestamp" < '2020-01-01T23:17:54Z'
GROUP BY SERIES_ROUND("timestamp", 'INTERVAL 1 MINUTE')
ORDER BY SERIES_ROUND("timestamp", 'INTERVAL 1 MINUTE') ASC
```

**Alerting**

**To set up a SAP HANA alert in Grafana**

1. Create a graph panel in your dashboard.
2. Create a SAP HANA query in time series format.
3. Choose the **Alert** tab and specify the alerting criteria.
4. Choose **Test Rule** to test the alert query.
5. Specify the alert recipients, message, and error handling.
6. Save the dashboard.

**Alerting on non-timeseries data**

To alert on non-timeseries data, use the `TO_TIMESTAMP('${__to:date}')` macro to make non-timeseries metrics into timeseries. This will convert your metric into single point time series query. The format of the query is given below.

```
SELECT TO_TIMESTAMP('${__to:date}'),  <METRIC> FROM <TABLE# WHERE <YOUR CONDITIONS>
```
In the following example, a table has four fields called username, age, city and role. This table doesn't have any time field. We want to notify when the number of users with dev role is less than three.

```
SELECT TO_TIMESTAMP('${__to:date}'), count(*) as "count" FROM (
  SELECT 'John' AS "username", 32 AS "age", 'Chennai' as "city", 'dev' as "role" FROM dummy
  UNION ALL SELECT 'Jacob' AS "username", 32 AS "age", 'London' as "city", 'accountant' as "role" FROM dummy
  UNION ALL SELECT 'Ali' AS "username", 42 AS "age", 'Delhi' as "city", 'admin' as "role" FROM dummy
  UNION ALL SELECT 'Raja' AS "username", 12 AS "age", 'New York' as "city", 'ceo' as "role" FROM dummy
  UNION ALL SELECT 'Sara' AS "username", 35 AS "age", 'Cape Town' as "city", 'dev' as "role" FROM dummy
  UNION ALL SELECT 'Ricky' AS "username", 25 AS "age", 'London' as "city", 'accountant' as "role" FROM dummy
  UNION ALL SELECT 'Angelina' AS "username", 31 AS "age", 'London' as "city", 'cxo' as "role" FROM dummy
) WHERE "role" = 'dev'
```

**ServiceNow**

This is the ServiceNow data source that is used to connect to ServiceNow instances.

**Features**

- Queries
  - Stat API Queries
  - Table API Queries
    - Incidents, Changes, and any other table
- Alerts
- Annotations (beta feature)
- Template Variables

**Configuration**

Select data sources on the left panel of Grafana.

Select Add Datasource:

Enter servicenow to find the data source plugin:

Enter ServiceNow URL:

Choose Save & Test. You should see a green message with "ServiceNow Connection OK".

**Example dashboards**

Pre-made dashboards are included with the plugin and can be imported through the data source configuration page, under the dashboards tab.

**Usage**

There are two ways to return data in the query editor.

- TableAPI
• AggregateAPI

Users can currently choose between querying pre-defined tables, such as the following:

• Changes
• Incidents

Or, as of v1.4.0, an API-driven list of tables and fields using the Other (Custom Table) option. This option will allow you to query data that is in any table available to the user used to set up the ServiceNow data source.

The Custom Table option should support all of the same features as the pre-defined table lists.

TableAPI queries

The TableAPI returns data suitable for displaying in a table panel. It allows for an ordered selection of fields to display plus filtering options. The query editor also provides a field to limit the number of rows returned by a query.

Example table panel showing results from the previous query.

Show

The Show row provides a selector for a field to be displayed. Multiple fields can be also be specified. The fields will be returned in the exact order specified.

Display Values

The Display Values flag will cause the query to return human-friendly values, or display values, instead of numeric values.

For example, a severity of 1 without this flag would only display 1. If the flag is enabled, the value displayed will be 1 - High.

According to the ServiceNow API documentation, this can have a negative performance impact.

Note

[...] specifying the display value may cause performance issues since it is not reading directly from the database and may include referencing other fields and records.

Filters (general)

The Filters row provides the ability to narrow down the displayed rows based on multiple field and value criteria.

All filters are combined with an AND or an OR operation.

The following fields are available when not using a custom table (this list will expand in the future).
When selecting a custom table, fields are automatically populated from the Service Now API.

**Date filters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Field</th>
<th>Operators</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opened At</td>
<td>At or Before Today</td>
<td>timestamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not Today</td>
<td>javascript:gs.daysAgo(30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Before At or Before</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Due</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed At</td>
<td>Due Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due Date</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected</td>
<td>Start</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start</td>
<td>Reopened Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolved At</td>
<td>Due Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work End</td>
<td>Work Start</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Start</td>
<td>Ignore Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For additional date values, see: https://developer.servicenow.com/app.do#!/api_doc?v=newyork&id=r_SGSYS-dateGenerate_S_S

**Operators (general, string-based)**

- Starts With
- Ends With
- Like
- Not Like
- Equals
- Not Equals
- Is Empty
Operators (time-based)

- Today
- Not Today
- Before
- At or Before
- After
- At or After

Values

Value selection depends on the type of filter selected.

- Boolean filters have True/False options
- Text filters will allow typing any value
- Escalation, Priority has a fixed set of numerical values

Sort By

The Sort By row provides the ability to narrow down the displayed rows based on multiple field and value criteria.

All filters are combined with an AND operation. Support for additional operators will be added.

Limit

A row limit can be specified to prevent returning too much data. The default value is 25.

Time Field

The Time Field is what turns your queried data into a time series. Your data being handled as a time series means that values in your selected "time field" that do not fall within your dashboard / panel's time range will not be displayed.

The default time field used is "Opened At", but can be changed to any available field that holds a time value.

A special value "Ignore Time" is provided to allow results "up until now" and also to enable the filters to control what data is displayed.

AggregateAPI queries (Stats)

The AggregateAPI will always return metrics, with the following aggregations: avg, min, max, sum. Filtering is also available to narrow queries.

Show

The Show row provides a selector for a metric to be displayed. Multiple metrics can be also be specified.

Filters (general)

Aggregate Filters provide the ability to narrow down the displayed metrics based on field and value criteria, similar to the table option.

All filters are combined with an AND operation. Support for additional operators will be added.

Stat filter options are the same as the TableAPI.
Aggregation

There are four types of metric aggregations, plus a "count":

- Average
- Minimum
- Maximum
- Sum
- Count - this returns the "number" of metrics returned by a query

Group By

This selector provides the ability to split metrics into lesser aggregates. Grouping by "priority" would return the metrics with a "tag" of priority and the unique values separated.

Templating

Instead of hardcoding names in your queries, you can use variables in their place. Variables are shown as dropdown select boxes at the top of the dashboard. You can use these dropdown boxes to change the data being displayed on your dashboard.

See the example in the Query Variable section on how to add a query variable and reference that with a Template value.

Query variable

If you add a template variable of the type Query, you can write a query that can return items such as category names, key names, or key values that are shown as a dropdown select box.

For example, you can have a variable that contains all values for categories by specifying a query such as this in the templating variable Query setting.

When choosing the Query setting, a Filter section is displayed, allowing you to choose a Type and Field. Currently, Type is limited to Incidents and Changes. When selecting a type, you are provided with a list of fields applicable to that Type. Once a Type and Field are selected, a preview of values will be displayed at the bottom showing the options available for that Type/Field. Those values will be displayed in a dropdown list on the Dashboard, which you can use along with Templating to filter data on your Dashboard Panels.

For example, if you add a Variable named category then select Type = Incidents and Field = Category, you will see a list of options for Category. If you then add a Filter to a panel, and select Category Equals $\{\text{category}\}$, the panel data will show only data for that Category that is selected from the Dashboard dropdown list.

Import the Incidents By Category dashboard to see an example.

Using variables in queries

There are two syntaxes:

$<\text{varname}>$ Example with a template variable named hostname:

$[$\text{varname}$]$ Example with a template variable named hostname:

Alerting

Standard Grafana alerting is supported. Any queries defined in a graph panel can be used to generate alerts.
The following is an example query and an alert. This query will return a graph of all open critical high priority incidents:

Testing the alert rule will display output from the alert rule, and selecting the state history will show the alert transitioning from ok to pending to alerting.

The graph view will show a vertical line and the heart icon at the top will turn orange while the alert is pending.

Once the criteria for alerting has been met, the rule transitions to red.

In the graph view, the red vertical line will appear and the heart icon at the top will turn red.

**Writing incidents for alerts**

**Beta feature**

- Configure a Notification Channel for your ServiceNow data source.

This will configure a Grafana Notification Channel which uses your configured user to create incidents on the ServiceNow instance for this data source.

This action requires that the ServiceNow data source user has permissions for writing incidents.

**Using an HTTP proxy**

When using an HTTP proxy, Amazon Managed Grafana will need the following environment variable(s) set to the location of the proxy:

- HTTP_PROXY (or http_proxy)
  - Full path - http://host:port
  - or just host:port
- HTTPS_PROXY (or https_proxy):
  - Full path - https://host:port
  - or just host:port

**Annotations**

Grafana Annotations are a beta feature as of v1.4.0 of this data source. Annotations give you the ability to overlay events on graphs.

The Annotations query supports the same options as the standard query editor with a few minor differences:

- Only one "Show" column is selectable. This is likely going to be fixed in a future improvement.
- The time field is required.

**FAQ**

**What if we don’t have the ITSM Roles Plugin?**

Administrator access is required to perform the following actions
Option 1: Grant Grafana user admin permissions to allow access to all tables.

Option 2: Create a role and apply ACLs to all tables that must be accessed by Grafana.

Administrator access is required to perform the following actions.

1. The logged in administrator needs to elevate access to security_admin.
   a. In the top right navigation pane, choose the profile icon. The profile icon has dropdown caret indicator.
   b. From the dropdown list, choose Elevate Roles.
   c. From the modal that is shown, select the security_admin check box.
   d. Choose OK.

2. Create a new role with whatever naming convention you want.
   a. Navigate to the roles section in the left hand navigation System Security => Users and Groups => Roles
   b. Choose New at the top.
   c. Enter a name for the role and a relevant description.
   d. Choose Submit.

3. Create a new user or modify an existing user with the needed roles.
   a. The role you create in Step 2
   b. personalize_dictionary
   c. personalize_choices
   d. cmdb_read (this will grant read access to all cmdb tables)

4. Create Table ACLs for the required tables and fields.
   • Create an ACL for the sys_db_object table.
     i. In the second search header column Name, enter sys_db_object, and press Enter.
     ii. The filtered result should show Table. Choose Table to navigate into the record.
     iii. On the tab section, choose Controls.
     iv. On the lower portion of the page, make sure that Access Controls is the selected tab.
     v. Choose New to create a new ACL.
     vi. Change the Operation selection to read.
     vii. In the Requires Role section in the lower part of the screen, choose (double-click) Insert New Row, and search for the role that you created.
     viii. After you select the role you created, choose the green check mark.
     ix. Choose Submit in the lower part of the screen to create the ACL, and then choose Continue when the modal appears.

5. Create ACLs for specific sys_db_object fields. The following steps must be repeated for each of the following fields: Name, Label, Display Name, and Extends table.
   a. While still on the table record view for sys_db_object, select the Columns tab in the tab group closest to the top of the screen.
   b. Locate the field name and select it.
   c. In the lower tab section, choose New on the Access Controls tab.
   d. Change the operation to read
   e. Choose (double-click) the insert a row text in the bottom "Requires role" table.
   f. Search for the role that you created, and choose the green check mark.
   g. Choose Submit.
h. Make sure that you've repeated these steps for all required fields: Name, Label, Display Name, and Extends table.

6. Repeat the steps from 4.1 on Change, Incident, and any other non-CMDB tables that you want to query from Grafana. Do not repeat the steps from 4.2; that step is only required for sys_db_object.

**Snowflake**

With the Snowflake Enterprise data source, you can visualize your Snowflake data alongside all of your other data sources in Grafana as well as log and metric data in context. This data source includes a powerful type-ahead query editor, supports complex annotations, set alerting thresholds, control access and permissions and more.

**Overview**

**What is Snowflake?**

Snowflake offers a cloud-based data storage and analytics service, generally termed "data warehouse-as-a-service" that offers a solution for data warehousing, data lakes, data engineering, data science, data application development, and data sharing. Over the last few years, Snowflake has gained massive popularity because of its ability to affordably store and analyze data using cloud-based hardware and software; recently culminating in the largest software IPO ever. Today, many companies use Snowflake as their primary database to store application and business data such as transaction counts, active user sessions, and even time series and metric data.

**Making the most of Snowflake and Amazon Managed Grafana**

**Visualize Snowflake data without moving it:** Grafana's unique architecture queries data directly where it lives rather than moving it and paying for redundant storage and ingestion.

**Compose panels from varied sources:** With pre-built and custom dashboards, bring data together from many different data sources into a single pane of glass.

**Transform and compute at the user level:** Users can transform data and run various computations on data they see, requiring less data preparation.

**Combine, compute, and visualize within panels:** Create mixed-data source panels that display related data from Snowflake and other sources.

**Features**

**Query editor:** The query editor is a Smart SQL autocompletion editor that allows you to visualize time series or table data, handles SQL syntax errors, and autocompletes basic SQL keywords.

**Data source permissions:** Control who can view or query Snowflake data in Grafana

**Annotations:** Overlay Snowflake events on any Grafana graph, to correlate events with other graph data

**Alerting:** Set alerts based metrics stores in Snowflake

**Variables for queries:** Create template variables in Grafana based on Snowflake data, and include variables in Snowflake queries to make interactive dashboards.

**Multi-metric queries:** Write a single query that returns multiple metrics, each in its own column

**Get started with the Snowflake plugin**

Here are five quick steps to get started with the Snowflake plugin in Grafana:
Step 1: Set up the Snowflake Data Source

To configure the data source, choose Configuration, Data Sources, Add data source, Snowflake.

Add your authentication details, and the data source is ready to query!

The following configuration fields are available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account</td>
<td>Account for Snowflake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Username</td>
<td>Username for the service account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Password for the service account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schema (optional)</td>
<td>Sets a default schema for queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouse (optional)</td>
<td>Sets a default warehouse for queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database (optional)</td>
<td>Sets a default database for queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role (optional)</td>
<td>Assumes a role for queries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step 2: Write queries for your Snowflake data

Create a panel in a dashboard, and select a Snowflake Data Source to start using the query editor.

- Date / time can appear anywhere in the query as long as it is included.
- A numerical column must be included. This can be an aggregation or an int/float column.
- Optionally, you can include string columns to create separate data series, if your time series data is formatted for different metrics.

Layout of a Snowflake query

```sql
select
  <time_column>,
  <any_numerical_column>
from
  <any_table>
where
  $__timeFilter(<time_column>) // predefined where clause for time range
  and $<custom_variable> = 1 // custom variables start with dollar sign
```

SQL query format for time series group by interval

```sql
select
  $__timeGroup(created_ts, '1h'), // group time by interval of 1h
  <time_column>,
  <any_numerical_column>,
  <metric_column>
from
  <any_table>
```
where
  $__timeFilter(<time_column>) // predefined where clause for time range
  and $<custom_variable> = 1 // custom variables start with dollar sign
  group by <time_column>

SQL query format for tables

select
  <time_column>, // optional if result format option is table
  <any_column_1>
  <any_column_2>
  <any_column_3>
from
  <any_table>
where
  $__timeFilter(time_column) // macro for time range, optional if format as option is table
  and $<custom_variable> = 1 // custom variables start with dollar sign

Step 3: Create and use Template Variables

Using template variables

You can include template variables in queries, as shown in the following example.

select
  <column>
from
  <table>
WHERE column >= '$variable'

The following example shows using multi-value variables in a query.

select
  <column>
from
  <table>
WHERE <column> regexp '${variable:regex}'

Using the Snowflake data source to create variables

In the dashboard settings, choose Variables, and choose New.

Using the "Query" variable type, select the Snowflake data source as the "Data source".

Important
  Be sure to select only one column in your variable query.

Example:

SELECT DISTINCT query_type from account_usage.query_history;

will give you these variables:
Step 4: Set up an alert

You can set alerts on specific Snowflake metrics or on queries you've created. Choose the alert tab button within the query editor, and choose Create Alert.

Step 5: Create an annotation

Annotations allow you to overlay events on a graph.

To create an annotation, in the dashboard settings, choose Annotations, and New, and select Snowflake as the data source.

Because annotations are events, they require at least one time column and one column to describe the event.

The following example code shows a query to annotate all failed logins to Snowflake.

```sql
SELECT
    EVENT_TIMESTAMP as time,
    EVENT_TYPE,
    CLIENT_IP
FROM ACCOUNT_USAGE.LOGIN_HISTORY
WHERE $__timeFilter(time) AND IS_SUCCESS!='YES'
ORDER BY time ASC;
```

And

- time: TIME
- title: EVENT_TYPE
- text: CLIENT_IP

This will overlay annotations of all failed logins to Snowflake on your dashboard panels.

Additional functionality

Using the Display Name field

This plugin uses the Display Name field in the Field tab of the Options panel to shorten or alter a legend key based on its name, labels, or values. Other data sources use custom alias functionality to modify legend keys, but the Display Name function is a more consistent way to do so.

Data source permissions

Limit access to Snowflake by choosing the Permissions tab in the data source configuration page to enable data source permissions. On the permission page, Admins can enable permissions and restrict query permissions to specific Users and Teams.

Understand your Snowflake billing and usage data

Within the Snowflake data source, you can import a billing and usage dashboard that shows you useful billing and usage information.

Add the dashboard in the Snowflake Data Source configuration page:
This dashboard uses the ACCOUNT_USAGE database, and requires the querier to have the ACCOUNTADMIN role. To do this securely, create a new Grafana data source that has a user with the ACCOUNTADMIN role. Then select that data source in the variables.

Splunk

Configuration

Data source configuration

When configuring the Data Source, ensure that the URL field utilizes https and points to your configured Splunk port. The default Splunk API point is 8089, not 8000 (this is default web UI port). Enable Basic Auth and specify Splunk username and password.

Browser (direct) access mode and CORS

Amazon Managed Grafana does not support browser direct access for the Splunk data source.

Advanced options

Stream mode

Enable stream mode if you want to get search results as they become available. This is experimental feature, don’t enable it until you really need it.

Poll result

Run search and then periodically check for result. Under the hood this option runs search/jobs API call with exec_mode set to normal. In this case API request returns job SID, and then Grafana checks job status time to time, in order to get job result. This option may be helpful for slow queries. By default this option is disabled and Grafana sets exec_mode to oneshot which allows returning search result in the same API call. See more about search/jobs API endpoint in Splunk docs.

Search polling interval

This option allow to adjust how often Amazon Managed Grafana will poll splunk for search results. Time for next poll choosing randomly from [min, max) interval. If you run a lot of heavy searches, it makes sense to increase these values. Tips: increase Min if search jobs execution takes a long time, and Max if you run a lot of parallel searches (a lot of splunk metrics on Grafana dashboard). Default is [500, 3000) milliseconds interval.

Automatic cancellation

If specified, the job automatically cancels after this many seconds of inactivity (0 means never auto-cancel). Default is 30.

Status buckets

The most status buckets to generate. 0 indicates to not generate timeline information. Default is 300.

Fields search mode

When you use visual query editor, data source attempts to get list of available fields for selected source type.

• quick - use first available result from preview
• full - wait for job finish and get full result.
Default earliest time

Some searches can't use dashboard time range (such as template variable queries). This option helps to prevent search for all time, which can slow down Splunk. The syntax is an integer and a time unit 
\[+|{-}\]<time_integer><time_unit>. For example -1w.  

Time unit can be s, m, h, d, w, mon, q, y.

Variables search mode

Search mode for template variable queries. Possible values:

- fast - Field discovery off for event searches. No event or field data for stats searches.
- smart - Field discovery on for event searches. No event or field data for stats searches.
- verbose - All event & field data.

Usage

Query editor

Editor modes

Query editor support two modes: raw and visual. To switch between these modes choose hamburger icon at the right side of editor and select Toggle Editor Mode.

Raw mode

Use timechart command for time series data, as shown in the following code example.

```
index=os sourcetype=cpu | timechart span=1m avg(pctSystem) as system, avg(pctUser) as user, avg(pctIowait) as iowait
index=os sourcetype=ps | timechart span=1m limit=5 useother=false avg(cpu_load_percent) by process_name
```

Queries support template variables, as shown in the following example.

```
sourcetype=cpu | timechart span=1m avg($cpu)
```

Keep in mind that Grafana is a time series-oriented application and your search should return time series data (timestamp and value) or single value. You can read about timechart command and find more search examples in official Splunk Search Reference

Splunk Metrics and mstats

Splunk 7.x provides mstats command for analyzing metrics. To get charts working properly with mstats, it should be combined with timeseries command and prestats=t option must be set.

```
Deprecated syntax:
| mstats prestats=t avg(_value) AS Value WHERE index="collectd"
metric_name="disk.disk_ops.read" OR metric_name="disk.disk_ops.write" by metric_name
span=1m
| timechart avg(_value) span=1m by metric_name
```

Actual:
| mstats prestats=t avg(disk.disk_ops.read) avg(disk.disk_ops.write) WHERE index="collectd" by metric_name span=1m
| timechart avg(disk.disk_ops.read) avg(disk.disk_ops.write) span=1m

Read more about mstats command in Splunk Search Reference.

Format as

There are two supported result format modes - Time series (default) and Table. Table mode suitable for using with Table panel when you want to display aggregated data. That works with raw events (returns all selected fields) and stats search function, which returns table-like data. Examples:

| index="os" sourcetype="vmstat" | fields host, memUsedMB
| index="os" sourcetype="ps" | stats avg(PercentProcessorTime) as "CPU time", latest(process_name) as "Process", avg(UsedBytes) as "Memory" by PID

The result is similar to Statistics tab in Splunk UI.

Read more about stats function usage in Splunk Search Reference.

Visual mode

This mode provides step-by-step search creating. Note that this mode creates timechart splunk search. Just select index, source type, and metrics, and set split by fields if you want.

Metric

You can add multiple metrics to search by choosing plus button at the right side of metric row. Metric editor contains list of frequently used aggregations, but you can specify here any other function. Just choose agg segment (avg by default) and type what you need. Select interested field from the dropdown list (or enter it), and set alias if you want.

Split by and Where

If you set Split by field and use Time series mode, Where editor will be available. Choose plus and select operator, aggregation and value, for example Where avg in top 10. Note, this Where clause is a part of Split by. See more at timechart docs.

Options

To change default timechart options, choose Options at the last row.

See more about these options in timechart docs.

Rendered splunk search

Choose the target letter at the left to collapse the editor and show the rendered splunk search.

Annotations

Use annotations if you want to show Splunk alerts or events on graph. Annotation can be either predefined Splunk alert or regular splunk search.

Splunk alert

Specify an alert name, or keep the field blank to get all fired alerts. Template variables are supported.
**Splunk search**

Use splunk search to get needed events, as shown in the following example.

```plaintext
index=os sourcetype=iostat | where total_ops > 400
index=os sourcetype=iostat | where total_ops > $io_threshold
```

Template variables are supported.

The **Event field as text** option is suitable if you want to use field value as annotation text. The following example shows error message text from logs.

```
Event field as text: _raw
Regex: WirelessRadioManagerd\[\d*\]: (.*)
```

Regex allows to extract a part of message.

**Template variables**

Template variables feature supports Splunk queries which return list of values, for example with `stats` command.

```plaintext
index=os sourcetype="iostat" | stats values(Device)
```

This query returns list of Device field values from `iostat` source. Then you can use these device names for time series queries or annotations.

There are two possible types of variable queries can be used in Grafana. The first is a simple query (as presented earlier), which returns a list of values. The second type is a query that can create a key/value variable. The query should return two columns that are named `_text` and `_value`. The `_text` column value should be unique (if it is not unique then the first value is used). The options in the dropdown list will have a text and value so that you can have a friendly name as text and an ID as the value.

For example, this search returns table with columns Name (Docker container name) and Id (container id).

```plaintext
source=docker_inspect | stats count latest(Name) as Name by Id | table Name, Id
```

To use container name as a visible value for variable and id as it's real value, query should be modified, as in the following example.

```plaintext
source=docker_inspect | stats count latest(Name) as Name by Id | table Name, Id | rename Name as "_text", Id as "_value"
```

**Multi-value variables**

It's possible to use multi-value variables in queries. An interpolated search will be depending on variable usage context. There are a number of that contexts which plugin supports. Assume there's a variable `$container` with selected values `foo` and `bar`:

- Basic filter for search command
source=docker_stats $container => source=docker_stats (foo OR bar)

• Field-value filter

source=docker_stats container_name=$container => source=docker_stats (container_name=foo OR container_name=bar)

Field-value filter with the IN operator and in() function

source=docker_stats container_name IN ($container) => source=docker_stats container_name IN (foo, bar)

source=docker_stats | where container_name in($container) => source=docker_stats | where container_name in(foo, bar)

Multi-value variables and quotes
If variable wrapped in quotes (both double or single), its values also will be quoted, as in the following example.

source=docker_stats container_name="$container" => source=docker_stats (container_name="foo" OR container_name="bar")

source=docker_stats container_name='$container' => source=docker_stats (container_name='foo' OR container_name='bar')

Splunk Infrastructure Monitoring (Formerly SignalFX)
Provides support for Splunk Infrastructure Monitoring (formerly SignalFx).

Adding the data source
1. Open the Grafana console in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace and make sure you are logged in.
2. In the side menu under Configuration (the gear icon), choose Data Sources.
3. Choose Add data source.
   Note
   If you don’t see the Data Sources link in your side menu, it means that your current user does not have the Admin role.
4. Select Splunk Infrastructure Monitoring from the list of data sources.
5. Enter the following information:
   • For Access Token, enter the token that is generated by your SignalFx account. For more information, see Authentication Tokens.
• **Realm** A self-contained deployment that hosts your organization. You can find your realm name on your profile page when signed in to the SignalFx user interface.

**Using the query editor**

The query editor accepts a [SignalFlow](#) program/query.

For labels, a SignalFlow label `publish(label = 'foo')` is applied as metadata to the results:

```
"label":"foo"
```

For query type template variables, there is no **Query** field. Instead, you select one of the following query types:

- Dimensions
- Metrics
- Tags

Ad-hoc filters are supported, allowing global filters using dimensions.

Grafana annotations are supported. When you create annotations, use SignalFlow Alerts or Events queries.

Example of getting alerts for a detector:

```
alerts(detector_name='Deployment').publish();
```

Example of getting custom Events by type:

```
events(eventType='simulated').publish();
```

**Wavefront (VMware Tanzu Observability by Wavefront)**

The Wavefront (VMware Tanzu Observability by Wavefront) data source enables Amazon Managed Grafana users to query and visualize the data they're collecting directly from Wavefront and easily visualize it alongside any other metric, log, tracing, or other data source. This flexible, single-pane view makes it easier to track system health and debug issues.

**What is Wavefront?**

[Wavefront](#) is a cloud monitoring and analytics tool developed by VMware. Wavefront is a cloud-hosted service where you send your time-series (metric) data – from CollectD, StatsD, JMX, Ruby's logger, AWS, or other tools. With Wavefront, users can perform mathematical operations on those series, render charts to see anomalies, track KPIs, and create alerts.

**Maximizing your tech stack with Wavefront and Grafana**

While on the surface, Grafana and Wavefront may sound similar, many organizations use both Wavefront and Grafana as critical parts of their observability workflows.

**Visualize without Moving Data Sources:** Grafana’s unique architecture queries data directly where it lives rather than moving it and paying for redundant storage and ingestion.

**Compose Panels from Varied Sources** With pre-built and custom dashboards, bring data together from many different data sources into a single pane of glass.
Transform and Compute at the User Level: Users can transform data and run various computations on data they see, requiring less data preparation.

Combine, Compute, and Visualize within Panels: Create mixed-data source panels that display related data from Wavefront and other sources, such as Prometheus and InfluxDB.

Documentation

Features

- Timeseries Visualizations
- Table Visualizations
- Heatmap Visualizations
- Single Stat Visualizations
- Guided Query Editor
- Raw WQL Query Editor
- Annotations for event data
- Template Variables
- Ad-Hoc Filters
- Alerting

Configuration

Configuring the Wavefront data source is relatively straightforward. There are only two fields required to complete the configuration: API URL and Token.

- API URL will be the URL you use to access your wavefront environment. Example: https://myenvironment.wavefront.com.
- Token must be generated from a user account or service account.

1. To create a user account based token, log into your Wavefront environment, choose the cog on the top right corner of the page, choose your username (for example, me@grafana.com), select the API Access tab at the top of the user page, then copy an existing key or choose generate.
2. To create a service account based token, log into your Wavefront environment, choose the cog on the top right corner of the page, choose account management. On the left navigation, select Accounts, Groups, & Roles, choose the Service Accounts tab at the top, and then choose Create New Account. Enter a name for the service account. This can be anything you want. Copy the token that is provided under the Tokens section.
3. The last step is to make sure that the Accounts, Groups, & Roles check box selected under Permissions.

After you have the token, add that to the Token configuration field and you should be set!

The finalized configuration page should look similar to this:

Usage

Using the query editor

The Wavefront query editor has two modes: Query Builder and Raw Query. To toggle between them, use the selector in the top right of the query form:

In Query Builder mode, you will presented with four choices to make:
1. What metric do you want to query?
2. What aggregation do you want to perform on that metric?
3. How do you want to filter the results from that metric query?
4. Do you want to apply any additional functions to the result?

The metric selector is a categorized hierarchy. Select a category, then choose again to drill into the subcategories. Repeat this process until you have reached the metric that you want.

After selecting a metric, the available filters and filter values will be automatically populated for you.

In **Raw Query** mode, you will see a single field labeled **Query**. This allows you to run any **WQL** (p. 240) query that you want.

**Using filters**

The Wavefront plugin will dynamically query the appropriate filters for each metric.

To add a filter, choose the + next to the **Filters** label on the Wavefront query editor, select which field you want to filter on, and select a value to filter by.

**Using functions**

Functions provide an additional way to aggregate, manipulate, and perform calculations on the metric response data. To view the available functions, choose the dropdown list by the function label on the **Query Builder**. Based on the function you select, you will be able to perform further actions such as setting a group by field or applying thresholds. Users are able to chain multiple functions together to perform advanced calculations or data manipulations.

**Adding a query template variable**

1. To create a new Wavefront template variable for a dashboard, choose the settings cog on the top right portion of the dashboard.
2. In the panel at the left, choose **Variables**.
3. At the top right of the Variables page, choose **New**.
4. Enter a **Name** and a **Label** for the template variable you want to create. **Name** is the value you will use inside of queries to reference the template variable. **Label** is a human friendly name to display for the template variable on the dashboard select panel.
5. Select the type **Query** for the type field (it should be selected by default).
6. Under the **Query Options** heading, select **Wavefront** in the **Data source** dropdown list.
7. See **Template Variable Query Structure** (p. 238) for details on what should be entered into the **Query** field.
8. If you want to filter out any of the returned values from your query, enter a regular expression in the **Regex** input field.
9. Apply any sorting preferences you might have by choosing a sort type in the **Sort** dropdown list.
10. After verifying the configuration, choose **Add** to add the template variable, then choose **Save dashboard** on the left hand navigation panel to save your changes.

**Template variable query structure**

metric lists: metrics: ts(…)

source lists: sources: ts(…)

source tag lists: sourceTags: ts(…)

238
matching source tag lists: matchingSourceTags: ts(…)
tag name lists: tagNames: ts(…)
tag value lists: tagValues(<tag>): ts(…)

Notes

• The s at the end of each query type is optional
• Support for all lowercase. You can use tagnames or tagNames, but not TAGNAMES.
• Using spaces around the : is optional

WARNING

Multi-value and Include All option are currently not supported by the Wavefront plugin.

Using template variables

After completing the steps to add a new template variable (p. 238), you’re now ready to use the template variable within your dashboard panels to create dynamic visualizations.

1. Add a new dashboard panel using the panel+ icon in the top right corner of your dashboard.
2. Select the aggregate you want to use for your query.
3. Choose the + icon beside Filters label and select the key type that matches your template variable. host= for a host filter, for example.
4. Enter the name of the template variable you created in the Value input field of the filter.
5. Save the dashboard.

You should now be able to cycle through different values of your template variable and have your panel dynamically update!

Using Ad-Hoc filters

To use ad-hoc filters, we must create two template variables. The first one is a helper variable that will be used to select a metric so that ad-hoc filters can be populated for that metric name. The other will be the actual ad-hoc filter variable.

Important

The helper variable that is required has to be named metriclink. This can be an custom variable with the list of metrics that you want to use or a query based variable using the Template Variable Query Structure (p. 238). If you want to populate the ad-hoc filter fields with only the values from a single metric, you can hide the metriclink template variable.

After creating the metriclink variable, you can now add the ad-hoc filter by following the same steps detailed in Adding a Query Template Variable (p. 238). The difference being that you will select Ad Hoc Filters as the Type and no inputs are required for a query.

Adding annotations

1. To create a new Wavefront annotation for a dashboard, choose the settings cog on the top right portion of the dashboard.
2. In the panel at the left, choose Annotations.
3. At the top right of the Annotations page, choose New.
4. Enter a name for the annotation (this will be used as the name of the toggle on the dashboard).
5. Select the Data source of Wavefront.
6. By default, annotations have a limit of 100 alert events that will be returned. To change that, set the Limit field to the value that you want.
7. Choose Add.

Using annotations

When annotations are toggled on, you should now see the alert events and issues that correlate with a given time period.

If you pause on the bottom of an annotated section of a visualization, a pop-up window will be displayed that shows the alert name and provides a direct link to the alert in Wavefront.

Using the Display Name field

This data source uses the Display Name field in the Field tab of the Options panel to shorten or alter a legend key based on its name, labels, or values. Other data sources use custom alias functionality to modify legend keys, but the Display Name function is a more consistent way to do so.

References

- WQL (Wavefront Query Language)

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**Working in Grafana version 9**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

When you create your Grafana workspace, you have the option of which version of Grafana to use. The following topics describe using a Grafana workspace that uses version 9 of Grafana.

**Topics**

- Dashboards in Grafana version 9 (p. 240)
- Panels and visualizations in Grafana version 9 (p. 282)
- Explore in Grafana version 9 (p. 372)
- Alerts in Grafana version 9 (p. 382)

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**Dashboards in Grafana version 9**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

A dashboard is a set of one or more panels organized and arranged into one or more rows. Grafana ships with a variety of panels making it easy to construct the right queries, and customize the visualization so that you can create the perfect dashboard for your need. Each panel can interact with data from any configured Data sources (p. 55).

Dashboard snapshots are static. Queries and expressions cannot be re-run from snapshots. As a result, if you update any variables in your query or expression, it will not change your dashboard data.

**Topics**

- Using dashboards (p. 241)
• Building dashboards (p. 244)
• Managing dashboards (p. 258)
• Sharing dashboards and panels (p. 260)
• Managing playlists (p. 263)
• Adding and managing dashboard variables (p. 266)
• Assessing dashboard usage (p. 280)
• Searching Dashboards in Grafana version 9 (p. 281)

Using dashboards

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x.
For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

This topic provides an overview of dashboard features and shortcuts, and describes how to use dashboard search.

Features

You can use dashboards to customize the presentation of your data in the following ways.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Home</td>
<td>Click the Grafana home icon to be redirected to the home page configured in the Grafana instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Title</td>
<td>When you click the dashboard title, you can search for dashboard contained in the current folder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sharing a dashboard</td>
<td>Use this option to share the current dashboard by link or snapshot. You can also export the dashboard definition from the share modal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Adding a new panel</td>
<td>Use this option to add a panel, dashboard row, or library panel to the current dashboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Dashboard settings</td>
<td>Use this option to change dashboard name, folder, and tags and manage variables and annotation queries. For more information about dashboard settings, see Modifying dashboard settings (p. 247).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Time picker dropdown</td>
<td>Click to select relative time range options and set custom absolute time ranges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• You can change the Timezone and fiscal year settings from the time range controls by clicking the Change time settings button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Time settings are saved on a per-dashboard basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Zooming out time range</td>
<td>Click to zoom out the time range. For more information about how to use time range controls, see Setting dashboard time range (p. 243).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Feature | Description
--- | ---
8. Refreshing dashboard | Click to immediately trigger queries and refresh dashboard data.
9. Refreshing dashboard time interval | Click to select a dashboard auto refresh time interval.
10. View mode | Click to display the dashboard on a large screen such as a TV or a kiosk. View mode hides irrelevant information such as navigation menus.
11. Dashboard panel | The primary building block of a dashboard is the panel. To add a new panel, dashboard row, or library panel, click **Add panel**.<br>• Library panels can be shared among many dashboards.<br>• To move a panel, drag the panel header to another location.<br>• To resize a panel, click and drag the lower right corner of the panel.
12. Graph legend | Change series colors, y-axis, and series visibility directly from the legend.
13. Dashboard search | Click **Search** to search for dashboards by name or panel title.
14. Dashboard row | A dashboard row is a logical divider within a dashboard that groups panels together.<br>• Rows can be collapsed or expanded allowing you to hide parts of the dashboard.<br>• Panels inside a collapsed row do not issue queries.<br>• Use repeating rows to create rows dynamically based on a template variable.

### Keyboard shortcuts
Grafana has a number of keyboard shortcuts available. To display all keyboard shortcuts available to you, press `?` or `h` on your keyboard.

- `Ctrl+S` saves the current dashboard.
- `f` opens the dashboard finder/search.
- `d+k` toggles kiosk mode (hides the menu).
- `d+e` expands all rows.
- `d+s` opens dashboard settings.
- `Ctrl+K` opens the command palette.
- `Esc` exits panel when in fullscreen view or edit mode. Also returns you to the dashboard from the dashboard settings.

### Focused panel
To use shortcuts targeting a specific panel, hover over a panel with your pointer.

- `e` toggles panel edit view
- `v` toggles panel fullscreen view
- `ps` opens panel share feature
- `pd` duplicates panel
- `pr` removes panel
- `pl` toggles panel legend

**Setting dashboard time range**

Grafana provides several ways to manage the time ranges of the data being visualized, for dashboard, panels and also for alerting.

This section describes supported time units and relative ranges, the common time controls, dashboard-wide time settings, and panel-specific time settings.

**Time units and relative ranges**

Grafana supports the following time units: `s` (seconds), `m` (minutes), `h` (hours), `d` (days), `w` (weeks), `M` (months), `Q` (quarters), and `y` (years).

The minus operator enables you to step back in time, relative to now. If you want to display the full period of the unit (day, week, or month), append `/<time unit>` to the end. To view fiscal periods, use `fQ` (fiscal quarter) and `fy` (fiscal year) time units.

The plus operator enables you to step forward in time, relative to now. For example, you can use this feature to look at predicted data in the future.

The following table provides example relative ranges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example relative range</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last 5 minutes</td>
<td>now-5m</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The day so far</td>
<td>now/d</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This week</td>
<td>now/w</td>
<td>now/w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This week so far</td>
<td>now/w</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This month</td>
<td>now/M</td>
<td>now/M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This month so far</td>
<td>now/M</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous Month</td>
<td>now-1M/M</td>
<td>now-1M/M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This year so far</td>
<td>now/Y</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This Year</td>
<td>now/Y</td>
<td>now/Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous fiscal year</td>
<td>now-1y/fy</td>
<td>now-1y/fy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

Grafana Alerting does not support `now+n` for future timestamps and `now-1n/n` for `start of n until end of n` timestamps.
Common time range controls

The dashboard and panel time controls have a common user interface. The following describes common time range controls.

- **Current time range**, also called the *time picker*, shows the time range currently displayed in the dashboard or panel you are viewing. Hover your cursor over the field to see the exact time stamps in the range and their source (such as the local browser). Click the *current time range* to change it. You can change the current time using a *relative time range*, such as the last 15 minutes, or an absolute time range, such as 2020-05-14 00:00:00 to 2020-05-15 23:59:59.

- The *relative time range* can be selected from the *Relative time ranges* list. You can filter the list using the input field at the top. Some examples of time ranges include *Last 30 minutes, Last 12 hours, Last 7 days, Last 2 years, Yesterday, Day before yesterday, This day last week, Today so far, This week so far, and This month so far.*

- **Absolute time range** can be set in two ways: Typing exact time values or relative time values into the *From* and *To* fields and clicking *Apply time range*, or clicking a date or date range from the calendar displayed when you click the *From* or *To* field. To apply your selections, click *Apply time range.*

Other time range features

1. To zoom out, click *Cmd+Z* or *Ctrl+Z*. Click the icon to view a larger time range in the dashboard or panel visualization.
2. To use the zoom in feature, click and drag to select the time range in the visualization that you want to view.

   **Note**
   Zooming in is only applicable to graph visualizations.

Refresh dashboards

Click the *Refresh dashboard* icon to immediately run every query on the dashboard and refresh the visualizations. Grafana cancels any pending requests when you trigger a refresh.

By default, Grafana does not automatically refresh the dashboard. Queries run on their own schedule according to the panel settings. However, if you want to regularly refresh the dashboard, then click the down arrow next to the *Refresh dashboard* icon and then select a refresh interval.

Control the time range using a URL

You can control the time range of a dashboard by providing the following query parameters in the dashboard URL.

- *from* defines the lower limit of the time range, specified in ms epoch, or *relative time* (p. 243).
- *to* defines the upper limit of the time range, specified in ms epoch, or relative time.
- *time* and *time.window* defines a time range from *time-time.window/2* to *time+time.window/2*. Both parameters should be specified in ms. For example?

  \[
  \text{time}=1500000000000\text{&time.window}=10000 \text{ results in 10s time range from 149999995000 to 1500000005000.}
  \]

Building dashboards

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support *Grafana version 9.x*. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see *Working in Grafana version 8* (p. 443).
After you create a Grafana workspace and sign in, you can create dashboards and modify settings to suit your needs.

Topics

- Creating dashboards (p. 245)
- Add or edit panels (p. 246)
- Modifying dashboard settings (p. 247)
- Dashboard URL variables (p. 248)
- Adding a library panel to your dashboard (p. 249)
- Managing dashboard version history (p. 251)
- Managing dashboard links (p. 251)
- Dashboard JSON model (p. 254)

Creating dashboards

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Creating a dashboard

Dashboards and panels allow you to show your data in visual form using Grafana. Each panel needs at least one query to display a visualization. Before you get started, complete the following prerequisites.

- Ensure that you have the proper permissions. For more information about permissions, see Users, teams, and permissions (p. 43).
- Identify the dashboard to which you want to add the panel.
- Understand the query language of the target data source.
- Ensure that data source for which you are writing a query has been added.

To create a dashboard:

1. Sign into Grafana, hover your cursor over Dashboard, and click + New Dashboard.
2. Click Add a new panel.
3. In the first line of the Query tab, click the dropdown list and select a data source.
4. Write or construct a query in the query language of your data source.
5. In the Visualization list, select a visualization type. Grafana displays a preview of your query results with the visualization applied. For more information, see Visualizations options (p. 327).
6. Adjust panel settings in the following ways.
   - Configure value mappings (p. 320)
   - Visualization-specific options (p. 327)
   - Override field values (p. 317)
   - Configure thresholds (p. 313)
   - Configure standard options (p. 285)

   **Note**
   Most visualizations need some adjustment before they properly display the information you need.

7. Add a note to describe the visualization (or describe your changes) and then click Save in the upper-right corner of the page.
**Configuring repeating rows**

You can configure Grafana to dynamically add panels or rows to a dashboard based on the value of a variable. Variables dynamically change your queries across all rows in a dashboard. For more information about repeating panels, see [Configure repeating panels](#).

You can also repeat rows if you have variables set with Multi-value or Include all values selected.

Before you get started, ensure that the query includes a multi-value variable, then you should complete the following steps.

1. On the dashboard home page, click Add panel.
2. On the Add a panel dialog box, click Add a new row.
3. Hover over the row title and click the cog icon.
4. On the Row Options dialog box, add a title and select the variable for which you want to add repeating rows.

   **Note**
   To provide context to dashboard users, add the variable to the row title.

**To move a panel**

1. Open the dashboard.
2. Click the panel title and drag the panel to the new location. You can place a panel on a dashboard in any location.

**To resize a panel**

1. Open the dashboard.
2. To adjust the size of the panel, click and drag the lower-right corner of the panel. You can size a dashboard panel to suit your needs.

**Add or edit panels**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support [Grafana version 9.x](#). For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

After you have created a dashboard, you can add, edit, or remove panels at any time.

- **View dashboard:** To view a dashboard, from the Home menu, select Dashboards, then choose the dashboard you want to view. You may have to expand the folder that contains the dashboard.
- **Add panel:** To add a panel to a dashboard, choose the Add panel icon in the menu bar near the top of the page.
- **Edit panel** To edit an existing panel on a dashboard, choose the menu icon that appears when you hover over the panel, and then choose Edit.
- **Remove panel** To remove an existing panel on a dashboard, choose the menu icon that appears when you hover over the panel, and then choose Remove.
Modifying dashboard settings

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

The dashboard settings page enables you to:

- Edit general dashboard properties, including time settings.
- Add annotation queries.
- Add dashboard variables.
- Add links.
- View the dashboard JSON model

To access the dashboard setting page:

1. Open a dashboard in edit mode.
2. Click **Dashboard settings** (gear icon) located at the top of the page.

Modifying dashboard time settings

Adjust dashboard time settings when you want to change the dashboard timezone, the local browser time, and specify auto-refresh time intervals.

To modify dashboard time settings

1. On the **Dashboard** settings page, select **General**.
2. Navigate to the **Time Options** section.
3. Specify time settings according to the following descriptions.
4. Timezone specifies the local time zone of the service or system that you are monitoring. This can be helpful when monitoring a system or service that operates across several time zones.
   - Grafana uses the *default* selected time zone for the user profile, team, or organization. If no time zone is specified for the user profile, a team the user is a member of, or the organization, then Grafana uses the local browser time.
   - The time zone configured for the viewing user browser, the *local browser time*, is used. This is usually the same time zone as set on the computer.
   - Use standard [ISO 8601 time zones](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_8601), including UTC.

- **Auto-refresh** customizes the options displayed for relative time and the auto-refresh options Entries are comma separated and accept any valid time unit.
- **Now delay** overrides the now time by entering a time delay. Use this option to accommodate known delays in data aggregation to avoid null values.
- **Hide time picker** removes the Grafana time picker display.

**Note**

To have time controls, your data must include a time column. See the documentation for your specific [data source](p. 55) for more information about including a time column.

Adding an annotation query

An annotation query is a query that queries for events. These events can be visualized in graphs across the dashboard as vertical lines along with a small icon you can hover over to see the event information.
To add an annotation query

2. Select Add annotation query.
3. Enter a name and select a data source.
4. Complete the rest of the form to build a query and annotation.

The query editor UI changes based on the data source that you select. See the Data source documentation for details on how to construct a query.

Adding a variable

Variables enable you to create more interactive and dynamic dashboards. Instead of hard-coding things like server, application, and sensor names in your metric queries, you can use variables in their place. Variables are displayed as dropdown lists at the top of the dashboard. These dropdowns make it easy to change the data being displayed in your dashboard.

For more information about variables, see Variables.

1. On the Dashboard settings page, click Variable in the left side section menu and then the Add variable button.
2. In the General section, the name of the variable. This is the name that you will later use in queries.
3. Select a variable Type.
   
   Note
   The variable type that you select impacts which fields that you populate on the page.
4. Define the variable and click Update.

Adding a link

Dashboard links enable you to place links to other dashboards and websites directly below the dashboard header. Links provide for easy navigation to other, related dashboards and content.

1. On the Dashboard settings page, click Links in the left side section menu and then the Add link button.
2. Enter title and in the Type field, select Dashboard or Link.
3. To add a dashboard link, add an optional tag, select any of the dashboard link Options, and click Apply.
   
   Note
   Tags are useful creating a dynamic dropdown of dashboards that all have a specific tag.
4. To add a link, add a URL and tooltip text that appears when the user hovers over the link, select an icon that appears next to the link, and select any of the dashboard link options.

View dashboard JSON model

A dashboard in Grafana is represented by a JSON object, which stores metadata of its dashboard. Dashboard metadata includes dashboard properties, metadata from panels, template variables, panel queries, and so on.

To view a dashboard JSON model, on the Dashboard settings page, click JSON.

For more information about the JSON fields, see JSON fields.

Dashboard URL variables

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x.
Grafana can apply variable values passed as query parameters in dashboard URLs. For more information, see Manage dashboard links (p. 251) and Templates and variables (p. 266).

**Passing variables as query parameters**

Grafana interprets query string parameters prefixed with `var-` as variables in the given dashboard.

For example, in this URL:

```
https://${your-domain}/path/to/your/dashboard?var-example=value
```

The query parameter `var-example=value` represents the dashboard variable example with a value of `value`.

**Passing multiple values for a variable**

To pass multiple values, repeat the variable parameter once for each value.

```
https://${your-domain}/path/to/your/dashboard?var-example=value1&var-example=value2
```

Grafana interprets `var-example=value1&var-example=value2` as the dashboard variable example with two values: `value1` and `value2`.

**Adding variables to dashboard links**

Grafana can add variables to dashboard links when you generate them from a dashboard's settings. For more information and steps to add variables, see Manage dashboard links (p. 251).

**Passing ad hoc filters**

Ad hoc filters apply key or value filters to all metric queries that use a specified data source. For more information, see Ad hoc filters.

To pass an ad hoc filter as a query parameter, use the variable syntax to pass the ad hoc filter variable, and also provide the key, the operator as the value, and the value as a pipe-separated list.

For example, in this URL:

```
https://${your-domain}/path/to/your/dashboard?var-adhoc=example_key|=|example_value
```

The query parameter `var-adhoc=key|=|value` applies the ad hoc filter configured as the adhoc dashboard variable using the `example_key` key, the `=` operator, and the `example_value` value.

**Note**

When sharing URLs with ad hoc filters, remember to encode the URL. In the above example, replace the pipes (|) with `%7C` and the equality operator (=) with `%3D`.

**Controlling time range using the URL**

To set a dashboard's time range, use the `from`, `to`, `time`, and `time.window` query parameters. Because these are not variables, they do not require the `var-` prefix.

**Adding a library panel to your dashboard**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).
A library panel is a reusable panel that you can use in any dashboard. When you change a library panel, the change propagates to all instances of where the panel is used. Library panels streamline reuse of panels across multiple dashboards.

You can save a library panel in a folder alongside saved dashboards.

**Creating a library panel**

When you create a library panel, the panel on the source dashboard is converted to a library panel as well. You need to save the original dashboard after a panel is converted.

1. Open a panel in edit mode.
2. In the panel display options, click the down arrow option to bring changes to the visualization.
3. To open the Create dialog box, click the Library panels option, and then click Create library panel.
4. In Library panel name, enter the name.
5. In Save in folder, select the folder to save the library panel.
6. To save your changes, click Create library panel.
7. To save the dashboard, click Save.

After a library panel is created, you can modify the panel using any dashboard on which it appears. After you save the changes, all instances of the library panel reflect these modifications.

**Adding a library panel to a dashboard**

Add a Grafana library panel to a dashboard when you want to provide visualizations to other dashboard users.

1. Hover over the Dashboards option on the left menu, then select New dashboard from the dropdown options. The Add panel dialog box will open.
2. Click the Add a panel from the panel library option. You will see a list of your library panels.
3. Filter the list or search to find the panel you want to add.
4. Click a panel to add it to the dashboard.

**Unlinking a library panel**

Unlink a library panel when you want to make a change to the panel and not affect other instances of the library panel.

1. Hover over Dashboard on the left menu, and then click Library panels.
2. Select a library panel that is being used in different dashboards.
3. Select the panel that you want to unlink.
4. Click the title of the panel and then click Edit. The panel will open in edit mode.
5. Click the Unlink option on the top right corner of the page.

**Viewing a list of library panels**

Unlink a library panel when you want to make a change to the panel and not affect other instances of the library panel.

1. Hover over the Dashboard option on the left menu, then click Library panels. You can see a list of previously defined library panels.
2. Search for a specific library panel if you know its name. You can also filter the panels by folder or type.
Deleting a library panel

Delete a library panel when you no longer need it.

1. Hover over Dashboard on the left menu, and select Library panels.
2. Select the panel that you want to delete.
3. Click the delete icon next to the library name.

Managing dashboard version history

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Whenever you save a version of your dashboard, a copy of that version is saved so that previous versions of your dashboard are never lost. A list of these versions is available by entering the dashboard settings and then selecting Versions in the left side menu.

The dashboard version history feature lets you compare and restore to previously saved dashboard versions.

Comparing two dashboard versions

To compare two dashboard versions, select the two versions from the list that you wish to compare. Click Compare versions to view the diff between the two versions.

Upon clicking the button, you’ll be brought to the diff view. By default, you’ll see a textual summary of the changes.

If you want to view the diff of the raw JSON that represents your dashboard, you can do that as well by clicking the View JSON Diff button at the bottom.

If you want to restore to the version you are diffing against, you can do so by clicking the Restore to version <x> button in the top right.

Restoring to a previously saved dashboard version

If you need to restore to a previously saved dashboard version, you can either click the Restore button on the right of a row in the dashboard version list, or click the Restore to version <x> button appearing in the diff view. Clicking the button will bring up the following pop-up prompting you to confirm the restoration.

After restoring to a previous version, a new version will be created containing the same exact data as the previous version, only with a different version number. This is indicated in the Notes column for the row in the new dashboard version. This is done simply to ensure your previous dashboard versions are not affected by the change.

Managing dashboard links

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

You can use links to navigate between commonly used dashboards or to connect others to your visualizations. Links let you create shortcuts to other dashboards, panels, and even external websites.

Grafana supports dashboard links, panel links, and data links. Dashboard links are displayed at the top of the dashboard. Panel links are accessible by clicking an icon on the top left corner of the panel.

Choosing which link to use
Start by figuring out how you’re currently navigating between dashboards. If you’re often jumping between a set of dashboards and struggling to find the same context in each, links can help optimize your workflow.

The next step is to figure out which link type is right for your workflow. Even though all the link types in Grafana are used to create shortcuts to other dashboards or external websites, they work in different contexts.

- If the link relates to most if not all of the panels in the dashboard, use dashboard links.
- If you want to drill down into specific panels, use panel links.
- If you want to link to an external site, you can use either a dashboard link or a panel link.
- If you want to drill down into a specific series, or even a single measurement, use data links.

**Controlling time range using the URL**

To control the time range of a panel or dashboard, you can provide query parameters in the dashboard URL:

- `from` defines lower limit of the time range, specified in ms epoch.
- `to` defines upper limit of the time range, specified in ms epoch.
- `time` and `time.window` defines a time range from `time-time.window/2` to `time+time.window/2`. Both params should be specified in ms. For example?
  ```
  time=1500000000000&time.window=10000
  ```
  will result in 10s time range from 1499999995000 to 1500000005000.

**Dashboard links**

When you create a dashboard link, you can include the time range and current template variables to directly jump to the same context in another dashboard. This way, you don’t have to worry whether the person you send the link to is looking at the right data. For other types of links, see [Data link variables](#).

Dashboard links can also be used as shortcuts to external systems, such as submitting a [GitHub issue](#) with the current dashboard name.

After adding a dashboard link, it will show up in the upper-right corner of your dashboard.

**Adding links to dashboards**

Add links to other dashboards at the top of your current dashboard.

1. While viewing the dashboard you want to link, click the gear at the top of the screen to open Dashboard settings.
2. Click Links and then click Add Dashboard Link or New.
3. In Type, select dashboards.
4. Select link options from the following.
   - **With tags**: Enter tags to limit the linked dashboards to only the ones with the tags you enter. Otherwise, Grafana includes links to all other dashboards.
   - **As dropdown**: If you are linking to lots of dashboards, then you probably want to select this option and add an optional title to the dropdown. Otherwise, Grafana displays the dashboard links side by side across the top of your dashboard.
   - **Time range**: Select this option to include the dashboard time range in the link. When the user clicks the link, the linked dashboard will open with the indicated time range already set.
   - **Variable values**: Select this option to include template variables currently used as query parameters in the link. When the user clicks the link, any matching templates in the linked dashboard are set to the values from the link. For more information, see [Dashboard URL variables](#).
• Open in new tab: Select this option if you want the dashboard link to open in a new tab or window.
5. Click Add.

Adding a URL link to a dashboard

Add a link to a URL at the top of your current dashboard. You can link to any available URL, including dashboards, panels, or external sites. You can even control the time range to ensure the user is zoomed in on the right data in Grafana.

1. While viewing the dashboard you want to link, click the gear at the top of the screen to open Dashboard settings.
2. Click Links and then click Add Dashboard Link or New.
3. In Type, select Link.
4. Select link options from the following.
   - URL: Enter the URL you want to link to. Depending on the target, you might want to include field values. For more information, see this Github example.
   - Title: Enter the title you want the link to display.
   - Tooltip: Enter the tooltip you want the link to display.
   - Icon: Choose the icon that you want displayed with the link.
   - Time range: Select this option to include the dashboard time range in the link. When the user clicks the link, the linked dashboard will open with the indicated time range set.
     - from defines lower limit of the time range, specified in ms epoch.
     - to defines upper limit of the time range, specified in ms epoch.
     - time and time.window defines a time range from \(time-time.window/2\) to \(time+time.window/2\). Both params should be specified in ms. For example, \(?time=1500000000000&time.window=10000\) will result in 10s time range from 1499999995000 to 1500000005000.
   - Variable values: Select this option to include template variables currently used as query parameters in the link. When the user clicks the link, any matching templates in the linked dashboard are set to the values from the link.
     The variable format is as follows:
     
     \(https://${you-domain}/path/to/your/dashboard?var-${template-variable1}=value1&var-{template-variable2}=value2\)
   - Open in a new tab: Select this option if you want the dashboard link to open in a new tab or window
5. Click Add.

Updating a dashboard link

To change or update an existing dashboard link, follow this procedure.

1. In Dashboard settings, on the Links tab, click the existing link that you want to edit.
2. Change the settings and then click Update.

Duplicating a dashboard link

To duplicate an existing dashboard link, click the duplicate icon next to the existing link that you want to duplicate.

Deleting a dashboard link
To delete an existing dashboard link, click the trash icon next to the duplicate icon that you want to delete.

**Panel links**

Each panel can have its own set of links that are shown in the upper left corner of the panel. You can link to any available URL, including dashboards, panels, or external sites. You can even control the time range to ensure the user is zoomed in on the right data in Grafana.

To see available panel links, click the icon on the top left corner of a panel.

- **Adding a panel link:** Each panel can have its own set of links that are shown in the upper left corner of the panel. You can link to any available URL, including dashboards, panels, or external sites. You can even control the time range to ensure the user is zoomed in on the right data in Grafana. Click the icon on the top left corner of a panel to see available panel links.
  1. Hover your cursor over the panel that you want to add a link to and then press e. Or click the dropdown arrow next to the panel title and then click **Edit**.
  2. On the **Panel** tab, scroll down to the **Links** section.
  3. Expand **Links** and then click **Add link**.
  4. Enter a **Title**. **Title** is a human-readable label for the link that will be displayed in the UI.
  5. Enter the **URL** you want to link to. You can even add one of the template variables defined in the dashboard. Press Ctrl+Space or Cmd+Space and click in the URL field to see the available variables. By adding template variables to your panel link, the link sends the user to the right context, with the relevant variables already set.

    You can also use time variables.
    - **from** defines the lower limit of the time range, specified in ms epoch.
    - **to** defines the upper limit of the time range, specified in ms epoch.
    - **time** and **time.window** defines a time range from **time-time.window/2** to **time+time.window/2**. Both parameters should be specified in ms. For example?
      ![from|to\time|time.window](image)
      results in 10s time range from 149999995000 to 150000005000.

- **Updating a panel link**
  1. On the **Panel** tab, find the link you want to make changes to.
  2. Click the **Edit** (pencil) icon to open the Edit link window.
  3. Make any necessary changes.
  4. Click **Save** to save changes and close the window.
  5. Click **Save** in the upper right to save your changes to the dashboard.

- **Deleting a panel link**
  1. On the **Panel** tab, find the link that you want to make changes to.
  2. Click the **X** icon next to the link you want to delete.
  3. Click **Save** in the upper right to save your changes to the dashboard.

**Dashboard JSON model**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443)](link).

A dashboard in Grafana is represented by a JSON object, which stores metadata of its dashboard. Dashboard metadata includes dashboard properties, metadata from panels, template variables, and panel queries.

To view the JSON of a dashboard.
1. Navigate to a dashboard.
2. In the top navigation menu, click the **Dashboard settings** (gear) icon.
3. Click **JSON Model**.

**JSON fields**

When a user creates a new dashboard, a new dashboard JSON object is initialized with the following fields.

**Note**

In the following JSON, `id` is shown as null, which is the default value assigned to it until a dashboard is saved. After a dashboard is saved, an integer value is assigned to the `id` field.

```json
{
  "id": null,
  "uid": "cLV5GDckz",
  "title": "New dashboard",
  "tags": [],
  "style": "dark",
  "timezone": "browser",
  "editable": true,
  "graphTooltip": 1,
  "panels": [],
  "time": {
    "from": "now-6h",
    "to": "now"
  },
  "timepicker": {
    "time_options": [],
    "refresh_intervals": []
  },
  "templating": {
    "list": []
  },
  "annotations": {
    "list": []
  },
  "refresh": "5s",
  "schemaVersion": 17,
  "version": 0,
  "links": []
}
```

The following describes each field in the dashboard JSON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>unique numeric identifier for the dashboard (generated by the db)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uid</td>
<td>unique dashboard identifier that can be generated by anyone. string (8-40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>current title of dashboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tags</td>
<td>tags associated with dashboard, an array of strings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>style</td>
<td>theme of dashboard, such as <em>dark</em> or <em>light</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Name | Usage
--- | ---
timezone | timezone of dashboard, such as utc or browser
timepicker | timepicker metadata, see timepicker section (p. 254) for details
templating | templating metadata, see templating section (p. 254) for details
annotations | annotations metadata, see annotations (p. 324) for how to add them
refresh | auto-refresh interval
schemaVersion | version of the JSON schema (integer), incremented each time a Grafana update brings changes to said schema
version | version of the dashboard (integer), incremented each time the dashboard is updated
panels | panels array (see below for detail)

### Panels
Panels are the building blocks of a dashboard. It consists of data source queries, type of graphs, aliases, and more. Panel JSON consists of an array of JSON objects, each representing a different panel. Most of the fields are common for all panels but some fields depend on the panel type. The following is an example of panel JSON of a text panel.

```
"panels": [
  {
    "type": "text",
    "title": "Panel Title",
    "gridPos": {
      "x": 0,
      "y": 0,
      "w": 12,
      "h": 9
    },
    "id": 4,
    "mode": "markdown",
    "content": "# title"
  }
]
```

### Panel size and position
The gridPos property describes the panel size and position in grid coordinates.

- w: 1–24 (the width of the dashboard is divided into 24 columns)
Dashboards

- **h**: In grid height units, each represents 30 pixels.
- **x**: The x position, in same unit as w.
- **y**: The y position, in same unit as h.

The grid has a negative gravity that moves up panels if there is empty space above a panel.

**Timepicker**

```json
"timepicker": {
  "collapse": false,
  "enable": true,
  "notice": false,
  "now": true,
  "refresh_intervals": [
    "5s",
    "10s",
    "30s",
    "1m",
    "5m",
    "15m",
    "30m",
    "1h",
    "2h",
    "1d"
  ],
  "status": "Stable",
  "type": "timepicker"
}
```

**Templating**

The templating field contains an array of template variables with their saved values along with some other metadata.

```json
"templating": {
  "enable": true,
  "list": [
    {
      "allFormat": "wildcard",
      "current": {
        "tags": [],
        "text": "prod",
        "value": "prod"
      },
      "datasource": null,
      "includeAll": true,
      "name": "env",
      "options": [
        {
          "selected": false,
          "text": "All",
          "value": "*"
        },
        {
          "selected": false,
          "text": "stage",
          "value": "stage"
        },
        {
          "selected": false,
          "text": "test",
          "value": "test"
```
Managing dashboards

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

A dashboard is a set of one or more panels (p. 282) that visually presents your data in one or more rows.

For more information about creating dashboards, see Add and organize panels.

Creating dashboard folders

Folders help you organize and group dashboards, which is useful when you have many dashboards or multiple teams using the same Grafana instance.

Prerequisites

Ensure that you have Grafana Admin permissions. For more information about dashboard permissions, see Dashboard permissions (p. 43).

To create a dashboard folder

1. Sign in to Grafana and on the side menu, click Dashboards > New folder
2. Enter a unique name and click Create.
Note
When you save a dashboard, you can either select a folder for the dashboard to be saved in or create a new folder.

Managing dashboards and folders

On the Manage dashboards and folders page, you can:

- Create a folder
- Create a dashboard
- Move dashboards into folders
- Delete multiple dashboards
- Navigate to a folder page where you can assign folder and dashboard permissions

Dashboard folder page

You can complete the following tasks on the Dashboard Folder page:

- Move or delete dashboards in a folder.
- Rename a folder (available under the Settings tab).
- Assign permissions to folders (which are inherited by the dashboards in the folder).

To navigate to the dashboard folder page, click the cog appears when you hover over a folder in the dashboard search result list or the Manage dashboards and folders page.

Dashboard permissions

You can assign permissions to a folder. Any permissions you assign are inherited by the dashboards in the folder. An Access Control List (ACL) is used where Organization Role, Team, and a User can be assigned permissions.

See permissions (p. 45) for more information.

Exporting and importing dashboards

You can use the Grafana UI or the HTTP API to export and import dashboards.

Exporting a dashboard

The dashboard export action creates a Grafana JSON file that contains everything you need, including layout, variables, styles, data sources, queries, and so on, so that you can later import the dashboard.

Note
Grafana downloads a JSON file to your local machine.

1. Open the dashboard that you want to export.
2. Select the share icon.
3. Choose Export.
4. Choose Save to file.

Making a dashboard portable

If you want to export a dashboard for others to use, you can add template variables for things like a metric prefix (use a constant variable) and server name.

A template variable of the type Constant will automatically be hidden in the dashboard, and will also be added as a required input when the dashboard is imported.
**Importing a dashboard**

1. Choose **Dashboards** in the side menu.
2. Choose **New**, then select **Import** from the dropdown menu.
3. Perform one of the following steps.
   - Upload a dashboard JSON file.
   - Paste a [Grafana.com](https://grafana.com) dashboard URL.
   - Paste dashboard JSON text directly into the text area.

   The import process enables you to change the name of the dashboard, pick the data source you want
   the dashboard to use, and specify any metric prefixes (if the dashboard uses any).

**Troubleshooting dashboards**

This section provides information to help you solve common dashboard problems.

**Dashboard is slow**

If your dashboard is slow, consider the following:

- Are you trying to render dozens (or hundreds or thousands) of time-series on a graph? This can cause
  the browser to lag. Try using functions like highestMax (in Graphite) to reduce the returned series.

- Sometimes the series names can be very large. This causes larger response sizes. Try using alias to
  reduce the size of the returned series names.

- Are you querying many time-series or for a long range of time? Both of these conditions can cause
  Grafana or your data source to pull in a lot of data, which may slow it down.

- It could be high load on your network infrastructure. If the slowness isn’t consistent, this may be the
  problem.

**Dashboard refresh rate issues**

By default, Grafana queries your data source every 30 seconds. Setting a low refresh rate on your
dashboards puts unnecessary stress on the backend. In many cases, querying this frequently isn’t
necessary because the data isn’t being sent to the system such that changes would be seen.

If you have this issue, the following solutions are recommended.

- Do not enable auto-refreshing on dashboards, panels, or variables unless you need it. Users can refresh
  their browser manually, or you can set the refresh rate for a time period that makes sense (such as very
  ten minutes or every hour).

- If it is required, then set the refresh rate to once a minute. Users can always refresh the dashboard
  manually.

- If your dashboard has a longer time period (such as one week), then automated refreshing may not be
  necessary.

**Handling or rendering null data is wrong or confusing**

Some applications publish data intermittently. For example, they only post a metric when an event
occurs. By default, Grafana graphs connect lines between the data points.

**Sharing dashboards and panels**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support [Grafana version 9.x](https://grafana.com).
Dashboards

For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Grafana enables you to share dashboards and panels with other users within an organization and in certain situations, publicly on the Web. You can share using:

- A direct link
- A snapshot
  - An embedded link (for panels only)
  - An export link (for dashboards only)

You must have an authorized viewer permission to see an image rendered by a direct link.

The same permission is also required to view embedded links unless you have anonymous access permission enabled for your Grafana instance.

**Note**
As of Grafana 8.0, anonymous access permission is not available in Grafana Cloud.

When you share a panel or dashboard as a snapshot, a snapshot (which is a panel or dashboard at the moment you take the snapshot) is publicly available on the web. Anyone with a link to it can access it. Because snapshots do not require any authorization to view, Grafana removes information related to the account it came from, as well as any sensitive data from the snapshot.

**Sharing a dashboard**

If you change a dashboard, ensure that you save the changes before sharing.

**Note**
If you change a dashboard, ensure that you save the changes before sharing.

1. Navigate to the home page of your Grafana instance.
2. Click on the share icon in the top navigation.

   The share dialog box will open and show the Link tab.

**Sharing a direct link**

The Link tab shows the current time range, template variables, and the default theme. You can also share a shortened URL.

1. Click Copy. This action copies the default or the shortened URL to the clipboard.
2. Send the copied URL to a Grafana user with authorization to view the link.

**Publishing a snapshot**

A dashboard snapshot shares an interactive dashboard publicly. Grafana strips sensitive data such as queries (metric, template, and annotation) and panel links, leaving only the visible metric data and series names embedded in the dashboard. Dashboard snapshots can be accessed by anyone with the link.

You can publish snapshots to your local instance or to snapshots.raintank.io. The latter is a free service provided by Grafana Labs that enables you to publish dashboard snapshots to an external Grafana instance. Anyone with the link can view it. You can set an expiration time if you want the snapshot removed after a certain time period.

1. Click Local Snapshot or Publish to snapshots.raintank.io.
2. Grafana generates a link of the snapshot. Copy the snapshot link, and share it either within your organization or publicly on the web.

Exporting a dashboard

Grafana dashboards can easily be exported and imported. For more information, see Export and import dashboards (p. 259).

Exporting dashboard as PDF

You can generate and save PDF files of any dashboard.

**Note**
Available in Grafana Enterprise.

1. In the upper-right corner of the dashboard that you want to export as PDF, click the Share dashboard icon.
2. On the PDF tab, select a layout option for the exported dashboard: Portrait or Landscape.
3. Click Save as PDF to render the dashboard as a PDF file. Grafana will open the PDF file in a new window or browser tab.

Sharing a panel

You can share a panel as a direct link, as a snapshot, or as an embedded link. You can also create library panels using the Share option on any panel.

1. Click a panel title to open the panel menu.
2. Click Share. The share dialog box will open and show the Link tab.

Using a direct link

The Link tab shows the current time range, template variables, and the default theme. You can optionally enable a shortened URL to share.

1. Click Copy to copy the default or the shortened URL to the clipboard.
2. Send the copied URL to a Grafana user with authorization to view the link.
3. You also optionally click Direct link rendered image to share an image of the panel.

Querying string parameters for server-side rendered images

- **width**: Width in pixels. The default is 800.
- **height**: Height in pixels. The default is 400.
- **tz**: Timezone in the format UTC%2BH%3A%23MM where HH and MM are offset in hours and minutes after UTC.
- **timeout**: Number of seconds. The timeout can be increased if the query for the panel needs more than the default 30 seconds.
- **scale**: Numeric value to configure device scale factor. Default is 1. Use a higher value to produce more detailed images (higher DPI). Supported in Grafana v7.0+.

Publishing a snapshot

A panel snapshot shares an interactive panel publicly. Grafana strips sensitive data leaving only the visible metric data and series names embedded in the dashboard. Panel snapshots can be accessed by anyone with the link
You can publish snapshots to your local instance or to snapshots.raintank.io. The latter is a free service provided by Grafana that enables you to publish dashboard snapshots to an external Grafana instance. You can optionally set an expiration time if you want the snapshot to be removed after a certain time period.

1. In the Share Panel dialog box, click Snapshot to open the tab.
2. Click Local Snapshot or Publish to snapshots.raintank.io. Grafana generates the link of the snapshot.
3. Copy the snapshot link, and share it either within your organization or publicly on the web.

If you created a snapshot by mistake, click Delete snapshot to remove the snapshot from your Grafana instance.

Creating a library panel

To create a library panel from the Share Panel dialog box.

1. Click Library panel.
2. In Library panel name, enter the name.
3. In Save in folder, select the folder in which to save the library panel. By default, the General folder is selected.
4. Click Create library panel to save your changes.
5. Click Save to save the dashboard.

Managing playlists

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

A playlist is a list of dashboards that are displayed in a sequence. You might use a playlist to build situational awareness or to present your metrics to your team or visitors. Grafana automatically scales dashboards to any resolution, which makes them perfect for large screens. You can access the playlist feature from Grafana’s side menu in the Dashboards submenu.

Accessing, sharing, and controlling a playlist

Use the information in this section to access existing playlists. Start and control the display of a playlist using one of the five available modes.

Accessing a playlist

1. Hover your cursor over Grafana's side menu.
2. Click Playlists.

You will see a list of existing playlists.

Starting a playlist

You can start a playlist in five different view modes. View mode determines how the menus and navigation bar appear on the dashboards.

By default, each dashboard is displayed for the amount of time entered in the Interval field, which you set when you create or edit a playlist. After you start a playlist, you can control it with the navigation bar at the top of the page.
The playlist displays each dashboard for the time specified in the Interval field, set when creating or editing a playlist. After a playlist starts, you can control it using the navigation bar at the top of your screen.

1. Access the playlist page to see a list of existing playlist.
2. Find the playlist that you want to start, then click **Start playlist**.
   
The start playlist dialog box will open.
3. Select one of the five playlist modes available based on the information in the following table.
4. Click Start.

### Mode | Description
---|---
Normal mode | • The side menu remains visible.<br>• The navigation bar, row, and panel controls appear at the top of the screen.

TV mode | • The side menu and dashboard submenu (including variable dropdowns and dashboard links) are hidden or removed.<br>• The navigation bar, row, and panel controls appear at the top of the screen.<br>• Enabled automatically after one minute of user inactivity.<br>• Enable it manually using the `dv` sequence shortcut, or by appending the parameter `inactive` to the dashboard URL.<br>• Disable it with any pointer movement or keyboard action.

TV mode (with auto fit panels) | • The navigation bar, row, and panel controls appear at the top of the screen.<br>• Dashboard panels automatically adjust to optimize space on screen.

Kiosk mode | • The side menu, navigation bar, row, and panel controls are completely hidden/removed from view.<br>• You can enable it manually using the `dv` sequence shortcut after the playlist has started.<br>• You can disable it manually with the same shortcut.

Kiosk mode (with auto fit panels) | • The side menu, navigation bar, row, and panel controls are completely hidden/removed from view.<br>• Dashboard panels automatically adjust to optimize space on screen.

### Controlling a playlist

You can control a playlist in **Normal** or **TV** mode after it has started, using the navigation bar at the top of your screen. Press the `Esc` key in your keyboard to stop the playlist.
Creating a playlist

You can create a playlist to present dashboards in a sequence with a set order and time interval between dashboards.

1. Click New playlist on the playlist page.
2. Enter a descriptive name in the Name text box.
3. Enter a time interval in the Interval text box.

   Note
   The dashboards you add are listed in a sequential order.

4. In Dashboards, add existing dashboards to the playlist using the Add by title and Add by tag dropdown options.
5. Optionally:
   • Search for a dashboard by its name, a regular expression, or a tag.
   • Filter your results by starred status or tags.
   • Rearrange the order of the dashboard you have added using the up and down arrow icon.
   • Remove a dashboard from the playlist by clicking the X icon beside dashboard.
6. Click Save to save your changes.

Saving a playlist

You can save a playlist and add it to your Playlists page, where you can start it.

Important
Ensure all the dashboards that you want to appear in your playlist are added when creating or editing the playlist before saving it.

1. To access the playlist feature, hover your cursor over Grafana’s side menu.
2. Click Playlists to view the playlists available to you.
3. Click on the playlist of your choice.
4. Edit the playlist.
5. Check that the playlist has a Name, Interval, and at least one Dashboard added to it.
6. Click **Save** to save your changes.

**Editing or deleting a playlist**

You can edit a playlist by updating its name, interval time, and by adding, removing, and rearranging the order of dashboards.

**Editing a playlist**

1. Click **Edit playlist** on the playlist page.
2. Update the name and time interval, then add or remove dashboards from the playlist using instructions in Create a playlist, above.
3. Click **Save** to save your changes.

**Deleting a playlist**

1. Click **Playlists**.
2. Click **Remove** next to the playlist you want to delete.

**Rearranging dashboard order**

1. Next to the dashboard you want to move, click the up or down arrow.
2. Click **Save** to save your changes.

**Removing a dashboard**

1. Click **Remove** to remove a dashboard from the playlist.
2. Click **Save** to save your changes.

**Sharing a playlist in view mode**

You can share a playlist by copying the link address on the view mode you prefer, and pasting the URL to your destination.

1. From the **Dashboards** submenu, click **Playlists**.
2. Click **Start playlist** next to the playlist you want to share.
3. In the dropdown, right click the view mode you prefer.
4. Click **Copy Link Address** to copy the URL to your clipboard.
5. Paste the URL to your destination.

**Adding and managing dashboard variables**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

A variable is a placeholder for a value. You can use variables in metric queries and in panel titles. So when you change the value, using the dropdown at the top of the dashboard, your panel's metric queries will change to reflect the new value.

Variables allow you to create more interactive and dynamic dashboards. Instead of hard-coding things like server, application, and sensor names in your metric queries, you can use variables in their place.
Variables are displayed as dropdown lists at the top of the dashboard. These dropdowns make it easy to change the data being displayed in your dashboard.

These can be especially useful for administrators who want to allow Grafana viewers to quickly adjust visualizations but do not want to give them full editing permissions. Grafana Viewers can use variables.

Variables and templates also allow you to single-source dashboards. If you have multiple identical data sources or servers, you can make one dashboard and use variables to change what you are viewing. This simplifies maintenance and upkeep enormously.

**Templates**

A template is any query that contains a variable. For example, if you were administering a dashboard to monitor several servers, you could make a dashboard for each server, or you could create one dashboard and use panels with template queries, such as the following.

```
wmi_system_threads{instance=~"$server"}
```

Variable values are always synced to the URL using the syntax var-<varname>=value.

**Examples**

Variables are listed in dropdown lists across the top of the screen. Select different variables to see how the visualizations change.

To see variable settings, navigate to Dashboard Settings > Variables. Click a variable in the list to see its settings.

Variables can be used in titles, descriptions, text panels, and queries. Queries with text that starts with $ are templates. Not all panels will have template queries.

**Variable best practices**

- Variable dropdown lists are displayed in the order they are listed in the variable list in Dashboard settings.
- Put the variables that you will change often at the top, so they will be shown first (far left on the dashboard).

**Add and manage variables**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

The following table lists the types of variables shipped with Grafana.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Query</td>
<td>Query-generated list of values such as metric names, server names, sensor IDs, data centers, and so on. Add a query variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>Define the variable options manually using a comma-separated list. Add a custom variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text box</td>
<td>Display a free text input field with an optional default value. Add a text box variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>Define a hidden constant. Add a constant variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data source</td>
<td>Quickly change the data source for an entire dashboard. Add a data source variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval variables represent time spans. Add an interval variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad hoc filters</td>
<td>Key-value filters that are automatically added to all metric queries for a data source (Prometheus, Loki, InfluxDB, and Elasticsearch only). Add ad hoc filters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global variables</td>
<td>Built-in variables that can be used in expressions in the query editor. Refer to Global variables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chained variables</td>
<td>Variable queries can contain other variables. Refer to Chained variables.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Entering General options**

You must enter general options for any type of variable that you create.

**To enter general options**

1. Navigate to the dashboard you want to make a variable for and select the **Dashboard settings** (gear) icon at the top of the page.
2. On the **Variables** tab, select **New**.
3. Enter a **Name** for the variable.
4. In the **Type** list, select **Query**.
5. (Optional) In **Label**, enter the display name of the variable dropdown.
   
   If you don’t enter a display name, then the dropdown label is the variable name.
6. Choose a **Hide** option:
   - **No selection (blank)**: The variable dropdown displays the variable **Name** or **Label** value.
   - **Label**: The variable dropdown only displays the selected variable value and a down arrow.
   - **Variable**: No variable dropdown is displayed on the dashboard.

**Adding a query variable**

Query variables enable you to write a data source query that can return a list of metric names, tag values, or keys. For example, a query variable might return a list of server names, sensor IDs, or data centers. The variable values change as they dynamically fetch options with a data source query.

Query variables are generally only supported for strings. If your query returns numbers or any other data type, you might need to convert them to strings in order to use them as variables. For the Azure data source, for example, you can use the `tostring` function for this purpose.

Query expressions can contain references to other variables and in effect create linked variables. Grafana detects this and automatically refreshes a variable when one of its linked variables change.

**Note**

Query expressions are different for each data source. For more information, refer to the documentation for your data source (p. 55).
To add a query variable

1. Enter general options, as above.
2. In the **Data source** list, select the target data source for the query.
3. In the **Refresh** list, select when the variable should update options.
   - **On Dashboard Load**: Queries the data source every time the dashboard loads. This slows down dashboard loading, because the variable query needs to be completed before dashboard can be initialized.
   - **On Time Range Change**: Queries the data source when the dashboard time range changes. Only use this option if your variable options query contains a time range filter or is dependent on the dashboard time range.
4. In the **Query** field, enter a query.
   - The query field varies according to your data source. Some data sources have custom query editors.
   - If you need more room in a single input field query editor, then hover your cursor over the lines in the lower right corner of the field and drag downward to expand.
5. (Optional) In the **Regex** field, type a regex expression to filter or capture specific parts of the names returned by your data source query. To see examples, refer to Filter variables with regex (p. 275).
6. In the **Sort** list, select the sort order for values to be displayed in the dropdown list. The default option, **Disabled**, means that the order of options returned by your data source query will be used.
7. (Optional) Enter **Selection Options** (p. 271).
8. In **Preview of values**, Grafana displays a list of the current variable values. Review them to ensure they match what you expect.
9. Select **Add** to add the variable to the dashboard.

Adding a custom variable

Use a **custom** variable for a value that does not change, such as a number or a string.

For example, if you have server names or Region names that never change, then you might want to create them as custom variables rather than query variables. Because they do not change, you might use them in chained variables (p. 274) rather than other query variables. That would reduce the number of queries Grafana must send when chained variables are updated.

To add a custom variable

1. Enter general options, as above.
2. In the **Values separated by comma** list, enter the values for this variable in a comma-separated list. You can include numbers, strings, or key-value pairs separated by a space and a colon. For example, key1 : value1,key2 : value2.
3. (Optional) Enter **Selection Options** (p. 271).
4. In **Preview of values**, Grafana displays a list of the current variable values. Review them to ensure they match what you expect.
5. Select **Add** to add the variable to the dashboard.

Adding a text box variable

**Text box** variables display a free text input field with an optional default value. This is the most flexible variable, because you can enter any value. Use this type of variable if you have metrics with high cardinality or if you want to update multiple panels in a dashboard at the same time.
**To add a text box variable**

1. Enter general options, as above.
2. (Optional) In the `Default value` field, select the default value for the variable. If you do not enter anything in this field, then Grafana displays an empty text box for users to type text into.
3. In `Preview of values`, Grafana displays a list of the current variable values. Review them to ensure they match what you expect.
4. Select **Add** to add the variable to the dashboard.

**Adding a constant variable**

`Constant` variables enable you to define a hidden constant. This is useful for metric path prefixes for dashboards you want to share. When you export a dashboard, constant variables are converted to import options.

Constant variables are not flexible. Each constant variable only holds one value, and it cannot be updated unless you update the variable settings.

Constant variables are useful when you have complex values that you need to include in queries but don't want to retype in every query. For example, if you had a server path called `1-0b6a61efe2ab843gg`, then you could replace it with a variable called `$path_gg`.

**To add a constant variable**

1. Enter general options, as above.
2. In the `Value` field, enter the variable value. You can enter letters, numbers, and symbols. You can even use wildcards if you use raw format.
3. In `Preview of values`, Grafana displays a list of the current variable values. Review them to ensure they match what you expect.
4. Select **Add** to add the variable to the dashboard.

**Adding a data source variable**

`Data source` variables enable you to quickly change the data source for an entire dashboard. They are useful if you have multiple instances of a data source, perhaps in different environments.

**To add a data source variable**

1. Enter general options, as above.
2. In the `Type` list, select the target data source for the variable.
3. (Optional) In `Instance name filter`, enter a regex filter for which data source instances to choose from in the variable value dropdown list. Leave this field empty to display all instances.
4. (Optional) Enter Selection Options (p. 271).
5. In `Preview of values`, Grafana displays a list of the current variable values. Review them to ensure they match what you expect.
6. Select **Add** to add the variable to the dashboard.

**Adding an interval variable**

Use an `interval` variable to represent time spans such as `1m`, `1h`, or `1d`. You can think of them as a dashboard-wide `group by time` command. Interval variables change how the data is grouped in the visualization. You can also use the Auto Option to return a set number of data points per time span.
You can use an interval variable as a parameter to group by time (for InfluxDB), date histogram interval (for Elasticsearch), or as a summarize function parameter (for Graphite).

**To add an interval variable**

1. Enter general options, as above.
2. In the **Values** field, enter the time range intervals that you want to appear in the variable dropdown list. The following time units are supported: s (seconds), m (minutes), h (hours), d (days), w (weeks), M (months), and y (years). You can also accept or edit the default values: 1m, 10m, 30m, 1h, 6h, 12h, 1d, 7d, 14d, 30d.
3. (Optional) Turn on the **Auto Option** if you want to add the auto option to the list. This option allows you to specify how many times the current time range should be divided to calculate the current auto time span. If you turn it on, then two more options appear:
   - **Step count** - Select the number of times the current time range will be divided to calculate the value, similar to the **Max data points** query option. For example, if the current visible time range is 30 minutes, then the auto interval groups the data into 30 one-minute increments. The default value is 30 steps.
   - **Min Interval** - The minimum threshold below which the step count intervals will not divide the time. To continue the 30 minute example, if the minimum interval is set to 2m, then Grafana would group the data into 15 two-minute increments.
4. In **Preview of values**, Grafana displays a list of the current variable values. Review them to ensure they match what you expect.
5. Select **Add** to add the variable to the dashboard.

**Interval variable examples**

The following example shows a template variable `myinterval` in a Graphite function:

```plaintext
summarize($myinterval, sum, false)
```

**Adding ad hoc filters**

*Ad hoc filters* enable you to add key-value filters that are automatically added to all metric queries that use the specified data source. Unlike other variables, you do not use ad hoc filters in queries. Instead, you use ad hoc filters to write filters for existing queries.

**Note**

Ad hoc filter variables only work with Prometheus, Loki, InfluxDB, and Elasticsearch data sources.

1. Enter general options, as above.
2. In the **Data source** list, select the target data source.
3. Select **Add** to add the variable to the dashboard.

**Create ad hoc filters**

Ad hoc filters are one of the most complex and flexible variable options available. Instead of a regular list of variable options, this variable allows you to build a dashboard-wide ad hoc query. Filters you apply in this manner are applied to all panels on the dashboard.

**Configure variable selection options**

**Selection Options** are a feature you can use to manage variable option selections. All selection options are optional, and they are off by default.
**Multi-value variables**

Interpolating a variable with multiple values selected is tricky as it is not straightforward how to format the multiple values into a string that is valid in the given context where the variable is used. Grafana tries to solve this by allowing each data source plugin to inform the templating interpolation engine what format to use for multiple values.

**Note**

The **Custom all value** option on the variable must be blank for Grafana to format all values into a single string. If it is left blank, then Grafana concatenates (adds together) all the values in the query. For example, `value1,value2,value3`. If a custom all value is used, then instead the value will be `*` or `all`.

**Multi-value variables with a Graphite data source**

Graphite uses glob expressions. A variable with multiple values would, in this case, be interpolated as `{host1, host2, host3}` if the current variable value was `host1`, `host2`, and `host3`.

**Multi-value variables with a Prometheus or InfluxDB datasource**

InfluxDB and Prometheus use regex expressions, so the same variable would be interpolated as `(host1|host2|host3)`. Every value would also be regex escaped. If not, a value with a regex control character would break the regex expression.

**Multi-value variables with an Elastic data source**

Elasticsearch uses lucene query syntax, so the same variable would be formatted as `("host1" OR "host2" OR "host3")`. In this case, every value must be escaped so that the value only contains lucene control words and quotation marks.

**Troubleshoot multi-value variables**

Automatic escaping and formatting can cause problems and it can be tricky to grasp the logic behind it. Especially for InfluxDB and Prometheus where the use of regex syntax requires that the variable is used in regex operator context.

If you do not want Grafana to do this automatic regex escaping and formatting, then you must do one of the following:

- Turn off the **Multi-value** or **Include All** option options.
- Use the **raw variable format**.

**Include All option**

Grafana adds an **All** option to the variable dropdown list. If a user selects this option, then all variable options are selected.

**Custom all value**

This option is only visible if the **Include All** option is selected.

Enter regex, globs, or lucene syntax in the **Custom all value** field to define the value of the **All** option.

By default the **All** value includes all options in a combined expression. This can become very long and can have performance problems. Sometimes it can be better to specify a custom all value, like a wildcard regex.

To have custom regex, globs, or lucene syntax in the **Custom all value** option, it is never escaped so you will have to think about what is a valid value for your data source.
Global variables

Grafana has global built-in variables that can be used in expressions in the query editor. This topic lists them in alphabetical order and defines them. These variables are useful in queries, dashboard links, panel links, and data links.

$__dashboard

This variable is the name of the current dashboard.

$__from and $__to

Grafana has two built-in time range variables: $__from and $__to. They are currently always interpolated as epoch milliseconds by default, but you can control date formatting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Example result</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>${__from}</td>
<td>1594671549254</td>
<td>Unix millisecond epoch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>${__from:date}</td>
<td>2020-07-13T20:19:09.254Z</td>
<td>No args, defaults to ISO 8601/RFC 3339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>${__from:date:seconds}</td>
<td>1594671549</td>
<td>Unix seconds epoch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>${__from:date:YYYY-MM}</td>
<td>2020-07</td>
<td>Any custom date format that does not include the : character</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The syntax above also works with ${__to}.

$__interval

You can use the $__interval variable as a parameter to group by time (for InfluxDB, MySQL, Postgres, MSSQL), Date histogram interval (for Elasticsearch), or as a summarize function parameter (for Graphite).

Grafana automatically calculates an interval that can be used to group by time in queries. When there are more data points than can be shown on a graph, the queries can be made more efficient by grouping by a larger interval. For example, if you are looking at a graph of 3 months worth of data, you might not be able to see detail at the minute level. Grouping by the hour or day makes the query more efficient without affecting what the graph shows. The $__interval is calculated using the time range and the width of the graph (the number of pixels).

Approximate Calculation: (to - from) / resolution

For example, when the time range is 1 hour and the graph is full screen, then the interval might be calculated to 2m - points are grouped in 2 minute intervals. If the time range is 6 months and the graph is full screen, then the interval might be 1d (1 day) - points are grouped by day.

In the InfluxDB data source, the legacy variable $interval is the same variable. $__interval should be used instead.

The InfluxDB and Elasticsearch data sources have Group by time interval fields that are used to hard code the interval or to set the minimum limit for the $__interval variable (by using the > syntax -> >10m).

$__interval_ms

This variable is the $__interval variable in milliseconds, not a time interval formatted string. For example, if the $__interval is 20m then the $__interval_ms is 1200000.
$__org

This variable is the ID of the current organization. ${__org.name} is the name of the current organization.

$__user

${__user.id} is the ID of the current user. ${__user.login} is the login handle of the current user. ${__user.email} is the email for the current user.

$__range

Currently only supported for Prometheus and Loki data sources. This variable represents the range for the current dashboard. It is calculated by to - from. It has a millisecond and a second representation called $__range_ms and $__range_s.

$__rate_interval

Currently only supported for Prometheus data sources. The $__rate_interval variable is meant to be used in the rate function.

$timeFilter or $__timeFilter

The $timeFilter variable returns the currently selected time range as an expression. For example, the time range interval Last 7 days expression is time > now() - 7d.

This is used in several places, including:

- The WHERE clause for the InfluxDB data source. Grafana adds it automatically to InfluxDB queries when in Query Editor mode. You can add it manually in Text Editor mode: WHERE $timeFilter.
- Log Analytics queries in the Azure Monitor data source.
- SQL queries in MySQL, Postgres, and MSSQL.
- The $__timeFilter variable is used in the MySQL data source.

Chained variables

Chained variables, also called linked variables or nested variables, are query variables with one or more other variables in their variable query. This section explains how chained variables work and provides links to example dashboards that use chained variables.

Chained variable queries are different for every data source, but the premise is the same for all. You can use chained variable queries in any data source that allows them.

Extremely complex linked templated dashboards are possible, 5 or 10 levels deep. Technically, there is no limit to how deep or complex you can go, but the more links you have, the greater the query load.

Best practices and tips

The following practices will make your dashboards and variables easier to use.

Creating new linked variables

- Chaining variables create parent/child dependencies. You can envision them as a ladder or a tree.
- The easiest way to create a new chained variable is to copy the variable that you want to base the new one on. In the variable list, click the Duplicate variable icon to the right of the variable entry to create a copy. You can then add on to the query for the parent variable.
- New variables created this way appear at the bottom of the list. You might need to drag it to a different position in the list to get it into a logical order.
Variable order

You can change the orders of variables in the dashboard variable list by clicking the up and down arrows on the right side of each entry. Grafana lists variable dropdowns left to right according to this list, with the variable at the top on the far left.

- List variables that do not have dependencies at the top, before their child variables.
- Each variable should follow the one it is dependent on.
- Remember there is no indication in the UI of which variables have dependency relationships. List the variables in a logical order to make it easy on other users (and yourself).

Complexity consideration

The more layers of dependency you have in variables, the longer it will take to update dashboards after you change variables.

For example, if you have a series of four linked variables (country, Region, server, metric) and you change a root variable value (country), then Grafana must run queries for all the dependent variables before it updates the visualizations in the dashboard.

Manage variables

The variables page lets you add variables and manage existing variables. It also allows you to inspect variables and identify whether a variable is being referenced (or used) in other variables or dashboard.

Move: You can move a variable up or down the list using drag and drop.

Clone: To clone a variable, click the clone icon from the set of icons on the right. This creates a copy of the variable with the name of the original variable prefixed with copy_of_.

Delete: To delete a variable, click the trash icon from the set of icons on the right.

Filter variables with regex

Using the Regex Query option, you filter the list of options returned by the variable query or modify the options returned.

This page shows how to use regex to filter/modify values in the variable dropdown.

Using the Regex Query Option, you filter the list of options returned by the Variable query or modify the options returned. For more information, refer to the Mozilla guide on Regular expressions.

The following examples show filtering on the following list of options

backend_01
backend_02
backend_03
backend_04

Filter so that only the options that end with 01 or 02 are returned

Regex:

```regex
/\(01|02\)$/
```
Filter and modify the options using a regex capture group to return part of the text

Regex:

/\.*
(\01|\02)
/

Result:

01
02

Filter and modify - Prometheus Example

List of options:

up\{instance=\"demo.robustperception.io:9090\",job=\"prometheus\"\} 1 1521630638000
up\{instance=\"demo.robustperception.io:9093\",job=\"alertmanager\"\} 1 1521630638000
up\{instance=\"demo.robustperception.io:9100\",job=\"node\"\} 1 1521630638000

Regex:

/\.*\instance=\"\[\^\n\]\.*\n\)/

Result:

demo.robustperception.io:9090
demo.robustperception.io:9093
demo.robustperception.io:9100

Filter and modify using named text and value capture groups

Using named capture groups, you can capture separate 'text' and 'value' parts from the options returned by the variable query. This allows the variable dropdown list to contain a friendly name for each value that can be selected.

For example, when querying the node\_hwmon\_chip\_names Prometheus metric, the chip\_name is a lot friendlier that the chip value. So the following variable query result:

node\_hwmon\_chip\_names\{chip=\"0000:d7:00_0_0000:d8:00_0\",chip\_name=\"enp216s0f0np0\"\} 1
node\_hwmon\_chip\_names\{chip=\"0000:d7:00_0_0000:d8:00_1\",chip\_name=\"enp216s0f0np1\"\} 1
node\_hwmon\_chip\_names\{chip=\"0000:d7:00_0_0000:d8:00_2\",chip\_name=\"enp216s0f0np2\"\} 1
node\_hwmon\_chip\_names\{chip=\"0000:d7:00_0_0000:d8:00_3\",chip\_name=\"enp216s0f0np3\"\} 1

Passed through the following Regex:
Would produce the following dropdown list:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enp216s0f0np0</td>
<td>0000:d7:00_0_0000:d8:00_0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enp216s0f0np1</td>
<td>0000:d7:00_0_0000:d8:00_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enp216s0f0np2</td>
<td>0000:d7:00_0_0000:d8:00_2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enp216s0f0np3</td>
<td>0000:d7:00_0_0000:d8:00_3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only text and value capture group names are supported.

The variables page lets you easily identify whether a variable is being referenced (or used) in other variables or dashboard.

Any variable that is referenced or used has a green check mark next to it, while unreferenced variables have an orange caution icon next to them. In addition, all referenced variables have a dependency icon next to the green check mark. You can select the icon to view the dependency map. The dependency map can be moved. You can zoom in or out with the mouse wheel or equivalent.

**Variable syntax**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Panel titles and metric queries can refer to variables using two different syntaxes.

- $varname – This syntax is easy to read, but it does not allow you to use a variable in the middle of a word.

  **Example:** apps.frontend.$server.requests.count

- ${var_name} – Use this syntax when you want to use a variable in the middle of an expression.

- ${var_name:<format>} – This format gives you more control over how Grafana interprets values. For more information, see Advanced variable format options.

- `[[varname]]` – Do not use. This syntax is old and has been deprecated. It will be removed in a future release.

Before queries are sent to your data source the query is *interpolated*, meaning the variable is replaced with its current value. During interpolation, the variable value might be escaped in order to conform to the syntax of the query language and where it is used. For example, a variable used in a regex expression in an InfluxDB or Prometheus query will be regex escaped.

**Advanced variable format options**

The formatting of the variable interpolation depends on the data source, but there are some situations where you might want to change the default formatting.

For example, the default for the MySQL data source is to join multiple values as comma-separated with quotes: ‘server01’, ‘server02’. In some cases, you might want to have a comma-separated string without quotes: server01, server02. You can make that happen with advanced variable formatting options listed below.

**General syntax**

Syntax: `{var_name:option}`
If any invalid formatting option is specified, then glob is the default/fallback option.

**CSV**

Formats variables with multiple values as a comma-separated string.

```
servers = [ 'test1', 'test2' ]
String to interpolate: '${servers:csv}'
Interpolation result: 'test1,test2'
```

**Distributed - OpenTSDB**

Formats variables with multiple values in custom format for OpenTSDB.

```
servers = [ 'test1', 'test2' ]
String to interpolate: '${servers:distributed}'
Interpolation result: 'test1,servers=test2'
```

**Doublequote**

Formats single- and multi-valued variables into a comma-separated string, escapes " in each value by \" and quotes each value with ".

```
servers = [ 'test1', 'test2' ]
String to interpolate: '${servers:doublequote}'
Interpolation result: '"test1","test2"'
```

**Glob - Graphite**

Formats variables with multiple values into a glob (for Graphite queries).

```
servers = [ 'test1', 'test2' ]
String to interpolate: '${servers:glob}'
Interpolation result: '{test1,test2}'
```

**JSON**

Formats variables with multiple values as a comma-separated string.

```
servers = [ 'test1', 'test2' ]
String to interpolate: '${servers:json}'
Interpolation result: '["test1", "test2"]'
```

**Lucene - Elasticsearch**

Formats variables with multiple values in Lucene format for Elasticsearch.

```
servers = [ 'test1', 'test2' ]
String to interpolate: '${servers:lucene}'
Interpolation result: '"test1" OR "test2"'
```

**Percentencode**

Formats single and multivalued variables for use in URL parameters.

```
servers = [ 'foo()bar BAZ', 'test2' ]
```
### String to interpolate: `${servers:percentencode}'
Interpolation result: ‘foo%28%29bar%20BAZ%2Ctest2'

### Pipe

Pipe formats variables with multiple values into a pipe-separated string.

```plaintext
servers = [ 'test1.', 'test2' ]
String to interpolate: '${servers:pipe}'
Interpolation result: 'test1.|test2'
```

### Raw

Raw turns off data source-specific formatting, such as single quotes in an SQL query.

```plaintext
servers = [ 'test.1', 'test2' ]
String to interpolate: '${var_name:raw}'
Interpolation result: 'test.1,test2'
```

### Regex

Regex formats variables with multiple values into a regex string.

```plaintext
servers = [ 'test1.', 'test2' ]
String to interpolate: '${servers:regex}'
Interpolation result: '^(test1\.|test2)$'
```

### Singlequote

Singlequote formats single- and multi-valued variables into a comma-separated string, escapes ' in each value by \' and quotes each value with '.

```plaintext
servers = [ 'test1', 'test2' ]
String to interpolate: '${servers:singlequote}'
Interpolation result: "'test1','test2'"
```

### Sqlstring

Sqlstring formats single- and multi-valued variables into a comma-separated string, escapes ' in each value by '' and quotes each value with ''. 

```plaintext
servers = [ "test'1", "test2" ]
String to interpolate: '${servers:sqlstring}'
Interpolation result: "'test'1','test2'"
```

### Text

Text formats single- and multi-valued variables into their text representation. For a single variable, it will just return the text representation. For multi-valued variables, it will return the text representation combined with +.

```plaintext
servers = [ "test1", "test2" ]
String to interpolate: '${servers:text}'
Interpolation result: "test1 + test2"
```
Assessing dashboard usage

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Usage insights enable you to have a better understanding of how your Grafana instance is used.

Note
Available in Grafana Enterprise. Grafana Cloud insights logs include additional fields with their own dashboards.

The usage insights feature collects a number of aggregated data and stores them in the database.

• Dashboard views (aggregated and per user)
• Data source errors
• Data source queries

The aggregated data provides you access to several features, including dashboard and data source insights, presence indicator, sorting dashboards by using insights data, and visualizing usage insight data in a dashboard.

This feature also generates detailed logs that can be exported to Loki.

Dashboard and data source insights

For every dashboard and data source, you can access usage information.

Dashboard insights

Note
Available in Grafana Enterprise.

To see dashboard usage information, click Dashboard insights in the top bar.

Dashboard insights show the following information.

• Stats: The number of daily queries and errors for the past 30 days.
• Users & activity: The daily view count for the last 30 days; last activities on the dashboard and recent users (with a limit of 20).

Data source insights

Note
Available in Grafana Enterprise.

Data source insights provide information about how a data source has been used in the past 30 days, such as:

• Queries per day
• Errors per day
• Query load time per day (averaged in ms)
To find data source insights:

1. Go to the **Data source** list view.
2. Click on **Data source**.
3. Click the **Insights** tab.

**Presence indicator**

**Note**

Available in Grafana Enterprise.

When you sign in and look at a dashboard, you can know who is looking at the same dashboard as you are through a presence indicator, which displays avatars of users who have recently interacted with the dashboard. The default timeframe is 10 minutes. To see the user's name, hover over the user's avatar. The avatars come from Gravatar based on the user's email.

When there are more active users on a dashboard than can fit within the presence indicator, click the $+$ icon. Doing this will open dashboard insights, which contain more details about recent user activity.

**Sorting dashboards by using insights data**

**Note**

Available in Grafana Enterprise.

In the search view, you can use insights data to help you find most-used, broken, and unused dashboards.

- Errors total
- Errors 30 days
- Views total
- Views 30 days

**Searching Dashboards in Grafana version 9**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

You can search for dashboards by dashboard name and by panel title. When you search for dashboards, the system returns all dashboards available within the Grafana instance, even if you do not have permission to view the contents of the dashboard.

**Search dashboards using dashboard name**

Enter any part of the dashboard name in the search bar. The search returns results for any partial string match in real-time, as you type.

Dashboard search is:

- Real-time
- *Not* case sensitive
- Functional across stored and file based dashboards.

**Tip**

You can use your keyboard arrow keys to navigate the results and press Enter to open the selected dashboard.
Search dashboards using panel title

You can search for a dashboard by the title of a panel that appears in a dashboard. If a panel’s title matches your search query, the dashboard appears in the search results.

Filter dashboard search results by tags

Tags are a great way to organize your dashboards, especially as the number of dashboards grow. You can add and manage tags in dashboard Settings.

When you select multiple tags, Grafana shows dashboards that include all selected tags.

To filter dashboard search result by a tag, complete one of the following steps:

- To filter dashboard search results by tag, choose a tag that appears in the right column of the search results.
  You can continue filtering by choosing additional tags.

- To see a list of all available tags, click the Filter by tags dropdown menu and select a tag.

  All tags will be shown, and when you select a tag, the dashboard search will be instantly filtered.

  Tip
  When using only a keyboard, press the tab key and navigate to the Filter by tag dropdown menu, press the down arrow key to activate the menu and locate a tag, and press Enter to select the tag.

Panels and visualizations in Grafana version 9

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

The panel is the basic visualization building block in Grafana. Each panel has a query editor specific to the data source selected in the panel. The query editor allows you to build a query that returns the data you want to visualize.

There are a wide variety of styling and formatting options for each panel. Panels can be dragged, dropped, and resized to rearrange them on the dashboard.

Before you add a panel, ensure that you have configured a data source.

- For details about using specific data sources, see Data sources (p. 55).

Topics

- Panel editor overview (p. 283)
- Configure panel options (p. 284)
- Configure standard options (p. 285)
- Query and transform data (p. 288)
- Configure thresholds (p. 313)
- Configure data links (p. 315)
- Configure field overrides (p. 317)
- Configure value mappings (p. 320)
- Configure a legend (p. 322)
- Calculation types (p. 323)
Panel editor overview

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

This section describes the areas of the Grafana panel editor.

- **Panel header**: The header section lists the dashboard in which the panel appears and the following controls:
  - **Dashboard settings (gear) icon**: Click to access the dashboard settings.
  - **Discard**: Discards changes you have made to the panel since you last saved the dashboard.
  - **Save**: Saves changes you made to the panel.
  - **Apply**: Applies changes you made and closes the panel editor, returning you to the dashboard. You will have to save the dashboard to persist the applied changes.

- **Visualization preview**: The visualization preview section contains the following options:
  - **Table view**: Convert any visualization to a table so you can see the data. Table views are helpful for troubleshooting. This view only contains the raw data. It does not include transformations you might have applied to the data or the formatting options available in the Table (p. 364) visualization.
  - **Fill**: The visualization preview fills the available space. If you change the width of the side pane or height of the bottom pane the visualization changes to fill the available space.
  - **Actual**: The visualization preview will have the exact size as the size on the dashboard. If not enough space is available, the visualization will scale down preserving the aspect ratio.
  - **Time range controls**: Default is either the browser local timezone or the timezone selected at a higher level.

- **Data section**: The data section contains tabs where you enter queries, transform your data, and create alert rules (if applicable).
  - **Query tab**: Select your data source and enter queries here.
  - **Transform tab**: Apply data transformations.
  - **Alert tab**: Write alert rules.

- **Panel display options**: The display options section contains tabs where you configure almost every aspect of your data visualization.

Open the panel inspect drawer

The inspect drawer helps you understand and troubleshoot your panels. You can view the raw data for any panel, export that data to a comma-separated values (CSV) file, view query requests, and export panel and data JSON.

**Note**: Not all panel types include all tabs. For example, dashboard list panels do not have raw data to inspect, so they do not display the Stats, Data, or Query tabs.

The panel inspector consists of the following options:

- **The panel inspect drawer displays** opens a drawer on the right side. Click the arrow in the upper right corner to expand or reduce the drawer pane.
- **Data tab** - Shows the raw data returned by the query with transformations applied. Field options such as overrides and value mappings are not applied by default.
• **Stats tab** - Shows how long your query takes and how much it returns.
• **JSON tab** - Allows you to view and copy the panel JSON, panel data JSON, and data frame structure JSON. This is useful if you are provisioning or administering Grafana.
• **Query tab** - Shows you the requests to the server sent when Grafana queries the data source.
• **Error tab** - Shows the error. Only visible when query returns error.

### Configure panel options

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

A Grafana panel is the user interface you use to define a data source query, and transform and format data that appears in visualizations.

A panel editor includes a query builder and a series of options that you can use to transform data and add information to your panels.

This topic describes how to:

- Open a panel for editing
- Add a panel title and description
- View a panel JSON model
- Add repeating rows and panels

### Edit a panel

After you add a panel to a dashboard, you can open it at any time to change or update queries, add data transformation, and change visualization settings.

1. Open the dashboard that contains the panel you want to edit.
2. Hover over any part of the panel to display the actions menu on the top right corner.
3. Click the menu and select **Edit**.

   To use a keyboard shortcut to open the panel, hover over the panel and press `e`.

   The panel opens in edit mode.

### Add a title and description to a panel

Add a title and description to a panel to share with users any important information about the visualization. For example, use the description to document the purpose of the visualization.

1. Edit a panel.
2. In the panel display options pane, locate the **Panel options** section.
3. Enter a **Title**.

   Text entered in this field appears at the top of your panel in the panel editor and in the dashboard.
4. Write a description of the panel and the data you are displaying.

   Text entered in this field appears in a tooltip in the upper-left corner of the panel.

You can use variables you have defined (p. 266) in the **Title** and **Description** field, but not global variables (p. 273).
View a panel JSON model

Explore and export panel, panel data, and data frame JSON models.

1. Open the dashboard that contains the panel.
2. Hover over any part of the panel to display the actions menu on the top right corner.
3. Click the menu and select **Inspect > Panel JSON**.
4. In the **Select source** field, select one of the following options:
   - **Panel JSON**: Displays a JSON object representing the panel.
   - **Panel data**: Displays a JSON object representing the data that was passed to the panel.
   - **DataFrame structure**: Displays the raw result set with transformations, field configurations, and override configurations applied.
5. To explore the JSON, click > to expand or collapse portions of the JSON model.

Configure repeating panels

You can configure Grafana to dynamically add panels or rows to a dashboard. A dynamic panel is a panel that the system creates based on the value of a variable. Variables dynamically change your queries across all panels in a dashboard.

**Note**
Repeating panels require variables to have one or more items selected; you cannot repeat a panel zero times to hide it.

**Before you begin:**
- Ensure that the query includes a multi-value variable.

**To configure repeating panels:**
1. Edit the panel you want to repeat.
2. On the display options pane, click **Panel options > Repeat options**.
3. Select a direction.
   - Choose **horizontal** to arrange panels side-by-side. Grafana adjusts the width of a repeated panel. Currently, you cannot mix other panels on a row with a repeated panel.
   - Choose **vertical** to arrange panels in a column. The width of repeated panels is the same as the original, repeated panel.
4. To propagate changes to all panels, reload the dashboard.

Configure standard options

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

The data model used in Grafana is a columnar-oriented table structure that unifies both time series and table query results. Each column within this structure is called a **field**. A field can represent a single time series or table column.

Field options allow you to change how the data is displayed in your visualizations. Options and overrides that you apply do not change the data, they change how Grafana displays the data. When you change an option, it is applied to all fields, meaning all series or columns. For example, if you change the unit to percentage, then all fields with numeric values are displayed in percentages.
For a complete list of field formatting options, refer to Standard options definitions (p. 286).

Note
You can apply standard options to most built-in Grafana panels. Some older panels and community panels that have not updated to the new panel and data model will be missing either all or some of these field options.

1. Open a dashboard, click the panel title, and click Edit.
2. In the panel display options pane, locate the Standard options section.
3. Select the standard options you want to apply.
4. To preview your change, click outside of the field option box you are editing or press Enter.

Standard options definitions

This section explains all available standard options.

You can apply standard options to most built-in Grafana panels. Some older panels and community panels that have not updated to the new panel and data model will be missing either all or some of these field options.

Most field options will not affect the visualization until you click outside of the field option box you are editing or press Enter.

Note
We are constantly working to add and expand options for all visualization, so all options might not be available for all visualizations.

Unit

Lets you choose what unit a field should use. Click in the Unit field, then drill down until you find the unit you want. The unit you select is applied to all fields except time.

Custom units

You can use the unit dropdown to also specify custom units, custom prefix or suffix and date time formats.

To select a custom unit enter the unit and select the last Custom: xxx option in the dropdown.

- suffix:<suffix> for custom unit that should go after value.
- prefix:<prefix> for custom unit that should go before value.
- time:<format> For custom date time formats type for example time:YYYY-MM-DD. See formats for the format syntax and options.
- si:<base scale><unit characters> for custom SI units. For example: si: mF. This one is a bit more advanced as you can specify both a unit and the source data scale. So if your source data is represented as milli (thousands of) something prefix the unit with that SI scale character.
- count:<unit> for a custom count unit.
- currency:<unit> for custom a currency unit.

You can also paste a native emoji in the unit picker and pick it as a custom unit.

String units

Grafana can sometimes be too aggressive in parsing strings and displaying them as numbers. To configure Grafana to show the original string value, create a field override and add a unit property with the String unit.
Min

Lets you set the minimum value used in percentage threshold calculations. Leave blank for auto calculation based on all series and fields.

Max

Lets you set the maximum value used in percentage threshold calculations. Leave blank for auto calculation based on all series and fields.

Decimals

Specify the number of decimals Grafana includes in the rendered value. If you leave this field blank, Grafana automatically truncates the number of decimals based on the value. For example 1.1234 will display as 1.12 and 100.456 will display as 100.

To display all decimals, set the unit to **String**.

Display name

Lets you set the display title of all fields. You can use variables (p. 266).

When multiple stats, fields, or series are shown, this field controls the title in each stat. You can use expressions like `${__field.name}` to use only the series name or the field name in title.

Given a field with a name of Temp, and labels of {"Loc"="PBI", "Sensor"="3"}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression syntax</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Renders to</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>__field.displayName</td>
<td>Temp} {Loc=&quot;PBI&quot;, Sensor=&quot;3&quot;</td>
<td>Displays the field name, and labels in {} if they are present. If there is only one label key in the response, then for the label portion, Grafana displays the value of the label without the enclosing braces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__field.name</td>
<td>Temp</td>
<td>Displays the name of the field (without labels).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__field.labels</td>
<td>Loc=&quot;PBI&quot;, Sensor=&quot;3&quot;</td>
<td>Displays the labels without the name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__field.labels.&quot;Loc&quot;</td>
<td>PBI</td>
<td>Displays the value of the specified label key.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>__field.labels.{ Lok</td>
<td>Displays the values of the labels separated by a comma (without label keys).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the value is an empty string after rendering the expression for a particular field, then the default display method is used.

Color scheme

The color options and their effect on the visualization depends on the visualization you are working with. Some visualizations have different color options.

You can specify a single color, or select a continuous (gradient) color schemes, based on a value. Continuous color interpolates a color using the percentage of a value relative to min and max.
Select one of the following palettes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single color</td>
<td>Specify a single color, useful in an override rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From thresholds</td>
<td>Informs Grafana to take the color from the matching threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classic palette</td>
<td>Grafana will assign color by looking up a color in a palette by series index. Useful for Graphs and pie charts and other categorical data visualizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green-Yellow-Red (by value)</td>
<td>Continuous color scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-Yellow-Red (by value)</td>
<td>Continuous color scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blues (by value)</td>
<td>Continuous color scheme (panel background to blue)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reds (by value)</td>
<td>Continuous color scheme (panel background color to blue)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greens (by value)</td>
<td>Continuous color scheme (panel background color to blue)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple (by value)</td>
<td>Continuous color scheme (panel background color to blue)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No value

Enter what Grafana should display if the field value is empty or null. The default value is a hyphen (-).

Query and transform data

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Grafana supports many types of data sources (p. 55). Data source queries return data that Grafana can transform and visualize. Each data source uses its own query language, and data source plugins each implement a query-building user interface called a query editor.

About queries

Grafana panels communicate with data sources via queries, which retrieve data for the visualization. A query is a question written in the query language used by the data source.

You can configure query frequency and data collection limits in the panel's data source options. Grafana supports up to 26 queries per panel.

You can find more information about each data source's query language in the Data sources (p. 55) section.

Query editors

Each data source's query editor provides a customized user interface that helps you write queries that take advantage of its unique capabilities.
Because of the differences between query languages, each data source query editor looks and functions differently. Depending on your data source, the query editor might provide auto-completion features, metric names, variable suggestions, or a visual query-building interface.

For details on a specific data source's unique query editor features, refer to its documentation:

- For data sources included with Grafana, see [Built-in data sources](#).
- For data sources included with Grafana Enterprise edition, see [Data sources available in Grafana Enterprise](#).

**Query syntax**

Data sources use different query languages to request data. For details on a specific data source's unique query language, refer to its documentation.

**PostgreSQL example:**

```sql
SELECT hostname FROM host WHERE region IN($region)
```

**PromQL example:**

```promql
query_result(max_over_time(<metric>[${__range_s}s]) != <state>)
```

**Special data sources**

Grafana also includes three special data sources: Grafana, Mixed, and Dashboard. For details, refer to [Data sources](#).

**Navigate the query tab**

A panel's Query tab consists of the following elements:

- **Data source selector** – Selects the data source to query.
- **Query options**: – Sets maximum data retrieval parameters and query run time intervals.
- **Query inspector button**: – Opens the query inspector panel, where you can view and optimize your query.
- **Query editor list**: – Lists the queries you’ve written.
- **Expressions**: – Uses the expression builder to create alert expressions. For more information about expressions, see [Write expression queries](#).

**Add a query**

A query returns data that Grafana visualizes in dashboard panels. When you create a panel, Grafana automatically selects the default data source.

**To add a query**

1. Edit the panel to which you're adding a query.
2. Choose the **Query** tab.
3. Choose the **Data source** dropdown menu and select a data source.
4. Choose **Query options** to configure the maximum number of data points you need. For more information about query options, see [Query options](#).
5. Write the query using the query editor.
6. Choose **Apply**.

Grafana queries the data source and visualizes the data.

**Manage queries**

Grafana organizes queries in collapsible query rows. Each query row contains a query editor and is identified with a letter (A, B, C, and so on).

To manage your queries, you can copy queries, hide queries, remove a query, reorder queries, and toggle help for the query editor.

**Query options**

Choose **Query options** next to the data source selector to see settings for the selected data source. Changes you make here affect only queries made in this panel.

Grafana sets defaults that are shown in dark gray text. Changes are displayed in white text. To return a field to the default setting, delete the white text from the field.

Panel data source query options include:

- **Max data points** – If the data source supports it, this sets the maximum number of data points for each series returned. If the query returns more data points than the max data points setting, then the data source reduces the number of points returned by aggregating them together by average, max, or another function.

  You can limit the number of points to improve query performance or smooth the visualized line. The default value is the width (or number of pixels) of the graph, because you can only visualize as many data points as the graph panel has room to display.

  With streaming data, Grafana uses the max data points value for the rolling buffer. Streaming is a continuous flow of data, and buffering divides the stream into chunks. For example, Loki streams data in its live tailing mode.

- **Min interval** – Sets a minimum limit for the automatically calculated interval, which is typically the minimum scrape interval. If a data point is saved every 15 seconds, you don’t benefit from having an interval lower than that. You can also set this to a higher minimum than the scrape interval to retrieve queries that are more coarse-grained and well-functioning.

- **Interval** – Sets a time span that you can use when aggregating or grouping data points by time.

  Grafana automatically calculates an appropriate interval that you can use as a variable in templated queries. The variable is measured in either seconds ($__interval) or milliseconds ($__interval\_ms).

  Intervals are typically used in aggregation functions like sum or average. For example, this is a Prometheus query that uses the interval variable: `rate(http_requests_total[$__interval]).`

  This automatic interval is calculated based on the width of the graph. As the user zooms out on a visualization, the interval grows, resulting in a more coarse-grained aggregation. Likewise, if the user zooms in, the interval decreases, resulting in a more fine-grained aggregation.

  For more information, see **Global variables (p. 273)**.

- **Relative time** – Overrides the relative time range for individual panels, which causes them to be different than what is selected in the dashboard time picker in the top-right corner of the dashboard. You can use this to show metrics from different time periods or days on the same dashboard.

  **Note**
  
  Panel time overrides have no effect when the dashboard's time range is absolute.
Panels and visualizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Relative time field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last 5 minutes</td>
<td>now-5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The day so far</td>
<td>now/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last 5 days</td>
<td>now-5d/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This week so far</td>
<td>now/w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last 2 years</td>
<td>now-2y/y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Time shift** – Overrides the time range for individual panels by shifting its start and end relative to the time picker. For example, you can shift the time range for the panel to be two hours earlier than the dashboard time picker.

  **Note**
  Panel time overrides have no effect when the dashboard's time range is absolute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Time shift field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last entire week</td>
<td>1w/w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two entire weeks ago</td>
<td>2w/w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last entire month</td>
<td>1M/M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This entire year</td>
<td>1d/y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last entire year</td>
<td>1y/y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Cache timeout** – *(Visible only if available in the data source)* Overrides the default cache timeout if your time series store has a query cache. Specify this value as a numeric value in seconds.

**Write expression queries**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

Server-side expressions enable you to manipulate data returned from queries with math and other operations. Expressions create new data and do not manipulate the data returned by data sources.

**About expressions**

Server-side expressions allow you to manipulate data returned from queries with math and other operations. Expressions create new data and do not manipulate the data returned by data sources, aside from some minor data restructuring to make the data acceptable input for expressions.

**Using expressions**

Expressions are primarily used by Grafana Alerting (p. 382). The processing is done server-side, so expressions can operate without a browser session. However, expressions can also be used with backend data sources and visualization.

  **Note**
  Expressions do not work with legacy dashboard alerts.

Expressions are meant to augment data sources by enabling queries from different data sources to be combined or by providing operations unavailable in a data source.
Note
When possible, you should do data processing inside the data source. Copying data from storage to the Grafana server for processing is inefficient, so expressions are targeted at lightweight data processing.

Expressions work with data source queries that return time series or number data. They also operate on multiple-dimensional data (p. 53). For example, a query that returns multiple series, where each series is identified by labels or tags.

An individual expression takes one or more queries or other expressions as input and adds data to the result. Each individual expression or query is represented by a variable that is a named identifier known as its RefID (e.g., the default letter A or B).

To reference the output of an individual expression or a data source query in another expression, this identifier is used as a variable.

Types of expressions
Expressions work with two types of data.

- A collection of time series.
- A collection of numbers, where each number is an item.

Each collection is returned from a single data source query or expression and represented by the RefID. Each collection is a set, where each item in the set is uniquely identified by its dimensions which are stored as labels (p. 53) or key-value pairs.

Data source queries
Server-side expressions only support data source queries for backend data sources. The data is generally assumed to be labeled time series data. In the future we intended to add an assertion of the query return type (number or time series) data so expressions can handle errors better.

Data source queries, when used with expressions, are run by the expression engine. When it does this, it restructures data to be either one time series or one number per data frame. So for example if using a data source that returns multiple series on one frame in the table view, you might notice it looks different when run with expressions.

Currently, the only non-time series format (number) is supported when using data frames are you have a table response that returns a data frame with no time, string columns, and one number column:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loc</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Avg_CPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MIA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The example above will produce a number that works with expressions. The string columns become labels and the number column the corresponding value. For example {"Loc": "MIA", "Host": "A"} with a value of 1.

Operations
You can use the following operations in expressions: math, reduce, and resample.

Math
Math is for free-form math formulas on time series or number data. Math operations take numbers and time series as input and changes them to different numbers and time series.

Data from other queries or expressions are referenced with the RefID prefixed with a dollar sign, for example $A. If the variable has spaces in the name, then you can use a brace syntax like ${my\ variable}.

Numeric constants may be in decimal (2.24), octal (with a leading zero like 072), or hex (with a leading 0x like 0x2A). Exponentials and signs are also supported (e.g., -0.8e-2).

Operators

The arithmetic (+, binary and unary -, *, /, %, exponent **), relational (<, >, ==, !=, >=, <=), and logical (&&, ||, and unary !) operators are supported.

How the operation behaves with data depends on if it is a number or time series data.

With binary operations, such as $A + $B or $A || $B, the operator is applied in the following ways depending on the type of data:

- If both $A and $B are a number, then the operation is performed between the two numbers.
- If one variable is a number, and the other variable is a time series, then the operation between the value of each point in the time series and the number is performed.
- If both $A and $B are time series data, then the operation between each value in the two series is performed for each time stamp that exists in both $A and $B. The Resample operation can be used to line up time stamps.

Summary:

- Number OP number = number
- Number OP series = series
- Series OP series = series

Because expressions work with multiple series or numbers represented by a single variable, binary operations also perform a union (join) between the two variables. This is done based on the identifying labels associated with each individual series or number.

So if you have numbers with labels like \{host=web01\} in $A and another number in $B with the same labels then the operation is performed between those two items within each variable, and the result will share the same labels. The rules for the behavior of this union are as follows:

- An item with no labels will join to anything.
- If both $A and $B each contain only one item (one series, or one number), they will join.
- If labels are exact math they will join.
- If labels are a subset of the other, for example an item in $A is labeled \{host=A, dc=MIA\} and an item in $B is labeled \{host=A\} they will join.
- If within a variable such as $A there are different tag keys for each item, the join behavior is undefined.

The relational and logical operators return 0 for false 1 for true.

Math Functions

While most functions exist in the own expression operations, the math operation does have some functions that similar to math operators or symbols. When functions can take either numbers or series,
than the same type as the argument will be returned. When it is a series, the operation of performed for the value of each point in the series.

**abs**

abs returns the absolute value of its argument which can be a number or a series. For example abs(-1) or abs($A)$.

**is_inf**

is_inf takes a number or a series and returns 1 for Inf values (negative or positive) and 0 for other values. For example is_inf($A)$.

**Note**

If you need to specifically check for negative infinity for example, you can do a comparison like $A == infn()$.

**is_nan**

is_nan takes a number or a series and returns 1 for NaN values and 0 for other values. For example is_nan($A)$.

This function exists because NaN is not equal to NaN.

**is_null**

is_null takes a number or a series and returns 1 for null values and 0 for other values. For example is_null($A)$.

**is_number**

is_number takes a number or a series and returns 1 for all real number values and 0 for other values (which are null, Inf+, Inf-, and NaN). For example is_number($A)$.

**log**

Log returns the natural logarithm of its argument which can be a number or a series. If the value is less than 0, NaN is returned. For example $\log(-1)$ or $\log(A)$.

**inf, infn, nan, and null**

The inf, infn, nan, and null functions all return a single value of the name. They primarily exist for testing. Example: null().

**round**

Round returns a rounded integer value. For example, round(3.123) or round($A)$.

**ceil**

Ceil rounds the number up to the nearest integer value. For example, ceil(3.123) returns 4.

**floor**

Floor rounds the number down to the nearest integer value. For example, floor(3.123) returns 3.

**Reduce**

Reduce takes one or more time series returned from a query or an expression and turns each series into a single number. The labels of the time series are kept as labels on each outputted reduced number.

**Fields:**
• **Function** – The reduction function to use
• **Input** – The variable (refID (such as A)) to resample
• **Mode** – Allows control behavior of reduction function when a series contains non-numerical values (null, NaN, +-Inf)

**Reduction Functions**

*Count*

Count returns the number of points in each series.

*Mean*

Mean returns the total of all values in each series divided by the number of points in that series. In **strict** mode if any values in the series are null or nan, or if the series is empty, NaN is returned.

*Min and Max*

Min and Max return the smallest or largest value in the series respectively. In **strict** mode if any values in the series are null or nan, or if the series is empty, NaN is returned.

*Sum*

Sum returns the total of all values in the series. If series is of zero length, the sum will be 0. In **strict** mode if there are any NaN or Null values in the series, NaN is returned.

*Last*

Last returns the last number in the series. If the series has no values then returns NaN.

**Reduction Modes**

*Strict*

In **Strict** mode the input series is processed as is. If any values in the series are non-numeric (null, NaN or +-Inf), NaN is returned.

*Drop Non-Numeric*

In this mode all non-numeric values (null, NaN or +-Inf) in the input series are filtered out before running the reduction function.

*Replace Non-Numeric*

In this mode all non-numeric values are replaced by a pre-defined value.

**Resample**

Resample changes the time stamps in each time series to have a consistent time interval. The main use case is so you can resample time series that do not share the same timestamps so math can be performed between them. This can be done by resample each of the two series, and then in a Math operation referencing the resampled variables.

**Fields:**

• **Input** – The variable of time series data (refID (such as A)) to resample
• **Resample** to – The duration of time to resample to, for example 10s. Units may be s seconds, m for minutes, h for hours, d for days, w for weeks, and y for years.
• **Downsample** – The reduction function to use when there are more than one data point per window sample. See the reduction operation for behavior details.
• **Upsample** – The method to use to fill a window sample that has no data points.
  • `pad` fills with the last known value
  • `backfill` with next known value
  • `fillna` to fill empty sample windows with NaNs

**Write an expression**

If your data source supports them, then Grafana displays the **Expression** button and shows any existing expressions in the query editor list.

**To write an expression**

1. Open the panel.
2. Below the query, choose **Expression**.
3. In the **Operation** field, select the type of expression you want to write.
4. Write the expression.
5. Choose **Apply**.

**Special cases**

When any queried data source returns no series or numbers, the expression engine returns *NoData*. For example, if a request contains two data source queries that are merged by an expression, if *NoData* is returned by at least one of the data source queries, then the returned result for the entire query is *NoData*. For more information about how Grafana Alerting processes *NoData* results, see [Handling no data or error cases](p. 413).

**Share query results with another panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

Grafana lets you use the query result from one panel for any other panel in the dashboard. Sharing query results across panels reduces the number of queries made to your data source, which can improve the performance of your dashboard.

The Dashboard data source lets you select a panel in your dashboard that contains the queries you want to share the results for. Instead of sending a separate query for each panel, Grafana sends one query and other panels use the query results to construct visualizations.

This strategy can drastically reduce the number of queries being made when you for example have several panels visualizing the same data.

**To share query results**

1. [Create a dashboard](p. 245).
2. Change the title to **Source** panel1. You’ll use this panel as a source for the other panels.
3. Define the query or queries that you want to share.
   
   If you don’t have a data source available, use the **TestData** data source, which returns a random time series that you can use for testing.
4. Add a second panel and select the **Dashboard** data source in the query editor.
5. In the **Use results from panel list**, select the first panel you created.

All queries defined in the source panel are now available to the new panel. Queries made in the source panel can be shared with multiple panels.

You can click on any of the queries to go to the panel where they are defined.

**Transform data**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

Transformations are a powerful way to manipulate data returned by a query before the system applies a visualization. Using transformations, you can:

- Rename fields
- Join time series data
- Perform mathematical operations across queries
- Use the output of one transformation as the input to another transformation

For users that rely on multiple views of the same dataset, transformations offer an efficient method of creating and maintaining numerous dashboards.

You can also use the output of one transformation as the input to another transformation, which results in a performance gain.

**Note**

Sometimes the system cannot graph transformed data. When that happens, click the **Table view** toggle above the visualization to switch to a table view of the data. This can help you understand the final result of your transformations.

**Transformation types**

Grafana provides a number of ways that you can transform data. There is a complete list of transformation functions below.

**Order of transformations**

When there are multiple transformations, Grafana applies them in the order they are listed. Each transformation creates a result set that then passes on to the next transformation in the processing pipeline.

The order in which Grafana applies transformations directly impacts the results. For example, if you use a Reduce transformation to condense all the results of one column into a single value, then you can only apply transformations to that single value.

**Add a transformation function to data**

The following steps guide you in adding a transformation to data.

**To add a transformation to a panel**

1. Navigate to the panel where you want to add one or more transformations.
2. Choose the panel title and then click **Edit**.
3. Choose the **Transform** tab.
4. Choose a transformation. A transformation row appears where you configure the transformation options.
5. To apply another transformation, Choose **Add transformation**. This transformation acts on the result set returned by the previous transformation.

**Debug a transformation**

To see the input and the output result sets of the transformation, choose the bug icon on the right side of the transformation row.

The input and output results sets can help you debug a transformation.

**Delete a transformation**

We recommend that you remove transformations that you don’t need. When you delete a transformation, you remove the data from the visualization.

**Prerequisites:**

Identify all dashboards that rely on the transformation and inform impacted dashboard users.

**To delete a transformation**

1. Open a panel for editing.
2. Choose the **Transform** tab.
3. Choose the trash icon next to the transformation you want to delete.

**Transformation functions**

You can perform the following transformations on your data.

**Add field from calculation**

Use this transformation to add a new field calculated from two other fields. Each transformation allows you to add one new field.

- **Mode** - Select a mode:
  - **Reduce row** – Apply selected calculation on each row of selected fields independently.
  - **Binary option** – Apply basic math operation (sum, multiply, etc) on values in a single row from two selected fields.
- **Field name** – Select the names of fields you want to use in the calculation for the new field.
- **Calculation** – If you select **Reduce row** mode, then the **Calculation** field appears. Click in the field to see a list of calculation choices you can use to create the new field. For information about available calculations, refer to Calculation types (p. 323).
- **Operation** – If you select **Binary option** mode, then the **Operation** fields appear. These fields allow you to do basic math operations on values in a single row from two selected fields. You can also use numerical values for binary operations.
- **Alias** – (Optional) Enter the name of your new field. If you leave this blank, then the field will be named to match the calculation.
- **Replace all fields** – (Optional) Select this option if you want to hide all other fields and display only your calculated field in the visualization.

**Concatenate fields**

This transformation combines all fields from all frames into one result. Consider these two queries.
Query A:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temp</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>1230233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Query B:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AQI</th>
<th>Errors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After you concatenate the fields, the data frame would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temp</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
<th>AQI</th>
<th>Errors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>1230233</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Config from query results**

This transformation allow you to select one query and from it extract standard options like **Min**, **Max**, **Unit** and **Thresholds** and apply it to other query results. This enables dynamic query driven visualization configuration.

If you want to extract a unique config for every row in the config query result then try the rows to fields transformation.

**Options**

- **Config query** – Select the query that returns the data you want to use as configuration.
- **Apply to** – Select what fields or series to apply the configuration to.
- **Apply to options** – Usually a field type or field name regex depending on what option you selected in **Apply to**.

**Convert field type**

This transformation changes the field type of the specified field.

- **Field** – Select from available fields
- **as** – Select the FieldType to convert to
  - **Numeric** – attempts to make the values numbers
  - **String** – will make the values strings
  - **Time** – attempts to parse the values as time
    - Will show an option to specify a DateFormat as input by a string like yyyy-mm-dd or DD MM YYYY hh:mm:ss
  - **Boolean** – will make the values Boolean

For example the following query could be modified by selecting the time field, as Time, and Date Format as YYYY.
Panels and visualizations

The result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/1/2017</td>
<td>above</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/2/2018</td>
<td>below</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/2/2019</td>
<td>below</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/4/2020</td>
<td>above</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Filter data by name

Use this transformation to remove portions of the query results.

Grafana displays the **Identifier** field, followed by the fields returned by your query.

You can apply filters in one of two ways:

- Enter a regex expression.
- Choose a field to toggle filtering on that field. Filtered fields are displayed with dark gray text, unfiltered fields have white text.

Filter data by query

Use this transformation in panels that have multiple queries, if you want to hide one or more of the queries.

Grafana displays the query identification letters in dark gray text. Click a query identifier to toggle filtering. If the query letter is white, then the results are displayed. If the query letter is dark, then the results are hidden.

**Note**

This transformation is not available for Graphite because this data source does not support correlating returned data with queries.

Filter data by value

This transformation allows you to filter your data directly in Grafana and remove some data points from your query result. You have the option to include or exclude data that match one or more conditions you define. The conditions are applied on a selected field.

This transformation is useful if your data source does not natively filter by values. You might also use this to narrow values to display if you are using a shared query.
The available conditions for all fields are:

- **Regex** – Match a regex expression
- **Is Null** – Match if the value is null
- **Is Not Null** – Match if the value is not null
- **Equal** – Match if the value is equal to the specified value
- **Different** – match if the value is different than the specified value

The available conditions for number fields are:

- **Greater** – Match if the value is greater than the specified value
- **Lower** – Match if the value is lower than the specified value
- **Greater or equal** – Match if the value is greater or equal
- **Lower or equal** – Match if the value is lower or equal
- **Range** – Match a range between a specified minimum and maximum, min and max included

Consider the following data set:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Altitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:23 AM</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:22 AM</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:21 AM</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 10:32:24 AM</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 10:31:22 AM</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 9:30:57 AM</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you **Include** the data points that have a temperature below 30°C, the configuration will look as follows:

- **Filter Type** – Include
- **Condition** – Rows where Temperature matches Lower Than 30

And you will get the following result, where only the temperatures below 30°C are included:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Altitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:22 AM</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:21 AM</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 10:31:22 AM</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 9:30:57 AM</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can add more than one condition to the filter. For example, you might want to include the data only if the altitude is greater than 100. To do so, add that condition to the following configuration:

- Filter type – Include rows that Match All conditions
- Condition 1 – Rows where Temperature matches Lower than 30
- Condition 2 – Rows where Altitude matches Greater than 100

When you have more than one condition, you can choose if you want the action (include / exclude) to be applied on rows that Match all conditions or Match any of the conditions you added.

In the example above we chose Match all because we wanted to include the rows that have a temperature lower than 30 AND an altitude higher than 100. If we wanted to include the rows that have a temperature lower than 30 OR an altitude higher than 100 instead, then we would select Match any. This would include the first row in the original data, which has a temperature of 32°C (does not match the first condition) but an altitude of 101 (which matches the second condition), so it is included.

Conditions that are invalid or incompletely configured are ignored.

**Group by**

This transformation groups the data by a specified field (column) value and processes calculations on each group. Click to see a list of calculation choices.

Here's an example of original data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Server ID</th>
<th>CPU Temperature</th>
<th>Server Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>server 1</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Shutdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>server 3</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 10:32:20 AM</td>
<td>server 2</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Overload</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 10:31:22 AM</td>
<td>server 3</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 9:30:57 AM</td>
<td>server 3</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Rebooting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 9:30:05 AM</td>
<td>server 2</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 9:28:06 AM</td>
<td>server 1</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 9:25:05 AM</td>
<td>server 2</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 9:23:07 AM</td>
<td>server 1</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This transformation goes in two steps. First you specify one or multiple fields to group the data by. This will group all the same values of those fields together, as if you sorted them. For instance if we group by the Server ID field, then it would group the data this way:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Server ID</th>
<th>CPU Temperature</th>
<th>Server Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>server 1</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Shutdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 9:28:06 AM</td>
<td>server 1</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 9:23:07 AM</td>
<td>server 1</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Panels and visualizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Server ID</th>
<th>CPU Temperature</th>
<th>Server Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 10:32:20 AM</td>
<td>server 2</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Overload</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 9:30:05 AM</td>
<td>server 2</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 9:25:05 AM</td>
<td>server 2</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>server 3</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 10:31:22 AM</td>
<td>server 3</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 9:30:57 AM</td>
<td>server 3</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Rebooting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All rows with the same value of Server ID are grouped together.

After choosing which field you want to group your data by, you can add various calculations on the other fields, and apply the calculation to each group of rows. For instance, we could want to calculate the average CPU temperature for each of those servers. So we can add the `mean` calculation applied on the CPU Temperature field to get the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server ID</th>
<th>CPU Temperature (mean)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>server 1</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server 2</td>
<td>88.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server 3</td>
<td>59.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And we can add more than one calculation. For instance:

- For field Time, we can calculate the `last` value, to know when the last data point was received for each server
- For field Server Status, we can calculate the `last` value to know what is the last state value for each server
- For field Temperature, we can also calculate the `last` value to know what is the latest monitored temperature for each server

We would then get:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server ID</th>
<th>CPU Temperature (mean)</th>
<th>CPU Temperature (last)</th>
<th>Time (last)</th>
<th>Server Status (last)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>server 1</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>Shutdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server 2</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>7/7/2020 10:32:20 AM</td>
<td>Overload</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server 3</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This transformation enables you to extract key information from your time series and display it in a convenient way.
Join by field

Use this transformation to join multiple results into a single table. This is especially useful for converting multiple time series results into a single wide table with a shared time field.

Inner join

An inner join merges data from multiple tables where all tables share the same value from the selected field. This type of join excludes data where values do not match in every result.

Use this transformation to combine the results from multiple queries (combining on a passed join field or the first time column) into one result, and drop rows where a successful join cannot occur.

In the following example, two queries return table data. It is visualized as two separate tables before applying the inner join transformation.

Query A:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Job</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>node</td>
<td>25260122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:24:20 AM</td>
<td>postgre</td>
<td>123001233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:14:20 AM</td>
<td>postgre</td>
<td>345001233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Query B:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Server</th>
<th>Errors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>server 1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:24:20 AM</td>
<td>server 2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:04:20 AM</td>
<td>server 3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The result after applying the inner join transformation looks like the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Job</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
<th>Server</th>
<th>Errors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>node</td>
<td>25260122</td>
<td>server 1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:24:20 AM</td>
<td>postgre</td>
<td>123001233</td>
<td>server 2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outer join

An outer join includes all data from an inner join and rows where values do not match in every input. While the inner join joins Query A and Query B on the time field, the outer join includes all rows that don’t match on the time field.

In the following example, two queries return table data. It is visualized as two tables before applying the outer join transformation.

Query A:
Panels and visualizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Job</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>node</td>
<td>25260122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:24:20 AM</td>
<td>postgre</td>
<td>123001233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:14:20 AM</td>
<td>postgre</td>
<td>345001233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Query B:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Server</th>
<th>Errors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>server 1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:24:20 AM</td>
<td>server 2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:04:20 AM</td>
<td>server 3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The result after applying the outer join transformation looks like the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Job</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
<th>Server</th>
<th>Errors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:04:20 AM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>server 3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:14:20 AM</td>
<td>postgre</td>
<td>345001233</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>node</td>
<td>25260122</td>
<td>server 1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:24:20 AM</td>
<td>postgre</td>
<td>123001233</td>
<td>server 2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Labels to fields

This transformation changes time series results that include labels or tags into a table where each label keys and values are included in the table result. The labels can be displayed either as columns or as row values.

Given a query result of two time series:

- Series 1 – labels Server=Server A, Datacenter=EU
- Series 2 – labels Server=Server B, Datacenter=EU

In **Columns** mode, the result looks like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Server</th>
<th>Datacenter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>Server A</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:24:20 AM</td>
<td>Server B</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In “Rows” mode, the result has a table for each series and show each label value like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>label</th>
<th>value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server</td>
<td>Server A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datacenter</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>label</th>
<th>value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server</td>
<td>Server B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datacenter</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value field name**

If you selected Server as the **Value field name**, then you would get one field for every value of the Server label.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Datacenter</th>
<th>Server A</th>
<th>Server B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Merging behavior**

The labels to fields transformer is internally two separate transformations. The first acts on single series and extracts labels to fields. The second is the merge transformation that joins all the results into a single table. The merge transformation tries to join on all matching fields. This merge step is required and cannot be turned off.

**Note**

The *merge* transformation can be used on its own, and is described in detail below.

To illustrate this, here is an example where you have two queries that return time series with no overlapping labels.

- Series 1 – labels Server=ServerA
- Series 2 – labels Datacenter=EU

This will first result in these two tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Server</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>ServerA</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Datacenter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After merge:
Panels and visualizations

Merge

Use this transformation to combine the result from multiple queries into one single result. This is helpful when using the table panel visualization. Values that can be merged are combined into the same row. Values are mergeable if the shared fields contain the same data.

In the example below, we have two queries returning table data. It is visualized as two separate tables before applying the transformation.

Query A:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Job</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>node</td>
<td>25260122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:24:20 AM</td>
<td>postgre</td>
<td>123001233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Query B:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Job</th>
<th>Errors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>node</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:24:20 AM</td>
<td>postgre</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here is the result after applying the Merge transformation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Job</th>
<th>Errors</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>node</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25260122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:24:20 AM</td>
<td>postgre</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>123001233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organize fields

Use this transformation to rename, reorder, or hide fields returned by the query.

Note

This transformation only works in panels with a single query. If your panel has multiple queries, then you must either apply an Outer join transformation or remove the extra queries.

Grafana displays a list of fields returned by the query. You can:

- Change field order by hovering your cursor over a field. The cursor turns into a hand and then you can drag the field to its new place.
- Hide or show a field by clicking the eye icon next to the field name.
- Rename fields by typing a new name in the Rename box.
**Partition by values**

This transformation can help eliminate the need for multiple queries to the same datasource with different WHERE clauses when graphing multiple series. Consider a metrics SQL table with the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/20/2022 12:00:00 PM</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>1520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/20/2022 12:00:00 PM</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>2936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/20/2022 1:00:00 AM</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>1327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/20/2022 1:00:00 AM</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prior to v9.3, if you wanted to plot a red trendline for US and a blue one for EU in the same TimeSeries panel, you would likely have to split this into two queries:

```
SELECT Time, Value FROM metrics WHERE Time > '2022-10-20' AND Region='US'
SELECT Time, Value FROM metrics WHERE Time > '2022-10-20' AND Region='EU'
```

This also requires you to know ahead of time which regions actually exist in the metrics table.

With the **Partition by values** transformer, you can now issue a single query and split the results by unique values in one or more columns (fields) of your choosing. The following example uses **Region**.

```
SELECT Time, Region, Value FROM metrics WHERE Time > '2022-10-20'
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/20/2022 12:00:00 PM</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>1520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/20/2022 1:00:00 AM</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>1327</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/20/2022 12:00:00 PM</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>2936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/20/2022 1:00:00 AM</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reduce**

The **Reduce** transformation applies a calculation to each field in the frame and return a single value. Time fields are removed when applying this transformation.

Consider the input:

Query A:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Temp</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>256122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The reduce transformer has two modes:

- **Series to rows** - Creates a row for each field and a column for each calculation.
- **Reduce fields** - Keeps the existing frame structure, but collapses each field into a single value.

For example, if you used the *First* and *Last* calculation with a **Series to rows** transformation, then the result would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Last</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temp</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uptime</td>
<td>256122</td>
<td>1230233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQI</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Errors</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Reduce fields with the Last calculation, results in two frames, each with one row:

Query A:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temp</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>1230233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Query B:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AQI</th>
<th>Errors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rename by regex**

Use this transformation to rename parts of the query results using a regular expression and replacement pattern.

You can specify a regular expression, which is only applied to matches, along with a replacement pattern that support back references. For example, let's imagine you're visualizing CPU usage per host and you...
want to remove the domain name. You could set the regex to `([^\.]+)\..+` and the replacement pattern to `$1`, `web-01.example.com` would become `web-01`.

**Rows to fields**

The rows to fields transformation converts rows into separate fields. This can be useful as fields can be styled and configured individually. It can also use additional fields as sources for dynamic field configuration or map them to field labels. The additional labels can then be used to define better display names for the resulting fields.

This transformation includes a field table which lists all fields in the data returned by the config query. This table gives you control over what field should be mapped to each config property (the "Use as" option). You can also choose which value to select if there are multiple rows in the returned data.

This transformation requires:

- One field to use as the source of field names.
  By default, the transform uses the first string field as the source. You can override this default setting by selecting **Field name** in the **Use as** column for the field you want to use instead.

- One field to use as the source of values.
  By default, the transform uses the first number field as the source. But you can override this default setting by selecting **Field value** in the **Use as** column for the field you want to use instead.

Useful when visualizing data in:

- Gauge
- Stat
- Pie chart

**Map extra fields to labels**

If a field does not map to config property Grafana will automatically use it as source for a label on the output field-

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataCenter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ServerA</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ServerB</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ServerA (labels: DataCenter: US)</th>
<th>ServerB (labels: DataCenter: EU)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The extra labels can now be used in the field display name provide more complete field names.

If you want to extract config from one query and apply it to another you should use the config from query results transformation.
**Example**

Input:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ServerA</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ServerB</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ServerC</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ServerA (config: max=100)</th>
<th>ServerB (config: max=200)</th>
<th>ServerC (config: max=300)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As you can see each row in the source data becomes a separate field. Each field now also has a max config option set. Options like Min, Max, Unit and Thresholds are all part of field configuration and if set like this will be used by the visualization instead of any options manually configured in the panel editor options pane.

**Prepare time series**

Prepare time series transformation is useful when a data source returns time series data in a format that isn't supported by the panel you want to use.

This transformation helps you resolve this issue by converting the time series data from either the wide format to the long format or the other way around.

Select the **Multi-frame time series** option to transform the time series data frame from the wide to the long format.

Select the **Wide time series** option to transform the time series data frame from the long to the wide format.

**Series to rows**

Use this transformation to combine the result from multiple time series data queries into one single result. This is helpful when using the table panel visualization.

The result from this transformation will contain three columns: Time, Metric, and Value. The Metric column is added so you easily can see from which query the metric originates from. Customize this value by defining Label on the source query.

In the example below, we have two queries returning time series data. It is visualized as two separate tables before applying the transformation.

**Query A:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here is the result after applying the Series to rows transformation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>Humidity</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 10:32:20 AM</td>
<td>Humidity</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 10:31:22 AM</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 9:30:57 AM</td>
<td>Humidity</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 9:30:05 AM</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sort by**

This transformation will sort each frame by the configured field, when reverse is checked, the values will return in the opposite order.

**Limit**

Use this transformation to limit the number of rows displayed.

In the example below, we have the following response from the data source:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>Humidity</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 10:32:20 AM</td>
<td>Humidity</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 10:31:22 AM</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 9:30:57 AM</td>
<td>Humidity</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 9:30:05 AM</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here is the result after adding a Limit transformation with a value of ‘3’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 11:34:20 AM</td>
<td>Humidity</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/7/2020 10:32:20 AM</td>
<td>Humidity</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Troubleshoot queries**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [*Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443)*](#).

This page provides information to solve common dashboard problems.

**I get different results when I rearrange my functions**

Function order is very important. Just like in math, the order that you place your functions can affect the result.

**Inspect your query request and response**

The most common problems are related to the query and response from your data source. Even if it looks like a bug or visualization issue in Grafana, it is almost always a problem with the data source query or the data source response. Start by inspecting your panel query and response.

For more information, refer to [*Inspect request and response data (p. 325)*](#).

**My query is slow**

How many data points is your query returning? A query that returns lots of data points will be slow. Try this:

- In **Query options**, limit the **Max data points** returned.
- In **Query options**, increase the **Min interval** time.
- In your query, use a **group** by function.

**Configure thresholds**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [*Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443)*](#).

This section includes information about using thresholds in your visualizations. You’ll learn about thresholds and their defaults, how to add or delete a threshold, and adding a threshold to a legacy panel.

**About thresholds**

A threshold is a value that you specify for a metric that is visually reflected in a dashboard when the threshold value is met or exceeded.

Thresholds provide one method for you to conditionally style and color your visualizations based on query results. You can apply thresholds to most, but not all, visualizations. For more information about visualizations, refer to [*Visualization panels (p. 282)*](#).
You can use thresholds to:

- Color grid lines or grid areas in the Time-series visualization (p. 367)
- Color lines in the Time-series visualization (p. 367)
- Color the background or value text in the Stat visualization (p. 360)
- Color the gauge and threshold markers in the Gauge visualization (p. 337)
- Color markers in the Geomap visualization (p. 337)
- Color cell text or background in the Table visualization (p. 364)
- Define regions and region colors in the State timeline visualization (p. 362)

There are two types of thresholds:

- **Absolute** thresholds are defined by a number. For example, 80 on a scale of 1 to 150.
- **Percentage** thresholds are defined relative to minimum or maximum. For example, 80 percent.

**Default thresholds**

On visualizations that support it, Grafana sets default threshold values of:

- 80 = red
- Base = green
- Mode = Absolute

The **Base** value represents minus infinity. It is generally the "good" color.

**Add or delete a threshold**

You can add as many thresholds to a panel as you want. Grafana automatically sorts thresholds values from highest to lowest.

Delete a threshold when it is no longer relevant to your business operations. When you delete a threshold, the system removes the threshold from all visualizations that include the threshold.

1. To add a threshold:
   1. Edit the panel to which you want to add a threshold.
   2. In the options side pane, locate the **Thresholds** section and click + **Add threshold**.
   3. Select a threshold color, number, and mode. Threshold mode applies to all thresholds on this panel.
   4. For a time-series panel, select a **Show thresholds** option.
2. To delete a threshold, navigate to the panel that contains the threshold and click the trash icon next to the threshold you want to remove.

**Add a threshold to a legacy graph panel**

In the Graph panel visualization, thresholds enable you to add lines or sections to a graph to make it easier to recognize when the graph crosses a threshold.

1. Navigate to the graph panel to which you want to add a threshold.
2. On the **Panel** tab, click **Thresholds**.
3. Click **Add threshold**.
4. Complete the following fields:
• **T1** - Both values are required to display a threshold.
  • **lt or gt** - Select *lt* for less than or *gt* for greater than to indicate what the threshold applies to.
  • **Value** - Enter a threshold value. Grafana draws a threshold line along the Y-axis at that value.
  • **Color** - Choose a condition that corresponds to a color, or define your own color.
    • **custom** - You define the fill color and line color.
    • **critical** - Fill and line color are red.
    • **warning** - Fill and line color are yellow.
    • **ok** - Fill and line color are green.
  • **Fill** - Controls whether the threshold fill is displayed.
  • **Line** - Controls whether the threshold line is displayed.
  • **Y-Axis** - Choose *left* or *right*.

5. Click **Save** to save the changes in the dashboard.

### Configure data links

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**.
For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

You can use data link variables or data links to create links between panels.

#### Data link variables

You can use variables in data links to refer to series fields, labels, and values. For more information about data links, see [Data links](p. 316).

To see a list of available variables, type `$` in the data link URL field to see a list of variables that you can use.

**Note**
These variables changed in 6.4, so if you have an older version of Grafana, then use the version picker to select docs for an older version of Grafana.

You can also use template variables in your data links URLs, see [Adding and managing dashboard variables](p. 266).

#### Time range panel variables

These variables allow you to include the current time range in the data link URL.

• **__url_time_range** - current dashboard's time range (i.e. ?from=now-6h&to=now)
• **$__from** and **$__to** - For more information, see [Global variables](p. 273).

#### Series variables

Series specific variables are available under **__series** namespace:

• **__series.name** - series name to the URL

#### Field variables

Field-specific variables are available under **__field** namespace:

• **__field.name** - the name of the field
• `__field.labels.<LABEL>` - label's value to the URL. If your label contains dots, then use `__field.labels["<LABEL>"]` syntax.

### Value variables

Value-specific variables are available under `__value` namespace:

- `__value.time` - value's timestamp (Unix ms epoch) to the URL (i.e. `?time=1560268814105`)
- `__value.raw` - raw value
- `__value.numeric` - numeric representation of a value
- `__value.text` - text representation of a value
- `__value.calc` - calculation name if the value is result of calculation

### Template variables

When linking to another dashboard that uses template variables, select variable values for whoever clicks the link.

`${var-myvar:queryparam}` - where `var-myvar` is the name of the template variable that matches one in the current dashboard that you want to use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable state</th>
<th>Result in the created URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>selected one value</td>
<td><code>var-myvar=value1</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selected multiple values</td>
<td><code>var-myvar=value1&amp;var-myvar=value2</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selected All</td>
<td><code>var-myvar=All</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you want to add all of the current dashboard's variables to the URL, then use `${__all_variables}`.

### Data links

Data links allow you to provide more granular context to your links. You can create links that include the series name or even the value under the cursor. For example, if your visualization showed four servers, you could add a data link to one or two of them.

The link itself is accessible in different ways depending on the visualization. For the Graph you need to click on a data point or line, for a panel like Stat, Gauge, or Bar Gauge you can click anywhere on the visualization to open the context menu.

You can use variables in data links to send people to a detailed dashboard with preserved data filters. For example, you could use variables to specify a time range, series, and variable selection. For more information, see Data link variables (p. 315).

### Typeahead suggestions

When creating or updating a data link, press Cmd+Space or Ctrl+Space on your keyboard to open the typeahead suggestions to more easily add variables to your URL.

### Add a data link

1. Hover your cursor over the panel that you want to add a link to and then press e. Or click the dropdown arrow next to the panel title and then click Edit.
2. On the Field tab, scroll down to the Data links section.
3. Expand Data links and then click Add link.
4. Enter a Title. Title is a human-readable label for the link that will be displayed in the UI.
5. Enter the URL you want to link to.
   
   You can even add one of the template variables defined in the dashboard. Click in the URL field and then type $ or press Ctrl+Space or Cmd+Space to see a list of available variables. By adding template variables to your panel link, the link sends the user to the right context, with the relevant variables already set. For more information, see Data link variables (p. 315).
6. If you want the link to open in a new tab, then select Open in a new tab.
7. Click Save to save changes and close the window.
8. Click Save in the upper right to save your changes to the dashboard.

### Update a data link

1. On the Field tab, find the link that you want to make changes to.
2. Click the Edit (pencil) icon to open the Edit link window.
3. Make any necessary changes.
4. Click Save to save changes and close the window.
5. Click Save in the upper right to save your changes to the dashboard.

### Delete a data link

1. On the Field tab, find the link that you want to delete.
2. Click the X icon next to the link you want to delete.
3. Click Save in the upper right to save your changes to the dashboard.

### Configure field overrides

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Overrides allow you to customize visualization settings for specific fields or series. This is accomplished by adding an override rule that targets a particular set of fields and that can each define multiple options.

For example, you set the unit for all fields that include the text "bytes" by adding an override using the Fields with name matching regex matcher and then add the Unit option to the override rule.

#### Example 1: Format temperature

Let’s assume that our result set is a data frame that consists of two fields: time and temperature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>time</th>
<th>temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:04:00</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:05:00</td>
<td>47.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:06:00</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Each field (column) of this structure can have field options applied that alter the way its values are displayed. This means that you can, for example, set the Unit to Temperature > Celsius, resulting in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>time</th>
<th>temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:04:00</td>
<td>45.0 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:05:00</td>
<td>47.0 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:06:00</td>
<td>48.0 °C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, the decimal place is not required, so we can remove it. You can change the Decimals from auto to zero (0), resulting in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>time</th>
<th>temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:04:00</td>
<td>45 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:05:00</td>
<td>47 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:06:00</td>
<td>48 °C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 2: Format temperature and humidity**

Let’s assume that our result set is a data frame that consists of four fields: time, high temp, low temp, and humidity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>time</th>
<th>high temp</th>
<th>low temp</th>
<th>humidity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:04:00</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:05:00</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:06:00</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Let’s add the Celsius unit and get rid of the decimal place. This results in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>time</th>
<th>high temp</th>
<th>low temp</th>
<th>humidity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:04:00</td>
<td>45 °C</td>
<td>30 °C</td>
<td>67 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:05:00</td>
<td>47 °C</td>
<td>34 °C</td>
<td>68 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:06:00</td>
<td>48 °C</td>
<td>31 °C</td>
<td>68 °C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The temperature fields look good, but the humidity must now be changed. We can fix this by applying a field option override to the humidity field and change the unit to Misc > percent (0-100).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>time</th>
<th>high temp</th>
<th>low temp</th>
<th>humidity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:04:00</td>
<td>45 °C</td>
<td>30 °C</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Add a field override

A field override rule can customize the visualization settings for a specific field or series.

1. Edit the panel to which you want to add an override.
2. In the panel options side pane, click **Add field override** at the bottom of the pane.
3. Select which fields an override rule will be applied to:
   - **Fields with name**: Select a field from the list of all available fields. Properties you add to a rule with this selector are only applied to this single field.
   - **Fields with name matching regex**: Specify fields to override with a regular expression. Properties you add to a rule with this selector are applied to all fields where the field name match the regex.
   - **Fields with type**: Select fields by type, such as string, numeric, and so on. Properties you add to a rule with this selector are applied to all fields that match the selected type.
   - **Fields returned by query**: Select all fields returned by a specific query, such as A, B, or C. Properties you add to a rule with this selector are applied to all fields returned by the selected query.
4. Click **Add override property**.
5. Select the field option that you want to apply.
6. Enter options by adding values in the fields. To return options to default values, delete the white text in the fields.
7. Continue to add overrides to this field by clicking **Add override property**, or you can click **Add override** and select a different field to add overrides to.
8. When finished, click **Save** to save all panel edits to the dashboard.

### Delete a field override

Delete a field override when you no longer need it. When you delete an override, the appearance of value defaults to its original format. This change impacts dashboards and dashboard users that rely on an affected panel.

1. Edit the panel that contains the override you want to delete.
2. In panel options side pane, scroll down until you see the overrides.
3. Click the override you want to delete and then click the associated trash icon.

### View field overrides

You can view field overrides in the panel display options.

1. Edit the panel that contains the overrides you want to view.
2. In panel options side pane, scroll down until you see the overrides.

The override settings that appear on the **All** tab are the same as the settings that appear on the **Overrides** tab.
Edit a field override

Edit a field override when you want to make changes to an override setting. The change you make takes effect immediately.

1. Edit the panel that contains the overrides you want to edit.
2. In panel options side pane, scroll down until you see the overrides.
3. Locate the override that you want to change.
4. Perform any of the following:
   - Edit settings on existing overrides or field selection parameters.
   - Delete existing override properties by clicking the X next to the property.
   - Add an override properties by clicking Add override property.

Configure value mappings

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

In addition to field overrides, value mapping is a technique that you can use to change the visual treatment of data that appears in a visualization.

Values mapped via value mappings bypass the unit formatting. This means that a text value mapped to a numerical value is not formatted using the configured unit.

If value mappings are present in a panel, then Grafana displays a summary in the side pane of the panel editor.

Note
The new value mappings are not compatible with some visualizations, such as Graph (old), Text, and Heatmap.

Types of value mappings

Grafana supports the following value mappings:

- **Value**: Maps text values to a color or different display text. For example, you can configure a value mapping so that all instances of the value 10 appear as Perfection! rather than the number.
- **Range**: Maps numerical ranges to a display text and color. For example, if a value is within a certain range, you can configure a range value mapping to display Low or High rather than the number.
- **Regex**: Maps regular expressions to replacement text and a color. For example, if a value is www.example.com, you can configure a regex value mapping so that Grafana displays www and truncates the domain.
- **Special**: Maps special values like Null, NaN (not a number), and boolean values like true and false to a display text and color. For example, you can configure a special value mapping so that null values appear as N/A.

You can also use the dots on the left to drag and reorder value mappings in the list.

Map a value

Map a value when you want to format a single value.

1. Open a panel for which you want to map a value.
2. In panel display options, locate the **Value mappings** section and click **Add value mappings**.
3. Click **Add a new mapping** and then select **Value**.
4. Enter the value for Grafana to match.
5. (Optional) Enter display text.
6. (Optional) Set the color.
7. Click **Update** to save the value mapping.

**Map a range**

Map a range of values when you want to format multiple, continuous values.

1. Edit the panel for which you want to map a range of values.
2. In panel display options, in the **Value mappings** section, click **Add value mappings**.
3. Click **Add a new mapping** and then select **Range**.
4. Enter the beginning and ending values in the range for Grafana to match.
5. (Optional) Enter display text.
6. (Optional) Set the color.
7. Click **Update** to save the value mapping.

**Map a regular expression**

Map a regular expression when you want to format the text and color of a regular expression value.

1. Edit the panel for which you want to map a regular expression.
2. In the **Value mappings** section of the panel display options, click **Add value mappings**.
3. Click **Add a new mapping** and then select **Regex**.
4. Enter the regular expression pattern for Grafana to match.
5. (Optional) Enter display text.
6. (Optional) Set the color.
7. Click **Update** to save the value mapping.

**Map a special value**

Map a special value when you want to format uncommon, boolean, or empty values.

1. Edit the panel for which you want to map a special value.
2. In panel display options, locate the **Value mappings** section and click **Add value mappings**.
3. Click **Add a new mapping** and then select **Special**.
4. Select the special value for Grafana to match.
5. (Optional) Enter display text.
6. (Optional) Set the color.
7. Click **Update** to save the value mapping.

**Edit a value mapping**

You can change a value mapping at any time.

1. Edit the panel that contains the value mapping you want to edit.
2. In the panel display options, in the Value mappings section, click Edit value mappings.
3. Make the changes and click Update.

Configure a legend

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

A panel includes a legend that you can use to interpret data displayed in a visualization. Each legend option adds context and clarity to the data illustrated in a visualization.

Isolating series data in a visualization

Visualizations can often be visually complex, and include many data series. You can simplify the view by removing series data from the visualization, which isolates the data you want to see. Grafana automatically creates a new override in the Override tab.

When you apply your changes, the visualization changes appear to all users of the panel.

To isolate series data in a visualization

1. Open the panel.
2. In the legend, select the label of the series you want to isolate.
   The system removes from view all other series data.
3. To incrementally add series data to an isolated series, press the Ctrl or Command key and select the label of the series you want to add.
4. To revert back to the default view that includes all data, click any series label twice.
5. To save your changes so that they appear to all viewers of the panel, select Apply.

This topic currently applies to the following visualizations:

- Bar chart (p. 330)
- Histogram (p. 349)
- Pie chart (p. 355)
- State timeline (p. 362)
- Status history (p. 363)
- Time series (p. 367)

Adding values to a legend

As way to add more context to a visualization, you can add series data values to a legend. You can add as many values as you’d like; after you apply your changes, you can horizontally scroll the legend to see all values.

To add values to a legend

1. Edit a panel.
2. In the panel display options pane, locate the Legend section.
3. In the Legend values field, select the values you want to appear in the legend.
4. Choose Apply to save your changes are navigate back to the dashboard.
Changing a series color

By default, Grafana specifies the color of your series data, which you can change.

To change a series color

1. Edit a panel.
2. In the legend, select the color bar associated with the series.
3. Select a pre-set color or a custom color from the color palette.
4. Choose Apply to save your changes are navigate back to the dashboard.

Sort series

You can change legend mode to Table and choose Calculation types (p. 323) to be displayed in the legend. Select the calculation name header in the legend table to sort the values in the table in ascending or descending order.

The sort order affects the positions of the bars in the Bar chart panel as well as the order of stacked series in the Time series and Bar chart panels.

Note
This feature is only supported in these panels: Bar chart, Histogram, Time series, XY Chart.

Calculation types

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

The following table contains a list of calculations you can perform in Grafana. You can find these calculations in the Transform tab and in the bar gauge, gauge, and stat visualizations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calculation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All nulls</td>
<td>True when all values are null</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All zeros</td>
<td>True when all values are 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change count</td>
<td>Number of times the field's value changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Number of values in a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>Cumulative change in value, only counts increments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td>Difference between first and last value of a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference percent</td>
<td>Percentage change between first and last value of a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinct count</td>
<td>Number of unique values in a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First (not null)</td>
<td>First, not null value in a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max</td>
<td>Maximum value of a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Mean value of all values in a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variance</td>
<td>Variance of all values in a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StdDev</td>
<td>Standard deviation of all values in a field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Annotating visualizations

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

Annotations provide a way to mark points on the graph with rich events. When you hover over an annotation, you can get event description and event tags. The text field can include links to other systems with more detail.

### Native annotations

Grafana comes with a native annotation store and the ability to add annotation events directly from the graph panel or through the HTTP API.

#### Adding an annotation

1. In the dashboard, click on the **Time series** panel. A context menu will appear.
2. In the context menu, click **Add annotation**.
3. Add an annotation description, and optionally, tags.
4. Click **Save**.

Alternatively, to add an annotation, Ctrl+Click or Cmd+Click on the **Time series** panel and the **Add annotation** popover will appear.

#### Adding region annotation

1. In the dashboard, Ctrl+Click or Cmd+Click on the **Time series** panel.
2. In the context menu, click on **Add annotation**.
3. Add an annotation description, and optionally, tags.
4. Click **Save**.

#### Editing an annotation

1. In the dashboard, hover over an annotation indicator on the **Time series** panel.
2. Click on the edit (pencil) icon in the annotation tooltip.
3. Modify the description, and optionally, tags.
4. Click **Save**.

#### Deleting an annotation

1. In the dashboard, hover over an annotation indicator on the **Time series** panel.

### Calculation and Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calculation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Minimum value of a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min (above zero)</td>
<td>Minimum, positive value of a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>Difference between maximum and minimum values of a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Minimal interval between values of a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Sum of all values in a field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Click on the trash icon in the annotation tooltip.

**Built-in query**

After you added an annotation, they will still be visible. This is due to the built in annotation query that exists on all dashboards. This annotation query will fetch all annotation events that originate from the current dashboard and show them on the panel where they were created. This includes alert state history annotations. You can stop annotations from being fetched and drawn by opening the **Annotations** settings (through Dashboard cogs menu) and modifying the query named **Annotations & Alerts (Built-in)**.

When you copy a dashboard using the **Save As** feature, it will get a new dashboard id so annotations created on source dashboard will no longer be visible on the copy. You can still show them if you add a new **Annotation Query** and filter by tags. This only works if the annotations on the source dashboard had tags to filter by.

**Querying by tag**

You can create new queries to fetch annotations from the native annotation store through the **-- Grafana --** data source by setting **Filter by** to Tags.

Grafana v8.1 and later versions also support typeahead of existing tags, provide at least one tag. For example, create an annotation query name **outages** and specify a tag **outage**. This query will show all annotations (from any dashboard or through API) with the outage tag. If multiple tags are defined in an annotation query, then Grafana will only show annotations matching all the tags. To modify the behavior, enable **Match any**, and Grafana will show annotations that contain any one of the tags you provided.

In Grafana v5.3+ it's possible to use template variables in the tag query. So if you have a dashboard showing stats for different services and a template variable that dictates which services to show, you can now use the same template variable in your annotation query to only show annotations for those services.

**Querying other data sources**

Annotation events are fetched through annotation queries. To add a new annotation query to a dashboard open the dashboard settings menu, then select **Annotations**. This will open the dashboard annotations settings view. To create a new annotation query hit the **New** button.

Specify a name for the annotation query. This name is given to the toggle (check box) that will allow you to enable or disable showing annotation events from this query. For example you might have two annotation queries named **Deploys** and **Outages**. The toggle will allow you to decide what annotations to show.

**Annotation query details**

The annotation query options are different for each data source. For information about annotations in a specific data source, see the specific data source (p. 55) topic.

**The panel inspect view**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see **Working in Grafana version 8** (p. 443).

The panel inspect view, which you can open via the panel menu, helps you understand and troubleshoot your panels. You can inspect the raw data for any Grafana panel, export that data to a comma-separated values (CSV) file, view query requests, and export panel and data JSON.
Note
Not all panel types include all tabs. For example, dashboard list panels do not have raw data to inspect, so they do not display the Stats, Data, or Query tabs.

The panel inspector consists of the following options:

1. The panel inspector displays **Inspect: [NameOfPanelBeingInspected]** at the top of the pane. Click the arrow in the upper right corner to expand or reduce the pane.
2. **Data tab** - Shows the raw data returned by the query with transformations applied. Field options such as overrides and value mappings are not applied by default.
3. **Stats tab** - Shows how long your query takes and how much it returns.
4. **JSON tab** - Allows you to view and copy the panel JSON, panel data JSON, and data frame structure JSON. This is useful if you are provisioning or administering Grafana.
5. **Query tab** - Shows you the requests to the server sent when Grafana queries the data source.
6. **Error tab** - Shows the error. Only visible when query returns error.

### Download raw query results

Grafana generates a CSV file that contains your data, including any transformations to that data. You can choose to view the data before or after the panel applies field options or field option overrides.

1. Edit the panel that contains the query data you want to download.
2. In the query editor, click **Query Inspector**.
3. Click **Data**.
   
   If your panel contains multiple queries or queries multiple nodes, then you have additional options.
   
   - **Select result**: Choose which result set data you want to view.
   - **Transform data**
   - **Join by time**: View raw data from all your queries at once, one result set per column. Click a column heading to reorder the data.
4. To see data before the system applies field overrides, click the **Formatted data** toggle.
5. To download a CSV file specifically formatted for Excel, click the **Download for Excel** toggle.
6. Click **Download CSV**.

### Inspect query performance

The **Stats** tab displays statistics that tell you how long your query takes, how many queries you send, and the number of rows returned. This information can help you troubleshoot your queries, especially if any of the numbers are unexpectedly high or low.

1. Edit the panel that contains the query with performance you want to inspect.
2. In the query editor, click **Query Inspector**.
3. Click **Stats**.

Statistics are displayed in read-only format.

### Inspect query request and response

Inspect query request and response data when you want to troubleshoot a query that returns unexpected results, or fails to return expected results.

1. Edit the panel that contains the query you want to export.
2. In the query editor, click **Query Inspector**.
3. Click **Refresh**.

   The panel populates with response data.
4. Make adjustments, as necessary and re-run the query.
5. To download the query request and response data, click the **Copy to clipboard** icon and paste the results into another application.

### Visualizations available in Grafana version 9

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

Grafana offers a variety of visualizations to support different use cases. This section of the documentation highlights the built-in panels, their options and typical usage.

A common panel to get started with, and to learn the basics of using panels, is the **Time series panel** (p. 367) panel.

**Topics**
- Alert list panel (p. 328)
- Annotations panel (p. 328)
- Bar chart panel (p. 330)
- Bar gauge (p. 332)
- Candlestick panel (p. 333)
- Canvas panel (p. 335)
- Clock panel (p. 336)
- Dashboard list (p. 336)
- Gauge panel (p. 337)
- Geomap panel (p. 337)
- Graph panel (p. 344)
- Heatmap panel (p. 347)
- Histogram panel (p. 349)
- Logs panel (p. 351)
- News panel (p. 352)
- Node graph panel (p. 352)
- Pie chart panel (p. 355)
- Plotly panel (p. 357)
- Sankey panel (p. 358)
- Scatter panel (p. 358)
- Stat panel (p. 360)
- State timeline panel (p. 362)
- Status history panel (p. 363)
- Table panel (p. 364)
- Text panel (p. 366)
- Time series panel (p. 367)
- Traces panel (Beta) (p. 371)
Alert list panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

The alert list panel displays your dashboards alerts. You can configure the list to show current state or recent state changes. For more information about alerts, see Alerts in Grafana version 9 (p. 382).

Use these settings to refine your visualization.

Options

- **Group mode** – Choose Default grouping to show alert instances grouped by their alert rule, or Custom grouping to group alert instances by a custom set of labels.
- **Max Items** – Set the maximum number of alerts to list.
- **Sort order** – Select how to order the alerts displayed.
  - **Alphabetical (asc)** – Alphabetical order
  - **Alphabetical (desc)** – Reverse alphabetical order
  - **Importance** – By importance according to the following values, with 1 being the highest:
    - alerting or firing: 1
    - no_data: 2
    - pending: 3
    - ok: 4
    - paused or inactive: 5
- **Alerts from this dashboard** – Show alerts only from the dashboard that the alert list is in.

Filter

Use the following options to filter the alerts to match the query, folder, or tags that you choose:

- **Alert name** – Enter an alert name query.
- **Alert instance label** – Filter alert instances using label querying. For example, {severity="critical", instance=~"cluster-us-.+"}.
- **Folder** – Select a folder. Only alerts from dashboards in the selected folder will be displayed.
- **Datasource** – Filter alerts from the selected data source.

State filter

Choose which alert states to display in this panel.

- Alerting / Firing
- Pending
- No data
- Normal
- Error

Annotations panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x.
For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

The Annotations panel shows a list of available annotations you can use to view annotated data. Various options are available to filter the list based on tags and on the current dashboard.

### Annotation query

The following options control the source query for the list of annotations.

#### Query Filter

Use the query filter to create a list of annotations from all dashboards in your organization or the current dashboard in which this panel is located. It has the following options:

- **All dashboards** - List annotations from all dashboards in the current organization.
- **This dashboard** - Limit the list to the annotations on the current dashboard.

#### Time Range

Use the time range option to specify whether the list should be limited to the current time range. It has the following options:

- **None** - no time range limit for the annotations query.
- **This dashboard** - Limit the list to the time range of the dashboard where the annotation list panel is available.

#### Tags

Use the tags option to filter the annotations by tags. You can add multiple tags in order to refine the list.

**Note**

Optionally, leave the tag list empty and filter on the fly by selecting tags that are listed as part of the results on the panel itself.

#### Limit

Use the limit option to limit the number of results returned.

#### Display

These options control additional metadata included in the annotations panel display.

- **Show user**
  
  Use this option to show or hide which user created the annotation.

- **Show time**
  
  Use this option to show or hide the time the annotation creation time.

- **Show Tags**
  
  Use this option to show or hide the tags associated with an annotation. *NB:* You can use the tags to live-filter the annotation list on the panel itself.

- **Link behavior**

- **Link target**
Use this option to chose how to view the annotated data. It has the following options.

- Panel - This option will take you directly to a full-screen view of the panel with the corresponding annotation
- Dashboard - This option will focus the annotation in the context of a complete dashboard

**Time before**

Use this option to set the time range before the annotation. Use duration string values like “1h” = 1 hour, “10m” = 10 minutes, etc.

**Time after**

Use this option to set the time range after the annotation.

**Bar chart panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

This panel visualization allows you to graph categorical data.

**Supported data formats**

Only one data frame is supported and it needs to have at least one string field that will be used as the category for an X or Y axis and one or more numerical fields. The following is an example of data formats:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Browser</th>
<th>Market share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chrome</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Explorer</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you have more than one numerical field, the panel shows grouped bars.

**Visualizing time series or multiple result sets**

If you have multiple time series or tables, you first need to join them using a join, or reduce transform. For example, if you have multiple time series and you want to compare their last and max value, add the Reduce transform and specify Max and Last as options under Calculations.

**Bar chart options**

Use these options to refine your visualizations:

**Orientation**

- **Auto** – Grafana decides the bar orientation based on the panel dimensions.
- **Horizontal** – Makes the X axis the category axis.
- **Vertical** – Makes the Y axis the category axis.

**X-axis tick label maximum length** sets the maximum length of bar chart labels. Labels longer than the maximum length are truncated (with ellipses).

**Bar labels minimum spacing** sets the minimum spacing between bar labels.
Show values

Controls whether values are shown on top of or to the left of bars.

- **Auto** – Values are shown if there is space.
- **Always** – Always show values.
- **Never** – Never show values.

Stacking

Controls bar chart stacking.

- **Off** – Bars will not be stacked.
- **Normal** – Bars will be stacked on top of each other.
- **Percent** – Bars will be stacked on top of each other, and the height of each bar is the percentage of the total height of the stack (all bar stacks will be the same height, adding up to 100 percent).

Group width controls the width of groups. 0=min and 1=max width.

Bar width controls the width of bars. 0=min and 1=max width.

Bar radius controls the radius of the bars, 0 = minimum and 0.5 = maximum radius.

Highlight full area on hover controls if the surrounding area of the bar is highlighted when you hover over the bar with a pointer.

Line width controls line width of the bars.

Fill opacity controls the fill opacity of the bars.

Gradient mode sets the mode of the gradient fill. Fill gradient is based on the line color. To change the color, use the standard color scheme field option. Gradient appearance is influenced by the Fill opacity setting.

- **None** – no gradient fill, this is the default setting.
- **Opacity** – Transparency of the gradient is calculated based on the values on the y-axis. Opacity of the fill is increasing with the values on the Y-axis.
- **Hue** – Gradient color is generated based on the hue of the line color.

Tooltip mode – When you hover your cursor over the visualization, Grafana can display tooltips. Choose how tooltips behave.

- **Single** – The hover tooltip shows only a single series, the one that you are hovering over on the visualization.
- **All** – The hover tooltip shows all series in the visualization. Grafana highlights the series that you are hovering over in bold in the series list in the tooltip.
- **Hidden** – Do not display the tooltip when you interact with the visualization.

**Note**

You can use an override to hide individual series from the tooltip.

Legend mode – Use these settings to refine how the legend appears in your visualization. For more information, see Configure a legend (p. 322).

- **List** – Displays the legend as a list. This is a default display mode of the legend.
• **Table** – Displays the legend as a table.
• **Hidden** – Hides the legend.

**Legend placement** – Choose where to place the legend.
• **Bottom** – Below the graph.
• **Right** – To the right of the graph.

**Legend calculations** – Choose which of the standard calculations to show in the legend. You can have more than one.

**Text size** – Enter a value to change the size of the text on your bar chart.

**Axis** – Use the following field settings to refine how your axes display. Some field options will not affect the visualization until you click outside of the field option box you are editing or press Enter.

• **Placement** – Sets the placement of the Y-axis.
• **Auto** – Grafana automatically assigns Y-axis to the series. When there are two or more series with different units, then Grafana assigns the left axis to the first unit and right to the following units.
• **Left** – Display all Y-axes on the left side.
• **Right** – Display all Y-axes on the right side.
• **Hidden** – Hide all Y-axes.
• **Label** – Set a Y-axis text label. If you have more than one Y-axis, then you can assign different labels with an override.
• **Width** – Set a fixed width of the axis. By default, Grafana dynamically calculates the width of an axis.

By setting the width of the axis, data with different axes types can share the same display proportions. This makes it easier to compare more than one graph’s worth of data because the axes are not shifted or stretched within visual proximity of each other.

• **Soft min and soft max** – Set a soft min and soft max option for better control of Y-axis limits. By default, Grafana sets the range for the Y-axis automatically based on the dataset.

Soft min and soft max settings can prevent blips from turning into mountains when the data is mostly flat, and hard min or max derived from standard min and max field options can prevent intermittent spikes from flattening useful detail by clipping the spikes past a defined point.

You can set standard min/max options to define hard limits of the Y-axis.

**Bar gauge**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support [Grafana version 9.x](#). For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](#).

The bar gauge simplifies your data by reducing every field to a single value. You choose how Grafana calculates the reduction.

This panel can show one or more bar gauges depending on how many series, rows, or columns your query returns.

**Value options**

Use the following options to refine how your visualization displays the value:

**Show** – Choose how Grafana displays your data.
Calculate – Show a calculated value based on all rows.

- Calculation – Select a reducer function that Grafana will use to reduce many fields to a single value. For a list of available calculations, refer to Calculation types.
- Fields – Select the fields display in the panel.

All values – Show a separate stat for every row. If you select this option, then you can also limit the number of rows to display.

- Limit – The maximum number of rows to display. Default is 5,000.
- Fields – Select the fields display in the panel.

Bar gauge options

Adjust how the bar gauge is displayed.

Orientation – Choose a stacking direction.

- Auto – Grafana selects what it thinks is the best orientation.
- Horizontal – Bars stretch horizontally, left to right.
- Vertical – Bars stretch vertically, bottom to top.

Display mode – Choose a display mode.

- Gradient – Threshold levels define a gradient.
- Retro LCD – The gauge is split into small cells that are lit or unlit.
- Basic – Single color based on the matching threshold.

Show unfilled area – Select this if you want to render the unfilled region of the bars as dark gray. Not applicable to Retro LCD display mode.

Min width

Limit the minimum width of the bar column in the vertical direction.

Automatically show x-axis scrollbar when there is a large amount of data.

Min height

Limit the minimum height of the bar row in the horizontal direction.

Automatically show y-axis scrollbar when there is a large amount of data.

Candlestick panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

The Candlestick panel allows you to visualize data that includes a number of consistent dimensions focused on price movement. The Candlestick panel includes an Open-High-Low-Close (OHLC) mode, as well as support for additional dimensions based on time series data.

The Candlestick panel builds upon the foundation of the Time series panel (p. 367) and includes many common configuration settings.
Mode

The mode options allow you to toggle which dimensions are used for the visualization.

- **Candles** limits the panel dimensions to the open, high, low, and close dimensions used by candlestick visualizations.
- **Volume** limits the panel dimension to the volume dimension.
- **Both** is the default behavior for the candlestick panel. It includes both candlestick and volume visualizations.

Candle style

- **Candles** is the default display style and creates candle-style visualizations between the open and close dimensions.
- **OHLC Bars** displays the four core dimensions open, high, low, and close values.

Color strategy

- **Since Open** is the default behavior. This mode will utilize the *Up* color (below) if the intra-period price movement is positive. In other words, if the value on close is greater or equal to the value on open, the *Up* color is used.
- **Since Prior Close** is an alternative display method where the color of the candle is based on the interperiod price movement or change in value. In other words, if the value on open is greater than the previous value on close, the *Up* color is used. If the value on open is lower than the previous value on close, the *Down* color is used. *This option also triggers the hollow candlestick visualization mode.* Hollow candlesticks indicate that the intra-period movement is positive (value is higher on close than on open), filled candlesticks indicate the intra-period change is negative (value is lower on close than on open). To learn more, see the [explanation of the differences](#).

Up & Down Colors

The *Up* color and *Down* color options select which colors are used when the price movement is up or down. The *Color strategy* above will determine if intra-period or inter-period price movement is used to select the candle or OHLC bar color.

Open, High, Low, Close

The candlestick panel will attempt to map fields to the appropriate dimension. The *Open*, *High*, *Low*, and *Close* options allow you to map your data to these dimensions if the panel is unable to do so.

**Note**

These values are hidden from the legend.

- **Open** corresponds to the starting value of the given period.
- **High** corresponds to the highest value of the given period.
- **Low** corresponds to the lowest value of the given period.
- **Close** corresponds to the final (end) value of the given period.
- **Volume** corresponds to the sample count in the given period. (e.g. number of trades)

Additional fields

The candlestick panel is based on the time series panel. It can visualize additional data dimensions beyond open, high, low, close, and volume. The **Include** and **Ignore** options allow the panel to visualize other included data such as simple moving averages, Bollinger bands and more, using the same styles and configurations available in the [Time series panel](#).
Canvas panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Canvas is a new panel that combines the power of Grafana with the flexibility of custom elements. Canvas visualizations are extensible form-built panels that allow you to explicitly place elements within static and dynamic layouts. This empowers you to design custom visualizations and overlay data in ways that aren't possible with standard Grafana panels, all within Grafana's UI. If you've used popular UI and web design tools, then designing Canvas panels will feel very familiar.

Elements

Metric value

The metric value element enables you to easily select the data you want to display on canvas. This element has a unique “edit” mode that can be triggered either through the context menu “Edit” option or by double-clicking. When in edit mode you can select which field data that you want to display.

Text

The text element enables you to easily add text to the canvas. The element also supports an editing mode, triggered via either double-clicking or the edit menu option in the context menu.

Rectangle

The rectangle element enables you to add a basic rectangle to the canvas. Rectangle elements support displaying text (both fixed and field data) as well as can change background color based on data thresholds.

Icon

The icon element enables you to add a supported icon to the canvas. Icons can have their color set based on thresholds or value mappings.

Canvas Editing

Inline editor

Canvas introduces a new editing experience. You can now edit your canvas panel inline while in the context of dashboard mode.

Context menu

The context menu gives you access to common tasks. Supported functionality includes opening and closing the inline editor, duplicating an element, deleting an element, and more.

The context menu is triggered by a right click action over the panel or a given canvas element. When right clicking the panel, you are able to set a background image and easily add elements to the canvas.

When right clicking an element, you are able to edit, delete, and duplicate the element, or modify the element's layer positioning.

Canvas Options

Inline editing

The inline editing toggle enables you to lock or unlock the canvas panel. When turned off the canvas panel becomes locked, freezing elements in place and preventing unintended modifications.
Clock panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

The clock panel shows the current time or a countdown. It updates every second.

- **Mode** – The default is time. If you choose countdown, set the **Countdown Deadline** to start the countdown.
- **12 or 24 hour** – The options for showing the time are 12-hour format and 24-hour format.
- **Timezone** – The time zones are supplied by the moment timezone library. The default is the time zone on your computer.
- **Countdown Deadline** – Specify the time and date to count down to, if you have set Mode to countdown.
- **Countdown End Text** – Specify the text to show when the countdown ends.
- **Date/Time formatting options** – Customize the font size, weight, and date/time formatting. If you are showing a countdown and don’t want to see the seconds ticking down, change the time format to hh:mm for the 24-hour clock or h:mm A for the 12-hour clock. For a complete list of options, see Display.
- **Bg Color** – Select a background color for the clock.

Dashboard list

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

The dashboard list visualization allows you to display dynamic links to other dashboards. The list can be configured to use starred dashboards, recently viewed dashboards, a search query, and dashboard tags.

On each dashboard load, this panel queries the dashboard list, always providing the most up-to-date results.

Options

Use these options to refine your visualization.

- **Starred** – Display starred dashboards in alphabetical order.
- **Recently viewed** – Display recently viewed dashboards in alphabetical order.
- **Search** – Display dashboards by search query or tags. You must enter at least one value in Query or Tags. For the Query and Tags fields, variable interpolation is supported, for example, $my_var or ${my_var}.
- **Show headings** – The chosen list selection (Starred, Recently viewed, Search) is shown as a heading.
- **Max items** – Sets the maximum number of items to list per section. For example, if you left this at the default value of 10 and displayed Starred and Recently viewed dashboards, then the panel would display up to 20 total dashboards, ten in each section.

Search

These options only apply if the Search option is selected.

- **Query** – Enter the query you want to search by. Queries are case-insensitive, and partial values are accepted.
- **Folder** – Select the dashboard folders that you want to display.
• **Tags** – Here is where you enter your tags you want to search by. Existing tags will not appear as you type, and they *are* case sensitive.

**Note**
When multiple tags and strings appear, the dashboard list displays those matching *all* conditions.

**Gauge panel**
This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Gauge is a single-value visualization that can repeat a gauge for every series, column or row.

**Value options**
Use the following options to refine how your visualization displays the value:

**Show**
Choose how Grafana displays your data.

**Calculate**
Show a calculated value based on all rows.

- **Calculation** – Select a reducer function that Grafana will use to reduce many fields to a single value. For a list of available calculations, refer to Calculation types (p. 323).
- **Fields** – Select the fields to display in the panel.

**All values**
Show a separate stat for every row. If you select this option, then you can also limit the number of rows to display.

- **Limit** – The maximum number of rows to display. Default is 5,000.
- **Fields** – Select the fields to display in the panel.

**Gauge**
Adjust how the gauge is displayed.

- **Show threshold labels** – Controls if threshold values are shown.
- **Show threshold markers** – Controls if a threshold band is shown outside the inner gauge value band.

**Text size**
Adjust the sizes of the gauge text.

- **Title** – Enter a numeric value for the gauge title size.
- **Value** – Enter a numeric value for the gauge value size.

**Geomap panel**
This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x.
The Geomap panel visualization allows you to view and customize the world map using geospatial data. You can configure various overlay styles and map view settings to easily focus on the important location-based characteristics of the data.

**Map View**

The map view controls the initial view of the map when the dashboard loads.

**Initial View**

The initial view configures how the GeoMap panel renders when the panel is first loaded.

- **View** sets the center for the map when the panel first loads.
  - **Fit to data** fits the map view based on the data extents of Map layers and updates when data changes.
  - **Data** option allows selection of extent based on data from “All layers”, a single “Layer”, or the “Last value” from a selected layer.
  - **Layer** can be selected if fitting data from a single “Layer” or the “Last value” of a layer.
  - **Padding** sets padding in relative percent beyond data extent (not available when looking at “Last value” only).
  - **Max Zoom** sets the maximum zoom level when fitting data.
- **Coordinates** sets the map view based on:
  - Latitude
  - Longitude
- Default Views are also available including:
  - (0°, 0°)
  - North America
  - South America
  - Europe
  - Africa
  - West Asia
  - South Asia
  - South-East Asia
  - East Asia
  - Australia
  - Oceania
- **Zoom** sets the initial zoom level.

**Map layers**

The Geomap visualization supports showing multiple layers. Each layer determines how you visualize geospatial data on top of the base map.

**Types**

There are three map layer types to choose from in the Geomap visualization.

- **Markers layer** (p. 339) renders a marker at each data point.
- **Heatmap layer** (p. 340) visualizes a heatmap of the data.
GeoJSON layer (p. 340) renders static data from a GeoJSON file.

There are also five layer types that are currently in alpha.

- Night / Day layer (Alpha) (p. 341) renders a night or day region.
- Icon at last point (alpha) renders an icon at the last data point.
- Dynamic GeoJSON (alpha) styles a GeoJSON file based on query results.
- Route (alpha) render data points as a route.
- Photos layer (Alpha) (p. 342) renders a photo at each data point.

Layer Controls

The layer controls allow you to create layers, change their name, reorder and delete layers.

- Add layer creates an additional, configurable data layer for the Geomap visualization. When you add a layer, you are prompted to select a layer type. You can change the layer type at any point during panel configuration. See the Layer Types section above for details on each layer type.
- The layer controls allow you to rename, delete, and reorder the layers of the panel.
  - Edit layer name (pencil icon) renames the layer.
  - Trash Bin deletes the layer.
  - Reorder (six dots/grab handle) allows you to change the layer order. Data on higher layers will appear above data on lower layers. The panel will update the layer order as you drag and drop to help simplify choosing a layer order.

You can add multiple layers of data to a single Geomap panel in order to create rich, detailed visualizations.

Location

The Geomap panel needs a source of geographical data. This data comes from a database query, and there are four mapping options for your data.

- Auto automatically searches for location data. Use this option when your query is based on one of the following names for data fields.
  - geohash: “geohash”
  - latitude: “latitude”, “lat”
  - longitude: “longitude”, “lng”, “lon”
  - lookup: “lookup”
- Coords specifies that your query holds coordinate data. You will get prompted to select numeric data fields for latitude and longitude from your database query.
- Geohash specifies that your query holds geohash data. You will be prompted to select a string data field for the geohash from your database query.
- Lookup specifies that your query holds location name data that needs to be mapped to a value. You will be prompted to select the lookup field from your database query and a gazetteer. The gazetteer is the directory that is used to map your queried data to a geographical point.

Markers layer

The markers layer allows you to display data points as different marker shapes such as circles, squares, triangles, stars, and more.

Markers have many customization options.
• **Marker Color** configures the color of the marker. The default **Single color** keeps all points a single color. There is an alternate option to have multiple colors depending on the data point values and the threshold set at the **Thresholds** section.

• **Marker Size** configures the size of the marker. The default is **Fixed size**, which makes all marker sizes the same regardless of the data points. However, there is also an option to scale the circles to the corresponding data points. **Min** and **Max** marker size has to be set such that the Marker layer can scale within this range.

• **Marker Shape** allows you to choose the shape, icon, or graphic to aid in providing additional visual context to your data. Choose from assets that are included with Grafana such as simple shapes or the Unicon library. You can also specify a URL containing an image asset. The image must be a scalable vector graphic (SVG).

• **Fill opacity** configures the transparency of each marker.

**Heatmap layer**

The heatmap layer clusters various data points to visualize locations with different densities. To add a heatmap layer:

Click on the dropdown menu under Data Layer and choose **Heatmap**.

Similar to **Markers**, you are prompted with options to determine which data points to visualize and how you want to visualize them.

• **Weight values** configure the intensity of the heatmap clusters. **Fixed value** keeps a constant weight value throughout all data points. This value should be in the range of 0~1. Similar to Markers, there is an alternate option in the dropdown to automatically scale the weight values depending on data values.

• **Radius** configures the size of the heatmap clusters.

• **Blur** configures the amount of blur on each cluster.

**GeoJSON layer**

The GeoJSON layer allows you to select and load a static GeoJSON file from the filesystem.

• **GeoJSON URL** provides a choice of GeoJSON files that ship with Grafana.

• **Default Style** controls which styles to apply when no rules above match.
  • **Color** configures the color of the default style
  • **Opacity** configures the default opacity

• **Style Rules** apply styles based on feature properties
  • **Rule** allows you to select a **feature**, **condition**, and **value** from the GeoJSON file in order to define a rule. The trash bin icon can be used to delete the current rule.

  • **Color** configures the color of the style for the current rule
  • **Opacity** configures the transparency level for the current rule

• **Add style rule** creates additional style rules.

**CARTO layer**

A CARTO layer is from [CARTO](https://carto.com) Raster basemaps.

**Options**

• **Theme**
Choose a theme, either a **Light** theme, **Dark** theme, or **Auto** theme.
- **Show labels** shows the Country details on top of the map.
- **Opacity** from 0 (transparent) to 1 (opaque)

**XYZ tile layer**

The XYZ tile layer is a map from a generic tile layer.

**Note**
For more information about generic tile layers, see [Tiled Web Maps](#) and [List of Open Street Map Tile Servers](#).

**Options**
- **URL template**
  - **Note**
  - Set a valid tile server url, with \{z\}/\{x\}/\{y\} for example: `https://tile.openstreetmap.org/{z}/{x}/{y}.png`.
- **Attribution** sets the reference string for the layer if displayed in [map controls](#).
- **Opacity** from 0 (transparent) to 1 (opaque)

**Open Street Map layer**

A map from [Open Street Map](#), a collaborative, free geographic world database.

**Options**
- **Opacity** from 0 (transparent) to 1 (opaque)

**ArcGIS layer**

An [ArcGIS](#) layer is a layer from an [ESRI](#) ArcGIS MapServer.

**Options**
- **Server Instance** to select from the following map types.
  - World Street Map
  - World Imagery
  - World Physical
  - Topographic
  - USA Topographic
  - World Ocean
  - Custom MapServer (see [XYZ](#) for formatting)
    - **URL template**
    - **Attribution**
  - **Opacity** from 0 (transparent) to 1 (opaque)

**Night / Day layer (Alpha)**

The Night / Day layer displays night and day regions based on the current time range.

**Note**
For more information, see [Extensions for OpenLayers - DayNight](#).
Options

- **Show** toggles time source from panel time range
- **Night region color** picks color for night region
- **Display sun** toggles sun icon
- **Opacity** from 0 (transparent) to 1 (opaque)

Photos layer (Alpha)

The Photos layer renders a photo at each data point.

**Note**
For more information, see [Extensions for OpenLayers - Image Photo Style](#).

Options

- **Image Source Field**
  Select a string field containing image data in either of the following formats:
  - **Image URLs**
  - **Base64 encoded** image binary (`data:image/png;base64,...`)

- **Kind**
  select the frame style around the images
  - **Square**
  - **Circle**
  - **Anchored**
  - **Folio**
  - **Crop** toggle if the images are cropped to fit
  - **Shadow** toggle a box shadow behind the images
  - **Border** set the border size around images
  - **Border color** set the border color around images
  - **Radius** set the overall size of images in pixels

Map Controls

The map controls interface contains the following options for map information and tool overlays.

**Zoom**

This section describes each of the zoom controls.

*Show zoom control*
Displays zoom controls in the upper left corner.

*Mouse wheel zoom*
Turns on or off using the mouse wheel for zooming in or out.

*Show attribution*
Displays attribution for basemap layers on the map.
Show scale
Displays scale information in the bottom left corner.

**Note**
Displays units in [m]/[km].

Show measure tools
Displays measure tools in the upper right corner. Measurements appear only when this control is open.

- **Click** to start measuring
- **Continue clicking** to continue measurement
- **Double-click** to end measurement

**Note**
When you change measurement type or units, the previous measurement is removed from the map.
If the control is closed and then re-opened, the most recent measurement is displayed.
A measurement can be modified by clicking and dragging on it.

Length
Get the spherical length of a geometry. This length is the sum of the great circle distances between coordinates. For multi-part geometries, the length is the sum of the length of each part. Geometries are assumed to be in ‘EPSG:3857’.

You can choose the following units for length measurements:

- **Metric (m/km)**
- **Feet (ft)**
- **Miles (mi)**
- **Nautical miles (nmi)**

Area
Get the spherical area of a geometry. This area is calculated assuming that polygon edges are segments of great circles on a sphere. Geometries are assumed to be in ‘EPSG:3857’.

You can choose the following units for area measurements:

- **Square Meters (m²)**
- **Square Kilometers (km²)**
- **Square Feet (ft²)**
- **Square Miles (mi²)**
- **Acres (acre)**
- **Hectare (ha)**

Show debug
Displays debug information in the upper right corner of the map. This can be useful for debugging or validating a data source.

- **Zoom** displays the current zoom level of the map.
• **Center** displays the current longitude, and latitude of the map center.

**Tooltip**

• **None** displays tooltips only when a data point is clicked.
• **Details** displays tooltips when a pointer hovers over a data point.

**Graph panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

A graph panel can render as a line, a path of dots, or a series of bars. This type of graph is versatile enough to display almost any time-series data.

**Data and field options**

When using graph visualizations, you can apply the following options:

• **Transform data** (p. 297)
• **Alerts**. This is the only type of visualization that allows you to set alerts. For more information, see Alerts in Grafana version 9 (p. 382).
• **Configure thresholds** (p. 313)

**Display options**

To refine your visualization, use the following settings:

• **Bars** – Display values as a bar chart.
• **Lines** – Display values as a line graph.
• **Line width** – Specify the width of the line for a series. The default is 1.
• **Staircase** – Draw adjacent points as staircase.
• **Area fill** – Specify the amount of color fill for a series. The default is 1; 0 is none.
• **Fill gradient** – Specify the degree of gradient on the area fill. The default is 0, which is no gradient; 10 is a steep gradient.
• **Points** – Display points for values.
• **Point radius** – Control how large the points are.
• **Alert thresholds** – Display alert thresholds and Regions on the panel.

**Stacking and null value**

• **Stack** – Each series is stacked on top of another.
• **Percent** – Each series is drawn as a percentage of the total of all series. This option is available when Stack is selected.
• **Null value** – Specify how null values are displayed. This is an important setting. See the note below.
  • **connected** – If there is a gap in the series, meaning one or more null values, the line will skip the gap and connect to the next non-null value.
  • **null** If there is a gap in the series, meaning a null value, the line in the graph will be broken and show the gap. This is the default setting.
  • **null as zero** – If there is a gap in the series, meaning a null value, it will be displayed as a zero value in the graph panel.
Important
If you are monitoring a server’s CPU load and the load reaches 100 percent, the server will lock up, and the agent sending statistics will not be able to collect the load statistic. This leads to a gap in the metrics, and using the default null setting means that Amazon Managed Grafana will show the gaps and indicate that something is wrong. If this is set to connected, it will be easy to miss this signal.

Hover tooltip
Use these settings to change the appearance of the tooltip that appears when you pause over the graph visualization.

- **Mode** – Determines how many series the hover tooltip shows.
  - **All series** – The hover tooltip shows all series in the graph. In the series list in the tooltip, the Grafana workspace highlights the series that you are pausing on in bold.
  - **Single** – The hover tooltip shows only a single series, the one that you are pausing on in the graph.
- **Sort order** – Sorts the order of series in the hover tooltip if you have selected All series mode. When you pause on a graph, Amazon Managed Grafana displays the values associated with the lines. Generally, users are most interested in the highest or lowest values. Sorting these values can make it much easier to find the data that you want.
  - **None** – The order of the series in the tooltip is determined by the sort order in your query. For example, you can sort the series alphabetically by series name.
  - **Increasing** – The series in the hover tooltip are sorted by value and in increasing order, with the lowest value at the top of the list.
  - **Decreasing** – The series in the hover tooltip are sorted by value and in decreasing order, with the highest value at the top of the list.

Series overrides
Series overrides allow a series in a graph panel to be rendered differently from the others. You can customize display options on a per-series basis or by using regex rules. For example, one series can have a thicker line width to make it stand out or be moved to the right Y-axis.

You can add multiple series overrides.

To add a series override
1. Choose **Add series override**.
2. In **Alias or regex**, type or select a series. Choose the field to see a list of available series.
   - For example, `/Network.*` would match two series named `Network out` and `Network in`.
3. Choose + and then select a style to apply to the series. You can add multiple styles to each entry.

- **Bars** – Show series as a bar graph.
- **Lines** – Show series as a line graph.
- **Line fill** – Show a line graph with area fill.
- **Fill gradient** – Specify the area fill gradient amount.
- **Line width** – Set line width.
- **Null point mode** – Use this option to ignore null values or replace them with zero. This is important if you want to ignore gaps in your data.
- **Fill below to** – Fill the area between two series.
- **Staircase line** – Show series as a staircase line.
- **Dashes** – Show a line with dashes.
• **Hidden Series** – Hide the series.
• **Dash Length** – Set the length of dashes in the line.
• **Dash Space** – Set the length of the spaces between the dashes in the line.
• **Points** – Show series as separate points.
• **Point Radius** – Set the radius for point rendering.
• **Stack** – Set the stack group for the series.
• **Color** – Set the series color.
• **Y-axis** – Set the series y-axis.
• **Z-index** – Set the series z-index (rendering order). This option is important when you are overlaying different styles, such as bar charts and area charts.
• **Transform** – Transform value to negative to render below the y-axis.
• **Legend** – Control whether a series is shown in the legend.
• **Hide in tooltip** – Control whether a series is shown in a graph tooltip.

**Axes**

Use these options to control the display of axes in the visualization.

**Left Y/Right Y**

Options are identical for both y-axes.

• **Show** – Choose to show or hide the axis.
• **Unit** – Choose the display unit for the y value.
• **Scale** – Choose the scale to use for the y value: **linear**, or **logarithmic**. The default is **linear**.
• **Y-Min** – The minimum y value. The default is **auto**.
• **Y-Max** – The maximum Y value. The default is **auto**.
• **Decimals** – Define how many decimals are displayed for the y value. The default is **auto**.
• **Label** – Specify the y axis label. The default is “”.

**Y-Axes**

• **Align** – Align left and right y-axes by value. The default is unchecked/false.
• **Level** – Enter the value to use for alignment of left and right y-axes, starting from Y=0. The default is 0. This option is available when **Align** is selected.

**X-Axis**

• **Show** – Choose to show or hide the axis.
• **Mode** – The display mode completely changes the visualization of the graph panel. It's like three panels in one. The main mode is the time series mode with time on the x-axis. The other two modes are a basic bar chart mode with series on the x-axis instead of time and a histogram mode.
  • **Time** (default) – The x-axis represents time and the data is grouped by time (for example, by hour, or by minute).
  • **Series** – The data is grouped by series, and not by time. The y-axis still represents the value.
  • **Value** – This is the aggregation type to use for the values. The default is **total** (summing the values together).
• **Histogram** – This option converts the graph into a histogram. A histogram is a kind of bar chart that groups numbers into ranges, often called buckets or bins. Taller bars show that more data falls in that range.
For more information about histograms, see Introduction to histograms and heatmaps (p. 55).

- **Buckets** – Sets the number of buckets to group the values by. If left empty, Amazon Managed Grafana tries to calculate a suitable number of buckets.
- **X-Min** – Filters out values from the histogram that are less than this minimum limit.
- **X-Max** – Filters out values that are greater than this maximum limit.

**Legend**

Use these settings to refine how the legend appears in your visualization.

**Options**

- **Show** – Clear to hide the legend. The default is selected (true).
- **As Table** – Select to display the legend in the table. The default is checked (true).
- **To the right** – Select to display the legend to the right.
- **Width** – Enter the minimum width for the legend in pixels. This option is available when **To the right** is selected.

**Values**

Additional values can be shown alongside the legend names.

- **Min** – The minimum value returned from the metric query.
- **Max** – The maximum value returned from the metric query.
- **Avg** – The average value returned from the metric query.
- **Current** – The last value returned from the metric query.
- **Total** – The sum of all values returned from the metric query.
- **Decimals** – How many decimals are displayed for legend values and graph hover tooltips.

Amazon Managed Grafana calculates the legend values on the client side. These legend values depend on the type of aggregation or point consolidation that your metric query is using. All the above legend values cannot be correct at the same time.

For example, if you plot a rate such requests/second, which is probably using average as an aggregator, the **Total** in the legend will not represent the total number of requests. It is just the sum of all data points received by Amazon Managed Grafana.

**Hide series**

Hide series when all values of a series from a metric query are of a specific value.

- **With only nulls** – Value=null (default unchecked)
- **With only zeroes** – Value=zero (default unchecked)

**Time regions**

You can highlight specific time regions on the graph to make it easier to see, for example, weekends, business hours, and off-work hours. All configured time regions refer to UTC time.

**Heatmap panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x.
The Heatmap panel visualization allows you to view histograms over time. For more information about histograms, refer to Introduction to histograms and heatmaps (p. 55).

**Calculate from data**

This setting determines if the data is already a calculated heatmap (from the data source/transformer), or one that should be calculated in the panel.

**X Bucket**

This setting determines how the X-axis is split into buckets. You can specify a time interval in the Size input. For example, a time range of 1h makes the cells 1-hour wide on the X-axis.

**Y Bucket**

This setting determines how the Y-axis is split into buckets.

**Y Bucket scale**

Select one of the following Y-axis value scales:

- **linear** – Linear scale.
- **log (base 2)** – Logarithmic scale with base 2.
- **log (base 10)** – Logarithmic scale with base 10.

**Y Axes**

Defines how the Y axis is displayed

**Placement**

- **Left** – On the left
- **Right** – On the right
- **Hidden** – Hidden

**Unit**

Unit configuration

**Decimals**

This setting determines decimal configuration.

**Min/Max value**

This setting configures the axis range.

**Reverse**

When selected, the axis appears in reverse order.

**Colors**

The color spectrum controls the mapping between value count (in each bucket) and the color assigned to each bucket. The leftmost color on the spectrum represents the minimum count and the color on the
right most side represents the maximum count. Some color schemes are automatically inverted when using the light theme.

You can also change the color mode to Opacity. In this case, the color will not change but the amount of opacity will change with the bucket count

• Mode
  • Scheme – Bucket value represented by cell color.
  • Scheme – If the mode is scheme, then select a color scheme.
  • opacity – Bucket value represented by cell opacity. Opaque cell means maximum value.
  • Color – Cell base color.
  • Scale – Scale for mapping bucket values to the opacity.
    • linear – Linear scale. Bucket value maps linearly to the opacity.
    • sqrt – Power scale. Cell opacity calculated as value ^ k, where k is a configured Exponent value. If exponent is less than 1, you will get a logarithmic scale. If exponent is greater than 1, you will get an exponential scale. In case of 1, scale will be the same as linear.
  • Exponent – value of the exponent, greater than 0.

Start/end color from value

By default, Grafana calculates cell colors based on minimum and maximum bucket values. With Min and Max you can overwrite those values. Consider a bucket value as a Z-axis and Min and Max as Z-Min and Z-Max, respectively.

• Start – Minimum value using for cell color calculation. If the bucket value is less than Min, then it is mapped to the “minimum” color. The series min value is the default value.
• End – Maximum value using for cell color calculation. If the bucket value is greater than Max, then it is mapped to the “maximum” color. The series max value is the default value.

Cell display

Use cell display settings to refine the visualization of the cells in your heatmap.

Additional display options

Tooltip

• Show tooltip – Show heatmap tooltip.
• Show Histogram – Show a Y-axis histogram on the tooltip. A histogram represents the distribution of the bucket values for a specific timestamp.

Legend

Choose whether you want to display the heatmap legend on the visualization.

Exemplars

Set the color used to show exemplar data.

Histogram panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).
The histogram visualization calculates the distribution of values and presents them as a bar chart. The Y-axis and the height of each bar represent the count of values that fall into each bracket while the X-axis represents the value range.

Histogram visualization supports time series and any table results with one or more numerical fields.

Supported formats
Histogram visualization supports time series and any table results with one or more numerical fields.

Display options
Use these options to refine your visualizations:

**Bucket size**
The size of the buckets. Leave this empty for automatic bucket sizing (~10% of the full range).

**Bucket offset**
If the first bucket should not start at zero. A non-zero offset shifts the aggregation window. For example, 5-sized buckets that are 0–5, 5–10, 10–15 with a default 0 offset would become 2–7, 7–12, 12–17 with an offset of 2; offsets of 0, 5, or 10, in this case, would effectively do nothing. Typically, this option would be used with an explicitly defined bucket size rather than automatic. For this setting to affect, the offset amount should be greater than 0 and less than the bucket size; values outside this range will have the same effect as values within this range.

**Combine series**
This will merge all series and fields into a combined histogram.

**Line width** controls line width of the bars.

**Fill opacity** controls the fill opacity of the bars.

**Gradient mode** sets the mode of the gradient fill. Fill gradient is based on the line color. To change the color, use the standard color scheme field option. Gradient appearance is influenced by the Fill opacity setting.

- **None** – No gradient fill, this is the default setting.
- **Opacity** – Transparency of the gradient is calculated based on the values on the Y-axis. Opacity of the fill is increasing with the values on the Y-axis.
- **Hue** – Gradient color is generated based on the hue of the line color.

**Tooltip mode** When you hover your cursor over the graph, Grafana can display tooltips. Choose how tooltips behave:

- **Single** – The hover tooltip shows only the series that you are hovering over.
- **All** – The hover tooltip shows all the series in the visualization. Grafana highlights the series that you are hovering over in bold in the series list in the tooltip.
- **Hidden** – Do not display the tooltip.

**Note**
Use an override to hide individual series from the tooltip.

**Legend options**
When the legend option is enabled, it can show either the value mappings or the threshold brackets. To show the value mappings in the legend, it's important that the Color scheme option under standard
options is set to Single color or Classic palette. To see the threshold brackets in the legend, set the Color scheme to From thresholds.

Legend mode Use these settings to refine how the legend appears in your visualization.

- **List** – Displays the legend as a list. This is a default display mode of the legend.
- **Table** – Displays the legend as a table.
- **Hidden** – Hides the legend.

Legend placement Choose where to place the legend.

- **Bottom** – Below the graph.
- **Right** – To the right of the graph.

Legend Values

Choose which of the standard calculations to show in the legend. You can have more than one. For more information, see Calculation types (p. 323).

Legend calculations

Choose which calculations to show in the legend. You can select more than one.

Logs panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**.

For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

The logs panel visualization shows log lines from data sources that support logs, such as Elastic, Influx, and Loki. Typically, you would use this panel next to a graph panel to display the log output of a related process.

The logs panel shows the result of queries that were entered on the **Query** tab. The results of multiple queries are merged and sorted by time. You can scroll inside the panel if the data source returns more lines than can be displayed.

To limit the number of lines rendered, you can use the **Max data points** setting in the **Query options**. If it is not set, the data source will usually enforce a default limit.

Log level

For logs where a **level** label is specified, we use the value of the label to determine the log level and update color accordingly. If the log doesn’t have a level label specified, we try to find out if its content matches any of the supported expressions (see below for more information). The log level is always determined by the first match. In case Grafana is not able to determine a log level, it will be visualized with **unknown** log level. For more information, see Logs visualization (p. 376).

Log details

Each log row has an extendable area with its labels and detected fields, for more robust interaction. Each field or label has a stats icon to display statistics in relation to all displayed logs.

Data links

By using data links, you can turn any part of a log message into an internal or external link. The created link is visible as a button in the **Links** section inside the **Log details** view.
Display options

Use the following settings to refine your visualization:

- **Time** – Show or hide the time column. This is the timestamp associated with the log line as reported from the data source.
- **Unique labels** – Show or hide the unique labels column, which shows only non-common labels.
- **Common labels** – Show or hide the common labels
- **Wrap lines** – Toggle line wrapping.
- **Prettify JSON** – Set this to true to pretty print all JSON logs. This setting does not affect logs in any format other than JSON.
- **Enable log details** – Toggle option to see the log details view for each log row. The default setting is true.
- **Order** – Display results in descending or ascending time order. The default is Descending, showing the newest logs first. Set to Ascending to show the oldest log lines first.

News panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

This panel displays an RSS feed. By default, it displays articles from the Grafana Labs blog.

Enter the URL of an RSS in the Display section. This panel type does not accept any other queries.

**Note**

RSS feeds are loaded by the Grafana front end without a proxy. As a result, only RSS feeds that are configured with the appropriate CORS headers will load. If the RSS feed you're trying to display fails to load, consider re-hosting the RSS feed or creating your own proxy.

Node graph panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

The node graph panel visualizes directed graphs or networks. It uses directed force layout to effectively position the nodes so it can help with displaying complex infrastructure maps, hierarchies, or run diagrams.

Data requirements

The node graph panel requires a specific shape of the data to be able to display its nodes and edges. Not every data source or query can be visualized in this panel.

The Node graph visualization consists of nodes and edges.

- A node is displayed as a circle. A node might represent an application, a service, or anything else that is relevant from an application perspective.
- An edge is displayed as a line that connects two nodes. The connection might be a request, an operation, or some other relationship between the two nodes.

Both nodes and edges can have associated metadata or statistics. The data source defines what information and values is shown, so different data sources can show different type of values or not show some values.
Nodes

Usually, nodes show two statistical values inside the node and two identifiers just below the node, usually name and type. Nodes can also show another set of values as a color circle around the node, with sections of different color represents different values that should add up to 1. For example, you can have the percentage of errors represented by red portion of the circle.

Additional details can be displayed in a context menu, which is displayed when you choose the node. There also can be additional links in the context menu that can target either other parts of the Grafana workspace or any external link.

**Note**

Node graph can show only 1,500 nodes. If this limit is crossed, a warning is visible in the upper right corner, and some nodes will be hidden. You can expand hidden parts of the graph by clicking on the **Hidden nodes** markers in the graph.

Edges

Edges can also show statistics when you hover over the edge. Similar to nodes, you can open a context menu with additional details and links by choosing the edge.

The first data source supporting this visualization is the AWS X-Ray data source for its service map feature. For more information, see [AWS X-Ray](p. 105).

Navigating the node graph

You can pan within the node graph by choosing outside of any node or edge and dragging the pointer.

You can zoom by using the buttons on the upper left corner of the node graph.

Hidden nodes

The number of nodes shown at a given time is limited to maintain a reasonable performance. Nodes that are outside this limit are hidden behind clickable markers that show an approximate number of hidden nodes that are connected to that edge. You can choose the marker to expand the graph around that node.

Grid view

You can switch to the grid view to have a better overview of the most interesting nodes in the graph. Grid view shows nodes in a grid without edges and can be sorted by stats shown inside the node or by stats represented by the colored border of the nodes.

To sort the nodes, choose the stats inside the legend. The marker next to the stat name shows which stat is currently used for sorting and sorting direction.

Choose the node and then the **Show in Graph Layout** option to switch back to graph layout with focus on the selected node, to show it in context of the full graph.

Data API

This visualization needs a specific shape of the data to be returned from the data source in order to correctly display it.

Node Graph at minimum requires a data frame describing the edges of the graph. By default, node graph will compute the nodes and any stats based on this data frame. Optionally a second data frame describing the nodes can be sent in case there is need to show more node specific metadata. You have to set `frame.meta.preferredVisualisationType = 'nodeGraph'` on both data frames or name them nodes and edges respectively for the node graph to render.
### Edges data from structure

**Required fields:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Unique identifier of the edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Id of the source node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>target</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Id of the target.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Optional fields:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mainstat</td>
<td>string/number</td>
<td>First stat shown in the overlay when hovering over the edge. It can be a string showing the value as is or it can be a number. If it is a number, any unit associated with that field is also shown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secondarystat</td>
<td>string/number</td>
<td>Same as mainStat, but shown right under it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detail__*</td>
<td>string/number</td>
<td>Any field prefixed with detail__ will be shown in the header of context menu when clicked on the edge. Use config.displayName for a more human readable label.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Nodes data from structure

**Required fields:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Unique identifier of the node. This ID is referenced by edge in its source and target field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Optional fields:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Name of the node visible in just under the node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subtitle</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Additional, name, type or other identifier shown under the title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field name</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mainstat</td>
<td>string/number</td>
<td>First stat shown inside the node itself. It can either be a string showing the value as is or a number. If it is a number, any unit associated with that field is also shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secondarystat</td>
<td>string/number</td>
<td>Same as mainStat, but shown under it inside the node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arc__*</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>Any field prefixed with arc__ will be used to create the color circle around the node. All values in these fields should add up to 1. You can specify color using config.color.fixedColor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detail__*</td>
<td>string/number</td>
<td>Any field prefixed with detail__ will be shown in the header of context menu when clicked on the node. Use config.displayName for more human readable label.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pie chart panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

The pie chart displays reduced series, or values in a series, from one or more queries, as they relate to each other, in the form of slices of a pie. The arc length, area and central angle of a slice are all proportional to the slices value, as it relates to the sum of all values. This type of chart is best used when you want a quick comparison of a small set of values in an aesthetically pleasing form.

**Value options**

Use the following options to refine the value in your visualization.

**Show**

Choose how much information to show.

- **Calculate** – Reduces each value to a single value per series.
- **All values** – Displays every value from a single series.

**Calculation**

Select a calculation to reduce each series when Calculate has been selected. For information about available calculations, refer to [Calculation types](p. 323).

**Limit**

When displaying every value from a single series, this limits the number of values displayed.
**Fields**

Select which field or fields to display in the visualization. Each field name is available on the list, or you can select one of the following options:

- **Numeric fields** – All fields with numerical values.
- **All fields** – All fields that are not removed by transformations.
- **Time** – All fields with time values.

**Pie chart options**

Use these options to refine how your visualization looks.

**Pie chart type**

Select the pie chart display style. Can be either:

- **Pie** – A standard pie chart
- **Donut** – A pie chart with a hole in the middle

**Labels**

Select labels to display on the pie chart. You can select more than one.

- **Name** – The series or field name.
- **Percent** – The percentage of the whole.
- **Value** – The raw numerical value.

Labels are displayed in white over the body of the chart by default. You can select darker chart colors to make them more visible. Long names or numbers might be clipped.

**Tooltip mode**

When you hover your cursor over the visualization, Grafana can display tooltips. Choose how tooltips behave.

- **Single** – The hover tooltip shows only a single series, the one that you are hovering over on the visualization.
- **All** – The hover tooltip shows all series in the visualization. Grafana highlights the series that you are hovering over in bold in the series list in the tooltip.
- **Hidden** – Do not display the tooltip when you interact with the visualization.

Use an override to hide individual series from the tooltip.

**Legend mode**

Use these settings to define how the legend appears in your visualization. For more information about the legend, refer to [Configure a legend (p. 322)](#).

- **List** – Displays the legend as a list. This is a default display mode of the legend.
- **Table** – Displays the legend as a table.
- **Hidden** – Hides the legend.

**Legend placement**
Choose where to display the legend.

- **Bottom** – Below the graph.
- **Right** – To the right of the graph.

**Legend values**

Choose which of the [standard calculations](p. 323) to show in the legend. You can have more than one.

Select values to display in the legend. You can select more than one.

- **Percent** – The percentage of the whole.
- **Value** – The raw numerical value.

For more information about the legend, refer to Configure a legend (p. 322).

**Plotly panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

The Plotly panel renders charts using [Plotly](https://plotly.com), an open source javascript graphing library.

The **Data**, **Layout** and **Config** fields match the common parameters described in the [Plotly documentation](https://plotly.com). They must be in JSON format.

Data provided by the datasource can be transformed via a user-defined script before to be injected in the Plotly chart. The script includes 2 arguments.

- **data** – Data returned by the data source.
- **variables** – An object that contains Grafana variables (p. 530) in the current dashboard (user variables and these few global variables: `__from`, `__to`, `__interval`, and `__interval_ms`).

The script must return an object with one or more of the following properties: data, layout, config and frames. The following is an example.

```javascript
let x  = data.series[0].fields[0].values.buffer
let y  = data.series[0].fields[1].values.buffer
let serie = {
    x : x,
    y : y,
    name : variables.project //where project is the name of a Grafana’s variable
}

return {
    data : [serie],
    config : {
        displayModeBar: false
    }
}
```

Object returned by the script and JSON provided in the **Data**, **Layout** and **Config** fields will be merged (deep merge).

If no script is provided, the panel will use only **Data**, **Layout** and **Config** fields.
Sankey panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**.
For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

The Sankey panel shows Sankey diagrams, which are good for visualizing flow data, with the width of the flow being proportional to the selected metric. The following image shows a Sankey diagram with two groups of source and destinations.

### How it works

The sankey panel requires at least 2 columns of data, a source and destination for the flows. Your query should group your data into at least two groups. The panel will draw links from the first column of data points, to the last in order of the query. The thickness of the links will be proportional to the value as assigned by the metric in the query.

### Customizing

- **Links** – There are currently two options for link color: multi or single. It is multi-colored by default. To choose a single color for the links, toggle the **Single Link color only** option and choose your color from Grafana's color picker.
- **Nodes** – You can change the color of the rectangular nodes by changing the **Node color** option.
- **Node Width** – The width of the nodes can be adjusted with the **Node Width** slider or entering a number in the input box. This number must be an integer.
- **Node Padding** – The vertical padding between nodes can be adjusted with the **Node Padding** slider or entering a number in the input box. This number must be an integer. If your links are too thin, try adjusting this number.
- **Headers** – The column headers can be changed by using a **Display Name** override in the editor panel. They will be the same color you choose for **Text color**.
- **Sankey Layout** – The layout of the Sankey links can be adjusted slightly using the **Layout iteration** slider. This number must be an integer and is the number of relaxation iterations used to generate the layout.

Scatter panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**.
For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).
The scatter panel shows an X/Y scatter plot for table data with a simpler interface than other graphing panels. Unlike the graph panel, the scatter panel does not require the data to be in a time series. The scatter panel requires a table formatted dataset with two or more numeric columns of data.

One of these can be assigned to the X axis. One or more can be assigned to a series of Y axis values and the resulting data plotted as a series of dots. Each series can optionally also show a regression line using one of a number of statistical best fits.

Creating a scatter panel

The following procedure describes how to create a scatter plot using the scatter panel. For this example, we will assume that there is data, as in the following table called HEIGHT with three columns of numerical values, Age, Boys, and Girls, showing the average height of boys and girls by age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Boy's Height</th>
<th>Girl's Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>109.7</td>
<td>109.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>115.6</td>
<td>115.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>121.1</td>
<td>120.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>126.3</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>131.3</td>
<td>131.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>136.2</td>
<td>137.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>141.2</td>
<td>143.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>148.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>153.6</td>
<td>152.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>159.9</td>
<td>155.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>164.4</td>
<td>156.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>167.3</td>
<td>157.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>158.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>170.8</td>
<td>158.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To create a scatter plot with the scatter panel

1. In your Grafana dashboard, choose Add Panel.
2. For the Query, write a query that will return the data needed. In this case, you would use a query such as SELECT * FROM HEIGHT.
3. Select the Scatter visualization.

This will create a scatter plot, using the first column as the X axis, and the other numeric columns as Y axes.

Configuration options

The scatter panel provides the following four custom configuration options.
• **X Axis** – You can choose which field to use as the X axis, as well as extents and title and display information for the axis.

• **Y Axis** – You can choose which fields to display on the Y axis, including display options for each field, and extents and title information for the axis. You can also choose to display a regression line for each field. See the following information for more details on regression line configuration.

• **Legend** – You can turn a legend for the panel on or off, as well as choose the size of the text in the legend.

• **Display** – You can set other options for the chart, including grid color and border style.

**Regression line configuration**

Each Y axis dataset can display a line, in addition to the individual dots. There are five options for the line type.

• **None** – Do not display a regression line.

• **Simple** – Display a regression line that connects the dataset points.

• **Linear** – Display a straight line, using the least-squares, best-fit method.

• **Exponential** – Display an exponential best-fit regression line.

• **Power** – Display a power best-fit regression line.

**Stat panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

The Stat panel visualization shows a one large stat value with an optional graph sparkline. You can control the background or value color using thresholds.

By default, the Stat panel displays one of the following:

• Just the value for a single series or field.

• Both the value and name for multiple series or fields.

You can use the **Text mode** to control whether the text is displayed or not.

**Automatic layout adjustment**

The panel automatically adjusts the layout depending on available width and height in the dashboard. It automatically hides the graph (sparkline) if the panel becomes too small.

**Value options**

Use the following options to refine how your visualization displays the value:

**Show**

Choose how Grafana displays your data.

**Calculate**

Show a calculated value based on all rows.

• **Calculation** – Select a reducer function that Grafana will use to reduce many fields to a single value. For a list of available calculations, see [standard calculations](p. 323).
• **Fields** – Select the fields display in the panel.

**All values**
Show a separate stat for every row. If you select this option, then you can also limit the number of rows to display.

• **Limit** – The maximum number of rows to display. Default is 5,000.
• **Fields** – Select the fields display in the panel.

**Stat styles**
Style your visualization.

**Orientation**
Choose a stacking direction.

• **Auto** – Grafana selects what it thinks is the best orientation.
• **Horizontal** – Bars stretch horizontally, left to right.
• **Vertical** – Bars stretch vertically, top to bottom.

**Text mode**
You can use the Text mode option to control what text the panel renders. If the value is not important, only the name and color is, then change the **Text mode** to **Name**. The value will still be used to determine color and is displayed in a tooltip.

• **Auto** – If the data contains multiple series or fields, show both name and value.
• **Value** – Show only value, never name. Name is displayed in the hover tooltip instead.
• **Value and name** – Always show value and name.
• **Name** – Show name instead of value. Value is displayed in the hover tooltip.
• **None** – Show nothing (empty). Name and value are displayed in the hover tooltip.

**Color mode**
Select a color mode.

• **Value** – Colors only the value and graph area.
• **Background** – Colors the background as well.

**Graph mode**
Select a graph and sparkline mode.

• **None** – Hides the graph and only shows the value.
• **Area** – Shows the area graph below the value. This requires that your query returns a time column.

**Text alignment**
Choose an alignment mode.

• **Auto** – If only a single value is shown (no repeat), then the value is centered. If multiple series or rows are shown, then the value is left-aligned.
- **Center** – Stat value is centered.

Text size

Adjust the sizes of the gauge text.

- **Title** – Enter a numeric value for the gauge title size.
- **Value** – Enter a numeric value for the gauge value size.

**State timeline panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

The state timeline panel visualization shows discrete state changes over time. Each field or series is rendered as its unique horizontal band. State regions can either be rendered with or without values. This panel works well with string or boolean states but can also be used with time series. When used with time series, the thresholds are used to turn the numerical values into discrete state regions.

**State timeline options**

Use these options to refine your visualizations:

**Merge equal consecutive values**

Controls whether Grafana merges identical values if they are next to each other.

**Show values**

Controls whether values are rendered inside the state regions. Auto will render values if there is sufficient space.

**Align values**

Controls value alignment inside state regions.

**Row height**

Controls space between rows. 1 = no space = 0.5 = 50% space.

**Line width**

Controls the line width of state regions.

**Fill opacity**

Controls the opacity of state regions.

**Value mappings**

To assign colors to boolean or string values, use Configure value mappings (p. 320).

**Time series data with thresholds**

The panel can be used with time series data as well. In this case, the thresholds are used to turn the time series into discrete colored state regions.
Legend options

When the legend option is enabled, it can show either the value mappings or the threshold brackets. To show the value mappings in the legend, it’s important that the Color scheme option under Standard options is set to Single color or Classic palette. To see the threshold brackets in the legend, set the Color scheme to From thresholds.

Legend mode Use these settings to refine how the legend appears in your visualization.

- **List** – Displays the legend as a list. This is a default display mode of the legend.
- **Table** – Displays the legend as a table.
- **Hidden** – Hides the legend.

Legend placement Choose where to place the legend.

- **Bottom** – Below the graph.
- **Right** – To the right of the graph.

Legend values

Choose which of the standard calculations (p. 323) to show in the legend. You can have more than one.

Status history panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

The Status history visualization shows periodic states over time. Each field or series is rendered as a horizontal row. Boxes are rendered and centered around each value.

Status history visualization works with string, boolean, and numerical fields or time series. A time field is required. You can use value mappings to color strings or assign text values to numerical ranges.

Display options

Use these options to refine your visualizations:

**Show values**

Controls whether values are rendered inside the value boxes. Auto will render values if there is sufficient space.

- **Column width** controls the width of boxes. 1=max and 0=Min width.
- **Line width** controls line width of state regions.
- **Fill opacity** controls the fill opacity of state regions.

**Value mappings**

To assign colors to boolean or string values, use Configure value mappings (p. 320).

**Time series data with thresholds**

The panel can be used with time series data as well. In this case, the thresholds are used to color the boxes. You can also use gradient color schemes to color values.
Legend options

When the legend option is enabled, it can show either the value mappings or the threshold brackets. To show the value mappings in the legend, it's important that the Color scheme option under Standard options is set to Single color or Classic palette. To see the threshold brackets in the legend set the Color scheme to From thresholds.

Legend mode Use these settings to refine how the legend appears in your visualization.

- **List** – Displays the legend as a list. This is a default display mode of the legend.
- **Table** – Displays the legend as a table.
- **Hidden** – Hides the legend.

Legend placement Choose where to place the legend.

- **Bottom** – Below the graph.
- **Right** – To the right of the graph.

Legend values

Choose which of the standard calculations (p. 323) to show in the legend. You can have more than one.

Table panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

The table panel visualization is very flexible, supporting multiple modes for time series and for tables, annotation, and raw JSON data. This panel also provides date formatting, value formatting, and coloring options.

Sort column

Click a column title to change the sort order from default to descending to ascending. Each time you click, the sort order changes to the next option in the cycle. You can only sort by one column at a time.

Table options

Show header

Show or hide column names imported from your data source.

Column width

By default, Grafana automatically calculates the column width based on the table size and the minimum column width. This field option can override the setting and define the width for all columns in pixels.

For example, if you enter 100 in the field, then when you click outside the field, all the columns will be set to 100 pixels wide.

Minimum column width

By default, the minimum width of the table column is 150 pixels. This field option can override that default and will define the new minimum column width for the table panel in pixels.

For example, if you enter 75 in the field, then when you click outside the field, all the columns will scale to no smaller than 75 pixels wide.
For small-screen devices, such as smartphones or tablets, reduce the default 150 pixel value to 50 to allow table based panels to render correctly in dashboards.

**Column alignment**

Choose how Grafana should align cell contents:

- Auto (default)
- Left
- Center
- Right

**Cell type**

By default, Grafana automatically chooses display settings. You can override the settings by choosing one of the following options to set the default for all fields. Additional configuration is available for some cell types.

**Note**

If you set these in the Field tab, then the type will apply to all fields, including the time field. You can set them in the Override tab to apply the change to one or more fields.

**Color text**

If thresholds are set, then the field text is displayed in the appropriate threshold color.

**Color background (gradient or solid)**

If thresholds are set, then the field background is displayed in the appropriate threshold color.

**Gauge**

Cells can be displayed as a graphical gauge, with several different presentation types.

**Basic**

The basic mode will show a simple gauge with the threshold levels defining the color of gauge.

**Gradient**

The threshold levels define a gradient.

**LCD**

The gauge is split up in small cells that are lit or unlit.

**JSON view**

Shows value formatted as code. If a value is an object the JSON view allowing browsing the JSON object will appear on hover.

**Cell value inspect**

Enables value inspection from table cell. The raw value is presented in a modal window.

**Note**

Cell value inspection is only available when cell display mode is set to Auto, Color text, Color background or JSON View.
Column filter
You can temporarily change how column data is displayed. For example, you can order values from highest to lowest or hide specific values. For more information, refer to Filter table columns (p. 366), below.

Pagination
Use this option to enable or disable pagination. It is a front-end option that does not affect queries. When enabled, the page size automatically adjusts to the height of the table.

Filter table columns
If you turn on the Column filter, then you can filter table options.

To turn on column filtering
1. In Grafana, navigate to the dashboard with the table with the columns that you want to filter.
2. On the table panel you want to filter, open the panel editor.
3. Choose the Field tab.
4. In Table options, turn on the Column filter option.

A filter icon appears next to each column title.

Filter column values
To filter column values, choose the filter (funnel) icon next to a column title. Grafana displays the filter options for that column.

Choose the check box next to the values that you want to display. Enter text in the search field at the top to show those values in the display so that you can select them rather than scroll to find them.

Clear column filters
Columns with filters applied have a blue funnel displayed next to the title.

To remove the filter, choose the blue funnel icon and then select Clear filter.

Table footer
You can use the table footer to show calculations (p. 323) on fields.

After you enable the table footer, you can select the Calculation, and then the Fields that you want to calculate.

The system applies the calculation to all numeric fields if you do not select a field.

Count rows
If you want to show the number of rows in the dataset instead of the number of values in the selected fields, select the Count calculation and enable Count rows.

Text panel
This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

The text panel enables you to directly include text or HTML in your dashboards. This can be used to add contextual information and descriptions or embed complex HTML.
Mode

Mode determines how embedded content appears. It has the following options:

- **Markdown** – This option formats the content as markdown.
- **HTML** – This setting renders the content as sanitized HTML. If you require more direct control over the output, you can set the `disable_sanitize_html` flag which enables you to directly enter HTML.
- **Code** – This setting renders content inside a read-only code editor. Select an appropriate language to apply syntax highlighting to the embedded text.

Variables

Variables in the content will be expanded for display.

Time series panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

The time series panel can render a time series as a line, a path of dots, or a series of bars. This type of graph is versatile enough to display almost any time-series data.

**Note**

You can migrate Graph panel visualizations to Time series visualizations. To migrate, on the Panel tab, choose **Time series visualization**. Grafana transfers all applicable settings.

Topics

- [Tooltip options (p. 367)]
- [Legend options (p. 367)]
- [Graph style options (p. 368)]
- [Axis options (p. 369)]
- [Color options (p. 370)]

Tooltip options

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

When you hover your cursor over the graph, Grafana can display tooltips. Choose how tooltips behave:

- **Single** – The hover tooltip shows only the series that you are hovering over.
- **All** – The hover tooltip shows all the series in the graph. Grafana highlights the series that you are hovering over in bold in the series list in the tooltip.
- **Hidden** – Do not display the tooltip.

Legend options

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

**Legend mode** – Choose how the legend appears.

- **List** – Displays the legend as a list. This is the default.
- **Table** – Displays the legend as a table.
- **Hidden** – Hides the legend.

**Legend placement** – Choose where to display the legend.
- **Bottom** – Below the graph.
- **Right** – To the right of the graph.

**Legend calculations**

Choose which calculations to show in the legend. For more information, see Calculation types (p. 323).

**Graph style options**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

**Graph style**

Use this option to define how to display your time series data. You can use overrides to combine multiple styles in the same graph. There are three style options. Some of the other style options only apply to certain graph styles.

- **Lines** – Display the time series as a line on a graph.
- **Bars** – Display the time series as a series of bars on a graph, one for each data point.
- **Points** – Display the time series as dots on a graph, one for each data point.

**Bar alignment**

For bar graphs, sets the position of the bar, relative to where the point would be drawn on the graph. Because a bar has a width, it can be placed before, after, or centered on the point. The choices for this option are **Before**, **Center**, or **After**.

**Line width**

Sets the thickness of the line for Line graphs, or the thickness of the outline for each bar in a bar graph.

**Fill opacity**

Sets the opacity of a fill color. Fills are used, for example, to show the area under the line in a line graph, or as the color of bars in a bar graph.

**Gradient mode**

Gradient mode specifies the gradient fill, which is based on the series color. To change the color, use the standard color scheme field option. For more information, see Color scheme (p. 287). The gradient mode options are:

- **None** – No gradient fill.
- **Opacity** – An opacity gradient where the opacity of the fill increases as the Y-axis values increase.
- **Hue** – A gradient that is based on the hue of the series color.
- **Scheme** – A color gradient defined by your color scheme. This setting can be used by the fill and the line. For more information, see Color options (p. 370).

The gradient appearance is also modified by the Fill opacity setting.
Show points

You can configure your visualization to add points to line or bar graphs. You can choose **Always**, **Never**, or **Auto**. When using **Auto**, Grafana determines whether to show points based on the density of the data. If the density of the data is low enough, points are shown.

**Point size**

Sets the size of drawn points, from 1 to 40 pixels in diameter.

**Line interpolation**

Choose how Grafana interpolates the series line. The choices are **Linear**, **Smooth**, **Step before**, and **Step after**.

**Line style**

Set the style of the line. To change the color, use the standard color scheme field option.

Line style appearance is influenced by the settings for **Line width** and **Fill opacity**.

The choices for line style are **Solid**, **Dash**, and **Dots**.

**Connect null values**

Choose how null values (gaps in the data) appear on the graph. Null values can be connected to form a continuous line or, optionally, set a threshold above which gaps in the data should no longer be connected. You can choose to **Never** connect data points with gaps, **Always** connect data points with gaps, or set a **Threshold** at which gaps in the data should no longer be connected.

**Stack series**

Stacking allows Grafana to display series on top of each other. Be cautious when using stacking in the visualization as it can easily create misleading graphs. To read more about why stacking might not be the best approach, refer to [Stacked Area Graphs Are Not Your Friend](#).

The options for stacking are:

- **Off** – Turns off series stacking.
- **Normal** – Stacks series on top of each other.
- **100%** – Stack by percentage, where all series together add up to 100%.

**Stack series in groups**

You can override the stacking behavior to stack series in groups. For more information about creating an override, see [Configure field overrides](#). When creating the override, give the name of the stacking group you want the series to be part of.

**Fill below to**

The **Fill below to** option fills the area between two series. This options is only available as a series or field override. Using this option you can fill the area between two series, rather than from the series line down to 0. For example, if you had two series called **Max** and **Min**, you could select the **Max** series and override it to **Fill below to the Min** series.. This would fill only the area between the two series lines.

**Axis options**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**.
For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Options under the axis category change how the X and Y axes are rendered. Some options do not take effect until you click outside of the field option box you are editing. You can also or press Enter.

**Placement**

Select the placement of the Y-axis. The options are:

- **Auto** – Grafana automatically assigns the Y-axis to the series. When there are two or more series with different units, Grafana assigns the left axis to the first unit, and the right axis to the units that follow.
- **Left** – Display all Y-axes on the left side.
- **Right** – Display all Y-axes on the right side.
- **Hidden** – Hide all Y-axes.

To assign axes for each field or series, add field overrides (p. 317).

**Label**

Set a Y-axis text label. If you have more than one Y-axis, then you can assign different labels using an override.

**Width**

Set a fixed width of the axis. By default, Grafana dynamically calculates the width of an axis.

By setting the width of the axis, data with different axes types can share the same display proportions. This setting makes it easier for you to compare more than one graph’s worth of data because the axes are not shifted or stretched within visual proximity to each other.

**Soft min and soft max**

Set a soft min or soft max option for better control of Y-axis limits. By default, Grafana sets the range for the Y-axis automatically based on the dataset.

Soft min and soft max settings allow visibility into small changes when big changes aren’t present. Hard min or max derived from standard min and max field options can prevent intermittent spikes from flattening useful detail by clipping the spikes past a specific point.

To define hard limits of the Y-axis, you can set standard min/max options. For more information, refer to Configure standard options (p. 285).

**Scale**

Set how the Y-axis scales. The choices are Linear or Logarithmic. If you choose logarithmic, you can further choose between base 2 or base 10 logarithmic scales.

**Transform**

You can override a series to apply a transform to values on a graph (without affecting the underlying values or the values in tooltips, context menus, or legends). You have two transform options:

- **Negative Y transform** – Flip the results to negative values on the Y axis.
- **Constant** – Show the first value as a constant line.

**Color options**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x.
For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

By default, the graph uses the standard Color scheme (p. 287) option to assign series colors. You can also use the legend to open the color picker by clicking the legend series color icon. Setting color this way automatically creates an override rule that sets a specific color for a specific series.

The following are additional options that you can use to override series color defaults.

**Classic Palette**

The most common setup is to use the Classic palette for graphs. This scheme automatically assigns a color for each field or series based on its order. If the order of a field changes in your query, the color also changes. You can manually configure a color for a specific field using an override rule.

**Single color**

Use this mode to specify a color. You can also click the colored line icon next to each series in the Legend to open the color picker. This automatically creates a new override that sets the color scheme to single color and the selected color.

**By value color schemes**

If you select a by value color scheme like From thresholds (by value) or Green-Yellow-Red (by value), the Color series by option appears. This option controls which value (Last, Min, Max) to use to assign the series its color.

**Scheme gradient mode**

The Gradient mode option located under the Graph styles has a mode named Scheme. When you enable Scheme, the line or bar receives a gradient color defined from the selected Color scheme.

If the Color scheme is set to From thresholds (by value) and Gradient mode is set to Scheme, then the line or bar color changes as they cross the defined thresholds. You will see only the exact colors chosen in the scheme.

**Gradient color schemes**

Using a gradient color scheme without setting the Gradient mode to Scheme, means that the colors chosen will form a gradient between the colors chosen, as the values in the series move between the thresholds set.

**Traces panel (Beta)**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Traces are a visualization that enables you to track and log a request as it traverses the services in your infrastructure.

For more information about traces, see Tracing in Explore (p. 379).

**WindRose**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

The WindRose panel receives raw time series data converts the data and maps it in a WindRose chart.
The WindRose panel supports the following options:

- Axis frequency
- Axis style (degrees or compass)
- Scale (linear, square, log)

**Explore in Grafana version 9**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Grafana's dashboard UI provides functionality to build dashboards for visualization. Explore strips away the dashboard and panel options so that you can focus on the query. It helps you iterate until you have a working query and then you can build a dashboard from the query.

**Note**

If you just want to explore your data and do not want to create a dashboard, then Explore makes this much easier. If your data source supports graph and table data, then Explore shows the results both as a graph and a table. This allows you to see trends in the data and more details at the same time.

**Start exploring**

**Note**

In order to access Explore, you must have an editor or an administrator role.

**To access Explore**

1. In your Grafana workspace, choose the Explore menu item from the left menu bar.
An empty Explore tab opens.

Alternately, to start with an existing query in a panel, choose the Explore option from the Panel menu. This opens an Explore tab with the query from the panel and allows you to tweak or iterate in the query outside of your dashboard.

2. Choose your data source from the dropdown in the top left. Prometheus (p. 86) has a custom Explore implementation, the other data sources use their standard query editor.

3. In the query field, write your query to explore your data. There are three buttons beside the query field, a clear button (X), an add query button (+) and the remove query button (-). Just like the normal query editor, you can add and remove multiple queries.

For more details about queries, see Query and transform data (p. 288).

### Split and compare

The split view provides an easy way to compare graphs and tables side-by-side or to look at related data together on one page.

#### Top open a split view

1. In the Explore view, choose the Split button to duplicate the current query and split the page into two side-by-side queries.

   **Note**

   It is possible to select another data source for the new query which for example, allows you to compare the same query for two different servers or to compare the staging environment to the production environment.

   In split view, timepickers for both panels can be linked (if you change one, the other gets changed as well) by selecting a time-sync button attached to one of the timepickers. Linking timepickers keeps the start and the end times of the split view queries in sync. It ensures that you're looking at the same time interval in both split panels.

2. To close the newly created query, click on the Close Split button.

### Share shortened link

The Share shortened link capability allows you to create smaller and simpler URLs of the format / goto/uid instead of using longer URLs with query parameters. To create a shortened link to the query results, select the Share option in the Explore toolbar. A shortened link that is never used will automatically get deleted after seven (7) days.

### Query management in Explore

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

To help with debugging queries, Explore allows you to investigate query requests and responses, as well as query statistics, via the Query inspector. This functionality is similar to the panel inspector tasks Inspect query performance (p. 326) and Inspect query request and response data (p. 326).

### Query history

Query history is a list of queries that you used in Explore. The history is stored in the Grafana database and it is not shared with other users. The retention period for queries in history is two weeks. Queries
older than two weeks are automatically deleted. To open and interact with your history, select the **Query history** button in Explore.

**Note**

Starred (favorited) queries are not subject to the two weeks retention period and they are not deleted.

**View query history**

Query history lets you view the history of your querying. For each individual query, you can:

- Run a query.
- Create and/or edit a comment.
- Copy a query to the clipboard.
- Copy a shortened link with the query to the clipboard.
- Star (favorite) a query.

**Manage favorite queries**

All queries that have been starred in the Query history tab are displayed in the Starred list. This allows you to access your favorite queries faster and to reuse these queries without typing them from scratch.

**Sorting query history**

By default, query history shows you the most recent queries. You can sort your history by date or by data source name in ascending or descending order.

**To sort your query history**

1. Select the **Sort queries by** field.
2. Select one of the following options:
   - Newest first
   - Oldest first

**Filtering query history**

You can filter your query history in Query history and Starred tab to a specific data source.

**Filtering history to a data source**

1. Select the **Filter queries for specific data source(s)** field.
2. Select the data source for which you would like to filter your history. You can select multiple data sources.

In the Query history tab it is also possible to filter queries by date using the slider:

- Use the vertical slider to filter queries by date.
- Adjust the start date by dragging the top handle.
- Adjust the end date by dragging the top handle.

**Searching in query history**

You can search in your history across queries and your comments. Search is possible for queries in the Query history tab and Starred tab.
To search in query history

1. Select the Search queries field.
2. Enter the term you are searching for into search field.

Query history settings

You can customize the query history in the Settings tab. Options are described in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Default value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change the default active tab</td>
<td>Query history tab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

Query history settings are global, and applied to both panels in split mode.

Prometheus-specific Features

Explore features a custom querying experience for Prometheus. When a query is run, it actually runs two queries, a normal Prometheus query for the graph and an Instant Query for the table. An Instant Query returns the last value for each time series which shows a good summary of the data shown in the graph.

Metrics explorer

On the left side of the query field, choose Metrics to open the Metric Explorer. This shows a hierarchical menu with metrics grouped by their prefix. For example, all Alertmanager metrics are grouped under the alertmanager prefix. This is a good starting point if you just want to explore which metrics are available.

Query field

The Query field supports autocomplete for metric names and functions, comparable to the standard Prometheus query editor. You can press the Enter key to create a new line and Shift+Enter to run a query.

The autocomplete menu can be triggered by pressing Ctrl+Space. The Autocomplete menu contains a new History section with a list of recently run queries.

Suggestions can appear under the query field - select on them to update your query with the suggested change.

- For counters (monotonically increasing metrics), a rate function will be suggested.
- For buckets, a histogram function will be suggested.
- For recording rules, possible to expand the rules.

Table filters

Select the filter button in the label column of a Table panel to add filters to the query expression. You can add filters for multiple queries as well - the filter is added for all the queries.

Logs in Explore

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).
Along with metrics, Explore allows you to investigate your logs in the following data sources:

- OpenSearch (p. 163)
- InfluxDB (p. 131)
- Loki (p. 136)

During an infrastructure monitoring and incident response, you can dig deeper into the metrics and logs to find the cause. Explore also allows you to correlate metrics and logs by viewing them side-by-side. This creates a new debugging workflow.

1. Receive an alert.
2. Drill down and examine metrics.
3. Drill down again and search logs related to the metric and time interval (and in the future, distributed traces).

**Logs visualization**

Results of log queries are shown as histograms in the graph and individual logs are explained in the following sections.

If the data source supports a full range log volume histogram, the graph with log distribution for all entered log queries is shown automatically. This feature is currently supported by OpenSearch and Loki data sources.

**Note**

In Loki, this full range log volume histogram is rendered by metric query which can be expensive depending on time range queried. This query may be particularly challenging for smaller Loki installations to process. To mitigate this, we recommend using a proxy like nginx in front of Loki to set a custom timeout (e.g. 10 seconds) for these queries. Log volume histogram queries can be identified by looking for queries with the HTTP header X-Query-Tags with value Source=logvolhist; these headers are added by Grafana to all log volume histogram queries.

If the data source does not support loading full range log volume histogram, the logs model computes a time series based on the log row counts bucketed by an automatically calculated time interval, and the first log row's timestamp then anchors the start of the histogram from the result. The end of the time series is anchored to the time picker's To range.

**Log level**

For logs where a level label is specified, Grafana uses the value of the label to determine the log level and update color accordingly. If the log doesn't have a level label specified, it tries to find out if its content matches any of the supported expressions (see below for more information). The log level is always determined by the first match. In case Grafana is not able to determine a log level, it will be visualized with an unknown log level.

**Tip**

If you use Loki data source and the level is in your log-line, use parsers (JSON, logfmt, regex,..) to extract the level information into a level label that is used to determine log level. This will allow the histogram to show the various log levels in separate bars.

**Supported log levels and mapping of log level abbreviation and expressions:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supported expressions</th>
<th>Log level</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>emerg</td>
<td>critical</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fatal</td>
<td>critical</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Logs navigation

The logs navigation interface, next to the log lines, can be used to request more logs. You can do this by selecting the **Older logs** button on the bottom of navigation. When you hit the line limit and you want to see more logs, you can use this to fetch more logs. Each request is displayed in the navigation as a separate page. Every page shows the from and to timestamp of the incoming log lines. You can see previous results by clicking on the page to view. Explore caches the last five requests run from the logs navigation, so it does not re-run the same query when clicking on those pages.

### Visualization options

You can customize how logs are displayed and select which columns are shown.

**Time**

Shows or hides the time column. This is the timestamp associated with the log line as reported from the data source.

**Unique labels**

Shows or hides the unique labels column that includes only non-common labels. All common labels are displayed above.

**Wrap lines**

Set this to True if you want the display to use line wrapping. If set to False, it will result in horizontal scrolling.

**Prettify JSON**
Set this to `true` to pretty print all JSON logs. This setting does not affect logs in any format other than JSON.

**Deduplication**

Log data can be very repetitive and Explore can help by hiding duplicate log lines. There are a few different deduplication algorithms that you can use:

- **Exact** – Exact matches are done on the whole line except for date fields.
- **Numbers** – Matches on the line after stripping out numbers such as durations, IP addresses, and so on.
- **Signature** – The most aggressive deduplication, this strips all letters and numbers and matches on the remaining whitespace and punctuation.

**Flip results order**

You can change the order of received logs from the default descending order (newest first) to ascending order (oldest first).

**Labels and detected fields**

Each log row has an extendable area with its labels and detected fields, for more robust interaction. For all labels we have added the ability to filter for (positive filter) and filter out (negative filter) selected labels. Each field or label also has a stats icon to display statistics in relation to all displayed logs.

**Escaping newlines**

Explore automatically detects some incorrectly escaped sequences in log lines, such as newlines (`\n`, `\t`) or tabs (`\t`). When it detects such sequences, Explore provides an “Escape newlines” option. Explore can automatically fix incorrectly escaped sequences that it has detected.

**To automatically fix escape sequences**

1. Select **Escape newlines** to replace the sequences.
2. Manually review the replacements to confirm their correctness.

Explore replaces these sequences. When it does so, the option will change from **Escape newlines** to **Remove escaping**. Evaluate the changes as the parsing may not be accurate based on the input received. You can revert the replacements by selecting **Remove escaping**.

**Data links**

By using data links, you can turn any part of a log message into an internal or external link. The created link is visible as a button in the **Links** section inside the **Log details** view.

**Toggle field visibility**

Expand a log line and click the eye icon to show or hide fields.

**Loki-specific features**

Loki is the open source log aggregation system from Grafana Labs. Loki is designed to be cost effective, as it does not index the contents of the logs, but rather a set of labels for each log stream. The logs from Loki are queried in a similar way to querying with label selectors in Prometheus. It uses labels to group log streams which can be made to match up with your Prometheus labels. For more information about Grafana Loki, you can see the [Grafana Loki Github](https://github.com/grafana/loki).

For more information, see **Loki (p. 136)** on how to query for log data.

**Switch from metrics to logs**
If you switch from a Prometheus query to a logs query (you can do a split first to have your metrics and logs side by side) then it will keep the labels from your query that exist in the logs and use those to query the log streams. For example, if you have the following Prometheus query:

```
grafana_alerting_active_alerts{job="grafana"}
```

after switching to the Logs data source, it will change to:

```
{job="grafana"}
```

This will return a chunk of logs in the selected time range that can be searched.

**Logs sample**

If the selected data source implements logs sample, and supports both log and metric queries, then for metric queries you will be able to automatically see samples of log lines that contributed to visualized metrics. This feature is currently supported by Loki data sources.

**Live tailing**

Use the Live tailing feature to see real-time logs on supported data sources.

Select the **Live** button in the Explore toolbar to switch to Live tail view.

While in Live tail view new logs will come from the bottom of the screen and will have fading contrasting background so you can keep track of what is new. Select the **Pause** button or scroll the logs view to pause the Live tailing and explore previous logs without interruption. Select **Resume** button to resume the Live tailing or select **Stop** button to exit Live tailing and go back to standard Explore view.

**Tracing in Explore**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

Explore allows you to visualize traces from tracing data sources.

The following data sources are supported.

- **Jaeger** (p. 131)
- **Tempo** (p. 181)
- **AWS X-Ray** (p. 105)
- **Zipkin** (p. 188)

For information on how to configure queries for the data sources listed above, refer to the documentation for specific data source.

**Trace View explanation**

This section explains the elements of the Trace View dashboard.

**Header**

The header of the trace view has the following elements

- **Header title**: Shows the name of the root span and trace ID.
- **Search**: Highlights spans containing the searched text.

379
Explore

- Metadata: Various metadata about the trace.

Minimap

Shows condensed view or the trace timeline. Drag your pointer over the minimap to zoom into smaller time range. Zooming will also update the main timeline, so it is easy to see shorter spans. Hovering over the minimap, when zoomed, will show Reset Selection button which resets the zoom.

Timeline

Shows list of spans within the trace. Each span row consists of these components:

- Expand children button: Expands or collapses all the children spans of selected span.
- Service name: Name of the service logged the span.
- Operation name: Name of the operation that this span represents.
- Span duration bar: Visual representation of the operation duration within the trace.

Span details

Clicking anywhere on the span row shows span details, including the following.

- Operation name
- Span metadata
- Tags: Any tags associated with this span.
- Process metadata: Metadata about the process that logged this span.
- Logs: List of logs logged by this span and associated key values. In case of Zipkin logs section shows Zipkin annotations.

Node graph

You can optionally expand the node graph for the displayed trace. Depending on the data source, this can show spans of the trace as nodes in the graph, or add some additional context, including the service graph based on the current trace.

Trace to logs

You can navigate from a span in a trace view directly to logs relevant for that span. This is available for Tempo, Jaeger, and Zipkin data sources. Refer to their relevant documentation for instructions on how to configure each data source.

Click the document icon to open a split view in Explore with the configured data source and query relevant logs for the span.

Service Graph view

The Service Graph view visualizes the span metrics (traces data for rates, error rates, and durations (RED)) and service graphs. Once the requirements are set up, this pre-configured view is immediately available.

For more information, see Tempo (p. 181) data source page. You can also see the service graph view page in the Tempo documentation.

Inspector in Explore

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).
The inspector helps you understand and troubleshoot your queries. You can inspect the raw data, export that data to a comma-separated values (CSV) file, export log results in TXT format, and view query requests.

**Inspector UI**

The inspector has the following tabs:

- **Stats tab** – Shows how long your query takes and how much it returns.
- **Query tab** – Shows you the requests to the server sent when Grafana queries the data source.
- **JSON tab** – Allows you to view and copy the data JSON and data frame structure JSON.
- **Data tab** – Shows the raw data returned by the query.
- **Error tab** – Shows the error. Only visible when query returns error.

**Inspector tasks**

You can perform a variety of tasks in the Explore inspector.

**Open the Inspector**

After you run the query you would like to inspect, select the **Inspector** button.

The inspector pane opens on the bottom of the screen.

**Inspect raw query results**

You can view raw query results that is the data returned by the query in a table.

In the **Inspector** tab, click the **Data** tab.

For multiple queries or for queries multiple nodes, there are additional options.

- **Show data frame**: Select the result set data you want to view.
- **Series joined by time**: View the raw data from all of your queries at once, one result set per column. You can click a column heading to sort the data.

**Download raw query results as CSV**

After you are viewing the raw query results, you can generate a CSV file of the results. You will get a CSV file of the result you see, so be sure to refine the results to get the results you want before generating the CSV file.

To generate the CSV file, select **Download CSV** in the **Inspector** tab.

In order to download a CSV file specifically formatted for Excel, expand **Data options** and then turn on the **Download for Excel** toggle before you select the **Download CSV** option.

**Download log results as TXT**

You can generate a TXT file of the logs you are currently viewing, by selecting **Download logs** in the **Inspector** tab.

**Download trace results**

Based on the data source type, Grafana can generate a JSON file for the trace results in one of the supported formats: Jaeger, Zipkin, or OTLP formats.

To download the traces, select **Download traces** on the **Inspector** tab.

**Inspect query performance**
The **Stats** tab displays statistics that tell you how long your query takes, how many queries you send, and the number of rows returned. This information can help you troubleshoot your queries, especially if any of the numbers are unexpectedly high or low.

Statistics are read-only.

**View JSON model**

You can explore and export data as well as data frame JSON models.

**To view the JSON model**

1. In the Inspector panel, click the **JSON** tab.
2. From the **Select source** dropdown, choose one of the following options:
   - **Data** – Displays a JSON object representing the data that was returned to Explore.
   - **DataFrame structure** – Displays the raw result set.
3. You can expand or collapse portions of the JSON to view separate sections. You can also select the **Copy to clipboard** option to copy JSON body and paste it into another application.

**View raw request and response to data source**

As you are working with Explore and the Inspector tab, you can view the raw request and response data that you are generating with a query. In the Inspector, select the **Query** tab and choose **Refresh** to see the raw data.

Grafana sends the query to the server and displays the result. You can drill down on specific portions of the query, expand or collapse all of it, or copy the data to the clipboard to use in other applications.

**Alerts in Grafana version 9**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

Grafana alerting provides you with robust and actionable alerts that help you learn about problems in the systems moments after they occur, minimizing disruption to your services.

Amazon Managed Grafana includes access to an updated alerting system, **Grafana alerting**, that centralizes alerting information in a single, searchable view. It includes the following features:

- Create and manage Grafana alerts in a centralized view.
- Create and manage Cortex and Loki managed alerts through a single interface.
- View alerting information from Prometheus, Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus, and other Alertmanager compatible data sources.

When you create your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you have the choice of using Grafana alerting, or the [Classic dashboard alerts](p. 577). This section covers Grafana alerting.

**Note**

If you created your workspace with the Classic alerts enabled, and want to switch to Grafana alerting, you can [switch between the two alerting systems](p. 409).

**Grafana alerting limitations**

- The Grafana alerting system can retrieve rules from all available Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus, Prometheus, Loki, and Alertmanager data sources. It might not be able to fetch rules from other supported data sources.
• Alert rules defined in Grafana, rather than in Prometheus, send multiple notifications to your contact point. If you are using native Grafana alerts, we recommend that you stay on classic dashboard alerting and not enable the new Grafana alerting feature. If you would like to view Alerts defined in your Prometheus data source, then we recommend you enable Grafana Alerting, which sends only a single notification for alerts created in Prometheus Alertmanager.

Topics
• Overview (p. 383)
• Exploring alerting (p. 384)
• Set up Alerting (p. 402)
• Migrating classic dashboard alerts to Grafana alerting (p. 409)
• Manage your alert rules (p. 410)
• Manage your alert notifications (p. 418)

Overview
This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

The following gives you an overview of how Grafana Alerting works and introduces you to some of the key concepts that work together and form the core of its flexible and powerful alerting engine.

1. Data source
   Connects to data to be used by alerting. This data is often time-series data, for alerts, and shows the details of a system to be monitored and analyzed. For more information, see data sources (p. 57).

2. Alert rules
   Set evaluation criteria that determines whether an alert instance will fire. An alert rule consists of one or more queries and expressions to pull data from the datasource, a condition describing what constitutes the need for an alert, the frequency of evaluation, and optionally, the duration over which the condition must be met for an alert to fire.

   Grafana managed alerts support multi-dimensional alerting, which means that each alert rule can create multiple alert instances. This is exceptionally powerful if you are observing multiple series in a single expression.

3. Labels
   Match an alert rule and its instances to notification policies and silences. They can also be used to group your alerts by severity.

4. Notification policies
   Set where, when, and how the alerts get routed to notify your team when the alert fires. Each notification policy specifies a set of label matchers to indicate which alerts they are responsible for. A notification policy has a contact point assigned to it that consists of one or more notifiers.

5. Contact points
   Define how your contacts are notified when an alert fires. We support a multitude of ChatOps tools to ensure the alerts come to your team.

Features
One page for all alerts
A single Grafana Alerting page consolidates both Grafana-managed alerts and alerts that reside in your Prometheus-compatible data source in one single place.

**Multi-dimensional alerts**

Alert rules can create multiple individual alert instances per alert rule, known as multi-dimensional alerts, giving you the power and flexibility to gain visibility into your entire system with just a single alert.

**Routing alerts**

Route each alert instance to a specific contact point based on labels you define. Notification policies are the set of rules for where, when, and how the alerts are routed to contact points.

**Silencing alerts**

Silences allow you to stop receiving persistent notifications from one or more alerting rules. You can also partially pause an alert based on certain criteria. Silences have their own dedicated section for better organization and visibility, so that you can scan your paused alert rules without cluttering the main alerting view.

**Mute timings**

With mute timings, you can specify a time interval when you don’t want new notifications to be generated or sent. You can also freeze alert notifications for recurring periods of time, such as during a maintenance period.

**Exploring alerting**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Whether you’re starting or expanding your implementation of Grafana Alerting, learn more about the key concepts and available features that help you create, manage, and take action on your alerts and improve your team’s ability to resolve issues quickly.

First of all, let’s look at the different alert rule types that Grafana Alerting offers.

**Alert rule types**

**Grafana-managed rules**

Grafana-managed rules are the most flexible alert rule type. They allow you to create alerts that can act on data from any of our supported data sources. In addition to supporting multiple data sources, you can also add expressions to transform your data and set alert conditions. This is the only type of rule that allows alerting from multiple data sources in a single rule definition.

**Mimir and Loki rules**

To create Mimir or Loki alerts you must have a compatible Prometheus or Loki data source. You can check if your data source supports rule creation via Grafana by testing the data source and observing if the ruler API is supported.

**Recording rules**

Recording rules are only available for compatible Prometheus or Loki data sources. A recording rule allows you to pre-compute frequently needed or computationally expensive expressions and save their
result as a new set of time series. This is useful if you want to run alerts on aggregated data or if you have dashboards that query computationally expensive expressions repeatedly.

**Key concepts and features**

The following table includes a list of key concepts, features and their definitions, designed to help you make the most of Grafana Alerting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key concept or feature</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data sources for Alerting</td>
<td>Select data sources you want to query and visualize metrics, logs and traces from.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisioning for Alerting</td>
<td>Manage your alerting resources and provision them into your Grafana system using file provisioning or Terraform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alertmanager</td>
<td>Manages the routing and grouping of alert instances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert rule</td>
<td>A set of evaluation criteria for when an alert rule should fire. An alert rule consists of one or more queries and expressions, a condition, the frequency of evaluation, and the duration over which the condition is met. An alert rule can produce multiple alert instances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert instance</td>
<td>An alert instance is an instance of an alert rule. A single-dimensional alert rule has one alert instance. A multidimensional alert rule has one or more alert instances. A single alert rule that matches to multiple results, such as CPU against 10 VMs, is counted as multiple (in this case 10) alert instances. This number can vary over time. For example, an alert rule that monitors CPU usage for all VMs in a system has more alert instances as VMs are added. For more information about alert-instance quotas, see <a href="#">Quota reached errors</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert group</td>
<td>The Alertmanager groups alert instances by default using the labels for the root notification policy. This controls de-duplication and groups of alert instances, which are sent to contact points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact point</td>
<td>Define how your contacts are notified when an alert rule fires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message templating</td>
<td>Create reusable custom templates and use them in contact points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification policy</td>
<td>Set of rules for where, when, and how the alerts are grouped and routed to contact points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels and label matchers</td>
<td>Labels uniquely identify alert rules. They link alert rules to notification policies and silences, determining which policy should handle them and which alert rules should be silenced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Silences

Stop notifications from one or more alert instances. The difference between a silence and a mute timing is that a silence only lasts for only a specified window of time whereas a mute timing is meant to be recurring on a schedule. Uses label matchers to silence alert instances.

## Mute timings

Specify a time interval when you don’t want new notifications to be generated or sent. You can also freeze alert notifications for recurring periods of time, such as during a maintenance period. Must be linked to an existing notification policy.

### Data sources

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

There are a number of data sources (p. 57) that are compatible with Grafana Alerting. Each data source is supported by a plugin. You can use one of the built-in data sources listed below.

These are the data sources that are compatible with and supported by Amazon Managed Grafana.

- Alertmanager data source (p. 58)
- Amazon CloudWatch (p. 59)
- Amazon OpenSearch Service (p. 75)
- AWS IoT SiteWise (p. 82)
- AWS IoT TwinMaker (p. 83)
- Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus and open-source Prometheus (p. 86)
- Amazon Timestream (p. 93)
- Amazon Athena (p. 95)
- Amazon Redshift (p. 100)
- AWS X-Ray (p. 105)
- Azure Monitor (p. 108)
- Google Cloud Monitoring (p. 124)
- Graphite (p. 118)
- InfluxDB (p. 131)
- Loki (p. 136)
- Microsoft SQL Server (p. 139)
- MySQL (p. 153)
- OpenTSDB (p. 168)
- PostgreSQL (p. 170)
- Jaeger (p. 131)
- Zipkin (p. 188)
- Tempo (p. 181)
- TestData (p. 182)
About alert rules

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see *Working in Grafana version 8* (p. 443).

An alerting rule is a set of evaluation criteria that determines whether an alert instance will fire. The rule consists of one or more queries and expressions, a condition, the frequency of evaluation, and optionally, the duration over which the condition is met.

While queries and expressions select the data set to evaluate, a condition sets the threshold that an alert must meet or exceed to create an alert.

An interval specifies how frequently an alerting rule is evaluated. Duration, when configured, indicates how long a condition must be met. The alert rules can also define alerting behavior in the absence of data.

Topics

- Alert rule types (p. 387)
- Alert instances (p. 387)
- Namespaces and groups (p. 388)
- Notification templating (p. 388)

Alert rule types

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see *Working in Grafana version 8* (p. 443).

Grafana supports several alert rule types. The following sections will explain their merits and demerits and help you choose the right alert type for your use case.

Grafana managed rules

Grafana-managed rules are the most flexible alert rule type. They allow you to create alerts that can act on data from any of your existing data sources.

In addition to supporting any data source, you can add **expressions** (p. 291) to transform your data and express alert conditions.

Mimir, Loki and Cortex rules

To create Mimir, Loki or Cortex alerts you must have a compatible Prometheus data source. You can check if your data source is compatible by testing the data source and checking the details if the ruler API is supported.

Recording rules

Recording rules are only available for compatible Prometheus data sources like Mimir, Loki and Cortex.

A recording rule allows you to save an expression’s result to a new set of time series. This is useful if you want to run alerts on aggregated data or if you have dashboards that query the same expression repeatedly.

Read more about **recording rules** in Prometheus.

Alert instances

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see *Working in Grafana version 8* (p. 443).
Grafana managed alerts support multi-dimensional alerting. Each alert rule can create multiple alert instances. This is powerful if you are observing multiple series in a single expression.

Consider the following PromQL expression:

```go
sum by(cpu) (rate(node_cpu_seconds_total{mode!="idle"}[1m])
```

A rule using this expression will create as many alert instances as the amount of CPUs observed during evaluation, allowing a single rule to report the status of each CPU.

### Namespaces and groups

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

Alerts can be organized using Folders for Grafana-managed rules and namespaces for Mimir, Loki, or Prometheus rules and group names.

### Namespaces

When creating Grafana-managed rules, the folder can be used to perform access control and grant or deny access to all rules within a specific folder.

### Groups

All rules within a group are evaluated at the same **interval**.

Alert rules and recording rules within a group will always be evaluated **sequentially**, meaning no rules will be evaluated at the same time and in order of appearance.

**Tip**

If you want rules to be evaluated concurrently and with different intervals, consider storing them in different groups.

### Notification templating

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

Notifications sent via contact points are built using notification templates. Grafana's default templates are based on the **Go templating system** where some fields are evaluated as text, while others are evaluated as HTML (which can affect escaping).

The default template `default_template.go` is a useful reference for custom templates.

Since most of the contact point fields can be templated, you can create reusable custom templates and use them in multiple contact points. To learn about custom notifications using templates, see [Customize notifications](p. 424).

### Nested templates

You can embed templates within other templates.

For example, you can define a template fragment using the `define` keyword.

```go
{{ define "mytemplate" }}
```
You can then embed custom templates within this fragment using the `template` keyword. For example:

```
Alert summary:
{{ template "mytemplate" . }}
```

You can use any of the following built-in template options to embed custom templates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>default.title</td>
<td>Displays high-level status information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default.message</td>
<td>Provides a formatted summary of firing and resolved alerts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teams.default.message</td>
<td>Similar to default.message, formatted for Microsoft Teams.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HTML in notification templates**

HTML in alerting notification templates is escaped. We do not support rendering of HTML in the resulting notification.

Some notifiers support alternative methods of changing the look and feel of the resulting notification. For example, Grafana installs the base template for alerting emails to `<grafana-install-dir>/public/emails/ng_alert_notification.html`. You can edit this file to change the appearance of all alerting emails.

**Alerting on numeric data**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443)](https://docs.grafana.com/managed/grafana-user-guide/). This topic describes how Grafana handles alerting on numeric rather than time series data.

Among certain data sources numeric data that is not time series can be directly alerted on, or passed into Server Side Expressions (SSE). This allows for more processing and resulting efficiency within the data source, and it can also simplify alert rules. When alerting on numeric data instead of time series data, there is no need to reduce each labeled time series into a single number. Instead labeled numbers are returned to Grafana instead.

**Tabular Data**

This feature is supported with backend data sources that query tabular data:

- SQL data sources such as MySQL, Postgres, MSSQL, and Oracle.
- The Azure Kusto based services: Azure Monitor (Logs), Azure Monitor (Azure Resource Graph), and Azure Data Explorer.

A query with Grafana managed alerts or SSE is considered numeric with these data sources, if:

- The “Format AS” option is set to “Table” in the data source query.
- The table response returned to Grafana from the query includes only one numeric (e.g. int, double, float) column, and optionally additional string columns.
If there are string columns, then those columns become labels. The name of column becomes the label name, and the value for each row becomes the value of the corresponding label. If multiple rows are returned, then each row should be uniquely identified their labels.

**Example**

For a MySQL table called “DiskSpace”:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>PercentFree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021-June-7</td>
<td>web1</td>
<td>/etc</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021-June-7</td>
<td>web2</td>
<td>/var</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021-June-7</td>
<td>web3</td>
<td>/var</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

You can query the data filtering on time, but without returning the time series to Grafana. For example, an alert that would trigger per Host, Disk when there is less than 5% free space:

```
SELECT Host , Disk , CASE WHEN PercentFree  < 5.0 THEN PercentFree  ELSE 0 END FROM (  
    SELECT  
        Host,  
        Disk,  
        Avg(PercentFree)  
    FROM DiskSpace  
    GROUP BY  
        Host,  
        Disk  
    WHERE __timeFilter(Time)  
)
```

This query returns the following Table response to Grafana:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>PercentFree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>web1</td>
<td>/etc</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>web2</td>
<td>/var</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>web3</td>
<td>/var</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

When this query is used as the condition in an alert rule, then the non-zero will be alerting. As a result, three alert instances are produced:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labels</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{Host=web1,disk=/etc}</td>
<td>Alerting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{Host=web2,disk=/var}</td>
<td>Alerting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{Host=web3,disk=/var}</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Labels and annotations**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support [Grafana version 9.x](#).
Alerts

For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Labels and annotations contain information about an alert. Both labels and annotations have the same structure: a set of named values; however their intended uses are different. An example of a label, or the equivalent annotation, might be `alertname="test"`.

The main difference between a label and an annotation is that labels are used to differentiate an alert from all other alerts, while annotations are used to add additional information to an existing alert.

For example, consider two high CPU alerts: one for server1 and another for server2. In such an example, we might have a label called `server` where the first alert has the label `server="server1"` and the second alert has the label `server="server2"`. However, we might also want to add a description to each alert such as "The CPU usage for server1 is above 75%.", where `server1` and `75%` are replaced with the name and CPU usage of the server (please refer to the documentation on Templating labels and annotations (p. 393) for how to do this). This kind of description would be more suitable as an annotation.

Labels

Labels contain information that identifies an alert. An example of a label might be `server=server1`. Each alert can have more than one label, and the complete set of labels for an alert is called its label set. It is this label set that identifies the alert.

For example, an alert might have the label set `{alertname="High CPU usage",server="server1"}` while another alert might have the label set `{alertname="High CPU usage",server="server2"}`. These are two separate alerts because although their `alertname` labels are the same, their `server` labels are different.

The label set for an alert is a combination of the labels from the datasource, custom labels from the alert rule, and a number of reserved labels such as `alertname`.

Custom Labels

Custom labels are additional labels from the alert rule. Like annotations, custom labels must have a name, and their value can contain a combination of text and template code that is evaluated when an alert is fired. Documentation on how to template custom labels can be found here (p. 393).

When using custom labels with templates, it is important to make sure that the label value does not change between consecutive evaluations of the alert rule as this will end up creating large numbers of distinct alerts. However, it is OK for the template to produce different label values for different alerts. For example, do not put the value of the query in a custom label as this will end up creating a new set of alerts each time the value changes. Instead use annotations.

It is also important to make sure that the label set for an alert does not have two or more labels with the same name. If a custom label has the same name as a label from the datasource then it will replace that label. However, should a custom label have the same name as a reserved label then the custom label will be omitted from the alert.

Annotations

Annotations are named pairs that add additional information to existing alerts. There are a number of suggested annotations in Grafana such as `description`, `summary`, `runbook_url`, `dashboardUId` and `panelId`. Like custom labels, annotations must have a name, and their value can contain a combination of text and template code that is evaluated when an alert is fired. If an annotation contains template code, the template is evaluated once when the alert is fired. It is not re-evaluated, even when the alert is resolved. Documentation on how to template annotations can be found here (p. 393).

How label matching works

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x.
Use labels and label matchers to link alert rules to notification policies and silences. This allows for a very flexible way to manage your alert instances, specify which policy should handle them, and which alerts to silence.

A label matcher consists of 3 distinct parts, the label, the value and the operator.

- The **Label** field is the name of the label to match. It must exactly match the label name.
- The **Value** field matches against the corresponding value for the specified Label name. How it matches depends on the **Operator** value.
- The **Operator** field is the operator to match against the label value. The available operators are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td>Select labels that are exactly equal to the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>!=</td>
<td>Select labels that are not equal to the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=~</td>
<td>Select labels that regex-match the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>!~</td>
<td>Select labels that do not regex-match the value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you are using multiple label matchers, they are combined using the AND logical operator. This means that all matchers must match in order to link a rule to a policy.

**Example scenario**

If you define the following set of labels for your alert:

```
{ foo=bar, baz=qux, id=12 }
```

then:

- A label matcher defined as **foo=bar** matches this alert rule.
- A label matcher defined as **foo!=bar** does not match this alert rule.
- A label matcher defined as **id=~\[0-9\]+** matches this alert rule.
- A label matcher defined as **baz!~\[0-9\]+** matches this alert rule.
- Two label matchers defined as **foo=bar** and **id=~\[0-9\]+** match this alert rule.

**Labels in Grafana Alerting**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

This topic explains why labels are a fundamental component of alerting.

- The complete set of labels for an alert is what uniquely identifies an alert within Grafana alerts.
- The Alertmanager uses labels to match alerts for silences and alert groups in notification policies.
- The alerting UI shows labels for every alert instance generated during evaluation of that rule.
- Contact points can access labels to dynamically generate notifications that contain information specific to the alert that is resulting in a notification.
• You can add labels to an alerting rule (p. 410). Labels are manually configurable, use template functions, and can reference other labels. Labels added to an alerting rule take precedence in the event of a collision between labels (except in the case of Grafana reserved labels, see below for more information).

External Alertmanager Compatibility

Grafana’s built-in Alertmanager supports both Unicode label keys and values. If you are using an external Prometheus Alertmanager, label keys must be compatible with their data model. This means that label keys must only contain ASCII letters, numbers, as well as underscores and match the regex \[a-zA-Z_\][a-zA-Z0-9_]*. Any invalid characters will be removed or replaced by the Grafana alerting engine before being sent to the external Alertmanager according to the following rules:

• Whitespace will be removed.
• ASCII characters will be replaced with _.
• All other characters will be replaced with their lower-case hex representation. If this is the first character it will be prefixed with _.

Note
If multiple label keys are sanitized to the same value, the duplicates will have a short hash of the original label appended as a suffix.

Grafana reserved labels

Note
Labels prefixed with grafana_ are reserved by Grafana for special use. If a manually configured label is added beginning with grafana_ it may be overwritten in case of collision.

Grafana reserved labels can be used in the same way as manually configured labels. The current list of available reserved labels are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grafana_folder</td>
<td>Title of the folder containing the alert.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Templating labels and annotations

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

In Grafana, you template labels and annotations just like you would in Prometheus. If you have used Prometheus before then you should be familiar with the $labels and $value variables, which contain the labels and value of the alert. You can use the same variables in Grafana, even if the alert does not use a Prometheus datasource. If you haven't used Prometheus before then don't worry as each of these variables, and how to template them, will be explained as you follow the rest of this page.

Go’s templating language

Templates for labels and annotations are written in Go’s templating language, text/template.

Opening and closing tags

In text/template, templates start with {{ and end with }} irrespective of whether the template prints a variable or runs control structures such as if statements. This is different from other templating languages such as Jinja where printing a variable uses {{ and }} and control structures use {% and %}. 393
Print
To print the value of something use {{ and }}. You can print the result of a function or the value of a variable. For example, to print the $labels variable you would write the following:

```text
{{ $labels }}
```

Iterate over labels
To iterate over each label in $labels you can use a range. Here $k refers to the name and $v refers to the value of the current label. For example, if your query returned a label instance=test then $k would be instance and $v would be test.

```text
{{ range $k, $v := $labels }}
  {{ $k }}={{ $v }}
{{ end }}
```

The labels, value and values variables
The labels variable
The $labels variable contains the labels from the query. For example, a query that checks if an instance is down might return an instance label with the name of the instance that is down. For example, suppose you have an alert rule that fires when one of your instances has been down for more than 5 minutes. You want to add a summary to the alert that tells you which instance is down. With the $labels variable, you can create a summary that prints the instance label in the summary:

```text
Instance {{ $labels.instance }} has been down for more than 5 minutes
```

Labels with dots
If the label you want to print contains a dot (full stop or period) in its name using the same dot in the template will not work:

```text
Instance {{ $labels.instance.name }} has been down for more than 5 minutes
```

This is because the template is attempting to use a non-existing field called name in $labels.instance. You should instead use the index function, which prints the label instance.name in the $labels variable:

```text
Instance {{ index $labels "instance.name" }} has been down for more than 5 minutes
```

The value variable
The $value variable works different from Prometheus. In Prometheus $value is a floating point number containing the value of the expression, but in Grafana it is a string containing the labels and values of all Threshold, Reduce and Math expressions, and Classic Conditions for this alert rule. It does not contain the results of queries, as these can return anywhere from 10s to 10,000s of rows or metrics.

If you were to use the $value variable in the summary of an alert:

```text
{{ $labels.service }} has over 5% of responses with 5xx errors: {{ $value }}
```

The summary might look something like the following:
api has an over 5% of responses with 5xx errors: [ var='B' labels={service=api} value=6.789 ]

Here var='B' refers to the expression with the RefID B. In Grafana, all queries and expressions are identified by a RefID that identifies each query and expression in an alert rule. Similarly labels={service=api} refers to the labels, and value=6.789 refers to the value.

You might have observed that there is no RefID A. That is because in most alert rules the RefID A refers to a query, and since queries can return many rows or time series they are not included in $value.

**The $values variable**

If the $value variable contains more information than you need, you can instead print the labels and value of individual expressions using $values. Unlike $value, the $values variable is a table of objects containing the labels and floating point values of each expression, indexed by their RefID.

If you were to print the value of the expression with RefID B in the summary of the alert:

```plaintext
{{ $labels.service }} has over 5% of responses with 5xx errors: {{ $values.B }}%
```

The summary will contain just the value:

```plaintext
api has an over 5% of responses with 5xx errors: 6.789%
```

However, while `{{ $values.B }}` prints the number 6.789, it is actually a string as you are printing the object that contains both the labels and value for RefID B, not the floating point value of B. To use the floating point value of RefID B you must use the `Value` field from `$values.B`. If you were to humanize the floating point value in the summary of an alert:

```plaintext
{{ $labels.service }} has over 5% of responses with 5xx errors: {{ humanizePercentage $values.B.Value }}%
```

**No data, runtime errors and timeouts**

If the query in your alert rule returns no data, or fails because of a datasource error or timeout, then any Threshold, Reduce or Math expressions that use that query will also return no data or an error. When this happens these expression will be absent from $values. It is good practice to check that a RefID is present before using it as otherwise your template will break should your query return no data or an error. You can do this using an `if` statement:

```plaintext
{{ if $values.B }}{{ $labels.service }} has over 5% of responses with 5xx errors: {{ humanizePercentage $values.B.Value }}{{ end }}
```

**Classic Conditions**

If the rule uses Classic Conditions instead of Threshold, Reduce and Math expressions, then the $values variable is indexed by both the RefID and position of the condition in the Classic Condition. For example, if you have a Classic Condition with RefID B containing two conditions, then $values will contain two conditions B0 and B1.

```plaintext
The first condition is $values.B0, and the second condition is $values.B1
```

**Functions**

The following functions are also available when expanding labels and annotations:
args
The args function translates a list of objects to a map with keys arg0, arg1 etc. This is intended to allow multiple arguments to be passed to templates.

Example

```grafana
{{define "x"}}{$arg0} {$arg1}\{{end}\}{{template "x" (args 1 "2")}}
```

1 2

eexternalURL
The externalURL function returns the external URL of the Grafana server as configured in the ini file(s).

Example

```grafana
{{ externalURL }}
```

https://example.com/grafana

ggraphLink
The graphLink function returns the path to the graphical view in Explore in Grafana version 9 (p. 372) for the given expression and data source.

Example

```grafana
{{ graphLink "{\"expr\": \"up\", \"datasource\": \"gdev-prometheus\"}" }}
```

/explore?left=["now-1h","now","gdev-prometheus",{"datasource":"gdev-prometheus","expr":"up","instant":false,"range":true}]

humanize
The humanize function humanizes decimal numbers.

Example

```grafana
{{ humanize 1000.0 }}
```

1k

humanize1024
The humanize1024 works similar to humanize but uses 1024 as the base rather than 1000.

Example

```grafana
{{ humanize1024 1024.0 }}
```

1ki

humanizeDuration
The `humanizeDuration` function humanizes a duration in seconds.

**Example**

```plaintext
{{ humanizeDuration 60.0 }}
```

1m 0s

**humanizePercentage**

The `humanizePercentage` function humanizes a ratio value to a percentage.

**Example**

```plaintext
{{ humanizePercentage 0.2 }}
```

20%

**humanizeTimestamp**

The `humanizeTimestamp` function humanizes a Unix timestamp.

**Example**

```plaintext
{{ humanizeTimestamp 1577836800.0 }}
```

2020-01-01 00:00:00 +0000 UTC

**match**

The `match` function matches the text against a regular expression pattern.

**Example**

```plaintext
{{ match "a.*" "abc" }}
```

true

**pathPrefix**

The `pathPrefix` function returns the path of the Grafana server as configured in the ini file(s).

**Example**

```plaintext
{{ pathPrefix }}
```

/grafana

**tableLink**

The `tableLink` function returns the path to the tabular view in [Explore in Grafana version 9 (p. 372)](https://www.grafana.com/docs/grafana-version-9/) for the given expression and data source.

**Example**
The state and health of alerting rules

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

The state and health of alerting rules help you understand several key status indicators about your alerts.
There are three key components: alert rule state, alert instance state, and alert rule health. Although related, each component conveys subtly different information.

**Alert rule state**

An alert rule can be in either of the following states:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>None of the time series returned by the evaluation engine is in a Pending or Firing state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>At least one time series returned by the evaluation engine is Pending.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firing</td>
<td>At least one time series returned by the evaluation engine is Firing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**
Alerts will transition first to pending and then firing, thus it will take at least two evaluation cycles before an alert is fired.

**Alert instance state**

An alert instance can be in either of the following states:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>The state of an alert that is neither firing nor pending, everything is working correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>The state of an alert that has been active for less than the configured threshold duration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alerting</td>
<td>The state of an alert that has been active for longer than the configured threshold duration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NoData</td>
<td>No data has been received for the configured time window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error</td>
<td>The error that occurred when attempting to evaluate an alerting rule.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Alert rule health**

An alert rule can have one the following health statuses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ok</td>
<td>No error when evaluating an alerting rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error</td>
<td>An error occurred when evaluating an alerting rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NoData</td>
<td>The absence of data in at least one time series returned during a rule evaluation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Special alerts for NoData and Error

When evaluation of an alerting rule produces state NoData or Error, Grafana Alerting will generate alert instances that have the following additional labels:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alertname</td>
<td>Either DatasourceNoData or DatasourceError depending on the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>datasource_uid</td>
<td>The UID of the data source that caused the state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can handle these alerts the same way as regular alerts by adding a silence, route to a contact point, and so on.

Contact points

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Use contact points to define how your contacts are notified when an alert rule fires. A contact point can have one or more contact point types, for example, email, Slack, webhook, and so on. When an alert rule fires, a notification is sent to all contact point types listed for a contact point. Contact points can be configured for the Grafana Alertmanager as well as external alertmanagers.

You can also use notification templating to customize notification messages for contact point types.

Supported contact point types

The following table lists the contact point types supported by Grafana.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amazon SNS</td>
<td>sns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpsGenie</td>
<td>opsgenie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pager Duty</td>
<td>pagerduty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slack</td>
<td>slack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VictorOps</td>
<td>victorops</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information about contact points, see Working with contact points (p. 420) and Customize notifications (p. 424).

Notifications

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Grafana uses Alertmanagers to send notifications for firing and resolved alerts. Grafana has its own Alertmanager, referred to as “Grafana” in the user interface, but also supports sending notifications from other Alertmanagers too, such as the Prometheus Alertmanager. The Grafana Alertmanager uses notification policies and contact points to configure how and where a notification is sent; how often
a notification should be sent; and whether alerts should all be sent in the same notification, sent in
grouped notifications based on a set of labels, or as separate notifications.

Notification policies

Notification policies control when and where notifications are sent. A notification policy can choose to
send all alerts together in the same notification, send alerts in grouped notifications based on a set of
labels, or send alerts as separate notifications. You can configure each notification policy to control how
often notifications should be sent as well as having one or more mute timings to inhibit notifications at
certain times of the day and on certain days of the week.

Notification policies are organized in a tree structure where at the root of the tree there is a notification
policy called the root policy. There can be only one root policy and the root policy cannot be deleted.

Specific routing policies are children of the root policy and can be used to match either all alerts or
a subset of alerts based on a set of matching labels. A notification policy matches an alert when its
matching labels match the labels in the alert.

A specific routing policy can have its own child policies, called nested policies, which allow for additional
matching of alerts. An example of a specific routing policy could be sending infrastructure alerts to the
Ops team; while a child policy might send high priority alerts to Pagerduty and low priority alerts to
Slack.

All alerts, irrespective of their labels, match the root policy. However, when the root policy receives an
alert it looks at each specific routing policy and sends the alert to the first specific routing policy that
matches the alert. If the specific routing policy has further child policies, then it can attempt to the
match the alert against one of its nested policies. If no nested policies match the alert then the specific
routing policy is the matching policy. If there are no specific routing policies, or no specific routing
policies match the alert, then the root policy is the matching policy.

Contact points

Contact points contain the configuration for sending notifications. A contact point is a list of
integrations, each of which sends a notification to a particular email address, service or URL. Contact
points can have multiple integrations of the same kind, or a combination of integrations of different
kinds. For example, a contact point could contain a Pager Duty integration; a Pager Duty and Slack
integration; or a Pager Duty integration, a Slack integration, and two Amazon SNS integrations. You can
also configure a contact point with no integrations; in which case no notifications are sent.

A contact point cannot send notifications until it has been added to a notification policy. A notification
policy can only send alerts to one contact point, but a contact point can be added to a number of
notification policies at the same time. When an alert matches a notification policy, the alert is sent to
the contact point in that notification policy, which then sends a notification to each integration in its
configuration.

Note
For information about supported integrations for contact points, see Contact points (p. 400).

Templating notifications

You can customize notifications with templates. For example, templates can be used to change the title
and message of notifications sent to Slack.

Templates are not limited to an individual integration or contact point, but instead can be used in a
number of integrations in the same contact point and even integrations across different contact points.
For example, a Grafana user can create a template called custom_subject_or_title and use it
for both templating subjects in Pager Duty and titles of Slack messages without having to create two
separate templates.

All notifications templates are written in Go’s templating language, and are in the Contact points tab on
the Alerting page.
Silences

You can use silences to mute notifications from one or more firing rules. Silences do not stop alerts from firing or being resolved, or hide firing alerts in the user interface. A silence lasts as long as its duration which can be configured in minutes, hours, days, months or years.

Set up Alerting

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Configure the features and integrations that you need to create and manage your alerts.

Topics

• Add an external Alertmanager (p. 402)
• Provisioning Grafana Alerting resources (p. 402)

Add an external Alertmanager

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Set up Grafana to use an external Alertmanager as a single Alertmanager to receive all of your alerts. This external Alertmanager can then be configured and administered from within Grafana itself.

Once you have added the Alertmanager, you can use the Grafana Alerting UI to manage silences, contact points, and notification policies. A dropdown option in these pages allows you to switch between alertmanagers.

Note

Starting with Grafana 9.2, the URL configuration of external alertmanagers from the Admin tab on the Alerting page is deprecated. It will be removed in a future release.

External alertmanagers should now be configured as data sources using Grafana Configuration from the main Grafana navigation menu. This enables you to manage the contact points and notification policies of external alertmanagers from within Grafana and also encrypts HTTP basic authentication credentials that were previously visible when configuring external alertmanagers by URL.

To add an external Alertmanager, complete the following steps.

1. Click Configuration and then Data sources.
2. Search for Alertmanager.
3. Choose your Implementation and fill out the fields on the page, as required.

   If you are provisioning your data source, set the flag handleGrafanaManagedAlerts in the jsonData field to true to send Grafana-managed alerts to this Alertmanager.

   Note

   Prometheus, Grafana Mimir, and Cortex implementations of Alertmanager are supported. For Prometheus, contact points and notification policies are read-only in the Grafana Alerting UI.

4. Click Save & test.

Provisioning Grafana Alerting resources

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x.
Alerting infrastructure is often complex, with many pieces of the pipeline that often live in different places. Scaling this across multiple teams and organizations is an especially challenging task. Grafana Alerting provisioning makes this process easier by enabling you to create, manage, and maintain your alerting data in a way that best suits your organization.

There are two options to choose from:

1. Provision your alerting resources using the Alerting Provisioning HTTP API.

   Note
   Typically, you cannot edit API-provisioned alert rules from the Grafana UI. In order to enable editing, add the x-disable-provenance header to the following requests when creating or editing your alert rules in the API:

   ```
   POST /api/v1/provisioning/alert-rules
   PUT /api/v1/provisioning/alert-rules/{UID}
   ```

2. Provision your alerting resources using Terraform.

   Note
   Currently, provisioning for Grafana Alerting supports alert rules, contact points, mute timings, and templates. Provisioned alerting resources using file provisioning or Terraform can only be edited in the source that created them and not from within Grafana or any other source. For example, if you provision your alerting resources using files from disk, you cannot edit the data in Terraform or from within Grafana.

Topics
- Create and manage alerting resources using Terraform (p. 403)
- Viewing provisioned alerting resources in Grafana (p. 408)

Create and manage alerting resources using Terraform

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Use Terraform’s Grafana Provider to manage your alerting resources and provision them into your Grafana system. Terraform provider support for Grafana Alerting makes it easy to create, manage, and maintain your entire Grafana Alerting stack as code.

For more information on managing your alerting resources using Terraform, refer to the Grafana Provider documentation in the Terraform documentation.

Complete the following tasks to create and manage your alerting resources using Terraform.

1. Create an API key for provisioning.
2. Configure the Terraform provider.
3. Define your alerting resources in Terraform.
4. Run `terraform apply` to provision your alerting resources.

Prerequisites
- Ensure you have the grafana/grafana Terraform provider 1.27.0 or higher.
Ensure you are using Grafana 9.1 or higher. If you created your Amazon Managed Grafana instance with Grafana version 9, this will be true.

Create an API key for provisioning

You can create a normal Grafana API key (p. 587) to authenticate Terraform with Grafana. Most existing tooling using API keys should automatically work with the new Grafana Alerting support. For information specifically about creating keys for use with Terraform, see Using Terraform for Amazon Managed Grafana automation.

To create an API key for provisioning

1. Create a new service account for your CI pipeline.
2. Assign the role “Access the alert rules Provisioning API.”
3. Create a new service account token.
4. Name and save the token for use in Terraform.

Alternatively, you can use basic authentication. To view all the supported authentication formats, see Grafana authentication in the Terraform documentation.

Configure the Terraform provider

Grafana Alerting support is included as part of the Grafana Terraform provider.

The following is an example you can use to configure the Terraform provider.

```terraform
terraform {
  required_providers {
    grafana = {
      source = "grafana/grafana"
      version = ">= 1.28.2"
    }
  }
}

provider "grafana" {
  url = <YOUR_GRAFANA_URL>
  auth = <YOUR_GRAFANA_API_KEY>
}
```

Provision contact points and templates

Contact points connect an alerting stack to the outside world. They tell Grafana how to connect to your external systems and where to deliver notifications. There are over fifteen different integrations to choose from. This example uses a Slack contact point.

To provision contact points and templates

1. Copy this code block into a .tf file on your local machine. Replace <slack-webhook-url> with your Slack webhook URL (or other contact

   This example creates a contact point that sends alert notifications to Slack.

   ```terraform
   resource "grafana_contact_point" "my_slack_contact_point" {
     name = "Send to My Slack Channel"
     slack {
   ```
2. Enter text for your notification in the text field.

   The text field supports Go-style templating. This enables you to manage your Grafana Alerting notification templates directly in Terraform.

3. Run the command `terraform apply`.

4. Go to the Grafana UI and check the details of your contact point.

   You cannot edit resources provisioned via Terraform from the UI. This ensures that your alerting stack always stays in sync with your code.

5. Click Test to verify that the contact point works correctly.

   **Note**
   You can re-use the same templates across many contact points. In the example above, a shared template is embedded using the statement `{{ template "Alert Instance Template" . }}`.
   This fragment can then be managed separately in Terraform:

   ```
   resource "grafana_message_template" "my_alert_template" {
     name = "Alert Instance Template"
     template = <<EOT
       {{ define "Alert Instance Template" }}
       Firing: {{ .Labels.alertname }}
       Silence: {{ .SilenceURL }}
       {{ end }}
     EOT
   }
   ```

**Provision notification policies and routing**

Notification policies tell Grafana how to route alert instances, as opposed to where. They connect firing alerts to your previously defined contact points using a system of labels and matchers.

**To provision notification policies and routing**

1. Copy this code block into a .tf file on your local machine.

   In this example, the alerts are grouped by alertname, which means that any notifications coming from alerts which share the same name, are grouped into the same Slack message.

   If you want to route specific notifications differently, you can add sub-policies. Sub-policies allow you to apply routing to different alerts based on label matching. In this example, we apply a mute timing to all alerts with the label a=b.

   ```
   resource "grafana_notification_policy" "my_policy" {
     group_by = ["alertname"]
   }
   ```
contact_point = grafana_contact_point.my_slack_contact_point.name

group_wait = "45s"
group_interval = "6m"
repeat_interval = "3h"
policy {
  matcher {
    label = "a"
    match = "="
    value = "b"
  }
  group_by = ["..."]
  contact_point = grafana_contact_point.a_different_contact_point.name
}
mute_timings = [grafana_mute_timing.my_mute_timing.name]
policy {
  matcher {
    label = "sublabel"
    match = "="
    value = "subvalue"
  }
  contact_point = grafana_contact_point.a_third_contact_point.name
  group_by = ["..."]
}

2. In the mute_timings field, link a mute timing to your notification policy.
3. Run the command `terraform apply`.
4. Go to the Grafana UI and check the details of your notification policy.

**Note**
You cannot edit resources provisioned from Terraform from the UI. This ensures that your alerting stack always stays in sync with your code.
5. Click **Test** to verify that the notification point is working correctly.

**Provision mute timings**

Mute timings provide the ability to mute alert notifications for defined time periods.

**To provision mute timings**

1. Copy this code block into a `.tf` file on your local machine.

In this example, alert notifications are muted on weekends.

```terraform
resource "grafana_mute_timing" "my_mute_timing" {  
  name = "My Mute Timing"
  intervals {
    times {
      start = "04:56"
      end = "14:17"
    }
    weekdays = ["saturday", "sunday", "tuesday:thursday"]
    months = ["january:march", "12"]
    years = ["2025:2027"]
  }
}

2. Run the command `terraform apply`.
3. Go to the Grafana UI and check the details of your mute timing.
4. Reference your newly created mute timing in a notification policy using the mute_timings field. This will apply your mute timing to some or all of your notifications.

   **Note**
   You cannot edit resources provisioned from Terraform from the UI. This ensures that your alerting stack always stays in sync with your code.
5. Click Test to verify that the mute timing is working correctly.

**Provision alert rules**

**Alert rules** enable you to alert against any Grafana data source. This can be a data source that you already have configured, or you can define your data sources in Terraform alongside your alert rules.

**To provision alert rules**

1. Create a data source to query and a folder to store your rules in.

   In this example, the **TestData** data source is used.

   Alerts can be defined against any backend datasource in Grafana.

   ```
   resource "grafana_data_source" "testdata_datasource" {
       name = "TestData"
       type = "testdata"
   }
   resource "grafana_folder" "rule_folder" {
       title = "My Rule Folder"
   }
   ```

2. Define an alert rule.

   For more information on alert rules, refer to [how to create Grafana-managed alerts](#).

3. Create a rule group containing one or more rules.

   In this example, the `grafana_rule_group` resource group is used.

   ```
   resource "grafana_rule_group" "my_rule_group" {
       name = "My Alert Rules"
       folder_uid = grafana_folder.rule_folder.uid
       interval_seconds = 60
       org_id = 1
       rule {
           name = "My Random Walk Alert"
           condition = "C"
           for = "0s"

           // Query the datasource.
           data {
               ref_id = "A"
               relative_time_range { from = 600 to = 0 }
           }
           datasource_uid = grafana_data_source.testdata_datasource.uid
           // model is a JSON blob that sends datasource-specific data.
           // It’s different for every datasource. The alert’s query is defined here.
           model = jsonencode(
               intervalMs = 1000
           )
       }
   }
   ```
maxDataPoints = 43200
refId = "A"
}

// The query was configured to obtain data from the last 60 seconds. Let's alert on the average value of that series using a Reduce stage.

data {
  datasource_uid = "__expr__"
  // You can also create a rule in the UI, then GET that rule to obtain the JSON.
  // This can be helpful when using more complex reduce expressions.
  model = <<<EOT
    {"conditions": [{"evaluator":{"params": [0, 0], "type": "gt"}, "operator": {"type": "and"}, "query": {"params": ["A"]}, "reducer": {"params": [], "type": "last"}, "type": "avg"}, "datasource": {"name": "Expression", "type": "__expr__", "uid": "__expr__"}, "expression": "A", "hide": false, "intervalMs": 1000},
    ref_id = "B"
    relative_time_range {
      from = 0
      to = 0
    }
  }
<<<EOT

// Now, let's use a math expression as our threshold.
// We want to alert when the value of stage "B" above exceeds 70.

data {
  datasource_uid = "__expr__"
  ref_id = "C"
  relative_time_range {
    from = 0
    to = 0
  }
  model = jsonencode({
    expression = "$B > 70"
    type = "math"
    refId = "C"
  })
}

4. Go to the Grafana UI and check your alert rule.

You can see whether the alert rule is firing. You can also see a visualization of each of the alert rule's query stages.

When the alert fires, Grafana routes a notification through the policy you defined.

For example, if you chose Slack as a contact point, Grafana's embedded Alertmanager automatically posts a message to Slack.

Viewing provisioned alerting resources in Grafana

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x.
For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

You can verify that your alerting resources were created in Grafana.

To view your provisioned resources in Grafana

1. Open your Grafana instance.
2. Navigate to Alerting.
3. Click an alerting resource folder, for example, Alert rules.

Provisioned resources are labeled **Provisioned**, so that it is clear that they were not created manually.

**Note**
You cannot edit provisioned resources from Grafana. You can only change the resource properties by changing the provisioning file and restarting Grafana or carrying out a hot reload. This prevents changes being made to the resource that would be overwritten if a file is provisioned again or a hot reload is carried out.

**Migrating classic dashboard alerts to Grafana alerting**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

Workspaces that choose not to use Grafana alerting, use the classic dashboard alerting. To switch to the new Grafana alerting, you must opt in to the feature.

You can configure your Amazon Managed Grafana instance to use Grafana alerting using the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the Amazon Managed Grafana API. For details about how to configure Amazon Managed Grafana, including turning Grafana alerting on or off, see [Configure a workspace](p. 40).

**Note**
When using Grafana alerting, alert rules defined in Grafana, rather than in Prometheus, send multiple notifications to your contact point. If you are using native Grafana alerts, we recommend that you stay on classic dashboard alerting and not enable the new Grafana alerting feature. If you would like to view Alerts defined in your Prometheus data source, then we recommend you enable Grafana Alerting, which sends only a single notification for alerts created in Prometheus Alertmanager.

**Migrating to Grafana alerting system**

When Grafana alerting is turned on, existing classic dashboard alerts migrate in a format compatible with the Grafana alerting. In the Alerting page of your Grafana instance, you can view the migrated alerts alongside new alerts. With Grafana alerting, your Grafana-managed alert rules send multiple notifications rather than a single alert when they are matched.

Read and write access to classic dashboard alerts and Grafana alerts are governed by the permissions of the folders storing them. During migration, classic dashboard alert permissions are matched to the new rules permissions as follows:

- If the original alert's dashboard has permissions, migration creates a folder named with this format: `{ "dashboardUid": "UID", "panelId": 1, "alertId": 1 }` to match permissions of the original dashboard (including the inherited permissions from the folder).
- If there are no dashboard permissions and the dashboard is under a folder, then the rule is linked to this folder and inherits its permissions.
- If there are no dashboard permissions and the dashboard is under the General folder, then the rule is linked to the General Alerting folder, and the rule inherits the default permissions.

**Note**
Since there is no **Keep Last State** option for **NoData** in Grafana alerting, this option becomes **NoData** during the classic rules migration. Option **Keep Last State for Error**
Alerts handling is migrated to a new option Error. To match the behavior of the Keep Last State, in both cases, during the migration Amazon Managed Grafana automatically creates a silence for each alert rule with a duration of one year.

Notification channels are migrated to an Alertmanager configuration with the appropriate routes and receivers. Default notification channels are added as contact points to the default route. Notification channels not associated with any Dashboard alert go to the autogen-unlinked-channel-recv route.

Limitations

• Grafana alerting system can retrieve rules from all available Prometheus, Loki, and Alertmanager data sources. It might not be able to fetch alerting rules from other supported data sources.

• Migrating back and forth between Grafana alerts and the classic dashboard alerting can result in data loss for features supported in one system, but not the other.

  Note
  If you migrate back to the classic dashboard alerting, you lose all changes made to alerting configuration made while you had Grafana alerting enabled, including any new alert rules that were created.

Manage your alert rules

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

An alert rule is a set of evaluation criteria that determines whether an alert will fire. The alert rule consists of one or more queries and expressions, a condition, the frequency of evaluation, and optionally, the duration over which the condition is met.

While queries and expressions select the data set to evaluate, a condition sets the threshold that an alert must meet or exceed to create an alert. An interval specifies how frequently an alert rule is evaluated. Duration, when configured, indicates how long a condition must be met. Alert rules can also define alerting behavior in the absence of data.

  Note
  Grafana managed alert rules can only be edited or deleted by users with Edit permissions for the folder storing the rules.
  Alert rules for an external Grafana Mimir or Loki instance can be edited or deleted by users with Editor or Admin roles.

Topics

• Creating Grafana managed alert rules (p. 410)
• Creating Grafana Mimir or Loki managed alert rules (p. 414)
• Creating Grafana Mimir or Loki managed recording rules (p. 415)
• Grafana Mimir or Loki rule groups and namespaces (p. 416)
• View and edit alerting rules (p. 417)

Creating Grafana managed alert rules

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Grafana allows you to create alerting rules that query one or more data sources, reduce or transform the results and compare them to each other or to fixed thresholds. When these are run, Grafana sends notifications to the contact point.
To add a Grafana managed rule

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the Alerting (bell) icon to open the Alerting page listing existing alerts.
2. Choose New alert rule.
3. In Step 1, add the rule name, type and storage location, as follows:
   - In Rule name, add a descriptive name. This name is displayed in the alert rules list. It is also the alertname label for every alert instance that is created from this rule.
   - From the Rule type dropdown, select Grafana managed alert.
   - From the Folder dropdown, select the folder where you want to store the rule. If you do not select a folder, the rule is stored in the General folder. To create a folder, select the dropdown and enter a new folder name.
4. In Step 2, add the queries and expressions to evaluate.
   - Keep the default name or hover over and choose the edit icon to change the name.
   - For queries, select a data source from the dropdown.
   - Add one or more queries or expressions (p. 291).
   - For each expression, select either Classic condition to create a single alert rule, or choose from Math, Reduce, Resample options to generate separate alerts for each series. For details on these options, see Single and multidimensional rules (p. 411).
   - Choose Run queries to verify that the query is successful.
5. In Step 3, add conditions.
   - From the Condition dropdown, select the query or expression to initiate the alert rule.
   - For Evaluate every, specify the frequency of evaluation. Must be a multiple of 10 seconds. For example, 1m, 30s.
   - For Evaluate for, specify the duration for which the condition must be true before an alert is initiated.
   - Note
     After a condition is breached, the alert goes into Pending state. If the condition remains breached for the duration specified, the alert transitions to the Firing state. If it is no longer met, it reverts to the Normal state.
   - In Configure no data and error handling, configure alerting behavior in the absence of data. use the guidelines in Handling no data or error cases (p. 413).
   - Choose Preview alerts to check the result of running the query at this moment. Preview excludes no data and error handling conditions.
6. In Step 4, add additional metadata associated with the rule.
   - Add a description and summary to customize alert messages. Use the guidelines in Labels and annotations (p. 390).
   - Add Runbook URL, panel, dashboard, and alert IDs.
   - Add custom labels.
7. Choose Save to save the rule or Save and exit to save the rule and go back to the Alerting page.

After you have created your rule, you can create a notification for your rule. For more information about notifications, see Manage your alert notifications (p. 418).

Single and multidimensional rules

For Grafana managed alert rules, you can create a rule with a classic condition or you can create a multidimensional rule.
Single dimensional rule (classic condition)

Use a classic condition expression to create a rule that initiates a single alert when its condition is met. For a query that returns multiple series, Grafana does not track the alert state of each series. As a result, Grafana sends only a single alert even when alert conditions are met for multiple series.

For more information about how to format expressions, see Expressions in the Grafana documentation.

Multidimensional rule

To generate a separate alert instance for each series returned in the query, create a multidimensional rule.

**Note**

Each alert instance generated by a multi-dimensional rule counts toward your total quota of alerts. Rules are not evaluated when you reach your quota of alerts. For more information about quotas for multi-dimensional rules, see Quota reached errors (p. 413).

To create multiple instances from a single rule, use Math, Reduce, or Resample expressions to create a multidimensional rule. For example, you can:

- Add a Reduce expression for each query to aggregate values in the selected time range into a single value. (Not needed for rules using numeric data (p. 389)).
- Add a Math expression with the condition for the rule. This is not needed in case a query or a reduce expression already returns 0 if rule should not initiate an alert, or a positive number if it should initiate an alert.

Some examples:

- \$B > 70 if it should initiate an alert in case value of B query/expression is more than 70.
- \$B < \$C * 100 in case it should initiate an alert if value of B is less than value of C multiplied by 100. If queries being compared have multiple series in their results, series from different queries are matched if they have the same labels, or one is a subset of the other.

**Note**

Grafana does not support alert queries with template variables. More information is available at the community page Template variables are not supported in alert queries while setting up Alert.

Performance considerations for multidimensional rules

Each alert instance counts toward the alert quota. Multidimensional rules that create more instances than can be accommodated within the alert quota are not evaluated and return a quota error. For more information, see Quota reached errors (p. 413).

Multidimensional alerts can have a high impact on the performance of your Grafana workspace, as well as on the performance of your data sources as Grafana queries them to evaluate your alert rules. The following considerations can be helpful as you are trying to optimize the performance of your monitoring system.

- **Frequency of rule evaluation** – The Evaluate Every property of an alert rule controls the frequency of rule evaluation. We recommend using the lowest acceptable evaluation frequency.
- **Result set cardinality** – The number of alert instances you create with a rule affects its performance. Suppose you are monitoring API response errors for every API path, on every VM in your fleet. This set has a cardinality of the number of paths multiplied by the number of VMs. You can reduce the cardinality of the result set, for example, by monitoring total errors per VM instead of per path per VM.
- **Complexity of the query** – Queries that data sources can process and respond to quickly consume fewer resources. Although this consideration is less important than the other considerations listed above, if you have reduced those as much as possible, looking at individual query performance could
make a difference. You should also be aware of the performance impact that evaluating these rules has on your data sources. Alerting queries are often the vast majority of queries handled by monitoring databases, so the same load factors that affect the Grafana instance affect them as well.

**Quota reached errors**

There is a quota for the number of alert instances you can have within a single workspace. When you reach that number, you can no longer create new alert rules in that workspace. With multidimensional alerts, the number of alert instances can vary over time.

The following are important to remember when working with alert instances.

- If you create only single-dimensional rules, each rule is a single alert instance. You can create the same number of rules in a single workspace as your alert-instance quota, and no more.
- Multidimensional rules create multiple alert instances, however, the number is not known until they are evaluated. For example, if you create an alert rule that tracks the CPU usage of your Amazon EC2 instances, there might be 50 EC2 instances when you create it (and therefore 50 alert instances), but if you add 10 more EC2 instances a week later, the next evaluation has 60 alert instances.

The number of alert instances is evaluated when you create a multidimensional alert, and you can't create one that immediately puts you over your alert instance quota. Because the number of alert instances can change, your quota is checked each time that your rules are evaluated.

- At rule evaluation time, if a rule causes you to go beyond your quota for alert instances, that rule is not evaluated until an update is made to the alert rule that brings the total count of alert instances below the service quota. When this happens, you receive an alert notification letting you know that your quota has been reached (the notification uses the notification policy for the rule being evaluated). The notification includes an `Error` annotation with the value `QuotaReachedError`.
- A rule that causes a `QuotaReachedError` stops being evaluated. Evaluation is only resumed when an update is made and the evaluation after the update does not itself cause a `QuotaReachedError`. A rule that is not being evaluated shows the **Quota reached** error in the Grafana console.
- You can lower the number of alert instances by removing alert rules, or by editing multidimensional alerts to have fewer alert instances (for example, by having one alert on errors per VM, rather than one alert on error per API in a VM).
- To resume evaluations, update the alert and save it. You can update it to lower the number of alert instances, or if you have made other changes to lower the number of alert instances, you can save it with no changes. If it can be resumed, it is. If it causes another `QuotaReachedError`, you are not able to save it.
- When an alert is saved and resumes evaluation without going over the alerts quota, the **Quota reached** error may continue to show in the Grafana console for some time (up to its evaluation interval), however, the alert rule evaluation does start and alerts are sent if the rule threshold is met.
- For details on the alerts quota, as well as other quotas, see [Amazon Managed Grafana service quotas](p. 734).

**Handling no data or error cases**

Choose options for how to handle alerting behavior in the absence of data or when there are errors.

The options for handling no data are listed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Data option</th>
<th>Behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Create an alert <code>DatasourceNoData</code> with the name and UID of the alert rule, and UID of the data source that returned no data as labels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### No Data option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alerting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set alert rule state to Alerting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set alert rule state to Normal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The options for handling error cases are listed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error or timeout option</th>
<th>Behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alerting</td>
<td>Set alert rule state to Alerting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td>Set alert rule state to Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error</td>
<td>Create an alert DatasourceError with the name and UID of the alert rule, and UID of the data source that returned no data as labels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Creating Grafana Mimir or Loki managed alert rules

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Using Grafana, you can create alerting rules for an external Grafana Mimir or Loki instance.

**Note**

Grafana Mimir can connect to Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus and Prometheus data sources.

**Prerequisites**

- Verify that you have write permissions to the Prometheus data source. Otherwise, you are not able to create or update Cortex managed alerting rules.
- For Grafana Mimir and Loki data sources, enable the ruler API by configuring their respective services.
  - **Loki** – The local rule storage type, default for the Loki data source, supports only viewing of rules. To edit rules, configure one of the other storage types.
  - **Grafana Mimir** – Use the legacy /api/prom prefix, not /prometheus. The Prometheus data source supports both Grafana Mimir and Prometheus, and Grafana expects that both the Query API and Ruler API are under the same URL. You cannot provide a separate URL for the Ruler API.

**Note**

If you do not want to manage alerting rules for a particular Loki or Prometheus data source, go to its settings and clear the Manage alerts via Alerting UI checkbox.

**To add a Grafana Mimir or Loki managed alerting rule**

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the Alerting (bell) icon to open the Alerting page listing existing alerts.
2. Choose Create alert rule.
3. In Step 1, choose the rule type, and details, as follows:
   - Choose Mimir or Loki alert.
   - In Rule name, add a descriptive name. This name is displayed in the alert rules list. It is also the alertname label for every alert instance that is created from this rule.
• From the **Select data source** dropdown, select a Prometheus, or Loki data source.
• From the **Namespace** dropdown, select an existing rule namespace. Otherwise, choose **Add new** and enter a name to create one. Namespaces can contain one or more rule groups and only have an organizational purpose. For more information, see **Cortex or Loki rule groups and namespaces** (p. 562).
• From the **Group** dropdown, select an existing group within the selected namespace. Otherwise, choose **Add new** and enter a name to create one. Newly created rules are appended to the end of the group. Rules within a group run sequentially at a regular interval, with the same evaluation time.

4. **In Step 2**, add the query to evaluate.

   The value can be a PromQL or LogQL expression. The rule initiates an alert if the evaluation result has at least one series with a value that is greater than 0. An alert is created for each series.

5. **In Step 3**, specify the alert evaluation interval.

   In the **For** text box of the condition, specify the duration for which the condition must be true before the alert is initiated. If you specify 5m, the conditions must be true for five minutes before the alert is initiated.

   **Note**
   After a condition is met, the alert goes into **Pending** state. If the condition remains active for the duration specified, the alert transitions to the **Firing** state. If it is no longer met, it reverts to the **Normal** state.

6. **In Step 4**, add additional metadata associated with the rule.

   • Add a description and summary to customize alert messages. Use the guidelines in **Labels and annotations** (p. 390).
   • Add Runbook URL, panel, dashboard, and alert IDs.
   • Add custom labels.

7. Choose **Preview alerts** to evaluate the rule and see what alerts it would produce. It displays a list of alerts with state and value of each one.

8. Choose **Save** to save the rule or **Save and exit** to save the rule and go back to the **Alerting** page.

After you have created your rule, you can create a notification for your rule. For more information about notifications, see **Manage your alert notifications** (p. 418).

### Creating Grafana Mimir or Loki managed recording rules

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see **Working in Grafana version 8** (p. 443).

You can create and manage recording rules for an external Grafana Mimir or Loki instance. Recording rules calculate frequently needed expressions or computationally expensive expressions in advance and save the result as a new set of time series. Querying this new time series is faster, especially for dashboards since they query the same expression every time the dashboards refresh.

**Prerequisites**

For Grafana Mimir and Loki data sources, enable the ruler API by configuring their respective services.

• **Loki** – The local rule storage type, default for the Loki data source, supports only viewing of rules. To edit rules, configure one of the other storage types.

• **Grafana Mimir** – When configuring a data source to point to Grafana Mimir, use the legacy `/api/prom` prefix, not `/prometheus`. The Prometheus data source supports both Grafana Mimir and Prometheus,
and Grafana expects that both the Query API and Ruler API are under the same URL. You cannot provide a separate URL for the Ruler API.

**Note**
If you do not want to manage alerting rules for a particular Loki or Prometheus data source, go to its settings and clear the **Manage alerts via Alerting UI** check box.

**To add a Grafana Mimir or Loki managed recording rule**

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the **Alerting** (bell) icon to open the **Alerting** page listing existing alerts.
2. Choose **Create alert rule**.
3. In **Step 1**, add the rule type, rule name, and storage location, as follows.
   - Select the **Mimir or Loki recording rule** option.
   - In **Rule name**, add a descriptive name. This name is displayed in the alert rules list. It is also the `alertname` label for every alert instance that is created from this rule.
   - From the **Select data source** dropdown, select a Prometheus, or Loki data source.
   - From the **Namespace** dropdown, select an existing rule namespace. Otherwise, choose **Add new** and enter a name to create one. Namespaces can contain one or more rule groups and only have an organizational purpose. For more information, see **Cortex or Loki rule groups and namespaces** (p. 562).
   - From the **Group** dropdown, select an existing group within the selected namespace. Otherwise, choose **Add new** and enter a name to create one. Newly created rules are appended to the end of the group. Rules within a group run sequentially at a regular interval, with the same evaluation time.
4. In **Step 2**, add the query to evaluate.
   The value can be a PromQL or LogQL expression. The rule initiates an alert if the evaluation result has at least one series with a value that is greater than 0. An alert is created for each series.
5. In **Step 3**, add additional metadata associated with the rule.
   - Add a description and summary to customize alert messages. Use the guidelines in **Annotations and labels for alerting rules** (p. 560).
   - Add Runbook URL, panel, dashboard, and alert IDs.
   - Add custom labels.
6. Choose **Save** to save the rule or **Save and exit** to save the rule and go back to the **Alerting** page.

**Grafana Mimir or Loki rule groups and namespaces**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see **Working in Grafana version 8** (p. 443).

You can organize your rules. Rules are created within rule groups, and rule groups are organized into namespaces. The rules within a rule group are run sequentially at a regular interval. The default interval is one minute. You can rename Grafana Mimir or Loki namespaces and rule groups, and edit rule group evaluation intervals.

**To edit a rule group or namespace**

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the **Alerting** (bell) icon to open the **Alerting** page.
2. Navigate to a rule within the rule group or namespace you want to edit.
3. Choose the Edit (pen) icon.
4. Make changes to the rule group or namespace.
   
   **Note**
   For namespaces, you can only edit the name. For rule groups, you change the name, or the evaluation interval for rules in the group. For example, you can choose 1m to have the rules be evaluated once per minute, or 30s to evaluate once every 30 seconds.
5. Choose Save changes.

**View and edit alerting rules**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

The Alerting page lists alerting rules. By default, rules are grouped by types of data sources. The Grafana section lists rules managed by Grafana, and the Cortex/Loki section lists rules for Prometheus compatible data sources. You can view alerting rules for Prometheus compatible data sources but you cannot edit them.

The Mimir/Cortex/Loki rules section lists all rules for Mimir, Cortex, or Loki data sources. Cloud alert rules are also listed in this section.

When managing large volumes of alerts, you can use extended alert rule search capabilities to filter on folders, evaluation groups, and rules. Additionally, you can filter alert rules by their properties like labels, state, type, and health.

   **Note**
   You can view query definitions for provisioned alerts, but you cannot edit them. Being able to view them allows you to verify that your queries and rule definitions are correct without going back to your provisioning repository for rule definitions.

**View alerting rules**

Using Grafana alerts, you can view all of your alerts in one page.

**To view alerting details**

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the Alerting (bell) icon to open the Alerting page. By default, rules are displayed in groups by data source type. You can also view by the current state of each alert (these are described in more detail in the following text).
2. In View as, you can toggle between the group and state views by choosing the option you prefer.
3. Choose the arrow next to a row to view more details for that row. The details for a rule include the rule labels, annotations, data sources, and queries, as well as a list of alert instances resulting from the rule.

   **Note**
   For more information about understanding the details of your alerts, see State and health of alerting rules (p. 398).

**Group view**

Group view shows Grafana alert rules grouped by folder and Loki or Prometheus alert rules grouped by namespace + group. This is the default rule list view, intended for managing rules. You can expand each
group to view a list of rules in this group. Expand a rule further to view its details. You can also expand action buttons and alerts resulting from the rule to view their details.

**State view**

State view shows alert rules grouped by state. Use this view to get an overview of which rules are in what state. Each rule can be expanded to view its details. Action buttons and any alerts generated by this rule, and each alert can be further expanded to view its details.

**Filter alerting rules**

You can filter the alerting rules that appear on the **Alerting** page in several ways.

- You can filter to display the rules that query a specific data source by choosing **Select data sources**, then selecting a data source to filter to.
- You can filter by labels by choosing search criteria in **Search by label**. For example, you could type `environment=production,region=~US|EU,severity!=warning` to filter on production warnings in the US and EU.
- You can filter to display the rules in a specific state by choosing **Filter alerts by state**, and then selecting the state you want to view.

**Edit or delete alerting rules**

Grafana managed alerting rules can only be edited or deleted by users with Edit permissions for the folder storing the rules. Alerting rules for an external Mimir or Loki instance can be edited or deleted by users with Editor or Admin roles.

To edit or delete a rule

1. Expand a rule until you can see the rule controls for **View**, **Edit**, and **Delete**.
2. Choose **Edit** to open the create rule page. Make updates in the same way that you create a rule. For details, see the instructions in Creating Grafana managed alert rules (p. 410) or Creating Grafana Mimir or Loki managed alert rules (p. 414).
3. Optionally, choose **Delete** to delete a rule.

**Export alert rules**

You can export rules to YAML or JSON in the Grafana workspace, by choosing **Export**. It will give you the option to define a new rule, then export it. You can create a rule using the UI and then export it for use in the provisioning API or terraform scripts.

**Note**

This is supported in both the Grafana workspace and the provisioning interface.

**Manage your alert notifications**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Choosing how, when, and where to send your alert notifications is an important part of setting up your alerting system. These decisions will have a direct impact on your ability to resolve issues quickly and not miss anything important.

As a first step, define your **contact points**; where to send your alert notifications to. A contact point can be a set of destinations for matching notifications. Add notification templates to contact points for reuse and consistent messaging in your notifications.
Next, create a notification policy, which is a set of rules for where, when and how your alerts are routed to contact points. In a notification policy, you define where to send your alert notifications by choosing one of the contact points you created. Add mute timings to your notification policy. A mute timing is a recurring interval of time during which you don’t want any notifications to be sent out.

When an alert rule is evaluated, the alert ruler sends alert instances to the Alertmanager — one alert rule can trigger multiple individual alert instances.

The Alertmanager receives these alert instances and then handles mute timings, groups alerts, and sends notifications to your contact points as defined in the notification policy.

**Topics**
- [Alertmanager](#)
- [Working with contact points](#)
- [Working with notification policies](#)
- [Customize notifications](#)
- [Silencing alert notifications for Prometheus data sources](#)
- [Mute timings](#)
- [View and filter by alert groups](#)
- [View notification errors](#)

**Alertmanager**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support [Grafana version 9.x](#).

For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](#).

Alertmanager enables you to quickly and efficiently manage and respond to alerts. It receives alerts, handles mutings, inhibition, grouping, and routing by sending notifications out via your channel of choice, for example, email or Slack.

In Grafana, you can use the Grafana Alertmanager, or an external Alertmanager. You can also run multiple alertmanagers; your decision depends on your set up and where your alerts are being generated.

**Grafana Alertmanager**

Grafana Alertmanager is an internal Alertmanager that is pre-configured and available for selection by default if you run Grafana on-premise or open-source.

The Grafana Alertmanager can receive alerts from Grafana, but it cannot receive alerts from outside Grafana, for example, from Mimir or Loki.

**Note**

Inhibition rules are not supported in the Grafana Alertmanager.

**External Alertmanager**

If you want to use a single alertmanager to receive all your Grafana, Loki, Mimir, and Prometheus alerts, you can set up Grafana to use an external Alertmanager. This external Alertmanager can be configured and administered from within Grafana itself.

Here are two examples of when you may want to configure your own external alertmanager and send your alerts there instead of the Grafana Alertmanager:
1. You may already have alertmanagers on-premise in your own Cloud infrastructure that you have set up and still want to use, because you have other alert generators, such as Prometheus.

2. You want to use both Prometheus on-premise and hosted Grafana to send alerts to the same alertmanager that runs in your Cloud infrastructure.

Alertmanagers are visible from the dropdown menu on the Alerting Contact Points, and Notification Policies pages.

If you are provisioning your data source, set the flag `handleGrafanaManagedAlerts` in the `jsonData` field to `true` to send Grafana-managed alerts to this Alertmanager.

**Working with contact points**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Use contact points to define how your contacts are notified when an alert is initiated. A contact point can have one or more contact point integrations, for example, Amazon Simple Notification Service or Slack. When an alert is initiated, a notification is sent to all contact point integrations listed for a contact point. Optionally, use notification templates (p. 429) to customize the notification messages for the contact point types.

**Note**

You can create and edit contact points for Grafana managed alerts. Contact points for Alertmanager alerts are read-only.

**Working with contact points**

The following procedures detail how to add, edit, test, and delete contact points.

**To add a contact point**

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the Alerting (bell) icon to open the Alerting page.

2. Choose Contact points, then Add contact point.

3. From the Alertmanager dropdown, select an Alertmanager. The Grafana Alertmanager is selected by default.

4. Enter a Name for the contact point.

5. From Contact point integration, choose a type, and the mandatory fields based on that type. For example, if you choose Slack, enter the Slack channels and users who should be contacted.

6. If available for the contact point you selected, choose any desired Optional settings to specify additional settings.

7. Under Notification settings, optionally select Disable resolved message if you do not want to be notified when an alert resolves.

8. If your contact point needs more contact points types, you can choose Add contact point integration and repeat the steps for each contact point type needed.

9. Choose Save contact point to save your changes.

**To edit a contact point**

1. Choose Contact points to see a list of existing contact points.

2. Select the contact point to edit, then choose the Edit icon (pen).
3. Make any necessary changes, and then choose **Save contact point** to save your changes.

After your contact point is created, you can send a test notification to verify that it is configured properly.

**To send a test notification**

1. Choose **Contact points** to open the list of existing contact points.
2. Select the contact point to test, then choose the **Edit** icon (pen).
3. Select the **Test** icon (paper airplane).
4. Choose whether to send a predefined test notification or choose **Custom** to add your own custom annotations and labels in the test notification.
5. Choose **Send test notification** to test the alert with the given contact points.

You can delete contact points that are not in use by a notification policy.

**To delete a contact point**

1. Choose **Contact points** to open the list of existing contact points.
2. Select the contact point to delete, then choose the **Delete** icon (trash can).
3. In the confirmation dialog box, choose **Yes, delete**.

**Note**

If the contact point is in use by a notification policy, you must delete the notification policy or edit it to use a different contact point before deleting the contact point.

**List of supported notifiers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amazon SNS</td>
<td>sns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpsGenie</td>
<td>opsgenie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pager Duty</td>
<td>pagerduty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slack</td>
<td>slack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VictorOps</td>
<td>victorops</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Working with notification policies**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

Notification policies determine how alerts are routed to contact points. Policies have a tree structure, where each policy can have one or more child policies. Each policy, except for the root policy, can also match specific alert labels. Each alert is evaluated by the root policy and then by each child policy. If you enable the **Continue matching subsequent sibling nodes** option for a specific policy, then evaluation continues even after one or more matches. A parent policy's configuration settings and contact point information govern the behavior of an alert that does not match any of the child policies. A root policy governs any alert that does not match a specific policy.
Note
You can create and edit notification policies for Grafana managed alerts. Notification policies for Alertmanager alerts are read-only.

Grouping notifications

Grouping categorizes alert notifications of similar nature into a single funnel. This allows you to control alert notifications during larger outages when many parts of a system fail at once causing a high number of alerts to initiate simultaneously.

Grouping example

Suppose you have 100 services connected to a database in different environments. These services are differentiated by the label env=environmentname. An alert rule is in place to monitor whether your services can reach the database. The alert rule creates alerts named alertname=DatabaseUnreachable.

If a network partition occurs, where half of your services can no longer reach the database, 50 different alerts are initiated. For this situation, you want to receive a single-page notification (as opposed to 50) with a list of the environments that are affected.

You can configure grouping to be group_by: [alertname] (not using the env label, which is different for each service). With this configuration in place, Grafana sends a single compact notification that has all the affected environments for this alert rule.

Special Groups

Grafana has two special groups. The default group, group_by: null groups all alerts together into a single group. You can also use a special label named ... to group alerts by all labels, effectively disabling grouping, and sending each alert into its own group.

Working with notifications

The following procedures show you how to create and manage notification policies.

To edit the root notification policy

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the Alerting (bell) icon to open the Alerting page.
2. Choose Notification policies.
3. From the Alertmanager dropdown, select the Alertmanager you want to edit.
4. In the Root policy section, choose the Edit icon (pen).
5. In Default contact point, update the contact point where notifications should be sent for rules when alert rules do not match any specific policy.
6. In Group by, choose the labels (or special groups) to group alerts by.
7. In Timing options, select from the following options.
   • Group wait – Time to wait to buffer alerts of the same group before sending an initial notification. The default is 30 seconds.
   • Group interval – Minimum time interval between two notifications for a group. The default is 5 minutes.
   • Repeat interval – Minimum time interval before resending a notification if no new alerts were added to the group. The default is 4 hours.
8. Choose Save to save your changes.
To add a new, top-level specific policy

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the Alerting (bell) icon to open the Alerting page.
2. Choose Notification policies.
3. From the Alertmanager dropdown, select the Alertmanager you want to edit.
4. In the Specific routing section, choose New specific policy.
5. In the Matching labels section, add one or more matching alert labels. More information about label matching is later in this topic.
6. In Contact point, add the contact point to send notifications to if the alert matches this specific policy. Nested policies override this contact point.
7. Optionally, enable Continue matching subsequent sibling nodes to continue matching sibling policies even after the alert matched the current policy. When this policy is enabled, you can get more than one notification for the same alert.
8. Optionally select Override grouping to specify a grouping different from the root policy.
9. Optionally select Override general timings to override the timing options in the group notification policy.
10. Choose Save policy to save your changes.

To add a nested policy

1. Expand the specific policy you want to create a nested policy under.
2. Choose Add nested policy, then add the details (as when adding a top-level specific policy).
3. Choose Save policy to save your changes.

To edit a specific policy

1. From the Alerting page, choose Notification policies to open the page that listing existing policies.
2. Select the policy that you want to edit, then choose the Edit icon (pen).
3. Make any changes (as when adding a top-level specific policy).
4. Choose Save policy.

Searching for policies

You can search within the tree of policies by Label matchers or contact points.

- To search by contact point, enter a partial or full name of a contact point in the Search by contact point field.
- To search by label, enter a valid label matcher in the Search by label field. Multiple matchers can be entered, separated by a comma. For example, a valid matcher input could be severity=high, region=~EMEA|NA.

  Note
  When searching by label, all matched policies will be exact matches. Partial matches and regex-style matches are not supported.

How label matching works

A policy matches an alert if the alert’s labels match all the Matching Labels specified on the policy.

- Label – The name of the label to match. It must exactly match the label name of the alert.
• **Operator** – The operator used to compare the label value with the matching label value. The available operators are:
  • `=` Select labels whose value exactly matches the provided string.
  • `!=` Select labels whose value does not match the provided string.
  • `=~` Select labels whose value match the regex interpreted value of the provided string (the provided string is interpreted as a regular expression).
  • `!=` Select labels that do not match the provided regular expression.
• **Value** – The value to match the label value to. It can match as a string or as a regular expression, depending on the operator chosen.

**Customize notifications**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x.
For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

Customize your notifications with notifications templates.

You can use notification templates to change the title, message, and format of the message in your notifications.

Notification templates are not tied to specific contact point integrations, such as email or Slack. However, you can choose to create separate notification templates for different contact point integrations.

You can use notification templates to:

• Add, remove, or re-order information in the notification including the summary, description, labels and annotations, values, and links
• Format text in bold and italic, and add or remove line breaks

You cannot use notification templates to:

• Change the design of notifications in instant messaging services such as Slack and Microsoft Teams

**Topics**

• [Using Go's templating language](p. 424)
• [Create notification templates](p. 429)
• [Template reference](p. 433)

**Using Go’s templating language**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x.
For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

You write notification templates in Go's templating language, `text/template`.

This section provides an overview of Go's templating language and writing templates in `text/template`.

**Dot**

In `text/template` there is a special cursor called dot, and is written as `. `. You can think of this cursor as a variable whose value changes depending where in the template it is used. For example, at the start of a notification template `. ` refers to the `ExtendedData` object, which contains a number of fields.
including Alerts, Status, GroupLabels, CommonLabels, CommonAnnotations and ExternalURL. However, dot might refer to something else when used in a range over a list, when used inside a with, or when writing feature templates to be used in other templates. You can see examples of this in Create notification templates (p. 429), and all data and functions in the Template reference (p. 433).

Opening and closing tags

In text/template, templates start with {{ and end with }} irrespective of whether the template prints a variable or runs control structures such as if statements. This is different from other templating languages such as Jinja where printing a variable uses {{ and }} and control structures use {% and %}.

Print

To print the value of something use {{ and }}. You can print the value of dot, a field of dot, the result of a function, and the value of a variable (p. 426). For example, to print the Alerts field where dot refers to ExtendedData you would write the following:

```template
{{ .Alerts }}
```

Iterate over alerts

To print just the labels of each alert, rather than all information about the alert, you can use a range to iterate the alerts in ExtendedData:

```template
{{ range .Alerts }}
{{ .Labels }}
{{ end }}
```

Inside the range dot no longer refers to ExtendedData, but to an Alert. You can use {{ .Labels }} to print the labels of each alert. This works because {{ range .Alerts }} changes dot to refer to the current alert in the list of alerts. When the range is finished dot is reset to the value it had before the start of the range, which in this example is ExtendedData:

```template
{{ range .Alerts }}
{{ range .Labels.SortedPairs }}
The name of the label is {{ .Name }}, and the value is {{ .Value }}
{{ end }}
{{ end }}
```

Iterate over annotations and labels

Let's write a template to print the labels of each alert in the format The name of the label is $name, and the value is $value, where $name and $value contain the name and value of each label.

Like in the previous example, use a range to iterate over the alerts in .Alerts such that dot refers to the current alert in the list of alerts, and then use a second range on the sorted labels so dot is updated a second time to refer to the current label. Inside the second range use .Name and .Value to print the name and value of each label:

```template
{{ range .Alerts }}
{{ range .Labels.SortedPairs }}
The name of the label is {{ .Name }}, and the value is {{ .Value }}
{{ end }}
{{ end }}
```
If statements

You can use if statements in templates. For example, to print There are no alerts if there are no alerts in .Alerts you would write the following:

```template
{{ if .Alerts }}
There are alerts
{{ else }}
There are no alerts
{{ end }}
```

With

With is similar to if statements, however unlike if statements, with updates dot to refer to the value of the with:

```template
{{ with .Alerts }}
There are {{ len . }} alert(s)
{{ else }}
There are no alerts
{{ end }}
```

Variables

Variables in text/template must be created within the template. For example, to create a variable called $variable with the current value of dot you would write the following:

```template
{{ $variable := . }}
```

You can use $variable inside a range or with and it will refer to the value of dot at the time the variable was defined, not the current value of dot.

For example, you cannot write a template that use {{ .Labels }} in the second range because here dot refers to the current label, not the current alert:

```template
{{ range .Alerts }}
{{ range .Labels.SortedPairs }}
{{ .Name }} = {{ .Value }}
{{/* does not work because in the second range . is a label not an alert */}}
There are {{ len .Labels }}
{{ end }}
{{ end }}
```

You can fix this by defining a variable called $alert in the first range and before the second range:

```template
{{ range .Alerts }}
{{ $alert := . }}
{{ range .Labels.SortedPairs }}
{{ .Name }} = {{ .Value }}
{{/* works because $alert refers to the value of dot inside the first range */}}
There are {{ len $alert.Labels }}
{{ end }}
```
### Range with index

You can get the index of each alert within a range by defining index and value variables at the start of the range:

```go
{{ $num_alerts := len .Alerts }}
{{ range $index, $alert := .Alerts }}
This is alert {{ $index }} out of {{ $num_alerts }}
{{ end }}
```

### Define templates

You can define templates that can be used within other templates, using `define` and the name of the template in double quotes. You should not define templates with the same name as other templates, including default templates such as `__subject`, `__text_values_list`, `__text_alert_list`, `default.title` and `default.message`. Where a template has been created with the same name as a default template, or a template in another notification template, Grafana might use either template. Grafana does not prevent, or show an error message, when there are two or more templates with the same name.

```go
{{ define "print_labels" }}
{{ end }}
```

### Embed templates

You can embed a defined template within your template using `template`, the name of the template in double quotes, and the cursor that should be passed to the template:

```go
{{ template "print_labels" . }}
```

### Pass data to templates

Within a template `dot` refers to the value that is passed to the template.

For example, if a template is passed a list of firing alerts then `dot` refers to that list of firing alerts:

```go
{{ template "print_alerts" .Alerts }}
```

If the template is passed the sorted labels for an alert then `dot` refers to the list of sorted labels:

```go
{{ template "print_labels" .SortedLabels }}
```

This is useful when writing reusable templates. For example, to print all alerts you might write the following:

```go
{{ template "print_alerts" .Alerts }}
```

Then to print just the firing alerts you could write this:

```go
{{ template "print_alerts" .Alerts.Firing }}
```
This works because both .Alerts and .Alerts.Firing are lists of alerts.

```go
{{ define "print_alerts" }}
{{ range . }}
{{ template "print_labels" .SortedLabels }}
{{ end }}
{{ end }}
```

**Comments**

You can add comments with `//{{/* and */}}`:

```go
//{{/* This is a comment */}}
```

To prevent comments from adding line breaks use:

```go
//{{- /* This is a comment with no leading or trailing line breaks */ -}}
```

**Indentation**

You can use indentation, both tabs and spaces, and line breaks, to make templates more readable:

```go
{{ range .Alerts }}
  {{ range .Labels.SortedPairs }}
    {{ .Name }} = {{ .Value }}
  {{ end }}
{{ end }}
```

However, indentation in the template will also be present in the text. Next we will see how to remove it.

**Remove spaces and line breaks**

In text/template use `//{{- and -}}` to remove leading and trailing spaces and line breaks.

For example, when using indentation and line breaks to make a template more readable:

```go
{{ range .Alerts }}
  {{ range .Labels.SortedPairs }}
    {{ .Name }} = {{ .Value }}
  {{ end }}
{{ end }}
```

The indentation and line breaks will also be present in the text:

```go
alertname = "Test"
grafana_folder = "Test alerts"
```

You can remove the indentation and line breaks from the text changing `}} to `-}} at the start of each range:

```go
{{ range .Alerts -}}
  {{ range .Labels.SortedPairs -}}
    {{ .Name }} = {{ .Value }}
  {{ end }}
{{ end }}
```
Create notification templates

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

Create reusable notification templates to send to your contact points.

You can add one or more templates to your notification template.

Your notification template name must be unique. You cannot have two templates with the same name in the same notification template or in different notification templates. Avoid defining templates with the same name as default templates, such as: `__subject`, `__text_values_list`, `__text_alert_list`, `default.title` and `default.message`.

In the Contact points tab, you can see a list of your notification templates.

Creating notification templates

To create a notification template

1. Click **Add template**.
2. Choose a name for the notification template, such as `email.subject`.
3. Write the content of the template in the content field.

   For example:

   ```
   {{ if .Alerts.Firing -}}
   {{ len .Alerts.Firing }} firing alerts
   {{ end }}
   {{ if .Alerts.Resolved -}}
   {{ len .Alerts.Resolved }} resolved alerts
   {{ end }}
   ```

4. Click Save.

   `{{ define "email.subject" }}` (where `email.subject` is the name of your template) and `{{ end }}` is automatically added to the start and end of the content.

To create a notification template that contains more than one template:

1. Click **Add Template**.
2. Enter a name for the overall notification template. For example, `email`.
3. Write each template in the Content field, including `{{ define "name-of-template" }}` and `{{ end }}` at the start and end of each template. You can use descriptive names for each of the templates in the notification template, for example, `email.subject` or `email.message`. In this case, do not reuse the name of the notification template you entered above.

   The following sections show detailed examples for templates you might create.

4. Click Save.
Creating a template for the subject of an email

Create a template for the subject of an email that contains the number of firing and resolved alerts, as in this example:

| 1 firing alerts, 0 resolved alerts |

To create a template for the subject of an email

1. Create a template called `email.subject` with the following content:

```template
{{ define "email.subject" }}
{{ len .Alerts.Firing }} firing alerts, {{ len .Alerts.Resolved }} resolved alerts
{{ end }}
```

2. Use the template when creating your contact point integration by putting it into the **Subject** field with the template keyword.

```
{{ template "email.subject" . }}
```

Creating a template for the message of an email

Create a template for the message of an email that contains a summary of all firing and resolved alerts, as in this example:

| There are 2 firing alerts, and 1 resolved alerts |
| Firing alerts: |
| - alertname=Test 1 grafana_folder=GrafanaCloud has value(s) B=1 |
| - alertname=Test 2 grafana_folder=GrafanaCloud has value(s) B=2 |
| Resolved alerts: |
| - alertname=Test 3 grafana_folder=GrafanaCloud has value(s) B=0 |

To create a template for the message of an email

1. Create a notification template called `email` with two templates in the content: `email.message_alert` and `email.message`.

   The `email.message_alert` template is used to print the labels and values for each firing and resolved alert while the `email.message` template contains the structure of the email.

   ```template
   {{- define "email.message_alert" -}}
   {{- range .Labels.SortedPairs }}{{ .Name }}={{ .Value }} {{ end }} has value(s){{- range $k, $v := .Values }} {{ $k }}={{ $v }}{{ end }}{{- end }}
   {{ define "email.message" }}
   There are {{ len .Alerts.Firing }} firing alerts, and {{ len .Alerts.Resolved }} resolved alerts
   {{ if .Alerts.Firing -}}
   Firing alerts:
   {{- range .Alerts.Firing }}
   - {{ template "email.message_alert" . }}
   {{- end -}}
   {{- end -}}
   ```
2. Use the template when creating your contact point integration by putting it into the **Text Body** field with the template keyword.

```template "email.message" .}
```

## Creating a template for the title of a Slack message

Create a template for the title of a Slack message that contains the number of firing and resolved alerts, as in the following example:

```
1 firing alerts, 0 resolved alerts
```

### To create a template for the title of a Slack message

1. Create a template called `slack.title` with the following content:

   ```template
   {{ define "slack.title" }}
   {{ len .Alerts.Firing }} firing alerts, {{ len .Alerts.Resolved }} resolved alerts
   {{ end }}
   ```

2. Use the template when creating your contact point integration by putting it into the **Title** field with the template keyword.

   ```template "slack.title" .}
   ```

## Creating a template for the content of a Slack message

Create a template for the content of a Slack message that contains a description of all firing and resolved alerts, including their labels, annotations, and Dashboard URL:

```
1 firing alerts:

[firing] Test1
Labels:
- alertname: Test1
- grafana_folder: GrafanaCloud
Annotations:
- description: This is a test alert
Go to dashboard: https://example.com/d/dlhdLqF4z?orgId=1

1 resolved alerts:

[firing] Test2
Labels:
- alertname: Test2
- grafana_folder: GrafanaCloud
```
To create a template for the content of a Slack message

1. Create a template called `slack` with two templates in the content: `slack.print_alert` and `slack.message`.

   The `slack.print_alert` template is used to print the labels, annotations, and DashboardURL while the `slack.message` template contains the structure of the notification.

   ```yaml
   {{ define "slack.print_alert" -}}
   [{{.Status}}] {{ .Labels.alertname }}
   Labels:
   {{ range .Labels.SortedPairs -}}
   - {{ .Name }}: {{ .Value }}
   {{ end -}}
   {{ else .Annotations -}}
   Annotations:
   {{ range .Annotations.SortedPairs -}}
   - {{ .Name }}: {{ .Value }}
   {{ end -}}
   {{ else }}
   Go to dashboard: {{ .DashboardURL }}
   {{- end }}
   {{- end }}

   {{ define "slack.message" -}}
   {{ if .Alerts.Firing -}}
   {{ len .Alerts.Firing }} firing alerts:
   {{ range .Alerts.Firing -}}
   {{ template "slack.print_alert" . }}
   {{ end -}}
   {{ end -}}
   {{ if .Alerts.Resolved -}}
   {{ len .Alerts.Resolved }} resolved alerts:
   {{ range .Alerts.Resolved -}}
   {{ template "slack.print_alert" . }}
   {{ end -}}
   {{ end -}}
   {{- end }}

2. Use the template when creating your contact point integration by putting it into the **Text Body** field with the template keyword.

   ```yaml
   {{ template "slack.message" . }}
   ```

Template both email and Slack with shared templates

Instead of creating separate notification templates for each contact point, such as email and Slack, you can share the same template.

For example, if you want to send an email with this subject and Slack message with this title: 1 firing alerts, 0 resolved alerts, you can create a shared template.

To create a shared template

1. Create a template called `common.subject_title` with the following content:
Using notification templates

Use templates in contact points to customize your notifications.

To use a template when creating a contact point

1. From the Alerting menu, choose Contact points to see a list of existing contact points.
2. Choose Add contact point. Alternately, you can edit an existing contact point by choosing the Edit icon (pen) next to the contact point you wish to edit.
3. Enter the templates you wish to use in one or more field, such as Message or Subject. To enter a template, use the form `{{ template "template_name" . }}`, replacing `template_name` with the name of the template you want to use.
4. Click Save contact point.

Template reference

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

This section provides reference information for creating your templates.

Template data

The following data is passed to message templates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Name of the contact point that the notification is being sent to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>firing if at least one alert is firing, otherwise resolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alerts</td>
<td>Alert</td>
<td>List of alert objects that are included in this notification (see below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GroupLabels</td>
<td>KeyValue</td>
<td>Labels these alerts were grouped by.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CommonLabels</td>
<td>KeyValue</td>
<td>Labels common to all the alerts included in this notification.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Alerts

The Alerts type exposes two functions for filtering the alerts returned.

- `Alerts.Firing` – Returns a list of firing alerts.
- `Alerts.Resolved` – Returns a list of resolved alerts.

#### Alert (type)

The alert type contains the following data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>firing or resolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels</td>
<td>KeyValue</td>
<td>A set of labels attached to the alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annotations</td>
<td>KeyValue</td>
<td>A set of annotations attached to the alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>KeyValue</td>
<td>The values of all expressions, including Classic Conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StartsAt</td>
<td>time.Time</td>
<td>Time the alert started firing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EndsAt</td>
<td>time.Time</td>
<td>Only set if the end time of an alert is known. Otherwise set to a configurable timeout period from the time since the last alert was received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GeneratorURL</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>A back link to Grafana or external Alertmanager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SilenceURL</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>A link to silence the alert (with labels for this alert pre-filled). Only for Grafana managed alerts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DashboardURL</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Link to grafana dashboard, if alert rule belongs to one. Only for Grafana managed alerts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PanelURL</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Link to grafana dashboard panel, if alert rule belongs to one. Only for Grafana managed alerts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Alerts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fingerprint</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Fingerprint that can be used to identify the alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ValueString</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>A string that contains the labels and value of each reduced expression in the alert.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ExtendedData**

The ExtendedData object contains the following properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Kind</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The name of the contact point sending the notification.</td>
<td>{{ .Receiver }}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The status is firing if at least one alert is firing, otherwise resolved.</td>
<td>{{ .Status }}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alerts</td>
<td>[]Alert</td>
<td>List of all firing and resolved alerts in this notification.</td>
<td>There are {{ len .Alerts }} alerts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firing alerts</td>
<td>[]Alert</td>
<td>List of all firing alerts in this notification.</td>
<td>There are {{ len .Alerts.Firing }} firing alerts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolved alerts</td>
<td>[]Alert</td>
<td>List of all resolved alerts in this notification.</td>
<td>There are {{ len .Alerts.Resolved }} resolved alerts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GroupLabels</td>
<td>KeyValue</td>
<td>The labels that group these alerts int his notification.</td>
<td>{{ .GroupLabels }}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CommonLabels</td>
<td>KeyValue</td>
<td>The labels common to all alerts in this notification.</td>
<td>{{ .CommonLabels }}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CommonAnnotations</td>
<td>KeyValue</td>
<td>The annotations common to all alerts in this notification.</td>
<td>{{ .CommonAnnotations }}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExternalURL</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>A link to the Grafana workspace or Alertmanager that sent this notification.</td>
<td>{{ .ExternalURL }}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KeyValue type**

The KeyValue type is a set of key/value string pairs that represent labels and annotations.
In addition to direct access of the data stored as a KeyValue, there are also methods for sorting, removing, and transforming the data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Returns</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SortedPairs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sorted list of key and value string pairs</td>
<td></td>
<td>{{ .Annotations.SortedPairs }}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove</td>
<td>[]string</td>
<td>KeyValue</td>
<td>Returns a copy of the Key/Value map without the given keys.</td>
<td>{{ .Annotations.Remove &quot;summary&quot; }}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Names</td>
<td>[]string</td>
<td></td>
<td>List of label names</td>
<td>{{ .Names }}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>[]string</td>
<td></td>
<td>List of label values</td>
<td>{{ .Values }}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Time**

Time is from the Go `time` package. You can print a time in a number of different formats. For example, to print the time that an alert fired in the format *Monday, 1st January 2022 at 10:00AM*, you write the following template:

```go
{{ .StartsAt.Format "Monday, 2 January 2006 at 3:04PM" }}
```

You can find a reference for Go's time format [here](#).

**Template functions**

Using template functions you can process labels and annotations to generate dynamic notifications. The following functions are available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument type</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>humanize</td>
<td>number or string</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Converts a number to a more readable format, using metric prefixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humanize1024</td>
<td>number or string</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Like humanize, but uses 1024 as the base rather than 1000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humanizeDuration</td>
<td>number or string</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Converts a duration in seconds to a more readable format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humanizePercentage</td>
<td>number or string</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Converts a ratio value to a fraction of 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humanizeTimestamp</td>
<td>number or string</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Converts a Unix timestamp in seconds to a more readable format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Argument type</td>
<td>Return type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>strings.Title, capitalizes first character of each word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toUpper</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>strings.ToUpper, converts all characters to upper case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toLower</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>strings.ToLower, converts all characters to lower case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>match</td>
<td>pattern, text</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>regexp.MatchString Tests for an unanchored regexp match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reReplaceAll</td>
<td>pattern, replacement,</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Regexp.ReplaceAllString Regexp substitution, unanchored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graphLink</td>
<td>string - JSON Object</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Returns the path to graphical view in Explore for the given expression and data source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tableLink</td>
<td>string - JSON Object</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Returns the path to tabular view in Explore for the given expression and data source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>args</td>
<td>[]interface{}</td>
<td>map[string]interface{}</td>
<td>Converts a list of objects to a map with keys, for example, arg0, arg1. Use this function to pass multiple arguments to templates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>externalURL</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Returns a string representing the external URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathPrefix</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Returns the path of the external URL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows examples of using each function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>TemplateString</th>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Expected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>humanize</td>
<td>{ humanize $value }</td>
<td>1234567.0</td>
<td>1.235M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humanize1024</td>
<td>{ humanize1024 $value }</td>
<td>1048576.0</td>
<td>1Mi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Alerts

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 9.x**.

For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see [Working in Grafana version 8](p. 443).

For external Alert manager data sources (including Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus), you can suppress alert notifications with a **silence**. A silence only stops notifications from being created: Silences do not prevent alert rules from being evaluated, and they do not stop alerting instances from being shown in the user interface. When you silence an alert, you specify a window of time for it to be suppressed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>TemplateString</th>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Expected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>humanizeDuration</td>
<td><code>{ humanizeDuration $value }</code></td>
<td>899.99</td>
<td>14m 59s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humanizePercentage</td>
<td><code>{ humanizePercentage $value }</code></td>
<td>0.1234567</td>
<td>12.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humanizeTimestamp</td>
<td><code>{ humanizeTimestamp $value }</code></td>
<td>1435065584.128</td>
<td>2015-06-23 13:19:44.128 +0000 UTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>`{ $value</td>
<td>title }`</td>
<td>aa bB CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toUpper</td>
<td>`{ $value</td>
<td>toUpper }`</td>
<td>aa bB CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toLower</td>
<td>`{ $value</td>
<td>toLower }`</td>
<td>aa bB CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>match</td>
<td><code>{ match &quot;a+&quot; $labels.instance }</code></td>
<td>aa</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reReplaceAll</td>
<td><code>{{ reReplaceAll &quot;localhost:(.*)&quot; &quot;my.domain:$1&quot; $labels.instance }}</code></td>
<td>localhost:3000</td>
<td>my.domain:3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graphLink</td>
<td><code>{{ graphLink &quot;\&quot;expr\n \&quot;.\&quot;up\n\&quot;.\&quot;datasource \&quot;.\&quot;gdev-prometheus \&quot;.\&quot;\&quot;)\n}}</code></td>
<td>/explore? left=&quot;[&quot;now-1h&quot;,&quot;now&quot;,&quot;gdev-prometheus&quot;,{&quot;datasource&quot;:&quot;gdev-prometheus&quot;,&quot;expr&quot;:&quot;up&quot;,&quot;instant&quot;:false,&quot;range&quot;:false}]&quot;</td>
<td>/explore? left=&quot;[&quot;now-1h&quot;,&quot;now&quot;,&quot;gdev-prometheus&quot;,{&quot;datasource&quot;:&quot;gdev-prometheus&quot;,&quot;expr&quot;:&quot;up&quot;,&quot;instant&quot;:false,&quot;range&quot;:false}]&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tableLink</td>
<td><code>{{ tableLink &quot;\&quot;expr\n \&quot;.\&quot;up\n\&quot;.\&quot;datasource \&quot;.\&quot;gdev-prometheus \&quot;.\&quot;\&quot;)\n}}</code></td>
<td>/explore? left=&quot;[&quot;now-1h&quot;,&quot;now&quot;,&quot;gdev-prometheus&quot;,{&quot;datasource&quot;:&quot;gdev-prometheus&quot;,&quot;expr&quot;:&quot;up&quot;,&quot;instant&quot;:false,&quot;range&quot;:false}]&quot;</td>
<td>/explore? left=&quot;[&quot;now-1h&quot;,&quot;now&quot;,&quot;gdev-prometheus&quot;,{&quot;datasource&quot;:&quot;gdev-prometheus&quot;,&quot;expr&quot;:&quot;up&quot;,&quot;instant&quot;:false,&quot;range&quot;:false}]&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>args</td>
<td><code>{{define &quot;x&quot;}}{{.arg0}}{{.arg1}}</code></td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>externalURL</td>
<td><code>{ externalURL }</code></td>
<td><a href="http://localhost/path/prefix">http://localhost/path/prefix</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathPrefix</td>
<td><code>{ pathPrefix }</code></td>
<td>/path/prefix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Silencing alert notifications for Prometheus data sources

For external Alert manager data sources (including Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus), you can suppress alert notifications with a **silence**. A silence only stops notifications from being created: Silences do not prevent alert rules from being evaluated, and they do not stop alerting instances from being shown in the user interface. When you silence an alert, you specify a window of time for it to be suppressed.
You can configure silences for an external Alertmanager data source.

**Note**
To suppress alert notifications at regular time intervals, or for other data sources, (for example, during regular maintenance periods), use Mute timings (p. 440) rather than silences.

**To add a silence**

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the **Alerting** (bell) icon to open the **Alerting** page.
2. Choose **Silences** to open a page listing existing Working with contact points (p. 420).
3. Choose the external Alertmanager from the **Alertmanager** dropdown.
4. Select **Add Silence**.
5. Select the start and end date in **Silence start and end** to indicate when the silence should go into effect and when it should end.
   
   As an alternative to setting an end time, in **Duration**, specify how long the silence is enforced. This automatically updates the end time in the **Silence start and end** field.
6. In the **Name** and **Value** fields, enter one or more **Matching Labels**. Matchers determine which rules the silence applies to. Label matching is discussed in more detail following this procedure.
7. Optionally, add a **Comment**, or modify the **Creator** to set the owner of the silence.
8. Choose **Create** to create the silence.

You can edit an existing silence by choosing the **Edit** icon (pen).

**Label matching for alert suppression**

When you create a silence, you create a set of **matching labels** as part of the silence. This is a set of rules about labels that must match for the alert to be suppressed. The matching labels consist of three parts:

- **Label** – The name of the label to match. It must exactly match the label name of the alert.
- **Operator** – The operator used to compare the label value with the matching label value. The available operators are:
  - `=` Select labels whose value exactly matches the provided string.
  - `!=` Select labels whose value does not match the provided string.
  - `=~` Select labels whose value match the regex interpreted value of the provided string (the provided string is interpreted as a regular expression).
  - `!=` Select labels that do not match the provided regular expression.
- **Value** – The value to match the label value to. It can match as a string or as a regular expression, depending on the operator chosen.

A silence ends at the indicated end date, but you can manually end the suppression at any time.

**To end a silence manually**

1. In the **Alerting** page, choose **Silences** to view the list of existing silences.
2. Select the silence that you want to end, and choose **Unsilence**. This ends the alert suppression.

**Note**
Unsilencing ends the alert suppression, as if the end time was set for the current time. Silences that have ended (automatically or manually) are retained and listed for five days. You cannot remove a silence from the list manually.

**Creating a link to the silence creation form**
You can create a URL to the silence creation form with details already filled in. Operators can use this to suppress an alarm quickly during an operational event.

When creating a link to a silence form, use a `matchers` query parameter to specify the matching labels, and a `comment` query parameter to specify a comment. The `matchers` parameter requires one or more values in the form `[label][operator][value]`, separated by commas.

**Example URL**

To link to a silence form, with matching labels `severity=critical` and `cluster!~europe-.*`, with a comment that says Silencing critical EU alerts, use a URL like the following. Replace *mygrafana* with the hostname of your Grafana instance.

```
https://mygrafana/alerting/silence/new?matchers=severity%3Dcritical%2Ccluster!~europe-.*&comment=Silence%20critical%20EU%20alerts
```

To link to a new silence page for an external Alertmanager, add an `alertmanager` query parameter with the Alertmanager data source name, such as `alertmanager=myAlertmanagerdatasource`.

**Mute timings**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

A mute timing is a recurring interval of time when no new notifications for a policy are generated or sent. Use them to prevent alerts from firing a specific and reoccurring period, for example, a regular maintenance period.

Similar to silences, mute timings do not prevent alert rules from being evaluated, nor do they stop alert instances from being shown in the user interface. They only prevent notifications from being created.

You can configure Grafana managed mute timings as well as mute timings for an external Alertmanager data source.

**Mute timings compared to silences**

The following table highlights the differences between mute timings and silences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mute timing</th>
<th>Silence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uses time interval definitions that can reoccur.</td>
<td>Has a fixed start and end time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is created and then added to notification policies.</td>
<td>Uses labels to match against an alert to determine whether to silence or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works with Grafana alerting and external Alertmanagers.</td>
<td>Works only with external Alertmanagers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**To create a mute timing**

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the Alerting (bell) icon to open the Alerting page.
2. Choose Notification policies.
3. From the Alertmanager dropdown, select the Alertmanager you want to edit.
4. In the Mute timings section, choose the Add mute timing button.
5. Choose the time interval for which you want the mute timing to apply.
6. Choose Submit to create the mute timing.

**To add a mute timing to a notification policy**

1. Select the notification policy you would like to add the mute timing to, and choose the Edit button.
2. From the Mute timings dropdown, select the mute timings you would like to add to the policy.

Choose the Save policy button.

**Time intervals**

A time interval is a definition for a range of time. If an alert is initiated during this interval it is suppressed. Ranges are supported using : (for example, monday:thursday). A mute timing can contain multiple time intervals. A time interval consists of multiple fields (details in the following list), all of which must match in order to suppress the alerts. For example, if you specify days of the week monday:friday and time range from 8:00-9:00, then alerts are suppressed from 8–9, Monday through Friday, but not, for example, 8–9 on Saturday.

- **Time range** – The time of day to suppress notifications. Consists of two sub-fields, Start time and End time. An example time is 14:30. Time is in 24 hour notation, in UTC.
- **Days of the week** – The days of the week. Can be a single day, such as monday, a range, such as monday:friday, or a comma-separate list of days, such as monday, tuesday, wednesday.
- **Months** – The months to select. You can specify months with numeric designations, or with the full month name, for example 1 or january both specify January. You can specify a single month, a range of months, or a comma-separated list of months.
- **Days of the month** – The dates within a month. Values can range from 1-31. Negative values specify days of the month in reverse order, so -1 represents the last day of the month. Days of the month can be specified as a single day, a range of days, or a comma-separated list of days.
- **Years** – The year or years for the interval. For example, 2023:2025.

Each of these elements can be a list, and at least one item in the element must be satisfied to be a match. So if you set years to 2023:2025, 2027, then it would be true during 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2027 (but not 2026).

If a field is left blank, any moment of time will match the field. A moment of time must match all fields to match a complete time interval.

If you want to specify an exact duration, specify all the options needed for that duration. For example, if you wanted to create a time interval for the first Monday of the month, for March, June, September, and December, between the hours of 12:00 and 24:00 UTC, your time interval specification could be:

- Time range:
  - Start time: 12:00
  - End time: 24:00
- Days of the week: monday
- Months: 3, 6, 9, 12
- Days of the month: 1:7

**View and filter by alert groups**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x.
Alert groups show grouped alerts from an Alertmanager instance. By default, alert rules are grouped by the label keys for the root policy in notification policies. Grouping common alert rules into a single alert group prevents duplicate alert rules from being fired.

You can view alert groups and also filter for alert rules that match specific criteria.

To view alert groups

1. In the Grafana menu, click the Alerting (bell) icon to open the Alerting page listing existing alerts.
2. Click Alert groups to open the page listing existing groups.
3. From the Alertmanager dropdown, select an external Alertmanager as your data source.
4. From custom group by dropdown, select a combination of labels to view a grouping other than the default. This is useful for debugging and verifying your grouping of notification policies.

If an alert does not contain labels specified either in the grouping of the root policy or the custom grouping, then the alert is added to a catch all group with a header of No grouping.

To filter by label

- In Search, enter an existing label to view alerts matching the label.

  For example, environment=production,region=~US|EU,severity!=warning.

To filter by state

- In States, select from Active, Suppressed, or Unprocessed states to view alerts matching your selected state. All other alerts are hidden.

View notification errors

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x.
For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x, see Working in Grafana version 8 (p. 443).

View notification errors and understand why they failed to be sent or were not received.

Note
This feature is only supported for Grafana Alertmanager.

To view notification errors

1. In the Grafana menu, click the Alerting (bell) icon to open the Alerting page listing existing alerts.
2. Choose Contact points to see a list of the existing contact points.
   
   If any contact points are failing, a message at the right-hand corner of the screen alerts the user to the fact that there are errors and how many.
3. Click on a contact point to view the details of errors for that contact point.

   Error details are displayed if you hover over the Error icon.

   If a contact point has more than one integration, you see all errors for each of the integrations listed.
4. In the Health column, check the status of the notification.

   This can be either OK, No attempts, or Error.

## Working in Grafana version 8

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x.

For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

When you create your Grafana workspace, you have the option of which version of Grafana to use. The following topics describe using a Grafana workspace that uses version 8 of Grafana.

**Topics**

- Panels (p. 443)
- Dashboards (p. 501)
- Explore (p. 519)
- Linking (p. 525)
- Templates and variables (p. 530)
- Grafana alerting (p. 547)

### Panels

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x.

For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

The panel is the basic visualization building block in a Grafana server. A panel is a visual representation of one or more queries except a few special-use panels. The queries display data over time. This can range from temperature fluctuations to current server status to a list of logs or alerts.

Each panel has a query editor specific to the data source selected in the panel. The query editor allows you to extract a visualization to display on the panel.

To display data, you must have at least one data source added to your workspace. For more information about data sources, see Data sources (p. 55).

There are a wide variety of styling and formatting options for each panel. Panels can be dragged, rearranged, and resized.

**Topics**

- Adding or editing a panel (p. 444)
- Deleting a panel (p. 444)
- Queries (p. 445)
- Recorded queries (p. 447)
- Transformations (p. 449)
- Field options and overrides (p. 456)
- Panel editor (p. 462)
- Library panels (p. 464)
Adding or editing a panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

You can use panels to show your data in visual form. This topic walks you through the basic steps to build a panel.

To add a panel to a dashboard

1. Choose the dashboard that you want to add a panel to.
2. Choose the Add panel icon.
3. Choose Add new panel.

The Grafana workspace creates an empty graph panel with your default data source selected.

4. While not required, we recommend that you add a helpful title and description to your panel. You can optionally use variables that you have defined in either field, but not global variables. For more information, see Templates and variables (p. 530).
   • Panel title – Text entered in this field is displayed at the top of your panel in the panel editor and in the dashboard.
   • Description – Text entered in this field is displayed in a tooltip in the upper-left corner of the panel. Write a description of the panel and the data that you are displaying.

5. Write a query for the panel. To display a visualization, each panel needs at least one query. You write queries on the Query tab of the panel editor. For more information, see Queries (p. 445).

a. Choose a data source. In the first line of the Query tab, choose the dropdown list to see all available data sources. This list includes all data sources that you added. For more information about data sources, see Data sources (p. 55).

b. Write or construct a query in the query language of your data source. Options will vary. See your specific data source documentation for specific guidelines.

6. In the Visualization section of the Panel tab, choose a visualization type. The Grafana workspace displays a preview of your query results with that visualization applied.

7. We recommend that you add a note to describe your changes before you choose Save. Notes are helpful if you need to revert the dashboard to a previous version.

8. To save the dashboard, choose Save in the upper-right corner of the screen.

Deleting a panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

To delete a panel in Grafana, complete the following steps:

• Choose the drop-down next to the panel title and select Remove panel.

or

• Hover your pointer over the panel and use the keyboard shortcut sequence "p r".
Queries

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

Grafana workspace panels use Queries to communicate with data sources to get data for the visualization. A query is a question written in the query language that is used by the data source. If the query is properly formed, the data source responds. In the panel data source options, you can adjust how often the query is sent to the data source and how many data points are collected.

Grafana workspaces supports up to 26 queries per panel.

Query editors

Query editors are forms that help you write queries. Depending on your data source, the query editor might provide automatic completion, metric names, or variable suggestion.

Because of differences between query languages, data sources might have query editors that look different.

Query syntax

Data sources have different query languages and syntaxes to ask for the data. Here are two query examples.

**PostgreSQL**

```sql
SELECT hostname FROM host WHERE region IN($region)
```

**PromQL**

```promql
query_result(max_over_time(<metric>[${__range_s}s]) != <state>)
```

For more information about writing a query for your data source, see the documentation for that data source. Data sources are listed in Data sources (p. 55).

Query tab UI

The **Query** tab consists of the following elements:

- Data source selector
- Query options
- Query inspector button
- Query editor list

**Data source selector**

The data source selector is a dropdown list. Choose it to select a data source that you have added. When you create a panel, Amazon Managed Grafana automatically selects your default data source. For more information about data sources, see Data sources (p. 55).

In addition to the data sources that you have configured in your Grafana workspace, three special data sources are available.
• **TestDataDB** – A built-in data source that generates random walk data. The Grafana data source is useful for testing visualizations and running experiments.

• **Mixed** – A data source for querying multiple data sources in the same panel. When this data source is selected, you can select a data source for every new query that you add.
  - The first query will use the data source that was selected before you selected **Mixed**.
  - You cannot change an existing query to use the Mixed data source.

• **Dashboard** – A data source for using a result set from another panel in the same dashboard.

**Query options**

To see settings for your selected data source, choose **Query options** next to the data source selector. Changes you make here affect only the queries made in this panel.

Amazon Managed Grafana sets defaults that are shown in dark gray text. Changes are displayed in white text. To return a field to the default setting, delete the white text from the field.

You can use the following panel data source query options:

• **Max data points** – If the data source supports it, sets the maximum numbers of data points for each series returned. If the query returns more data points than the max data points setting, the data source consolidates them (reduces the number of points returned by aggregating them together by average or max or other function).

  There are two main reasons for limiting the number of points: performance and smoothing the line. The default value is the width (or number of pixels) of the graph, which avoids having more data points than the graph panel can display.

  With streaming data, the max data points value is used for the rolling buffer. (Streaming is a continuous flow of data, and buffering is a way to divide the stream into chunks).

• **Min interval** – Sets a minimum limit for the automatically calculated interval, typically the minimum scrape interval. If a data point is saved every 15 seconds, you don't need to have an interval lower than that. Another use case is to set it to a higher minimum than the scrape interval to get more coarse-grained, well-functioning queries.

• **Interval** – A time span that you can use when aggregating or grouping data points by time.

  Amazon Managed Grafana automatically calculates an appropriate interval that can be used as a variable in templated queries. The variable is either in seconds: `$__interval;` or in milliseconds: `$__interval_ms`. It is typically used in aggregation functions like sum or average. For example, this is a Prometheus query using the interval variable: `rate(http_requests_total[$__interval])`.

  This automatic interval is calculated based on the width of the graph. If the user zooms out a lot, the interval becomes greater resulting in a more coarse-grained aggregation. If the user zooms in, the interval decreases resulting in a more fine-grained aggregation.

  For more information, see [Global variables](p. 539).

• **Relative time** – Override of the relative time range for individual panels causing them to be different from what is selected in the dashboard time picker in the top-right corner of the dashboard. This enables you to show metrics from different time periods or days on the same dashboard.

• **Time shift** – Provides another way to override the time range for individual panels. This function works only with relative time ranges, and you can adjust the time range.

  For example, you can shift the time range for the panel to be 2 hours earlier than the dashboard time picker. For more information, see [Time range controls](p. 509).

• **Cache timeout** – (This field is visible only if it is available in your data source.) Overrides the default cache timeout if your time series store has a query cache. It is specified as a numeric value in seconds.
Query inspector button

You can choose **Query inspector** to open the **Query** tab of the panel inspector. On the **Query** tab, you can see the query request sent by the panel and the response.

Choose **Refresh** to see the full text of the request sent by this panel to the server.

**Note**
You need to add at least one query before the Query inspector can return results.

For more information about the panel inspector, see [Inspect a panel (p. 498)](#).

Query editor list

In the UI, queries are organized in collapsible query rows. Each query row contains a query editor and is identified with a letter (A, B, C, and so on).

Sharing query results between panels

With Amazon Managed Grafana, you can use the query result from one panel for any other panel in the dashboard. Sharing query results across panels reduces the number of queries made to your data source, which can improve the performance of your dashboard.

The Dashboard data source lets you select a panel in your dashboard that contains the queries that you want to share the results for. Instead of sending a separate query for each panel, Amazon Managed Grafana sends one query, and other panels use the query results to construct visualizations.

This strategy can drastically reduce the number of queries being made when, for example, you have several panels visualizing the same data.

**To share data source queries with another panel**

1. Create a dashboard. For more information, see [Creating a dashboard (p. 50)](#).
2. Add a panel. For more information, see [Adding or editing a panel (p. 444)](#).
3. Change the title to **Source panel**. You'll use this panel as a source for the other panels. Define the query or queries that will be shared. If you don't have a data source available at the moment, you can use the **Grafana** data source, which returns a random time series that you can use for testing.
4. Add a second panel, and then select the **Dashboard** data source in the query editor.
5. In **Use results from panel list**, select the first panel that you created.

All queries defined in the source panel are now available to the new panel. Queries made in the source panel can be shared with multiple panels.

To go to a panel where a query is defined, choose that query.

Recorded queries

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240)](#).

You can see trends over time by taking a snapshot of a data point on a set interval using recorded queries. This can give you insight into historic trends.

For the plugins that do not return time series, it might be useful to plot historical data. For example, you might want to query **ServiceNow** to see a history of request response times but it can only return current point-in-time metrics.
How recorded queries work

Recorded queries only work with backend data source plugins. For more information, refer to Backend data source plugin. You can record three types of queries:

- single row and column - A query that returns a single row and column.
- row count - A query that returns meaningful rows to be counted.
- expression - Any expression. To learn more about creating and using expressions, see Expressions.

After a recorded query is created or enabled, it immediately creates a snapshot and continues to create snapshots at the set interval. The recorded query stops taking snapshots when it is disabled, deleted, or when Grafana is not running. Data points are gathered in the backend by running the recorded query and forwarding each result to a remote write enabled Prometheus instance.

Note
You must configure a Prometheus data source and associate it with a Remote write target before recorded queries can be used.

Create a recorded query

To create a recorded query, complete the following steps:

1. Find or create a query you want to record on a dashboard in an edit panel. The query must only return one row and column. If it returns more, you can still record the number of results returned using the count option. The query's data source must be a backend data source. Expressions can be used to aggregate data from a time series query. To learn more about creating and using expressions, refer to Expressions.
2. Choose the record query menu located in the query editor.
3. Enter recorded query information. All fields are required unless otherwise indicated.
   - Name - Name of the recorded query.
   - Description - (optional) Describe the recorded query as you want it to appear in the recorded query list.
   - Interval - The interval at which the snapshot will be taken. The interval starts when you create the recorded query and stops if you pause or delete the recorded query. For more information on pausing and deleting recorded queries, refer to Managing recorded queries.
   - Range - The relative time range of the query. If you select a range of 30m and an interval of 1h the query will take a snapshot every hour of the past 30 minutes.
   - Count query results - If you want to count the rows returned from your query toggle this option on. If this option is off, your query must return one row with one value.
4. Test your recorded query by choosing the test recorded query button.
5. Choose Start recording query.

Adding a recorded query

You can add existing recorded queries to panels in a dashboard. For each recorded query that you add, a Prometheus query is created: generated_recorded_query_name{id="generated_id", name="recorded query name"}. The created query from Prometheus returns all the recorded query's gathered snapshots.

1. Navigate to a panel in a dashboard where you wish to add a recorded query.
2. Choose the + Recorded query menu.
3. If you want to filter recorded queries by data source, select a data source from the filter by data source drop down menu.
4. Choose Add menu on your recorded query to add it to the panel.

After adding your recorded query to the panel, the panel data source will become -- Mixed --. Your recorded query is represented by a Prometheus query with a name label matching your recorded query name. Refer to Prometheus to learn more about the Prometheus data source.

If after adding a recorded query, a query with a -- Mixed -- data source instead of Prometheus data source appears, this could mean that a Prometheus remote write target was not set up for recorded queries. Refer to Remote write target to set up a remote write point.

Using a recorded query

To use a recorded query, create one and add it to a dashboard. After that, it can be managed in Preferences from the Recorded queries tab.

Managing recorded queries

Recorded queries can be paused or activated and deleted from the Recorded queries tab in Preferences. Deleting a recorded query will remove it from Grafana, but the information that was gathered in Prometheus will still be there. Pausing a recorded query will no longer gather new data points until it is resumed.

Remote write target

The remote write target is the Prometheus data source that recorded query data points are written to. You will need a Prometheus with remote write enabled and you will need to create a data source for this Prometheus.

To edit the remote write target choose Edit Remote Write Target in the console menu on the Recorded Queries tab in Preferences. Select the Prometheus data source that has remote write enabled and enter the remote write path.

Transformations

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

Transformations process the result set before it's passed to the visualization. You access transformations in the Transform tab of the Amazon Managed Grafana panel editor.

You can use transformations to rename fields, join separate time series together, do math across queries, and more. If you have large dashboards or heavy queries, being able to reuse the query result from one panel to another panel can provide a huge performance gain.

Note

Transformations sometimes result in data that cannot be graphed. When that happens, Amazon Managed Grafana displays a suggestion on the visualization. Choose the suggestion to switch to table visualization. This often helps you better understand what the transformation is doing to your data.

Amazon Managed Grafana applies transformations in the sequence that they are listed on the screen. Every transformation creates a new result set that is passed to the next transformation in the pipeline.

The order can make a huge difference in how your results look. For example, if you use reduce transformation to condense all the results of one column to a single value, you can apply transformations only to that single value.
Prerequisites

Before you apply transformations, all of the following must be true:

- You have entered a query and returned data from a data source. For more information about queries, see Queries (p. 445).
- You have applied a visualization that supports queries, such as one of the following visualizations:
  - Bar gauge
  - Gauge
  - Graph
  - Heatmap
  - Logs
  - Stat
  - Table

Applying a transformation

Transformations are available from the Transform tab in the bottom pane of the panel editor, next to the Queries tab.

To apply a transformation

1. On the panel that you want to add transformations to, choose the panel title, and then choose Edit.
2. Choose the Transform tab.
3. Select a transformation.
   In the transformation row that appears, you can configure the transformation options.
4. To apply another transformation, choose Add transformation. Keep in mind that the next transformation acts on the result set returned by the previous transformation.

If you have trouble, choose the bug icon to debug your transformations (p. 456).

To remove a transformation, choose the trash can icon.

Transformation types and options

Grafana workspaces include the following transformations.

Topics

- Reduce (p. 451)
- Merge (p. 451)
- Filter by name (p. 451)
- Filter data by query (p. 452)
- Organize fields (p. 452)
- Join by field (outer join) (p. 452)
- Add field from calculation (p. 452)
- Labels to fields (p. 453)
- Group By (p. 223)
- Group By (p. 224)
• Series to rows (p. 455)
• Filter data by value (p. 456)
• Debug transformations (p. 456)

Reduce

Apply a Reduce transformation when you want to simplify your results down to one value. Reduce basically removes the time component. If visualized as a table, it reduces a column down to one row (value).

In the Calculations field, enter one or more calculation types. Choose to see a list of calculation choices. For information about available calculations, see Calculations list (p. 500).

After you select at least one calculation, Amazon Managed Grafana displays one value using the calculation you selected. If you select more than one calculation, more than one value is displayed.

Merge

Use this transformation to combine the results from multiple queries into one single result. This is helpful when using the table panel visualization. Values that can be merged are combined into the same row. Values can be merged if the shared fields contain the same data.

In the following example, two queries return table data. The data are visualized as two separate tables before applying the transformation.

Query A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Job</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 11:34:20</td>
<td>node</td>
<td>25260122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 11:24:20</td>
<td>postgre</td>
<td>123001233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Query B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Job</th>
<th>Errors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 11:34:20</td>
<td>node</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 11:24:20</td>
<td>postgre</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here is the result after applying the Merge transformation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Job</th>
<th>Errors</th>
<th>Uptime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 11:34:20</td>
<td>node</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25260122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 11:24:20</td>
<td>postgre</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>123001233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Filter by name

Use this transformation to remove portions of the query results.
Amazon Managed Grafana displays the **Identifier** field, followed by the fields returned by your query.

You can apply filters in one of two ways:

- Enter a regex expression.
- Choose a field to toggle filtering on that field. Filtered fields are displayed with dark gray text, unfiltered fields have white text.

**Filter data by query**

Use this transformation in panels that have multiple queries, if you want to hide one or more of the queries.

Amazon Managed Grafana displays the query identification letters in dark gray text. To toggle filtering, choose a query identifier. If the query letter is white, the results are displayed. If the query letter is dark, the results are hidden.

**Organize fields**

Use this transformation to rename, reorder, or hide fields returned by the query.

**Note**

This transformation works only in panels that have a single query. If your panel has multiple queries, you must either apply a **Join by field (outer join)** transformation or remove the extra queries.

Amazon Managed Grafana displays a list of fields returned by the query. You can make any of the following changes:

- Change the field order by pausing over a field. The cursor turns into a hand, and then you can drag the field to its new place.
- Hide or show a field by choosing the eye icon next to the field name.
- Rename fields by typing a new name in the **Rename** box.

**Join by field (outer join)**

Use this transformation to join multiple time series from a result set by field.

This transformation is useful if you want to combine queries so that you can calculate results from the fields.

**Add field from calculation**

Use this transformation to add a new field calculated from two other fields. Each transformation allows you to add one new field.

- **Mode** – Select a mode:
  - **Reduce row** – Apply selected calculation on each row of selected fields independently.
  - **Binary option** – Apply a basic math operation (sum, multiply, and so on) on values in a single row from two selected fields.
- **Field name** – Select the names of fields that you want to use in the calculation for the new field.
- **Calculation** - Select a calculation to use when Amazon Managed Grafana creates the new field. Choose the field to see a list of calculation choices. For information about available calculations, see Calculations list (p. 500).
- **Alias** – (Optional) Enter the name of your new field. If you leave this blank, the field will be named to match the calculation.
• Replace all fields – (Optional) Use this option if you want to hide all other fields and display only your calculated field in the visualization.

**Labels to fields**

**Note**
To apply this transformation, your query needs to return labeled fields.

When you select this transformation, Amazon Managed Grafana automatically transform all labeled data into fields.

For example, consider a query result of two time series.

1: labels Server=Server A, Datacenter=EU
2: labels Server=Server B, Datacenter=EU

This transformation would result in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Server</th>
<th>Datacenter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 11:34:20</td>
<td>Server A</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 11:34:20</td>
<td>Server B</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value field name**: If you selected Server as the **Value field name**, you would get one field for every value of the Server label.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Datacenter</th>
<th>Server A</th>
<th>Server B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 11:34:20</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Group By**

This transformation sorts each frame by the configured field. When reverse is checked, the values are returned in the opposite order.

**Group By**

This transformation groups the data by a specified field (column) value and processes calculations on each group. The available calculations are the same as for the Reduce transformation.

Here’s an example of original data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Server ID</th>
<th>CPU Temperature</th>
<th>Server Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 11:34:20</td>
<td>server 1</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Shutdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 11:34:20</td>
<td>server 3</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 10:32:20</td>
<td>server 2</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Overload</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 10:31:22</td>
<td>server 3</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 09:30:57</td>
<td>server 3</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Rebooting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 09:30:05</td>
<td>server 2</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This transformation takes two steps. First, you specify one or multiple fields to group the data by. This will group all the same values of those fields together, as if you sorted them. For instance, if you Group By the Server ID field, it will group the data this way:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Server ID</th>
<th>CPU Temperature</th>
<th>Server Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 11:34:20</td>
<td>server 1</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Shutdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 09:28:06</td>
<td>server 1</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 09:23:07</td>
<td>server 1</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All rows with the same value of Server ID are grouped together.

After choosing which field you want to group your data by, you can add various calculations on the other fields, and the calculation will be applied on each group of rows. For instance, you might want to calculate the average CPU temperature for each of those servers. You can add the mean calculation applied on the CPU Temperature field to get the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server ID</th>
<th>CPU Temperature (mean)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>server 1</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server 2</td>
<td>88.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server 3</td>
<td>59.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And you can add more than one of those calculations. For instance, you can use the following calculations.

- For field Time, you can calculate the Last value, to know when the last data point was received for each server.
- For field Server Status, you can calculate the Last value to know the last state value for each server.
- For field Temperature, you can also calculate the Last value to know the latest monitored temperature for each server.

The Group By transformation produces the following results.
Using this transformation, you can extract some key information out of your time series and display it in a convenient way.

**Series to rows**

Use this transformation to combine the results from multiple time series data queries into one single result. This is helpful when using the table panel visualization.

The result from this transformation will contain three columns: Time, Metric, and Value. The Metric column is added so that you can see which query the metric originates from. Customize this value by defining Label on the source query.

In the example below, two queries return time series data. It is visualized as two separate tables before the transformation is applied.

**Query A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 11:34:20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 10:31:22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 09:30:05</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Query B**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Humidity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 11:34:20</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 10:32:20</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 09:30:57</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applying the Series to rows transformation produces the following results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 11:34:20</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-07-07 11:34:20</td>
<td>Humidity</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server ID</th>
<th>CPU Temperature (mean)</th>
<th>CPU Temperature (last)</th>
<th>Time (last)</th>
<th>Server Status (last)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>server 1</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2020-07-07 11:34:20</td>
<td>Shutdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server 2</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2020-07-07 10:32:20</td>
<td>Overload</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server 3</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>2020-07-07 11:34:20</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Filter data by value

This transformation allows you to filter your data directly in the Grafana workspace and remove some data points from your query result. You have the option to include or exclude data that match one or more conditions you define. The conditions are applied on a selected field.

This transformation is useful if your data source does not natively filter by values. You might also use this to narrow values to display if you are using a shared query.

The available conditions for all fields are as follows:

- **Regex** – Match a regex expression.
- **Is Null** – Match if the value is null.
- **Is Not Null** – Match if the value is not null.
- **Equal** – Match if the value is equal to the specified value.
- **Different** – Match if the value is different than the specified value.

The available conditions for number fields are as follows:

- **Greater** – Match if the value is greater than the specified value.
- **Lower** – Match if the value is lower than the specified value.
- **Greater or equal** – Match if the value is greater than or equal to the specified value.
- **Lower or equal** – Match if the value is lower than or equal to the specified value.
- **Range** – Match a range between a specified minimum and maximum. The minimum and maximum are included in the range.

You can add more than one condition to the filter. When you have more than one condition, you can choose if you want the include or exclude action to be applied on rows that Match all or any of the conditions you added.

Conditions that are not valid or incompletely configured are ignored.

Debug transformations

To see the input and the output result sets of the transformation, choose the bug icon on the right side of the transformation row.

Amazon Managed Grafana displays the transformation debug view below the transformation row.

Field options and overrides

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).
This section explains what field options and field overrides in Amazon Managed Grafana are and how to use them.

The data model used in Grafana workspaces, the data frame, is a columnar-oriented table structure that unifies both time series and table query results. Each column within this structure is called a field. A field can represent a single time series or table column.

Field options allow you to change how the data is displayed in your visualizations. Options and overrides that you apply do not change the data, they change how Amazon Managed Grafana displays the data.

Field options

Field options, both standard and custom, can be found on the Field tab in the panel editor. Changes that are made on this tab apply to all fields (that is, series and columns). For example, if you change the unit to percentage, all fields with numeric values are displayed in percentages. Learn how to apply a field option in Configure all fields (p. 457).

Field overrides

Field overrides can be added on the Overrides tab in the panel editor. There you can add the same options as you find on the Field tab, but they are applied only to specific fields. Learn how to apply an override in Configure specific fields (p. 458).

Available field options and overrides

Field option types are common to both field options and field overrides. The only difference is whether the change will apply to all fields (applied on the Field tab) or to a subset of fields (applied on the Overrides tab).

- Standard field options (p. 460) apply to all panel visualizations that allow transformations.
- Table field options (p. 491) apply only to table panel visualizations.

Configure all fields

To change how all fields display data, you can change an option on the Field tab. On the Overrides tab, you can then override the field options for specific fields. For more information, see Configure specific fields (p. 458).

For example, you can change the number of decimal places shown in all fields by changing the Decimals option. For more information about options, see Standard field options (p. 460) and Table field options (p. 491).

Change a field option

You can change as many options as you want to.

To change a field option

1. Choose the panel that you want to edit, choose the panel title, and then choose Edit.
2. Choose the Field tab.
3. Find the option that you want to change. You can define the following:

   - Standard field options (p. 460), which apply to all panel visualizations that allow transformations.
   - Table field options (p. 491), which only apply to table panel visualizations.
4. Add options by adding values in the fields. To return options to default values, delete the white text in the fields.
5. When you have finished making edits to the dashboard, choose **Save**.

**Field option example**

Let’s assume that the result set is a data frame that consists of two fields: time and temperature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>time</th>
<th>temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:04:00</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:05:00</td>
<td>47.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:06:00</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each field (column) of this structure can have field options applied in a way that alter the way its values are displayed. For example, you can set the Unit to Temperature > Celsius, resulting in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>time</th>
<th>temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:04:00</td>
<td>45.0 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:05:00</td>
<td>47.0 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:06:00</td>
<td>48.0 °C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The decimal place doesn’t mean anything in this case. You can change the Decimals from **auto** to zero (0), resulting in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>time</th>
<th>temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:04:00</td>
<td>45 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:05:00</td>
<td>47 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:06:00</td>
<td>48 °C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Configure specific fields**

You can use overrides to change the settings for one or more fields. Field options for overrides are exactly the same as the field options that are available in a particular visualization. The only difference is that you choose which fields to apply them to.

For example, you can change the number of decimal places shown in all numeric fields or columns by changing the **Decimals** option for **Fields with type** that matches **Numeric**. For more information about options, see **Standard field options** (p. 460), which apply to all panel visualizations that allow transformations, and **Table field options** (p. 491), which apply only to table panel visualizations.

**Add a field override**

You can override as many field options as you want to.

**To add a field override**

1. Choose the panel that you want to edit, choose the panel title, and then choose **Edit**.
2. Choose the **Overrides** tab.
3. Choose **Add an override for**.
4. Select the fields to which you want to apply an override rule.
   - **Fields with name** – Use this to select a field from the list of all available fields. Properties that you add to a rule with this selector are applied only to this single field.
   - **Fields with name matching regex** – Use this to specify fields to override with a regular expression. Properties that you add to a rule by using this selector are applied to all fields where the field names match the regex.
   - **Fields with type** – Use this to select fields by type, such as string, numeric, and so on. Properties that you add to a rule with this selector are applied to all fields that match the selected type.
5. Choose **Add override property**.
6. Select the field option that you want to apply.
7. Enter options by adding values in the fields. To return options to default values, delete the white text in the fields.
8. Continue to add overrides to this field by choosing **Add override property**, or you can choose **Add override** and select a different field to add overrides to.
9. When finished, choose **Save**.

**Delete a field override**

1. Choose the Overrides tab that contains the override that you want to delete.
2. Choose the trash can icon next to the override.

**Field override example**

Let’s assume that our result set is a data frame that consists of four fields: time, high temp, low temp, and humidity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>time</th>
<th>high temp</th>
<th>low temp</th>
<th>humidity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:04:00</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:05:00</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:06:00</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Let’s apply the field options from the Field option example (p. 458) to apply the Celsius unit and get rid of the decimal place. This results in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>time</th>
<th>high temp</th>
<th>low temp</th>
<th>humidity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:04:00</td>
<td>45 °C</td>
<td>30 °C</td>
<td>67 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:05:00</td>
<td>47 °C</td>
<td>34 °C</td>
<td>68 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-01-02 03:06:00</td>
<td>48 °C</td>
<td>31 °C</td>
<td>68 °C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The temperature fields look good, but the humidity is nonsensical. You can fix this by applying a field option override to the humidity field and changing the unit to Misc > percent (0-100). This results in a table that makes a lot more sense.
Panels

Standard field options

This section explains the available field options. They are listed in alphabetical order.

You can apply standard field options to most built-in Grafana workspace panels. Some older panels and community panels that have not updated to the new panel and data model will be missing either all or some of these field options.

Most field options will not affect the visualization until you choose outside of the field option box you are editing or press Enter.

For more information about applying these options, see the following sections:

- Configure all fields (p. 457)
- Configure specific fields (p. 458)

Decimals

This option sets the number of decimals to include when rendering a value. Leave empty for Amazon Managed Grafana to use the number of decimals provided by the data source.

To change this setting, enter a number in the field.

Data links

This option controls the URL to which a value or visualization links. For more information and instructions, see Data links (p. 528).

Display name

This option sets the display title of all fields. You can use variables in the field title. For more information about templating and template variables, see Templates and variables (p. 530).

When multiple stats, fields, or series are shown, this field controls the title in each stat. You can use expressions such as ${__field.name} to use only the series name or the field name in the title.

Given a field with a name of Temp, and labels of {"Loc"="PBI", "Sensor"="3"}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression syntax</th>
<th>Example syntax</th>
<th>Renders to</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ${__field.displayName} | Temp  
{Loc="PBI", Sensor="3"} | Displays the field name and labels in {} if they are present. If there is only the label key in the response, then for the label portion, Amazon Managed Grafana displays the value of the label without the enclosing braces. |
| ${__field.name} | Temp | Displays the name of the field (without labels). |
Panels

### Expression Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Renders to</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>${__field.labels}</td>
<td>&quot;PBI&quot;</td>
<td>Displays the labels without the name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>${__field.labels &quot;Sensor&quot;=&quot;3&quot;}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>${__field.labels.PBI}</td>
<td></td>
<td>Displays the value of the specified label key.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>${__field.labels.PBI, 3}</td>
<td></td>
<td>Displays the values of the labels separated by a comma (without label keys).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the value is an empty string after rendering the expression for a particular field, the default display method is used.

#### Max

This option sets the maximum value used in percentage threshold calculations. For automatic calculation based on all series and fields, leave this setting blank.

#### Min

This option sets the minimum value used in percentage threshold calculations. For automatic calculation based on all series and fields, leave this setting blank.

#### No value

Enter what Amazon Managed Grafana should display if the field value is empty or null.

#### Unit

This option specifies the unit that a field should use. Choose the Unit field, then drill down until you find the unit that you want. The unit that you select is applied to all fields except time.

##### Custom units

You can also use the unit dropdown list to specify custom units, custom prefix or suffix, and date/time formats.

To select a custom unit, enter the unit and select the last Custom: xxx option in the dropdown list.

- **suffix:<suffix>** for custom unit that should go after value.
- **time:<format>** for custom date/time formats; for example, time:YYYY-MM-DD. For the format syntax and options, see Display.
- **si:<base scale><unit characters>** for custom SI units; for example, si: mF. This option is a bit more advanced because you can specify both a unit and the source data scale. For example, if your source data is represented as milli (thousands of) unit, prefix the unit with that SI scale character.
- **count:<unit>** for a custom count unit.
- **currency:<unit>** for custom a currency unit.

You can also paste a native emoji in the unit picker and pick it as a custom unit.

##### String units

Amazon Managed Grafana can sometimes parse strings and show them as numbers. To make Amazon Managed Grafana show the original string, create a field override and add a unit property with the string unit.
Color scheme

The field color option defines how Amazon Managed Grafana colors series or fields. There are multiple modes here that work differently, and their utility depends largely on the currently selected visualization. Continuous color modes use the percentage of a value relative to min and max to interpolate a color.

- **Single color** – Specific color set by using the color picker. This is most useful from an override rule.
- **From thresholds** – Color derived from the matching threshold. This is useful for gauges, stat, and table visualizations.

Color by series

Amazon Managed Grafana includes color schemes that define color by series. This is useful for graphs and pie charts, for example.

Color by value

Amazon Managed Grafana also includes continuous (gradient) color schemes. This is useful for visualizations that color individual values; for example, stat panels and the table panel.

Thresholds

You can use thresholds to change the color of a field based on the value. For more information and instructions, see [Thresholds](p. 496).

Value mapping

You can use this option to set rules that translate a field value or range of values into explicit text. You can add more than one value mapping.

- **Mapping type** – Choose an option.
  - **Value** – Enter a value. If the field value is greater than or equal to the value, the **Text** is displayed.
  - **From** and **To** – Enter a range. If the field value is between or equal to the values in the range, the **Text** is displayed.
- **Text** – Text that is displayed if the conditions are met in a field. This field accepts variables.

Panel editor

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

This topic describes the parts of the Amazon Managed Grafana panel editor, and it includes links to where you can find more information.

Opening the panel editor

There are several ways to access the panel editor, also called the **Edit Panel** screen, **edit mode**, or **panel edit mode**.

- Choose the **Add panel** icon at the top of the screen, and then choose **Add new panel**. The new panel opens in the panel editor. For more information about how to add a panel, see [Adding or editing a panel](p. 444).
- Choose the title of an existing panel, and then choose **Edit**. The panel opens in edit mode.
- Choose anywhere on an existing panel, and then press e on your keyboard. The panel opens in edit mode.
Resizing panel editor sections

Drag to resize sections of the panel editor. If the side pane becomes too narrow, the Panel, Field, and Overrides tabs change to a dropdown list.

Parts of the panel editor

This section describes the parts of the panel editor screen, with information about fields, options, or tasks associated with each part.

Header

The header section lists the name of the dashboard that the panel is in and some dashboard commands. You can also choose the Go back arrow to return to the dashboard.

On the right side of the header are the following options:

- Dashboard settings (gear) icon – Choose to access the dashboard settings.
- Discard – Choose to discard all changes that you have made to the panel since you last saved the dashboard.
- Save – Choose to save the dashboard, including all changes that you have made in the panel editor.
- Apply – Choose to apply changes that you made and then close the panel editor, returning to the dashboard. Also save the dashboard to persist the applied changes.

Visualization preview

The visualization preview section contains viewing options, time range controls, the visualization preview, and (if applicable) the panel title, axes, and legend.

- Fill – The visualization preview fills the available space in the preview part. If you change the width of the side pane or height of the bottom pane, the visualization adapts to fill whatever space is available.
- Fit – The visualization preview fills in the available space, but it preserves the aspect ratio of the panel.
- Exact – The visualization preview has the exact size as the size on the dashboard. If not enough space is available, the visualization scales down, preserving the aspect ratio.
- Time range controls – For more information, see Time range controls (p. 509).

Data section (lowest pane)

The data section contains tabs where you enter queries, transform your data, and create alert rules (if applicable).

- Query tab – Select your data source and enter queries here. For more information, see Queries (p. 445).
- Transform tab – Apply data transformations. For more information, see Transformations (p. 449).
- Alert tab – Write alert rules. For more information, see Grafana alerting (p. 547).

Panel and field options (side pane)

This section contains tabs where you control almost every aspect of how your data is visualized. Not all tabs are available for each visualization.

Features on these tabs are documented in the following topics:

- Adding or editing a panel (p. 444)
Library panels

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

Library panels allow users to create reusable panels where any changes made to one instance of the library panel are reflected on every dashboard affecting all other instances where the panel is used. These panels can be saved in folders alongside Dashboards and streamline reuse of panels across multiple dashboards.

Create a library panel

**Note**

When you create library panels, the panel on the source dashboard is converted to a library panel as well. You will need to save the original dashboard once a panel is converted.

**To create a library panel**

1. Create a panel as you normally would. You can also use an existing panel.
2. Choose the title of the panel and choose Edit.
3. In the panel display options side pane, choose the down arrow option to bring changes to the visualization.
4. Choose Library panels, and choose Create new library panel.
5. Enter a name for the library panel, and select the folder to save it in.
6. Choose Create library panel and then save the dashboard.

You can also create library panels by using the Share option for any panel.

Once created, you can modify the library panel using any dashboard on which it appears. Once the library panel changes are saved, all instances of the library panel will reflect these modifications.

Add a library panel

**To add a library panel to a dashboard**

1. Pause on the + option on the left menu, then choose Create.
2. Choose Add a panel from the panel library.
3. Filter the list of library panels to find the panel that you want.
4. Choose that panel and add it to the dashboard.

Unlink a library panel

If you have a library panel on your dashboard that you want to modify without affecting all other instances of the library panel, you can unlink the library panel.

**To unlink a library panel from a dashboard**

1. Pause on Dashboard on the left menu, then choose Library panels.
2. Select a library panel. You will see a list of all the dashboards where the library panel is used.
3. Select the panel that you want to unlink and update.
4. Choose the title of the panel and choose Edit.
5. Choose Unlink.

Delete a library panel

Before you delete a library panel, verify that it is no longer in use on any dashboard.

To delete a library panel

1. Pause on Dashboard on the left menu, then choose Library panels.
2. Select a library panel. You will see a list of all the dashboards where the library panel is used.
3. Select the panel that you want to delete.
4. Choose the delete icon next to the panel name.

Parts of the panel editor

This section describes the parts of the panel editor screen, with information about fields, options, or tasks associated with each part.

Header

The header section lists the name of the dashboard that the panel is in and some dashboard commands. You can also choose the Go back arrow to return to the dashboard.

On the right side of the header are the following options:

- Dashboard settings (gear) icon – Choose to access the dashboard settings.
- Discard Choose to discard all changes that you have made to the panel since you last saved the dashboard.
- Save – Choose to save the dashboard including all changes that you have made in the panel editor.
- Apply – Choose to apply changes that you made and then close the panel editor, returning to the dashboard. Also save the dashboard to persist the applied changes.

Visualization preview

The visualization preview section contains viewing options, time range controls, the visualization preview, and (if applicable) the panel title, axes, and legend.

- Fill – The visualization preview fills the available space in the preview part. If you change the width of the side pane or height of the bottom pane, the visualization adapts to fill whatever space is available.
- Fit – The visualization preview fills in the available space, but it preserves the aspect ratio of the panel.
- Exact – The visualization preview has the exact size as the size on the dashboard. If not enough space is available, the visualization scales down, preserving the aspect ratio.
- Time range controls – For more information, see Time range controls (p. 509).

Data section (lowest pane)

The data section contains tabs where you enter queries, transform your data, and create alert rules (if applicable).
• **Query tab** – Select your data source and enter queries here. For more information, see [Queries](p. 445).

• **Transform tab** – Apply data transformations. For more information, see [Transformations](p. 449).

• **Alert tab** – Write alert rules. For more information, see [Grafana alerting](p. 547).

### Panel and field options (side pane)

This section contains tabs where you control almost every aspect of how your data is visualized. Not all tabs are available for each visualization.

Features on these tabs are documented in the following topics:

- Adding or editing a panel (p. 444)
- Visualizations (p. 466)
- Field options and overrides (p. 456)
- Panel links (p. 527) and Data links (p. 528), which help you connect your visualization to other resources

### Visualizations

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

Amazon Managed Grafana offers a variety of visualizations to suit different use cases. The following sections list the visualizations that are available in Amazon Managed Grafana and their display settings.

#### Topics

- Alert list panel (p. 467)
- Bar chart panel (p. 468)
- Bar gauge panel (p. 470)
- Clock panel (p. 471)
- Dashboard list panel (p. 471)
- Gauge panel (p. 472)
- Geomap panel (p. 472)
- Graph panel (p. 474)
- Heatmap (p. 477)
- Histogram panel (p. 480)
- Logs panel (p. 481)
- News panel (p. 481)
- Node graph panel (Beta) (p. 482)
- Pie chart panel (p. 482)
- Plotly panel (p. 483)
- Sankey panel (p. 484)
- Scatter panel (p. 485)
- Stat panel (p. 487)
- State timeline panel (p. 488)
- Status history panel (p. 489)
Panels

- **Table panel** (p. 490)
- **Text panel** (p. 492)
- **Time series panel** (p. 492)
- **Thresholds** (p. 496)
- **WindRose** (p. 498)
- **Inspect a panel** (p. 498)
- **Calculations list** (p. 500)

**Alert list panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

The alert list panel displays your dashboards alerts. You can configure the list to show current state or recent state changes. For more information about alerts, see [Grafana alerting](p. 547).

Use these settings to refine your visualization.

**Options**

- **Show** – Choose whether the panel should display the current alert state or recent alert state changes.
- **Max Items** – Set the maximum number of alerts to list.
- **Sort order** – Select how to order the alerts displayed.
  - **Alphabetical (asc)** – Alphabetical order
  - **Alphabetical (desc)** – Reverse alphabetical order
  - **Importance** – By importance according to the following values, with 1 being the highest:
    - alerting: 1
    - no_data: 2
    - pending: 3
    - ok: 4
    - paused: 5
- **Alerts from this dashboard** – Show alerts only from the dashboard that the alert list is in.

**Filter**

Use the following options to filter the alerts to match the query, folder, or tags that you choose:

- **Alert name** – Enter an alert name query.
- **Dashboard title** – Enter a dashboard title query.
- **Folder** – Select a folder. Only alerts from dashboards in the selected folder will be displayed.
- **Dashboard tags** - Select one or more tags. Only alerts from dashboards with one or more of the tags will be displayed.

**State filter**

Choose which alert states to display in this panel.

- **Ok**
- **Paused**
• No data
• Execution error
• Alerting
• Pending

Bar chart panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

This panel visualization allows you to graph categorical data.

Supported data formats

Only one data frame is supported and it needs to have at least one string field that will be used as the category for an X or Y axis and one or more numerical fields. The following is an example of data formats:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Browser</th>
<th>Market share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chrome</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Explorer</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you have more than one numerical field, the panel shows grouped bars.

Visualizing time series or multiple result sets

If you have multiple time series or tables, you first need to join them using a join, or reduce transform. For example, if you have multiple time series and you want to compare their last and max value, add the Reduce transform and specify Max and Last as options under Calculations.

Bar chart options

Use these options to refine your visualizations:

**Orientation**

• **Auto** – Grafana decides the bar orientation based on the panel dimensions.
• **Horizontal** – Makes the X axis the category axis.
• **Vertical** – Makes the Y axis the category axis.

**Show values**

Controls whether values are shown on top of or to the left of bars.

• **Auto** – Values are shown if there is space.
• **Always** – Always show values.
• **Never** – Never show values.

**Group width** controls the width of groups. 0=min and 1=max width.
**Bar width** controls the width of bars. 0=min and 1=max width.

**Line width** controls line width of the bars.

**Fill opacity** controls the fill opacity of the bars.

**Gradient mode** sets the mode of the gradient fill. Fill gradient is based on the line color. To change the color, use the standard color scheme field option. Gradient appearance is influenced by the Fill opacity setting.

- **None** – no gradient fill, this is the default setting.
- **Opacity** – Transparency of the gradient is calculated based on the values on the y-axis. Opacity of the fill is increasing with the values on the Y-axis.
- **Hue** – Gradient color is generated based on the hue of the line color.

**Tooltip mode** – When you hover your cursor over the visualization, Grafana can display tooltips. Choose how tooltips behave.

- **Single** – The hover tooltip shows only a single series, the one that you are hovering over on the visualization.
- **All** – The hover tooltip shows all series in the visualization. Grafana highlights the series that you are hovering over in bold in the series list in the tooltip.
- **Hidden** – Do not display the tooltip when you interact with the visualization.

*Note*
Use an override to hide individual series from the tooltip.

**Legend mode** – Use these settings to refine how the legend appears in your visualization.

- **List** – Displays the legend as a list. This is a default display mode of the legend.
- **Table** – Displays the legend as a table.
- **Hidden** – Hides the legend.

**Legend placement** – Choose where to place the legend.

- **Bottom** – Below the graph.
- **Right** – To the right of the graph.

**Legend calculations** – Choose which of the standard calculations to show in the legend. You can have more than one.

**Text size** – Enter a value to change the size of the text on your bar chart.

**Axis** – Use the following field settings to refine how your axes display. Some field options will not affect the visualization until you click outside of the field option box you are editing or press Enter.

- **Placement** – Sets the placement of the Y-axis.
- **Auto** – Grafana automatically assigns Y-axis to the series. When there are two or more series with different units, then Grafana assigns the left axis to the first unit and right to the following units.
- **Left** – Display all Y-axes on the left side.
- **Right** – Display all Y-axes on the right side.
- **Hidden** – Hide all Y-axes.
• **Label** – Set a Y-axis text label. If you have more than one Y-axis, then you can assign different labels with an override.

• **Width** – Set a fixed width of the axis. By default, Grafana dynamically calculates the width of an axis. By setting the width of the axis, data with different axes types can share the same display proportions. This makes it easier to compare more than one graph’s worth of data because the axes are not shifted or stretched within visual proximity of each other.

• **Soft min and soft max** – Set a soft min and soft max option for better control of Y-axis limits. By default, Grafana sets the range for the Y-axis automatically based on the dataset. Soft min and soft max settings can prevent blips from turning into mountains when the data is mostly flat, and hard min or max derived from standard min and max field options can prevent intermittent spikes from flattening useful detail by clipping the spikes past a defined point.

You can set standard min/max options to define hard limits of the Y-axis.

**Bar gauge panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240)](https://docs.grafana.com/guides/working-in-grafana-version-9/).

The bar gauge simplifies your data by reducing every field to a single value. You choose how Amazon Managed Grafana calculates the reduction.

This panel can show one or more bar gauges depending on how many series, rows, or columns your query returns.

**Data and field options**

With Bar gauge visualizations, you can apply the following options:

• [Transformations (p. 449)](https://docs.grafana.com/guides/transformations/)
• [Field options and overrides (p. 456)](https://docs.grafana.com/guides/field-options-and-overrides/)
• [Thresholds (p. 496)](https://docs.grafana.com/guides/thresholds/)

**Display options**

Use the following options to refine your visualization:

• **Show** – Choose how Amazon Managed Grafana displays your data.
  • **Calculate** – Show a calculated value based on all rows. For a list of available calculations, see [Calculations list (p. 500)](https://docs.grafana.com/guides/calculations-list/).
  • **All values** – Show a separate stat for every row. If you select this option, you can also select a **Limit**, or the maximum number of rows to display.

• **Value** – Select a reducer function that Amazon Managed Grafana will use to reduce many fields to a single value. Choose the **Value** list to see functions and brief descriptions.

• **Orientation** – Choose a stacking direction.
  • **Auto** – Amazon Managed Grafana selects what the orientation that it thinks fits best.
  • **Horizontal** – Bars stretch horizontally, left to right.
  • **Vertical** – Bars stretch vertically, top to bottom.

• **Display mode** – Choose a display mode.
  • **Gradient** – Choose a threshold level to define a gradient.
  • **Retro LCD** – Display the gauge split into small cells that are lit or unlit.
  • **Basic** – Use a single color based on the matching threshold.
• **Show unfilled area** – Select this option if you want to render the unfilled region of the bars as dark gray. This option is not available for the Retro LCD display mode.

**Clock panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

The clock panel shows the current time or a countdown. It updates every second.

- **Mode** – The default is **time**. If you choose **countdown**, set the **Countdown Deadline** to start the countdown.
- **12 or 24 hour** – The options for showing the time are 12-hour format and 24-hour format.
- **Timezone** – The time zones are supplied by the moment timezone library. The default is the time zone on your computer.
- **Countdown Deadline** – Specify the time and date to count down to, if you have set **Mode** to **countdown**.
- **Countdown End Text** – Specify the text to show when the countdown ends.
- **Date/Time formatting options** – Customize the font size, weight, and date/time formatting. If you are showing a countdown and don't want to see the seconds ticking down, change the time format to hh:mm for the 24-hour clock or h:mm A for the 12-hour clock. For a complete list of options, see [Display](#).
- **Bg Color** – Select a background color for the clock.

**Dashboard list panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

The dashboard list panel displays dynamic links to other dashboards. The list can be configured to use starred dashboards, recently viewed dashboards, a search query, and dashboard tags.

On each dashboard load, this panel queries the dashboard list, always providing the most up-to-date results.

**Options**

Use the following options to refine your visualization:

- **Starred** – Display starred dashboards in alphabetical order.
- **Recently viewed** – Display recently viewed dashboards in alphabetical order.
- **Search** – Display dashboards by search query or tags. This option requires you to enter at least one value in **Query** or **Tags**.
- **Show headings** – Show the chosen list selection (Starred, Recently viewed, Search) as a heading.
- **Max items** – Set the maximum number of items to list per section. For example, at the default value of 10, if choose to display starred and recently viewed dashboards, the panel displays up to 20 total dashboards, 10 in each section.

**Search**

The following options apply only if the **Search** option is selected.
• **Query** – Enter the query that you want to search. Queries are not case sensitive, and partial values are accepted.
• **Folder** – Select the dashboard folders that you want to display.
• **Tags** – Enter the tags that you want to search. Note that existing tags will not appear as you type, and tags are case sensitive.

**Note**
When multiple tags and strings appear, the dashboard list displays those matching all conditions.

**Gauge panel**
This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

**Gauge** is a single-value panel that can repeat a gauge for every series, column, or row.

**Data and field options**
Gauge visualizations allow you to apply the following options:

• **Transformations** (p. 449)
• **Field options and overrides** (p. 456)
• **Thresholds** (p. 496)

**Display options**
To refine your visualization, use the following options:

• **Show** – Choose how Amazon Managed Grafana displays your data.
  • **Calculate** – Show a calculated **Value** based on all rows. For a list of available calculations, see [Calculations list](p. 500).
  • **All values** – Show a separate stat for every row. If you select this option, you can also select a **Limit**, or the maximum number of rows to display.
• **Orientation** – Choose a stacking direction.
  • **Auto** – Amazon Managed Grafana selects what it thinks is the best orientation.
  • **Horizontal** – Bars stretch horizontally, left to right.
  • **Vertical** – Bars stretch vertically, top to bottom.
• **Show threshold labels** – Choose whether to show threshold values.
• **Show threshold markers** – Choose whether to show a threshold band outside the inner gauge value band.

**Geomap panel**
This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

The **Geomap** panel visualization enables you to view and customize the world map using geospatial data. To easily focus on the important location-based characteristics of the data, you can configure various overlay styles and map view settings.

**Data layer**
The data layer in the Geomap plugin determines how you visualize geospatial data on top of the base map.
Location

The Geomap panel needs a source of geographical data. This data comes from a database query, and there are four mapping options for your data.

- **Auto** automatically searches for location data. Use this option when your query is based on one of the following names for data fields.
  - geohash: “geohash”
  - latitude: “latitude”, “lat”
  - longitude: “longitude”, “lng”, “lon”
  - lookup: “lookup”
- **Coords** specifies that your query holds coordinate data. You will get prompted to select numeric data fields for latitude and longitude from your database query.
- **Geohash** specifies that your query holds geohash data. You will get prompted to select a string data field for the geohash from your database query.
- **Lookup** specifies that your query holds location name data that needs to be mapped to a value. You will get prompted to select the lookup field from your database query and a gazetteer. The gazetteer is the directory that is used to map your queried data to a geographical point.

Markers layer

The Markers layer allows you to display data points as different marker shapes such as circle, squares, triangles, stars, and more.

- **Marker Color** configures the color of the marker. The default Fixed size keeps all points a single color. There is an alternate option to have multiple colors depending on the data point values and the threshold set at the Thresholds section.
- **Marker Size** configures the size of the marker. Default is Fixed size, making all marker size the same regardless of the data points. However, there is also an option to scale the circles to the corresponding data points. Min and Max marker size has to be set such that the Marker layer can scale within these ranges.
- **Marker Shape** provides you with the flexibility to visualize the data points differently.
  - Circle
  - Square
  - Triangle
  - Cross
  - X
- **Fill opacity** configures the transparency of each marker.

Heatmap layer

The Heatmap layer clusters various data points to visualize locations with different densities. To add a heatmap layer, under Data Layer, choose Heatmap.

Similar to Markers, you are prompted with various options to determine which data points to visualize and how.

- **Weight values** configures the intensity of the heatmap clusters. Fixed value keeps a constant weight value throughout all data points. This value should be in the range of 0~1. Similar to Markers, there is an alternate option in the dropdown to automatically scale the weight values depending on data values.
- **Radius** configures the size of the heatmap clusters.
• **Blur** configures the amount of blur on each cluster.

**Graph panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

A graph panel can render as a line, a path of dots, or a series of bars. This type of graph is versatile enough to display almost any time-series data.

**Data and field options**

When using graph visualizations, you can apply the following options:

- **Transformations** (p. 449)
- **Alerts**. This is the only type of visualization that allows you to set alerts. For more information, see [Grafana alerting](p. 547).
- **Thresholds** (p. 496)

**Display options**

To refine your visualization, use the following settings:

- **Bars** – Display values as a bar chart.
- **Lines** – Display values as a line graph.
- **Line width** – Specify the width of the line for a series. The default is 1.
- **Staircase** – Draw adjacent points as staircase.
- **Area fill** – Specify the amount of color fill for a series. The default is 1; 0 is none.
- **Fill gradient** – Specify the degree of gradient on the area fill. The default is 0, which is no gradient; 10 is a steep gradient.
- **Points** – Display points for values.
- **Point radius** – Control how large the points are.
- **Alert thresholds** – Display alert thresholds and Regions on the panel.

**Stacking and null value**

- **Stack** – Each series is stacked on top of another.
- **Percent** – Each series is drawn as a percentage of the total of all series. This option is available when Stack is selected.
- **Null value** – Specify how null values are displayed. **This is an important setting.** See the note below.
  - **connected** – If there is a gap in the series, meaning one or more null values, the line will skip the gap and connect to the next non-null value.
  - **null** If there is a gap in the series, meaning a null value, the line in the graph will be broken and show the gap. This is the default setting.
  - **null as zero** – If there is a gap in the series, meaning a null value, it will be displayed as a zero value in the graph panel.

**Important**

If you are monitoring a server’s CPU load and the load reaches 100 percent, the server will lock up, and the agent sending statistics will not be able to collect the load statistic. This leads to a
gap in the metrics, and using the default null setting means that Amazon Managed Grafana will show the gaps and indicate that something is wrong. If this is set to connected, it will be easy to miss this signal.

**Hover tooltip**

Use these settings to change the appearance of the tooltip that appears when you pause over the graph visualization.

- **Mode** – Determines how many series the hover tooltip shows.
  - **All series** – The hover tooltip shows all series in the graph. In the series list in the tooltip, the Grafana workspace highlights the series that you are pausing on in bold.
  - **Single** – The hover tooltip shows only a single series, the one that you are pausing on in the graph.
  - **Sort order** – Sorts the order of series in the hover tooltip if you have selected All series mode. When you pause on a graph, Amazon Managed Grafana displays the values associated with the lines. Generally, users are most interested in the highest or lowest values. Sorting these values can make it much easier to find the data that you want.
  - **None** – The order of the series in the tooltip is determined by the sort order in your query. For example, you can sort the series alphabetically by series name.
  - **Increasing** – The series in the hover tooltip are sorted by value and in increasing order, with the lowest value at the top of the list.
  - **Decreasing** – The series in the hover tooltip are sorted by value and in decreasing order, with the highest value at the top of the list.

**Series overrides**

Series overrides allow a series in a graph panel to be rendered differently from the others. You can customize display options on a per-series basis or by using regex rules. For example, one series can have a thicker line width to make it stand out or be moved to the right Y-axis.

You can add multiple series overrides.

**To add a series override**

1. Choose **Add series override**.
2. In **Alias or regex**, type or select a series. Choose the field to see a list of available series.

   For example, `/Network.*` would match two series named Network out and Network in.
3. Choose + and then select a style to apply to the series. You can add multiple styles to each entry.

- **Bars** – Show series as a bar graph.
- **Lines** – Show series as a line graph.
- **Line fill** – Show a line graph with area fill.
- **Fill gradient** – Specify the area fill gradient amount.
- **Line width** – Set line width.
- **Null point mode** – Use this option to ignore null values or replace them with zero. This is important if you want to ignore gaps in your data.
- **Fill below to** – Fill the area between two series.
- **Staircase line** – Show series as a staircase line.
- **Dashes** – Show a line with dashes.
- **Hidden Series** – Hide the series.
- **Dash Length** – Set the length of dashes in the line.
Panels

- **Dash Space** – Set the length of the spaces between the dashes in the line.
- **Points** – Show series as separate points.
- **Point Radius** – Set the radius for point rendering.
- **Stack** – Set the stack group for the series.
- **Color** – Set the series color.
- **Y-axis** – Set the series y-axis.
- **Z-index** – Set the series z-index (rendering order). This option is important when you are overlaying different styles, such as bar charts and area charts.
- **Transform** – Transform value to negative to render below the y-axis.
- **Legend** – Control whether a series is shown in the legend.
- **Hide in tooltip** – Control whether a series is shown in a graph tooltip.

**Axes**

Use these options to control the display of axes in the visualization.

**Left Y/Right Y**

Options are identical for both y-axes.

- **Show** – Choose to show or hide the axis.
- **Unit** – Choose the display unit for the y value.
- **Scale** – Choose the scale to use for the y value: linear, or logarithmic. The default is linear.
- **Y-Min** – The minimum y value. The default is auto.
- **Y-Max** – The maximum Y value. The default is auto.
- **Decimals** – Define how many decimals are displayed for the y value. The default is auto.
- **Label** – Specify the y axis label. The default is “”.

**Y-Axes**

- **Align** – Align left and right y-axes by value. The default is unchecked/false.
- **Level** – Enter the value to use for alignment of left and right y-axes, starting from Y=0. The default is 0. This option is available when Align is selected.

**X-Axis**

- **Show** – Choose to show or hide the axis.
- **Mode** – The display mode completely changes the visualization of the graph panel. It's like three panels in one. The main mode is the time series mode with time on the x-axis. The other two modes are a basic bar chart mode with series on the x-axis instead of time and a histogram mode.
  - **Time** (default) – The x-axis represents time and the data is grouped by time (for example, by hour, or by minute).
  - **Series** – The data is grouped by series, and not by time. The y-axis still represents the value.
    - **Value** – This is the aggregation type to use for the values. The default is total (summing the values together).
  - **Histogram** – This option converts the graph into a histogram. A histogram is a kind of bar chart that groups numbers into ranges, often called buckets or bins. Taller bars show that more data falls in that range.

For more information about histograms, see [Introduction to histograms and heatmaps (p. 55)](mailto:).
• **Buckets** – Sets the number of buckets to group the values by. If left empty, Amazon Managed Grafana tries to calculate a suitable number of buckets.

• **X-Min** – Filters out values from the histogram that are less than this minimum limit.

• **X-Max** – Filters out values that are greater than this maximum limit.

**Legend**

Use these settings to refine how the legend appears in your visualization.

**Options**

• **Show** – Clear to hide the legend. The default is selected (true).

• **As Table** – Select to display the legend in the table. The default is checked (true).

• **To the right** – Select to display the legend to the right.

• **Width** – Enter the minimum width for the legend in pixels. This option is available when **To the right** is selected.

**Values**

Additional values can be shown alongside the legend names.

• **Min** – The minimum value returned from the metric query.

• **Max** – The maximum value returned from the metric query.

• **Avg** – The average value returned from the metric query.

• **Current** – The last value returned from the metric query.

• **Total** – The sum of all values returned from the metric query.

• **Decimals** – How many decimals are displayed for legend values and graph hover tooltips.

Amazon Managed Grafana calculates the legend values on the client side. These legend values depend on the type of aggregation or point consolidation that your metric query is using. All the above legend values cannot be correct at the same time.

For example, if you plot a rate such requests/second, which is probably using average as an aggregator, the Total in the legend will not represent the total number of requests. It is just the sum of all data points received by Amazon Managed Grafana.

**Hide series**

Hide series when all values of a series from a metric query are of a specific value.

• **With only nulls** – Value=null (default unchecked)

• **With only zeroes** – Value=zero (default unchecked)

**Time regions**

You can highlight specific time regions on the graph to make it easier to see, for example, weekends, business hours, and off-work hours. All configured time regions refer to UTC time.

**Heatmap**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).
The heatmap panel visualization allows you to view histograms over time. For more information about histograms, see *Introduction to histograms and heatmaps* (p. 55).

**Axes options**

Use these settings to adjust how axes are displayed in your visualization.

**Y Axis**

- **Unit** – The display unit for the y-axis value
- **Scale** – The scale to use for the y-axis value
  - **linear** – Linear scale
  - **log (base 2)** – Logarithmic scale with base 2
  - **log (base 10)** – Logarithmic scale with base 10
  - **log (base 32)** – Logarithmic scale with base 32
  - **log (base 1024)** – Logarithmic scale with base 1024
- **Y-Min** – The minimum y value (default is auto)
- **Y-Max** – The maximum y value (default is auto)
- **Decimals** – Number of decimals to render y-axis values with (default is auto)

**Buckets**

*Note*

If the data format is **Time series buckets**, this section is not available.

- **Y Axis Buckets** – The number of buckets that the y-axis will be split into.
- **Size** – The size of each y-axis bucket (visible only if **Scale** is *linear*). This option has priority over **Y Axis Buckets**.
- **Split Factor** – (Only visible if **Scale** is **log (base 2)** or greater). By default, Amazon Managed Grafana splits y values by log base. With this option, you can split each default bucket into the specified number of buckets.
- **X Axis Buckets** – The number of buckets that the x-axis will be split into.
- **Size** – The size of each x-axis bucket. Number or time interval (10s, 5m, 1h, etc). Supported intervals: ms, s, m, h, d, w, M, y. This option has priority over **X Axis Buckets**.

**Bucket bound**

When Data format is Time series buckets, the data source returns series with names representing bucket bound. But depending on the data source, a bound may be upper or lower. You can use this option to adjust a bound type. If **Auto** is set, a bound option is chosen based on panels’ data source type.

**Bucket size**

The Bucket count and size options are used by Amazon Managed Grafana to calculate how big each cell in the heatmap is. You can define the bucket size either by count (the first input box) or by specifying a size interval. For the y-axis, the size interval is just a value. For the X-bucket, you can specify a time interval in the **Size** input. For example, you can set the time range to 1h. This will make the cells 1h wide on the x-axis.

**Data format**

Choose an option in the **Format** list.

- **Time series** – Amazon Managed Grafana does the bucketing by going through all time series values. The bucket sizes and intervals are set in the **Buckets** options.
• **Time series buckets** – Each time series already represents a y-axis bucket. The time series name (alias) must be a numeric value representing the upper or lower interval for the bucket. The Grafana workspace does no bucketing, so the bucket size options are hidden.

**Display options**

Use these settings to refine your visualization.

**Colors**

The color spectrum controls the mapping between value count (in each bucket) and the color assigned to each bucket. The color on the far-left side of the spectrum represents the minimum count, and the color on the far-right side represents the maximum count. Some color schemes are automatically inverted when using the light theme.

You can also change the color mode to **Opacity**. In this case, the color will not change, but the amount of opacity will change with the bucket count.

• **Mode**
  • **Opacity** – Bucket value represented by cell opacity. An opaque cell means the maximum value.
    • **Color** – Cell base color.
    • **Scale** – Scale for mapping bucket values to the opacity.
      • **linear** – Linear scale. Bucket value maps linearly to the opacity.
      • **sqrt** – Power scale. Cell opacity calculated as value \(^k\), where \(k\) is a configured **Exponent** value. If the exponent is less than 1, you will get a logarithmic scale. If the exponent is greater than 1, you will get an exponential scale. In the case of 1, the scale will be the same as linear.
    • **Exponent** – value of the exponent, greater than 0.
    • **spectrum** – Bucket value represented by cell color.
    • **Scheme** – If the mode is **spectrum**, select a color scheme.

**Color scale**

By default, Amazon Managed Grafana calculates cell colors based on minimum and maximum buckets values. With **Min** and **Max**, you can overwrite those values. Think of a bucket value as a z-axis and Min and Max as Z-Min and Z-Max respectively.

• **Min** – Minimum value used for cell color calculation. If the bucket value is less than Min, it is mapped to the minimum color. The default is series min value.

• **Max** – Maximum value used for cell color calculation. If the bucket value is greater than Max, it is mapped to the maximum color. The default is series max value.

**Legend**

Choose whether to display the heatmap legend on the visualization or not.

**Buckets**

• **Hide zero** – Do not draw cells that have zero values.

• **Space** – Set the space between cells in pixels. Default is 1 pixel.

• **Round** – Set the cell roundness in pixels. Default is 0.

**Tooltip**

• **Show tooltip** – Show the heatmap tooltip.

• **Histogram** – Show the y-axis histogram on the tooltip. The histogram represents distribution of the bucket values for the specific timestamp.
• **Decimals** – Set the number of decimals to render bucket value with (default is auto).

**Histogram panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

The histogram visualization calculates the distribution of values and presents them as a bar chart. The Y-axis and the height of each bar represent the count of values that fall into each bracket while the X-axis represents the value range.

Histogram visualization supports time series and any table results with one or more numerical fields.

**Display options**

Use these options to refine your visualizations:

**Bucket size**

The size of the buckets. Leave this empty for automatic bucket sizing (~10% of the full range).

**Bucket offset**

If the first bucket should not start at zero. A non-zero offset shifts the aggregation window. For example, 5-sized buckets that are 0–5, 5–10, 10–15 with a default 0 offset would become 2–7, 7–12, 12–17 with an offset of 2; offsets of 0, 5, or 10, in this case, would effectively do nothing. Typically, this option would be used with an explicitly defined bucket size rather than automatic. For this setting to affect, the offset amount should be greater than 0 and less than the bucket size; values outside this range will have the same effect as values within this range.

**Combine series**

This will merge all series and fields into a combined histogram.

**Line width** controls line width of the bars.

**Fill opacity** controls the fill opacity of the bars.

**Gradient mode** sets the mode of the gradient fill. Fill gradient is based on the line color. To change the color, use the standard color scheme field option. Gradient appearance is influenced by the Fill opacity setting.

- **None** – No gradient fill, this is the default setting.
- **Opacity** – Transparency of the gradient is calculated based on the values on the Y-axis. Opacity of the fill is increasing with the values on the Y-axis.
- **Hue** – Gradient color is generated based on the hue of the line color.

**Tooltip mode** When you hover your cursor over the graph, Grafana can display tooltips. Choose how tooltips behave:

- **Single** – The hover tooltip shows only the series that you are hovering over.
- **All** – The hover tooltip shows all the series in the visualization. Grafana highlights the series that you are hovering over in bold in the series list in the tooltip.
- **Hidden** – Do not display the tooltip.

**Note**

Use an override to hide individual series from the tooltip.
Legend options

When the legend option is enabled, it can show either the value mappings or the threshold brackets. To show the value mappings in the legend, it’s important that the Color scheme option under standard options is set to Single color or Classic palette. To see the threshold brackets in the legend, set the Color scheme to From thresholds.

Legend mode Use these settings to refine how the legend appears in your visualization.

- **List** – Displays the legend as a list. This is a default display mode of the legend.
- **Table** – Displays the legend as a table.
- **Hidden** – Hides the legend.

Legend placement Choose where to place the legend.

- **Bottom** – Below the graph.
- **Right** – To the right of the graph.

Legend calculations

Choose which calculations to show in the legend. For more information, see [Calculations list](#).

Logs panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version **8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version **9.x**, see [Working in Grafana version 9](#).

The logs panel visualization shows log lines from data sources that support logs, such as Elastic, Influx, and Loki. Typically, you would use this panel next to a graph panel to display the log output of a related process.

The logs panel shows the result of queries that were entered on the Query tab. The results of multiple queries are merged and sorted by time. You can scroll inside the panel if the data source returns more lines than can be displayed.

To limit the number of lines rendered, you can use the **Max data points** setting in the Query options. If it is not set, the data source will usually enforce a default limit.

Display options

Use the following settings to refine your visualization:

- **Time** – Show or hide the time column. This is the timestamp associated with the log line as reported from the data source.
- **Unique labels** – Show or hide the unique labels column, which shows only non-common labels.
- **Wrap lines** – Toggle line wrapping.
- **Order** – Display results in descending or ascending time order. The default is **Descending**, showing the newest logs first. Set to **Ascending** to show the oldest log lines first.

News panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version **8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version **9.x**, see [Working in Grafana version 9](#).

This panel displays an RSS feed. By default, it displays articles from the Grafana Labs blog.
In the **Display** section, in the **URL** field, enter the URL of an RSS feed. This panel type does not accept any other queries.

**Node graph panel (Beta)**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support [Grafana version 8.x](#). For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](#).

The node graph panel visualizes directed graphs or networks. It uses directed force layout to effectively position the nodes so it can help with displaying complex infrastructure maps, hierarchies, or execution diagrams.

**Data requirements**

The node graph panel requires a specific shape of the data to be able to display its nodes and edges. Not every data source or query can be visualized in this panel.

The Node graph visualization consists of **nodes** and **edges**.

- A **node** is displayed as a circle. A node might represent an application, a service, or anything else that is relevant from an application perspective.
- An **edge** is displayed as a line that connects two nodes. The connection might be a request, an execution, or some other relationship between the two nodes.

**Nodes**

Usually, nodes show two statistical values inside the node and two identifiers just below the node, usually name and type. Nodes can also show another set of values as a color circle around the node, with sections of different color represents different values that should add up to 1. For example, you can have the percentage of errors represented by red portion of the circle.

Additional details can be displayed in a context menu, which is displayed when you choose the node. There also can be additional links in the context menu that can target either other parts of the Grafana workspace or any external link.

**Edges**

Edges can also show statistics when you hover over the edge. Similar to nodes, you can open a context menu with additional details and links by choosing the edge.

The first data source supporting this visualization is the AWS X-Ray data source for its service map feature. For more information, see [AWS X-Ray (p. 105)](#).

Additional details can be displayed in a context menu, which is displayed when you choose the node. There also can be additional links in the context menu that can target either other parts of the Grafana workspace or any external link.

**Navigating the node graph**

You can pan within the node graph by choosing outside of any node or edge and dragging the mouse.

You can zoom by using the buttons on the upper left corner of the node graph.

**Pie chart panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support [Grafana version 8.x](#). For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240)](#).
The pie chart displays reduced series, or values in a series, from one or more queries, as they relate to each other, as slices of a pie. The arc length, area, and central angle of a slice are all proportional to the slices value, as it relates to the sum of all values. This type of chart is best used when you want a quick comparison of a small set of values in an aesthetically pleasing form.

Pie chart visualizations allow you to apply the following options:

- **Transformations (p. 449).**
- **Field options and overrides (p. 456).**
- **Thresholds (p. 496).**

### Options

You can use the following options to refine your visualization.

- **Show** – Choose how much information to show. **Calculate** reduces each value to a single value per series. **All values** displays every value from a single series.
- **Calculation** – Select a calculation to reduce each series when **Calculate** has been selected. For information about available calculations, see **Calculations list (p. 500).**
- **Limit** – When displaying every value from a single series, this limits the number of values displayed.
- **Fields** – Select which fields to display in the visualization.
  - **Numeric fields** – All fields with numeric values.
  - **All fields** – All fields that are not removed by transformations.
  - **Time** – All fields with time values.

### Labels

Select labels to display on the pie chart. You can select more than one.

- **Name** – The series or field name.
- **Percent** – The percentage of the whole.
- **Value** – The raw numerical value.

Labels are displayed in white over the body of the chart. You might need to select darker chart colors to make them more visible. Long names or numbers might be clipped.

### Legend placement and values

Choose where to display the legend.

- **Bottom** – Below the chart.
- **Right** – To the right of the chart.

You can select more than one value to display in the legend. **Percent** is the percentage of the whole and **Value** is the raw numerical value.

### Plotly panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see **Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).**

The Plotly panel renders charts using **Plotly**, an open source javascript graphing library.
The **Data, Layout** and **Config** fields match the common parameters described in the [Plotly documentation](https://plotly.com). They must be in JSON format.

Data provided by the datasource can be transformed via a user-defined script before to be injected in the Plotly chart. The script includes 2 arguments:

- **data** – Data returned by the data source.
- **variables** – An object that contains [Grafana variables](#) in the current dashboard (user variables and these few global variables: `__from`, `__to`, `__interval`, and `__interval_ms`).

The script must return an object with one or more of the following properties: data, layout, config and frames. The following is an example.

```javascript
let x = data.series[0].fields[0].values;
let y = data.series[0].fields[1].values;
let series = {
  x: x,
  y: y,
  name: variables.name, // where 'name' is the name of a Grafana dashboard variable
};

return {
  data: [series],
  config: {
    displayModeBar: false,
  },
};
```

Object returned by the script and JSON provided in the **Data, Layout** and **Config** fields will be merged (deep merge).

If no script is provided, the panel will use only **Data, Layout** and **Config** fields.

**Sankey panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support [Grafana version 8.x](https://grafana.com). For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](#).

The Sankey panel shows Sankey diagrams, which are good for visualizing flow data, with the width of the flow being proportional to the selected metric. The following image shows a Sankey diagram with two groups of source and destinations.
How it works

The sankey panel requires at least 2 columns of data, a source and destination for the flows. Your query should group your data into at least two groups. The panel will draw links from the first column of data points, to the last in order of the query. The thickness of the links will be proportionate to the value as assigned by the metric in the query.

Customizing

- **Links** – There are currently two options for link color: multi or single. It is multi-colored by default. To choose a single color for the links, toggle the Single Link color only option and choose your color from Grafana’s color picker.
- **Nodes** – You can change the color of the rectangular nodes by changing the Node color option
- **Node Width** – The width of the nodes can be adjusted with the Node Width slider or entering a number in the input box. This number must be an integer.
- **Node Padding** – The vertical padding between nodes can be adjusted with the Node Padding slider or entering a number in the input box. This number must be an integer. If your links are too thin, try adjusting this number
- **Headers** – The column headers can be changed by using a Display Name override in the editor panel. They will be the same color you choose for Text color
- **Sankey Layout** – The layout of the Sankey links can be adjusted slightly using the Layout iteration slider. This number must be an integer and is the number of relaxation iterations used to generate the layout.

Scatter panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

The scatter panel shows an X/Y scatter plot for table data with a simpler interface than other graphing panels. Unlike the graph panel, the scatter panel does not require the data to be in a time series. The scatter panel requires a table formatted dataset with two or more numeric columns of data.

One of these can be assigned to the X axis. One or more can be assigned to a series of Y axis values and the resulting data plotted as a series of dots. Each series can optionally also show a regression line using one of a number of statistical best fits.

Creating a scatter panel

The following procedure describes how to create a scatter plot using the scatter panel. For this example, we will assume that there is data, as in the following table called HEIGHT with three columns of numerical values, Age, Boys, and Girls, showing the average height of boys and girls by age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Boy's Height</th>
<th>Girl's Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>109.7</td>
<td>109.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>115.6</td>
<td>115.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>121.1</td>
<td>120.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>126.3</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>131.3</td>
<td>131.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Boy's Height</td>
<td>Girl's Height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>136.2</td>
<td>137.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>141.2</td>
<td>143.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>148.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>153.6</td>
<td>152.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>159.9</td>
<td>155.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>164.4</td>
<td>156.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>167.3</td>
<td>157.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>158.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>170.8</td>
<td>158.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To create a scatter plot with the scatter panel

1. In your Grafana dashboard, choose Add Panel. For more details about adding panels, see Adding or editing a panel (p. 444).
2. For the Query, write a query that will return the data needed. In this case, you would use a query such as `SELECT * FROM HEIGHT`.
3. Select the Scatter visualization.

This will create a scatter plot, using the first column as the X axis, and the other numeric columns as Y axes.

Configuration options

The scatter panel provides the following four custom configuration options.

- **X Axis** – You can choose which field to use as the X axis, as well as extents and title and display information for the axis.
- **Y Axis** – You can choose which fields to display on the Y axis, including display options for each field, and extents and title information for the axis. You can also choose to display a regression line for each field. See the following information for more details on regression line configuration.
- **Legend** – You can turn a legend for the panel on or off, as well as choose the size of the text in the legend.
- **Display** – You can set other options for the chart, including grid color and border style.

Regression line configuration

Each Y axis dataset can display a line, in addition to the individual dots. There are five options for the line type.

- **None** – Do not display a regression line.
- **Simple** – Display a regression line that connects the dataset points.
- **Linear** – Display a straight line, using the least-squares, best-fit method.
- **Exponential** – Display an exponential best-fit regression line.
• **Power** – Display a power best-fit regression line.

**Stat panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

The stat panel shows a one large stat value with an optional graph sparkline. You can control the background or value color by using thresholds.

By default, the stat panel shows one of the following displays:

- Only the value for a single series or field.
- Both the value and name for multiple series or fields.

You can use the **Text mode** option to control whether the text is displayed or not.

**Data and field options**

Stat visualizations allow you to apply the following options:

- **Transformations** (p. 449).
- **Field options and overrides** (p. 456).
- **Thresholds** (p. 496).

**Automatic layout adjustment**

The panel automatically adjusts the layout depending on available width and height in the dashboard. It automatically hides the graph (sparkline) if the panel becomes too small.

**Display options**

Use the following options to refine your visualization:

- **Show** – Choose how Amazon Managed Grafana displays your data.
  - **Calculate** – Show a calculated value based on all rows.
    - **Calculation** – Select a calculation to apply. For information about available calculations, see [Calculations list](p. 500).
  - **All values** – Show a separate stat for each row.
  - **Limit** – Specify the maximum number of rows to display.
- **Fields** – Select a field name or a field type (including **All fields** or **Numeric fields**) to include in this panel.
- **Value** – Select a reducer function that Amazon Managed Grafana will use to reduce many fields to a single value. Choose the **Value** list to see functions and brief descriptions.
- **Orientation** – Choose a stacking direction.
  - **Auto** – Amazon Managed Grafana selects what it thinks is the best orientation.
  - **Horizontal** – Bars stretch horizontally, left to right.
  - **Vertical** – Bars stretch vertically, top to bottom.
- **Text mode** – You can use the **Text mode** option to control what text the panel displays. If only the name and color are important, and the value is not, change the **Text mode** to **Name**. The value is still used to determine color and is displayed in a tooltip.
  - **Auto** – If the data contains multiple series or fields, show both the name and the value.
• **Value** – Show only the value, never the name. The name is displayed in tooltip.
• **Value and name** – Always show the value and the name.
• **Name** – Show the name instead of the value. The value is displayed in the tooltip.
• **None** – Show nothing (empty). The name and the value are displayed in the tooltip.

**Color mode** – Choose a color mode.
• **Value** – Colors only the value and graph area.
• **Background** – Colors the background as well.

**Graph mode** – Choose a graph mode.
• **None** – Hides the graph and shows only the value.
• **Area** – Shows the area graph below the value. This option requires that your query returns a time column.

**Alignment mode** – Choose an alignment mode.
• **Auto** – If only a single value is shown (no repeat), the value is centered. If multiple series or rows are shown, the value is left-aligned.
• **Center** – Stat value is centered.

---

### State timeline panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**.
For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

The state timeline panel visualization shows discrete state changes over time. Each field or series is rendered as its unique horizontal band. State regions can either be rendered with or without values. This panel works well with string or boolean states but can also be used with time series. When used with time series, the thresholds are used to turn the numerical values into discrete state regions.

**State timeline options**

Use these options to refine your visualizations:

**Merge equal consecutive values**
Controls whether Grafana merges identical values if they are next to each other.

**Show values**
Controls whether values are rendered inside the state regions. Auto will render values if there is sufficient space.

**Align values**
Controls value alignment inside state regions.

**Row height**
Controls space between rows. 1 = no space = 0.5 = 50% space.

**Line width**
Controls the line width of state regions.

**Fill opacity**
Controls the opacity of state regions.
**Value mappings**

To assign colors to boolean or string values, use [Value mapping](p. 462).

**Time series data with thresholds**

The panel can be used with time series data as well. In this case, the thresholds are used to turn the time series into discrete colored state regions.

**Legend options**

When the legend option is enabled, it can show either the value mappings or the threshold brackets. To show the value mappings in the legend, it’s important that the Color scheme option under Standard options is set to Single color or Classic palette. To see the threshold brackets in the legend, set the Color scheme to From thresholds.

**Legend mode** Use these settings to refine how the legend appears in your visualization.

- **List** – Displays the legend as a list. This is a default display mode of the legend.
- **Table** – Displays the legend as a table.
- **Hidden** – Hides the legend.

**Legend placement** Choose where to place the legend.

- **Bottom** – Below the graph.
- **Right** – To the right of the graph.

**Status history panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

The Status history visualization shows periodic states over time. Each field or series is rendered as a horizontal row. Boxes are rendered and centered around each value.

Status history visualization works with string, boolean, and numerical fields or time series. A time field is required. You can use value mappings to color strings or assign text values to numerical ranges.

**Display options**

Use these options to refine your visualizations:

**Show values**

Controls whether values are rendered inside the value boxes. Auto will render values if there is sufficient space.

**Column width** controls the width of boxes. 1=max and 0=Min width.

**Line width** controls line width of state regions.

**Fill opacity** controls the fill opacity of state regions.

**Value mappings**

To assign colors to boolean or string values, use [Value mapping](p. 462).
Time series data with thresholds

The panel can be used with time series data as well. In this case, the thresholds are used to color the boxes. You can also use gradient color schemes to color values.

Legend options

When the legend option is enabled, it can show either the value mappings or the threshold brackets. To show the value mappings in the legend, it's important that the Color scheme option under Standard options is set to Single color or Classic palette. To see the threshold brackets in the legend set the Color scheme to From thresholds.

Legend mode Use these settings to refine how the legend appears in your visualization.

- **List** – Displays the legend as a list. This is a default display mode of the legend.
- **Table** – Displays the legend as a table.
- **Hidden** – Hides the legend.

Legend placement Choose where to place the legend.

- **Bottom** – Below the graph.
- **Right** – To the right of the graph.

Table panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

The table panel supports multiple modes for time series and for tables, annotation, and raw JSON data. This panel also provides date formatting, value formatting, and coloring options.

Data and field options

With table visualizations you can apply the following options:

- **Transformations** (p. 449).
- **Field options and overrides** (p. 456).
- **Thresholds** (p. 496).

Display options

- **Show header** – Show or hide column names imported from your data source.
- **Sort ascending/descending** – Choose a column title to change the sort order from the default to descending to ascending. Each time you choose, the sort order changes to the next option in the cycle. You can sort by only one column at a time.
- **Table field options** (p. 491) – Change field options such as column width, alignment, and cell display mode.
- **Filter table columns** (p. 492) – Temporarily change how column data is displayed. For example, you can order values from highest to lowest or hide specific values.

Annotation support

Annotations are not currently supported in the new table panel.
Table field options

This section explains all available table field options. The options are listed in the same order as in Amazon Managed Grafana. Options listed in this topic apply only to table panel visualizations.

Most field options will not affect the visualization until you choose outside of the field option box that you are editing or press Enter.

For more information about applying these options, see Configure all fields (p. 457) and Configure specific fields (p. 458).

Column alignment

Choose how Amazon Managed Grafana should align cell contents:

- Auto (default)
- Left
- Center
- Right

Column width

By default, Amazon Managed Grafana automatically calculates the column width based on the cell contents. In this field option, you can override the setting and define the width for all columns in pixels.

For example, if you enter 100 in the field, all the columns will be set to 100 pixels wide when you choose outside the field.

Cell display mode

By default, Amazon Managed Grafana automatically chooses display settings. You can override the settings by choosing one of the following options to change all fields.

**Note**

If you set these in the Field tab, the display modes apply to all fields, including the time field. Many options work best if you set them in the Override tab.

Color text

If thresholds are set, the field text is displayed in the appropriate threshold color.

Color background

If thresholds are set, the field background is displayed in the appropriate threshold color.

Gradient gauge

The threshold levels define a gradient.

LCD gauge

The gauge is split up in small cells that are lit or unlit.

JSON view

The value is shown formatted as code. If a value is an object, the JSON view that enables you to browse the JSON object appears when you pause on the value.
Column filter

Filter table columns

If you turn on the **Column filter** in table options, you can filter table options. For more information, see *Table field options (p. 491)*.

Turn on column filtering

1. In Amazon Managed Grafana, choose the dashboard that shows the table with the columns that you want to filter.
2. On the table panel that you want to filter, [Opening the panel editor](p. 462).
3. Choose the **Field** tab.
4. In **Table** options, turn on the **Column filter** option.

A filter icon appears next to each column title.

Filter column values

To filter column values, choose the filter (funnel) icon next to a column title. The Grafana workspace displays the filter options for that column.

Select the check boxes next to the values that you want to display. Enter text in the search field at the top to show those values in the display so that you can select them rather than scroll to find them.

Clear column filters

Columns with filters applied have a blue funnel displayed next to the title.

To remove the filter, choose the blue funnel icon, and then choose **Clear filter**.

Text panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see *Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240)*.

You can use the text panel to make information and description panels for your dashboards.

In **Mode**, select whether you want to use markdown or HTML to style your text, then enter content in the box below. The Grafana workspace includes a title and paragraph to help you get started, or you can paste content from another editor.

Time series panel

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see *Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240)*.

The time series panel can render a time series as a line, a path of dots, or a series of bars. This type of graph is versatile enough to display almost any time-series data.

**Note**

You can migrate Graph panel visualizations to Time series visualizations. To migrate, on the **Panel** tab, choose **Time series visualization**. Grafana transfers all applicable settings.

Time series visualizations enable you to apply the following options:
Panels

- Transformations (p. 449)
- Field options and overrides (p. 456)
- Thresholds (p. 496)

You can also use field options to create different types of graphs or adjust your axes.

Use these settings to refine your visualization.

**Tooltip mode**

When you hover your cursor over the graph, Grafana can display tooltips. Choose how tooltips behave:

- **Single** – The hover tooltip shows only the series that you are hovering over.
- **All** – The hover tooltip shows all the series in the graph. Grafana highlights the series that you are hovering over in bold in the series list in the tooltip.
- **Hidden** – Do not display the tooltip.

**Legend mode and placement**

Choose how the legend appears.

- **List** – Displays the legend as a list. This is the default.
- **Table** – Displays the legend as a table.
- **Hidden** – Hides the legend.

Choose where to display the legend.

- **Bottom** – Below the graph.
- **Right** – To the right of the graph.

**Legend calculations**

Choose which calculations to show in the legend. For more information, see [Calculations list (p. 500)](#).

**Graph time series as lines**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240)](#).

This section explains how to use Time series field options to visualize time series data as lines and illustrates what the options do.

**Create the panel**

1. Create a panel, selecting the **Time series** visualization. For more information, see [Adding or editing a panel (p. 444)](#).
2. In the Panel editor, choose **Field**.
3. In **Style**, choose **Lines**.

**Style the lines**

There are a variety of options for styling the lines.
Panels

- **Line interpolation** – Choose how Grafana interpolates the series line. The choices are Linear, Smooth, Step before, and Step after.

- **Line width** – Set the line thickness between 0 and 10 pixels.

- **Fill opacity** – Set the opacity of the series fill, from 0 to 100 percent.

- **Gradient mode** – Set the mode of the gradient fill. Fill gradient is based on the line color. To change the color, use the standard color scheme field option.

  Gradient appearance is influenced by the setting for Fill opacity.

  The choices for gradient fill are None, Opacity, and Hue. With Opacity, Transparency of the gradient is calculated based on the values on the y-axis. Opacity of the fill is increasing with the values on the y-axis. With Hue, the gradient color is generated based on the hue of the line color.

- **Line style** – Set the style of the line. To change the color, use the standard color scheme field option.

  Line style appearance is influenced by the settings for Line width and Fill opacity.

  The choices for line style are Solid, Dash, and Dots.

- **Null values** – Choose how gaps in the data are displayed. Null values can be connected to form a continuous line or, optionally, set a threshold above which gaps in the data should no longer be connected. You can choose to Never connect data points with gaps, Always connect data points with gaps, or set a Threshold at which gaps in the data should no longer be connected.

- **Show points** – Choose when the points should be shown on the graph. The choices are Auto, Always, and Never.

**Fill below to**

This option is available only in the overrides tab.

**To fill the area between two series**

1. Select the fields to fill below.
2. In Add override property, choose Fill below to.
3. Select the series that you want the fill to stop at.

**Graph time series as bars**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

This section explains how to use Time series field options to visualize time series data as bars and illustrates what the options do.

**Create the panel**

1. Create a panel, selecting the Time series visualization. For more information, see Adding or editing a panel (p. 444).
2. In the Panel editor, choose Field.
3. In Style, choose Bars.

**Style the bars**

There are a variety of options for styling the bars.
• **Bar alignment** – Set the position of the bar relative to a data point. The choices are **Before**, **Center**, and **After**.

• **Line width** – Set the thickness of the bar outlines between 0 and 10 pixels.

• **Fill opacity** – Set the opacity of the bar fill, from 0 to 100 percent.

• **Gradient mode** – Set the mode of the gradient fill. Fill gradient is based on the line color. To change the color, use the standard color scheme field option.

  Gradient appearance is influenced by the setting for **Fill opacity**.

  The choices for gradient fill are **None**, **Opacity**, and **Hue**. With **Opacity**, Transparency of the gradient is calculated based on the values on the y-axis. Opacity of the fill is increasing with the values on the y-axis. With **Hue**, the gradient color is generated based on the hue of the line color.

• **Show points** – Choose when the points should be shown on the graph. The choices are **Auto**, **Always** and **Never**.

**Graph time series as points**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

This section explains how to use Time series field options to visualize time series data as points and illustrates what the options do.

**Create the panel**

1. Create a panel, selecting the **Time series** visualization. For more information, see [Adding or editing a panel](p. 444).
2. In the **Panel editor**, choose **Field**.
3. In **Style**, choose **Points**.

**Style the points**

When you graph as points, you can choose the point size.

• **Point size** – Choose the point size, between 1 and 40 pixels in diameter.

**Change axis display**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

This section explains how to use Time series field options to control the display of axes in the visualization and illustrates what the axis options do.

There are a variety of options for the axes.

• **Y-axis placement** – Set the placement of the y-axis. The choices are **Left**, **Right**, and **Hidden**.

• **Y-axis label** – Set a text label for the y-axis. If you have more than one y-axis, you can use the **Override** tab to assign them different labels.

• **Width** – Set the fixed width of the axis. By default, the Grafana workspace dynamically calculates the axis width. By setting the width of the axis, data whose axes types are different can share the same display proportions. This makes it easier to compare more than one graph’s worth of data because the axes are not shifted or stretched within visual proximity of each other.
• **Soft min and soft max** – Set a **soft min** or **soft max** for better control of y-axis limits. By default, the Grafana workspace sets the range for the y-axis automatically based on the data.

Soft min or Soft max settings can prevent blips from appearing as mountains when the data is mostly flat, and hard min or max derived from standard min and max field options can prevent intermittent spikes from flattening useful detail by clipping the spikes past a defined point.

• **Scale** – Set the scale to use for y-axis values. The choices are **Linear** and **Logarithmic**.

### Graph stacked time series

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

This section explains how to use Time series panel field options to control the stacking of the series and illustrates what the stacking options do. Stacking allows Grafana to display series on top of each other. Be cautious when using stacking in the visualization as it can easily create misleading graphs. You can read more on why stacking may be not the best approach here: Stacked Area Graphs Are Not Your Friend.

### Stack series in groups

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

The stacking group option is only available as an override.

#### To stack series in the same group

1. In the Overrides section, create a field override for the **Stack series** option.
2. Choose the **Normal** stacking mode.
3. Name the stacking group that you want the series to appear in. The stacking group name option is available only when creating an override.

### Thresholds

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

Thresholds set the color of either the value text or the background depending on conditions that you define.

You can define thresholds one of two ways:

- **Absolute** thresholds are defined based on a number; for example, 80 on a scale of 1–150.
- **Percentage** thresholds are defined relative to minimum or maximum; for example, 80 percent.

You can apply thresholds to the following visualizations:

- **Bar gauge panel** (p. 470)
- **Gauge panel** (p. 472)
- **Graph panel** (p. 474)
- **Stat panel** (p. 487)
• **Table panel (p. 490)**

**Default thresholds**

On visualizations that support it, Amazon Managed Grafana sets the following default threshold value: 80 = red; Base = green; Mode = Absolute.

The **Base** value represents minus infinity. It is generally the **good** color.

**Adding a threshold**

You can add as many thresholds to a panel as you want. The Grafana workspace automatically sorts thresholds from highest value to lowest.

**Note**

These instructions apply only to the stat, gauge, bar gauge, and table visualizations.

1. Choose the panel that you want to add a threshold to.
2. Choose the **Field** tab.
3. Choose **Add threshold**.

Amazon Managed Grafana adds a threshold with suggested numerical and color values.

4. Accept the recommendations or edit the new threshold.
   - **Edit color** – Choose the color dot that you want to change, and then select a new color.
   - **Edit number** – Choose the number that you want to change, and then enter a new number.
   - **Thresholds mode** – Choose the mode to change it for all thresholds on this panel.

5. Choose **Save** to save the changes in the dashboard.

**Adding a threshold to a graph panel**

In the graph panel visualization, you can use thresholds to add arbitrary lines or sections to the graph to make it easier to see when the graph crosses a particular threshold.

1. Choose the graph panel that you want to add a threshold to.
2. On the **Panel** tab, choose **Thresholds**.
3. Choose **Add threshold**.
4. Fill in as many fields as you want. Only the **T1** fields are required.

   - **T1** – Both values are required to display a threshold.
   - **lt** or **gt** – Select **lt** for less than or **gt** for greater than to indicate what the threshold applies to.
   - **Value** – Enter a threshold value. The Grafana workspace draws a threshold line along the y-axis at that value.
   - **Color** – Choose a condition that corresponds to a color, or define your own color.
     - **custom** – You define the fill color and line color.
     - **critical** – Fill and line color are red.
     - **warning** – Fill and line color are yellow.
     - **ok** – Fill and line color are green.
   - **Fill** – Choose whether the threshold fill is displayed.
   - **Line** – Choose whether the threshold line is displayed.
   - **Y-Axis** – Choose **left** or **right**.

5. Choose **Save** to save the changes in the dashboard.
Deleting a threshold
1. Choose the panel that you want to remove a threshold from.
2. Choose the Field tab. (Or, for a graph panel, choose the Panel tab.)
3. Choose the trash can icon next to the threshold that you want to remove.
4. Choose Save to save the changes in the dashboard.

WindRose
This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

The WindRose panel receives raw time series data, converts the data, and maps it in a WindRose chart.

Options
The WindRose panel supports the following options:

- Axis frequency
- Axis style (degrees or compass)
- Scale (linear, square, log)

Inspect a panel
This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

The panel inspector helps you understand and troubleshoot your panels. You can inspect the raw data for any Grafana workspace panel, export that data to a comma-separated values (CSV) file, view query requests, and export panel and data JSON.
Panel inspector UI

The panel inspector displays **Inspect: <NameOfPanelBeingInspected>** at the top of the pane. Choose the arrow in the upper right corner to expand or reduce the pane.

The panel inspector consists of four tabs:

- **Data tab** – Shows the raw data returned by the query with transformations applied. Field options, such as overrides and value mappings, are not applied by default.
- **Stats tab** – Shows how long your query takes and how much it returns.
- **JSON tab** – Allows you to view and copy the panel JSON, panel data JSON, and data frame structure JSON. This is useful if you are provisioning or administering Amazon Managed Grafana.
- **Query tab** – Shows you the requests to the server sent when Amazon Managed Grafana queries the data source.

**Note**

Not all panel types include all four tabs. For example, dashboard list panels do not have raw data to inspect, so they do not display the Stats, Data, or Query tabs.

Panel inspector tasks

In the panel inspector, you can inspect panels, inspect and download raw query results, inspect query performance, view panel JSON models, and view the raw request and response to the data source.

Open the panel inspector

You can inspect any panel that you can view.

1. In the Grafana workspace console, choose the dashboard that contains the panel that you want to inspect.
2. Choose the title of the panel that you want to inspect, and then choose **Inspect**. Or pause over the panel title, and then press **i**.

The panel inspector pane opens on the right side of the screen.

Inspect raw query results

View raw query results in a table. These are the data returned by the query with transformations applied and before the panel applies field options or field option overrides.

1. Open the panel inspector, and then choose the **Data** tab. Or in the panel menu, choose **Inspect, Data**.
2. If your panel contains multiple queries or queries multiple nodes, you have additional options.
   - **Select result** – Choose which result set data you want to view.
   - **Transform data**
     - **Join by time** – View raw data from all your queries at the same time, with one result set per column. Choose a column heading to reorder the data.

View raw query results in a table with field options and option overrides applied.

1. Open the **Data** tab in the panel inspector.
2. Above the table, choose on **Data display options**.
3. Choose the **Apply field configuration** toggle button.
Download raw query results as a CSV file

Amazon Managed Grafana generates a CSV file in your default browser download location. You can open it in the viewer of your choice.

1. Open the panel inspector.
2. Inspect the raw query results as described above. Adjust settings until you see the raw data that you want to export.
3. Choose Download CSV.

To download a CSV file formatted for Excel, expand the Data options panel and turn on the Download for Excel option before you choose Download CSV.

Inspect query performance

The Stats tab displays statistics that tell you how long your query takes, how many queries you send, and the number of rows returned. This information can help you troubleshoot your queries, especially if any of the numbers are unexpectedly high or low.

1. Open the panel inspector.
2. Choose the Stats tab.

Statistics are displayed in read-only format.

View panel JSON models

Explore and export panel, panel data, and data frame JSON models.

1. Open the panel inspector, and then choose the JSON tab. Or, in the panel menu, choose Inspect, Panel JSON.
2. In Select source, choose one of the following options:
   - Panel JSON – Displays a JSON object representing the panel.
   - Panel data – Displays a JSON object representing the data that was passed to the panel.
   - DataFrame structure – Displays the raw result set with your transformations, field configuration, and overrides applied.
3. You can expand or collapse portions of the JSON to explore it, or you can choose Copy to clipboard and paste the JSON in another application.

View raw request and response to data source

1. Open the panel inspector, and then choose the Query tab. Or, in the panel menu, choose Inspect, Query.
2. Choose Refresh.

Amazon Managed Grafana sends a query to the server to collect information, and then it displays the result. You can drill down on specific portions of the query, expand or collapse all of it, or copy the data to the clipboard to use in other applications.

Calculations list

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).
This topic lists and defines the calculations used in Amazon Managed Grafana.

Among other places, these calculations are used in the Transform tab and the bar gauge, gauge, and stat visualizations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calculation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All nulls</td>
<td>True when all values are null</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All zeros</td>
<td>True when all values are 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change count</td>
<td>Number of times the field's value changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Number of values in a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>Cumulative change in value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td>Difference between first and last value of a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinct count</td>
<td>Number of unique values in a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First (not null)</td>
<td>First, not null value in a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max</td>
<td>Maximum value of a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Mean value of all values in a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Minimum value of a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min (above zero)</td>
<td>Minimum, positive value of a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>Difference between maximum and minimum values of a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Minimal interval between values of a field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Sum of all values in a field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dashboards

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9.

A dashboard is a set of one or more panels organized and arranged into one or more rows. Amazon Managed Grafana ships with a variety of panels. Amazon Managed Grafana makes it easy to construct the right queries and customize the display properties so that you can create the dashboard you need. Each panel can interact with data from any configured data source.

Manage dashboards

To control the time period for the dashboard, you can use the Time range controls in the upper right of the dashboard.

Dashboards can use templates and variables to make them more dynamic and interactive. For more information, see Templates and variables.

Dashboards can use Annotations to display event data across panels. This can help correlate the time series data in the panel with other events.
Dashboards can be shared easily in a variety of ways. For more information, see [Sharing a dashboard](p. 508).

Dashboards can be tagged, and the dashboard picker provides quick, searchable access to all dashboards in a particular organization.

**Rows**

A row is a logical divider within a dashboard. It is used to group panels together.

Rows are always 12 units wide. These units are automatically scaled based on the horizontal resolution of your browser. You can control the relative width of panels within a row by setting their specific width.

Amazon Managed Grafana uses a unit abstraction to optimize appearance on all screen sizes.

**Note**

With MaxDataPoint functionality, Amazon Managed Grafana can display the required number of data points, regardless of resolution or time range.

To collapse a row, choose the row title. If you save a dashboard with a row collapsed, the dashboard is saved in that state, and those graphs do not load until you expand the row.

Use the repeating rows functionality to dynamically create or remove entire rows of panels, based on the template variables selected.

**Annotations**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

Annotations provide a way to mark points on the graph with rich events. When you pause on an annotation, you can see an event description and event tags. The text field can include links to other systems for more detail.

**Native annotations**

Amazon Managed Grafana comes with a native annotation store and the ability to add annotation events directly from the graph panel.

**Adding annotations**

To add an annotation, press Ctrl or Cmd and choose where you want to add the annotation. To make the annotation searchable from other dashboards, add tags to it.

**Adding region annotations**

To create an annotation for a region, press Ctrl or Cmd while you choose the region.

**Built-in query**

After you add an annotation, it remains visible. This is because a built-in annotation query exists on all dashboards. This annotation query fetches all annotation events that originate from the current dashboard and displays them on the panel where they were created. This includes alert state history annotations. You can stop annotations from being fetched and displayed by choosing the Dashboard settings (gear) icon, choosing Annotations, and then modifying the query named Annotations & Alerts (Built-in).
When you copy a dashboard using the **Save As** feature, the new dashboard has a new dashboard ID, so annotations created on the source dashboard are not visible on the copy. If the source dashboard annotations have tags to filter by, you can show the annotations on the copy by adding a new **Annotation Query** and filtering by the tags.

**Query by tag**

You can create new annotation queries that fetch annotations from the native annotation store by using the **- - Grafana - -** data source and setting **Filter by to Tags**. Specify at least one tag. For example, create an annotation query named `outages`, and specify a tag named `outage`. This query will show all annotations that you create (from any dashboard or via API) that have the `outage` tag.

By default, if you add multiple tags in the annotation query, Amazon Managed Grafana will show only annotations that have all the tags you supplied. To show annotations that contain at least one of the tags you supplied, turn on **Match any**.

In Amazon Managed Grafana, it’s possible to use template variables in the tag query. For example, if you have a dashboard showing stats for different services and a template variable that controls which services to show, you can use the same template variable in your annotation query to show annotations for only those services.

**Querying other data sources**

Annotation events are fetched by using annotation queries. To add a new annotation query to a dashboard, choose the **Dashboard settings (gear)** icon, choose Annotations, and then choose **New**.

Specify a name for the annotation query. This name is displayed by the check box for showing or hiding annotation events for this query. For example, you might have two annotation queries named `Deploys` and `Outages`. You can select or clear the check boxes to specify which annotations to show.

**Annotation query details**

The annotation query options are different for each data source.

- [Annotations using Graphite query editor](#)
- [Annotations using OpenSearch data source](#)
- [Annotations using Prometheus](#)
- [Annotations using MySQL](#)
- [Annotations using PostgreSQL](#)

**Dashboard folders**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

Folders are a way to organize and group dashboards. This is useful if you have a lot of dashboards or if multiple teams use the same Grafana workspace.

**Creating a folder**

To create a folder, do one of the following:

- On the side menu, under the + icon, choose the **Create Folder** link.
- On the **Manage Dashboards** page, choose the **Create Folder** button.
On the Create Folder page, enter a unique name for the folder, and then choose Create.

When saving a dashboard, you can either choose an existing folder or create a new folder.

**Manage dashboards**

On the Manage Dashboards page, you can perform a variety of tasks:

- Create a folder.
- Create a dashboard.
- Move dashboards into folders.
- Delete multiple dashboards.
- Navigate to a folder page (where you can set permissions for a folder or its dashboards).

**Dashboard Folder page**

To open a Dashboard Folder page, choose the cog icon that appears when you pause on a folder in the dashboard list in the search results or on the Manage Dashboards page.

The Dashboard Folder page is similar to the Manage Dashboards page. On the Dashboard Folder page, you can perform the following tasks:

- Move or delete dashboards in a folder.
- Rename a folder (on the Settings tab).
- Set permissions for the folder (inherited by dashboards in the folder).

**Permissions**

Permissions can be assigned to a folder and inherited by the dashboards that it contains. An Access Control List (ACL) is used where Organization Role, Team and Individual User can be assigned permissions. For more information, see Dashboard and folder permissions (p. 46).

**Playlist**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

A playlist is a list of dashboards that are displayed in a sequence. You can use a playlist to build situational awareness or to present your metrics to your team or visitors.

Amazon Managed Grafana automatically scales dashboards to any resolution, including big screens.

You can access the Playlist feature from the side menu, in the Dashboards submenu.

**Creating a playlist**

A playlist presents dashboards in a sequence, with a set order and a time interval between dashboards.

1. To access the Playlist feature, pause on the side menu.
2. Choose Playlists.
3. Choose New playlist.
4. In the Name text box, enter a name for your playlist.
5. In the Interval text box, enter a time interval.

   The time interval is the amount of time for Amazon Managed Grafana to stay on a particular dashboard before advancing to the next one on the playlist.

6. Next to each dashboard that you want to add to your playlist, choose Add to playlist.

7. Choose Create.

**Editing a playlist**

You can edit playlists while creating them or after saving them.

1. To access the Playlist feature, pause on the side menu.
2. Choose Playlists.
3. Choose the playlist that you want to edit.

**Editing the name of a playlist**

1. Choose the Name text box.
2. Edit the name.
3. Choose Save to save your changes.

**Editing the interval of a playlist**

1. Choose the Interval text box.
2. Edit the interval.
3. Choose Save to save your changes.

**Adding a dashboard to a playlist**

1. Next to the dashboard that you want to add, choose Add to playlist.
2. Choose Save to save your changes.

**Searching for a dashboard to add**

1. Under Add dashboards, choose the Search dashboards by name text box.
2. Enter a name or regular expression.
3. If needed, filter your results by starred status or tags. By default, your starred dashboards appear as options to add to the playlist.
4. Choose Save to save your changes.

**Rearranging dashboard order**

1. Next to the dashboard that you want to move, choose the up or down arrow.
2. Choose Save to save your changes.

**Removing a dashboard**

1. Choose the x icon to remove a dashboard from the playlist.
2. Choose Save to save your changes.
Deleting a playlist

1. Choose Playlists.
2. Next to the playlist that you want to delete, choose the x icon.

Saving a playlist

You can save a playlist to add it to your Playlists page, where you can start it. Be sure to add all the dashboards that you want to appear in your playlist before you save it.

1. To access the Playlist feature, pause on the side menu.
2. Choose Playlists.
3. Choose the playlist.
4. Edit the playlist.
   Ensure that your playlist has a Name, Interval, and at least one Dashboard added to it.
5. Choose Save.

Starting a playlist

You can start a playlist in five different view modes. The mode determines how the menus and navigation bar are displayed on the dashboards.

By default, each dashboard is displayed for the amount of time entered in the Interval field, which can be set while creating or editing a playlist. After you start a playlist, you can control it by using the navbar at the top of your screen.

2. Next to the playlist that you want to start, choose Start playlist.
3. In the dropdown list, choose one of the following display modes:
   - Normal mode
     - The side menu remains visible.
     - The navbar, row, and panel controls appear at the top of the screen.
   - TV mode
     - The side menu is hidden or removed.
     - The navbar, row, and panel controls appear at the top of the screen.
     - TV mode is turned on automatically after 1 minute of user inactivity.
     - You can turn TV mode on manually by using the d v sequence shortcut, or by appending the parameter ?inactive to the dashboard URL.
     - You can disable TV mode with any mouse movement or keyboard action.
   - TV mode (with auto fit panels)
     - The side menu is hidden or removed.
     - The navbar, row, and panel controls appear at the top of the screen.
     - Dashboard panels automatically adjust to optimize space on screen.
   - Kiosk mode
     - The side menu, navbar, row, and panel controls are completely hidden or removed from view.
     - You can turn Kiosk mode on manually by using the d v sequence shortcut after the playlist has started.
     - You can turn off Kiosk mode manually by using the same shortcut.
• **Kiosk mode (with auto fit panels):**
  • The side menu, navbar, row, and panel controls are completely hidden or removed from view.
  • Dashboard panels automatically adjust to optimize space on screen.

**Controlling a playlist**

You can control a playlist in **Normal** or **TV** mode after it has started by using the navigation bar at the top of your screen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Button</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Next (double right arrow)</td>
<td>Advances to the next dashboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back (left arrow)</td>
<td>Returns to the previous dashboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop (square)</td>
<td>Ends the playlist, and exits to the current dashboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycle view mode (monitor icon)</td>
<td>Changes the display of the dashboards to different view modes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time range</td>
<td>Displays data within a time range. It can be set to display the last 5 minutes up to 5 years ago, or a custom time range, using the dropdown arrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refresh (circle arrow)</td>
<td>Reloads the dashboard to display the current data. It can be set to reload automatically, from every 5 seconds to 1 day, by using the dropdown arrow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To stop the playlist from your keyboard, press **Esc**.

**Sharing a playlist in a view mode**

You can share a playlist by copying the URL in the view mode that you want and pasting the URL to your destination.

1. From the **Dashboards** menu, choose **Playlists**.
2. Next to the playlist that you want to share, choose **Start playlist**, and then choose the view mode that you want.
3. To copy the URL to your clipboard, choose **Copy Link Address**.
   
   For example, the URL for a playlist on the Grafana Play site in Kiosk mode could be `https://play.grafana.org/d/000000010/annotations?orgId=1&kiosk`
4. Paste the URL to your destination.

**Dashboard search**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [*Working in Grafana version 9*](#) (p. 240).

Dashboards can be searched by the dashboard name, filtered by one (or many) tags, or filtered by starred status. The dashboard search is accessed through the dashboard picker, available in the dashboard top navigation bar. The dashboard search can also be opened by using the shortcut **F**.
When using only a keyboard, you can use the keyboard arrow keys to navigate the results, and press Enter to open the dashboard that you want.

**Finding by dashboard name**

Type any part of the dashboard name in the search bar. As you type, search returns results for any partial string match in real time.

Dashboard search is the following:

- Real time
- Not case sensitive
- Functional across stored and file-based dashboards

**Filtering by tags**

Tags are a helpful way to organize your dashboards, especially as the number of dashboards grows. Tags can be added and managed in the dashboard **Settings**.

To filter the dashboard list by tag, choose any tag that appears in the right column. You can further filter the list by choosing additional tags.

To see a list of all available tags, choose the **Filter by tags** dropdown menu. When you select a tag, the dashboard search is instantly filtered.

When using only a keyboard, press Tab to focus on the tags link, press the down arrow key to find a tag, and press Enter to select the tag.

**Note**

When multiple tags are selected, Amazon Managed Grafana shows dashboards that include all the tags.

**Sharing a dashboard**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support [Grafana version 8.x](https://docs.grafana.com/getting-started/installation/). For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](#).

To share a dashboard, choose **Share dashboard** (the share icon) in the top navigation bar. This opens the Share dialog box, where you can get a link to the current dashboard with the current selected time range and template variables. If you have made changes to the dashboard, be sure to save those changes before you copy the link.

**Dashboard snapshot**

A dashboard snapshot is an instant way to share an interactive dashboard publicly. When creating the snapshot, Amazon Managed Grafana strips sensitive data such as queries (metric, template, and annotation) and panel links, leaving only the visible metric data and series names embedded in your dashboard. Dashboard snapshots can be accessed by anyone who has the link and can reach the URL.

**Publish snapshots**

You can publish snapshots to your local instance.

**Sharing a panel**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support [Grafana version 8.x](https://docs.grafana.com/getting-started/installation/). For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](#).
Choose a panel title to open the panel menu, and then choose Share in the panel menu to open the Share Panel dialog box. You can copy the link, which will take you to exactly this panel with the current time range and selected template variables.

**Time range controls**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

Amazon Managed Grafana provides several ways to manage the time ranges of the data that are being visualized, both at the dashboard level and at the panel level.

This topic describes supported time units and relative ranges, the common time controls, dashboard-wide time settings, and panel-specific time settings.

**Note**

To have time controls, your data must include a time column. See the documentation for your specific data source (p. 55) for more information about including a time column.

**Time units and relative ranges**

The following time units are supported:

- s (seconds)
- m (minutes)
- h (hours),
- d (days)
- w (weeks)
- M (months)
- y (years)

Use the minus operator to step back in time, relative to now. To display the full period of the unit (such as day, week, or month), append /<time unit>.

Use the plus operator to step forward in time relative to now. You can use this feature to look at predicted data for the future.

Here are some examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example relative range</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last 5 minutes</td>
<td>now-5m</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The day so far</td>
<td>now/d</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This week</td>
<td>now/w</td>
<td>now/w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week to date</td>
<td>now/w</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous month</td>
<td>now-1M/M</td>
<td>now-1M/M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Common time range controls**

The dashboard and panel time controls have a common user interface, with the following options.
Current time range

The current time range, also called the time picker, shows the time range currently displayed in the dashboard or panel that you are viewing.

Pause on a field to see the exact timestamps in the range and their source, such as the local browser.

To change the time range, choose on the current time range. You can change the current time using a relative time range, such as the last 15 minutes, or an absolute time range, such as 2020-05-14 00:00:00 to 2020-05-15 23:59:59.

Relative time range

Select the relative time range from the Relative time ranges list. Here are some examples of relative time ranges:

- Last 30 minutes
- Last 12 hours
- Last 7 days
- Last 2 years
- Yesterday
- Day before yesterday
- This day last week
- Today so far
- This week so far
- This month so far

Absolute time range

Set an absolute time range one of two ways:

- Enter values in the From and To fields. You can enter exact time values or relative values, such as now-24h, and then choose Apply time range.
- Choose the From or To field. Amazon Managed Grafana displays a calendar. Choose the day or days that you want to use as the current time range and then choose Apply time range.

Amazon Managed Grafana also displays recently used absolute ranges.

Zoom out (Cmd+Z or Ctrl+Z)

To view a larger time range in the dashboard or panel visualization, choose the Time range zoom out icon.

Zoom in (for graph visualizations only)

In the graph visualization, drag to select the time range that you want to view.

Refresh dashboard

Choose the Refresh dashboard icon to run every query on the dashboard immediately and refresh the visualizations. Amazon Managed Grafana cancels any pending requests when a new refresh is started.

By default, Amazon Managed Grafana does not automatically refresh the dashboard. Queries run on their own schedule according to the panel settings. However, if you want to regularly refresh the
dashboard, choose the down arrow next to the **Refresh dashboard** icon, and then select a refresh interval.

**Dashboard time settings**

Time settings are saved on a per-dashboard basis.

To access the dashboard time settings, choose the **Dashboard settings** (gear) icon at the top of the screen. The settings are in the **Time Options** section of the **General** tab.

- **Timezone** – The local time zone of the service or system that you are monitoring. This can be helpful when you monitor a system or service that operates across several time zones.
- **Default** – The default selected time zone for the user profile, team, or organization. If no time zone is specified for the user profile, a team that the user is a member of, or the organization, Amazon Managed Grafana uses local browser time.
- **Browser Time** The time zone that is configured for the browser that is being used. This is usually the time zone that is set on the computer.
- **Coordinated Universal Time** – Standard ISO 8601 time zones, including UTC. For more information, see a [list of time zones](#).
- **Auto-refresh** – Customizable options the relative time and auto-refresh settings. Entries are separated by commas and can be any valid time unit.
- **Now delay now** – Time delay value that overrides the now value. Most commonly, this feature is used to avoid null values by accommodating known delays in data aggregation.
- **Hide time picker** – Option for not displaying the time picker.

**Panel time overrides and time shift**

In [Query options](#), you can override the relative time range for individual panels, causing them to be different from what is selected in the dashboard time picker in the top navigation bar. You can show metrics from different time periods or days at the same time.

**Controlling the time range using a URL**

You can control the time range of a dashboard by providing the following query parameters in the dashboard URL:

- **from** – Defines the lower limit of the time range, specified in ms epoch or relative time. For more information, see [Relative time range](#).
- **to** – Defines the upper limit of the time range, specified in ms epoch or relative time. For more information, see [Relative time range](#).
- **time and time.window** – Define a time range from time-time.window/2 to time +time.window/2. Both parameters should be specified in milliseconds. For example, ?time=1500000000000&time.window=10000 results in a 10-second time range from 1499999995000 to 1500000005000

**Exporting and importing dashboards**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**.

For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

Amazon Managed Grafana Dashboards can easily be exported and imported, either from the UI or from the [HTTP API]
Exporting a dashboard

Dashboards are exported in Amazon Managed Grafana JSON format, and contain everything you need, including layout, variables, styles, data sources, and queries, to import the dashboard at a later time.

The export feature is accessed in the share window, which you open by choosing the share button in the dashboard menu.

Making a dashboard portable

When you export a dashboard for others to use, it's good to add template variables for values such as a metric prefix (use a constant variable) and a server name.

A template variable of the type `Constant` is automatically hidden in the dashboard. It is also added as a required input when the dashboard is imported. For more information about templating and template variables, see Templates and variables (p. 530).

Importing a dashboard

To import a dashboard, choose the + icon in the side menu, and then choose Import.

You can upload a dashboard JSON file, paste a dashboard URL or paste dashboard JSON text directly into the text area.

In step 2 of the import process, you can change the name of the dashboard, specify the data source that you want the dashboard to use, and specify any metric prefixes (if the dashboard uses any).

Discover dashboards on Grafana.com

Find dashboards for common server applications at Grafana.com/dashboards.

Dashboard version history

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

Whenever you save a version of your dashboard, a copy of that version is saved so that previous versions of your dashboard are not lost. A list of these versions is available by choosing Dashboard settings and then selecting Versions in the left side menu.

The dashboard version history feature lets you compare and restore to previously saved dashboard versions.

Comparing two dashboard versions

To compare two dashboard versions, select the two versions from the list that you want to compare. After you select two versions, choose Compare versions to open the diff view. By default, you'll see a textual summary of the changes, as in the following image.

To view the diff of the raw JSON that represents your dashboard, choose View JSON Diff.

To restore to the earlier version that you are comparing against, choose Restore to version <x>.

Restoring to a previously saved dashboard version

If you need to restore to a previously saved dashboard version, you can do so either by choosing the "Restore" button on the right of a row in the dashboard version list or by choosing Restore to version
appearing in the diff view. After you choose to restore, a pop-up box will prompt you to confirm the restoration.

After restoring to a previous version, a new version will be created that containing the same exact data as the previous version, but with a different version number. This is indicated in the Notes column. This helps to ensure that your previous dashboard versions are not affected by the change.

**Keyboard shortcuts**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

Amazon Managed Grafana has a number of keyboard shortcuts available. To display all keyboard shortcuts available in your version of Amazon Managed Grafana, press Shift + ? on your keyboard.

Amazon Managed Grafana includes the following popular shortcuts:

- Ctrl+S saves the current dashboard.
- Ctrl+F opens the dashboard finder / search.
- Ctrl+H hides all controls (hiding controls works well for TV displays).
- Escape exits a graph when in full-screen or edit mode.

**Dashboard JSON model**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

A dashboard in Amazon Managed Grafana is represented by a JSON object, which stores metadata of its dashboard. Dashboard metadata includes dashboard properties, metadata from panels, template variables, and panel queries.

**To view the JSON of a dashboard**

1. Open a dashboard.
2. On the top navigation bar, choose on Manage dashboard.
3. Select View JSON from the dropdown menu.

**JSON fields**

When a user creates a new dashboard, a new dashboard JSON object is initialized with the following fields.

**Note**

In the following JSON, id is shown as null, which is the default value assigned to it until a dashboard is saved. After you save a dashboard, an integer value is assigned to the id field.

```json
{
  "id": null,
  "uid": "cLV5GDCkz",
  "title": "New dashboard",
  "tags": [],
  "style": "dark",
  "timezone": "browser",
  "editable": true,
  ...}
```
The following table provides usage details for each field in the dashboard JSON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>The unique numeric identifier for the dashboard (generated by the database).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uid</td>
<td>The unique dashboard identifier that can be generated by anyone. The uid is a string of 8-40 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>The current title of the dashboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tags</td>
<td>The tags that are associated with the dashboard. In the JSON, the tags are an array of strings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>style</td>
<td>The theme of the dashboard (for example, dark or light).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timezone</td>
<td>The timezone of dashboard (utc or browser).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>editable</td>
<td>Whether a dashboard can be edited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graphTooltip</td>
<td>The tooltip style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 0 for no shared crosshair or tooltip (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 for shared crosshair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2 for shared crosshair and shared tooltip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>The time range for the dashboard (for example, last 6 hours, last 7 days).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timepicker</td>
<td>The timepicker metadata. For more information, see [Time picker](p. 515).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>templating</td>
<td>The templating metadata. For more information, see [Templates and variables](p. 530).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annotations</td>
<td>The annotations metadata. For more information, see [Annotations](p. 502).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refresh</td>
<td>The auto-refresh interval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schemaVersion</td>
<td>The version of the JSON schema (integer), which is incremented each time an Amazon Managed Grafana update changes the schema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>The version of the dashboard (integer), which is incremented each time the dashboard is updated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panels</td>
<td>The panels array. For more information, see Panels (p. 515).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Panels

Panels are the building blocks of a dashboard. It consists of data source queries, type of graphs, aliases, and other data. Panel JSON consists of an array of JSON objects, each representing a different panel. Most of the fields are common for all panels, but some fields depend on the panel type. The following example shows the panel JSON of a text panel.

```
"panels": [ 
  { 
    "type": "text", 
    "title": "Panel Title", 
    "gridPos": { 
      "x": 0, 
      "y": 0, 
      "w": 12, 
      "h": 9 
    }, 
    "id": 4, 
    "mode": "markdown", 
    "content": "# title"
  }
]
```

### Panel size and position

The `gridPos` property describes the panel size and position in grid coordinates:

- **w** – 1-24. The width of the dashboard is divided into 24 columns.
- **h** – In grid height units. Each grid height unit represents 30 pixels.
- **x** – The x position. The x position uses the in same column unit as **w**.
- **y** – The y position. The y position uses the same grid height unit as **h**.

The grid has a negative gravity that moves panels up if there is empty space above a panel.

### Time picker

The following example shows the `timepicker` options.

```
"timepicker": { 
  "collapse": false, 
  "enable": true, 
  "notice": false, 
  "now": true, 
  "refresh_intervals": [ 
    "5s", 
    "10s", 
    "30s", 
    "1m", 
    "5m" 
  ]
}
```
The following table provides usage details for timepicker.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collapse</td>
<td>Whether timepicker is collapsed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Whether timepicker is activated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notice</td>
<td>TODO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>now</td>
<td>TODO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refresh_intervals</td>
<td>TODO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>TODO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>TODO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Templating**

The templating field contains an array of template variables with their saved values and other metadata. The following example shows templating metadata.

```
"templating": {
  "enable": true,
  "list": [
    {
      "allFormat": "wildcard",
      "current": {
        "tags": [],
        "text": "prod",
        "value": "prod"
      },
      "datasource": null,
      "includeAll": true,
      "name": "env",
      "options": [
        {
          "selected": false,
          "text": "All",
          "value": "*"
        },
        {
          "selected": false,
          "text": "stage",
          "value": "stage"
        },
        {
          "selected": false,
          "text": "test",
```
The following table provides usage details for templating section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Whether templating is activated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list</td>
<td>An array of objects, each representing one template variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allFormat</td>
<td>The format to use while fetching all values from the data source (for example, wildcard, glob, regex, and pipe).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current</td>
<td>Shows current selected variable text or value on the dashboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data source</td>
<td>Shows the data source for the variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>includeAll</td>
<td>Whether the all value option is available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multi</td>
<td>Whether multiple values can be selected from variable value list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiFormat</td>
<td>The format to use while fetching timeseries from the data source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>The name of a variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>options</td>
<td>The array of variable text/value pairs available for selection on dashboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>query</td>
<td>The data source query that is used to fetch values for a variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refresh</td>
<td>TODO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regex</td>
<td>TODO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>The type of variable (custom, query, or interval)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Scripted dashboards

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see the *Working in Grafana version 9* (p. 240).

**Warning**

This feature is deprecated and will be removed in a future release.

If you have many metric names that change (for example, new servers) in a defined pattern, it can be time consuming to constantly create new dashboards.

With scripted dashboards, you can dynamically create your dashboards using JavaScript. In the Grafana install folder, under `public/dashboards/`, there is a file named `scripted.js`. This file contains an example of a scripted dashboard. You can access it by using the URL: `http://grafana_url/dashboard/script/scripted.js?rows=3&name=myName`

When you open `scripted.js`, you can see how it reads URL parameters from the ARGS variable and then adds rows and panels.

**Example: scripted.js**

```javascript
var seriesName = 'argName';
if (!_.isUndefined(ARGS.name)) {
  seriesName = ARGS.name;
}

dashboard.panels.push({
  title: 'Events',
  type: 'graph',
  fill: 1,
  linewidth: 2,
  gridPos: {
    h: 10,
    w: 24,
    x: 0,
    y: 10,
  },
  targets: [
    {target: "randomWalk('" + seriesName + "')"},
    {target: "randomWalk('random walk2')"},
  ],
});
return dashboard;
```
More examples

You can find more examples in the public/dashboards/ directory of your Grafana installation.

Explore

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

In a Grafana workspace, the dashboard UI provides tools for building dashboards for visualization. Explore strips away all the dashboard and panel options so that you can focus on the query. Iterate until you have a working query, and then plan and build a dashboard.

For infrastructure monitoring and incident response, you no longer need to switch to other tools to debug what went wrong. You can use Explore to dig deeper into your metrics and logs to find the cause.

Explore makes it easier to view your data without creating a dashboard. If your data source supports graph and table data, Explore shows the results both as a graph and as a table. This helps you to see trends in the data and more details at the same time.

Start exploring

Note

By default, users with the Viewer role cannot edit and do not have access to Explore.

The Explore icon on the left side menu opens an empty Explore tab.

To start with an existing query in a panel, choose the Explore option from the Panel menu. This opens an Explore tab that contains the query from the panel. You can then to tweak or iterate in the query outside of your dashboard.

Choose your data source from the dropdown list in the top left. Prometheus has a custom Explore implementation. The other data sources use their standard query editor.

In the query field, you can write your query and explore your data. There are three buttons beside the query field, a clear button (X), an add query button (+) and the remove query button (-). As in the panel query editor, you can add and remove multiple queries.

Splitting and comparing

The split view feature is a way to compare graphs and tables side-by-side or to look at related data together on one page. Choose Split to duplicate the current query and split the page into two side-by-side queries. You have the option of selecting a different data source for the new query. This gives you the opportunity to compare the same query for two different servers or to compare the staging environment to the production environment.

In split view, time pickers for both panels can be linked (if you change one, the other gets changed as well) by choosing one of the time-sync buttons attached to the time pickers. Linking the time pickers helps keep the start and end times of the split view queries in sync, so that you’re looking at the same time interval in both split panels.

You can close the newly created query by choosing Close Split.

Sharing a shortened link

Use the Share shortened link capability to create smaller and simpler URLs of the format /goto/:uid instead of sharing longer URLs that contain complex query parameters. You can create a shortened
link by choosing the **Share** option in the Explore toolbar. Any shortened links that are never used are automatically deleted after 7 days.

## Query history

Query history is a list of queries that you have used in Explore. The history is local to your browser and is not shared. To open and interact with your history, choose **Query history** in Explore.

### Viewing the query history

In the query history, you can do the following:

- Run a query.
- Create or edit a comment.
- Copy a query to the clipboard.
- Copy a shortened link with the query to the clipboard.
- Star a query.

### Managing favorite queries

All queries that have been starred in the Query history tab are displayed on the Starred tab. You can access your favorite queries faster and reuse those queries without retyping them from.

### Sort query history

By default, query history shows you the most recent queries. You can sort your history by date or by data source name in ascending or descending order.

On the right side of the query history, in the dropdown list, choose one of the following options: field.

- Newest first
- Oldest first
- Data source A-Z
- Data source Z-A

**Note**

If you are in split view, the sorting mode applies only to the active panel.

### Filter query history

On the **Query history** and **Starred** tabs, you can filter the query history by data source name.

1. Choose **Filter queries for specific data source(s)**.
2. Select the data source that you want to use to filter your history. You can select multiple data sources.

On the **Query history** tab, you can use the vertical slider to filter queries by date:

- Drag the lower handle to adjust the start date.
- Drag the upper handle to adjust the end date.

**Note**

If you are in split view, filters are applied only to the active panel.
Searching in the query history

You can search in your history across queries and your comments. Search is possible for queries in the Query history and Starred tabs.

1. Choose the Search queries field.
2. In the search field, enter your search term.

Query history settings

You can customize the query history in the Settings tab. The following table lists the available options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Default value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specify how long Grafana will save your query history.</td>
<td>1 week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change the default active tab.</td>
<td>Query history tab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show queries only for the data source that is currently active in Explore.</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear query history.</td>
<td>(Choose Clear query history to permanently delete all stored queries.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note
Query history settings are global, and they are applied to both panels in split mode.

Prometheus-specific features

The first version of Explore features a custom querying experience for Prometheus. When you run a query, Grafana actually runs two queries: a normal Prometheus query for the graph and an Instant Query for the table. An Instant Query returns the last value for each time series, which shows a good summary of the data shown in the graph.

Metrics explorer

On the left side of the query field, choose Metrics to open the Metric Explorer. This shows a hierarchical menu with metrics grouped by their prefix. For example, all Alertmanager metrics are grouped under the alertmanager prefix. This is a good starting point for exploring which metrics are available.

Query field

The Query field supports automatic completion for metric names, function and works mostly the same way as the standard Prometheus query editor. Press Enter to run a query.

The Autocomplete menu can be accessed by pressing Ctrl+Space. The Autocomplete menu contains a new History section with a list of recently run queries.

Suggestions can appear under the Query field. Choose a suggestion to update your query with the suggested change.

- For counters (monotonically increasing metrics), a rate function is suggested.
- For buckets, a histogram function is suggested.
- For recording rules, possible to expand the rules.
Table filters

Choose the Filter button in the label column of a table panel to add filters to the query expression. You can add filters for multiple queries as well. The filter is added for all the queries.

Logs integration

You can also use Explore to investigate your logs with the following data sources:

- InfluxDB
- Elasticsearch

Logs visualization

Results of log queries are shown as histograms in the graph, and individual logs are displayed below. If the data source does not send histogram data for the requested time range, the logs model computes a time series based on the log row counts bucketed by an automatically calculated time interval. The start of the histogram is then anchored by the first log row’s timestamp from the result. The end of the time series is anchored to the time picker’s To range.

Log level

For logs where a level label is specified, Grafana uses the value of the label to determine the log level and update the color accordingly. If the log doesn’t have a level label specified, Grafana parses the log to find out whether its content matches any of the supported expressions. The log level is always determined by the first match. If Grafana is not able to determine a log level, it will be visualized with the unknown log level. The following table lists log levels and the mapping of log level abbreviations and expressions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supported expressions</th>
<th>Log level</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>emerg</td>
<td>critical</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fatal</td>
<td>critical</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alert</td>
<td>critical</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crit</td>
<td>critical</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>critical</td>
<td>critical</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>err</td>
<td>error</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>error</td>
<td>error</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>error</td>
<td>error</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warn</td>
<td>warning</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warning</td>
<td>warning</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>info</td>
<td>info</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>information</td>
<td>info</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notice</td>
<td>info</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dbug</td>
<td>debug</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported expressions</td>
<td>Log level</td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug</td>
<td>debug</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trace</td>
<td>trace</td>
<td>light blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>grey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Visualization options**

You can customize how logs are displayed and select which columns are shown.

**Time**

This option shows or hides the time column. This is the timestamp that is associated with the log line as reported from the data source.

**Unique labels**

This option shows or hides the unique labels column, which includes only non-common labels. All common labels are displayed above.

**Wrap lines**

To use line wrapping in the display, set this to **True**. Setting this option to **False** results in horizontal scrolling.

**Deduping**

Log data can be very repetitive. Explore can help by hiding duplicate log lines. You can choose from different deduplication algorithms:

- **Exact** – Exact matches are done on the whole line except for date fields.
- **Numbers** – Matches are done on the line after stripping out numbers such as durations, IP addresses, and so on.
- **Signature** – The most aggressive deduping, this strips all letters and numbers. Matches are done on the remaining whitespace and punctuation.

**Flip results order**

You can change the order of received logs from the default descending order (newest first) to ascending order (oldest first).

**Labels and detected fields**

Each log row has an extendable area with its labels and detected fields, for more robust interaction. For all labels, you can filter for (positive filter) and filter out (negative filter) selected labels. Each field or label also has a stats icon to display one-time statistics in relation to all displayed logs.

**Toggle detected fields**

If your logs are structured in JSON or logfmt, you can show or hide detected fields. Expand a log line, and then choose the eye icon to show or hide fields.
Tracing integration

You can visualize traces from tracing data sources in Explore. Data sources currently supported:

- Jaeger (p. 131)
- Tempo (p. 181)
- AWS X-Ray (p. 105)
- Zipkin (p. 188)

For information on using the query editor, see the documentation for the specific data source.

Header

The header includes the following items:

- Header title, which shows the name of the root span and trace ID
- Search, which highlights spans that contain the searched text
- Metadata about the trace

Minimap

Minimap shows a condensed view of the trace timeline. Drag your mouse over the minimap to zoom into a smaller time range. Zooming will also update the main timeline, so it's easy to see shorter spans. If you pause on the minimap, when zoomed, you can see the Reset Selection button, which resets the zoom.

Timeline

The timeline shows a list of spans within the trace. Each span row consists of the following components:

- Expand children button: Expands or collapses all the children spans of selected span
- Service name: Name of the service that logged the span
- Operation name: Name of the operation that this span represents
- Span duration bar: Visual representation of the operation duration within the trace

Choosing anywhere on the span row shows span details.

Span details

The span details include the following items:

- Operation name
- Span metadata
- Tags (any tags associated with this span)
- Process metadata (metadata about the process that logged this span)
- Logs: List of logs logged by this span and associated key values. In case of Zipkin logs section shows Zipkin annotations.

Navigating between Explore and a dashboard

To help accelerate workflows that involve regularly switching from Explore to a dashboard and vice-versa, we've added the ability to return to the origin dashboard after navigating to Explore from the panel's dropdown.
After you've navigated to Explore, you should notice a "Back" button in the Explore toolbar.

Simply choosing the button will return you to the origin dashboard, or, if you'd like to bring changes you make in Explore back to the dashboard, simply choose the arrow next to the button to reveal a "Return to panel with changes" menu item.

**Query inspector**

To help with debugging queries, Explore allows you to investigate query requests and responses, as well as query statistics, via the Query inspector. This functionality is similar to the panel inspector Stats tab and Query tab. For more information, see [Inspect query performance (p. 500)](#) and [View raw request and response to data source (p. 500)](#).

**Linking**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support [Grafana version 8.x](#). For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](#).

You can use links to navigate between commonly used dashboards or to connect others to your visualizations. Links let you create shortcuts to other dashboards, panels, and even external websites.

Amazon Managed Grafana supports dashboard links, panel links, and data links. Dashboard links are displayed at the top of the dashboard. Panel links are accessible by choosing an icon on the top-left corner of the panel.

**Which link should you use?**

Start by examining how you're currently navigating between dashboards. If you're often jumping between a set of dashboards and struggling to find the same context in each, links can help optimize your workflow.

The next step is to figure out which link type is right for your workflow. Although all the link types in Grafana are used to create shortcuts to other dashboards or external websites, they work in different contexts.

- To add links that relate to most or all of the panels in the dashboard, use [Dashboard links (p. 525)](#).
- To drill down into specific panels, use [Panel links (p. 527)](#).
- To link to external sites, you can use either a dashboard link or a panel link.
- To drill down into a specific series, or even a single measurement, use [Data links (p. 528)](#).

**Controlling time range using the URL**

You can control the time range of a panel or dashboard by providing the following query parameters in the dashboard URL:

- `from` defines lower limit of the time range, specified in ms epoch.
- `to` defines upper limit of the time range, specified in ms epoch.
- `time` and `time.window` define a time range from `time-time.window/2` to `time +time.window/2`. Both parameters should be specified in milliseconds. For example, `time=1500000000000&time.window=10000` will result in a 10-second time range from 1499999995000 to 1500000005000.

**Dashboard links**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support [Grafana version 8.x](#).
Adding links to dashboards

Add links to other dashboards at the top of your current dashboard.

1. While viewing the dashboard that you want to add a link to, choose the gear icon at the top of the screen to open Dashboard settings.
2. Choose Links, and then choose Add Dashboard Link or New.
3. In Type, select dashboards.
4. Select link options:
   - With tags – Enter tags to limit the linked dashboards to only the ones with the tags you enter. Otherwise, the Grafana workspace includes links to all other dashboards.
   - As dropdown – Select this option if you are linking to many dashboards, and add an optional title to the dropdown list. If this option is not selected, the Grafana workspace displays the dashboard links side by side across the top of your dashboard.
   - Time range – Select this option to include the dashboard time range in the link. When the user chooses the link, the linked dashboard opens with the indicated time range already set.
   - Variable values – Select this option to include the template variables that are currently used as query parameters in the link. When the user chooses the link, any matching templates in the linked dashboard are set to the values from the link.
   - Open in new tab – Select this option to open the dashboard link in a new tab or window.
5. Choose Add.

Adding a URL link to a dashboard

Add a link to a URL at the top of your current dashboard. You can link to any available URL, including dashboards, panels, or external sites. You can even control the time range to ensure that the user sees the specific data in the Grafana workspace.

1. While viewing the dashboard that you want to link to, choose the gear icon at the top of the screen to open Dashboard settings.
2. Choose Links, and then choose Add Dashboard Link or New.
3. In Type, select link.
4. Select link options:
   - Url – Enter the URL that you want to link to. Depending on the target, you might want to include field values.
   - Title – Enter the title that you want the link to display.
   - Tooltip – Enter the tooltip that you want the link to display when the user pauses over it.
   - Icon – Choose the icon that you want to display with the link.
   - Time range – Select this option to include the dashboard time range in the link. When the user chooses the link, the linked dashboard opens with the indicated time range already set.
   - from defines the lower limit of the time range, specified in ms epoch.
   - to defines the upper limit of the time range, specified in ms epoch.
• time and time.window define a time range from time-time.window/2 to time +time.window/2. Both parameters should be specified in milliseconds. For example, ?time=1500000000000&time.window=10000 results in a 10-second time range from 1499999995000 to 1500000005000.

• **Variable values** – Select this option to include the template variables that are currently used as query parameters in the link. When the user chooses the link, any matching templates in the linked dashboard are set to the values from the link; for example, https://play.grafana.org/d/000000074/alerting?var-app=backend&var-server=backend_01&var-server=backend_03&var-interval=1h

• **Open in new tab** – Select this option to open the dashboard link in a new tab or window.

5. Choose **Add**.

**Updating a dashboard link**

To change or update an existing dashboard link, use the following procedure.

1. In **Dashboard Settings**, on the **Links** tab, choose the existing link that you want to edit.
2. Change the settings, and then choose **Update**.

**Duplicating a dashboard link**

To duplicate an existing dashboard link, choose the duplicate icon next to the existing link that you want to duplicate.

**Deleting a dashboard link**

To delete an existing dashboard link, choose the trash can icon for the link that you want to delete.

**Panel links**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

Each panel can have its own set of links that are shown in the upper-left corner of the panel. You can link to any available URLs, including dashboards, panels, or external sites. You can even control the time range to ensure the user sees the specific data in the Grafana workspace.

Choose the icon in the top-left corner of a panel to see available panel links.

**Adding a panel link**

1. Pause on the panel that you want to add a link to, and then press **e**. Or choose the dropdown arrow next to the panel title, and then choose **Edit**.
2. On the **Panel** tab, scroll down to the **Links** section.
3. Expand **Links**, and then choose **Add link**.
4. Enter a **Title** for the link. The title will be displayed in the UI.
5. Enter the **URL** that you want to link to. You can include one of the template variables that are defined in the dashboard. Press **Ctrl+Space** or **Cmd+Space**, and then choose the **URL** field to see the available variables. When you add template variables to your panel link, the link sends the user to the right context, with the relevant variables already set. You can also use time variables

   • **from** defines the lower limit of the time range, specified in ms epoch.
• to defines the upper limit of the time range, specified in ms epoch.
• time and time.window define a time range from time-time.window/2 to time +time.window/2. Both parameters should be specified in milliseconds. For example, ?time=1500000000000&time.window=10000 results in a 10-second time range from 1499999995000 to 1500000005000.

6. To open in a new tab, select **Open in a new tab**.
7. Choose **Save** to save changes and close the window.
8. Choose **Save** in the upper right to save your changes to the dashboard.

**Updating a panel link**

1. On the **Panel** tab, find the link that you want to make changes to.
2. Choose the **Edit** (pencil) icon to open the **Edit link** window.
3. Make any necessary changes.
4. Choose **Save** to save changes and close the window.
5. Choose **Save** in the upper right to save your changes to the dashboard.

**Deleting a panel link**

1. On the **Panel** tab, find the link that you want to delete.
2. Choose the **X** icon next to the link that you want to delete.
3. Choose **Save** in the upper right to save your changes to the dashboard.

**Data links**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see **Working in Grafana version 9** (p. 240).

Data links provide more granular context to your links. You can create links that include the series name or even the value. For example, if your visualization shows four servers, you can add a data link to one or two of them.

The link itself is accessible in different ways, depending on the visualization. For the graph panel, you need to choose a data point or line. For a panel such as stat, gauge, or bar gauge, you can choose anywhere on the visualization to open the context menu.

You can use variables in data links to send people to a detailed dashboard with preserved data filters. For example, you can use variables to specify a time range, series, and variable selection. For more information, see **Data link variables** (p. 529).

**Typeahead suggestions**

When you create or update a data link, press **Ctrl+Space** or **Cmd+Space** on your keyboard to open the typeahead suggestions to more easily add variables to your URL.

**Adding a data link**

1. Pause on the panel that you want to add a link to, and then press e. Or choose the dropdown arrow next to the panel title, and then choose **Edit**.
2. On the **Field** tab, scroll down to the **Data links** section.
3. Expand **Data links**, and then choose **Add link**.
4. Enter a **Title** for the link. The title will be displayed in the UI.
5. Enter the **URL** that you want to link to.

You can add one of the template variables that are defined in the dashboard. Choose the **URL** field, and then type $, or press Ctrl+Space or **Cmd+Space** to see a list of available variables. When you add template variables to your panel link, the link sends the user to the right context, with the relevant variables already set. For more information, see [Data link variables (p. 529)](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/linking/).

6. To open in a new tab, select **Open in a new tab**.
7. Choose **Save** to save changes and close the window.
8. Choose **Save** in the upper right to save your changes to the dashboard.

### Updating a data link

1. On the **Field** tab, find the link that you want to make changes to.
2. Choose the **Edit** (pencil) icon to open the **Edit link** window.
3. Make any necessary changes.
4. Choose **Save** to save changes and close the window.
5. Choose **Save** in the upper right to save your changes to the dashboard.

### Deleting a data link

1. On the **Field** tab, find the link that you want to delete.
2. Choose the X icon next to the link that you want to delete.
3. Choose **Save** in the upper right to save your changes to the dashboard.

### Data link variables

You can use variables in data links to see series fields, labels, and values. For more information about data links, see [Data links (p. 528)](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/linking/).

To see a list of available variables, enter $ in the data link **URL** field.

You can also use template variables in your data links URLs. For more information, see [Templates and variables (p. 530)](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/linking/).

#### Time range panel variables

You can use the following variables to include the current time range in the data link URL:

- `__url_time_range` – The current dashboard's time range; for example, ?from=now-6h&to=now
- `$__from` and `$__to` – For more information, see [Global variables](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/linking/variables/

#### Series variables

Series-specific variables are available under the `__series` namespace:

- `__series.name` – Adds the series name to the URL
- `__series.labels.<LABEL>` – Adds the label's value to the URL. If your label contains dots, use `__series.labels["<LABEL>"]` syntax.
Field variables

Field-specific variables are available under the __field namespace:

- __field.name – The name of the field

Value variables

Value-specific variables are available under the __value namespace:

- __value.time – The value's timestamp (Unix ms epoch) to the URL; for example, ?time=1560268814105
- __value.raw – The raw value
- __value.numeric – The numeric representation of a value
- __value.text – The text representation of a value
- __value.calc – The calculation name if the value is result of calculation

Template variables

When linking to another dashboard that uses template variables, select variable values for whoever chooses the link.

Use `var-myvar=${myvar}`, where `myvar` is a name of the template variable that matches one in the current dashboard that you want to use.

To add all of the current dashboard's variables to the URL, use __all_variables.

Templates and variables

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

A variable is a placeholder for a value. You can use variables in metric queries and in panel titles. Variables give you the ability to create more interactive and dynamic dashboards. Instead of hardcoding things like server, application, and sensor names in your metric queries, you can use variables in their place.

Variables are displayed as dropdown lists at the top of the dashboard. When you change the value by using the dropdown list at the top of the dashboard, your panel's metric queries reflect the new value.

These can be especially useful for administrators who want to allow viewers to adjust visualizations quickly but do not want to give them full editing permissions. Grafana viewers can use variables.

By using variables and templates, you can single-source dashboards. If you have multiple identical data sources or servers, you can make one dashboard and use variables to change what you are viewing. This simplifies maintenance and upkeep.

For a list of supported variable types, and instructions for adding each type of variable, see Variable types (p. 531)

Templates

A template is any query that contains a variable.
For example, if you were administering a dashboard to monitor several servers, you could make a dashboard for each server. Or you could create one dashboard and use panels with template queries, as shown in the following example.

```bash
wmi_system_threads{instance=~"$server"}
```

Variable values are always synced to the URL by using the syntax `var-<varname>=value`.

**Variable best practices**

Variable dropdown lists are displayed in the order they are listed in the variable list in Dashboard settings.

Put the variables that you will change often at the top, so that they will be shown first, at the far left on the dashboard.

**Variable syntax**

Panel titles and metric queries can see variables by using two different syntaxes:

- **$varname** This syntax is easier to read, as in the following example: `apps.frontend.$server.requests.count`. However, you cannot use a variable in the middle of a word.
- **${var_name}** Use this syntax when you want to interpolate a variable in the middle of an expression.
- **${var_name:<format>**} This format gives you more control over how Grafana interpolates values. For more information, see Advanced variable format options (p. 541).

Before queries are sent to your data source, the query is **interpolated**, meaning that the variable is replaced with its current value. During interpolation, the variable value might be **escaped** to conform to the syntax of the query language and where it is used. For example, a variable that is used in a regex expression in a Prometheus query will be regex-escaped. Read the data source–specific documentation topic for details on value escaping during interpolation.

For information about advanced syntax to override data source default formatting, see Advanced variable format options (p. 541).

**Variable types**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

Grafana uses several types of variables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Query</td>
<td>Query-generated list of values such as metric names, server names, sensor IDs, data centers, and so on. For more information, see Adding a query variable (p. 532).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>Define the variable options manually using a comma-separated list. For more information, see Adding a custom variable (p. 533).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text box</td>
<td>Display a text input field with an optional default value. For more information, see Adding a text box variable (p. 534).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Variable type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>Define a hidden constant. For more information, see Adding a constant variable (p. 535).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data source</td>
<td>Quickly change the data source for an entire dashboard. For more information, see Adding a data source variable (p. 535).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Interval variables represent time spans. For more information, see Adding an interval variable (p. 536).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad hoc filters</td>
<td>Key/value filters that are automatically added to all metric queries for a data source (InfluxDB, Prometheus, and OpenSearch only). For more information, see Adding ad hoc filters (p. 537).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global variables</td>
<td>Built-in variables that can be used in expressions in the query editor. For more information, see Global variables (p. 539).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chained variables</td>
<td>Variable queries can contain other variables. For more information, see Chained variables (p. 538).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adding a query variable

Using query variables, you can write a data source query that returns a list of metric names, tag values, or keys. For example, a query variable might return a list of server names, sensor IDs, or data centers. The variable values change as they dynamically fetch options with a data source query.

Query expressions can contain references to other variables and, in effect, create linked variables. Grafana detects this and automatically refreshes a variable when one of its linked variables change.

#### Query expressions

Query expressions are different for each data source. For more information, see the documentation for your data source at Data sources (p. 55).

#### Entering general options

### To enter general options for a query variable

1. Navigate to the dashboard that you want to make a variable for, and then choose the Dashboard settings (gear) icon at the top of the page.
2. On the Variables tab, choose New.
3. Enter a Name for your variable.
4. In the Type list, select Query.
5. (Optional) For Label, enter the display name of the variable dropdown list. If you don’t enter a display name, the dropdown label will be the variable name.
6. Choose a Hide option:
   - No selection (blank) – The variable dropdown list displays the variable Name or Label value. This is the default.
   - Label – The variable dropdown list displays only the selected variable value and a down arrow.
   - Variable – No variable dropdown list is displayed on the dashboard.
## Entering query options

### To enter query options for a query variable

1. In the **Data source** list, select the target data source for the query. For more information about data sources, see [Data sources](p. 55).

2. In the **Refresh** list, select when the variable should update options.
   - **Never** - Caches variable queries, and values are not updated. This is fine if the values never change, but problematic if they are dynamic and change a lot.
   - **On Dashboard Load** - Queries the data source every time the dashboard loads. This slows down dashboard loading, because the variable query must to be completed before dashboard can be initialized.
   - **On Time Range Change** - Queries the data source when the dashboard time range changes. Use this option only if your variable options query contains a time range filter or is dependent on the dashboard time range.

3. In the **Query** field, enter a query.
   - The query field varies according to your data source. Some data sources have custom query editors.
   - If you need more room in a single input field query editor, pause on the lines in the lower right corner of the field and drag downward to expand.

4. (Optional) In the **Regex** field, type a regex expression to filter or capture specific parts of the names returned by your data source query. For examples, see [Filtering variables with regex](p. 544).

5. In the **Sort** list, select the sort order for values to be displayed in the dropdown list. The default option, **Disabled**, means that the order of options returned by your data source query will be used.

6. (Optional) Enter **Selection Options**. For more information, see [Entering variable selection options](p. 541).

7. In **Preview of values**, the Grafana workspace displays a list of the current variable values. Review them to ensure they match what you expect.

8. Choose **Add** to add the variable to the dashboard.

## Adding a custom variable

Use a **custom** variable for values that do not change. This might be numbers, strings, or even other variables.

For example, if you have server names or region names that do not change, you can create them as custom variables rather than query variables. Because they do not change, you might use them in chained variables rather than other query variables. That would reduce the number of queries Grafana must send when chained variables are updated. For more information about chained variables, see [Chained variables](p. 538).

### Entering general options

### To enter query options for a custom variable

1. Navigate to the dashboard you want to make a variable for and then choose the **Dashboard settings** (gear) icon at the top of the page.

2. On the **Variables** tab, choose **New**.

3. Enter a **Name** for your variable.

4. In the **Type** list, choose **Custom**.

5. (Optional) For **Label**, enter the display name of the variable dropdown list. If you don’t enter a display name, the dropdown label will be the variable name.
6. Choose a **Hide** option:
   - **No selection (blank)** – The variable dropdown list displays the variable **Name** or **Label** value. This is the default.
   - **Label** – The variable list dropdown displays only the selected variable value and a down arrow.
   - **Variable** – No variable dropdown list is displayed on the dashboard.

**Entering custom options**

**To enter custom options for a custom variable**

1. In the **Values separated by comma** list, enter the values for this variable in a comma-separated list. You can include numbers, strings, other variables, or key-value pairs separated by a colon.
2. (Optional) Enter **Selection Options**. For more information, see [Entering variable selection options](#).
3. In **Preview of values**, the Grafana workspace displays a list of the current variable values. Review them to ensure they match what you expect.
4. Choose **Add** to add the variable to the dashboard.

**Adding a text box variable**

*Text box* variables display a text input field with an optional default value. This is the most flexible variable, because you can enter any value. Use this type of variable if you have metrics with high cardinality or if you want to update multiple panels in a dashboard at the same time.

**Entering general options**

**To enter general options for a text box variable**

1. Navigate to the dashboard you want to make a variable for and then choose the **Dashboard settings** (gear) icon at the top of the page.
2. On the **Variables** tab, choose **New**.
3. Enter a **Name** for your variable.
4. In the **Type** list, select **Text box**.
5. (Optional) For **Label**, enter the display name of the variable dropdown list. If you don’t enter a display name, then the dropdown label will be the variable name.
6. Choose a **Hide** option:
   - **No selection (blank)** – The variable dropdown list displays the variable **Name** or **Label** value. This is the default.
   - **Label** – The variable dropdown list displays only the selected variable value and a down arrow.
   - **Variable** – No variable dropdown list is displayed on the dashboard.

**Entering text options**

**To enter text options for a text box variable**

1. (Optional) In the **Default value** field, select the default value for the variable. If you do not enter anything in this field, then Grafana displays an empty text box that you can type text into.
2. In **Preview of values**, Grafana displays a list of the current variable values. Review them to ensure they match what you expect.
3. Choose **Add** to add the variable to the dashboard.
Adding a constant variable

To define a hidden constant, use constant variables. Constant variables are useful for metric path prefixes for dashboards you want to share. When you export a dashboard, constant variables are converted to import options.

Constant variables are not flexible. Each constant variable holds only one value. To update it, you must update the variable settings.

Constant variables are useful when you have complex values that you must include in queries but don’t want to retype in every single query. For example, if you had a server path called `i-0b6a61efe2ab843gg`, you could replace it with a variable called `$path_gg`.

Entering general options

**To enter general options for a constant variable**

1. Navigate to the dashboard that you want to make a variable for and then choose the Dashboard settings (gear) icon at the top of the page.
2. On the Variables tab, choose New.
3. Enter a Name for your variable.
4. In the Type list, select Constant.
5. (Optional) For Label, enter the display name of the variable dropdown list. If you don’t enter a display name, then the dropdown label will be the variable name.
6. Choose a Hide option:
   - Variable – No variable dropdown list is displayed on the dashboard. This is the default.
   - No selection (blank) – The variable dropdown list displays the variable Name or Label value.
   - Label – The variable dropdown list displays only the selected variable value and a down arrow.

Entering constant options

**To enter constant options for a constant variable**

1. In the Value field, enter the variable value. You can enter letters, numbers, and symbols. If you use advanced variable format options, you can even use wild cards. For more information, see Advanced variable format options (p. 541).
2. In Preview of values, the Grafana workspace displays the current variable value. Review it to ensure it matches what you expect.
3. Choose Add to add the variable to the dashboard.

Adding a data source variable

To change the data source for an entire dashboard quickly, you can use data source variables. They are useful if you have multiple instances of a data source, perhaps in different environments.

Entering general options

**To enter general options for a data source variable**

1. Navigate to the dashboard you want to make a variable for, and then choose the Dashboard settings (gear) icon at the top of the page.
2. On the Variables tab, choose New.
3. Enter a **Name** for your variable.
4. In the **Type** list, select **Datasource**.
5. (Optional) For **Label**, enter the display name of the variable dropdown list. If you don’t enter a display name, the dropdown label will be the variable name.
6. Choose a **Hide** option:
   - **No selection (blank)** – The variable dropdown list displays the variable **Name** or **Label** value. This is the default.
   - **Label** – The variable dropdown list displays only the selected variable value and a down arrow.
   - **Variable** – No variable dropdown list is displayed on the dashboard.

**Entering data source options**

**To enter data source options for a data source variable**

1. In the **Type** list, select the target data source for the variable. For more information about data sources, see [Data sources](#)
2. (Optional) For **Instance name filter**, enter a regex filter for which data source instances to choose from in the variable value drop-down list. Keep this field empty to display all instances.
3. (Optional) Enter **Selection Options**. For more information, see [Entering variable selection options](#).
4. In **Preview of values**, Grafana displays a list of the current variable values. Review them to ensure they match what you expect.
5. Choose **Add** to add the variable to the dashboard.

**Adding an interval variable**

Use an **interval** variable to represent time spans such as 1m, 1h, 1d. You can think of them as a dashboard-wide group-by-time command. Interval variables change how the data is grouped in the visualization. You can also use the Auto option to return a set number of data points per time span.

You can use an interval variable as a parameter to group by time (for InfluxDB), date histogram interval (for OpenSearch), or as a summarize function parameter (for Graphite).

**Entering general options**

**To enter general options for an interval variable**

1. Navigate to the dashboard you want to make a variable for and then choose the **Dashboard settings** (gear) icon at the top of the page.
2. On the **Variables** tab, choose **New**.
3. Enter a **Name** for your variable.
4. In the **Type** list, select **Interval**.
5. (Optional) For **Label**, enter the display name of the variable dropdown list. If you don’t enter a display name, the dropdown label will be the variable name.
6. Choose a **Hide** option:
   - **No selection (blank)** – The variable dropdown list displays the variable **Name** or **Label** value. This is the default.
   - **Label** – The variable dropdown list displays only the selected variable value and a down arrow.
   - **Variable** – No variable dropdown list is displayed on the dashboard.
**Entering interval options**

**To enter interval options for an interval variable**

1. In the **Values** field, enter the time range intervals that you want to appear in the variable drop-down list. The following time units are supported: `s` (seconds), `m` (minutes), `h` (hours), `d` (days), `w` (weeks), `M` (months), and `y` (years). You can also accept or edit the default values: `1m`, `10m`, `30m`, `1h`, `6h`, `12h`, `1d`, `7d`, `14d`, `30d`.

2. (Optional) Turn on **Auto Option** if you want to add the auto option to the list. Use this option to specify how many times the current time range should be divided to calculate the current auto time span. If you turn it on, then two more options appear:
   - **Step count** – Select the number of times that the current time range will be divided to calculate the value, similar to the **Max data points** query option. For example, if the current visible time range is 30 minutes, then the auto interval groups the data into 30 one-minute increments. The default value is 30 steps.
   - **Min Interval** – The minimum threshold below which the step count intervals will not divide the time. To continue the 30-minute example, if the minimum interval is set to `2m`, Grafana groups the data into 15 2-minute increments.

3. In **Preview of values**, Grafana displays a list of the current variable values. Review them to ensure they match what you expect.

4. Choose **Add** to add the variable to the dashboard.

**Interval variable examples**

Example using the template variable `myinterval` in a Graphite function:

```plaintext
summarize($myinterval, sum, false)
```

A more complex Graphite example:

```plaintext
groupByNode(summarize(movingAverage(apps.$app.$server.counters.requests.count, 5), 'interval', 'sum', false), 2, 'sum')
```

**Adding ad hoc filters**

You can use one-time, or **ad hoc** filters to add key/value filters that are automatically added to all metric queries that use the specified data source. Unlike other variables, you do not use one-time filters in queries. Instead, you use them to write filters for existing queries.

**Note**

**Note:** One-time, or ad hoc, filter variables work only with InfluxDB, Prometheus, and OpenSearch data sources.

**Entering general options**

**To enter general options for an ad hoc filter**

1. Navigate to the dashboard that you want to make a variable for, and then choose the **Dashboard settings** (gear) icon at the top of the page.
2. On the **Variables** tab, choose **New**.
3. Enter a **Name** for your variable.
4. In the **Type** list, select **Ad hoc filters**.
5. **(Optional) For Label**, enter the display name of the variable dropdown list. If you don’t enter a display name, the dropdown label will be the variable name.

6. Choose a **Hide** option:

   - **No selection (blank)** – The variable dropdown list displays the variable **Name** or **Label** value. This is the default.
   - **Label** – The variable dropdown list displays only the selected variable value and a down arrow.
   - **Variable** – No variable dropdown list is displayed on the dashboard.

### Entering options

#### To enter options for an ad hoc filter

1. In the **Data source** list, select the target data source. For more information about data sources, see [Data sources](p. 55).
2. Choose **Add** to add the variable to the dashboard.

### Creating ad hoc filters

Ad hoc filters are one of the most complex and flexible variable options available. Instead of a regular list of variable options, this variable enables the construction of a dashboard-wide ad hoc query. Filters that you apply in this manner are applied to all panels on the dashboard.

### Chained variables

*Chained variables*, also called **linked variables** or **nested variables**, are query variables with one or more other variables in their variable query. This section explains how chained variables work, and it provides links to example dashboards that use chained variables.

Chained variable queries are different for each data source, but the premise is the same for all. You can use chained variable queries in any data source that supports them.

You can build complex linked, templated dashboards, 5 or 10 levels deep. Technically, there is no limit to how deep or complex you can go, but the more links you have, the greater the query load.

### Best practices and tips

The following practices will make your dashboards and variables easier to use.

#### Creating new chained variables

- Chaining variables creates parent-child dependencies. You can envision them as a ladder or a tree.
- The quickest way to create a new chained variable is to copy the variable that you want to base the new one on. In the variable list, choose the **Duplicate variable** icon to the right of the variable entry to create a copy. You can then add on to the query for the parent variable.
- New chained variables that you create this way appear at the bottom of the list. To give the list a logical order, drag the variable to a different position in the list.

### Variable order

To change the order of variables in the dashboard variable list, choose the up and down arrows on the right side of each entry. The Grafana workspace lists variable dropdown lists left to right according to this list, displaying the variable at the top of the list on the far left.

- List variables that do not have dependencies at the top, before their child variables.
• Each variable should follow the one that it is dependent on.
• The UI doesn't indicate which variables have dependency relationships. List the variables in a logical order to make it clearer to end users (and yourself).

**Complexity consideration**

The more layers of dependency you have in variables, the longer it takes to update dashboards after you change variables.

For example, if you have a series of four linked variables (country, region, server, metric) and you change a root variable value (country), the Grafana workspace must run queries for all the dependent variables before it updates the visualizations in the dashboard.

**Global variables**

Grafana has global built-in variables that can be used in expressions in the query editor. This topic lists them in alphabetical order and defines them. These variables are useful in queries, dashboard links, panel links, and data links.

$__dashboard

This variable is the name of the current dashboard.

$__from and $__to

Grafana has two built in time range variables: $__from and $__to. They are currently always interpolated as epoch milliseconds by default but you can control date formatting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Example result</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$__from</td>
<td>1594671549254</td>
<td>Unix millisecond epoch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__from:date</td>
<td>2020-07-13T20:19:09.254Z</td>
<td>No args, defaults to ISO 8601/RFC 3339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__from:date:seconds</td>
<td>1594671549</td>
<td>Unix seconds epoch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$__from:date:YYYY-MM</td>
<td>2020-07</td>
<td>Any custom data format. For more information, see <a href="#">Display</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above syntax works with $__to as well.

You can use this variable in URLs as well. For example, to send an end user to a dashboard that shows a time range from six hours ago until now, use the following URL: https://play.grafana.org/d/000000012/grafana-play-home?viewPanel=2&orgId=1?from=now-6h&to=now

$__interval

You can use the $__interval variable as a parameter to group by time (for InfluxDB, Mysel, Postgres, MSSQL), Date histogram interval (for OpenSearch), or as a summarize function parameter (for Graphite).
The Grafana workspace automatically calculates an interval that can be used to group by time in queries. When there are more data points than can be shown on a graph, queries can be made more efficient by grouping by a larger interval. For example, it is more efficient to group by 1 day than by 10s when looking at 3 months of data. The graph will look the same, and the query will be faster. The $__interval is calculated by using the time range and the width of the graph (the number of pixels).

Approximate Calculation: \((\text{from} - \text{to}) / \text{resolution}\)

For example, when the time range is 1 hour and the graph is full screen, the interval might be calculated to 2m; points are grouped in 2-minute intervals. If the time range is 6 months and the graph is full screen, the interval might be 1d (1 day); points are grouped by day.

In the InfluxDB data source, the legacy variable $interval is the same variable. Use $__interval instead.

The InfluxDB and OpenSearch data sources have Group by time interval fields that are used to hardcode the interval or to set the minimum limit for the $__interval variable by using the > syntax - > 10m.

$__interval_ms

This variable is the $__interval variable in milliseconds, not a time interval formatted string. For example, if the $__interval is 20m then the $__interval_ms is 1200000.

$__name

This variable is only available in the Singlestat panel and can be used in the prefix or suffix fields on the Options tab. The variable will be replaced with the series name or alias.

$__org

This variable is the ID of the current organization. The variable ${__org.name} is the name of the current organization.

$__user

The variable ${__user.id} is the ID of the current user. The variable ${__user.login} is the login handle of the current user. The variable ${__user.email} is the email for the current user.

$__range

This variable is currently supported only for Prometheus data sources. This variable represents the range for the current dashboard. It is calculated by to - from. It has millisecond and second representations called $__range_ms and $__range_s.

$timeFilter or $__timeFilter

The $timeFilter variable returns the currently selected time range as an expression. For example, the time range interval Last 7 days expression is time > now() - 7d.

This variable is used in several places, including:

- The WHERE clause for the InfluxDB data source. Grafana adds it automatically to InfluxDB queries when in Query Editor mode. You can add it manually in Text Editor mode: WHERE $timefilter.
- Log Analytics queries in the Azure Monitor data source.
- SQL queries in MySQL, Postgres, and MSSQL.
Other variable options

This section explains the other variable options that are available.

Entering variable selection options

You can use Selection Options to manage variable option selections. All selection options are optional, and they are off by default.

Multi-value

If you turn this option on, the variable dropdown list supports the selection of multiple options at the same time. For more information, see Formatting multi-value variables (p. 544).

Include All option

The Grafana workspace adds an All option to the variable dropdown list. If an end user selects this option, all variable options are selected.

Custom all value

This option is visible only if the Include All option is selected.

To define the value of the All option, enter regex, glob, or Lucene syntax in the Custom all value field.

By default, the All value includes all options in combined expression. This can become very long and can have performance problems. Sometimes it can be better to specify a custom all value, like a wildcard regex.

When you use custom regex, glob, or Lucene syntax in the Custom all value option, it is never escaped, so you must consider what is a valid value for your data source.

Advanced variable format options

The formatting of the variable interpolation depends on the data source, but there are some situations where you might want to change the default formatting.

For example, the default for the MySQL data source is to join multiple values as comma-separated with quotes: 'server01', 'server02'. In some cases, you might want to have a comma-separated string without quotes: server01, server02. To do this, use the following advanced variable formatting options.

General syntax

Syntax: `${var_name:option}`

If any invalid formatting option is specified, glob is the default, or fallback, option.

CSV

Formats variables with multiple values as a comma-separated string.

```
servers = ['test1', 'test2']
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>String to interpolate: '<code>${servers:csv}</code>'</th>
<th>Interpolation result: 'test1,test2'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Distributed - OpenTSDB**

Formats variables with multiple values in custom format for OpenTSDB.

```python
servers = ['test1', 'test2']
String to interpolate: '`${servers:distributed}`'
Interpolation result: 'test1,servers=test2'
```

**Doublequote**

Formats single-value and multi-value variables into a comma-separated string, escapes " in each value by ", and quotes each value with ".

```python
servers = ['test1', 'test2']
String to interpolate: '`${servers:doublequote}`'
Interpolation result: '"test1","test2"'
```

**Glob - Graphite**

Formats variables with multiple values into a glob (for Graphite queries).

```python
servers = ['test1', 'test2']
String to interpolate: '`${servers:glob}`'
Interpolation result: '{test1,test2}'
```

**JSON**

Formats variables with multiple values as a comma-separated string.

```python
servers = ['test1', 'test2']
String to interpolate: '`${servers:json}`'
Interpolation result: '["test1", "test2"]'
```

**Lucene - OpenSearch**

Formats variables with multiple values in Lucene format for OpenSearch.

```python
servers = ['test1', 'test2']
String to interpolate: '`${servers:lucene}`'
Interpolation result: '("test1" OR "test2")'
```

**Percentencode**

Formats single-value and multi-value variables for use in URL parameters.

```python
servers = ['foo()bar BAZ', 'test2']
```
Amazon Managed Grafana User Guide
Templates and variables
String to interpolate: '${servers:percentencode}'
Interpolation result: 'foo%28%29bar%20BAZ%2Ctest2'

Pipe
Formats variables with multiple values into a pipe-separated string.

servers = ['test1.', 'test2']
String to interpolate: '${servers:pipe}'
Interpolation result: 'test1.|test2'

Raw
Turns oﬀ data source–speciﬁc formatting, such as single quotes in an SQL query.

servers = ['test1.', 'test2']
String to interpolate: '${var_name:raw}'
Interpolation result: '{test.1,test2}'

Regex
Formats variables with multiple values into a regex string.

servers = ['test1.', 'test2']
String to interpolate: '${servers:regex}'
Interpolation result: '(test1\.|test2)'

Singlequote
Formats single- and multi-value variables into a comma-separated string, escapes ' in each value by \'
and quotes each value with '.

servers = ['test1', 'test2']
String to interpolate: '${servers:singlequote}'
Interpolation result: "'test1','test2'"

Sqlstring
Formats single- and multi-value variables into a comma-separated string, escapes ' in each value by ''
and quotes each value with '.

servers = ["test'1", "test2"]
String to interpolate: '${servers:sqlstring}'
Interpolation result: "'test''1','test2'"

Text
Formats single-value and multi-value variables into their text representation. For a single variable, it
will just return the text representation. For multi-value variables, it will return the text representation
combined with +.

543


servers = ["test1", "test2"]
String to interpolate: ’${servers:text}’
Interpolation result: "test1 + test2"

**Formatting multi-value variables**

Interpolating a variable with multiple values selected is tricky as it is not straightforward how to format the multiple values into a string that is valid in the given context where the variable is used. Grafana tries to solve this by enabling each data source plugin to inform the templating interpolation engine what format to use for multiple values.

**Note**
The **Custom all value** option on the variable must be blank for Grafana to format all values into a single string. If leave it blank, then the Grafana concatenates (adds together) all the values in the query. Something like `value1,value2,value3`. If a custom all value is used, then instead the value will be something like `*` or `all`.

**Multi-value variables with a Graphite data source**

Graphite uses glob expressions. A variable with multiple values would, in this case, be interpolated as `{host1,host2,host3}` if the current variable value was `host1`, `host2`, and `host3`.

**Multi-value variables with a Prometheus or InfluxDB data source**

InfluxDB and Prometheus use regex expressions, so the same variable would be interpolated as `(host1|host2|host3)`. Every value would also be regex escaped. If not, a value with a regex control character would break the regex expression.

**Multi-value variables with an Elastic data source**

Amazon OpenSearch uses Lucene query syntax, so the same variable would be formatted as `("host1" OR "host2" OR "host3")`. In this case, every value must be escaped so that the value contains only Lucene control words and quotation marks.

**Troubleshooting formatting**

Automatic escaping and formatting can cause problems. It can be tricky to grasp the logic behind a problem, especially for InfluxDB and Prometheus, where the use of regex syntax requires that the variable is used in regex operator context.

If you do not want Grafana to do this automatic regex escaping and formatting, you must do one of the following:

- Turn off the **Multi-value Include All** options.
- Use the [raw variable format]({{< relref "advanced-variable-format-options.md#raw" >}}).

**Filtering variables with regex**

Using the Regex Query option, you can filter the list of options returned by the variable query or modify the options returned.

This section shows how to use regex to filter and modify values in the variable dropdown list.

Using the Regex Query option, you filter the list of options returned by the Variable query or modify the options returned. For more information, see [Regular expressions](#).
Examples of filtering on the following list of options:

backend_01
backend_02
backend_03
backend_04

Filtering so that only the options that end with 01 or 02 are returned

Regex:

/.*\[01|02\]/

Result:

backend_01
backend_02

Filtering and modifying the options using a regex capture group to return part of the text

Regex:

/.*(01|02)/

Result:

01
02

Filtering and modifying - Prometheus Example

List of options:

up{instance="demo.robustperception.io:9090",job="prometheus"} 1 1521630638000
up{instance="demo.robustperception.io:9093",job="alertmanager"} 1 1521630638000
up{instance="demo.robustperception.io:9100",job="node"} 1 1521630638000

Regex:

/.*instance="([\^\"]*)\).*/
Filtering and modifying using named text and value capture groups

Using named capture groups, you can capture separate "text" and "value" parts from the options returned by the variable query. The variable dropdown list can contain a friendly name for each value that can be selected.

For example, when querying the `node_hwmon_chip_names` Prometheus metric, the `chip_name` is friendlier than the `chip` value. Start with the following variable query result.

```
node_hwmon_chip_names{chip="0000:d7:00_0_0000:d8:00_0",chip_name="enp216s0f0np0"} 1
node_hwmon_chip_names{chip="0000:d7:00_0_0000:d8:00_1",chip_name="enp216s0f0np1"} 1
node_hwmon_chip_names{chip="0000:d7:00_0_0000:d8:00_2",chip_name="enp216s0f0np2"} 1
node_hwmon_chip_names{chip="0000:d7:00_0_0000:d8:00_3",chip_name="enp216s0f0np3"} 1
```

Pass it through the following Regex.

```
/chip_name="(?<text>[^"]+)|chip="(?<value>[^"]+)="/g
```

The following dropdown list is produced.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enp216s0f0np0</td>
<td>0000:d7:00_0_0000:d8:00_0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enp216s0f0np1</td>
<td>0000:d7:00_0_0000:d8:00_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enp216s0f0np2</td>
<td>0000:d7:00_0_0000:d8:00_2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enp216s0f0np3</td>
<td>0000:d7:00_0_0000:d8:00_3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Only text and value capture group names are supported.

Repeating panels or rows

You can create dynamic dashboards using *template variables*. All variables in your queries expand to the current value of the variable before the query is sent to the database. With variables, you can reuse a single dashboard for all your services.

Template variables can be very useful for dynamically changing your queries across a whole dashboard. If you want Grafana to dynamically create new panels or rows based on the values that you have selected, you can use the *Repeat* feature.

**Repeating panels**

If you have a variable with *Multi-value* or *Include all value* options turned on, you can choose one panel and have Grafana repeat that panel for every selected value. You can find the *Repeat* feature under the *General tab* in panel edit mode.

The direction controls how the panels are arranged.

If you choose horizontal, the panels are arranged side-by-side. Grafana automatically adjusts the width of each repeated panel so that the whole row is filled. Currently, you cannot mix other panels on a row with a repeated panel.

Set Max per row to tell Grafana how many panels per row you want at most. It defaults to 4.
If you choose vertical, the panels are arranged from top to bottom in a column. The width of the repeated panels is the same as of the first panel (the original template) that is being repeated.

Make changes only to the first panel (the original template). For the changes to take effect on all panels, you need to start a dynamic dashboard re-build. You can do this by either changing the variable value (that is, the basis for the repeat) or reloading the dashboard.

**Note**
Repeating panels require variables to have one or more items selected. You cannot repeat a panel zero times to hide it.

### Repeating rows

As seen above with the panels you can also repeat rows if you have variables set with Multi-value or Include all value selection option.

To turn on this feature, you must first add a new **Row** by using the **Add Panel** menu. Then pause on the row title and choose the cog button to access the **Row Options** configuration panel. You can then select the variable you want to repeat the row for.

A best practice is to use a variable in the row title as well.

## Grafana alerting

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

Grafana alerting provides you with robust and actionable alerts that help you learn about problems in the systems moments after they occur, minimizing disruption to your services.

Amazon Managed Grafana includes access to an updated alerting system, **Grafana alerting**, that centralizes alerting information in a single, searchable view. It includes the following features:

- Create and manage Grafana alerts in a centralized view.
- Create and manage Cortex and Loki managed alerts through a single interface. For more information, see [Manage your alert rules](p. 410).
- View alerting information from Prometheus, Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus, and other Alertmanager compatible data sources.
- Create multiple alert instances from a single alert rule. For more information, see [Single and multidimensional rules](p. 411).
- Manage your alerting resources with terraform or provisioning APIs. For more information, see [Provisioning Grafana Alerting resources](p. 402).

For existing Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, the default is the **Classic dashboard alerts** (p. 577). To migrate to Grafana alerting, you must [migrate to Grafana alerting](p. 549).

To learn more about Grafana alerting, see [What's new in Grafana alerting](p. 548).

Grafana alerting has four key components:

- **Alerting rule** (p. 554) - Evaluation criteria that determines whether an alert is initiated. It consists of one or more queries and expressions, a condition, the frequency of evaluation, and optionally, the duration over which the condition is met.
- **Contact point** (p. 565) - Channel for sending notifications when the conditions of an alerting rule are met.
• **Notification policy (p. 574)** - Set of matching and grouping criteria used to determine the frequency of notifications.
• **Silences (p. 563)** - Date and matching criteria used to silence notifications.

When Grafana alerting is enabled, you can:

• [Create Grafana managed alerting rules (p. 557)]
• [Create Cortex or Loki managed alerting rules (p. 555)]
• [View existing alerting rules and manage their current state (p. 561)]
• [View the state and health of alerting rules (p. 554)]
• [Add or edit an alert contact point (p. 565)]
• [Add or edit notification policies (p. 574)]
• [Add or edit silences (p. 563)]

**Limitations**

• The Grafana alerting system can retrieve rules from all available Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus, Prometheus, Loki, and Alertmanager data sources. It might not be able to fetch rules from other supported data sources.
• Alert rules defined in Grafana, rather than in Prometheus, send multiple notifications to your contact point. If you are using native Grafana alerts, we recommend that you stay on classic dashboard alerting and not enable the new Grafana alerting feature. If you would like to view Alerts defined in your Prometheus data source, then we recommend you enable Grafana Alerting, which sends only a single notification for alerts created in Prometheus Alertmanager.

**Topics**

• [What's new in Grafana alerting (p. 548)]
• [Migrating classic dashboard alerts to Grafana alerting (p. 549)]
• [Alerting fundamentals (p. 550)]
• [Create and manage Grafana alerting rules (p. 554)]
• [Alert groups (p. 563)]
• [Silencing alert notifications for Prometheus data sources (p. 563)]
• [Working with contact points (p. 565)]
• [Using messaging templates (p. 566)]
• [Working with notification policies (p. 574)]
• [Classic dashboard alerts (p. 577)]

**What's new in Grafana alerting**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support [Grafana version 8.x](#).
For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240)](#).

Grafana alerting has several enhancements over classic dashboard alerting.

**Create multidimensional alerting**

You can now create a single alerting rule that gives you system-wide visibility, generating multiple alert instances from a single alert rule. For example, you can create a rule to monitor the disk usage of...
multiple mount points on a single host. The evaluation engine returns multiple time series from a single query, with each time series identified by its label set.

**Note**
Each alert instance counts toward the alert quota. Multidimensional rules that create more instances than can be accommodated within the alert quota are not evaluated and return a quota error. For more information, see Quota reached errors (p. 559).

Create alerts outside of dashboards

Unlike classic dashboard alerts, with Grafana alerting you can create queries and expressions that combine data from multiple sources in unique ways. You can still link dashboards and panels to alerting rules using their ID and quickly troubleshoot the system under observation.

Since unified alerts are no longer directly tied to panel queries, they do not include images or query values in the notification email. You can use customized notification templates to view query values.

Create Loki and Cortex alerting rules

In Grafana alerting, you can manage Loki and Cortex alerting rules using the same UI and API as your Grafana managed alerts.

View and search alerts from Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus and other Prometheus compatible data sources

Alerts for Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus and Prometheus compatible data sources are now listed in the Alerting interface. You can search for labels across multiple data sources to quickly find relevant alerts.

Special alerts for alert state NoData and Error

Grafana alerting generates special alerts that have the following labels, when evaluation of an alerting rule produces state NoData or Error:

- alertname with valueDatasourceNoData or DatasourceError depending on the state.
- rulename with the name of the alert rule the special alert belongs to.
- datasource_uid has the UID of the data source that caused the state.
- All labels and annotations of the original rule.

You can handle these alerts the same as regular alerts, for example, by adding a silence, or routing to a contact point.

**Note**
If the rule uses multiple data sources and one or more returns no data, the special alert is created for each data source that caused the alert state.

Migrating classic dashboard alerts to Grafana alerting

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

Existing workspaces, or workspaces that choose not to use Grafana alerting, use the classic dashboard alerting. To migrate to the new Grafana alerting, you must opt in to the feature.

You can configure your Amazon Managed Grafana instance to use Grafana alerting using the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the Amazon Managed Grafana API. For details about how to
configure Amazon Managed Grafana, including turning Grafana alerting on or off, see Configure a workspace (p. 40).

**Note**
When using Grafana alerting, alert rules defined in Grafana, rather than in Prometheus, send multiple notifications to your contact point. If you are using native Grafana alerts, we recommend that you stay on classic dashboard alerting and not enable the new Grafana alerting feature. If you would like to view Alerts defined in your Prometheus data source, then we recommend you enable Grafana Alerting, which sends only a single notification for alerts created in Prometheus Alertmanager.

**Migrating to Grafana alerting system**

When Grafana alerting is turned on, existing classic dashboard alerts migrate in a format compatible with the Grafana alerting. In the Alerting page of your Grafana instance, you can view the migrated alerts alongside new alerts. With Grafana alerting, your Grafana-managed alert rules send multiple notifications rather than a single alert when they are matched.

Read and write access to classic dashboard alerts and Grafana alerts are governed by the permissions of the folders storing them. During migration, classic dashboard alert permissions are matched to the new rules permissions as follows:

- If the original alert's dashboard has permissions, migration creates a folder named with this format `Migrated{"dashboardUid": "UID", "panelId": 1, "alertId": 1}` to match permissions of the original dashboard (including the inherited permissions from the folder).
- If there are no dashboard permissions and the dashboard is under a folder, then the rule is linked to this folder and inherits its permissions.
- If there are no dashboard permissions and the dashboard is under the General folder, then the rule is linked to the General Alerting folder, and the rule inherits the default permissions.

**Note**
Since there is no Keep Last State option for NoData in Grafana alerting, this option becomes NoData during the classic rules migration. Option Keep Last State for Error handling is migrated to a new option Error. To match the behavior of the Keep Last State, in both cases, during the migration Amazon Managed Grafana automatically creates a silence for each alert rule with a duration of one year.

Notification channels are migrated to an Alertmanager configuration with the appropriate routes and receivers. Default notification channels are added as contact points to the default route. Notification channels not associated with any Dashboard alert go to the `autogen-unlinked-channel-recv` route.

**Limitations**

- Grafana alerting system can retrieve rules from all available Prometheus, Loki, and Alertmanager data sources. It might not be able to fetch alerting rules from other supported data sources.
- Migrating back and forth between Grafana alerts and the classic dashboard alerting can result in data loss for features supported in one system, but not the other.

**Note**
If you migrate back to the classic dashboard alerting, you lose all changes made to alerting configuration made while you had Grafana alerting enabled, including any new alert rules that were created.

**Alerting fundamentals**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x.
For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

This section provides information about the fundamental concepts of Grafana alerting.

**Alerting concepts**

The following table describes the key concepts in Grafana alerting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key concept or feature</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data sources for Alerting</td>
<td>Select data sources from which you want to query and visualize metrics, logs and traces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduler</td>
<td>Evaluates your alert rules; the component that periodically runs queries against data sources. It is only applicable to Grafana-managed rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alertmanager</td>
<td>Manages the routing and grouping of alert instances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert rule</td>
<td>A set of evaluation criteria for when an alert rule should fire. An alert rule consists of one or more queries and expressions, a condition, the frequency of evaluation, and the duration over which the condition is met. An alert rule can produce multiple alert instances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert instance</td>
<td>An alert instance is an instance of an alert rule. A single-dimensional alert rule has one alert instance. A multidimensional alert rule has one or more alert instances. A single alert rule that matches to multiple results, such as CPU against 10 VMs, is counted as multiple (in this case 10) alert instances. This number can vary over time. For example, an alert rule that monitors CPU usage for all VMs in a system has more alert instances as VMs are added. For more information about alert-instance quotas, see Quota reached errors (p. 559).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alert group</td>
<td>The Alertmanager groups alert instances by default using the labels for the root notification policy. This controls de-duplication and groups of alert instances which are sent to contact points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact point</td>
<td>Define how your contacts are notified when an alert rule fires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message templating</td>
<td>Create reusable custom templates and use them in contact points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification policy</td>
<td>Set of rules for where, when, and how the alerts are grouped and routed to contact points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels and label matchers</td>
<td>Labels uniquely identify alert rules. They link alert rules to notification policies and silences, determining which policy should handle them and which alert rules should be silenced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Key concept or feature | Definition
--- | ---
Silences | Stop notifications from one or more alert instances. The difference between a silence and a mute timing is that a silence lasts for a specified window of time where a mute timing happens on a recurring schedule. Uses label matchers to silence alert instances.
Mute timings | Specify a time interval when you don’t want new notifications to be generated or sent. You can freeze alert notifications for recurring periods of time, such as during a maintenance period. Must be linked to an existing notification policy.

### Alert data sources

Grafana managed alerts query the following backend data sources that have alerting enabled.

- Data sources built-in, or developed and maintained by Grafana: Alertmanager, Graphite, Prometheus (including Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus), Loki, InfluxDB, Amazon OpenSearch Service, Google Cloud Monitoring, Amazon CloudWatch, Azure Monitor, MySQL, PostgreSQL, MSSQL, OpenTSDB, Oracle, and Azure Monitor.

### Alerting on numeric data

Numeric data that is not in a time series format can be directly alerted on, or passed into Server Side Expressions. This allows for more processing and resulting efficiency within the data source, and it can also simplify alert rules. When alerting on numeric data instead of time series data, there is no need to reduce each labeled time series into a single number. Instead labeled numbers are returned to Grafana instead.

#### Tabular data

This feature is supported with backend data sources that query tabular data, including SQL data sources, such as MySQL, Postgres, MSSQL, and Oracle.

A query with Grafana managed alerts or Server Side Expressions is considered numeric with these data sources:

- If the `Format AS` option is set to `Table` in the data source query.
- If the table response returned to Grafana from the query includes only one numeric (for example, int, double, or float) column, and optionally additional string columns.

If there are string columns, then those columns become labels. The name of column becomes the label name, and the value for each row becomes the value of the corresponding label. If multiple rows are returned, then each row should be uniquely identified by their labels.

#### Example

If you have a MySQL table called Diskspace, as the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>PercentFree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021-June-7</td>
<td>web1</td>
<td>/etc</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can query the data filtering on time, but without returning the time series to Grafana. For example, an alert that would be initiate per Host, Disk when there is less than 5% free space could look like the following.

```
SELECT Host, Disk, CASE WHEN PercentFree < 5.0 THEN PercentFree ELSE 0 END FROM (  
  SELECT  
    Host,  
    Disk,  
    Avg(PercentFree)  
  FROM DiskSpace  
  Group By  
    Host,  
    Disk  
  Where __timeFilter(Time)
)
```

This query returns the following table response to Grafana.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Disk</th>
<th>PercentFree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>web1</td>
<td>/etc</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>web2</td>
<td>/var</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>web3</td>
<td>/var</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When this query is used as the condition in an alert rule, then the cases where the value is non-zero alert. As a result, three alert instances are produced, as the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labels</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>{Host=web1,disk=/etc}</td>
<td>Alerting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{Host=web2,disk=/var}</td>
<td>Alerting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{Host=web3,disk=/var}</td>
<td>Normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Alertmanager**

Grafana includes built-in support for Prometheus Alertmanager. The Alertmanager helps both group and manage alert rules, adding a layer of orchestration on top of the alerting engines. By default, notifications for Grafana managed alerts are handled by the embedded Alertmanager that is part of core Grafana. You can configure the Alertmanager's contact points, notification policies, and templates from the Grafana alerting UI by selecting the Grafana option from the Alertmanager dropdown.

Grafana alerting has support for external Alertmanager configuration (for more information on Alertmanager as an external datasource, see Alertmanager data source (p. 58)). When you add an
external Alertmanager, the Alertmanager dropdown shows a list of available external Alertmanager data sources. Select a data source to create and manage alerting for standalone Cortex or Loki data sources.

State and health of alerting rules

The state and health of alerting rules help you understand several key status indicators about your alerts. There are three key components: alert state, alerting rule state, and alerting rule health. Although related, each component conveys slightly different information.

Alerting rule state

- **Normal** – None of the time series returned by the evaluation engine is in a Pending or Firing state.
- **Pending** – At least one of the time series returned by the evaluation engine is Pending.
- **Firing** – At least one of the time series returned by the evaluation engine is Firing.

Alert state

- **Normal** – Condition for the alerting rule is false for every time series returned by the evaluation engine.
- **Alerting** – Condition of the alerting rule is true for at least one time series returned by the evaluation engine. The duration for which the condition must be true before an alert is initiated, if set, is met or has exceeded.
- **Pending** – Condition of the alerting rule is true for at least one time series returned by the evaluation engine. The duration for which the condition must be true before an alert is initiated, if set, has not been met.
- **NoData** – The alerting rule has not returned a time series, all values for the time series are null, or all values for the time series are zero.
- **Error** – Error when attempting to evaluate an alerting rule.

Alerting rule health

- **Ok** – No error when evaluating an alerting rule.
- **Error** – Error when evaluating an alerting rule.
- **NoData** – The absence of data in at least one time series returned during a rule evaluation.

Create and manage Grafana alerting rules

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

An alerting rule is a set of evaluation criteria that determines whether an alert is initiated. The rule consists of one or more queries and expressions, a condition, the frequency of evaluation, and optionally the duration over which the condition is met.

While queries and expressions select the dataset to evaluate, a condition sets the threshold that an alert must meet, or exceed to create an alert. An interval specifies how frequently an alerting rule is evaluated. Duration, when configured, indicates how long a condition must be met. The rules can also define alerting behavior in the absence of data.

The following sections describe creating and managing different kinds of Grafana alert rules.

Topics

- Creating Cortex or Loki managed alert rules (p. 555)
Creating Cortex or Loki managed alert rules

Using Grafana, you can create alerting rules for an external Cortex or Loki instance.

**Note**
Cortex is the time series database used by Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus and Prometheus data sources.

**Prerequisites**
- Verify that you have write permissions to the Prometheus data source. Otherwise, you are not able to create or update Cortex managed alerting rules.
- For Cortex and Loki data sources, enable the ruler API by configuring their respective services.
  - **Loki** – The local rule storage type, default for the Loki data source, supports only viewing of rules. To edit rules, configure one of the other storage types.
  - **Cortex** – Use the legacy /api/prom prefix, not /prometheus. The Prometheus data source supports both Cortex and Prometheus, and Grafana expects that both the Query API and Ruler API are under the same URL. You cannot provide a separate URL for the Ruler API.

**Note**
If you do not want to manage alerting rules for a particular Loki or Prometheus data source, go to its settings and clear the Manage alerts via Alerting UI checkbox.

**To add a Cortex or Loki managed alerting rule**

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the Alerting (bell) icon to open the Alerting page listing existing alerts.
2. Choose New alert rule.
3. In Step 1, add the rule name, type and storage location, as follows:
   - **In Rule name**, add a descriptive name. This name is displayed in the alert rules list. It is also the alertname label for every alert instance that is created from this rule.
   - From the Rule type dropdown, select Cortex/Loki managed alert.
   - From the Select data source dropdown, select a Prometheus, or Loki data source.
   - From the Namespace dropdown, select an existing rule namespace. Otherwise, choose Add new and enter a name to create one. Namespaces can contain one or more rule groups and only have an organizational purpose. For more information, see Cortex or Loki rule groups and namespaces (p. 562).
   - From the Group dropdown, select an existing group within the selected namespace. Otherwise, choose Add new and enter a name to create one. Newly created rules are appended to the end of the group. Rules within a group run sequentially at a regular interval, with the same evaluation time.
4. In Step 2, add the query to evaluate.
   The value can be a PromQL or LogQL expression. The rule initiates an alert if the evaluation result has at least one series with a value that is greater than 0. An alert is created for each series.
5. In Step 3, add conditions.
In the `For` text box of the condition, specify the duration for which the condition must be true before the alert is initiated. If you specify `5m`, the conditions must be true for five minutes before the alert is initiated.

**Note**
After a condition is met, the alert goes into `Pending` state. If the condition remains active for the duration specified, the alert transitions to the `Firing` state. If it is no longer met, it reverts to the `Normal` state.

6. In **Step 4**, add additional metadata associated with the rule.
   - Add a description and summary to customize alert messages. Use the guidelines in [Annotations and labels for alerting rules](#)
   - Add Runbook URL, panel, dashboard, and alert IDs.
   - Add custom labels.

7. Choose **Preview alerts** to evaluate the rule and see what alerts it would produce. It displays a list of alerts with state and value of each one.

8. Choose **Save** to save the rule or **Save and exit** to save the rule and go back to the **Alerting** page.

### Creating Cortex or Loki managed recording rules

You can create and manage recording rules for an external Cortex or Loki instance. Recording rules calculate frequently needed expressions or computationally expensive expressions in advance and save the result as a new set of time series. Querying this new time series is faster, especially for dashboards since they query the same expression every time the dashboards refresh.

**Prerequisites**

For Cortex and Loki data sources, enable the ruler API by configuring their respective services.

- **Loki** – The *local* rule storage type, default for the Loki data source, supports only viewing of rules. To edit rules, configure one of the other storage types.
- **Cortex** – When configuring a Grafana Prometheus data source to point to Cortex, use the legacy `/api/prom` prefix, not `/prometheus`. The Prometheus data source supports both Cortex and Prometheus, and Grafana expects that both the Query API and Ruler API are under the same URL. You cannot provide a separate URL for the Ruler API.

**Note**
If you do not want to manage alerting rules for a particular Loki or Prometheus data source, go to its settings and clear the **Manage alerts via Alerting UI** check box.

**To add a Cortex or Loki managed recording rule**

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the **Alerting** (bell) icon to open the **Alerting** page listing existing alerts.
2. Choose **New alert rule**.
3. In **Step 1**, add the rule name, type and storage location, as follows.
   - In **Rule name**, add a descriptive name. This name is displayed in the alert rules list. It is also the `alertname` label for every alert instance that is created from this rule.
   - From the **Rule type** dropdown, select **Cortex/Loki managed alert**.
   - From the **Select data source** dropdown, select a Prometheus, or Loki data source.
   - From the **Namespace** dropdown, select an existing rule namespace. Otherwise, choose **Add new** and enter a name to create one. Namespaces can contain one or more rule groups and
only have an organizational purpose. For more information, see Cortex or Loki rule groups and namespaces (p. 562).

- From the Group dropdown, select an existing group within the selected namespace. Otherwise, choose Add new and enter a name to create one. Newly created rules are appended to the end of the group. Rules within a group run sequentially at a regular interval, with the same evaluation time.

4. In Step 2, add the query to evaluate.

The value can be a PromQL or LogQL expression. The rule initiates an alert if the evaluation result has at least one series with a value that is greater than 0. An alert is created for each series.

5. In Step 3, add additional metadata associated with the rule.

- Add a description and summary to customize alert messages. Use the guidelines in Annotations and labels for alerting rules (p. 560).
- Add Runbook URL, panel, dashboard, and alert IDs.
- Add custom labels.

6. Choose Save to save the rule or Save and exit to save the rule and go back to the Alerting page.

Creating Grafana managed alert rules

Grafana allows you to create alerting rules that query one or more data sources, reduce or transform the results and compare them to each other or to fix thresholds. When these are processed, Grafana sends notifications to the contact point.

**Note**

Creating Grafana managed alert rules while using Grafana alerting causes multiple notifications to be sent when the rule is matched. Some contact point providers may have configurable options to de-duplicate the notifications.

To add a Grafana managed rule

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the Alerting (bell) icon to open the Alerting page listing existing alerts.
2. Choose New alert rule.
3. In Step 1, add the rule name, type and storage location, as follows:
   - In Rule name, add a descriptive name. This name is displayed in the alert rules list. It is also the alertname label for every alert instance that is created from this rule.
   - From the Rule type dropdown, select Grafana managed alert.
   - From the Folder dropdown, select the folder where you want to store the rule. If you do not select a folder, the rule is stored in the General folder. To create a folder, select the dropdown and enter a new folder name.
4. In Step 2, add the queries and expressions to evaluate.
   - Keep the default name or hover over and choose the edit icon to change the name.
   - For queries, select a data source from the dropdown.
   - Add one or more queries (p. 445) or expressions (for details on expressions, see Expressions in the Grafana documentation).
   - For each expression, select either Classic condition to create a single alert rule, or choose from Math, Reduce, Resample options to generate separate alerts for each series. For details on these options, see Single and multidimensional rules (p. 558).
   - Choose Run queries to verify that the query is successful.
5. In Step 3, add conditions.
• From the **Condition** dropdown, select the query or expression to initiate the alert rule.

• For **Evaluate every**, specify the frequency of evaluation. Must be a multiple of 10 seconds. For example, 1m, 30s.

• For **Evaluate for**, specify the duration for which the condition must be true before an alert is initiated.

  **Note**
  After a condition is breached, the alert goes into Pending state. If the condition remains breached for the duration specified, the alert transitions to the Firing state. If it is no longer met, it reverts to the Normal state.

• In **Configure no data and error handling**, configure alerting behavior in the absence of data. Use the guidelines in *[Handling no data or error cases](p. 560)*.

• Choose **Preview alerts** to check the result of running the query at this moment. Preview excludes no data and error handling conditions.

6. **In Step 4**, add additional metadata associated with the rule.

   • Add a description and summary to customize alert messages. Use the guidelines in *[Annotations and labels for alerting rules](p. 560)*.

   • Add Runbook URL, panel, dashboard, and alert IDs.

   • Add custom labels.

7. Choose **Save** to save the rule or **Save and exit** to save the rule and go back to the **Alerting** page.

**Single and multidimensional rules**

For Grafana managed alert rules, you can create a rule with a classic condition or you can create a multidimensional rule.

**Single dimensional rule (classic condition)**

Use a classic condition expression to create a rule that initiates a single alert when its condition is met. For a query that returns multiple series, Grafana does not track the alert state of each series. As a result, Grafana sends only a single alert even when alert conditions are met for multiple series.

For more information about how to format expressions, see *[Expressions](In the Grafana documentation)*.

**Multidimensional rule**

To generate a separate alert instance for each series returned in the query, create a multidimensional rule.

  **Note**
  Each alert instance generated by a multi-dimensional rule counts toward your total quota of alerts. Rules are not evaluated when you reach your quota of alerts. For more information about quotas for multi-dimensional rules, see *[Quota reached errors](p. 559)*.

To create multiple instances from a single rule, use **Math**, **Reduce**, or **Resample** expressions to create a multidimensional rule. For example, you can:

• Add a **Reduce** expression for each query to aggregate values in the selected time range into a single value. (Not needed for *[rules using numeric data](p. 552)*).

• Add a **Math** expression with the condition for the rule. This is not needed in case a query or a reduce expression already returns 0 if rule should not initiate an alert, or a positive number if it should initiate an alert.

Some examples:
• $B > 70$ if it should initiate an alert in case value of $B$ query/expression is more than 70.

• $B < C \times 100$ in case it should initiate an alert if value of $B$ is less than value of $C$ multiplied by 100. If queries being compared have multiple series in their results, series from different queries are matched if they have the same labels, or one is a subset of the other.

**Note**
Grafana does not support alert queries with template variables. More information is available at the community page [Template variables are not supported in alert queries while setting up Alert](https://github.com).

**Performance considerations for multidimensional rules**
Each alert instance counts toward the alert quota. Multidimensional rules that create more instances than can be accommodated within the alert quota are not evaluated and return a quota error. For more information, see [Quota reached errors](p. 559).

Multidimensional alerts can have a high impact on the performance of your Grafana workspace, as well as on the performance of your data sources as Grafana queries them to evaluate your alert rules. The following considerations can be helpful as you are trying to optimize the performance of your monitoring system.

• **Frequency of rule evaluation** – The Evaluate Every property of an alert rule controls the frequency of rule evaluation. We recommend using the lowest acceptable evaluation frequency.

• **Result set cardinality** – The number of alert instances you create with a rule affects its performance. Suppose you are monitoring API response errors for every API path, on every VM in your fleet. This set has a cardinality of the number of paths multiplied by the number of VMs. You can reduce the cardinality of the result set, for example, by monitoring total errors per VM instead of per path per VM.

• **Complexity of the query** – Queries that data sources can process and respond to quickly consume fewer resources. Although this consideration is less important than the other considerations listed above, if you have reduced those as much as possible, looking at individual query performance could make a difference. You should also be aware of the performance impact that evaluating these rules has on your data sources. Alerting queries are often the vast majority of queries handled by monitoring databases, so the same load factors that affect the Grafana instance affect them as well.

**Quota reached errors**
There is a quota for the number of alert instances you can have within a single workspace. When you reach that number, you can no longer create new alert rules in that workspace. With multidimensional alerts, the number of alert instances can vary over time.

The following are important to remember when working with alert instances.

• If you create only single-dimensional rules, each rule is a single alert instance. You can create the same number of rules in a single workspace as your alert-instance quota, and no more.

• Multidimensional rules create multiple alert instances, however, the number is not known until they are evaluated. For example, if you create an alert rule that tracks the CPU usage of your Amazon EC2 instances, there might be 50 EC2 instances when you create it (and therefore 50 alert instances), but if you add 10 more EC2 instances a week later, the next evaluation has 60 alert instances.

The number of alert instances is evaluated when you create a multidimensional alert, and you can't create one that immediately puts you over your alert instance quota. Because the number of alert instances can change, your quota is checked each time that your rules are evaluated.

• At rule evaluation time, if a rule causes you to go beyond your quota for alert instances, that rule is not evaluated until an update is made to the alert rule that brings the total count of alert instances below the service quota. When this happens, you receive an alert notification letting you know that
your quota has been reached (the notification uses the notification policy for the rule being evaluated). The notification includes an Error annotation with the value QuotaReachedError.

- A rule that causes a QuotaReachedError stops being evaluated. Evaluation is only resumed when an update is made and the evaluation after the update does not itself cause a QuotaReachedError. A rule that is not being evaluated shows the Quota reached error in the Grafana console.

- You can lower the number of alert instances by removing alert rules, or by editing multidimensional alerts to have fewer alert instances (for example, by having one alert on errors per VM, rather than one alert on error per API in a VM).

- To resume evaluations, update the alert and save it. You can update it to lower the number of alert instances, or if you have made other changes to lower the number of alert instances, you can save it with no changes. If it can be resumed, it is. If it causes another QuotaReachedError, you are not able to save it.

- When an alert is saved and resumes evaluation without going over the alerts quota, the Quota reached error may continue to show in the Grafana console for some time (up to its evaluation interval), however, the alert rule evaluation does start and alerts are sent if the rule threshold is met.

- For details on the alerts quota, as well as other quotas, see Amazon Managed Grafana service quotas (p. 734).

Handling no data or error cases

Choose options for how to handle alerting behavior in the absence of data or when there are errors.

The options for handling no data are listed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Data option</th>
<th>Behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Create an alert DatasourceNoData with the name and UID of the alert rule, and UID of the data source that returned no data as labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alerting</td>
<td>Set alert rule state to Alerting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td>Set alert rule state to Normal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The options for handling error cases are listed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error or timeout option</th>
<th>Behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alerting</td>
<td>Set alert rule state to Alerting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td>Set alert rule state to Normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error</td>
<td>Create an alert DatasourceError with the name and UID of the alert rule, and UID of the data source that returned no data as labels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annotations and labels for alerting rules

Annotations and labels are key-value pairs associated with alerts originating from the alerting rule, datasource response, and as a result of alerting rule evaluation. They can be used in alert notifications directly or in templates (p. 566) and template functions (p. 571) to create notification contact dynamically.
Annotations

Annotations are key-value pairs that provide additional information about an alert. You can use the following annotations: description, summary, runbook_url, alertId, dashboardUid, and panelId. These are displayed in rule and alert details in the UI and can be used in contact point message templates.

Labels

Labels are key-value pairs that contain information about an alert. The label set for an alert is generated and added to throughout the alerting evaluation and notification process. They are used in the following ways.

- The complete set of labels for an alert uniquely identifies that alert within Grafana Alerts.
- The Alertmanager uses labels to match alerts for silences (p. 563) and alert groups (p. 563) in notification policies (p. 574).
- The alerting UI displays labels for every alert instance generated by the evaluation of that rule.
- Contact points can access labels to dynamically generate notifications that contain information specific to the alert that is resulting in a notification.
- Labels can be added to an alerting rule (p. 554). These manually configured labels are able to use template functions and reference other labels. Labels added to an alerting rule here take precedence in the event of a collision between labels.

The following template variables are available when expanding annotations and labels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$labels</td>
<td>The labels from the query or condition. For example, {{ $labels.instance }} and {{ $labels.job }}. This is unavailable when the rule uses a classic condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$values</td>
<td>The values of all reduce and math expressions that were evaluated for this alert rule. For example, {{ $values.A }}, {{ $values.A.Labels }} and {{ $values.A.Value }} where A is the refID of the expression. This is unavailable when the rule uses a classic condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$value</td>
<td>The value string of the alert instance. For example, [ var='A' labels={instance=foo} value=10 ].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Managing alerting rules

The Alerting page lists alerting rules. By default, rules are grouped by types of data sources. The Grafana section lists rules managed by Grafana, and the Cortex/Loki section lists rules for Prometheus compatible data sources. You can view alerting rules for Prometheus compatible data sources but you cannot edit them.

View alerting rules

Using Grafana alerts, you can view all of your alerts in one page.
To view alerting details

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the Alerting (bell) icon to open the Alerting page. By default, rules are displayed in groups by data source type. You can also view by the current state of each alert (these are described in more detail in the following text).
2. In View as, you can toggle between the group and state views by choosing the option you prefer.
3. Choose the arrow next to a row to view more details for that row. The details for a rule include the rule labels, annotations, data sources, and queries, as well as a list of alert instances resulting from the rule.

Group view

Group view shows Grafana alert rules grouped by folder and Loki or Prometheus alert rules grouped by namespace + group. This is the default rule list view, intended for managing rules. You can expand each group to view a list of rules in this group. Expand a rule further to view its details. You can also expand action buttons and alerts resulting from the rule to view their details.

State view

State view shows alert rules grouped by state. Use this view to get an overview of which rules are in what state. Each rule can be expanded to view its details. Action buttons and any alerts generated by this rule, and each alert can be further expanded to view its details.

Filter alerting rules

You can filter the alerting rules that appear on the Alerting page in several ways.

- You can filter to display the rules that query a specific data source by choosing Select data sources, then selecting a data source to filter to.
- You can filter by labels by choosing search criteria in Search by label. Some sample criteria include environment=production, region=~US|EU, severity!=warning.
- You can filter to display the rules in a specific state by choosing Filter alerts by state, and then selecting the state you want to view.

Edit or delete alerting rules

Grafana managed alerting rules can only be edited or deleted by users with Edit permissions for the folder storing the rules. Alerting rules for an external Cortex or Loki instance can be edited or deleted by users with Editor or Admin roles.

To edit or delete a rule

1. Expand a rule until you can see the rule controls for View, Edit, and Delete.
2. Choose Edit to open the create rule page. Make updates in the same way that you create a rule. For details, see the instructions in Creating Grafana managed alert rules (p. 557) or Creating Cortex or Loki managed alert rules (p. 555).
3. Optionally, choose Delete to delete a rule.

Cortex or Loki rule groups and namespaces

You can organize your rules. Rules are created within rule groups, and rule groups are organized into namespaces. The rules within a rule group are run sequentially at a regular interval. The default interval is one minute. You can rename Cortex or Loki namespaces and rule groups, and edit rule group evaluation intervals.
To edit a rule group or namespace

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the Alerting (bell) icon to open the Alerting page.
2. Navigate to a rule within the rule group or namespace you want to edit.
3. Choose the Edit (pen) icon.
4. Make changes to the rule group or namespace.

Note
For namespaces, you can only edit the name. For rule groups, you change the name, or the evaluation interval for rules in the group. For example, you can choose 1m to have the rules be evaluated once per minute, or 30s to evaluate once every 30 seconds.
5. Choose Save changes.

Alert groups
This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

Alert groups show grouped alerts from an Alertmanager instance. By default, the alerts are grouped by the label keys for the root policy in Working with notification policies (p. 574). Grouping common alerts into a single alert group prevents duplicate alerts from being initiated.

To view alert groupings

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the Alerting (bell) icon to open the Alerting page.
2. Choose Alert grouping to open the page listing existing groups.
3. From the Alertmanager drop-down, select an external Alertmanager as your data source. By default, the Grafana Alertmanager is selected.
4. From the custom group by drop-down, select a combination of labels to view a grouping other than the default. You can use this view to debug or verify your grouping of notification policies.

Alerts without labels specified in the grouping of the root policy or the custom grouping, are added to a group with a header of No grouping.

Filter alerts
You can use the following filters to view alerts that match specific criteria:

• Search by label – In Search, enter an existing label to view alerts matching the label. For example, environment=production, region=~US|EU, severity!=warning.
• Filter alerts by state – In States, select from Active, Suppressed, or Unprocessed states to view alerts in that state.

Silencing alert notifications for Prometheus data sources
This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

For external Alertmanager data sources (including Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus), you can suppress alert notifications with a silence. A silence only stops notifications from being created: Silences do not prevent alert rules from being evaluated, and they do not stop alerting instances from
being shown in the user interface. When you silence an alert, you specify a window of time for it to be suppressed.

You can configure silences for an external Alertmanager data source.

**Note**
To suppress alert notifications at regular time intervals (for example, during regular maintenance periods), use Mute timings (p. 576) rather than silences.

**To add a silence**
1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the Alerting (bell) icon to open the Alerting page.
2. Choose Silences to open a page listing existing contact points (p. 565).
3. Choose the external Alertmanager from the Alertmanager dropdown.
5. Select the start and end date in Silence start and end to indicate when the silence should go into effect and when it should end.

As an alternative to setting an end time, in Duration, specify how long the silence is enforced. This automatically updates the end time in the Silence start and end field.
6. In the Name and Value fields, enter one or more Matching Labels. Matchers determine which rules the silence applies to. Label matching is discussed in more detail following this procedure.
7. Optionally, add a Comment, or modify the Creator to set the owner of the silence.

**Label matching for alert suppression**
When you create a silence, you create a set of matching labels as part of the silence. This is a set of rules about labels that must match for the alert to be suppressed. The matching labels consist of three parts:

- **Label** – The name of the label to match. It must exactly match the label name of the alert.
- **Operator** – The operator used to compare the label value with the matching label value. The available operators are:
  - = Select labels whose value exactly matches the provided string.
  - != Select labels whose value does not match the provided string.
  - =~ Select labels whose value match the regex interpreted value of the provided string (the provided string is interpreted as a regular expression).
  - != Select labels that do not match the provided regular expression.
- **Value** – The value to match the label value to. It can match as a string or as a regular expression, depending on the operator chosen.

A silence ends at the indicated end date, but you can manually end the suppression at any time.

**To end a silence manually**
1. In the Alerting page, choose Silences to view the list of existing silences.
2. Select the silence that you want to end, and choose Unsilence. This ends the alert suppression.

**Note**
Unsilencing ends the alert suppression, as if the end time was set for the current time. Silences that have ended (automatically or manually) are retained and listed for five days. You cannot remove a silence from the list manually.

**Creating a link to the silence creation form**
You can create a URL to the silence creation form with details already filled in. Operators can use this to suppress an alarm quickly during an operational event.

When creating a link to a silence form, use a matchers query parameter to specify the matching labels, and a comment query parameter to specify a comment. The matchers parameter requires one or more values in the form [label][operator][value], separated by commas.

**Example URL**

To link to a silence form, with matching labels severity=critical and cluster!~europe-.*, with a comment that says Silencing critical EU alerts, use a URL like the following. Replace mygrafana with the hostname of your Grafana instance.

```
```

To link to a new silence page for an external Alertmanager, add an alertmanager query parameter with the Alertmanager data source name, such as alertmanager=myAlertmanagerdatasource.

### Working with contact points

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

Use contact points to define how your contacts are notified when an alert is initiated. A contact point can have one or more contact point types, for example, Amazon Simple Notification Service or Slack. When an alert is initiated, a notification is sent to all contact point types listed for a contact point. Optionally, use Using messaging templates (p. 566) to customize the notification messages for the contact point types.

**Note**

You can create and edit contact points for Grafana managed alerts. Contact points for Alertmanager alerts are read-only.

### Working with contact points

The following procedures detail how to add, edit, test, and delete contact points.

#### To add a contact point

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the Alerting (bell) icon to open the Alerting page.
2. Choose Contact points, then New contact point.
3. From the Alertmanager dropdown, select an Alertmanager. The Grafana Alertmanager is selected by default.
4. Enter a Name for the contact point.
5. From Contact point type, choose a type, and the mandatory fields based on that type. For example, if you choose Slack, enter the Slack channels and users who should be contacted.
6. If available for the contact point you selected, optionally choose the Optional settings to specify additional settings.
7. Under Notification settings, optionally select Disable resolved message if you do not want to be notified when an alert resolves.
8. If your contact point needs multiple contact point types, you can choose New contact point type and repeat the steps for each contact point type needed.
9. Choose **Save contact point** to save your changes.

**To edit a contact point**

1. Choose **Contact points** to see a list of existing contact points.
2. Select the contact point to edit, then choose the **Edit** icon (pen).
3. Make any necessary changes, and then choose **Save contact point** to save your changes.

After your contact point is created, you can send a test notification to verify that it is configured properly.

**To send a test notification**

1. Choose **Contact points** to open the list of existing contact points.
2. Select the contact point to test, then choose the **Edit** icon (pen).
3. Select the **Test** icon (paper airplane).
4. Choose whether to send a predefined test notification or choose **Custom** to add your own custom annotations and labels in the test notification.
5. Choose **Send test notification** to test the alert with the given contact points.

You can delete contact points that are not in use by a notification policy.

**To delete a contact point**

1. Choose **Contact points** to open the list of existing contact points.
2. Select the contact point to delete, then choose the **Delete** icon (trash can).
3. In the confirmation dialog box, choose **Yes, delete**.

**Note**

If the contact point is in use by a notification policy, you must delete the notification policy or edit it to use a different contact point before deleting the contact point.

**List of supported notifiers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amazon SNS</td>
<td>sns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpsGenie</td>
<td>opsgenie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pager Duty</td>
<td>pagerduty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slack</td>
<td>slack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VictorOps</td>
<td>victorops</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Using messaging templates**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240)](#).
Notifications sent via Working with contact points (p. 565) are built using **messaging templates**. Grafana’s default templates are based on the Go templating system where some fields are evaluated as text, while others are evaluated as HTML (which can affect escaping).

Since most of the contact point fields can be templated, you can create reusable custom templates and use them in multiple contact points. The Template data (p. 569) topic lists variables that are available for templating.

### Using templates

Templates are used to create a message. For example, with a Slack alert message, you can set the title and body in the contact point. The following example shows how to use default templates to create a title that contains a count of alerts firing and resolved, and a body that lists the alerts and their statuses.

- **Title:**

  ```
  {{ len .Alerts.Firing }} firing, {{ len .Alerts.Resolved }} resolved
  ```

- **Text Body:**

  ```
  {{ range .Alerts }}
  {{ .Status }}: {{ .Labels.alertname }}
  {{end}}
  ```

You can create your own custom templates, as in the following example.

- **Title:**

  ```
  {{ template "slack.default.title" .}}
  ```

- **Text Body:**

  ```
  {{ template "mymessage" .}}
  ```

The following is a sample template.

```
{{ define "myalert" }}
  [{{.Status}}] {{ .Labels.alertname }}
Labels:
  {{ range .Labels.SortedPairs }}
    {{ .Name }}: {{ .Value }}
  {{ end }}

  {{ if gt (len .Annotations) 0 }}
Annotations:
  {{ range .Annotations.SortedPairs }}
    {{ .Name }}: {{ .Value }}
  {{ end }}

  {{ if gt (len .SilenceURL) 0 }}
    Silence alert: {{ .SilenceURL }}
  {{ end }}

  {{ if gt (len .DashboardURL) 0 }}
    Go to dashboard: {{ .DashboardURL }}
  {{ end }}
{{ end }}
```
The following procedures show how to create, edit, and delete custom message templates.

**To create a message template**

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the **Alerting** (bell) icon to open the **Alerting** page.
2. Choose **Contact points**.
3. From the **Alertmanager** dropdown, select the Alertmanager instance you want to create a message template for. The default is the Grafana Alertmanager.
4. Choose **Add template**.
5. Add a descriptive **Name**.
6. Add the **Content** for the template, for example:

   ```
   {{ define "mymessage" }}
   {{ range .Alerts }}
   [{{ .Status }}] {{ range .Labels }} {{ .Name }}={{.Value }}{{end}}
   {{ end }}
   {{ end }}
   ```

   The `define` tag in the Content section assigns the template name. This tag is optional, and when omitted, the template name is derived from the **Name** field. When both are specified, it is a best practice to keep them the same.

7. Choose **Save template**.

   **Note**

   HTML in alerting message templates is rendered as text, with control characters escaped. Rendering of HTML in the resulting notification is not supported by Grafana.

**To edit a message template**

1. In the **Alerting** page, choose **Contact points** to open the list of contact points.
2. In the **Template table**, find the template you want to edit, then choose the **Edit** icon (pen).
3. Make your changes, then choose **Save template**.

**To delete a message template**

1. In the **Alerting** page, choose **Contact points** to open the list of contact points.
2. In the **Template table**, find the template you want to remove, then choose the **Delete** icon (trash can).
3. Choose **Yes, delete** to delete the template.

**Nested templates**

You can embed templates within other templates.

For example, you can define a template fragment using the `define` keyword:

```
{{ define "mytemplate" }}
{{ end }}
```
Alert summary:
{{ template "mytemplate" . }}

You can use the following built-in template options to embed custom templates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>default.title</td>
<td>Displays high-level status information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default.message</td>
<td>Provides a formatted summary of firing and resolved alerts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Custom template examples**

Here are examples of how to use custom templates.

**Template to render a single alert:**

```go
{{ define "myalert" }}
  [[[.Status]]] {{ .Labels.alertname }}

  Labels:
  {{ range .Labels.SortedPairs }}
    {{ .Name }}: {{ .Value }}
  {{ end }}

  {{ if gt (len .Annotations) 0 }}
    Annotations:
    {{ range .Annotations.SortedPairs }}
      {{ .Name }}: {{ .Value }}
    {{ end }}
  {{ end }}

  {{ if gt (len .SilenceURL) 0 }}
    Silence alert: {{ .SilenceURL }}
  {{ end }}

  {{ if gt (len .DashboardURL) 0 }}
    Go to dashboard: {{ .DashboardURL }}
  {{ end }}

{{ end }}
```

**Template to render entire notification message:**

```go
{{ define "mymessage" }}

  {{ if gt (len .Alerts.Firing) 0 }}
    {{ len .Alerts.Firing }} firing:
    {{ range .Alerts.Firing }} {{ template "myalert" . }} {{ end }}
  {{ end }}

  {{ if gt (len .Alerts.Resolved) 0 }}
    {{ len .Alerts.Resolved }} resolved:
    {{ range .Alerts.Resolved }} {{ template "myalert" . }} {{ end }}
  {{ end }}

{{ end }}
```

**Template data**

The following data is passed to message templates.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Name of the contact point that the notification is being sent to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>firing if at least one alert is firing, otherwise resolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alerts</td>
<td>Alert</td>
<td>List of alert objects that are included in this notification (see below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GroupLabels</td>
<td>KeyValue</td>
<td>Labels these alerts were grouped by.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CommonLabels</td>
<td>KeyValue</td>
<td>Labels common to all the alerts included in this notification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CommonAnnotations</td>
<td>KeyValue</td>
<td>Annotations common to all the alerts included in this notification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExternalURL</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Back link to the Grafana that sent the notification. If using external Alertmanager, back link to this Alertmanager.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `Alerts` type exposes two functions for filtering the alerts returned.

- `Alerts.Firing` – Returns a list of firing alerts.
- `Alerts.Resolved` – Returns a list of resolved alerts.

**Alert (type)**

The alert type contains the following data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>firing or resolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels</td>
<td>KeyValue</td>
<td>A set of labels attached to the alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annotations</td>
<td>KeyValue</td>
<td>A set of annotations attached to the alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StartsAt</td>
<td>time.Time</td>
<td>Time the alert started firing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EndsAt</td>
<td>time.Time</td>
<td>Only set if the end time of an alert is known. Otherwise set to a configurable timeout period from the time since the last alert was received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GeneratorURL</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>A back link to Grafana or external Alertmanager.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### KeyValue type

The `KeyValue` type is a set of key/value string pairs that represent labels and annotations.

In addition to direct access of the data stored as a `KeyValue`, there are also methods for sorting, removing and transforming the data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Returns</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SortedPairs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sorted list of key and value string pairs</td>
<td>Returns a copy of the Key/Value map without the given keys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove</td>
<td>[]string</td>
<td>KeyValue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Names</td>
<td></td>
<td>[]string</td>
<td>List of label names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td></td>
<td>[]string</td>
<td>List of label values</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Template functions

Using template functions you can process labels and annotations to generate dynamic notifications. The following functions are available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument type</th>
<th>Return type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>humanize</td>
<td>number or string</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Converts a number to a more readable format, using metric prefixes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Argument type</td>
<td>Return type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humanize1024</td>
<td>number or string</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Like humanize, but uses 1024 as the base rather than 1000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humanizeDuration</td>
<td>number or string</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Converts a duration in seconds to a more readable format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humanizePercentage</td>
<td>number or string</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Converts a ratio value to a fraction of 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humanizeTimestamp</td>
<td>number or string</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Converts a Unix timestamp in seconds to a more readable format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>strings.Title, capitalizes first character of each word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toUpper</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>strings.ToUpper, converts all characters to upper case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toLower</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>strings.ToLower, converts all characters to lower case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>match</td>
<td>pattern, text</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>regexp.MatchString Tests for an unanchored regexp match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reReplaceAll</td>
<td>pattern, replacement, text</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Regexp.ReplaceAllString Regexp substitution, unanchored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graphLink</td>
<td>string - JSON Object with expr and datasource fields</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Returns the path to graphical view in Explore for the given expression and data source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tableLink</td>
<td>string - JSON Object with expr and datasource fields</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Returns the path to tabular view in Explore for the given expression and data source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>args</td>
<td>[]interface{}</td>
<td>map[string]interface{}</td>
<td>Converts a list of objects to a map with keys, for example, arg0, arg1. Use this function to pass multiple arguments to templates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table shows examples of using each function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>TemplateString</th>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Expected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>humanize</td>
<td><code>{ humanize $value }</code></td>
<td>1234567.0</td>
<td>1.235M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humanize1024</td>
<td><code>{ humanize1024 $value }</code></td>
<td>1048576.0</td>
<td>1Mi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humanizeDuration</td>
<td><code>{ humanizeDuration $value }</code></td>
<td>899.99</td>
<td>14m 59s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humanizePercentage</td>
<td><code>{ humanizePercentage $value }</code></td>
<td>0.1234567</td>
<td>12.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humanizeTimestamp</td>
<td><code>{ humanizeTimestamp $value }</code></td>
<td>1435065584.128</td>
<td>2015-06-23 13:19:44.128 +0000 UTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title</td>
<td>`{ $value</td>
<td>title }`</td>
<td>aa bB CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toUpper</td>
<td>`{ $value</td>
<td>toUpper }`</td>
<td>aa bB CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toLower</td>
<td>`{ $value</td>
<td>toLower }`</td>
<td>aa bB CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>match</td>
<td><code>{ match &quot;a+&quot; $labels.instance }</code></td>
<td>aa</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reReplaceAll</td>
<td>{{{ reReplaceAll &quot;localhost:(.*)&quot; &quot;my.domain:$1&quot; $labels.instance }}</td>
<td>localhost:3000</td>
<td>my.domain:3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graphLink</td>
<td>{{{ graphLink &quot;{&quot;expr&quot;: &quot;up&quot;, &quot;datasource&quot;: &quot;gdev-prometheus&quot; }&quot; }</td>
<td>/explore? left=&quot;[&quot;now-1h&quot;,&quot;now&quot;,&quot;gdev-prometheus&quot;,{&quot;datasource&quot;:&quot;gdev-prometheus&quot;,&quot;expr&quot;:&quot;up&quot;,&quot;instant&quot;:false,&quot;range&quot;:true}]&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tableLink</td>
<td>{{{ tableLink &quot;{&quot;expr&quot;: &quot;up&quot;, &quot;datasource&quot;: &quot;gdev-prometheus&quot; }&quot; }</td>
<td>/explore? left=&quot;[&quot;now-1h&quot;,&quot;now&quot;,&quot;gdev-prometheus&quot;,{&quot;datasource&quot;:&quot;gdev-prometheus&quot;,&quot;expr&quot;:&quot;up&quot;,&quot;instant&quot;:false,&quot;range&quot;:true}]&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>args</td>
<td>{{{define &quot;x&quot;}}}}{{{.arg0}}}{{{.arg1}}}{{{end}}}{{template &quot;x&quot; (args 1 &quot;2&quot;)}}}</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Working with notification policies

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

Notification policies determine how alerts are routed to contact points. Policies have a tree structure, where each policy can have one or more child policies. Each policy, except for the root policy, can also match specific alert labels. Each alert is evaluated by the root policy and then by each child policy. If you enable the Continue matching subsequent sibling nodes option for a specific policy, then evaluation continues even after one or more matches. A parent policy's configuration settings and contact point information govern the behavior of an alert that does not match any of the child policies. A root policy governs any alert that does not match a specific policy.

Note
You can create and edit notification policies for Grafana managed alerts. Notification policies for Alertmanager alerts are read-only.

Grouping notifications

Grouping categorizes alert notifications of similar nature into a single funnel. This allows you to control alert notifications during larger outages when many parts of a system fail at once causing a high number of alerts to initiate simultaneously.

Grouping example

Suppose you have 100 services connected to a database in different environments. These services are differentiated by the label `env=environmentname`. An alert rule is in place to monitor whether your services can reach the database. The alert rule creates alerts named `alertname=DatabaseUnreachable`.

If a network partition occurs, where half of your services can no longer reach the database, 50 different alerts are initiated. For this situation, you want to receive a single-page notification (as opposed to 50) with a list of the environments that are affected.

You can configure grouping to be `group_by: [alertname]` (not using the `env` label, which is different for each service). With this configuration in place, Grafana sends a single compact notification that has all the affected environments for this alert rule.

Special Groups

Grafana has two special groups. The default group, `group_by: null` groups all alerts together into a single group. You can also use a special label named `...` to group alerts by all labels, effectively disabling grouping, and sending each alert into its own group.

Working with notifications

The following procedures show you how to create and manage notification policies.

To edit the root notification policy

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the Alerting (bell) icon to open the Alerting page.
2. Choose **Notification policies**.
3. From the **Alertmanager** dropdown, select the Alertmanager you want to edit.
4. In the **Root policy** section, choose the **Edit** icon (pen).
5. In **Default contact point**, update the contact point where notifications should be sent for rules when alert rules do not match any specific policy.
6. In **Group by**, choose the labels (or special groups) to group alerts by.
7. In **Timing options**, select from the following options.
   - **Group wait** – Time to wait to buffer alerts of the same group before sending an initial notification. The default is 30 seconds.
   - **Group interval** – Minimum time interval between two notifications for a group. The default is 5 minutes.
   - **Repeat interval** – Minimum time interval before resending a notification if no new alerts were added to the group. The default is 4 hours.
8. Choose **Save** to save your changes.

**To add a new, top-level specific policy**
1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the **Alerting** (bell) icon to open the **Alerting** page.
2. Choose **Notification policies**.
3. From the **Alertmanager** dropdown, select the Alertmanager you want to edit.
4. In the **Specific routing** section, choose **New specific policy**.
5. In the **Matching labels** section, add one or more matching alert labels. More information about label matching is later in this topic.
6. In **Contact point**, add the contact point to send notifications to if the alert matches this specific policy. Nested policies override this contact point.
7. Optionally select **Override grouping** to specify a grouping different from the root policy.
8. Optionally select **Override general timings** to override the timing options in the group notification policy.
9. Choose **Save policy** to save your changes.

**To add a nested policy**
1. Expand the specific policy you want to create a nested policy under.
2. Choose **Add nested policy**, then add the details (as when adding a top-level specific policy).
3. Choose **Save policy** to save your changes.

**To edit a specific policy**
1. From the **Alerting** page, choose **Notification policies** to open the page that listing existing policies.
2. Select the policy that you want to edit, then choose the **Edit** icon (pen).
3. Make any changes (as when adding a top-level specific policy).
4. Choose **Save policy**.

**How label matching works**
A policy matches an alert if the alert's labels match all the *Matching Labels* specified on the policy.
- **Label** – The name of the label to match. It must exactly match the label name of the alert.
• **Operator** – The operator used to compare the label value with the matching label value. The available operators are:
  • = Select labels whose value exactly matches the provided string.
  • != Select labels whose value does not match the provided string.
  • =~ Select labels whose value match the regex interpreted value of the provided string (the provided string is interpreted as a regular expression).
  • != Select labels that do not match the provided regular expression.
• **Value** – The value to match the label value to. It can match as a string or as a regular expression, depending on the operator chosen.

**Mute timings**

A mute timing is a recurring interval of time when no new notifications for a policy are generated or sent. Use them to prevent alerts from firing a specific and reoccurring period, for example, a regular maintenance period.

Similar to silences, mute timings do not prevent alert rules from being evaluated, nor do they stop alert instances from being shown in the user interface. They only prevent notifications from being created.

You can configure Grafana managed mute timings as well as mute timings for an external Alertmanager data source.

**Mute timings compared to silences**

The following table highlights the differences between mute timings and silences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mute timing</th>
<th>Silence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uses time interval definitions that can reoccur</td>
<td>Has a fixed start and end time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is created and then added to notification policies</td>
<td>Uses labels to match against an alert to determine whether to silence or not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**To create a mute timing**

1. From your Grafana console, in the Grafana menu, choose the **Alerting** (bell) icon to open the **Alerting** page.
2. Choose **Notification policies**.
3. From the **Alertmanager** dropdown, select the Alertmanager you want to edit.
4. In the **Mute timings** section, choose the **Add mute timing** button.
5. Choose the time interval for which you want the mute timing to apply.
6. Choose **Submit** to create the mute timing.

**To add a mute timing to a notification policy**

1. Select the notification policy you would like to add the mute timing to, and choose the **Edit** button.
2. From the **Mute timings** dropdown, select the mute timings you would like to add to the policy.
   
   Choose the **Save policy** button.

**Time intervals**
A time interval is a definition for a range of time. If an alert is initiated during this interval it is suppressed. Ranges are supported using : (for example, monday:thursday). A mute timing can contain multiple time intervals. A time interval consists of multiple fields (details in the following list), all of which must match in order to suppress the alerts. For example, if you specify days of the week monday:friday and time range from 8:00-9:00, then alerts are suppressed from 8-9, Monday through Friday, but not, for example, 8-9 on Saturday.

- **Time range** – The time of day to suppress notifications. Consists of two sub-fields, **Start time** and **End time**. An example time is 14:30. Time is in 24 hour notation, in UTC.
- **Days of the week** – The days of the week. Can be a single day, such as monday, a range, such as monday:friday, or a comma-separate list of days, such as monday, tuesday, wednesday.
- **Months** – The months to select. You can specify months with numeric designations, or with the full month name, for example 1 or january both specify January. You can specify a single month, a range of months, or a comma-separated list of months.
- **Days of the month** – The dates within a month. Values can range from 1-31. Negative values specify days of the month in reverse order, so -1 represents the last day of the month. Days of the month can be specified as a single day, a range of days, or a comma-separate list of days.

**Classic dashboard alerts**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support **Grafana version 8.x**. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](p. 240).

**Note**

This section describes the classic dashboard alerts system in Grafana. To learn about migrating to, and using, the new Grafana alerting, which is designed to view Prometheus Alertmanager alerts, see [Grafana alerting](p. 547).

Classic dashboard alerts consist of two parts:

- Alert rules – When the alert is triggered. Alert rules are defined by one or more conditions that are regularly evaluated by Grafana.
- Notification channel – How the alert is delivered. When the conditions of an alert rule are met, the Grafana notifies the channels configured for that alert.

Currently, only the graph panel visualization supports alerts.

**Alert configuration**

You can configure alerts in your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

- Add or edit an alert notification channel. For more information, see [Notifications](p. 578).
- Create an alert rule. For more information, see [Creating alerts](p. 581).
- View existing alert rules and their current state. For more information, see [Viewing existing alert rules](p. 584).
- Test alert rules and troubleshoot. For more information, see [Troubleshooting alerts](p. 585).

**Clustering**

Currently, alerting supports a limited form of high availability. Alert notifications are deduplicated when you run multiple workspaces. This means that all alerts are run on every server, but no duplicate alert notifications are sent due to the deduping logic.
Notifications

You can create alert rules with detailed messages including information such as how you might solve the issue, a link to a runbook, and so on.

The actual notifications are configured and shared between multiple alerts.

Alert execution

Alert rules are evaluated in Amazon Managed Grafana in a scheduler and query execution engine.

Alert notifications

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

When an alert changes state, it sends out notifications. Each alert rule can have multiple notifications. To add a notification to an alert rule, you first must add and configure a notification channel.

This is done from the Notification channels page.

Adding a notification channel

1. In the side bar, pause on the Alerting (bell) icon, and then choose Notification channels.
2. Choose Add channel.
3. Fill out the fields or select options described in the following sections.

New notification channel fields

Default (send on all alerts)

- **Name** – Enter a name for this channel. It will be displayed when users add notifications to alert rules.
- **Type** – Select the channel type. For more information, see List of supported notifiers (p. 579).
- **Default (send on all alerts)** – When selected, this option sends a notification on this channel for all alert rules.
- **Disable Resolve Message** – When selected, this option disables the resolve message [OK] that is sent when the alerting state returns to false.
- **Send reminders** – When this option is selected, additional notifications (reminders) will be sent for alerts. You can specify how often reminders should be sent by using the number of seconds (s), minutes (m), or hours (h); for example, 30s, 3m, 5m or 1h.

**Important**

Alert reminders are sent after rules are evaluated. Therefore, a reminder can't be sent more frequently than a configured alert rule evaluation interval.

The following examples show how often and when reminders are sent for a triggered alert.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert rule evaluation interval</th>
<th>Send reminders every</th>
<th>Reminder sent every (after last alert notification)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30s</td>
<td>15s</td>
<td>~30 seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alert rule evaluation interval | Send reminders every | Reminder sent every (after last alert notification)
---|---|---
1m | 5m | ~5 minutes
5m | 15m | ~15 minutes
6m | 20m | ~24 minutes
1h | 15m | ~1 hour
1h | 2h | ~2 hours

List of supported notifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Supports images</th>
<th>Supports alert rule tags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Simple Notification Service (p. 579)</td>
<td>sns</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpsGenie</td>
<td>opsgenie</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PagerDuty (p. 580)</td>
<td>pagerduty</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slack (p. 579)</td>
<td>slack</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VictorOps</td>
<td>victorops</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amazon Simple Notification Service

If you have enabled service-managed permissions and included Amazon SNS as a notification channel for your workspace, you only need to provide the SNS Topic ARN when you create your notification channel. In the Name field, provide the name of the SNS topic that you have created. If you created the workspace using service-managed permissions, the SNS topic name must be prefixed with grafana for notifications to successfully publish to the topic. If you selected customer-managed permissions when you created the workspace, the SNS Topic name does not need to be prefixed with grafana.

In the Topic field, copy and paste the ARN of the SNS topic. In the Message body format, you can choose either the JSON or the text option.

In the Optional AWS SNS Settings field, check the checkbox Include all tags in the message to see all the Grafana tags in the message body.

If you use customer-managed permissions for the workplace, the IAM role that you supply should include SNS Publish permissions for your SNS Topic.

Slack

To set up Slack, you must configure an incoming Slack webhook URL. For more information, see Sending messages using Incoming Webhooks.

To include screenshots of the firing alerts in the Slack messages, you must configure either the external image destination in Grafana or a bot integration via Slack Apps. For more information about setting up a Slack bot integration, see Follow Slack's guide to set up a bot integration. Use the token provided, which starts with "xoxb".

579
### Grafana alerting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Url</strong></td>
<td>Slack incoming webhook URL, or eventually the [chat.postMessage] Slack API endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Username</strong></td>
<td>Set the user name for the bot's message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recipient</strong></td>
<td>Use this to override the Slack recipient. You must provide either a channel Slack ID, a user Slack ID, a user name reference (@&lt;user&gt;, all lowercase, no whitespace), or a channel reference (#&lt;channel&gt;, all lowercase, no white space). If you use the chat.postMessage Slack API endpoint, this is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Icon emoji</strong></td>
<td>Provide an emoji to use as the icon for the bot's message. For example, :smile:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Icon URL</strong></td>
<td>Provide a URL to an image to use as the icon for the bot's message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mention Users</strong></td>
<td>Optionally mention one or more users in the Slack notification sent by Grafana. To see users, comma-separated, via their corresponding Slack IDs, choose the overflow button on each user's Slack profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mention Groups</strong></td>
<td>Optionally mention one or more groups in the Slack notification sent by Grafana. You can see groups, comma-separated, via their corresponding Slack IDs (which you can get from each group's Slack profile URL).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mention Channel</strong></td>
<td>Optionally mention either all channel members or only active ones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Token</strong></td>
<td>If provided, Amazon Managed Grafana will upload the generated image via the Slack file.upload API operation, not the external image destination. If you use the chat.postMessage Slack API endpoint, this is required.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you are using the token for a slack bot, you have to invite the bot to the channel that you want to send notifications. Then add the channel to the recipient field.

**PagerDuty**

To set up PagerDuty, provide an integration key.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integration Key</strong></td>
<td>Integration key for PagerDuty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Severity</strong></td>
<td>Level for dynamic notifications; default is critical (1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto resolve incidents</strong></td>
<td>Resolve incidents in PagerDuty after the alert goes back to ok.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Setting | Description
--- | ---
Message in details | Removes the Alert message from the PD summary field and puts it into custom details instead (2).

**Note**
The tags Severity, Class, Group, dedup_key, and Component have special meaning in the PagerDuty Common Event Format – PD-CEF. If an alert panel defines these tag keys, they are transposed to the root of the event sent to PagerDuty. This means they will be available within the PagerDuty UI and Filtering tools. A Severity tag set on an alert overrides the global Severity set on the notification channel if it’s a valid level.

**Note**
Using Message In Details will change the structure of the custom_details field in the PagerDuty Event. This might break custom event rules in your PagerDuty rules if you rely on the fields in payload.custom_details. Move any existing rules that use custom_details.myMetric to custom_details.queries.myMetric.

**Note**
Using dedup_key tag will override the Grafana generated dedup_key with a custom key.

### Configuring the link back to Grafana from alert notifications
All alert notifications contain a link back to the triggered alert in the Grafana workspace.

### Creating alerts
This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support [Grafana version 8.x](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/). For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see [Working in Grafana version 9](https://grafana.com/docs/grafana/latest/).

When you use Amazon Managed Grafana alerting, you can attach rules to your dashboard panels. When you save the dashboard, Amazon Managed Grafana extracts the alert rules into a separate alert rule storage and schedules them for evaluation.

On the Alert tab of the graph panel, you can configure how often the alert rule should be evaluated and the conditions that must be met for the alert to change state and initiate its notifications.

Currently, only the graph panel supports alert rules.

#### Adding or editing an alert rule
1. Navigate to the panel where add or edit an alert rule, choose the title, and then choose Edit.
2. On the Alert tab, choose Create Alert. If an alert already exists for this panel, you can edit the fields on the Alert tab.
3. Fill out the fields. For more information, see Alert rule fields (p. 581).
4. When you have finished writing your rule, choose Save in the upper right corner to save the alert rule and the dashboard.
5. (Optional but recommended) To make sure that the rule returns the results you expect, choose Test rule.

#### Deleting an alert rule
To delete an alert, scroll to the bottom of the alert, and then choose Delete.

### Alert rule fields
This section describes the fields that you fill out to create an alert.
Rule

- **Name** – Enter a descriptive name. The name will be displayed in the Alert Rules list.
- **Evaluate every** – Specify how often the scheduler should evaluate the alert rule. This is referred to as the evaluation interval.
- **For** – Specify how long the query must violate the configured thresholds before the alert notification triggers.

**Warning**

Do not use For with the If no data or all values are null setting set to No Data. The triggering of No Data will trigger instantly and not take For into consideration. This may also result in that an OK notification not being sent if alert transitions from No Data -> Pending -> OK.

If an alert rule has a configured For and the query violates the configured threshold, it will first go from OK to Pending. Going from OK to Pending, Amazon Managed Grafana does not send any notifications. When the alert rule has been firing for more than the For duration, it will change to Alerting and send alert notifications.

Typically, we recommend using this setting because it's often worse to get false positive than to wait a few minutes before the alert notification initiates. Looking at the Alert list or Alert list panels, you will be able to see alerts that are in the pending state.

Conditions

Currently, the only existing condition type is a Query condition that allows you to specify a query letter, a time range, and an aggregation function.

Query condition example

```
avg() OF query(A, 15m, now) IS BELOW 14
```

- **avg()** Controls how the values for each series should be reduced to a value that can be compared against the threshold. Choose the function to change it to another aggregation function.
- **query(A, 15m, now)** The letter defines what query to run from the Metrics tab. The second two parameters define the time range: 15m, now means 15 minutes ago to now. You can also use 10m, now-2m to define a time range that will be 10 minutes ago to 2 minutes ago. This is useful if you want to ignore the last 2 minutes of data.
- **IS BELOW 14** Defines the type of threshold and the threshold value. You can choose IS BELOW to change the type of threshold.

The query used in an alert rule cannot contain any template variables. Currently, we support only AND and OR operators between conditions, and they are run serially. For example, we have three conditions in the following order: `condition:A(evaluates to: TRUE) OR condition:B(evaluates to: FALSE) AND condition:C(evaluates to: TRUE)` so the result will be calculated as ((TRUE OR FALSE) AND TRUE) = TRUE.

Multiple series

If a query returns multiple series, the aggregation function and threshold check will be evaluated for each series. Currently, Amazon Managed Grafana does not track the alert rule state per series. The implications of this are detailed in the following scenario.

- An alert condition with query that returns two series: server1 and server2.
- The **server1** series causes the alert rule to fire and switch to state **Alerting**.
- Notifications are sent out with message: *load peaking (server1)*
- In a subsequent evaluation of the same alert rule, the **server2** series also causes the alert rule to fire.
- No new notifications are sent because the alert rule is already in state **Alerting**.

As you can see from the previous scenario, if the rule already is in state **Alerting**, Grafana doesn't send out notifications when other series cause the alert to fire.

**Note**

You can configure reminders to be sent for triggered alerts. This will send additional notifications when an alert continues to fire. If other series (such as server2 in the previous example) also cause the alert rule to fire, they are included in the reminder notification. Depending on which notification channel you're using, you might be able to take advantage of this feature for identifying new or existing series that are causing alerts to fire.

### No data and error handling

The following table contains conditions for controlling how the rule evaluation engine handles queries that return no data or only null values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Data Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Set alert rule state to <strong>NoData</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alerting</td>
<td>Set alert rule state to <strong>Alerting</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep Last State</td>
<td>Keep the current alert rule state, whatever it is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ok</td>
<td>Supported, but usually not useful.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Execution errors or timeouts

The following options tell Amazon Managed Grafana how to handle execution or timeout errors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error or timeout option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alerting</td>
<td>Set alert rule state to <strong>Alerting</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep Last State</td>
<td>Keep the current alert rule state, whatever it is.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you have an unreliable time series store from which queries sometimes time out or fail randomly, you can set this option to Keep Last State to basically ignore them.

### Notifications

On **Alert** tab, you can also specify alert rule notifications and a detailed message about the alert rule. The message can contain anything: information about how you might solve the issue, link to runbook, and so on.

The actual notifications are configured and shared between multiple alerts. For information on how to configure and set up notifications, see [Alert notifications](#).

- **Send to** – Select an alert notification channel if you have one set up.
• **Message** – Enter a text message to be sent on the notification channel. Some alert notifiers support transforming the text to HTML or other rich formats.

• **Tags** – Specify a list of tags (key-value) to be included in the notification. It is supported by only some notifiers.

**Alert state history and annotations**

Alert state changes are recorded in the internal annotation table in the Amazon Managed Grafana database. The state changes are visualized as annotations in the graph panel of the alert rule. You can also go into the **State history** submenu on the **Alert** tab to view and clear state history.

**Pausing an alert rule**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

Pausing the evaluation of an alert rule can sometimes be useful. For example, during a maintenance window, pausing alert rules can avoid initiating a flood of alerts.

1. In the Grafana side bar, pause on the **Alerting** (bell) icon and then choose **Alert Rules**. All configured alert rules are listed, along with their current state.
2. Find your alert in the list, and choose the **Pause** icon on the right. The **Pause** icon turns into a **Play** icon.
3. Choose the **Play** icon to resume evaluation of your alert.

**Viewing existing alert rules**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

Amazon Managed Grafana stores individual alert rules in the panels where they are defined, but you can also view a list of all existing alert rules and their current state.

In the Grafana side bar, pause on the **Alerting** (bell) icon, and then choose **Alert Rules**. All configured alert rules are listed, along with their current state.

While viewing alerts, you can do the following:

• **Filter alerts by name** – Type an alert name in the **Search alerts** field.

• **Filter alerts by state** – In **States**, select which alert states you want to see. All others will be hidden.

• **Pause or resume an alert** – choose the **Pause** or **Play** icon next to the alert to pause or resume evaluation.

• **Access alert rule settings** – Choose the alert name or the **Edit alert rule** (gear) icon. Amazon Managed Grafana opens the **Alert** tab of the panel where the alert rule is defined. This is helpful when an alert is firing, but you don’t know which panel it is defined in.

**Notification templating**

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

The alert notification template feature allows you to take the label value from an alert query and inject that into alert notifications.
Labels that exist from the evaluation of the alert query can be used in the alert rule name and in the alert notification message fields. The alert label data is injected into the notification fields when the alert is in the alerting state. When there are multiple unique values for the same label, the values are comma-separated.

To add alert label data into your alert notification

1. Navigate to the panel that you want to add or edit an alert rule for.
2. Choose the panel title and choose Edit.
3. On the Alert tab, choose Create Alert. If an alert already exists for this panel, you can edit it directly.
4. Refer to the alert query labels in the alert rule name or the alert notification message field by using the `${Label}` syntax. For more information about alert query labels, see Message templating in the Grafana documentation.
5. Choose Save in the upper right corner.

Troubleshooting alerts

This documentation topic is designed for Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 8.x. For Grafana workspaces that support Grafana version 9.x, see Working in Grafana version 9 (p. 240).

If alerts are not behaving as you expect, the following steps can help you troubleshoot and figure out what is going wrong.

The first level of troubleshooting that you can do is choose Test Rule. You can expand the result to the point where you can see the raw data that was returned from your query.

Change your preferences

You can perform several tasks on the Preferences tab. You can edit your profile, change your Amazon Managed Grafana preferences, and view information about your profile and Amazon Managed Grafana usage.

Edit your Amazon Managed Grafana profile

Your profile includes your name, user name, and email address.

To edit your profile

1. Pause on your user icon in the lower left corner of the screen, and then choose Preferences.
2. In the Edit Profile section, you can edit any of the following:
   - Name – Edit this field to change the display name associated with your profile.
   - Email – Edit this field to change the email address associated with your profile.
   - Username – Edit this field to change your user name.
3. Choose Save.

Edit your preferences

Your preferences include whether uses the dark or light theme, your home dashboard, and your timezone.
Note
Settings on your personal instance override settings made by your administrator at the instance or team level.

To change your preferences

1. Pause on your user icon in the lower left corner of the screen, and then choose Preferences.
2. In the Preferences section, you can edit any of the following:
   • **UI Theme** – To set a theme, choose Dark or Light. Default is either the dark theme or the theme selected by your Grafana administrator.
   • **Home Dashboard**
   • **Timezone** – Choose to select an option in the Timezone list. Default is either the browser local timezone or the timezone selected by your Grafana administrator. For more information, see Time range controls (p. 509).
3. Choose Save.

View your Amazon Managed Grafana sessions

Amazon Managed Grafana logs your sessions in each Grafana workspace. If you suspect someone has misused your Amazon Managed Grafana credentials you can review this section.

To view your sessions information

1. Pause on your user icon in the lower left corner of the screen, and then choose Preferences.
2. Scroll down to the Sessions section. Grafana displays the following:
   • **Last seen** – How long ago you logged on.
   • **Logged on** – The date you logged on to the current Grafana instance.
   • **IP address** – The IP address that you logged on from.
   • **Browser & OS** – The web browser and operating system used to log on to Grafana.
   • If you are a Grafana admin for the instance, you can revoke a session by choosing the red signout icon in the session row.
Using Grafana HTTP APIs

You can use Grafana HTTP APIs with Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces. The following sections describe how to use the APIs, and then list which Grafana APIs are supported.

Topics
- Authenticating with tokens (p. 587)
- Alerting API (p. 592)
- Alerting Notification Channels API (p. 594)
- Annotations API (p. 601)
- Authentication API (p. 606)
- Dashboard API (p. 607)
- Dashboard Permissions API (p. 614)
- Dashboard Versions API (p. 617)
- Data Source API (p. 622)
- Data Source Permissions API (p. 632)
- External Group Synchronization API (p. 636)
- Folder API (p. 637)
- Folder/Dashboard Search API (p. 643)
- Folder Permissions API (p. 644)
- Organization API (p. 647)
- Playlist API (p. 650)
- Preferences API (p. 654)
- Snapshot API (p. 656)
- Team API (p. 660)
- User API (p. 666)

Authenticating with tokens

To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana token. The token provides authentication and authorization for caller of the API. There are two ways to create tokens.

- **API Key** – An API key (also called an API token) is a randomly generated string that external systems can use to interact with Grafana HTTP APIs. API keys are available in versions 8.x and 9.x of Grafana workspaces, however, GrafanaLabs has announced that they will be deprecated in a future release.

- **Service account** – A service account is used to run automated workloads in Grafana, such as provisioning, configuration, or report generation. You can create service account tokens for your service account. Service accounts are available in version 9.x of Grafana workspaces, and will eventually replace API keys as the primary way to authenticate applications that interact with Grafana APIs.
API keys (API tokens)

One way to access Grafana APIs is to use an API key, which is also called an API token. To create an API key, use one of the following procedures. An API key is valid for a limited time that you specify when you create it, up to 30 days.

Topics
• Creating a Grafana API key to use with Grafana APIs in the workspace (Console) (p. 589)
• Creating an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace API key using AWS CLI (p. 589)

Note
In version 9 or newer, using service accounts instead of API keys is preferred. Service accounts will eventually replace API keys as the primary way to authenticate applications that interact with Grafana APIs.

When you create an API key, you specify a role for the key. The role determines the level of administrative power that users of the key have.

The following tables show the permissions granted to the Admin, Editor, and Viewer roles. The first table shows general organizational permissions. In this table, Full means the ability to view, edit, add permissions, and delete permissions. The Explore column shows whether the role can use the Explore view. The Other permissions column shows whether the role has permissions for managing users, teams, plug-ins, and organizational settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Dashboards</th>
<th>Playlists</th>
<th>Folders</th>
<th>Explore</th>
<th>Data sources</th>
<th>Other permissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Viewer</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Full</td>
<td>Full</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the additional dashboard- and folder-level permissions that you can set. These are different than the Admin, Editor, and Viewer roles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Dashboards</th>
<th>Folders</th>
<th>Change permissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>View</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edit</td>
<td>Create, edit</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>Create, edit, delete</td>
<td>Create, edit, delete</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note
A more scoped permission with a lower permission level does not have effect if a more general rule with more permission exists. For example, if you give a user the organizational Editor role...
and then assign that user only the View permissions for a dashboard, the more restrictive View permission has no effect because the user has full Edit access because of their Editor role.

Creating a Grafana API key to use with Grafana APIs in the workspace (Console)

To create a Grafana API key to use with Grafana APIs in the workspace console

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
2. In the upper left corner of the page, choose the menu icon and then choose All workspaces.
3. Choose the name of the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.
4. In the workspace details page, choose the URL displayed under Grafana workspace URL.
5. In the Grafana console side menu, pause on the Configuration (gear) icon, then choose API Keys.
6. Choose New API Key.
7. Enter a unique name for the key.
8. For Role, select the access level that the key is to be granted. Select Admin to allow a user with this key to use APIs at the broadest, most powerful administrative level. Select Editor or Viewer to limit the key's users to those levels of power. For more information, see the previous tables.
9. For Time to live, specify how long you want the key to be valid. The maximum is 30 days (one month). You enter a number and a letter. The valid letters are s for seconds, m for minutes, h for hours, d for days, w for weeks, and M for month. For example, 12h is 12 hours and 1M is 1 month (30 days).

We strongly recommend that you set the key's time to live for a shorter time, such as a few hours or less. This creates much less risk than having API keys that are valid for a long time.
10. Choose Add.
11. (Optional) You can automate creating API keys with the Create API Key (p. 606) API using Terraform. For more information on automating API key creation using Terraform, see Creating Grafana API Key using Terraform.

Creating an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace API key using AWS CLI

To create an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace API key using AWS CLI

In the following example, replace the key_name, key_role, seconds_to_live and workspace_id with your own information. To find out about the format of the key-name, key-role and seconds-to-live, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/grafana/latest/APIReference/API_CreateWorkspaceApiKey.html in the API guide.

```
aws grafana create-workspace-api-key --key-name "key_name" --key-role "key_role" --seconds-to-live seconds_to_live --workspace-id "workspace_id"
```

The following is a sample CLI response:

create-workspace-api-key output example

You can find the workspace_id of your workspace by running the following command:

```
aws grafana list-workspaces
```
Service accounts

You can use a service account to run automated workloads in Grafana, such as dashboard provisioning, configuration, or report generation. Create service accounts and tokens to authenticate applications, such as Terraform, with the Grafana API.

**Note**
Service accounts are available in Grafana 9.x and newer, and will eventually replace API keys as the primary way to authenticate applications that interact with Grafana.

A common use case for creating a service account is to perform operations on automated or triggered tasks. You can use service accounts to:

- Define alerts in your system to be used in Grafana
- Interact with Grafana without signing in as a user

**Note**
Each service account is considered a user for billing purposes.

Service account tokens

A service account token is a generated random string that acts as an alternative to a password when authenticating with Grafana’s HTTP API.

When you create a service account, you can associate one or more access tokens with it. You can use service access tokens the same way as API Keys, for example to access Grafana HTTP APIs programmatically.

You can create multiple tokens for the same service account. You might want to do this if:

- multiple applications use the same permissions, but you would like to audit or manage their actions separately.
- you need to rotate or replace a compromised token.

Service account access tokens inherit permissions from the service account.

Service account benefits

The added benefits of service accounts to API keys include:

- Service accounts resemble Grafana users and can be enabled/disabled, granted specific permissions, and remain active until they are deleted or disabled. API keys are only valid until their expiry date.
- Service accounts can be associated with multiple tokens.
- Unlike API keys, service account tokens are not associated with a specific user, which means that applications can be authenticated even if a Grafana user is deleted.
- You can grant permissions to service accounts in the same way that you grant permissions to users.

For more information about permissions, see Using permissions (p. 45).

Creating a service account

**Note**
The user who creates a service account will also be able to read, update and delete the service account that they created, as well as permissions associated with that service account.
Prerequisite

Ensure you have permission to create and edit service accounts. By default, the organization administrator role is required to create and edit service accounts. For more information about permissions, see Using permissions (p. 45).

To create a service account

1. Sign in to your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace and select Administration from the left-side menu.
2. Select Service accounts.
3. Select Add service account.
4. Enter a Display name.
5. The display name must be unique as it determines the ID associated with the service account.
   - We recommend that you use a consistent naming convention when you name service accounts. A consistent naming convention can help you scale and maintain service accounts in the future.
   - You can change the display name at any time.
6. Choose Create.

Adding a token to a service account

A service account token is a generated random string that acts as an alternative to a password when authenticating with Grafana’s HTTP API.

Prerequisite

Ensure you have permission to create and edit service accounts. By default, the organization administrator role is required to create and edit service accounts. For more information about permissions, see Using permissions (p. 45).

To add a token to a service account

1. Sign in to Grafana and choose Administration in the left-side menu.
2. Choose Service accounts.
3. Select the service account to which you want to add a token.
4. Choose Add service account token.
5. Enter a name for the token.
6. Select Set expiration date and enter an expiration date for the token.
   - The expiration date specifies how long you want the key to be valid.
   - You can set an expiration date up to 30 days in the future.
   - If you are unsure of an expiration date, we recommend that you set the token to expire after a short time, such as a few hours or less. This limits the risk associated with a token that is valid for a long time.
7. Choose Generate token.

Assign roles to a service account

You can assign roles to a Grafana service account to control access for the associated service account tokens. You can assign roles to a service account using the Grafana UI or via the API.

Prerequisite
Ensure you have permission to create and edit service accounts. By default, the organization administrator role is required to create and edit service accounts. For more information about permissions, see Using permissions (p. 45).

To assign a role to a service account

1. Sign in to Grafana and choose Administration in the left-side menu.
2. Choose Service accounts.
3. Select the service account to which you want to assign a role. As an alternative, find the service account in the list view.
4. Assign a role using the role picker to update.

Alerting API

Note
This section only applies to classic alerting. For more information, see Grafana alerting (p. 547).

Use the Preferences API to get information about classic dashboard alerts and their states. However, you can't use this API to modify the alert. To create new alerts or modify them you need to update the dashboard JSON that contains the alerts.

Note
To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana API key. You include this key in the Authorization field in the API request. For information about how to create a Grafana API key, see Using Grafana HTTP APIs (p. 587).

Get alerts

GET /api/alerts

Example request

GET /api/alerts HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXd9ZWNmMkZYbk

Querystring parameters:

These parameters are used as querystring parameters. For example: /api/alerts?dashboardId=1

- **dashboardId**— Limit the responses to alerts in the specified dashboards value. You can specify multiple dashboards. For example, dashboardId=23&dashboardId=35
- **panelId**— Limit the response to alert for a specified panel on a dashboard.
- **query**— Limit the response to alerts having a name like this value.
- **state**— Return the alerts that have one ore more of the following alert states: ALL, alerting, ok, no_data, paused, or pending. To specify multiple states, use the following format: ?state=paused&state=alerting
- **limit**— Limit the response to X number of alerts.
- **folderId**— Limit the response to alerts of dashboards in the specified folders. You can specify multiple folders. For example, folderId=23&folderId=35
- **dashboardQuery**— Limit the responses to alerts having a dashboard name like this value.
• **dashboardTag**—Limit the response alerts of dashboards with specified tags. To do "AND" filtering with multiple tags, specify the tags parameter multiple times. For example, dashboardTag=tag1&dashboardTag=tag2. Note that these are Grafana tags, not AWS tags.

**Example response**

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

[{
  "id": 1,
  "dashboardId": 1,
  "dashboardUID": "ABcdEghij",
  "dashboardSlug": "sensors",
  "panelId": 1,
  "name": "fire place sensor",
  "state": "alerting",
  "newStateDate": "2018-05-14T05:55:20+02:00",
  "evalDate": "0001-01-01T00:00:00Z",
  "evalData": null,
  "executionError": "",
  "url": "http://grafana.com/dashboard/db/sensors"
}]
```

**Get alert by Id**

GET /api/alerts/:id

**Example request**

```
GET /api/alerts/1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZMnMrMkZYbk
```

**Example response**

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "id": 1,
  "dashboardId": 1,
  "dashboardUID": "ABcdEghij",
  "dashboardSlug": "sensors",
  "panelId": 1,
  "name": "fire place sensor",
  "state": "alerting",
  "newStateDate": "2018-05-14T05:55:20+02:00",
  "evalDate": "0001-01-01T00:00:00Z",
  "evalData": "evalMatches": [
    {
      "metric": "movement",
      "tags": {
        "name": "fireplace_chimney"
      }
    },
```
"value": 98.765
}

Important
evalMatches data is cached in the database when and only when the state of the alert changes. If data from one server triggers the alert first and, before that server is seen leaving the alerting state, a second server also enters a state that would trigger the alert, the second server is not visible in the evalMatches data.

Pause alert by Id

POST /api/alerts/:id/pause

Example request

POST /api/alerts/1/pause HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaeDFsNFZXdE9ZmMzYb
{
  "paused": true
}

The :id query parameter is the Id of the alert to be paused or unpaused. paused can be true to pause an alert or false to unpause the alert.

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "alertId": 1,
  "state": "Paused",
  "message": "alert paused"
}

Alerting Notification Channels API

Use the Alerting Notification Channels API to create, update, delete, and retrieve notification channels.

The identifier (id) of a notification channel is an auto-incrementing numeric value and is only unique per workspace. The unique identifier (uid) of a notification channel can be used to uniquely identify a folder between multiple workspaces. It's automatically generated if you don't provide one when you create a notification channel. The uid allows having consistent URLs for accessing notification channels and when synchronizing notification channels between multiple Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces.

Note
To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana API key. You include this key in the Authorization field in the API request. For information about how to create a Grafana API key, see Using Grafana HTTP APIs (p. 587).
Get all notification channels

Returns all notification channels that the authenticated user has permission to view.

GET /api/alert-notifications

Example request

GET /api/alert-notifications HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer 1234abcd567exampleToken890

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

[
  {
    "id": 1,
    "uid": "sns-uid",
    "name": "test",
    "type": "sns",
    "isDefault": false,
    "sendReminder": false,
    "disableResolveMessage": false,
    "frequency": "",
    "created": "2023-09-08T19:57:56Z",
    "updated": "2023-09-08T19:57:56Z",
    "settings": {
      "authProvider": "default",
      "autoResolve": true,
      "httpMethod": "POST",
      "messageFormat": "json",
      "severity": "critical",
      "topic": "<SNS-TOPIC-ARN>",
      "uploadImage": false
    },
    "secureFields": {}
  }
]

Get all notification channels (lookup)

Returns all notification channels, but with less detailed information. Accessible by any authenticated user and is mainly used to provide alert notification channels in the Grafana workspace console UI when configuring alert rules.

GET /api/alert-notifications/lookup

Example request

GET /api/alert-notifications/lookup HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

[  
  {  
    "id": 1,  
    "uid": "sns-uid",  
    "name": "test",  
    "type": "sns",  
    "isDefault": false  
  },  
  {  
    "id": 2,  
    "uid": "slack-uid",  
    "name": "Slack",  
    "type": "slack",  
    "isDefault": false  
  }  
]

Get all notification channels by UID

GET /api/alert-notifications/uid/:uid

Example request

GET /api/alert-notifications/uid/sns-uid HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer 1234abcd567exampleToken890

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{  
  "id": 1,  
  "uid": "sns-uid",  
  "name": "test",  
  "type": "sns",  
  "isDefault": false,  
  "sendReminder": false,  
  "disableResolveMessage": false,  
  "frequency": "",  
  "created": "2023-09-08T19:57:56Z",  
  "updated": "2023-09-08T19:57:56Z",  
  "settings": {  
    "authProvider": "default",  
    "autoResolve": true,  
    "httpMethod": "POST",  
    "messageFormat": "json",  
    "severity": "critical",  
    "topic": "<SNS-TOPIC-ARN>"  
  },  
  "uploadImage": false  
}
Get all notification channels by Id

```json
GET /api/alert-notifications/:id
```

**Example request**

```
GET /api/alert-notifications/1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer 1234abcd567exampleToken890
```

**Example response**

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "id": 1,
  "uid": "sns-uid",
  "name": "test",
  "type": "sns",
  "isDefault": false,
  "sendReminder": false,
  "disableResolveMessage": false,
  "frequency": "",
  "created": "2023-09-08T19:57:56Z",
  "updated": "2023-09-08T19:57:56Z",
  "settings": {
    "authProvider": "default",
    "autoResolve": true,
    "httpMethod": "POST",
    "messageFormat": "json",
    "severity": "critical",
    "topic": "<SNS-TOPIC-ARN>",
    "uploadImage": false
  },
  "secureFields": {}
}
```

Create notification channel

To see what notification channels are supported by Amazon Managed Grafana, see the list of supported notifiers in [Working with contact points](p. 565).

**Example request**

```
POST /api/alert-notifications HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer 1234abcd567exampleToken890

{
```
"uid": "new-sns-uid", // optional
"name": "sns alert notification", //Required
"type": "sns", //Required
"isDefault": false,
"sendReminder": false,
"settings": {
   "authProvider": "default",
   "autoResolve": true,
   "httpMethod": "POST",
   "messageFormat": "json",
   "severity": "critical",
   "topic": "<SNS-TOPIC-ARN>",
   "uploadImage": false
}
}

Example response
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
   "id": 1,
   "uid": "new-sns-uid",
   "name": "sns alert notification",
   "type": "sns",
   "isDefault": false,
   "sendReminder": false,
   "settings": {
      "authProvider": "default",
      "autoResolve": true,
      "httpMethod": "POST",
      "messageFormat": "json",
      "severity": "critical",
      "topic": "<SNS-TOPIC-ARN>",
      "uploadImage": false
   },
   "created": "2018-04-23T14:44:09+02:00",
   "updated": "2018-08-20T15:47:49+02:00"
}

Update notification channel by UID

PUT /api/alert-notifications/uid/:uid

Example request

PUT /api/alert-notifications/uid/sns-uid HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer 1234abcd567exampleToken890

{ 
   "uid": "sns-uid", // optional
   "name": "sns alert notification", //Required
   "type": "sns", //Required
   "isDefault": false,
   "sendReminder": true,
   "frequency": "15m",
   "settings": {
      "authProvider": "default",
}
Update notification channel by Id

PUT /api/alert-notifications/:id

Example request

PUT /api/alert-notifications/1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer 1234abcd567exampleToken890

{
    "id": 1,
    "uid": "sns-uid", // optional
    "name": "sns alert notification", //Required
    "type": "sns", //Required
    "isDefault": false,
    "sendReminder": true,
    "frequency": "15m",
    "settings": {
        "authProvider": "default",
        "autoResolve": true,
        "httpMethod": "POST",
        "messageFormat": "json",
        "severity": "critical",
        "topic": "<SNS-TOPIC-ARN>",
        "uploadImage": false
    },
    "created": "2017-01-01 12:34",
    "updated": "2017-01-01 12:34"
}
Delete notification channel by UID

DELETE /api/alert-notifications/uid/:uid

Example request

DELETE /api/alert-notifications/uid/sns-uid HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer 1234abcd567exampleToken890

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "message": "Notification deleted"
}

Delete notification channel by Id

DELETE /api/alert-notifications/:id

Example request

DELETE /api/alert-notifications/1 HTTP/1.1
Test notification channel

Sends a test notification message for the given notification channel type and settings.

POST /api/alert-notifications/test

Example request

POST /api/alert-notifications/test HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer 1234abcd567exampleToken890

{
  "type": "sns",
  "settings": {
    "authProvider": "default",
    "autoResolve": true,
    "httpMethod": "POST",
    "messageFormat": "json",
    "severity": "critical",
    "topic": "<SNS-TOPIC-ARN>",
    "uploadImage": false
  }
}

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "message": "Test notification sent"
}

Annotations API

Use the Annotations API to create, update, delete, and work with annotations in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

Annotations are saved in the workspace's Grafana database (sqlite, mysql or postgres). Annotations can be global annotations that can be shown on any dashboard by configuring an annotation data source.
Annotations are filtered by tags. Or they can be tied to a panel on a dashboard, and displayed only on that panel.

**Note**
To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana API key. You include this key in the Authorization field in the API request. For information about how to create a Grafana API key, see [Using Grafana HTTP APIs](#).

**Find annotations**

```
GET /api/annotations?from=1506676478816&to=1507281278816&tags=tag1&tags=tag2&limit=100
```

**Example request**

```
GET /api/annotations?from=1506676478816&to=1507281278816&tags=tag1&tags=tag2&limit=100
HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdx9ZwMnNzKZfYb
```

**Query parameters:**
- **from**— (Optional) Epoch datetime in milliseconds.
- **to**— (Optional) Epoch datetime in milliseconds.
- **limit**— (Optional) Maximum number of results returned. The default is 100.
- **alertId**— (Optional) Find annotations for the specified alert.
- **dashboardId**— (Optional) Find annotations that are scoped to the specified dashboard.
- **panelId**— (Optional) Find annotations that are scoped to the specified panel.
- **userId**— (Optional) Find annotations created by the specified user.
- **type**— (Optional) Specify to return alerts or user-created annotations. Value values are `alert` and `annotation`.
- **tags**— (Optional) Use this to filter global annotations. Global annotations are annotations from an annotation data source that are not connected specifically to a dashboard or panel. To do an "AND" filtering with multiple tags, specify the tags parameter multiple times. For example, `tags=tag1&tags=tag2`. These are Grafana tags, not AWS tags.

**Example response**

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json
[
  {
    "id": 1124,
    "alertId": 0,
    "dashboardId": 468,
    "panelId": 2,
    "userId": 1,
    "userName": "",
    "newState": "",
    "prevState": "",
    "time": 1507266395000,
    "timeEnd": 1507266395000,
    "text": "test",
    "metric": "",
```
Create annotation

**POST /api/annotations**

Creates an annotation in the workspace's Grafana database. The dashboardId and panelId fields are optional. If they are not specified, a global annotation is created and can be queried in any dashboard that adds the Grafana annotations data source. When creating a region annotation, be sure to include the timeEnd property.

The format for time and timeEnd should be epoch numbers in millisecond resolution.

**Example request**

```
POST /api/annotations HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMkZYbk

{
    "dashboardId":468,
    "panelId":1,
    "time":1507037197339,
    "timeEnd":1507180805056,
    "tags": ["tag1", "tag2"],
    "text": "Annotation Description"
}
```

**Example response**

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "message": "Annotation added",
}
```
Create annotation in graphite format

POST /api/annotations/graphite

Creates an annotation by using a Graphite-compatible event format. The `when` and `data` fields are optional. If `when` is not specified, the current time is used as annotation's timestamp. The `tags` field can also be in prior to Graphite 0.10.0 format (string with multiple tags being separated by a space).

Example request

POST /api/annotations/graphite HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZVmNzMkZYbk

{  "what": "Event - deploy",
   "tags": ["deploy", "production"],
   "when": 1467844481,
   "data": "deploy of master branch happened at Wed Jul 6 22:34:41 UTC 2016"
}

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{  "message":"Graphite annotation added",
   "id": 1
}

Update annotation

PUT /api/annotations/:id

Updates all properties of an annotation that matches the specified id. To only update certain properties, use the Patch Annotation operation.

Example request

PUT /api/annotations/1141 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZVmNzMkZYbk
Content-Type: application/json

{  "time":1507037197339,
   "timeEnd":1507180805056,
   "text":"Annotation Description",
   "tags": ["tag3","tag4","tag5"]
}
Example response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json
{
    "message":"Annotation updated"
}
```

Patch annotation

PATCH /api/annotations/:id

Updates one or more properties of an annotation that matches the specified id. This operation currently supports updating the text, tags, time, and timeEnd properties.

Example request:

```
PATCH /api/annotations/1145 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMkZYbk
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "text":"New Annotation Description",
    "tags":["tag6","tag7","tag8"]
}
```

Example response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json
{
    "message":"Annotation patched"
}
```

Delete annotation by Id

DELETE /api/annotations/:id

Deletes the annotation that matches the specified Id.

Example request

```
DELETE /api/annotations/1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMkZYbk
Content-Type: application/json
```

Example response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json
```
Authentication API

Use the Authentication API to work with authentication keys in an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

**Note**
To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana API key. You include this key in the `Authorization` field in the API request. For information about how to create a Grafana API key, see Using Grafana HTTP APIs (p. 587).

### Get API keys

**GET /api/auth/keys**

**Example request**

```
GET /api/auth/keys HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnHKXZTFVadFsmN9ZmWmMzMkZYbk
```

**Query parameter:**
- `includeExpired`— (Optional) Boolean parameter that specifies whether to include expired keys in the returned results. The default is false.

**Example response**

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

[
  {"id": 3,"name": "API","role": "Admin"},
  {"id": 1,"name": "TestAdmin","role": "Admin","expiration": "2019-06-26T10:52:03+03:00"}
]
```

### Create API key

**POST /api/auth/keys**

**Example request**

```
POST /api/auth/keys HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnHKXZTFVadFsmN9ZmWmMzMkZYbk

{
}
```
Delete API key

JSON body schema:

- **name** — The name for the key.
- **role** — Sets the access level (Grafana role) for the key. Valid values are Admin, Editor, or Viewer.
- **secondsToLive** — Sets the amount of time before the key expires. It must be 2592000 (30 days) or less.

Example response

```
{"name":"mykey","key":"eyJrIjoiWHZiSWd3NzdCYUZnNUtibE9obUpESmE3bzJYNDR1c0UiLCJuIjoibXlrZXkiLCJpZCI6MX1=","id":1}
```

Error statuses:

- **400** — secondsToLive is greater than 2592000
- **500** — The key couldn't be stored in the database.

Delete API key

```
DELETE /api/auth/keys/:id
```

Example request

```
DELETE /api/auth/keys/3 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmMkZYbk
```

Example response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{"message":"API key deleted"}
```

Dashboard API

Use the Dashboard API to create, update, delete, and work with dashboards in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

The identifier (id) of a dashboard is an auto-incrementing numeric value and is only unique per workspace. The unique identifier (uid) of a dashboard can be used to uniquely identify a dashboard between multiple Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces. It’s automatically generated if you don’t provide one when you create a dashboard. The uid allows having consistent URLs for accessing dashboards and when synchronizing dashboards between multiple workspaces. The use of the uid means that changing the title of a dashboard does not break any bookmarked links to that dashboard.

The uid can have a maximum length of 40 characters.
Note
To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana API key. You include this key in the Authorization field in the API request. For information about how to create a Grafana API key, see Using Grafana HTTP APIs (p. 587).

Create/Update dashboard

POST /api/dashboards/db

Creates a new dashboard or updates an existing dashboard.

Example request to create a new dashboard

POST /api/dashboards/db HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMkZYbk

```
{
    "dashboard": {
        "id": null,
        "uid": null,
        "title": "Production Overview",
        "tags": [ "templated" ],
        "timezone": "browser",
        "schemaVersion": 16,
        "version": 0,
        "refresh": "25s"
    },
    "folderId": 0,
    "folderUid": "l3KqBxCMz",
    "message": "Made changes to xyz",
    "overwrite": false
}
```

JSON body schema:

- **dashboard**— The complete dashboard model. Use null to create a new dashboard.
- **dashboard.id**— Use null to create a new dashboard.
- **dashboard.uid**— Optional unique identifier when you use this to create a new dashboard. If null, a new uid is generated.
- **folderId**— The id of the folder to save the dashboard in.
- **folderUid**— The Uid of the folder to save the dashboard in. Overrides the value of folderId
- **overwrite**— Specify true to overwrite an existing dashboard with a newer version, same dashboard title in folder or same dashboard uid.
- **message**— Set a commit message for the version history.
- **refresh**— Set the dashboard refresh interval. If this is lower than the minimum refresh interval, it is ignored and the minimum refresh interval is used.

To add or update an alert rule for a dashboard panel, declare a dashboard.panels.alert block.

Example request to update a dashboard alert rule

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
```
Create/Update dashboard

```json
{
  "dashboard": {
    "id": 104,
    "panels": [
      { "alert": {
        "alertRuleTags": {},
        "conditions": [
          { "evaluator": {
            "params": [25],
            "type": "gt"
          },
          "operator": {
            "type": "and"
          },
          "query": {
            "params": ["A", "5m", "now"]
          },
          "reducer": {
            "params": [],
            "type": "avg"
          },
          "type": "query"
        },
        "executionErrorState": "alerting",
        "for": "5m",
        "frequency": "1m",
        "handler": 1,
        "name": "Panel Title alert",
        "noDataState": "no_data",
        "notifications": []
      },
      "aliasColors": {},
      "bars": false,
      "dashLength": 10,
      "dashes": false,
      "datasource": null,
      "fieldConfig": {
        "defaults": {
          "custom": {}"n"n        },
        "overrides": []
      },
      "fill": 1,
      "fillGradient": 0,
      "gridPos": {
        "h": 9,
        "w": 12,
        "x": 0,
        "y": 0
      },
      "hiddenSeries": false,
      "id": 2,
      "legend": {
        "avg": false,
        "current": false,
```
Create/Update dashboard

```json
{
  "max": false,
  "min": false,
  "show": true,
  "total": false,
  "values": false,
  "lines": true,
  "linewidth": 1,
  "nullPointMode": "null",
  "options": {
    "dataLinks": []
  },
  "percentage": false,
  "pointradius": 2,
  "points": false,
  "renderer": "flot",
  "seriesOverrides": [],
  "spaceLength": 10,
  "stack": false,
  "steppedLine": false,
  "targets": [
    {
      "refId": "A",
      "scenarioId": "random_walk"
    }
  ],
  "thresholds": [
    {
      "colorMode": "critical",
      "fill": true,
      "line": true,
      "op": "gt",
      "value": 50
    }
  ],
  "timeFrom": null,
  "timeRegions": [],
  "timeShift": null,
  "title": "Panel Title",
  "tooltip": {
    "shared": true,
    "sort": 0,
    "value_type": "individual"
  },
  "type": "graph",
  "xaxis": {
    "buckets": null,
    "mode": "time",
    "name": null,
    "show": true,
    "values": []
  },
  "yaxes": [
    {
      "format": "short",
      "label": null,
      "logBase": 1,
      "max": null,
      "min": null,
      "show": true
    },
    {
      "format": "short",
      "label": null,
      "logBase": 1,
      "max": null,
      "min": null,
      "show": true
    }
  ]
}
```
Example response

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 78

{
   "id": 1,
   "uid": "cIBgcSjkk",
   "url": "/d/cIBgcSjkk/production-overview",
   "status": "success",
   "version": 1,
   "slug": "production-overview" //deprecated in Grafana v5.0
}

Status Codes:

- **200**— Created
- **400**— Error such as invalid JSON, invalid or missing fields
- **401**— Unauthorized
- **403**— Access denied
- **412**— Precondition failed

The **412** status code is used to explain why the dashboard can't be created.

- The dashboard has been changed by someone else status=version-mismatch
- A dashboard with the same name in the folder already exists status=name-exists
- A dashboard with the same uid already exists status=name-exists
- The dashboard belongs to plugin plugin title status=plugin-dashboard

The response body has the following properties. If another dashboard has the same title, the status value is name-exists.

HTTP/1.1 412 Precondition Failed
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 97

{
   "message": "The dashboard has been changed by someone else",
   "status": "version-mismatch"
}
Get dashboard by uid

GET /api/dashboards/uid/:uid

Returns the dashboard matching the uid. The metadata returned might contain information about the UID of the folder that contains the dashboard.

Example request

GET /api/dashboards/uid/cIBgcSjkk HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMkZYbk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "dashboard": {
    "id": 1,
    "uid": "cIBgcSjkk",
    "title": "Production Overview",
    "tags": [ "templated" ],
    "timezone": "browser",
    "schemaVersion": 16,
    "version": 0
  },
  "meta": {
    "isStarred": false,
    "url": "/d/cIBgcSjkk/production-overview",
    "folderId": 2,
    "folderUid": "l3KqBxCMz",
    "slug": "production-overview" //deprecated in Grafana v5.0
  }
}

Status Codes:

- **200** — Found
- **401** — Unauthorized
- **403** — Access denied
- **404** — Not found

Delete dashboard by uid

DELETE /api/dashboards/uid/:uid

Deletes the dashboard matching the uid.

Example request

DELETE /api/dashboards/uid/cIBgcSjkk HTTP/1.1
GET the home dashboard

GET /api/dashboards/home

Returns the home dashboard.

Example request

GET /api/dashboards/home HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcGl1pU1Y2RmVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE92ZmMzMzZkYBk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "dashboard": {
    "editable": false,
    "hideControls": true,
    "nav": [
      {
        "enable": false,
        "type": "timepicker"
      }
    ],
    "style": "dark",
    "tags": [],
    "templating": {
      "list": [],
      "time": {
      }
    }
  }
}
Dashboard Permissions API

Use the Dashboard Permissions API to update or retrieve the permissions for a dashboard.

Permissions with dashboardId=-1 are the default permissions for users with the Viewer and Editor roles. Permissions can be set for a user, a team or a role (Viewer or Editor). Permissions cannot be set for Admins - they always have access to everything.

The permission levels for the permission field are as follows:

- 1 = View
Get permissions for a dashboard

GET /api/dashboards/id/:dashboardId/permissions

Gets all existing permissions for the dashboard with the given dashboardId.

Example request

GET /api/dashboards/id/1/permissions HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMKZYbk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 551

[
  {
    "id": 1,
    "dashboardId": -1,
    "created": "2017-06-20T02:00:00+02:00",
    "updated": "2017-06-20T02:00:00+02:00",
    "userId": 0,
    "userLogin": "",
    "userEmail": "",
    "teamId": 0,
    "team": "",
    "role": "Viewer",
    "permission": 1,
    "permissionName": "View",
    "uid": "",
    "title": "",
    "slug": "",
    "isFolder": false,
    "url": ""
  },
  {
    "id": 2,
    "dashboardId": -1,
    "created": "2017-06-20T02:00:00+02:00",
    "updated": "2017-06-20T02:00:00+02:00",
    "userId": 0,
    "userLogin": "",
    "userEmail": "",
    "teamId": 0,
    "team": "",
    "role": "Editor",
    "permission": 2,
    "permissionName": "Edit"
  }
]
Update permissions for a dashboard

POST /api/dashboards/id/:dashboardId/permissions

Updates the permissions for a dashboard. This operation removes existing permissions if they are not included in the request.

Example request

POST /api/dashboards/id/1/permissions
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWhNzMkZYbk

{  
  "items": [
    {  
      "role": "Viewer",
      "permission": 1
    },
    {  
      "role": "Editor",
      "permission": 2
    },
    {  
      "teamId": 1,
      "permission": 1
    },
    {  
      "userId": 11,
      "permission": 4
    }
  ]
}

JSON body schema:

- **items**—The permission items to add or update. Existing items that are omitted from the list are removed.

Example response
Dashboard Versions API

Use the Dashboard Versions API to retrieve dashboard versions and restore a dashboard to a specified version.

**Note**
To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana API key. You include this key in the Authorization field in the API request. For information about how to create a Grafana API key, see [Using Grafana HTTP APIs](#).

**Get all dashboard versions**

GET `/api/dashboards/id/:dashboardId/versions`

Gets all existing dashboard versions for the dashboard with the given `dashboardId`.

Query parameters:

- **limit** — Maximum number of results to return.
- **start** — Version to start from when returning queries.

**Example request**

```
GET /api/dashboards/id/1/versions?limit=2?start=0 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWhMzYy
```

**Example response**

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 428

[{
   "id": 2,
   "dashboardId": 1,
   "parentVersion": 1,
   "restoredFrom": 0,
}
```
Get dashboard version

GET /api/dashboards/id/:dashboardId/versions/:id

Get the dashboard version with the given id, for the dashboard with the given dashboardId.

Example request

GET /api/dashboards/id/1/versions/1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNrMkZYbk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 1300

[  "id": 1,
  "dashboardId": 1,
  "parentVersion": 0,
  "restoredFrom": 0,
  "version": 1,
  "created": "2017-06-08T17:23:33-04:00",
  "createdBy": "admin",
  "message": "Initial save"
} }
"gnetId": null,
"graphTooltip": 0,
"hideControls": false,
"id": 1,
"links": [
]
},
"rows": [
{
"collapse": false,
"height": "250px",
"panels": [
],
"repeat": null,
"repeatIteration": null,
"repeatRowId": null,
"showTitle": false,
"title": "Dashboard Row",
"titleSize": "h6"
}
],
"schemaVersion": 14,
"style": "dark",
"tags": [
],
"templating": {
"list": [
]
},
"time": {
"from": "now-6h",
"to": "now"
},
"timepicker": {
"refresh_intervals": [
"5s",
"10s",
"30s",
"1m",
"5m",
"15m",
"30m",
"1h",
"2h",
"1d"
],
"time_options": [
"5m",
"15m",
"1h",
"6h",
"12h",
"24h",
"2d",
"7d",
"30d"
]
},
"timezone": "browser",
"title": "test",
"version": 1
},
"createdBy": "admin"
Status Codes:

- **200**—OK
- **401**—Unauthorized
- **404**—Dashboard version not found

## Restore dashboard

**POST /api/dashboards/id/:dashboardId/restore**

Restores a dashboard to the dashboard version that you specify.

### Example request

```
POST /api/dashboards/id/1/restore
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmMkZYbk
{
  "version": 1
}
```

### JSON body schema:

- **version**—The dashboard version to restore to.

### Example response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 67
{
  "slug": "my-dashboard",
  "status": "success",
  "version": 3
}
```

### JSON response body schema:

- **slug**—The URL-friendly slug of the dashboard's title.
- **status**—Whether the restore was successful or not.
- **version**—The new dashboard version following the restore.

Status Codes:

- **200**—Created
- **401**—Unauthorized
- **404**—Dashboard or dashboard version not found
- **500**—Internal server error (indicates issue retrieving dashboard tags from database)
Example error response:

```json
HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 46

{
    "message": "Dashboard version not found"
}
```

JSON response body schema:

- **message**— A message explaining the reason for the failure.

## Compare dashboard versions

**POST /api/dashboards/calculate-diff**

Compares two dashboard versions by calculating the JSON diff of them.

### Example request

```
POST /api/dashboards/calculate-diff HTTP/1.1
Accept: text/html
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmMzZmZmYbk

{
    "base": {
        "dashboardId": 1,
        "version": 1
    },
    "new": {
        "dashboardId": 1,
        "version": 2
    },
    "diffType": "json"
}
```

JSON body schema:

- **base**— An object representing the base dashboard version.
- **new**— An object representing the new dashboard version.
- **diffType**— The type of diff to return. Valid values are `json` and `basic`.

### Example response (JSON diff)

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

<p id="l1" class="diff-line diff-json-same">
<!-- Diff omitted -->
</p>
```

The response is a textual representation of the diff, with the dashboard values being in JSON, similar to the diffs seen on sites like GitHub or GitLab.
Status Codes:

- **200** — OK
- **200** — Bad request, invalid JSON sent
- **401** — Unauthorized
- **404** — Not found

Example response (Basic diff)

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

<div class="diff-group">
<!-- Diff omitted --></div>
```

The response is a summary of the changes, derived from the diff between the two JSON objects.

Status Codes:

- **200** — OK
- **200** — Bad request, invalid JSON sent
- **401** — Unauthorized
- **404** — Not found

**Data Source API**

Use the Data Source API to create, update, delete, and work with data sources in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

**Note**

To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana API key. You include this key in the Authorization field in the API request. For information about how to create a Grafana API key, see *Using Grafana HTTP APIs (p. 587)*.

**Get all data sources**

```
GET /api/datasources
```

**Example request**

```
GET /api/datasources HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMkZYbk
```

**Example response**

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

[
```
Get a single data source by Id

GET /api/datasources/:datasourceId

Example request

GET /api/datasources/1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMKZYb

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

```json
{
  "id": 1,
  "orgId": 1,
  "uid": "H8joYFGz",
  "name": "datasource_elastic",
  "type": "elasticsearch",
  "typeLogoUrl": "public/app/plugins/datasource/elasticsearch/img/elasticsearch.svg",
  "access": "proxy",
  "url": "http://mydatasource.com",
  "password": "",
  "user": "",
  "database": "grafana-dash",
  "basicAuth": false,
  "isDefault": false,
  "jsonData": {
    "esVersion": 5,
    "logLevelField": "",
    "logMessageField": "",
    "maxConcurrentShardRequests": 256,
    "timeField": "$timestamp"
  },
  "readOnly": false
}
```
Get a single data source by UID

GET /api/datasources/uid/:uid

Example request

GET /api/datasources/uid/kLtEtcRGk HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnWKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmMnZmKYZYbk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "id": 1,
  "uid": "kLtEtcRGk",
  "orgId": 1,
  "name": "test_datasource",
  "type": "graphite",
  "typeLogoUrl": "",
  "access": "proxy",
  "url": "http://mydatasource.com",
  "password": "",
  "user": "",
  "database": false,
  "basicAuth": false,
  "basicAuthUser": "",
  "basicAuthPassword": "",
  "withCredentials": false,
  "isDefault": false,
  "jsonData": {
    "graphiteType": "default",
    "graphiteVersion": "1.1"
  },
  "secureJsonFields": {},
  "version": 1,
  "readOnly": false
}

Get a single data source by name

GET /api/datasources/name/:name

Example request

GET /api/datasources/name/test_datasource HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Get data source Id by name

GET /api/datasources/id/:name

Example request

GET /api/datasources/id/test_datasource HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcGlplY2RnVKZTFVadFsaNFZXe9ZmMzYzk5Y

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{  "id":1
}

Create a data source

POST /api/datasources
Example Graphite request

POST /api/datasources HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJuIjoiT0tTcGlpULY2RnWK2TFVaDFsNFZXe92ZwnMzYbk

{
    "name": "test_datasource",
    "type": "graphite",
    "url": "http://mydatasource.com",
    "access": "proxy",
    "basicAuth": false
}

Example Graphite response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
    "datasource": {
        "id": 1,
        "orgId": 1,
        "name": "test_datasource",
        "type": "graphite",
        "typeLogoUrl": "",
        "access": "proxy",
        "url": "http://mydatasource.com",
        "password": "",
        "user": "",
        "database": "",
        "basicAuth": false,
        "basicAuthUser": "",
        "basicAuthPassword": "",
        "withCredentials": false,
        "isDefault": false,
        "jsonData": {},
        "secureJsonFields": {},
        "version": 1,
        "readOnly": false
    },
    "id": 1,
    "message": "Datasource added",
    "name": "test_datasource"
}

Note
When you define password and basicAuthPassword within secureJsonData, Amazon Managed Grafana encryptes them securely as an encrypted blob in the database. The response then lists the encrypte fields in secureJsonFields.

Example Graphite request with basic auth enabled

POST /api/datasources HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJuIjoiT0tTcGlpULY2RnWK2TFVaDFsNFZXe92ZwnMzYbk

{  
    "name": "test_datasource",
    "type": "graphite",
    "url": "http://mydatasource.com",
    "basicAuth": false,
    "basicAuthUser": "",
    "basicAuthPassword": "",
    "withCredentials": false,
    "isDefault": false,
    "jsonData": {},
    "secureJsonFields": {},
    "version": 1,
    "readOnly": false
}

626
Create a data source

**Example response with basic auth enabled**

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

```json
{
  "datasource": {
    "id": 1,
    "orgId": 1,
    "name": "test_datasource",
    "type": "graphite",
    "typeLogoUrl": "",
    "access": "proxy",
    "url": "http://mydatasource.com",
    "password": "",
    "user": "",
    "database": "",
    "basicAuth": true,
    "basicAuthUser": "basicuser",
    "basicAuthPassword": "",
    "withCredentials": false,
    "isDefault": false,
    "jsonData": {},
    "secureJsonData": {
      "basicAuthPassword": true
    },
    "version": 1,
    "readOnly": false
  },
  "id": 102,
  "message": "Datasource added",
  "name": "test_datasource"
}
```

**Example CloudWatch request**

```json
POST /api/datasources HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWhmMzMyZbk

{
  "name": "test_datasource",
  "type": "cloudwatch",
  "url": "http://monitoring.us-west-1.amazonaws.com",
  "access": "proxy",
  "jsonData": {
    "authType": "keys",
    "defaultRegion": "us-west-1"
  },
  "secureJsonData": {
    "accessKeyId": "Ol4pIDpeKSA6XikgOl4p",
    "secretKey": "dGVzdCBzZXkgYmxlYXNlIGRvbid0IHN0ZWFs"
  }
}
```
Update an existing data source

PUT /api/datasources/:datasourceId

Example request

PUT /api/datasources/1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnWKZTFVaDFsN5ZXd9ZwMnMkZYbk

{
  "id":1,
  "orgId":1,
  "name":"test_datasource",
  "type":"graphite",
  "access":"proxy",
  "url":"http://mydatasource.com",
  "password":"
  "user":"
  "database":"
  "basicAuth":true,
  "basicAuthUser":"basicuser",
  "secureJsonData": {
    "basicAuthPassword": "basicpassword"
  },
  "isDefault":false,
  "jsonData":null
}

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "datasource": {
    "id": 1,
    "orgId": 1,
    "name": "test_datasource",
    "type": "graphite",
    "typeLogoUrl": 
"
  "access": "proxy",
  "url": "http://mydatasource.com",
  "password": "",
  "user": "",
  "database": 
",
  "basicAuth": true,
  "basicAuthUser": "basicuser",
  "secureJsonData": {
    "basicAuthPassword": "basicpassword"
  },
  "isDefault": false,
  "jsonData": {},
  "secureJsonFields": {
    "basicAuthPassword": true
  },
  "version": 1,
  "readOnly": false
},
"id": 102,
"message": "Datasource updated",
"name": "test_datasource"
Delete data source by Id

DELETE /api/datasources/:datasourceId

Example request

DELETE /api/datasources/1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFSsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMKZYbk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{"message":"Data source deleted"}

Delete data source by UID

DELETE /api/datasources/uid/:uid

Example request

DELETE /api/datasources/uid/kLtEtcRGk HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFSsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMKZYbk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{"message":"Data source deleted"}

Delete data source by name

DELETE /api/datasources/name/:datasourceName

Example request

DELETE /api/datasources/name/test_datasource HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFSsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMKZYbk
Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "message":"Data source deleted",
  "id": 1
}

Data source proxy calls

GET /api/datasources/proxy/:datasourceId/*

Proxies all calls to the actual data source.

Query data source by Id

POST /api/tsdb/query

Queries a data source having backend implementation. Most built-in data sources have backend implementation.

Example request

POST /api/tsdb/query HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "from": "1420066800000",
  "to": "1575845999999",
  "queries": [
    {
      "refId": "A",
      "intervalMs": 86400000,
      "maxDataPoints": 1092,
      "datasourceId": 86,
      "rawSql": "SELECT 1 as valueOne, 2 as valueTwo",
      "format": "table"
    }
  ]
}

Note
The from, to, and queries properties are required.

JSON body schema:

- **from/to**— Must be either absolute in epoch timestamps in milliseconds, or relative using Grafana time units. For example, now-1h.
- **queries.refId**— (Optional) Specifies an identifier for the query. The default is A.
- **queries.datasourceId**— Specifies the data source to be queried. Each query in the request must have a unique datasourceId.
- **queries.maxDataPoints**— (Optional) Specifies the maximum amount of data points that a dashboard panel can render. The default is 100.
• **queries.intervalMs**— (Optional) Specifies the time interval in milliseconds of time series. The default is 1000

**Example request for the MySQL data source:**

```json
POST /api/tsdb/query HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "from": "1420066800000",
  "to": "1575845999999",
  "queries": [
    {
      "refId": "A",
      "intervalMs": 86400000,
      "maxDataPoints": 1092,
      "datasourceId": 86,
      "rawSql": "SELECT
                  time,
                  sum(opened) AS "Opened",
                  sum(closed) AS "Closed"
              FROM
              issues_activity
              WHERE
              $__unixEpochFilter(time) AND
              period = 'm' AND
              repo IN('grafana/grafana') AND
              opened_by IN('Contributor','Grafana Labs')
              GROUP BY 1
              ORDER BY 1"
    }
  ],
  "format": "time_series"
}
```

**Example response for the MySQL data source request:**

```json
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "results": {
    "A": {
      "refId": "A",
      "meta": {
        "rowCount": 0,
        "sql": "SELECT
              time,
              sum(opened) AS "Opened",
              sum(closed) AS "Closed"
          FROM
          issues_activity
          WHERE
          time <= 1420066800 AND time >= 1575845999 AND
          period = 'm' AND
          repo IN('grafana/grafana') AND
          opened_by IN('Contributor','Grafana Labs')
          GROUP BY 1
          ORDER BY 1"
      },
      "series": [
        {
          "name": "Opened",
          "points": [
            [109,
             1420070400000],
            [122,
             1422748800000]
          ]
        },
        {
          "name": "Closed",
          "points": [
            [89,
             1420070400000]
          ]
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```
Data Source Permissions API

Use the Data Source Permissions API to enable, disable, list, add, and remove permissions for data sources.

You can set permissions for a user or a team. Permissions can't be set for Admins, because they always have access to everything.

The permission levels for the permission field are as follows:

- 1 = Query

Note
To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana API key. You include this key in the Authorization field in the API request. For information about how to create a Grafana API key, see Using Grafana HTTP APIs (p. 587).

Enable permissions for a data source

POST /api/datasources/:id/enable-permissions

Enables permissions for the data source with the given id. No one except Org Admins are able to query the data source until permissions have been added to permit certain users or teams to query the data source.

Example request

POST /api/datasources/1/enable-permissions
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVavDFsNFMZdE9ZwWmNzMKZYbk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 35

{"message":"Datasource permissions enabled"}

Status Codes:

- 200—Created
- 400—Permissions can't be enabled, see the response body for details.
- 401—Unauthorized
- 403—Access denied
Disable permissions for a data source

POST /api/datasources/:id/disable-permissions

Disables permissions for the data source with the given id. All existing permissions are removed and anyone is able to query the data source.

Example request

```
POST /api/datasources/1/disable-permissions
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMkZYbk
{
}
```

Example response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 35
{"message":"Datasource permissions disabled"}
```

Status Codes:

- **200** — Ok
- **400** — Permissions can't be disabled, see the response body for details.
- **401** — Unauthorized
- **403** — Access denied
- **404** — Data source not found

Get permissions for a data source

GET /api/datasources/:id/permissions

Gets all existing permissions for the data source with the given id.

Example request

```
GET /api/datasources/1/permissions HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMkZYbk
```

Example response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 551
```
Add permission for a data source

POST /api/datasources/:id/permissions

Adds a user permission for the data source with the given id.

Example request to add user permission

```json
POST /api/datasources/1/permissions
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVadFxsNFZXdeE9ZWmNzMcZybk

{
    "userId": 1,
    "permission": 1
}
```

Example response for adding a user permission

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Remove permission for a data source

Example request to add team permission

POST /api/datasources/1/permissions
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmMzZyY2

{  
  "teamId": 1,  
  "permission": 1 
}

Example response for adding a team permission

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 35
{"message":"Datasource permission added"}

Status Codes:

- 200 — Ok
- 400 — Permission can't be added, see response body for details.
- 401 — Unauthorized
- 403 — Access denied
- 404 — Data source not found

Remove permission for a data source

DELETE /api/datasources/:id/permissions/:permissionId

Removes the permission with the given permissionId for the data source with the given id.

Example request

DELETE /api/datasources/1/permissions/2
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmMzZyY2

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 35
{"message":"Datasource permission removed"}

Status Codes:
External Group Synchronization API

Note
To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana API key. You include this key in the Authorization field in the API request. For information about how to create a Grafana API key, see Using Grafana HTTP APIs (p. 587).

Get external groups

GET /api/teams/:teamId/groups

Example request

GET /api/teams/1/groups HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXde9zZmNzMkBk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

[
  {
    "orgId": 1,
    "teamId": 1,
    "groupId": "cn=editors,ou=groups,dc=grafana,dc=org"
  }
]

Status Codes:

• **200**— Ok
• **401**— Unauthorized
• **403**— Access denied
• **404**— Data source not found or permission not found

Add external group

POST /api/teams/:teamId/groups

Example request

POST /api/teams/1/members HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXde9zZmNzMkBk
Remove external group

DELETE /api/teams/:teamId/groups/:groupId

Example request
DELETE /api/teams/1/groups/cn=editors,ou=groups,dc=grafana,dc=org HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWrNzYbksb

Example response
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json
{"message":"Team Group removed"}

Status Codes:
- 200 — Ok
- 401 — Unauthorized
- 403 — Permission denied
- 404 — Team not found or group not found

Folder API

Use the Folder API to work with folders in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

The identifier (id) of a folder is an auto-incrementing numeric value and is only unique per workspace. The unique identifier (uid) of a folder can be used to uniquely identify a folder between multiple workspaces.
workspaces. It’s automatically generated if you don’t provide one when you create a folder. The uid allows having consistent URLs for accessing folder and when synchronizing folder between multiple Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces. The use of the uid means that changing the title of a folder does not break any bookmarked links to that folder.

The uid can have a maximum length of 40 characters.

Folders can’t be nested.

**Note**

To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana API key. You include this key in the Authorization field in the API request. For information about how to create a Grafana API key, see [Using Grafana HTTP APIs](#).

The **General** folder, with an id of 0, is not part of the Folder API. You can’t use the Folder API to retrieve information about the general folder.

### Create folder

**POST /api/folders**

Creates a new folder.

**Example request**

```
POST /api/folders HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZnMnMkZyYb

{
  "uid": "nErXDvCkzz",
  "title": "Department ABC"
}
```

**JSON body schema:**

- **uid**— Optional unique identifier. If null, a new uid is generated.
- **title**— The title for the folder.

**Example response**

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

[
  "id":1,
  "uid": "nErXDvCkzz",
  "title": "Department ABC",
  "url": "/dashboards/f/nErXDvCkzz/department-abc",
  "hasAcl": false,
  "canSave": true,
  "canEdit": true,
  "canAdmin": true,
  "createdBy": "admin",
  "created": "2018-01-31T17:43:12Z",
  "updatedBy": "admin",
  "updated": "2018-01-31T17:43:12Z",
  "version": 1
]
```
Status Codes:

- **200** — Created
- **400** — Error such as invalid JSON, invalid or missing fields
- **401** — Unauthorized
- **403** — Access denied

**Update folder**

PUT /api/folders/:uid

Updates the existing folder that matches the uid.

**Example request**

```http
PUT /api/folders/nErXDvCkzz HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMkZYbk

{
  "title": "Department DEF",
  "version": 1
}
```

**JSON body schema:**

- **uid** — Changes the unique identifier, if provided.
- **title** — The title of the folder.
- **version** — Provide the current version to be able to overwrite the folder. Not needed if **overwrite=true**.
- **overwrite** — Set to **true** to overwrite the existing folder with a newer version.

**Example response**

```json
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "id": 1,
  "uid": "nErXDvCkzz",
  "title": "Department DEF",
  "url": "/dashboards/f/nErXDvCkzz/department-def",
  "hasAcl": false,
  "canSave": true,
  "canEdit": true,
  "canAdmin": true,
  "createdBy": "admin",
  "created": "2018-01-31T17:43:12+01:00",
  "updatedBy": "admin",
  "updated": "2018-01-31T17:43:12+01:00",
  "version": 1
}
```
Status Codes:

- **200** — Created
- **400** — Error such as invalid JSON, invalid or missing fields
- **401** — Unauthorized
- **403** — Access denied
- **404** — Folder not found
- **412** — Precondition failed

The **412** status code is used to explain why the folder can't be updated.

- The folder has been changed by someone else \text{status}=version-mismatch

The response body has the following properties:

```
HTTP/1.1 412 Precondition Failed
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 97
{
  "message": "The folder has been changed by someone else",
  "status": "version-mismatch"
}
```

### Get all folders

**GET /api/folders**

Returns all folders that you have permission to view. You can control the maximum number of folders returned by using the \text{limit} query parameter. The default is 1000.

**Example request**

```
GET /api/folders?limit=10 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMkZYbk
```

**Example response**

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json
[
  {
    "id":1,
    "uid": "nErXDVckzz",
    "title": "Department ABC"
  },
  {
    "id":2,
    "uid": "k3S1ck1Gk",
    "title": "Department RND"
  }
]
```
Get folder by uid

GET /api/folders/:uid

Returns all folders that matches the given uid.

Example request

GET /api/folders/nErXDvCkzz HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmMmMkZYbk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json
{
    "id":1,
    "uid": "nErXDvCkzz",
    "title": "Department ABC",
    "url": "/dashboards/f/nErXDvCkzz/department-abc",
    "hasAcl": false,
    "canSave": true,
    "canEdit": true,
    "canAdmin": true,
    "createdBy": "admin",
    "created": "2018-01-31T17:43:12+01:00",
    "updatedBy": "admin",
    "updated": "2018-01-31T17:43:12+01:00",
    "version": 1
}

Status Codes:

- **200** — Found
- **401** — Unauthorized
- **403** — Access denied
- **404** — Not found

Get folder by id

GET /api/folders/id/:id

Returns the folder that matches the given id.

Example request

GET /api/folders/id/1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmMmMkZYbk

Example response
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
   "id":1,
   "uid": "nErXDvCkzz",
   "title": "Department ABC",
   "url": "/dashboards/f/nErXDvCkzz/department-abc",
   "hasAcl": false,
   "canSave": true,
   "canEdit": true,
   "canAdmin": true,
   "createdBy": "admin",
   "created": "2018-01-31T17:43:12+01:00",
   "updatedBy": "admin",
   "updated": "2018-01-31T17:43:12+01:00",
   "version": 1
}

Status Codes:

- **200** — Found
- **401** — Unauthorized
- **403** — Access denied
- **404** — Not found

### Delete folder by uid

DELETE /api/folders/:uid

Deletes the folder matching the uid, and also deletes all dashboards stored in the folder. This operation can't be reverted.

**Example request**

DELETE /api/folders/nErXDvCkzz HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVFaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMkZYbk

**Example response**

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
   "message": "Folder deleted",
   "id": 2
}

Status Codes:

- **200** — Deleted
- **401** — Unauthorized
- **403** — Access denied
- **404** — Not found
Folder/Dashboard Search API

Use the FolderDashboard-Search API to search folders and dashboards in an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

Note
To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana API key. You include this key in the Authorization field in the API request. For information about how to create a Grafana API key, see Using Grafana HTTP APIs (p. 587).

Search folders and dashboards

GET /api/search/

Query parameters:
- **query**— Search query
- **tag**— List of tags to search for. These are Grafana tags, not AWS tags.
- **type**— The type to search for, either dash-folder or dash-db.
- **dashboardIds**— List of dashboard Id's to search for.
- **folderIds**— List of dashboard Id's to search for in dashboards.
- **starred**— Flag to specify that only starred dashboards are to be returned.
- **limit**— Limit the number of returned results (maximum is 5000).
- **page**— Use this parameter to access hits beyond limit. Numbering starts at 1. The limit parameter acts as page size.

Example request for retrieving folders and dashboards of the general folder

GET /api/search?folderIds=0&query=&starred=false HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZmNzMKZYbk

Example response for retrieving folders and dashboards of the general folder

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

[  
  {  
    "id": 163,  
    "uid": "000000163",  
    "title": "Folder",  
    "url": "/dashboards/f/000000163/folder",  
    "type": "dash-folder",  
    "tags": [],  
    "isStarred": false,  
    "uri": "db/folder" // deprecated in Grafana v5.0
  },  
  {  
    "id": 1,  
    "uid": "cIBgcSjkk",  
    "title": "Production Overview",  
    "url": "/d/cIBgcSjkk/production-overview",  
    "type": "dash-db",  
    "tags": [],  
    "isStarred": false,  
    "uri": "db/dash-db"
  }]
Folder Permissions API

Use the Folder API to update or retrieve the permissions for a folder.

Permissions with folderId=-1 are the default permissions for users with the Viewer and Editor roles. Permissions can be set for a user, a team or a role (Viewer or Editor). Permissions cannot be set for Admins - they always have access to everything.

The permission levels for the permission field are as follows:

- 1 = View
- 2 = Edit
- 4 = Admin

Note

To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana API key. You include this key in the Authorization field in the API request. For information about how to create a Grafana API key, see Using Grafana HTTP APIs (p. 587).
Get permissions for a folder

GET /api/folders/:uid/permissions

Gets all existing permissions for the folder with the given uid.

Example request

GET /api/folders/nErXDvCkzz/permissions HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZmWmMkZYbk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 551

[
  {
    "id": 1,
    "folderId": -1,
    "created": "2017-06-20T02:00:00+02:00",
    "updated": "2017-06-20T02:00:00+02:00",
    "userId": 0,
    "userLogin": "",
    "userEmail": "",
    "teamId": 0,
    "team": "",
    "role": "Viewer",
    "permission": 1,
    "permissionName": "View",
    "uid": "nErXDvCkzz",
    "title": "",
    "slug": "",
    "isFolder": false,
    "url": ""
  },
  {
    "id": 2,
    "dashboardId": -1,
    "created": "2017-06-20T02:00:00+02:00",
    "updated": "2017-06-20T02:00:00+02:00",
    "userId": 0,
    "userLogin": "",
    "userEmail": "",
    "teamId": 0,
    "team": "",
    "role": "Editor",
    "permission": 2,
    "permissionName": "Edit",
    "uid": "",
    "title": "",
    "slug": "",
    "isFolder": false,
    "url": ""
  }
]

Status Codes:
Update permissions for a folder

POST /api/folders/:uid/permissions

Updates the permissions for a folder. This operation removes existing permissions if they are not included in the request.

Example request

POST /api/folders/nErXDvCkzz/permissions
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZwMnMkZbYb
{
  "items": [
    {
      "role": "Viewer",
      "permission": 1
    },
    {
      "role": "Editor",
      "permission": 2
    },
    {
      "teamId": 1,
      "permission": 1
    },
    {
      "userId": 11,
      "permission": 4
    }
  ]
}

JSON body schema:

- **items**— The permission items to add or update. Existing items that are omitted from the list are removed.

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 35

{"message":"Folder permissions updated","id":1,"title":"Department ABC"}

Status Codes:

- **200**— Created
- **401**— Unauthorized
Organization API

Use the Organization API to work with organizations in an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

**Note**
To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana API key. You include this key in the Authorization field in the API request. For information about how to create a Grafana API key, see Using Grafana HTTP APIs (p. 587).

### Get current organization

GET /api/org/

**Example request**

```
GET /api/org/ HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMkZYbk
```

**Example response**

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "id": 1,
  "name": "Main Org."
}
```

### Get all users within the current organization

GET /api/org/users

Required permissions: the org.users:read action with the scope users:*  

**Example request**

```
GET /api/org/users HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMkZYbk
```

**Example response**

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

[
  {
    "orgId": 1,
  }
]
Get all users within the current organization (lookup)

GET /api/org/users/lookup

Returns all users within the current organization, but with less detailed information. Accessible to users with org admin role, admin in any folder or admin of any team. Used mostly by the Grafana UI to provide a list of users when adding team members and when editing folder/dashboard permissions.

Example request

GET /api/org/users/lookup HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVadF5sNFZXe92ZmNzMkZYbk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

[{
  "userId": 1,
  "login": "admin",
  "avatarUrl": "/avatar/46d229b033af06a191ff2267bca9ae"
}]

Updates the given user

PATCH /api/org/users/:userId

Required permissions: the org.users.role:update action with the scope users:*

Example request

PATCH /api/org/users/1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVadF5sNFZXe92ZmNzMkZYbk

{  
  "role": "Viewer",
}

Example response
DELETE /api/org/users/:userId

Required permissions: the org.users:remove action with the scope users:*

Example request

DELETE /api/org/users/1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVadDxFsNFZXEdE9ZWmNzMKZYbk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json
{"message": "User removed from organization"}

Update the current organization

PUT /api/org

Example request

PUT /api/org HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVadDxFsNFZXEdE9ZWmNzMKZYbk

{
    "name": "Main Org."
}

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json
{"message": "Organization updated"}

Add user to the current organization

POST /api/org/users

Required permissions: the org.users:add action with the scope users:*
Example request

POST /api/org/users HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMKZYbk

{
  "role": "Admin",
  "loginOrEmail": "admin"
}

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{"message":"User added to organization","userId":1}

Playlist API

Use the Playlist API to work with playlists in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

Note
To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana API key. You include this key in the Authorization field in the API request. For information about how to create a Grafana API key, see Using Grafana HTTP APIs (p. 587).

Search playlist

GET /api/playlists

Returns all playlists for the current Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, using pagination.

Example request

GET /api/playlists HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMKZYbk

Querystring parameters:

- **query** — Limit the responses to playlists that have a name like this value.
- **limit** — Limit the response to X number of playlists.

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

[
  {
    "id": 1,
    "name": "my playlist",
    "interval": "5m"
  }
]
Get one playlist

GET /api/playlists/:id

Example request

GET /api/playlists/1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVkJTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZUW1zZG1pZGdh

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json
{
  "id": 1,
  "name": "my playlist",
  "interval": "5m",
  "orgId": "my org",
  "items": [
    {
      "id": 1,
      "playlistId": 1,
      "type": "dashboard_by_id",
      "value": "3",
      "order": 1,
      "title": "my third dashboard"
    },
    {
      "id": 2,
      "playlistId": 1,
      "type": "dashboard_by_tag",
      "value": "myTag",
      "order": 2,
      "title": "my other dashboard"
    }
  ]
}

Get playlist items

GET /api/playlists/:id/items

Example request

GET /api/playlists/1/items HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVkJTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZUW1zZG1pZGdh

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json
[
]
Get playlist dashboards

GET /api/playlists/:id/dashboards

Example request

GET /api/playlists/1/dashboards HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZwMzYbk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json
[
  {
    "id": 3,
    "title": "my third dashboard",
    "order": 1,
  },
  {
    "id": 5,
    "title": "my other dashboard",
    "order": 2,
  }
]

Create a playlist

POST /api/playlists/

Example request

PUT /api/playlists/1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZwMzYbk

{
Update a playlist

PUT /api/playlists/:id

Example request

PUT /api/playlists/1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZwmmMzKZYbk
{
  "name": "my playlist",
  "interval": "5m",
  "items": [
    {
      "playlistId": 1,
      "type": "dashboard_by_id",
      "value": "3",
      "order": 1,
      "title": "my third dashboard"
    },
    {
      "playlistId": 1,
      "type": "dashboard_by_tag",
      "value": "myTag",
      "order": 2,
      "title": "my other dashboard"
    }
  ]
}

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json
{
  "id": 1,
  "name": "my playlist",
  "interval": "5m"
}
Delete a playlist

DELETE /api/playlists/:id

Example request

DELETE /api/playlists/1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RmKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZmNzYzkYbk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json
{}

Preferences API

Use the Preferences API to work with user preferences in the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

Keys:

- **theme**— Valid values are light, dark, or an empty string to use the default theme.
- **homeDashboardId**— The numerical :id of a favorited dashboard. The default is 0.
- **timezone**— Valid values are utc, browser, or an empty string to use the default.

Omitting a key causes the current value to be replaced with the system default value.
Note
To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana API key. You include this key in the Authorization field in the API request. For information about how to create a Grafana API key, see Using Grafana HTTP APIs (p. 587).

Get current user preferences

GET /api/user/preferences

Example request

GET /api/user/preferences HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmMzZnZnZn

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{"theme":"","homeDashboardId":0,"timezone":""}

Update current user preferences

PUT /api/user/preferences

Example request

PUT /api/user/preferences HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmMzZnZnZn

{
  "theme": "",
  "homeDashboardId":0,
  "timezone":"utc"
}

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8

{"message":"Preferences updated"}

Get current org preferences

GET /api/org/preferences

Example request
GET /api/org/preferences HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcGlplUlY2RnVZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZnMzYbk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{"theme": "", "homeDashboardId": 0, "timezone": ""}

Update current org preferences

PUT /api/org/preferences

Example request

PUT /api/org/preferences HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcGlplUlY2RnVZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZnMzYbk

{
  "theme": "",
  "homeDashboardId": 0,
  "timezone": "utc"
}

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8

{"message": "Preferences updated"}

Snapshot API

Use the Snapshot API to work with snapshots in an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

**Note**
To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana API key. You include this key in the Authorization field in the API request. For information about how to create a Grafana API key, see Using Grafana HTTP APIs (p. 587).

Create new snapshot

POST /api/snapshots

Example request

POST /api/snapshots HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
JSON body schema:

- **dashboard**— (Required) The complete dashboard model.
- **name**— (Optional) A name for the snapshot.
- **expires**— (Optional) When the snapshot should expire, in seconds. The default is to never expire.
- **external**— (Optional) Save the snapshot on an external server rather than locally. Default is false.
- **key**— (Required if `external` is true) Define a unique key.
- **deletekey**— (Required if `external` is true) A unique key to be used to delete the snapshot. It is different than `key` so that only the creator can delete the snapshot.

**Note**
When creating a snapshot using the API, you have to provide the full dashboard payload including the snapshot data. This endpoint is designed for the Grafana UI.

**Example response**

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json
{
  "deleteKey":"XXXXXXX",
  "deleteUrl":"myurl/api/snapshots-delete/XXXXXXX",
  "key":"YYYYYY",
  "url":"myurl/dashboard/snapshot/YYYYYY",
  "id": 1,
}
```

Keys:
• **deleteKey**— A key generated to be used to delete the snapshot.
• **key**— A key generated to share the dashboard.

## Get list of snapshots

GET /api/dashboard/snapshots

Query parameters:

• **query**— Search query
• **limit**— Limit the number of returned results

### Example request

GET /api/dashboard/snapshots HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnWKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMKZYbk

### Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

```json
[
  {
    "id":8,
    "name":"Home",
    "key":"YYYYYY",
    "orgId":1,
    "userId":1,
    "external":false,
    "externalUrl":"
    "expires":"2000-13-32T25:23:23+02:00",
    "created":"2000-13-32T28:24:23+02:00",
    "updated":"2000-13-32T28:24:23+02:00"
  }
]
```

## Get snapshot by key

GET /api/snapshots/:key

### Example request

GET /api/snapshots/YYYYYY HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnWKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMKZYbk

### Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

```json
{}
```
Delete snapshot by key

DELETE /api/snapshots/:key

Example request

DELETE /api/snapshots/YYYYYYY HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNtMkZbYbk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{"message":"Snapshot deleted. It might take an hour before it's cleared from any CDN caches.", "id": 1}

Delete snapshot by deleteKey

This API call can be used without authentication by using the secret delete key for the snapshot.
Team API

Use the Team API to work with teams in an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. All actions in this API require that you have the Admin role.

**Note**

To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana API key. You include this key in the `Authorization` field in the API request. For information about how to create a Grafana API key, see *Using Grafana HTTP APIs (p. 587)*.

Team search with pagination

GET /api/teams/search?perpage=50&page=1&query=myteam

or

GET /api/teams/search?name=myteam

**Example request**

GET /api/teams/search?perpage=10&page=1&query=myteam HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMkZYbk

**Using the query parameter**

The default value for the `perpage` parameter is 1000 and for the `page` parameter is 1.

The `totalCount` field in the response can be used for pagination of the teams list. For example, if `totalCount` is 100 teams and the `perpage` parameter is set to 10, then there are 10 pages of teams.

The query parameter is optional and returns results where the query value is contained in the `name` field. Query values with spaces need to be URL-encoded. For example, `query=my%20team`.

**Using the name parameter**

The name parameter returns a single team if the parameter matches the name field.
Example response

```json
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "totalCount": 1,
  "teams": [
    {
      "id": 1,
      "orgId": 1,
      "name": "MyTestTeam",
      "email": "",
      "avatarUrl": "\avatar\3f49c15916554246daa714b9bd0ee39",
      "memberCount": 1
    }
  ],
  "page": 1,
  "perPage": 1000
}
```

Status Codes:

- **200** — Created
- **401** — Unauthorized
- **403** — Permission denied
- **404** — Team not found (if searching by name)

Get team by Id

GET /api/teams/:id

Example request

GET /api/teams/1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXe9ZmMzZmZYb

Example response

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "id": 1,
  "orgId": 1,
  "name": "MyTestTeam",
  "email": "",
  "created": "2017-12-15T10:40:45+01:00",
  "updated": "2017-12-15T10:40:45+01:00"
}
```

Add a team

The name of the team must be unique. The name field is required and the email and orgId fields are optional.
Update team

POST /api/teams

Example request

POST /api/teams HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnWKZTFVaDFsNFZXe9ZWmNzMkZYbk

{
  "name": "MyTestTeam",
  "email": "email@test.com",
  "orgId": 2
}

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{"message":"Team created","teamId":2}

Status Codes:
• 200—Created
• 401—Unauthorized
• 403—Permission denied
• 409—Team name already exists

Update team

PUT /api/teams/:id

Only the name and email fields can be updated.

Example request

PUT /api/teams/2 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnWKZTFVaDFsNFZXe9ZWmNzMkZYbk

{
  "name": "MyTestTeam",
  "email": "email@test.com"
}

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{"message":"Team updated"}

Status Codes:
Delete team by Id

DELETE /api/teams/:id

Example request

DELETE /api/teams/2 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmMzKZYbk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{"message":"Team deleted"}

Status Codes:

- 200—Created
- 401—Unauthorized
- 403—Permission denied
- 404—Team not found

Get team members

GET /api/teams/:teamId/members

Example request

GET /api/teams/1/members HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmMzKZYbk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

[
  {
    "orgId": 1,
    "teamId": 1,
    "userId": 3,
  
]
Add team member

POST /api/teams/:teamId/members

Example request

POST /api/teams/1/members HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZtWwMzMkZybk
{
   "userId": 2
}

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{"message":"Member added to Team"}

Status Codes:

- 200 — Created
- 400 — User is already in team
- 401 — Unauthorized
- 403 — Permission denied
- 404 — Team not found

Remove member from team

DELETE /api/teams/:teamId/members/:userId
Example request

DELETE /api/teams/2/members/3 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmMzKZybk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{"message":"Team Member removed"}

Status Codes:

- 200 — Created
- 401 — Unauthorized
- 403 — Permission denied
- 404 — Team not found/team member not found

Get team preferences

GET /api/teams/:teamId/preferences

Example request

GET /api/teams/2/preferences HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmMzKZybk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "theme": "",
  "homeDashboardId": 0,
  "timezone": ""
}

Update team preferences

PUT /api/teams/:teamId/preferences

Example request

PUT /api/teams/2/preferences HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmMzKZybk
{  
"theme": "dark",
"homeDashboardId": 39,
"timezone": "utc"
}

JSON body schema:

- **theme**— Specify either light, dark, or an empty string to use the default theme.
- **homeDashboardId**— The numerical :id of a dashboard. The default is 0.
- **timezone**— Specify either utc, browser, or an empty string to use the default.

Omitting a parameter causes the current value to be replaced with the system default value.

**Example response**

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8

{
   "message":"Preferences updated"
}
```

### User API

Use the User API to work with users in an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

**Note**

To use a Grafana API with your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must have a valid Grafana API key. You include this key in the Authorization field in the API request. For information about how to create a Grafana API key, see [Using Grafana HTTP APIs](#).

#### Get teams that the user is a member of

**GET /api/user/teams**

**Example request**

```
GET /api/user/teams HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMkZYbk
```

**Example response**

```
HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

[
  {
    "id": 1,
    "orgId": 1,
    "name": "MyTestTeam",
    "email": ""
  }
]
```
Get list of snapshots

Stars the given Dashboard for the actual user.

POST /api/user/stars/dashboard/:dashboardId

Example request

POST /api/user/stars/dashboard/1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVadFMsNFZXdE9Zcm1zYzkZbmlk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{"message":"Dashboard starred!"}

Unstar a dashboard

Deletes the starring of the given Dashboard for the actual user.

DELETE /api/user/stars/dashboard/:dashboardId

Example request

DELETE /api/user/stars/dashboard/1 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnVKZTFVadFMsNFZXdE9Zcm1zYzkZbmlk

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json

{"message":"Dashboard unstarred"}

Get auth tokens of the actual user

GET /api/user/auth-tokens

Example request

GET /api/user/auth-tokens HTTP/1.1
Revoke an auth token of the actual user

POST /api/user/revoke-auth-token

Revokes the given auth token (device) for the actual user. User of issued auth token (device) are no longer logged in and are required to authenticate again at their next activity.

Example request

POST /api/user/revoke-auth-token HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJrIjoiT0tTcG1pUlY2RnWKZTFVaDFsNFZXdE9ZWmNzMkZYbk

{
  "authTokenId": 364
}

Example response

HTTP/1.1 200
Content-Type: application/json
{ "message": "User auth token revoked" }

Amazon Managed Grafana User Guide
Revoke an auth token of the actual user
Upgrade a workspace to Grafana Enterprise

You can use the Amazon Managed Grafana console to upgrade your account and one or more workspaces to Grafana Enterprise. You can start with a 30-day free trial, or purchase a subscription license. Upgrading gives you access to consultation and support directly from Grafana Labs. You also gain access to a variety of third-party independent software vendors (ISVs), including the following:

- AppDynamics
- Datadog
- Dynatrace
- GitLab
- Honeycomb
- Jira
- MongoDB
- New Relic
- Oracle Database
- Salesforce
- ServiceNow
- Snowflake
- Splunk
- Splunk Infrastructure Monitoring (formerly SignalFx)
- Wavefront

For a complete list of Enterprise data source plugins available when you upgrade, see [Data sources available in Grafana Enterprise (p. 189)](#).

Each Amazon Managed Grafana workspace is eligible for a 30-day free trial of Grafana Enterprise. To retain access to Enterprise third-party plugins after the 30-day trial, purchase a Grafana Enterprise license for your workspace before the trial expires.

Grafana Enterprise fees are in addition to the active user prices for Amazon Managed Grafana. For detailed fee information, see the [Grafana Enterprise Pricing page](#).

To upgrade a workspace to Grafana Enterprise, you must be signed in to an AWS account for a user or role that has the `AWSMarketplaceManageSubscriptions` IAM policy attached, or the equivalent permissions.

**Note**

The **30-day free trial** option is only available in the **All workspaces** menu. The **Grafana Enterprise license** menu in the side bar does not have the 30-day free trial option.

**To upgrade a workspace and your account to Grafana Enterprise**

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at [https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/](https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/).
2. In the navigation pane, choose the menu icon.
3. Choose **All workspaces**.
4. Choose the name of the workspace that you want to upgrade.
5. Choose **Upgrade to Grafana Enterprise** in the right side of the workspace description.
6. Choose **30-day free trial** or **Grafana Enterprise subscription**.

   If you choose **Grafana Enterprise subscription**, choose whether you want the contract to be automatically renewed when it ends. You can change the renewal preference at any time. This is an account-level setting. Changing your auto-renewal choice for one workspace also updates it for all other workspaces in the account that are currently subscribed to a Grafana Enterprise contract.

7. Choose **Subscribe**.
8. To register your free trial or paid subscription with Grafana Labs, choose the [https://grafana.com/partners/amg/register](https://grafana.com/partners/amg/register) link and complete the resulting page. You need to do this only once for your AWS account.
9. (Optional) You can go to the **Grafana Enterprise license** in the left side bar to upgrade to Enterprise license. This menu does not have the 30-day trial option.

When you upgrade a workspace to Grafana Enterprise, your entire AWS account gains the benefits of the Grafana Enterprise subscription. However, Grafana Enterprise is not automatically applied to other Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces in your account. You can follow the instructions in the preceding procedure to apply Grafana Enterprise to your other workspaces. You pay the subscription contract fee for Grafana Enterprise only once for your account during the billing cycle, but every workspace that you activate for Grafana Enterprise also incurs per-user fees to Grafana Labs. A typical billing cycle is 30 days, but you can also choose to enter a custom billing cycle through a private offer. For more information about a private offer, see [Private offers](#) in the AWS Marketplace Buyer Guide. For detailed fee information, see [Grafana Enterprise on Amazon Managed Service for Grafana](#).

**Purchasing a subscription during the free trial**

Anytime during a 30-day free trial, you can purchase a subscription to Grafana Enterprise to ensure that you don't lose access to Grafana Enterprise features. If you do this, the paid subscription time starts immediately when you purchase the subscription and ends the free trial for that workspace.

**Account-level Grafana Enterprise subscription**

You can also choose to subscribe to Grafana Enterprise at the account level. If you do this, you are billed the subscription contract fee at the account level, which shows up in the AWS Marketplace section of your AWS bill. You can then apply this Enterprise license to each of your workspaces through the workspace details page. After you upgrade a workspace, the upgraded workspace begins to incur per-user fees.

**To subscribe to Grafana Enterprise at the account level**

1. In the left navigation pane, choose **Grafana Enterprise license**.
2. Choose **Upgrade to Grafana Enterprise**.
3. Choose **Grafana Enterprise subscription, Subscribe**.
4. To register your free trial or paid subscription with Grafana Labs, choose the [https://grafana.com/partners/amg/register](https://grafana.com/partners/amg/register) link and complete the resulting page. You need to do this only once for your AWS account.

**Private marketplace**

If your account is using a private marketplace, you must add Grafana Enterprise products to your private marketplace before you begin the free trial or upgrade to the Enterprise subscription. Follow the private marketplace instructions to add either of the following two products:

- **Grafana Enterprise Trial on AWS**
- **Grafana Enterprise on Amazon Managed Grafana**
Canceling Grafana Enterprise

You can cancel Grafana Enterprise either at the workspace level or the account level. Canceling using either method does not delete any Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces. You can continue to use these workspaces without Enterprise capabilities.

To cancel Grafana Enterprise for a single workspace and continue using Grafana Enterprise in other workspaces

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose the menu icon.
3. Choose All workspaces.
4. Choose the name of the workspace where you want to cancel Grafana Enterprise.
5. In the Enterprise license section, choose Remove.

    Doing so stops incurring Grafana Enterprise per-user fees for this workspace. Your account is still subscribed to the Grafana Enterprise product and you still incur monthly subscription fees.

To cancel Grafana Enterprise for your entire account and remove Enterprise features from all your workspaces

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
2. In the navigation pane, choose the menu icon.
3. Choose Grafana Enterprise license.
4. Choose Cancel auto renew.
5. Read the information in the box and choose Cancel auto renew.

    This cancels your subscription to Grafana Enterprise for the next billing cycle.
6. Remove the Grafana Enterprise license from each workspace by following the steps in the previous procedure. This immediately stops incurring Grafana Enterprise per-user fees per workspace.
Tagging

A *tag* is a custom attribute label that you or AWS assigns to an AWS resource. Each AWS tag has two parts:

- **A tag key** (for example, CostCenter, Environment, Project, or Secret). Tag keys are case sensitive.
- **An optional field known as a tag value** (for example, 111122223333, Production, or a team name). Omitting the tag value is the same as using an empty string. Like tag keys, tag values are case sensitive.

Together these are known as key-value pairs. You can have as many as 50 tags assigned to each workspace.

Tags help you identify and organize your AWS resources. Many AWS services support tagging, so you can assign the same tag to resources from different services to indicate that the resources are related. For example, you can assign the same tag to Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces that are related. For more information about tagging strategies, see [Tagging AWS resources](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws-quotas-UsuabilityGuide.html) in the AWS General Reference Guide.

Amazon Managed Grafana supports tagging workspaces. You can use the console, the AWS CLI, APIs, or SDKs to add, manage, and remove tags for these resources. In addition to identifying, organizing, and tracking your workspaces with tags, you can use tags in IAM policies to help control who can view and interact with your Amazon Managed Grafana resources. For more information on tag-based access control, see [Controlling access to AWS resources using tags](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id-tags-access-control.html) in the IAM User Guide.

**Tag restrictions**

The following basic restrictions apply to tags:

- Each resource can have a maximum of 50 tags.
- For each resource, each tag key must be unique, and each tag key can have only one value.
- The maximum tag key length is 128 Unicode characters in UTF-8.
- The maximum tag value length is 256 Unicode characters in UTF-8.
- If your tagging schema is used across multiple AWS services and resources, remember that other services may have restrictions on allowed characters. Generally allowed characters are letters, numbers, spaces representable in UTF-8, and the following characters: . : + = @ _ / - (hyphen).
- Tag keys and values are case sensitive. As a best practice, decide on a strategy for capitalizing tags and consistently implement that strategy across all resource types. For example, decide whether to use `Costcenter`, `costcenter`, or `CostCenter` and use the same convention for all tags. Avoid using similar tags with inconsistent case treatment.
- Do not use `aws:`, `AWS:`, or any combination of the upper or lower case of the keyword `AWS` as a prefix for either keys or values. These are reserved only for AWS use. You can't edit or delete tag keys or values with this prefix. Tags with this prefix do not count against your tags-per-resource limit.

For more information on tagging restrictions, see [Tagging AWS resources](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws-quotas-UsuabilityGuide.html) in the AWS General Reference Guide.

Tagging workspaces

Use the procedures in this section to work with tags for Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces.
Add a tag to a workspace

Adding tags (key-value pairs) to an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace can help you identify and organize your AWS resources. First, you add one or more tags to a workspace, then you can create IAM policies to manage access to the workspace based on these tags. You can use the console or the AWS CLI to add tags to an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

**Important**

Adding tags to a workspace can impact access to that workspace. Before you add a tag to a workspace, make sure to review any IAM policies that might use tags to control access to resources.

For more information about adding tags to an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace when you create it, see Create a workspace (p. 21) in Amazon Managed Grafana User Guide.

**Console**

You can use the console to add one or more tags to an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
2. In the navigation pane on the left, choose the menu icon.
3. Choose **All workspaces**.
4. Choose the workspace ID of the workspace that you want to manage.
5. Choose the Tags tab.
6. Choose **Manage tags**.
7. In the **Key** field, enter a name for the tag. You can add an optional value for the tag in the **Value** field.
8. (Optional) To add another tag, choose **Add tag**.
9. When you have finished adding tags, choose **Save changes**.

**CLI**

Follow these steps to use the AWS CLI to add one or more tags to an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace:

- At the terminal or command line, run the `tag-resource` command, specifying the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the workspace where you want to add tags to and the key and the value of the tag you want to add. You can add more than one tag to a workspace. For example, to tag the Grafana workspace **My-Workspace** with a tag key named **Name** with the tag value of **my_key_value**, run the following command:

  ```sh
  aws grafana tag-resource --resource-arn arn:aws:grafana:us-west-2:123456789012:workspace/My-Workspace --tags "key=Name, value=my_key_value"
  ```

**View tags for a workspace**

You can view the tags associated with a Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. For more information about tagging strategies, see Tagging AWS resources in AWS General Reference.

**Console**

You can use the console to view the tags associated with an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.
1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at https://console.aws.amazon.com/grafana/.
2. In the navigation pane on the left, choose the menu icon.
3. Choose All workspaces.
4. Choose the workspace ID of the workspace that you want to manage.
5. Choose the Tags tab.

CLI

Follow these steps to use the AWS CLI to view the AWS tags for an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. If no tags have been added, the returned list is empty.

At the terminal or command line, run the list-tags-for-resource command. For example, to view a list of tag keys and tag values for a workspace, run the following command:

```bash
aws grafana list-tags-for-resource --resource-arn arn:aws:grafana:us-west-2:/workspaces/workspace-IDstring
```

If successful, this command returns information similar to the following:

```json
{
   "tags": {
   "Status": "Secret",
   "Team": "My-Team"
   }
}
```

**Edit tags for a workspace**

You can change the value of a tag associated with a workspace in a single call using TagResource API. To update the key of an existing tag, you must combine the UntagResource and TagResource APIs.

**Important**

Editing tags for an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace can impact access to that workspace. Before you edit a tag for a workspace, make sure to review any IAM policies that might use the key or value of a tag to control access to resources such as repositories.

**Console**

You can use the console to edit the tags associated with Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at Grafana Console.
2. In the navigation pane on the left, choose the menu icon.
3. Choose All workspaces.
4. Choose the workspace ID of the workspace that you want to manage.
5. Choose the Tags tab.
6. Choose Manage tags.
7. In the Key field, enter a name for the tag. You can add an optional value for the tag in the value field.
8. When you have finished editing tags, choose Save changes.
CLI

Follow these steps to use the AWS CLI to update a tag for a workspace. You can change the value of an existing key, or add another key.

At the terminal or command line, run the `tag-resource` command, specifying the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace where you want to update a tag and specify the tag key and tag value.

For example, to change a tag's value with a new value, `Key_value_new`, run the following command.

```
aws grafana tag-resource
   --tags "key=Name, value=Key_value_new"
```

To change a tag's key with a new name, `Name_new`, run the following commands:

```
aws grafana tag-resource --resource-arn arn:aws:grafana:us-west-2:123456789012:workspace/workspace-IDstring --tags "key=Name_new, value=Key_value_old"
```

Remove a tag from a workspace

You can remove one or more tags associated with a workspace. Removing a tag does not delete the tag from other AWS resources that are associated with that tag.

**Important**

Removing tags from an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace can impact access to that workspace. Before you remove a tag from a workspace, make sure to review any IAM policies that might use the key or value of a tag to control access to resources such as workspaces.

Console

You can use the console to remove the association between a tag and a workspace.

1. Open the Amazon Managed Grafana console at Grafana Console.
2. In the navigation pane on the left, choose the menu icon.
3. Choose All workspaces.
4. Choose the workspace ID of the workspace that you want to manage.
5. Choose the Tags tab.
6. Choose Manage tags.
7. Find the tag you want to delete, and choose Remove.
8. When you have finished removing tags, choose Save changes.

CLI

Follow these steps to use the AWS CLI to remove a tag from a workspace. Removing a tag does not delete the tag from other resources, but it simply removes the association between the tag and the workspace.
Note
If you delete an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, all tag associations are removed from the deleted workspace. You do not have to remove tags before you delete a workspace.

At the terminal or command line, run the `untag-resource` command, specifying the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the workspace where you want to remove tags and the tag key of the tag you want to remove. For example, to remove a tag on a workspace named `workspace-IDstring` with the tag key `Name`, run the following command:

```
```

If successful, this command returns an empty response. To verify that the tags associated with the workspace have been removed, run the `list-tags-for-resource` command.
Security in Amazon Managed Grafana

Cloud security at AWS is the highest priority. As an AWS customer, you benefit from data centers and network architectures that are built to meet the requirements of the most security-sensitive organizations.

Security is a shared responsibility between AWS and you. The shared responsibility model describes this as security of the cloud and security in the cloud:

- **Security of the cloud** – AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs AWS services in the AWS Cloud. AWS also provides you with services that you can use securely. Third-party auditors regularly test and verify the effectiveness of our security as part of the AWS Compliance Programs. To learn about the compliance programs that apply to Amazon Managed Grafana, see AWS Services in Scope by Compliance Program.
- **Security in the cloud** – Your responsibility is determined by the AWS service that you use. You are also responsible for other factors including the sensitivity of your data, your company’s requirements, and applicable laws and regulations.

This documentation helps you understand how to apply the shared responsibility model when using Amazon Managed Grafana. The following topics show you how to configure Amazon Managed Grafana to meet your security and compliance objectives. You also learn how to use other AWS services that help you to monitor and secure your Amazon Managed Grafana resources.

**Topics**
- Data protection in AWS (p. 678)
- Identity and Access Management for Amazon Managed Grafana (p. 679)
- Amazon Managed Grafana permissions and policies for AWS data sources (p. 706)
- IAM permissions (p. 712)
- Compliance Validation for Amazon Managed Grafana (p. 713)
- Resilience in Amazon Managed Grafana (p. 714)
- Infrastructure Security in Amazon Managed Grafana (p. 714)
- Logging Amazon Managed Grafana API calls using AWS CloudTrail (p. 714)
- Security best practices (p. 731)
- Interface VPC endpoints (p. 731)

**Data protection in AWS**

The AWS shared responsibility model applies to data protection in Amazon Managed Grafana. As described in this model, AWS is responsible for protecting the global infrastructure that runs all of the AWS Cloud. You are responsible for maintaining control over your content that is hosted on this infrastructure. This content includes the security configuration and management tasks for the AWS services that you use. For more information about data privacy, see the Data Privacy FAQ. For information about data protection in Europe, see the AWS Shared Responsibility Model and GDPR blog post on the AWS Security Blog.
For data protection purposes, we recommend that you protect AWS account credentials and set up individual users with AWS IAM Identity Center or AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). That way, each user is given only the permissions necessary to fulfill their job duties. We also recommend that you secure your data in the following ways:

- Use multi-factor authentication (MFA) with each account.
- Use SSL/TLS to communicate with AWS resources. We require TLS 1.2 and recommend TLS 1.3.
- Set up API and user activity logging with AWS CloudTrail.
- Use AWS encryption solutions, along with all default security controls within AWS services.
- Use advanced managed security services such as Amazon Macie, which assists in discovering and securing sensitive data that is stored in Amazon S3.
- If you require FIPS 140-2 validated cryptographic modules when accessing AWS through a command line interface or an API, use a FIPS endpoint. For more information about the available FIPS endpoints, see [Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 140-2](https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/privacy-terms/).

We strongly recommend that you never put confidential or sensitive information, such as your customers’ email addresses, into tags or free-form text fields such as a Name field. This includes when you work with Amazon Managed Grafana or other AWS services using the console, API, AWS CLI, or AWS SDKs. Any data that you enter into tags or free-form text fields used for names may be used for billing or diagnostic logs. If you provide a URL to an external server, we strongly recommend that you do not include credentials information in the URL to validate your request to that server.

### Data protection in Amazon Managed Grafana

Amazon Managed Grafana collects and stores the following types of data:

- Customer-provided dashboard and alert configurations for Grafana workspaces.
- Grafana dashboard snapshots that you have saved to your workspace.
- A list of AWS IAM Identity Center users that have been granted access to the Grafana workspace, including the user names and email addresses of the users.

The data that Amazon Managed Grafana stores is encrypted with AWS Key Management Service. Data in transit is automatically encrypted with Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).

### Identity and Access Management for Amazon Managed Grafana

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is an AWS service that helps an administrator securely control access to AWS resources. IAM administrators control who can be authenticated (signed in) and authorized (have permissions) to use Amazon Managed Grafana resources. IAM is an AWS service that you can use with no additional charge.

**Topics**

- [Audience](#)
- [Authenticating with identities](#)
- [Managing access using policies](#)
- [How Amazon Managed Grafana works with IAM](#)
Audience

How you use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) differs, depending on the work that you do in Amazon Managed Grafana.

**Service user** – If you use the Amazon Managed Grafana service to do your job, then your administrator provides you with the credentials and permissions that you need. As you use more Amazon Managed Grafana features to do your work, you might need additional permissions. Understanding how access is managed can help you request the right permissions from your administrator. If you cannot access a feature in Amazon Managed Grafana, see Troubleshooting Amazon Managed Grafana identity and access (p. 701).

**Service administrator** – If you're in charge of Amazon Managed Grafana resources at your company, you probably have full access to Amazon Managed Grafana. It's your job to determine which Amazon Managed Grafana features and resources your service users should access. You must then submit requests to your IAM administrator to change the permissions of your service users. Review the information on this page to understand the basic concepts of IAM. To learn more about how your company can use IAM with Amazon Managed Grafana, see How Amazon Managed Grafana works with IAM (p. 684).

**IAM administrator** – If you're an IAM administrator, you might want to learn details about how you can write policies to manage access to Amazon Managed Grafana. To view example Amazon Managed Grafana identity-based policies that you can use in IAM, see Identity-based policy examples for Amazon Managed Grafana (p. 688).

Authenticating with identities

Authentication is how you sign in to AWS using your identity credentials. You must be *authenticated* (signed in to AWS) as the AWS account root user, as an IAM user, or by assuming an IAM role.

You can sign in to AWS as a federated identity by using credentials provided through an identity source. AWS IAM Identity Center (IAM Identity Center) users, your company's single sign-on authentication, and your Google or Facebook credentials are examples of federated identities. When you sign in as a federated identity, your administrator previously set up identity federation using IAM roles. When you access AWS by using federation, you are indirectly assuming a role.

Depending on the type of user you are, you can sign in to the AWS Management Console or the AWS access portal. For more information about signing in to AWS, see How to sign in to your AWS account in the AWS Sign-In User Guide.

If you access AWS programmatically, AWS provides a software development kit (SDK) and a command line interface (CLI) to cryptographically sign your requests by using your credentials. If you don't use AWS tools, you must sign requests yourself. For more information about using the recommended method to sign requests yourself, see Signing AWS API requests in the IAM User Guide.

Regardless of the authentication method that you use, you might be required to provide additional security information. For example, AWS recommends that you use multi-factor authentication (MFA) to increase the security of your account. To learn more, see Multi-factor authentication in the AWS IAM Identity Center User Guide and Using multi-factor authentication (MFA) in AWS in the IAM User Guide.
AWS account root user

When you create an AWS account, you begin with one sign-in identity that has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account. This identity is called the AWS account root user and is accessed by signing in with the email address and password that you used to create the account. We strongly recommend that you don’t use the root user for your everyday tasks. Safeguard your root user credentials and use them to perform the tasks that only the root user can perform. For the complete list of tasks that require you to sign in as the root user, see Tasks that require root user credentials in the IAM User Guide.

Federated identity

As a best practice, require human users, including users that require administrator access, to use federation with an identity provider to access AWS services by using temporary credentials.

A federated identity is a user from your enterprise user directory, a web identity provider, the AWS Directory Service, the Identity Center directory, or any user that accesses AWS services by using credentials provided through an identity source. When federated identities access AWS accounts, they assume roles, and the roles provide temporary credentials.

For centralized access management, we recommend that you use AWS IAM Identity Center. You can create users and groups in IAM Identity Center, or you can connect and synchronize to a set of users and groups in your own identity source for use across all your AWS accounts and applications. For information about IAM Identity Center, see What is IAM Identity Center? in the AWS IAM Identity Center User Guide.

IAM users and groups

An IAM user is an identity within your AWS account that has specific permissions for a single person or application. Where possible, we recommend relying on temporary credentials instead of creating IAM users who have long-term credentials such as passwords and access keys. However, if you have specific use cases that require long-term credentials with IAM users, we recommend that you rotate access keys. For more information, see Rotate access keys regularly for use cases that require long-term credentials in the IAM User Guide.

An IAM group is an identity that specifies a collection of IAM users. You can't sign in as a group. You can use groups to specify permissions for multiple users at a time. Groups make permissions easier to manage for large sets of users. For example, you could have a group named IAMAdmins and give that group permissions to administer IAM resources.

Users are different from roles. A user is uniquely associated with one person or application, but a role is intended to be assumable by anyone who needs it. Users have permanent long-term credentials, but roles provide temporary credentials. To learn more, see When to create an IAM user (instead of a role) in the IAM User Guide.

IAM roles

An IAM role is an identity within your AWS account that has specific permissions. It is similar to an IAM user, but is not associated with a specific person. You can temporarily assume an IAM role in the AWS Management Console by switching roles. You can assume a role by calling an AWS CLI or AWS API operation or by using a custom URL. For more information about methods for using roles, see Using IAM roles in the IAM User Guide.

IAM roles with temporary credentials are useful in the following situations:

- Federated user access – To assign permissions to a federated identity, you create a role and define permissions for the role. When a federated identity authenticates, the identity is associated with
the role and is granted the permissions that are defined by the role. For information about roles for federation, see Creating a role for a third-party Identity Provider in the IAM User Guide. If you use IAM Identity Center, you configure a permission set. To control what your identities can access after they authenticate, IAM Identity Center correlates the permission set to a role in IAM. For information about permissions sets, see Permission sets in the AWS IAM Identity Center User Guide.

- **Temporary IAM user permissions** – An IAM user or role can assume an IAM role to temporarily take on different permissions for a specific task.

- **Cross-account access** – You can use an IAM role to allow someone (a trusted principal) in a different account to access resources in your account. Roles are the primary way to grant cross-account access. However, with some AWS services, you can attach a policy directly to a resource (instead of using a role as a proxy). To learn the difference between roles and resource-based policies for cross-account access, see How IAM roles differ from resource-based policies in the IAM User Guide.

- **Cross-service access** – Some AWS services use features in other AWS services. For example, when you make a call in a service, it's common for that service to run applications in Amazon EC2 or store objects in Amazon S3. A service might do this using the calling principal's permissions, using a service role, or using a service-linked role.

  - **Principal permissions** – When you use an IAM user or role to perform actions in AWS, you are considered a principal. Policies grant permissions to a principal. When you use some services, you might perform an action that then triggers another action in a different service. In this case, you must have permissions to perform both actions. To see whether an action requires additional dependent actions in a policy, see Actions, resources, and condition keys for Amazon Managed Grafana in the Service Authorization Reference.

  - **Service role** – A service role is an IAM role that a service assumes to perform actions on your behalf. An IAM administrator can create, modify, and delete a service role from within IAM. For more information, see Creating a role to delegate permissions to an AWS service in the IAM User Guide.

  - **Service-linked role** – A service-linked role is a type of service role that is linked to an AWS service. The service can assume the role to perform an action on your behalf. Service-linked roles appear in your AWS account and are owned by the service. An IAM administrator can view, but not edit the permissions for service-linked roles.

- **Applications running on Amazon EC2** – You can use an IAM role to manage temporary credentials for applications that are running on an EC2 instance and making AWS CLI or AWS API requests. This is preferable to storing access keys within the EC2 instance. To assign an AWS role to an EC2 instance and make it available to all of its applications, you create an instance profile that is attached to the instance. An instance profile contains the role and enables programs that are running on the EC2 instance to get temporary credentials. For more information, see Using an IAM role to grant permissions to applications running on Amazon EC2 instances in the IAM User Guide.

To learn whether to use IAM roles or IAM users, see When to create an IAM role (instead of a user) in the IAM User Guide.

## Managing access using policies

You control access in AWS by creating policies and attaching them to AWS identities or resources. A policy is an object in AWS that, when associated with an identity or resource, defines their permissions. AWS evaluates these policies when a principal (user, root user, or role session) makes a request. Permissions in the policies determine whether the request is allowed or denied. Most policies are stored in AWS as JSON documents. For more information about the structure and contents of JSON policy documents, see Overview of JSON policies in the IAM User Guide.

Administrators can use AWS JSON policies to specify who has access to what. That is, which principal can perform actions on what resources, and under what conditions.

By default, users and roles have no permissions. To grant users permission to perform actions on the resources that they need, an IAM administrator can create IAM policies. The administrator can then add the IAM policies to roles, and users can assume the roles.
IAM policies define permissions for an action regardless of the method that you use to perform the operation. For example, suppose that you have a policy that allows the `iam:GetRole` action. A user with that policy can get role information from the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS API.

### Identity-based policies

Identity-based policies are JSON permissions policy documents that you can attach to an identity, such as an IAM user, group of users, or role. These policies control what actions users and roles can perform, on which resources, and under what conditions. To learn how to create an identity-based policy, see [Creating IAM policies](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

Identity-based policies can be further categorized as *inline policies* or *managed policies*. Inline policies are embedded directly into a single user, group, or role. Managed policies are standalone policies that you can attach to multiple users, groups, and roles in your AWS account. Managed policies include AWS managed policies and customer managed policies. To learn how to choose between managed policy or an inline policy, see [Choosing between managed policies and inline policies](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

### Resource-based policies

Resource-based policies are JSON policy documents that you attach to a resource. Examples of resource-based policies are IAM *role trust policies* and Amazon S3 *bucket policies*. In services that support resource-based policies, service administrators can use them to control access to a specific resource. For the resource where the policy is attached, the policy defines what actions a specified principal can perform on that resource and under what conditions. You must *specify a principal* in a resource-based policy. Principals can include accounts, users, roles, federated users, or AWS services.

Resource-based policies are inline policies that are located in that service. You can't use AWS managed policies from IAM in a resource-based policy.

### Access control lists (ACLs)

Access control lists (ACLs) control which principals (account members, users, or roles) have permissions to access a resource. ACLs are similar to resource-based policies, although they do not use the JSON policy document format.

Amazon S3, AWS WAF, and Amazon VPC are examples of services that support ACLs. To learn more about ACLs, see [Access control list (ACL) overview](#) in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service Developer Guide*.

### Other policy types

AWS supports additional, less-common policy types. These policy types can set the maximum permissions granted to you by the more common policy types.

- **Permissions boundaries** – A permissions boundary is an advanced feature in which you set the maximum permissions that an identity-based policy can grant to an IAM entity (IAM user or role). You can set a permissions boundary for an entity. The resulting permissions are the intersection of an entity's identity-based policies and its permissions boundaries. Resource-based policies that specify the user or role in the `Principal` field are not limited by the permissions boundary. An explicit deny in any of these policies overrides the allow. For more information about permissions boundaries, see [Permissions boundaries for IAM entities](#) in the *IAM User Guide*.

- **Service control policies (SCPs)** – SCPs are JSON policies that specify the maximum permissions for an organization or organizational unit (OU) in AWS Organizations. AWS Organizations is a service for grouping and centrally managing multiple AWS accounts that your business owns. If you enable all features in an organization, then you can apply service control policies (SCPs) to any or all of your accounts. The SCP limits permissions for entities in member accounts, including each AWS account root user. For more information about Organizations and SCPs, see [How SCPs work](#) in the *AWS Organizations User Guide*.
• **Session policies** – Session policies are advanced policies that you pass as a parameter when you programmatically create a temporary session for a role or federated user. The resulting session's permissions are the intersection of the user or role's identity-based policies and the session policies. Permissions can also come from a resource-based policy. An explicit deny in any of these policies overrides the allow. For more information, see [Session policies](#) in the [IAM User Guide](#).

### Multiple policy types

When multiple types of policies apply to a request, the resulting permissions are more complicated to understand. To learn how AWS determines whether to allow a request when multiple policy types are involved, see [Policy evaluation logic](#) in the [IAM User Guide](#).

### How Amazon Managed Grafana works with IAM

Before you use IAM to manage access to Amazon Managed Grafana, learn what IAM features are available to use with Amazon Managed Grafana.

#### IAM features you can use with Amazon Managed Grafana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IAM feature</th>
<th>Amazon Managed Grafana support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identity-based policies (p. 684)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource-based policies (p. 685)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy actions (p. 685)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy resources (p. 686)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy condition keys (p. 686)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACLs (p. 687)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABAC (tags in policies) (p. 687)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary credentials (p. 687)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal permissions (p. 688)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service roles (p. 688)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service-linked roles (p. 688)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To get a high-level view of how Amazon Managed Grafana and other AWS services work with most IAM features, see [AWS services that work with IAM](#) in the [IAM User Guide](#).

#### Identity-based policies for Amazon Managed Grafana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supports identity-based policies</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Identity-based policies are JSON permissions policy documents that you can attach to an identity, such as an IAM user, group of users, or role. These policies control what actions users and roles can perform, on which resources, and under what conditions. To learn how to create an identity-based policy, see [Creating IAM policies](#) in the [IAM User Guide](#).
With IAM identity-based policies, you can specify allowed or denied actions and resources as well as the conditions under which actions are allowed or denied. You can't specify the principal in an identity-based policy because it applies to the user or role to which it is attached. To learn about all of the elements that you can use in a JSON policy, see IAM JSON policy elements reference in the IAM User Guide.

Identity-based policy examples for Amazon Managed Grafana

To view examples of Amazon Managed Grafana identity-based policies, see Identity-based policy examples for Amazon Managed Grafana (p. 688).

Resource-based policies within Amazon Managed Grafana

| Supports resource-based policies | No |

Resource-based policies are JSON policy documents that you attach to a resource. Examples of resource-based policies are IAM role trust policies and Amazon S3 bucket policies. In services that support resource-based policies, service administrators can use them to control access to a specific resource. For the resource where the policy is attached, the policy defines what actions a specified principal can perform on that resource and under what conditions. You must specify a principal in a resource-based policy. Principals can include accounts, users, roles, federated users, or AWS services.

To enable cross-account access, you can specify an entire account or IAM entities in another account as the principal in a resource-based policy. Adding a cross-account principal to a resource-based policy is only half of establishing the trust relationship. When the principal and the resource are in different AWS accounts, an IAM administrator in the trusted account must also grant the principal entity (user or role) permission to access the resource. They grant permission by attaching an identity-based policy to the entity. However, if a resource-based policy grants access to a principal in the same account, no additional identity-based policy is required. For more information, see How IAM roles differ from resource-based policies in the IAM User Guide.

Policy actions for Amazon Managed Grafana

| Supports policy actions | Yes |

Administrators can use AWS JSON policies to specify who has access to what. That is, which principal can perform actions on what resources, and under what conditions.

The Action element of a JSON policy describes the actions that you can use to allow or deny access in a policy. Policy actions usually have the same name as the associated AWS API operation. There are some exceptions, such as permission-only actions that don't have a matching API operation. There are also some operations that require multiple actions in a policy. These additional actions are called dependent actions.

Include actions in a policy to grant permissions to perform the associated operation.

To see a list of Amazon Managed Grafana actions, see Actions defined by Amazon Managed Grafana in the Service Authorization Reference.

Policy actions in Amazon Managed Grafana use the following prefix before the action:

grafana

To specify multiple actions in a single statement, separate them with commas.
"Action": [  "grafana:action1",  "grafana:action2"
]

To view examples of Amazon Managed Grafana identity-based policies, see Identity-based policy examples for Amazon Managed Grafana (p. 688).

**Policy resources for Amazon Managed Grafana**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supports policy resources</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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</thead>
</table>

Administrators can use AWS JSON policies to specify who has access to what. That is, which principal can perform actions on what resources, and under what conditions.

The Resource JSON policy element specifies the object or objects to which the action applies. Statements must include either a Resource or a NotResource element. As a best practice, specify a resource using its Amazon Resource Name (ARN). You can do this for actions that support a specific resource type, known as resource-level permissions.

For actions that don't support resource-level permissions, such as listing operations, use a wildcard (*) to indicate that the statement applies to all resources.

"Resource": "*"

To see a list of Amazon Managed Grafana resource types and their ARNs, see Resources defined by Amazon Managed Grafana in the Service Authorization Reference. To learn with which actions you can specify the ARN of each resource, see Actions defined by Amazon Managed Grafana.

To view examples of Amazon Managed Grafana identity-based policies, see Identity-based policy examples for Amazon Managed Grafana (p. 688).

**Policy condition keys for Amazon Managed Grafana**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supports service-specific policy condition keys</th>
<th>No</th>
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</table>

Administrators can use AWS JSON policies to specify who has access to what. That is, which principal can perform actions on what resources, and under what conditions.

The Condition element (or Condition block) lets you specify conditions in which a statement is in effect. The Condition element is optional. You can create conditional expressions that use condition operators, such as equals or less than, to match the condition in the policy with values in the request.

If you specify multiple Condition elements in a statement, or multiple keys in a single Condition element, AWS evaluates them using a logical AND operation. If you specify multiple values for a single condition key, AWS evaluates the condition using a logical OR operation. All of the conditions must be met before the statement's permissions are granted.

You can also use placeholder variables when you specify conditions. For example, you can grant an IAM user permission to access a resource only if it is tagged with their IAM user name. For more information, see IAM policy elements: variables and tags in the IAM User Guide.
AWS supports global condition keys and service-specific condition keys. To see all AWS global condition keys, see [AWS global condition context keys](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iam/latest/userguide/condition-keys.html) in the *IAM User Guide*.

### Access control lists (ACLs) in Amazon Managed Grafana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supports ACLs</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
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</table>

Access control lists (ACLs) control which principals (account members, users, or roles) have permissions to access a resource. ACLs are similar to resource-based policies, although they do not use the JSON policy document format.

### Attribute-based access control (ABAC) with Amazon Managed Grafana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supports ABAC (tags in policies)</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
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</table>

Amazon Managed Grafana supports resource and identity based tagging.

For more information about tagging Amazon Managed Grafana resources, see [Tagging workspaces](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/grafana/latest/mg/tagging.html).

To view an example identity-based policy for limiting access to a resource based on the tags on that resource, see [AWS managed policies for Amazon Managed Grafana](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/grafana/latest/mg/aws-managed-policies.html).

Attribute-based access control (ABAC) is an authorization strategy that defines permissions based on attributes. In AWS, these attributes are called tags. You can attach tags to IAM entities (users or roles) and to many AWS resources. Tagging entities and resources is the first step of ABAC. Then you design ABAC policies to allow operations when the principal's tag matches the tag on the resource that they are trying to access.

ABAC is helpful in environments that are growing rapidly and helps with situations where policy management becomes cumbersome.

To control access based on tags, you provide tag information in the `condition element` of a policy using the `aws:ResourceTag/key-name`, `aws:RequestTag/key-name`, or `aws:TagKeys` condition keys.

If a service supports all three condition keys for every resource type, then the value is **Yes** for the service. If a service supports all three condition keys for only some resource types, then the value is **Partial**.

For more information about ABAC, see [What is ABAC?](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iam/latest/userguide/what-is-abac.html) in the *IAM User Guide*. To view a tutorial with steps for setting up ABAC, see [Use attribute-based access control (ABAC)](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iam/latest/userguide/use-abac.html) in the *IAM User Guide*.

### Using Temporary credentials with Amazon Managed Grafana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supports temporary credentials</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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</table>

Some AWS services don't work when you sign in using temporary credentials. For additional information, including which AWS services work with temporary credentials, see [AWS services that work with IAM](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iam/latest/userguide/services-supported-by-saml-iam.html) in the *IAM User Guide*.

You are using temporary credentials if you sign in to the AWS Management Console using any method except a user name and password. For example, when you access AWS using your company's single
sign-on (SSO) link, that process automatically creates temporary credentials. You also automatically create temporary credentials when you sign in to the console as a user and then switch roles. For more information about switching roles, see Switching to a role (console) in the IAM User Guide.

You can manually create temporary credentials using the AWS CLI or AWS API. You can then use those temporary credentials to access AWS. AWS recommends that you dynamically generate temporary credentials instead of using long-term access keys. For more information, see Temporary security credentials in IAM.

Cross-service principal permissions for Amazon Managed Grafana

| Supports principal permissions | Yes |

When you use an IAM user or role to perform actions in AWS, you are considered a principal. Policies grant permissions to a principal. When you use some services, you might perform an action that then triggers another action in a different service. In this case, you must have permissions to perform both actions. To see whether an action requires additional dependent actions in a policy, see Actions, resources, and condition keys for Amazon Managed Grafana in the Service Authorization Reference.

Service roles for Amazon Managed Grafana

| Supports service roles | Yes |

A service role is an IAM role that a service assumes to perform actions on your behalf. An IAM administrator can create, modify, and delete a service role from within IAM. For more information, see Creating a role to delegate permissions to an AWS service in the IAM User Guide.

Warning
Changing the permissions for a service role might break Amazon Managed Grafana functionality. Edit service roles only when Amazon Managed Grafana provides guidance to do so.

Service-linked roles for Amazon Managed Grafana

| Supports service-linked roles | Yes |

A service-linked role is a type of service role that is linked to an AWS service. The service can assume the role to perform an action on your behalf. Service-linked roles appear in your AWS account and are owned by the service. An IAM administrator can view, but not edit the permissions for service-linked roles.

For details about creating or managing Amazon Managed Grafana service-linked roles, see Using service-linked roles for Amazon Managed Grafana (p. 703).

Identity-based policy examples for Amazon Managed Grafana

By default, users and roles don't have permission to create or modify Amazon Managed Grafana resources. They also can't perform tasks by using the AWS Management Console, AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or AWS API. To grant users permission to perform actions on the resources that they
need, an IAM administrator can create IAM policies. The administrator can then add the IAM policies to roles, and users can assume the roles.

To learn how to create an IAM identity-based policy by using these example JSON policy documents, see Creating IAM policies in the IAM User Guide.

For details about actions and resource types defined by Amazon Managed Grafana, including the format of the ARNs for each of the resource types, see Actions, resources, and condition keys for Amazon Managed Grafana in the Service Authorization Reference.

**Topics**
- Policy best practices (p. 689)
- Using the Amazon Managed Grafana console (p. 689)
- Sample policies for Amazon Managed Grafana (p. 690)

**Policy best practices**

Identity-based policies determine whether someone can create, access, or delete Amazon Managed Grafana resources in your account. These actions can incur costs for your AWS account. When you create or edit identity-based policies, follow these guidelines and recommendations:

- **Get started with AWS managed policies and move toward least-privilege permissions** – To get started granting permissions to your users and workloads, use the AWS managed policies that grant permissions for many common use cases. They are available in your AWS account. We recommend that you reduce permissions further by defining AWS customer managed policies that are specific to your use cases. For more information, see AWS managed policies or AWS managed policies for job functions in the IAM User Guide.

- **Apply least-privilege permissions** – When you set permissions with IAM policies, grant only the permissions required to perform a task. You do this by defining the actions that can be taken on specific resources under specific conditions, also known as least-privilege permissions. For more information about using IAM to apply permissions, see Policies and permissions in IAM in the IAM User Guide.

- **Use conditions in IAM policies to further restrict access** – You can add a condition to your policies to limit access to actions and resources. For example, you can write a policy condition to specify that all requests must be sent using SSL. You can also use conditions to grant access to service actions if they are used through a specific AWS service, such as AWS CloudFormation. For more information, see IAM JSON policy elements: Condition in the IAM User Guide.

- **Use IAM Access Analyzer to validate your IAM policies to ensure secure and functional permissions** – IAM Access Analyzer validates new and existing policies so that the policies adhere to the IAM policy language (JSON) and IAM best practices. IAM Access Analyzer provides more than 100 policy checks and actionable recommendations to help you author secure and functional policies. For more information, see IAM Access Analyzer policy validation in the IAM User Guide.

- **Require multi-factor authentication (MFA)** – If you have a scenario that requires IAM users or a root user in your AWS account, turn on MFA for additional security. To require MFA when API operations are called, add MFA conditions to your policies. For more information, see Configuring MFA-protected API access in the IAM User Guide.

For more information about best practices in IAM, see Security best practices in IAM in the IAM User Guide.

**Using the Amazon Managed Grafana console**

To access the console, you must have a minimum set of permissions. These permissions must allow you to list and view details about the resources in your AWS account. If you create an identity-based policy
that is more restrictive than the minimum required permissions, the console won't function as intended for entities (users or roles) with that policy.

Sample policies for Amazon Managed Grafana

This section contains identity-based policies that are useful for several Amazon Managed Grafana scenarios.

Grafana administrator using SAML

If you use SAML for your user authentication, the administrator who creates and manages Amazon Managed Grafana needs the following policies:

- **AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator** or the equivalent permissions to create and manage Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces.
- The **AWSMarketplaceManageSubscriptions** policy or equivalent permissions, if you want to upgrade an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace to Grafana Enterprise.

Grafana administrator in a management account using IAM Identity Center

To grant permissions to create and manage Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces across an entire organization, and to enable dependencies such as IAM Identity Center, assign the **AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator**, **AWSSSOMasterAccountAdministrator** and the **AWSSSODirectoryAdministrator** policies to a user. Additionally, to upgrade an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace to Grafana Enterprise, a user must have the **AWSMarketplaceManageSubscriptions** IAM policy or the equivalent permissions.

If you want to use service-managed permissions when you create an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, the user who creates the workspace must also have the `iam:CreateRole`, `iam:CreatePolicy`, and `iam:AttachRolePolicy` permissions. These are required to use AWS CloudFormation StackSets to deploy policies that enable you to read data sources in the organization's accounts.

**Important**
Granting a user the `iam:CreateRole`, `iam:CreatePolicy`, and `iam:AttachRolePolicy` permissions gives that user full administrative access to your AWS account. For example, a user with these permissions can create a policy that has full permissions for all resources, and attach that policy to any role. Be very careful about who you grant these permissions to.

To see the permissions granted to **AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator**, see [AWS managed policy: AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator](p. 692)

Grafana administrator in a member account using IAM Identity Center

To grant permissions to create and manage Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces in the member account of an organization, assign the **AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator**, **AWSSSOMemberAccountAdministrator** and the **AWSSSODirectoryAdministrator** policies to a user. Additionally, to upgrade an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace to Grafana Enterprise, a user must have the **AWSMarketplaceManageSubscriptions** IAM policy or the equivalent permissions.

If you want to use service-managed permissions when you create an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, the user who creates the workspace must also have the `iam:CreateRole`, `iam:CreatePolicy`, and `iam:AttachRolePolicy` permissions. These are required to enable the user to read data sources in the account.

**Important**
Granting a user the `iam:CreateRole`, `iam:CreatePolicy`, and `iam:AttachRolePolicy` permissions gives that user full administrative access to your AWS account. For example, a user...
with these permissions can create a policy that has full permissions for all resources, and attach that policy to any role. Be very careful about who you grant these permissions to.

To see the permissions granted to AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator, see AWS managed policy: AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator (p. 692)

Create and manage Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces and users in a single standalone account using IAM Identity Center

A standalone AWS account is an account that is not yet a member of an organization. For more information about organizations, see What is AWS Organizations?

To grant permissions to create and manage Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces and users in a standalone account, assign the AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator, AWSSSOMasterAccountAdministrator, AWSOrganizationsFullAccess and AWSSSODirectoryAdministrator policies to a user. Additionally, to upgrade an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace to Grafana Enterprise, a user must have the AWSMarketplaceManageSubscriptions IAM policy or the equivalent permissions.

**Important**

Granting a user the iam:CreateRole, iam:CreatePolicy, and iam:AttachRolePolicy permissions gives that user full administrative access to your AWS account. For example, a user with these permissions can create a policy that has full permissions for all resources, and attach that policy to any role. Be very careful about who you grant these permissions to.

To see the permissions granted to AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator, see AWS managed policy: AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator (p. 692)

Assign and unassign users access to Amazon Managed Grafana

To grant permissions to manage other users' access to Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces in the account, including granting Grafana admin permissions to those users for the workspaces, assign the AWSGrafanaWorkspacePermissionManagement policy to that user. If you are using IAM Identity Center to manage users in this workspace, the user also needs the AWSSSOReadOnly and AWSSSODirectoryReadOnly policies.

To see the permissions granted to AWSGrafanaWorkspacePermissionManagement, see AWS managed policy: AWSGrafanaWorkspacePermissionManagement (p. 693)

Amazon Managed Grafana read-only permissions

To grant permissions for read actions, such as listing and viewing workspaces and opening the Grafana workspace console, assign the AWSGrafanaConsoleReadOnlyAccess, AWSSSOReadOnly and AWSSSODirectoryReadOnly policies to a user or IAM role.

To see the permissions granted to AWSGrafanaConsoleReadOnlyAccess, see AWS managed policy: AWSGrafanaConsoleReadOnlyAccess (p. 694).

---

**AWS managed policies for Amazon Managed Grafana**

To add permissions to users, groups, and roles, it is easier to use AWS managed policies than to write policies yourself. It takes time and expertise to create IAM customer managed policies that provide your team with only the permissions they need. To get started quickly, you can use our AWS managed policies.
These policies cover common use cases and are available in your AWS account. For more information about AWS managed policies, see [AWS managed policies](#) in the IAM User Guide.

AWS services maintain and update AWS managed policies. You can't change the permissions in AWS managed policies. Services occasionally add additional permissions to an AWS managed policy to support new features. This type of update affects all identities (users, groups, and roles) where the policy is attached. Services are most likely to update an AWS managed policy when a new feature is launched or when new operations become available. Services do not remove permissions from an AWS managed policy, so policy updates won't break your existing permissions.

Additionally, AWS supports managed policies for job functions that span multiple services. For example, the **ReadOnlyAccess** AWS managed policy provides read-only access to all AWS services and resources. When a service launches a new feature, AWS adds read-only permissions for new operations and resources. For a list and descriptions of job function policies, see [AWS managed policies for job functions](#) in the IAM User Guide.

### AWS managed policy: AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator

AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator policy provides access within Amazon Managed Grafana to create and manage accounts and workspaces for the entire organization.

You can attach AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator to your IAM entities.

#### Permissions details

This policy includes the following permissions.

- **iam** – Allows principals to list and get IAM roles so that the administrator can associate a role with a workspace as well as pass roles to the Amazon Managed Grafana service.
- **Amazon Managed Grafana** – Allows principals read and write access to all Amazon Managed Grafana APIs.

```json
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Sid": "AWSGrafanaOrganizationAdmin",
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Action": [
            "iam:ListRoles"
         ],
         "Resource": "*"
      },
      {
         "Sid": "GrafanaIAMGetRolePermission",
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Action": "iam:GetRole",
```
AWS managed policy: AWSGrafanaWorkspacePermissionManagement

AWSGrafanaWorkspacePermissionManagement policy provides only the ability to update user and group permissions for Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces.

You can attach AWSGrafanaWorkspacePermissionManagement to your IAM entities.

Permissions details

This policy includes the following permissions.

- Amazon Managed Grafana – Allows principals to read and update user and group permissions for Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces.
- IAM Identity Center – Allows principals to read IAM Identity Center entities, and associate them with Grafana workspaces.
AWS managed policies

AWSGrafanaConsoleReadOnlyAccess policy grants access to read-only operations in Amazon Managed Grafana.

You can attach AWSGrafanaConsoleReadOnlyAccess to your IAM entities.

Permissions details

This policy includes the following permission.

• Amazon Managed Grafana – Allows principals read-only access to Amazon Managed Grafana APIs

```json
[  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    
    {  
      "Sid": "AWSGrafanaConsoleReadOnlyAccess",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": ["grafana:Describe*", "grafana:List*"]
    }
  ]
]
```

AWS managed policy: AmazonGrafanaRedshiftAccess

This policy grants scoped access to Amazon Redshift and the dependencies needed to use the Amazon Redshift plugin in Amazon Managed Grafana. AmazonGrafanaRedshiftAccess policy allows a user or an IAM role to use the Amazon Redshift data source plugin in Grafana. Temporary credentials for Amazon Redshift databases are scoped to the database user `redshift_data_api_user` and credentials from Secrets Manager can be retrieved if the secret is tagged with the key `RedshiftQueryOwner`. This policy allows access to Amazon Redshift clusters tagged with `GrafanaDataSource: true`. When creating a customer managed policy, the tag-based authentication is optional.
You can attach AmazonGrafanaRedshiftAccess to your IAM entities. Amazon Managed Grafana also attaches this policy to a service role that allows Amazon Managed Grafana to perform actions on your behalf.

Permissions details
This policy includes the following permission.

- Amazon Redshift – Allows principals to describe clusters and obtain temporary credentials for a database user named redshift_data_api_user.
- Amazon Redshift-data – Allows principals to execute queries on clusters tagged as GrafanaDataSource.
- Secrets Manager – Allows principals to list secrets and read secret values for secrets tagged as RedshiftQueryOwner.

```json
{
   "Version": "2012-10-17",
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Action": [
            "redshift:DescribeClusters",
            "redshift-data:GetStatementResult",
            "redshift-data:DescribeStatement",
            "secretsmanager:ListSecrets"
         ],
         "Resource": "*",
         "Condition": {}
      },
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Action": [
            "redshift-data:DescribeTable",
            "redshift-data:ExecuteStatement",
            "redshift-data:ListTables",
            "redshift-data:ListSchemas"
         ],
         "Resource": "*",
         "Condition": {
            "Null": {
               "aws:ResourceTag/GrafanaDataSource": "false"
            }
         }
      },
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Action": "redshift:GetClusterCredentials",
         "Resource": [
            "arn:aws:redshift:*:*:dbname:*/*",
            "arn:aws:redshift:*:*:dbuser:/redshift_data_api_user"
         ]
      },
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Action": [
            "secretsmanager:GetSecretValue"
         ]
      }
   ]
}
```
AWS managed policy: AmazonGrafanaAthenaAccess

This policy grants access to Athena and the dependencies needed to enable querying and writing results to Amazon S3 from the Athena plugin in Amazon Managed Grafana. AmazonGrafanaAthenaAccess policy allows a user or an IAM role to use the Athena data source plugin in Grafana. Athena workgroups must be tagged with GrafanaDataSource: true to be accessible. This policy contains permissions for writing query results in an Amazon S3 bucket with a name prefixed with grafana-athena-query-results-. Amazon S3 permissions for accessing the underlying data source of an Athena query are not included in this policy.

You can attach AWSGrafanaAthenaAccess policy to your IAM entities. Amazon Managed Grafana also attaches this policy to a service role that allows Amazon Managed Grafana to perform actions on your behalf.

Permissions details

This policy includes the following permission.

- **Athena** – Allows principals to run queries on Athena resources in workgroups tagged as GrafanaDataSource.
- **Amazon S3** – Allows principals to read and write query results to a bucket prefixed with grafana-athena-query-results-.
- **AWS Glue** – Allows principals access to AWS Glue databases, tables, and partitions. This is required so that the principal can use the AWS Glue Data Catalog with Athena.
AWS managed policy: AmazonGrafanaCloudWatchAccess

This policy grants access to Amazon CloudWatch and the dependencies needed to use CloudWatch as a datasource within Amazon Managed Grafana.

You can attach AWSGrafanaCloudWatchAccess policy to your IAM entities. Amazon Managed Grafana also attaches this policy to a service role that allows Amazon Managed Grafana to perform actions on your behalf.
Permissions details

This policy includes the following permissions.

- **CloudWatch** – Allows principals to list and get metric data and logs from Amazon CloudWatch. It also allows viewing data shared from source accounts in CloudWatch cross-account observability.
- **Amazon EC2** – Allows principals to get details regarding resources that are being monitored.
- **Tags** – Allows principals to access tags on resources, to allow filtering the CloudWatch metric queries.

```json
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "cloudwatch:DescribeAlarmsForMetric",
        "cloudwatch:DescribeAlarmHistory",
        "cloudwatch:DescribeAlarms",
        "cloudwatch:ListMetrics",
        "cloudwatch:GetMetricStatistics",
        "cloudwatch:GetMetricData",
        "cloudwatch:GetInsightRuleReport"
      ],
      "Resource": "*
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "logs:DescribeLogGroups",
        "logs:GetLogGroupFields",
        "logs:StartQuery",
        "logs:StopQuery",
        "logs:GetQueryResults",
        "logs:GetLogEvents"
      ],
      "Resource": "*
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:DescribeTags",
        "ec2:DescribeInstances",
        "ec2:DescribeRegions"
      ],
      "Resource": "*
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": ["tag:GetResources",
                  "Resource": "*
                ]
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": ["oam:ListSinks",
                  "oam:ListAttachedLinks"
      ],
      "Resource": "*
    }
  ]
}
```
## Amazon Managed Grafana updates to AWS managed policies

View details about updates to AWS managed policies for Amazon Managed Grafana since this service began tracking these changes. For automatic alerts about changes to this page, subscribe to the RSS feed on the [Amazon Managed Grafana document history (p. 737)](p. 737) page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AmazonGrafanaCloudWatchAccess(p. 697)</td>
<td><strong>– New policy</strong> Amazon Managed Grafana added a new policy AmazonGrafanaCloudWatchAccess.</td>
<td>March 24, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWSGrafanaWorkspacePermissionManagement(p. 693)</td>
<td><strong>– Update to an existing policy</strong> Amazon Managed Grafana added new permissions to AWSGrafanaWorkspacePermissionManagement so that IAM Identity Center users and groups in Active Directory can be associated with Grafana workspaces. The following permissions were added: sso-directory:DescribeUser, and sso-directory:DescribeGroup</td>
<td>March 14, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWSGrafanaWorkspacePermissionManagement(p. 693)</td>
<td><strong>– Update to an existing policy</strong> Amazon Managed Grafana added new permissions to AWSGrafanaWorkspacePermissionManagement so that IAM Identity Center users and groups can be associated with Grafana workspaces. The following permissions were added: sso:DescribeRegisteredRegions, sso:GetSharedSsoConfiguration, sso:ListDirectoryAssociations, sso:GetManagedApplicationInstance, sso:ListProfiles, sso:AssociateProfile, sso:DisassociateProfile, sso:GetProfile, and sso:ListProfileAssociations.</td>
<td>December 20, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AmazonGrafanaServiceLinkedRolePolicy(p. 703)</td>
<td><strong>– New SLR policy</strong> Amazon Managed Grafana added a new policy for the Grafana service-linked role, AmazonGrafanaServiceLinkedRolePolicy.</td>
<td>November 18, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator(p. 692), AWSGrafanaConsoleReadOnlyAccess(p. 694)</td>
<td>Allow access to all Amazon Managed Grafana resources</td>
<td>February 17, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AmazonGrafanaRedshiftAccess(p. 694)</td>
<td><strong>– New policy</strong> Amazon Managed Grafana added a new policy AmazonGrafanaRedshiftAccess.</td>
<td>November 26, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change</td>
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<td>Date</td>
</tr>
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<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>AmazonGrafanaAthenaAccess (p. 696)</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana added a new policy AmazonGrafanaAthenaAccess.</td>
<td>November 22, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana removed permissions from AWSGrafanaAccountAdministrator.</td>
<td>October 13, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The iam:CreateServiceLinkedRole permission scoped to the sso.amazonaws.com service was removed, and instead we recommend that you attach the AWSSSOMasterAccountAdministrator policy to grant this permission to a user.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWSGrafanaWorkspacePermissionManagement</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana added new permissions to AWSGrafanaWorkspacePermissionManagement so that users with this policy can see the authentication methods associated with workspaces.</td>
<td>September 21, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The grafana:DescribeWorkspaceAuthentication permission was added.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWSGrafanaConsoleReadOnlyAccess</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana added new permissions to AWSGrafanaConsoleReadOnlyAccess so that users with this policy can see the authentication methods associated with workspaces.</td>
<td>September 21, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The grafana:Describe* and grafana:List* permissions were added to the policy, and they replace the previous narrower permissions grafana:DescribeWorkspace, grafana:ListPermissions, and grafana:ListWorkspaces.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana started tracking changes</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana started tracking changes for its AWS managed policies.</td>
<td>September 9, 2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Troubleshooting Amazon Managed Grafana identity and access

Use the following information to help you diagnose and fix common issues that you might encounter when working with Amazon Managed Grafana and IAM.

Topics

- I am not authorized to perform an action in Amazon Managed Grafana (p. 701)
- I am not authorized to perform iam:PassRole (p. 701)
- I want to allow people outside of my AWS account to access my Amazon Managed Grafana resources (p. 702)

I am not authorized to perform an action in Amazon Managed Grafana

If you receive an error that you're not authorized to perform an action, your policies must be updated to allow you to perform the action.

The following example error occurs when the mateojackson IAM user tries to use the console to view details about a fictional my-example-widget resource but doesn't have the fictional grafana: GetWidget permissions.

User: arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/mateojackson is not authorized to perform: grafana:GetWidget on resource: my-example-widget

In this case, the policy for the mateojackson user must be updated to allow access to the my-example-widget resource by using the grafana: GetWidget action.

If you need help, contact your AWS administrator. Your administrator is the person who provided you with your sign-in credentials.

I am not authorized to perform iam:PassRole

If you receive an error that you're not authorized to perform the iam:PassRole action, your policies must be updated to allow you to pass a role to Amazon Managed Grafana.

Some AWS services allow you to pass an existing role to that service instead of creating a new service role or service-linked role. To do this, you must have permissions to pass the role to the service.

The following example error occurs when an IAM user named marymajor tries to use the console to perform an action in Amazon Managed Grafana. However, the action requires the service to have permissions that are granted by a service role. Mary does not have permissions to pass the role to the service.

User: arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/marymajor is not authorized to perform: iam:PassRole

In this case, Mary's policies must be updated to allow her to perform the iam:PassRole action.

If you need help, contact your AWS administrator. Your administrator is the person who provided you with your sign-in credentials.
I want to allow people outside of my AWS account to access my Amazon Managed Grafana resources

You can create a role that users in other accounts or people outside of your organization can use to access your resources. You can specify who is trusted to assume the role. For services that support resource-based policies or access control lists (ACLs), you can use those policies to grant people access to your resources.

To learn more, consult the following:

- To learn whether Amazon Managed Grafana supports these features, see How Amazon Managed Grafana works with IAM (p. 684).
- To learn how to provide access to your resources across AWS accounts that you own, see Providing access to an IAM user in another AWS account that you own in the IAM User Guide.
- To learn how to provide access to your resources to third-party AWS accounts, see Providing access to AWS accounts owned by third parties in the IAM User Guide.
- To learn how to provide access through identity federation, see Providing access to externally authenticated users (identity federation) in the IAM User Guide.
- To learn how to provide access through identity federation, see How IAM roles differ from resource-based policies in the IAM User Guide.

Cross-service confused deputy prevention

The confused deputy problem is a security issue where an entity that doesn't have permission to perform an action can coerce a more-privileged entity to perform the action. In AWS, cross-service impersonation can result in the confused deputy problem. Cross-service impersonation can occur when one service (the calling service) calls another service (the called service). The calling service can be manipulated to use its permissions to act on another customer's resources in a way it should not otherwise have permission to access. To prevent this, AWS provides tools that help you protect your data for all services with service principals that have been given access to resources in your account.

We recommend using the aws:SourceArn and aws:SourceAccount global condition context keys in resource policies to limit the permissions that Amazon Managed Grafana gives another service to the resource. If the aws:SourceArn value does not contain the account ID, such as an Amazon S3 bucket ARN, you must use both global condition context keys to limit permissions. If you use both global condition context keys and the aws:SourceArn value contains the account ID, the aws:SourceAccount value and the account in the aws:SourceArn value must use the same account ID when used in the same policy statement. Use aws:SourceArn if you want only one resource to be associated with the cross-service access. Use aws:SourceAccount if you want to allow any resource in that account to be associated with the cross-service use.

The value of aws:SourceArn must be the ARN of your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

The most effective way to protect against the confused deputy problem is to use the aws:SourceArn global condition context key with the full ARN of the resource. If you don't know the full ARN of the resource or if you are specifying multiple resources, use the aws:SourceArn global context condition key with wildcards (*) for the unknown portions of the ARN. For example, arn:aws:grafana::*:123456789012:*.

The following example shows how you can use the aws:SourceArn and aws:SourceAccount global condition context keys in Amazon Managed Grafana Workspace IAM role trust policies to prevent the confused deputy problem.
Amazon Managed Grafana User Guide

Using service-linked roles

Amazon Managed Grafana uses AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service-linked roles. A service-linked role is a unique type of IAM role that is linked directly to Amazon Managed Grafana. Service-linked roles are predefined by Amazon Managed Grafana and include all the permissions that the service requires to call other AWS services on your behalf.

A service-linked role makes setting up Amazon Managed Grafana easier because you don’t have to manually add the necessary permissions. Amazon Managed Grafana defines the permissions of its service-linked roles, and unless defined otherwise, only Amazon Managed Grafana can assume its roles. The defined permissions include the trust policy and the permissions policy, and that permissions policy cannot be attached to any other IAM entity.

You can delete a service-linked role only after first deleting their related resources. This protects your Amazon Managed Grafana resources because you can’t inadvertently remove permission to access the resources.

For information about other services that support service-linked roles, see AWS Services That Work with IAM and look for the services that have Yes in the Service-linked roles column. Choose a Yes with a link to view the service-linked role documentation for that service.

Service-linked role permissions for Amazon Managed Grafana

Amazon Managed Grafana uses the service-linked role named AmazonManagedGrafana – Amazon Managed Grafana uses this role to create and configure resources, such as ENIs or Secrets Manager secrets, within customer accounts. The AmazonManagedGrafana service-linked role trusts the following services to assume the role:

- Grafana

The AmazonManagedGrafana service-linked role is attached to the AmazonGrafanaServiceLinkedRolePolicy policy. For updates to this policy, see Amazon Managed Grafana updates to AWS managed policies (p. 699).

The role permissions policy allows Amazon Managed Grafana to complete the following actions on the specified resources.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "grafana.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
            "Condition": {
                "StringEquals": {
                    "aws:SourceAccount": "accountId",
                    "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:grafana:region:accountId:/workspaces/workspaceId"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```
You must configure permissions to allow an IAM entity (such as a user, group, or role) to create, edit, or delete a service-linked role. For more information, see Service-linked role permissions in the IAM User Guide.

Creating a service-linked role for Amazon Managed Grafana

You don't need to manually create a service-linked role. When you call CreateWorkspace with a VpcConfiguration in the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS API, Amazon Managed Grafana creates the service-linked role for you.

Important
This service-linked role can appear in your account if you completed an action in another service that uses the features supported by this role. Also, if you were using the Amazon Managed
Grafana service before November 30, 2022, when it began supporting service-linked roles, then Amazon Managed Grafana created the AmazonManagedGrafana role in your account. To learn more, see A new role appeared in my IAM account.

If you delete this service-linked role, and then need to create it again, you can use the same process to recreate the role in your account. When you call CreateWorkspace with a VpcConfiguration, Amazon Managed Grafana creates the service-linked role for you again.

You can also use the IAM console to create a service-linked role with the Grafana use case. In the AWS CLI or the AWS API, create a service-linked role with the Grafana service name. For more information, see Creating a service-linked role in the IAM User Guide. If you delete this service-linked role, you can use this same process to create the role again.

Editing a service-linked role for Amazon Managed Grafana

Amazon Managed Grafana does not allow you to edit the AmazonManagedGrafana service-linked role. After you create a service-linked role, you cannot change the name of the role because various entities might reference the role. However, you can edit the description of the role using IAM. For more information, see Editing a service-linked role in the IAM User Guide.

Deleting a service-linked role for Amazon Managed Grafana

If you no longer need to use a feature or service that requires a service-linked role, we recommend that you delete that role. That way you don’t have an unused entity that is not actively monitored or maintained. However, you must clean up the resources for your service-linked role before you can manually delete it.

Note
If the Amazon Managed Grafana service is using the role when you try to delete the resources, then the deletion might fail. If that happens, wait for a few minutes and try the operation again.

To delete Amazon Managed Grafana resources used by the AmazonManagedGrafana

1. Navigate to the All workspaces view in your Region in the AWS console.
2. Delete all the workspaces in the Region. You have to check the radio button for each workspace and choose the delete button in the upper right side of the All workspaces view. Repeat deleting each workspace until all the workspaces are deleted from the Region. For more information about deleting a workspace in Amazon Managed Grafana, see Deleting a workspace topic in this user guide.

Note
Repeat the procedure for each AWS Region where you have workspaces. You must delete all workspaces in all Regions before you can delete the service-linked role.

To manually delete the service-linked role using IAM

Use the IAM console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS API to delete the AmazonManagedGrafana service-linked role. For more information, see Deleting a service-linked role in the IAM User Guide.

Supported regions for Amazon Managed Grafana service-linked roles

Amazon Managed Grafana supports using service-linked roles in all of the regions where the service is available. For more information, see AWS regions and endpoints.
Amazon Managed Grafana permissions and policies for AWS data sources

Amazon Managed Grafana offers three permission modes:

- Service-managed permissions for current account
- Service-managed permissions for organizations
- Customer-managed permissions

When you create a workspace, you choose which permission mode to use. You can also change this later if you want.

In either of the service-managed permission modes, Amazon Managed Grafana creates roles and policies that are needed to access and discover AWS data sources in your account or organization. You can then edit these policies in the IAM console if you choose.

Service-managed permissions for a single account

In this mode, Amazon Managed Grafana creates a role called AmazonGrafanaServiceRole-random-id. Amazon Managed Grafana then attaches a policy to this role for each AWS service that you select to access from the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.

CloudWatch

Amazon Managed Grafana attaches the AWS managed policy AmazonGrafanaCloudWatchAccess.

Note

For workspaces that used CloudWatch before the AmazonGrafanaCloudWatchAccess managed policy was created, Amazon Managed Grafana created a customer-managed policy with the name AmazonGrafanaCloudWatchPolicy-random-id.

Amazon OpenSearch Service

Amazon Managed Grafana creates a customer-managed policy with the name AmazonGrafanaOpenSearchPolicy-random-id. The Get/Post permissions are needed for data source access. The List/Describe permissions are used by Amazon Managed Grafana for data source discovery, but they aren't required for the data source plugin to work. The contents of the policy are as follows:

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "es:ESHttpGet",
                "es:DescribeElasticsearchDomains",
                "es:ListDomainNames"
            ],
            "Resource": "*"
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": "es:ESHttpPost",
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:es:*:*:domain/*/msearch",
                "arn:aws:es:*:*:domain/*/opendistro/_ppl"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```
Amazon Managed Grafana User Guide
Service-managed permissions for a single account

AWS IoT SiteWise
Amazon Managed Grafana attaches the AWS managed policy `AWSIoTSiteWiseReadOnlyAccess`.

Amazon Redshift
Amazon Managed Grafana attaches the AWS managed policy `AmazonGrafanaRedshiftAccess`.

Amazon Athena
Amazon Managed Grafana attaches the AWS managed policy `AmazonGrafanaAthenaAccess`.

Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus
Amazon Managed Grafana creates a customer-managed policy with the name `AmazonGrafanaPrometheusPolicy-random-id`. The List/Describe permissions are used by Amazon Managed Grafana for data source discovery, they aren't required for the plugin to work. The contents of the policy are as follows:

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "aps:ListWorkspaces",
                "aps:DescribeWorkspace",
                "aps:QueryMetrics",
                "aps:GetLabels",
                "aps:GetSeries",
                "aps:GetMetricMetadata"
            ],
            "Resource": "*"
        }
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
}
```

Amazon SNS
Amazon Managed Grafana creates a customer-managed policy with the name `AmazonGrafanaSNSPolicy-random-id`. The policy restricts you to only using SNS topics in your account that start with the string `grafana`. This is not necessary if you create your own policy. The contents of the policy are as follows:

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "sns:Publish"
            ],
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:sns:*:account-id:grafana*"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```
Service-managed permissions for an organization

This mode is supported only for workspaces created in management accounts or delegated administrator accounts in an organization. Delegated administrator accounts can create and administer stack sets for the organization. For more information about delegated administrator accounts, see Register a delegated administrator.

Note
Creating resources such as Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces in the management account of an organization is against AWS security best practices.

In this mode, Amazon Managed Grafana creates all the IAM roles that are necessary to access AWS resources in other accounts in your AWS organization. In each account in the Organizational Units that you select, Amazon Managed Grafana creates a role called AmazonGrafanaOrgMemberRole-random-id. This role creation is performed through an integration with AWS CloudFormation StackSets.

This role has a policy attached for each AWS data source that you select to use in the workspace. For the contents of these data policies, see Service-managed permissions for a single account (p. 706).

Amazon Managed Grafana also creates a role called AmazonGrafanaOrgAdminRole-random-id in the organization's management account. This role allows the Amazon Managed Grafana workspace permission to access other accounts in the organization. AWS service notification channel policies also get attached to this role. Use the AWS Data Source menu in your workspace to quickly provision data sources for each account that your workspace can access.

To use this mode, you must enable AWS CloudFormation Stacksets as a trusted service in your AWS organization. For more information, see Enable trusted access with AWS Organizations.

Here is the content of the AmazonGrafanaStackSet-random-id stack set:

Parameters:
IncludePrometheusPolicy:
  Description: Whether to include Amazon Prometheus access in the role
  Type: String
  AllowedValues:
    - true
    - false
  Default: false
IncludeAESPolicy:
  Description: Whether to include Amazon Elasticsearch access in the role
  Type: String
  AllowedValues:
    - true
    - false
  Default: false
IncludeCloudWatchPolicy:
  Description: Whether to include CloudWatch access in the role
  Type: String
  AllowedValues:
    - true
    - false
  Default: false
IncludeTimestreamPolicy:
  Description: Whether to include Amazon Timestream access in the role
  Type: String
  AllowedValues:
    - true
    - false
  Default: false
Service-managed permissions for an organization

Type: String
AllowedValues:
  - true
  - false
Default: false

IncludeXrayPolicy:
Description: Whether to include AWS X-Ray access in the role
Type: String
AllowedValues:
  - true
  - false
Default: false

IncludeSitewisePolicy:
Description: Whether to include AWS IoT SiteWise access in the role
Type: String
AllowedValues:
  - true
  - false
Default: false

IncludeRedshiftPolicy:
Description: Whether to include Amazon Redshift access in the role
Type: String
AllowedValues:
  - true
  - false
Default: false

IncludeAthenaPolicy:
Description: Whether to include Amazon Athena access in the role
Type: String
AllowedValues:
  - true
  - false
Default: false

RoleName:
Description: Name of the role to create
Type: String

AdminAccountId:
Description: Account ID of the Amazon Grafana org admin
Type: String

Conditions:
addPrometheus: !Equals ![Ref IncludePrometheusPolicy, true]
addAES: !Equals ![Ref IncludeAESPolicy, true]
addCloudWatch: !Equals ![Ref IncludeCloudWatchPolicy, true]
addTimestream: !Equals ![Ref IncludeTimestreamPolicy, true]
addXray: !Equals ![Ref IncludeXrayPolicy, true]
addSitewise: !Equals ![Ref IncludeSitewisePolicy, true]
addRedshift: !Equals ![Ref IncludeRedshiftPolicy, true]
addAthena: !Equals ![Ref IncludeAthenaPolicy, true]

Resources:
PrometheusPolicy:
Type: AWS::IAM::Policy
Condition: addPrometheus
Properties:
  Roles:
  - !Ref GrafanaMemberServiceRole
PolicyName: AmazonGrafanaPrometheusPolicy
PolicyDocument:
  Version: '2012-10-17'
  Statement:
    - Effect: Allow
      Action:
        - aps:QueryMetrics
        - aps:GetLabels
        - aps:GetSeries
        - aps:GetMetricMetadata
Amazon Managed Grafana User Guide

Service-managed permissions for an organization

AESPolicy:
Type: AWS::IAM::Policy
Condition: addAES
Properties:
Roles:
- !Ref GrafanaMemberServiceRole
PolicyName: AmazonGrafanaElasticsearchPolicy
PolicyDocument:
  Version: '2012-10-17'
  Statement:
  - Sid: AllowReadingESDomains
    Effect: Allow
    Action:
    - es:ESHttpGet
    - es:ESHttpPost
    - es:ListDomainNames
    - es:DescribeElasticsearchDomains
    Resource: '*'

CloudWatchPolicy:
Type: AWS::IAM::Policy
Condition: addCloudWatch
Properties:
Roles:
- !Ref GrafanaMemberServiceRole
PolicyName: AmazonGrafanaCloudWatchPolicy
PolicyDocument:
  Version: '2012-10-17'
  Statement:
  - Sid: AllowReadingMetricsFromCloudWatch
    Effect: Allow
    Action:
    - cloudwatch:DescribeAlarmsForMetric
    - cloudwatch:DescribeAlarmHistory
    - cloudwatch:DescribeAlarms
    - cloudwatch:ListMetrics
    - cloudwatch:GetMetricStatistics
    - cloudwatch:GetMetricData
    - cloudwatch:GetInsightRuleReport
    Resource: '*'
  - Sid: AllowReadingLogsFromCloudWatch
    Effect: Allow
    Action:
    - logs:DescribeLogGroups
    - logs:GetLogGroupFields
    - logs:StartQuery
    - logs:StopQuery
    - logs:GetQueryResults
    - logs:GetLogEvents
    Resource: '*'
  - Sid: AllowReadingTagsInstancesRegionsFromEC2
    Effect: Allow
    Action:
    - ec2:DescribeTags
    - ec2:DescribeInstances
    - ec2:DescribeRegions
    Resource: '*'
  - Sid: AllowReadingResourcesForTags
    Effect: Allow
    Action:
    - tag:GetResources
    Resource: '*'
Customer-managed permissions

If you choose to use customer-managed permissions, you specify an existing IAM role in your account when you create an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. The role must have a trust policy which trusts grafana.amazonaws.com.

The following is an example of such a policy:

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [  
        {  
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action":  
                [  
                    "organizations:ListAccountsForParent",
                    "organizations:ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent"
                ],
            "Resource": "*",
            "Condition": {
                "StringEquals": {
                    "aws:PrincipalOrgID": "o-organizationId"
                }
            }
        },
        {  
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action":  
                [  
                    "sts:AssumeRole"
                ],
            "Resource": "arn:aws:iam::*:role/service-role/AmazonGrafanaOrgMemberRole-random-Id"
        }
    ]
}
```
IAM permissions

Access to Amazon Managed Grafana actions and data requires credentials. Those credentials must have permissions to perform the actions and to access the AWS resources, such as retrieving Amazon Managed Grafana data about your cloud resources. The following sections provide details about how you can use AWS Identity and Access Management and Amazon Managed Grafana to help secure your resources, by controlling who can access them. For more information, see Policies and permissions in IAM.

Amazon Managed Grafana permissions

The following table displays possible Amazon Managed Grafana actions and their required permissions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Required permission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace. A workspace is a logically isolated Grafana server used to create and visualize metrics, logs, and traces.</td>
<td>grafana:CreateWorkspace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.</td>
<td>grafana:DeleteWorkspace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Required permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrieve detailed information about an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace.</td>
<td>grafana:DescribeWorkspace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrieve the authentication configuration associated with a workspace.</td>
<td>grafana:DescribeWorkspaceAuthentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrieve a list of permissions associated with workspace users and groups.</td>
<td>grafana:ListPermissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrieve a list of the Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces that exist in the account.</td>
<td>grafana:ListWorkspaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update the permissions associated with workspace users and groups.</td>
<td>grafana:UpdatePermissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces.</td>
<td>grafana:UpdateWorkspace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update the authentication configuration associated with a workspace.</td>
<td>grafana:UpdateWorkspaceAuthentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate a Grafana enterprise license with a workspace.</td>
<td>grafana:AssociateLicense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Compliance Validation for Amazon Managed Grafana**

To learn whether an AWS service is within the scope of specific compliance programs, see [AWS services in Scope by Compliance Program](#) and choose the compliance program that you are interested in. For general information, see [AWS Compliance Programs](#).

You can download third-party audit reports using AWS Artifact. For more information, see [Downloading Reports in AWS Artifact](#).

Your compliance responsibility when using AWS services is determined by the sensitivity of your data, your company's compliance objectives, and applicable laws and regulations. AWS provides the following resources to help with compliance:

- **Security and Compliance Quick Start Guides** – These deployment guides discuss architectural considerations and provide steps for deploying baseline environments on AWS that are security and compliance focused.
- **Architecting for HIPAA Security and Compliance on Amazon Web Services** – This whitepaper describes how companies can use AWS to create HIPAA-eligible applications.

Note

Not all AWS services are HIPAA eligible. For more information, see the [HIPAA Eligible Services Reference](#).

- **AWS Compliance Resources** – This collection of workbooks and guides might apply to your industry and location.
- **Evaluating Resources with Rules** in the [AWS Config Developer Guide](#) – The AWS Config service assesses how well your resource configurations comply with internal practices, industry guidelines, and regulations.
Resilience in Amazon Managed Grafana

The AWS global infrastructure is built around AWS Regions and Availability Zones. AWS Regions provide multiple physically separated and isolated Availability Zones, which are connected with low-latency, high-throughput, and highly redundant networking. With Availability Zones, you can design and operate applications and databases that automatically fail over between zones without interruption. Availability Zones are more highly available, fault tolerant, and scalable than traditional single or multiple data center infrastructures.

For more information about AWS Regions and Availability Zones, see [AWS Global Infrastructure](#).

In addition to the AWS global infrastructure, Amazon Managed Grafana offers several features to help support your data resiliency and backup needs.

Infrastructure Security in Amazon Managed Grafana

As a managed service, Amazon Managed Grafana is protected by AWS global network security. For information about AWS security services and how AWS protects infrastructure, see [AWS Cloud Security](#). To design your AWS environment using the best practices for infrastructure security, see [Infrastructure Protection](#) in Security Pillar AWS Well-Architected Framework.

You use AWS published API calls to access Amazon Managed Grafana through the network. Clients must support the following:

- **Transport Layer Security (TLS).** We require TLS 1.2 and recommend TLS 1.3.
- **Cipher suites with perfect forward secrecy (PFS)** such as DHE (Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman) or ECDHE (Elliptic Curve Ephemeral Diffie-Hellman). Most modern systems such as Java 7 and later support these modes.

Additionally, requests must be signed by using an access key ID and a secret access key that is associated with an IAM principal. Or you can use the [AWS Security Token Service](#) (AWS STS) to generate temporary security credentials to sign requests.

Logging Amazon Managed Grafana API calls using AWS CloudTrail

Amazon Managed Grafana is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, a service that provides a record of actions taken by a user, a role, or an AWS service in Amazon Managed Grafana. CloudTrail captures all API calls for Amazon Managed Grafana as events. The calls that are captured include calls from the Amazon Managed Grafana console and code calls to the Amazon Managed Grafana API operations. If you create a trail, you can enable continuous delivery of CloudTrail events to an Amazon S3 bucket, including
Amazon Managed Grafana information in CloudTrail

CloudTrail is enabled on your AWS account when you create the account. When activity occurs in Amazon Managed Grafana, that activity is recorded in a CloudTrail event along with other AWS service events in Event history. You can view, search, and download recent events in your AWS account. For more information, see Viewing events with CloudTrail Event history.

For an ongoing record of events in your AWS account, including events for Amazon Managed Grafana, create a trail. A trail enables CloudTrail to deliver log files to an Amazon S3 bucket. By default, when you create a trail in the console, the trail applies to all AWS Regions. The trail logs events from all Regions in the AWS partition, and delivers the log files to the Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. Additionally, you can configure other AWS services to further analyze and act upon the event data that's collected in CloudTrail logs. For more information, see the following:

- Overview for creating a trail
- CloudTrail supported services and integrations
- Configuring Amazon SNS notifications for CloudTrail
- Receiving CloudTrail log files from multiple regions and Receiving CloudTrail log files from multiple accounts

All Amazon Managed Grafana actions in the following list are logged by CloudTrail. CloudTrail logs the following API actions that result from actions that you take in the Amazon Managed Grafana console.

- AssociateLicense
- CreateWorkspace
- DeleteWorkspace
- DescribeWorkspace
- DisassociateLicense
- ListPermissions
- ListWorkspaces
- UpdatePermissions
- UpdateWorkspace

Every event or log entry contains information about who generated the request. The identity information helps you determine the following:

- Whether the request was made with AWS account root user credentials or AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user credentials.
- Whether the request was made with temporary security credentials for a role or federated user.
- Whether the request was made by another AWS service.

For more information, see the CloudTrail userIdentity element.
Understanding Amazon Managed Grafana log file entries

A trail is a configuration that enables delivery of events as log files to an Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. CloudTrail log files contain one or more log entries. An event represents a single request from any source and includes information about the requested action, the date and time of the action, request parameters, and so on. CloudTrail log files aren't an ordered stack trace of the public API calls, so they don't appear in any specific order.

The following example shows a CloudTrail log entry for a CreateWorkspace action.

```json
{
  "eventVersion": "1.08",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "AssumedRole",
    "principalId": "ANPAJ2UCCR6DPCEXAMPLE:sdbt-Isengard",
    "arn": "arn:aws:sts::123456789012:assumed-role/Admin/sdbt-Isengard",
    "accountId": "123456789012",
    "accessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
    "sessionContext": {
      "sessionIssuer": {
        "type": "Role",
        "principalId": "ANPAJ2UCCR6DPCEXAMPLE",
        "arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/Admin",
        "accountId": "123456789012",
        "userName": "Admin"
      },
      "webIdFederationData": {},
      "attributes": {
        "mfaAuthenticated": "false",
        "creationDate": "2020-11-26T20:59:21Z"
      }
    },
  "eventTime": "2020-11-26T21:10:48Z",
  "eventSource": "grafana.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "CreateWorkspace",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "205.251.233.179",
  "userAgent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.13; rv:82.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/82.0",
  "requestParameters": {
    "permissionType": "Service Managed",
    "workspaceNotificationDestinations": [
      "SNS"
    ],
    "workspaceDescription": "",
    "clientToken": "12345678-abcd-1234-5678-111122223333",
    "workspaceDataSources": [
      "SITEWISE",
      "XRAY",
      "CLOUDWATCH",
      "ELASTICSEARCH",
      "PROMETHEUS",
      "TIMESTREAM"
    ],
    "accountAccessType": "CURRENT_ACCOUNT",
    "workspaceName": "CloudTrailTest",
    "workspaceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/AmazonGrafanaServiceRole-270597601"
  },
  "responseElements": {
```
The following example shows a CloudTrail log entry for an UpdateWorkspaceAuthentication action.

```json
{
    "eventVersion": "1.08",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "AssumedRole",
        "principalId": "AROA2UJBF3NR03SZ3GV:CODETEST_Series_GrafanaApiTestHydraCanary12-o6aeXqaXS_1090259374",
        "arn": "arn:aws:sts::332073610971:assumed-role/HydraInvocationRole-4912743f1277b7c3c67cb29518f8bc413ae/ICODETEST_Series_GrafanaApiTestHydraCanary12-o6aeXqaXS_1090259374",
        "accountId": "1112222333",
        "accessKeyId": "AIDACKCEVSQ6CEEXAMPLE",
        "sessionContext": {
            "sessionIssuer": {
                "type": "Role",
                "principalId": "AROA2UJBF3NR03SZ3GV",
                "arn": "arn:aws:iam::1112222333:role/HydraInvocationRole-4912743f1277b7c3c67cb29518f8bc413ae",
                "accountId": "332073610971",
                "userName": "TestInvocationRole-4912743f1277b7c3c67cb29518f8bc413ae"
            },
            "webIdFederationData": {},
            "attributes": {
                "creationDate": "2021-08-04T20:50:24Z",
                "mfaAuthenticated": "false"
            }
        }
    }
}
```
Understanding Grafana API log file entries

Amazon Managed Grafana also logs some Grafana API calls in CloudTrail. The calls captured are those that change data, such as calls that create, update, or delete resources. For more information about Grafana APIs that are supported in Amazon Managed Grafana, see Using Grafana HTTP APIs (p. 587).

Example CloudTrail entries from Grafana APIs

**User signs in to Amazon Managed Grafana workspace using AWS IAM Identity Center**

```json
{
  "eventTime": "2021-08-04T21:29:25Z",
  "eventSource": "gamma-grafana.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "UpdateWorkspaceAuthentication",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "34.215.72.249",
  "userAgent": "aws-internal/3 aws-sdk-java/1.11.1030 Linux/4.14.231-180.360.amzn2.x86_64 OpenJDK_64-Bit_Server_VM/11.0.11+9-LTS java/11.0.11 vendor/Amazon.com_Inc. cfg/retry-mode/legacy exec-env/AWS_Lambda_java11",
  "requestParameters": {
    "authenticationProviders": [
      "AWS_SSO",
      "SAML"
    ],
    "samlConfiguration": {
      "idpMetadata": {
        "url": "https://portal.sso.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/saml/metadata/NjMwMDg2NDc4OTA3X2lucy1jY2E2ZGU5ZDImYjd1M2Vh"
      }
    },
    "workspaceId": "g-84ea23c1b4",
    "responseElements": {
      "authentication": {
        "awsSso": {
          "ssoClientId": "gAR0cWG9s9-LoqCMIQ56XYxEXAMPLE"
        },
        "providers": [
          "AWS_SSO",
          "SAML"
        ],
        "saml": {
          "configuration": {
            "idpMetadata": {
              "url": "https://portal.sso.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/saml/metadata/NjMwMDg2NDc4OTA3X2lucy1jY2E2ZGU5ZDImYjd1M2Vh"
            },
            "loginValidityDuration": 60
          },
          "status": "CONFIGURED"
        }
      }
    },
    "requestID": "96adb1de-7fa5-487e-b6c6-6b0d4495cb71",
    "eventID": "406bc825-bc52-475c-9c91-4c0d8a07c1fa",
    "readOnly": false,
    "eventType": "AwsApiCall",
    "managementEvent": true,
    "recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
    "eventCategory": "Management"
}
```
"Records": [
    {
      "eventVersion": "1.08",
      "userIdentity": {
        "type": "SAMLUser",
        "userName": "johndoe"
      },
      "eventTime": "2021-07-09T02:31:59Z",
      "eventSource": "grafana.amazonaws.com",
      "eventName": "login-auth.sso",
      "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
      "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0,198.51.100.0",
      "userAgent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15.7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/91.0.4472.114 Safari/537.36",
      "requestParameters": null,
      "responseElements": null,
      "eventID": "176bf326-0302-4190-8dbf-dfdf481d8198",
      "readOnly": false,
      "eventType": "AwsServiceEvent",
      "managementEvent": true,
      "eventCategory": "Management",
      "recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
      "serviceEventDetails": {
        "timestamp": "2021-07-09T02:31:59.045984031Z",
        "user": {
          "userId": 1,
          "orgId": 1,
          "name": "johndoe",
          "isAnonymous": false
        },
        "action": "login-auth.sso",
        "requestUri": "",
        "request": {
          "query": {
            "code": [
              "eyJraWQiOiJrZXktMTU2Njk2ODEyMSIsImFsZyI6IkhTMzg0In0.eyJwbGFpbnRleHQiOiJZUzEwYWtaWHpBZUowTDlQcW5ROGFmZUw2YUZMRklPWUtkX2RRMmhmUUFFIiwiZXhwIjoxNjI1Nzk4MjE4LCJ0eXBlIjoiYXV0aENvZGUifQ.F6MCLvokeXFv1zEwaSg66wdfnNh0dEnLIKBZ4c1dhfNHX_XQywkSq3aqqUg4CsB7"
            ],
            "state": [
              "QUFBQURtdGxlUzbBTRZNE9VUTFOekkyM2RUWUFUaHZHYXcyOU9ULUVaWHhNUXAxX184N25RVGVWmd0enFpVE1wL1RPV0M0X09HdFw"
            ]
          }
        },
        "result": {
          "statusType": "failure"
        },
        "ipAddress": "192.0.2.0,198.51.100.0",
        "userAgent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10.15.7) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/91.0.4472.114 Safari/537.36",
        "grafanaVersion": "7.5.7",
        "additionalData": {
          "GiraffeCustomerAccount": "111122223333",
          "GiraffeWorkspaceId": "g-123EXAMPLE",
          "extUserInfo": "{"0AuthToken":null,\"AuthModule\":\"auth.sso\",\"AuthId\":\"92670be64c1-e52468bb-82f6-452d-a707-161c5f4706\",\"UserId\":0,"Email":\"\",\"Login\":\"johndoe\",\"Name\":\"johndoe\",\"Groups\":null,\"OrgRoles\":{1:\"Admin\",\"IsGrafanaAdmin\":false,\"IsDisabled\":false}"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
Grafana API DELETE /api/auth/keys/:id

```json
{
  "eventVersion": "1.08",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "Unknown",
    "userName": "api_key"
  },
  "eventTime": "2021-07-09T02:16:33Z",
  "eventSource": "grafana.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "delete",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0,198.51.100.1",
  "userAgent": "python-requests/2.24.0",
  "errorCode": "200",
  "requestParameters": null,
  "responseElements": null,
  "eventID": "157bfb19-6ba4-4704-bc3b-d3e334b3a2b8",
  "readOnly": false,
  "eventType": "AwsServiceEvent",
  "managementEvent": true,
  "eventCategory": "Management",
  "recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
  "serviceEventDetails": {
    "timestamp": "2021-07-09T02:16:33.419795511Z",
    "user": {
      "orgId": 1,
      "orgRole": "Admin",
      "name": "api_key",
      "apiKeyId": "23",
      "isAnonymous": false
    },
    "action": "delete",
    "resources": [
      {
        "ID": 0,
        "type": "api-key"
      }
    ],
    "requestUri": "/api/auth/keys",
    "request": {
      "body": "{"name":"keyname","role":"Admin","secondsToLive":60}"
    },
    "result": {
      "statusType": "success",
      "statusCode": "200"
    },
    "ipAddress": "192.0.2.0,198.51.100.1",
    "userAgent": "python-requests/2.24.0",
    "grafanaVersion": "7.5.7",
    "additionalData": {
      "GiraffeCustomerAccount": "111122223333",
      "GiraffeWorkspaceId": "g-123EXAMPLE"
    }
  }
}
```
Grafana API POST /api/alerts/:id/pause

```json
{
  "eventVersion": "1.08",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "Unknown",
    "userName": "api_key"
  },
  "eventTime": "2021-07-09T02:16:40Z",
  "eventSource": "grafana.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "pause",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0,198.51.100.3",
  "userAgent": "python-requests/2.24.0",
  "errorCode": "200",
  "requestParameters": null,
  "responseElements": null,
  "eventID": "df1aafb3-28c6-4836-a64b-4d34538edc51",
  "readOnly": false,
  "eventType": "AwsServiceEvent",
  "managementEvent": true,
  "eventCategory": "Management",
  "recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
  "serviceEventDetails": {
    "timestamp": "2021-07-09T02:16:33.045041594Z",
    "user": {
      "orgId": 1,
      "orgRole": "Admin",
      "name": "api_key",
      "apiKeyId": "23",
      "isAnonymous": false
    },
    "action": "delete",
    "resources": [ {
      "ID": 0,
      "type": "api-key"
    } ],
    "requestUri": "",
    "request": {
      "params": {
        "id": "24"
      }
    },
    "result": {
      "statusType": "success",
      "statusCode": "200"
    },
    "ipAddress": "192.0.2.0,198.51.100.2",
    "userAgent": "python-requests/2.24.0",
    "grafanaVersion": "7.5.7",
    "additionalData": {
      "GiraffeCustomerAccount": "111122223333",
      "GiraffeWorkspaceId": "g-123EXAMPLE"
    }
  }
}
```
Grafana POST /api/alerts/test

{
  "eventVersion": "1.08",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "Unknown",
    "userName": "api_key"
  },
  "eventTime": "2021-07-09T02:16:39Z",
  "eventSource": "grafana.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "test",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0,10.0.42.208",
  "userAgent": "python-requests/2.24.0",
  "errorCode": "400",
  "errorMessage": "The dashboard needs to be saved at least once before you can test an alert rule",
  "requestParameters": null,
  "responseElements": null,
  "eventID": "7094644d-8230-4774-a092-8a128eb6dec9",
}
Grafana API POST /api/alert-notifications

```json
{
    "eventVersion": "1.08",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "Unknown",
        "userName": "api_key"
    },
    "eventTime": "2021-07-09T02:16:40Z",
    "eventSource": "grafana.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "create",
    "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
    "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0,198.51.100.0",
    "userAgent": "python-requests/2.24.0",
    "errorCode": "200",
    "requestParameters": null,
    "responseElements": null,
    "eventID": "1ce099b3-c427-4338-9f42-d38d1ef64efe",
    "readOnly": false,
    "eventType": "AwsServiceEvent",
    "managementEvent": true,
    "eventCategory": "Management",
    "recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
    "serviceEventDetails": {
        "timestamp": "2021-07-09T02:16:40.888295790Z",
        "user": {
            "orgId": 1,
            "orgRole": "Admin",
            "name": "api_key",
            "apiKeyId": "23",
            "isAnonymous": false
        },
        "action": "test",
        "resources": [
            {
                "ID": 0,
                "type": "panel"
            }
        ],
        "requestUri": "",
        "request": {},
        "result": {
            "statusType": "failure",
            "statusCode": "400",
            "failureMessage": "The dashboard needs to be saved at least once before you test an alert rule"
        },
        "ipAddress": "192.0.2.0,10.0.42.208",
        "userAgent": "python-requests/2.24.0",
        "grafanaVersion": "7.5.7",
        "additionalData": {
            "GiraffeCustomerAccount": "111122223333",
            "GiraffeWorkspaceId": "g-123EXAMPLE"
        }
    }
}
```

Grafana API POST /api/alert-notifications
Grafana API PUT /api/alert-notifications/uid/uid

```json
{
  "eventVersion": "1.08",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "Unknown",
    "userName": "api_key"
  },
  "eventTime": "2021-07-09T02:16:42Z",
  "eventSource": "grafana.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "update",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0,198.51.100.3",
  "userAgent": "python-requests/2.24.0",
  "errorCode": "200",
  "requestParameters": null,
  "responseElements": null,
  "eventID": "cebfeb38-5007-495c-bd29-c8077797acac",
  "readOnly": false,
  "eventType": "AwsServiceEvent",
  "managementEvent": true,
  "eventCategory": "Management",
  "recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
  "serviceEventDetails": {
    "timestamp": "2021-07-09T2:16:42.792652648Z",
    "user": {
      "orgId": 1,
      "orgRole": "Admin",
      "name": "api_key",
      "apiKeyId": "23",
      "isAnonymous": false
    },
    "action": "update",
    "resources": [
      
    ]
  }
}
```

Grafana API PUT /api/alert-notifications/uid/uid

```json
{
  "eventVersion": "1.08",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "Unknown",
    "userName": "api_key"
  },
  "eventTime": "2021-07-09T02:16:42Z",
  "eventSource": "grafana.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "update",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0,198.51.100.0",
  "userAgent": "python-requests/2.24.0",
  "errorCode": "200",
  "requestParameters": null,
  "responseElements": null,
  "eventID": "cebfeb38-5007-495c-bd29-c8077797acac",
  "readOnly": false,
  "eventType": "AwsServiceEvent",
  "managementEvent": true,
  "eventCategory": "Management",
  "recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
  "serviceEventDetails": {
    "timestamp": "2021-07-09T02:16:42.792652648Z",
    "user": {
      "orgId": 1,
      "orgRole": "Admin",
      "name": "api_key",
      "apiKeyId": "23",
      "isAnonymous": false
    },
    "action": "update",
    "resources": [
```
Grafana API POST /api/annotations

```json
{
  "eventVersion": "1.08",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "Unknown",
    "userName": "api_key"
  },
  "eventTime": "2021-07-09T02:16:45Z",
  "eventSource": "grafana.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "create",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0,198.51.100.1",
  "userAgent": "python-requests/2.24.0",
  "errorCode": "200",
  "requestParameters": null,
  "responseElements": null,
  "eventID": "13bf3bef-966c-4913-a760-ade365a4a08f",
  "readOnly": false,
  "eventType": "AwsServiceEvent",
  "managementEvent": true,
  "eventCategory": "Management",
  "recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
  "serviceEventDetails": {
    "timestamp": "2021-07-09T02:16:45.394513179Z",
    "user": {
      "orgId": 1,
      "orgRole": "Admin",
      "name": "api_key",
      "apiKeyId": "23",
      "isAnonymous": false
    },
    "action": "create",
    "resources": [
      {
        "ID": 0,
        "type": "annotation"
      }
    ]
}
}
```
Grafana API DELETE /api/dashboards/uid/:uid

```json
{
  "eventVersion": "1.08",
  "userIdentity": {
    "type": "Unknown",
    "userName": "api_key"
  },
  "eventTime": "2021-07-09T02:17:09Z",
  "eventSource": "grafana.amazonaws.com",
  "eventName": "delete",
  "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
  "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0,198.51.100.7",
  "userAgent": "python-requests/2.24.0",
  "errorCode": "200",
  "requestParameters": null,
  "responseElements": null,
  "eventId": "d6ad9134-5fbc-403c-a76d-4ed9a81065b6",
  "readOnly": false,
  "eventType": "AwsServiceEvent",
  "managementEvent": true,
  "eventCategory": "Management",
  "recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
  "serviceEventDetails": {
    "timestamp": "2021-07-09T02:17:09.200112003Z",
    "user": {
      "orgId": 1,
      "orgRole": "Admin",
      "name": "api_key",
      "apiKeyId": "23",
      "isAnonymous": false
    },
    "action": "delete",
    "resources": [
      {
        "ID": 0,
        "type": "dashboard"
      }
    ],
    "requestUri": "",
    "request": {
      "params": {
        "uid": "GLzWvIi7z"
      }
    },
    "result": {
      "statusType": "success",
      "statusCode": "200"
    }
  }
}
```
Grafana API PUT /api/datasources/:datasourceId

```json
{
    "eventVersion": "1.08",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "Unknown",
        "userName": "api_key"
    },
    "eventTime": "2021-07-09T02:16:36Z",
    "eventSource": "grafana.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "update",
    "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
    "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0,10.0.108.94",
    "userAgent": "python-requests/2.24.0",
    "errorCode": "200",
    "requestParameters": null,
    "responseElements": null,
    "eventID": "92877483-bdf6-44f5-803e-1ac8ad997113",
    "readOnly": false,
    "eventType": "AwsServiceEvent",
    "managementEvent": true,
    "eventCategory": "Management",
    "recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
    "serviceEventDetails": {
        "timestamp": "2021-07-09T02:16:36.918660585Z",
        "user": {
            "orgId": 1,
            "orgRole": "Admin",
            "name": "api_key",
            "apiKeyId": "23",
            "isAnonymous": false
        },
        "action": "update",
        "resources": [
            {
                "ID": 0,
                "type": "datasource"
            }
        ],
        "requestUri": "",
        "request": {
            "params": {
                "id": "108"
            },
            "body": "{\"access\":\"proxy\",\"basicAuth\":false,\"name\":\"test_amp_datasource_NEW_name\",\"type\":\"Amazon Managed Prometheus\",\"url\":\"http://amp.amazonaws.com\"}"
        },
        "result": {
            "statusType": "success",
            "statusCode": "200"
        }
    }
}
```
Understanding Grafana API log file entries

Grafana API DELETE /api/teams/:teamId/groups/:groupId

```json
{
    "eventVersion": "1.08",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "Unknown",
        "userName": "api_key"
    },
    "eventTime": "2021-07-09T02:17:07Z",
    "eventSource": "grafana.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "delete",
    "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
    "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0,198.51.100.2",
    "userAgent": "python-requests/2.24.0",
    "errorCode": "200",
    "requestParameters": null,
    "responseElements": null,
    "eventID": "b41d967-daab-44d1-994a-a437556add82",
    "readOnly": false,
    "eventType": "AwsServiceEvent",
    "managementEvent": true,
    "eventCategory": "Management",
    "recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
    "serviceEventDetails": {
        "timestamp": "2021-07-09T02:17:07.296142539Z",
        "user": {
            "orgId": 1,
            "orgRole": "Admin",
            "name": "api_key",
            "apiKeyId": "23",
            "isAnonymous": false
        },
        "action": "delete",
        "resources": [
            {
                "ID": 0,
                "type": "team"
            }
        ],
        "requestUri": "",
        "request": {
            "params": {
                ":groupId": "cn=editors,ou=groups,dc=grafana,dc=org",
                ":teamId": "35"
            }
        },
        "result": {
            "statusType": "success",
            "statusCode": "200"
        }
    }},
    "ipAddress": "192.0.2.0,10.0.108.94",
    "userAgent": "python-requests/2.24.0",
    "grafanaVersion": "7.5.7",
    "additionalData": {
        "GiraffeCustomerAccount": "111122223333",
        "GiraffeWorkspaceId": "g-123EXAMPLE"
    }
}
```
Grafana API PUT /api/folders/:uid

{
    "eventVersion": "1.08",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "Unknown",
        "userName": "api_key"
    },
    "eventTime": "2021-07-09T02:16:56Z",
    "eventSource": "grafana.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "update",
    "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
    "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0,198.51.100.1",
    "userAgent": "python-requests/2.24.0",
    "errorCode": "412",
    "errorMessage": "the folder has been changed by someone else",
    "requestParameters": null,
    "responseElements": null,
    "eventID": "414c98c8-aa53-45e4-940d-bea55716eaf6",
    "readOnly": false,
    "eventType": "AwsServiceEvent",
    "managementEvent": true,
    "eventCategory": "Management",
    "recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
    "serviceEventDetails": {
        "timestamp": "2021-07-09T02:16:56.382646826Z",
        "user": {
            "orgId": 1,
            "orgRole": "Admin",
            "name": "api_key",
            "apiKeyId": "23",
            "isAnonymous": false
        },
        "action": "update",
        "resources": [
            {
                "ID": 0,
                "type": "folder"
            }
        ],
        "requestUri": "",
        "request": {
            "params": {
                ":uid": "lnsZvSi7z"
            },
            "body": "{\"title\":\"NEW Folder Name\"}"
        },
        "result": {
            "statusType": "failure",
            "statusCode": "412",
            "failureMessage": "the folder has been changed by someone else"
        },
        "ipAddress": "192.0.2.0,198.51.100.1",
        "userAgent": "python-requests/2.24.0",
        "grafanaVersion": "7.5.7",
        "additionalData": {
            "GiraffeCustomerAccount": "111122223333",
            "GiraffeWorkspaceId": "g-123EXAMPLE"
        }
    }
}
Grafana API POST /api/teams

```json
{
    "eventVersion": "1.08",
    "userIdentity": {
        "type": "Unknown",
        "userName": "api_key"
    },
    "eventTime": "2021-07-09T02:17:02Z",
    "eventSource": "grafana.amazonaws.com",
    "eventName": "create",
    "awsRegion": "us-west-2",
    "sourceIPAddress": "192.0.2.0,10.0.40.206",
    "userAgent": "python-requests/2.24.0",
    "errorCode": "200",
    "requestParameters": null,
    "responseElements": null,
    "eventID": "8d40bd79-76a8-490c-b7bb-74205253b707",
    "readOnly": false,
    "eventType": "AwsServiceEvent",
    "managementEvent": true,
    "eventCategory": "Management",
    "recipientAccountId": "111122223333",
    "serviceEventDetails": {
        "timestamp": "2021-07-09T02:17:02.845022379Z",
        "user": {
            "orgId": 1,
            "orgRole": "Admin",
            "name": "api_key",
            "apiKeyId": "23",
            "isAnonymous": false
        },
        "action": "create",
        "resources": [
            {
                "ID": 0,
                "type": "team"
            }
        ],
        "requestUri": ",
        "request": {
            "body": "{
                "name": "TeamName"
            }"
        },
        "result": {
            "statusType": "success",
            "statusCode": "200"
        },
        "ipAddress": "192.0.2.0,10.0.40.206",
        "userAgent": "python-requests/2.24.0",
        "grafanaVersion": "7.5.7",
        "additionalData": {
            "$GiraffeCustomerAccount": "111122223333",
            "$GiraffeWorkspaceId": "g-123EXAMPLE"
        }
    }
}
```
Security best practices

The topics in this section explain the best practices to follow to best maintain security in your Amazon Managed Grafana deployment.

Use short-lived API keys

To use Grafana APIs in an Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you must first create an API key to use for authorization. When you create the key, you specify the Time to live for the key, which defines how long the key is valid, up to a maximum of 30 days. We strongly recommend that you set the key's time to live for a shorter time, such as a few hours or less. This creates much less risk than having API keys that are valid for a long time.

We also recommend that you treat API keys as passwords, in terms of securing them. For example, do not store them in plain text.

Migrating from self-managed Grafana

This section is relevant for you if you are migrating an existing self-managed Grafana or Grafana Enterprise deployment to Amazon Managed Grafana. This applies to both on-premises Grafana and to a Grafana deployment on AWS, in your own account.

If you are running Grafana on-premises or in your own AWS account, you have likely defined users and teams and potentially organization roles to manage access. In Amazon Managed Grafana, users and groups are managed outside of Amazon Managed Grafana, using IAM Identity Center or directly from your identity provider (IdP) via SAML 2.0 integration. With Amazon Managed Grafana, you can assign certain permissions as necessary for carrying out a task—for example viewing dashboards. For more information about user management in Amazon Managed Grafana, see Managing workspaces, users, and policies (p. 20).

Additionally, when you run on-premises Grafana you’re using long-lived keys or secret credentials to access data sources. We strongly recommend that when you migrate to Amazon Managed Grafana, you replace these IAM users with IAM roles. For an example, see Manually add CloudWatch as a data source (p. 60).

Interface VPC endpoints

We provide AWS PrivateLink support between Amazon VPC and Amazon Managed Grafana. You can control access to the Amazon Managed Grafana service from the virtual private cloud (VPC) endpoints by attaching an IAM resource policy for Amazon VPC endpoints.

Amazon Managed Grafana supports two different kinds of VPC endpoints. You can connect to the Amazon Managed Grafana service, providing access to the Amazon Managed Grafana APIs to manage workspaces. Or you can create a VPC endpoint to a specific workspace.

Using Amazon Managed Grafana with interface VPC endpoints

There are two ways to use interface VPC endpoints with Amazon Managed Grafana. You can use a VPC endpoint to allow AWS resources such as Amazon EC2 instances to access the Amazon Managed Grafana
API to manage resources, or you can use a VPC endpoint as part of limiting network access to your Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces.

- If you are using Amazon VPC to host your AWS resources, you can establish a private connection between your VPC and the Amazon Managed Grafana API using the com.amazonaws.region.grafana service name endpoint.
- If you are trying to use network access control to add security to your Amazon Managed Grafana workspace, you can establish a private connection between your VPC and the Grafana workspaces endpoint, using the com.amazonaws.region.grafana-workspace service name endpoint.

Amazon VPC is an AWS service that you can use to launch AWS resources in a virtual network that you define. With a VPC, you have control over your network settings, such as the IP address range, subnets, route tables, and network gateways. To connect your VPC to your Amazon Managed Grafana API, you define an interface VPC endpoint. The endpoint provides reliable, scalable connectivity to Amazon Managed Grafana without requiring an internet gateway, a network address translation (NAT) instance, or a VPN connection. For more information, see What is Amazon VPC? in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

Interface VPC endpoints are powered by AWS PrivateLink, an AWS technology that enables private communication between AWS services using an elastic network interface with private IP addresses. For more information, see New – AWS PrivateLink for AWS Services.

For information about how to get started with Amazon VPC, see Get started in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

Creating a VPC endpoint to make an AWS PrivateLink connection to Amazon Managed Grafana

Create an interface VPC endpoint to Amazon Managed Grafana with one of the following service name endpoints:

- To connect to the Amazon Managed Grafana API for managing workspaces, choose:
  com.amazonaws.region.grafana.
- To connect to a Amazon Managed Grafana workspace (for example, to use the Grafana API), choose:
  com.amazonaws.region.grafana-workspace

For the details about creating an interface VPC endpoint, see Create an interface endpoint in the Amazon VPC User Guide.

For calling Grafana APIs, you must also enable private DNS for your VPC endpoint, by following the instructions in the Amazon VPC User Guide. This enables local resolution of URLs in the form *grafana-workspace.region.amazonaws.com

Using network access control to limit access to your Grafana workspace

If you want to limit what IP addresses or VPC endpoints can be used to access a specific Grafana workspace, you can configure network access control (p. 32) to that workspace.

For VPC endpoints that you give access to your workspace, you can further limit their access by configuring security groups for the endpoints. To learn more, see Associate security groups and Security group rules in the Amazon VPC documentation.
Controlling access to your Amazon Managed Grafana API VPC endpoint with an endpoint policy

For VPC endpoints that are connected the Amazon Managed Grafana API (using com.amazonaws.region.grafana), you can add a VPC endpoint policy to limit access to the service.

**Note**

VPC endpoints connected to workspaces (using com.amazonaws.region.grafana-workspace) do not support VPC endpoint policies.

A VPC endpoint policy is an IAM resource policy that you attach to an endpoint when you create or modify the endpoint. If you don't attach a policy when you create an endpoint, Amazon VPC attaches a default policy for you that allows full access to the service. An endpoint policy doesn't override or replace IAM identity-based policies or service-specific policies. It's a separate policy for controlling access from the endpoint to the specified service.

Endpoint policies must be written in JSON format.

For more information, see [Control access to service with VPC endpoints](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/endpoint-service-policy.html) in the *Amazon VPC User Guide*.

The following is an example of an endpoint policy for Amazon Managed Grafana. This policy allows users connecting to Amazon Managed Grafana through the VPC to send data to the Amazon Managed Grafana service. It also prevents them from performing other Amazon Managed Grafana actions.

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "AWSGrafanaPermissions",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "grafana:DescribeWorkspace",
                "grafana:UpdatePermissions",
                "grafana:ListPermissions",
                "grafana:ListWorkspaces"
            ],
            "Resource": "arn:aws:grafana:*::*:workspaces偎",
            "Principal": {
                "AWS": [
                    "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"
                ]
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

**To edit the VPC endpoint policy for Grafana**

1. Open the Amazon VPC console at [VPC console](https://console.aws.amazon.com/vpc/).
2. In the navigation pane, choose **Endpoints**.
3. If you have not already created endpoints, choose **Create Endpoint**.
4. Select the com.amazonaws.region.grafana endpoint, and then choose the **Policy** tab.
5. Choose **Edit Policy**, and then make your changes.
Amazon Managed Grafana has the following quotas. You can request a [quota increase](#) for the number of workspaces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Adjust</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of workspaces</td>
<td>Each supported Region: 5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>The maximum number of workspaces that you can have in this account in the current region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of AssociateLicense requests</td>
<td>Each supported Region: 1 per second</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The maximum number of AssociateLicense requests that you can make, per second, in this account in the current region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of CreateWorkspace requests</td>
<td>Each supported Region: 1 per second</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The maximum number of CreateWorkspace requests that you can make, per second, in this account in the current region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of DeleteWorkspace requests</td>
<td>Each supported Region: 1 per second</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The maximum number of DeleteWorkspace requests that you can make, per second, in this account in the current region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of DescribeWorkspace requests</td>
<td>Each supported Region: 5 per second</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The maximum number of DescribeWorkspace requests that you can make, per second, in this account in the current region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of DescribeWorkspaceAuthentication requests</td>
<td>Each supported Region: 1 per second</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The maximum number of DescribeWorkspaceAuthentication requests that you can make, per second, in this account in the current region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of DisassociateLicense requests</td>
<td>Each supported Region: 1 per second</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The maximum number of DisassociateLicense requests that you can make, per second, in this account in the current region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Adjustable</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of ListPermissions requests</td>
<td>Each supported Region: 10 per second</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The maximum number of ListPermissions requests that you can make, per second, in this account in the current region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of ListWorkspaces requests</td>
<td>Each supported Region: 5 per second</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The maximum number of ListWorkspaces requests that you can make, per second, in this account in the current region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of UpdatePermissions requests</td>
<td>Each supported Region: 10 per second</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The maximum number of UpdatePermissions requests that you can make, per second, in this account in the current region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of UpdateWorkspace requests</td>
<td>Each supported Region: 10 per second</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The maximum number of UpdateWorkspace requests that you can make, per second, in this account in the current region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of UpdateWorkspaceAuthentication requests</td>
<td>Each supported Region: 1 per second</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The maximum number of UpdateWorkspaceAuthentication requests that you can make, per second, in this account in the current region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additionally, Amazon Managed Grafana has the following quotas within each workspace

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Adjustable</th>
<th>Default Quota</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alerts</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>100 per workspace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of rules per workspace in classic alerting, or the number of rule instances per workspace in Grafana alerting.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dashboards</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2,000 per workspace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data sources</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2,000 per workspace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Users</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>10,000 provisioned, 500 concurrent per workspace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>API keys</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>100 per workspace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network access control:</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>5 per workspace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource</td>
<td>Adjustable</td>
<td>Default Quota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix lists</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network access control:</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>100 per prefix list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP address ranges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network access control:</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>5 per workspace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPC endpoints</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Document history for User Guide

The following table describes the important changes to the documentation since the last release of Amazon Managed Grafana. For notification about updates to this documentation, you can subscribe to an RSS feed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds support for updating the version of an existing workspace</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds support for updating existing workspaces to a more recent version. For example, you can update a workspace that is compatible with Grafana version 8 to be compatible with version 9.</td>
<td>July 19, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds support for trace analytics in OpenSearch data sources</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds support for viewing a list of traces in OpenSearch data sources, when using workspaces that support version 9 or later.</td>
<td>June 22, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds support for Grafana version 9</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds support for Grafana version 9. Grafana version 8 is also still available for use.</td>
<td>April 28, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds a new managed policy</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana added a new managed policy, AmazonGrafanaCloudWatchAccess, that allows Amazon Managed Grafana to access metrics in CloudWatch.</td>
<td>March 24, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds new permissions</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana added new permissions to AWSGrafanaWorkspacePermissionManagement so that IAM Identity Center users and groups that are managed in Microsoft Active Directory or Active Directory Connector can be associated with or disassociated from Amazon Managed Grafana workspaces.</td>
<td>March 22, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarifying alert instances</td>
<td>With Grafana alerts, a single alert rule can create multiple instances of alerts, which affects how quickly quotas are reached. The documentation is updated to provide additional details.</td>
<td>March 20, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds new data sources</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds new data source plugins for Databricks and Google BigQuery.</td>
<td>March 14, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature enhancements</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds network access control to workspaces</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds network access control to allow only specified IP addresses or VPC endpoints to access a workspace.</td>
<td>February 16, 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds new permissions</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana added new permissions to <code>AWSGrafanaWorkspacePermissionManagement</code> so that IAM Identity Center users and groups can be associated with Grafana workspaces.</td>
<td>December 20, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New SLR policy for Grafana service</td>
<td>Added service-linked role, <code>AmazonManagedGrafana</code> which receives permissions from the <code>AmazonGrafanaServiceLinkedRolePolicy</code> AWS managed policy.</td>
<td>November 23, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection with Amazon VPC data sources</td>
<td>Added connections to data sources in Amazon VPC.</td>
<td>November 23, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana added workspace configuration</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana added support for making configuration changes per Grafana workspace instance.</td>
<td>November 23, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana added support for Grafana alerting</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana added support for using the updated Grafana alerting feature, including integrating alerts from Amazon Managed Service for Prometheus and Prometheus instances.</td>
<td>November 23, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds 3 new visualizations</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds the Plotly, Sankey, and Scatter panel visualizations.</td>
<td>November 17, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS SSO rebranding to IAM Identity Center</td>
<td>AWS SSO is rebranded to IAM Identity Center.</td>
<td>July 26, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana feature enhancements</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds support for Grafana version 8.4, Pixie, GitHub and Moogsoft datasources, Recorded queries and the WindRose panel visualization.</td>
<td>May 13, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana feature enhancements</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds support for tagging.</td>
<td>March 31, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana feature enhancements</td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds support for VPC Privatelink.</td>
<td>January 7, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amazon Managed Grafana feature enhancements</strong></td>
<td>Amazon Managed Grafana adds support for Amazon Redshift data source, Amazon Athena data source, Zabbix, Cloudflare. Amazon Managed Grafana supports Geomap panel visualization and Grafana version 8.2.</td>
<td>November 24, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amazon Managed Grafana preview feature enhancements</strong></td>
<td>The preview of Amazon Managed Grafana supports Grafana version 7.5 and supports upgrade to Grafana Enterprise via AWS Marketplace integration. The Amazon Elasticsearch Service data source has also been upgraded to support Open Distro for Elasticsearch.</td>
<td>April 16, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amazon Managed Grafana preview released.</strong></td>
<td>The preview of Amazon Managed Grafana is released.</td>
<td>December 15, 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AWS glossary

For the latest AWS terminology, see the AWS glossary in the AWS Glossary Reference.