

UMS

Operating Instructions



Imprint



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Software version

This document is valid for the UMS (Universal Management System) with the following software version:

Release 14.2

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- Description of which dangers may occur
- Measures and preventative actions
- How dangers can be averted
- Any other safety-related information.



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Document history

First edition Date 14.12.2010

Index 33 UMS R13.1

The most important changes compared to the previous edition:

Date	New (n) / changed (c) / deleted (d)	What / Reason
12.07.2021	c	Section 3.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.2
12.07.2021	c	Section 11.1.1.1
12.07.2021	c	Section 7.1.1
12.07.2021	c	Section 6.2.1
12.07.2021	c	Section 7.1.1
12.07.2021	c	Section 2.1.3
12.07.2021	c	Section 2.1.3
12.07.2021	c	Section 6.3.2
12.07.2021	c	Section 3.1
12.07.2021	c	Section 2.1.1, 7.2
12.07.2021	n	Section 3.3.3
12.07.2021	c	7.1.4
12.07.2021	n	Section 8.1.1.10
12.07.2021	c	Section 6.2.4
12.07.2021	c	Section 11.4.2
		Journal details: Journal information updated

Index 34 UMS R14.0

The most important changes compared to the previous edition:

Date	New (n) / changed (c) / deleted (d)	What / Reason
2 May 2022	c	Section 8.1.5
		Button replaced with new "Data point list view" quick-select list

Index 35 UMS R14.1

The most important changes compared to the previous edition:

Date	New (n) / changed (c) / deleted (d)	What / Reason
02.12.2022	c	Section 6.3.2
15.02.2023	c	Section 3.3.2
20.02.2023	n / c	Section 3.1.1
20.02.2023	n / c	Section 7.2.1
		Notice about hiding the selection ring added
		Icon supplemented with description of connection interruptions
		Information about the «Extended message indicator» added.
		Images refreshed and the categories added to the table.

Index 36 UMS R14.2

The most important changes compared to the previous edition:

Date	New (n) / changed (c) / deleted (d)	What / Reason
05.05.2023	c	Section 6.2.1
05.05.2023	c	Section 11.1.1.2
05.05.2023	c	Section 11.2
05.05.2023	c	Section 11.5
16.05.2023	c	Section 7.1.1.2
20.07.2023	c	Section 3.3.3
04.08.2023	n	Section 8.1.2.2, 7.2.7
		«Print graphic» button renamed «Print current graphic»
		Buttons for printing journal renamed
		«Message report» window renamed «Measures»
		«Journal export» button renamed «Export current journal»
		Section «Behaviour on double-clicking» added
		«List print dialogue» renamed «Print dialogue», screenshots updated
		Section for planned commands added.

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1 Introduction

UMS? UMS stands for **Universal Management System**. These initials designate a modular, user-friendly management system software that constitutes the intelligent nerve centre of all your security and automation installations.

1.1 Purpose of this document

This document explains the basic concept of the UMS client and how to use it on a daily basis. It also serves as a reference work for any questions you may have.

1.2 Target group

This document is intended primarily for end users of the UMS client (e.g. *security personnel*).

1.3 Prerequisites

Basic knowledge of working with a mouse and keyboard is required.

1.4 Typographic conventions

Terms between guillemots (« ») refer to visible elements on the screen (window title, window content, etc.) of the UMS (e.g. «Messages» in the main window). Terms which are next to an icon and between single quotation marks (' ') refer to a 'tooltip' (e.g. 'message type').

Examples are in *italics*.

1.5 Terms and references

Cross-references in the document are indicated in an underlined [blue font](#).

2 Operating concept

When it came to developing the UMS client, particular emphasis was placed on the simplicity, clarity and overview of the application. All the editing steps to be carried out by the user are standardised and designed so that in an emergency necessary measures can be taken quickly and in an error-free way – even by personnel with no previous knowledge of security technology.

In keeping with this underlying operating concept all interface elements that are currently not required are either hidden or greyed in the background. In normal operation the UMS client does not have any modal dialogue boxes, i.e. dialogue boxes which first have to be ended before the user can continue working. This means you are able to respond immediately to a message event without having to worry about windows that may be open (e.g. an export or print dialogue box). If the connection to the UMS server is interrupted or if a database loss occurs, there is a forced log-off from the system. A modal dialogue box is then displayed to inform you accordingly; in such an event you can only continue working after logging on again.

In the following sections you will find out everything you need to know in order to understand the basic operating concept of the UMS client. Detailed information about concrete application situations is found in the descriptions of the individual sub-applications.

2.1 Messages

The UMS client is message-driven management system software. This means that all relevant events which can occur in the system generate a message. There are various [message types](#). The UMS client automatically gathers all the necessary information and expedient processing options for the messages received and displays them on the user interface for further processing.

2.1.1 Message processing

Message processing is very straightforward and as a rule based on the Q1/Q2 workflow.

Basically, the procedure is as follows:

	Procedure	User response
1	Message arrives: - The Alarm indicator increments the value of the messages. - The message appears on the message list and on the graphic if necessary. - An audible signal sounds, if configured.	Message selected using the mouse or keyboard either from the message list or on the graphic.
2	Start of message processing.	Message acknowledged by the user  or key F5
3	Processing of measures.	Run-through of the proposed measures, possibly triggering responses  .
4	End of message processing.	Once you have gone through all the measures required for the message, you can acknowledge the message as processed  or key F6.
5	Standby message arrives. The message is automatically deleted from the message list and the graphic if necessary and then identified as an acknowledge message. (see Processing states)	

Table 1: Message processing procedure (Q1/Q2 workflow)

More detailed information on message processing can be found in the sections relating to the sub-applications «[Message list](#)» and «[Graphic](#)».

2.1.2 Message type

All received messages are assigned a message type in the UMS client, whereby each concrete message may have a configuration-dependent priority. The priority influences the sorting of the message list (see Section 7.1.1.1).

The following table provides an overview of the possible message types:

Icon	Message type
	Fatal fault
 / 	Alarm / alarm with priority ≤ 89
	Sabotage
 / 	Fault / fault with priority ≤ 69
	Maintenance
	State
	Monitoring
	Disablement
	Trigger
	Door monitoring
	Info
	Basic event
	SC
	AR
	Set deviation
	Internal trigger
	External trigger
	System fault
	Control panel fault
	Technical alarms
	Answer poll
	Reserve
	Activation
	Unknown

Table 2: Overview of message types

2.1.3 Processing states

Each received message comes with a processing state.

The list below provides an overview of the processing states in the UMS client:

Icon	State	Description
	Q1	Message has been received, but has not yet been processed.
	Q2	Message has been received and is being processed by this user.
	Acknowledge message	Message has been received and has been acknowledged as processed. An acknowledge message has not yet been received.
	Message blocked	Message has already been “accepted and removed“, i.e. it is being processed by a user on another workstation.
	Automatic workflow	Messages that are displayed but whose processing takes place <i>exclusively</i> on the sub-system hardware rather than on the UMS client.
	Not all mandatory fields are filled	For this message, mandatory fields still need to be edited in the measures text. Appears after Q1 instead of Q2 (also for the inactive button in message editing) Appears after Q1 instead of Q2 (also for the inactive button in message editing)

Table 3: Possible processing states

2.1.3.1 Acknowledge message

The acknowledge message is the event acknowledged on the system (e.g. *the pending alarm on the fire alarm system has been reset*).

2.1.4 Special features in multi-server operation

In certain circumstances, your system configuration can be set up for operation with multiple UMS servers. There is always one main server in such configurations. All UMS clients only communicate with this main server. Other servers (SAS servers) extend the possibility of making systems – i.e. subsystems – available for the UMS. These can be in separate locations, for example, and operated over long distances.

In normal operation, the operation and display of remote subsystems of this type are no different to subsystems which are connected directly to the main server.

However, if the connection between the main server and a SAS server is interrupted, then it cannot be guaranteed that the status of the subsystems operated on the SAS server is displayed correctly. In this case, the client reports the interruption to all of these subsystems. If, at the moment of interruption, messages are pending from a subsystem connected to the SAS server that is no longer reachable, the following applies:

- If a message of this type has already been processed (Q2) and is waiting for a standby message, the message is deleted directly from the message list!
- For messages that have not yet been accepted or are in the Q1 processing state, the source state is set to “unknown” (see also Table 13: Columns of the message list window).

The state of the subsystem is displayed again correctly as soon as the interruption to the SAS server has been rectified and the connection has been re-established. The following then applies to the two special cases detailed above:

- If a standby message is received on the subsystem during the server interruption, the message is no longer pending and remains deleted. However, if the processing status or source status of the message has not changed in the meantime and the message remains pending, it is received again.
- On all other messages, the source state is changed from «unknown» to the actual state of the subsystem.

The connection interruption messages change the source state to “cold” (i.e. no longer pending).



Notice

Please note that journal entries on the SAS server are not available on the clients during an interruption. These are available in the corresponding server journal only.

2.2 Data points

Data points play a key role in the UMS, alongside messages. Data points are a virtual abstraction of a physical element (e.g. a smoke detector) or logical element (e.g. a *zone or area*) that is capable of sending messages and/or receiving commands. Thus, as a rule, each system element is represented as a data point. Data points can be selected for example in the data point list (see Section 8 of the UMS client, whereupon all associated information (e.g. *about state*) can be read, and, if present, the control possibilities (remote control) are provided via the interface.

2.2.1 Password-protected processing

In certain circumstances, a password may need to be entered for processing the message or carrying out a command. A window for entering the password is opened by clicking on the corresponding button.



Figure 1: Password-protected processing

2.2.2 Dual-control principle

In certain circumstances, a password may need to be entered by both the logged-on user and an additional user with authorisation rights for processing the message or carrying out a command. This authorisation procedure is referred to as the dual-control principle. A window for entering the password of the logged-on user is opened by clicking on the corresponding button. Additionally, users with the corresponding authorisation rights must also identify themselves on the system with their user name and password in order to legitimise the button action.



Figure 2: Dual-control principle

2.2.3 Selecting multiple data points

Depending on the configuration of your UMS client, the multiple selection of data points may be permitted. A maximum number can be specified here, which defines how many data points can be selected at the same time. If the current selection exceeds this maximum number, then the warning message shown below is displayed. The surplus data points are not selected.

Multiple data points can be selected by pressing and holding down the mouse button and moving the cursor over the data points in the data point list. You can add other data points to the selection by keeping the Ctrl key pressed and clicking on the corresponding data point to be added. A data point that has already been selected can be removed from an active multiple selection in the same way. You can define the end point of your multiple selection by keeping the Shift key pressed. This means that *all* data points between the already selected point and the last point selected with the Shift key pressed are added to the multiple selection. This multiple selection method works in both ascending and descending order in the data point list.

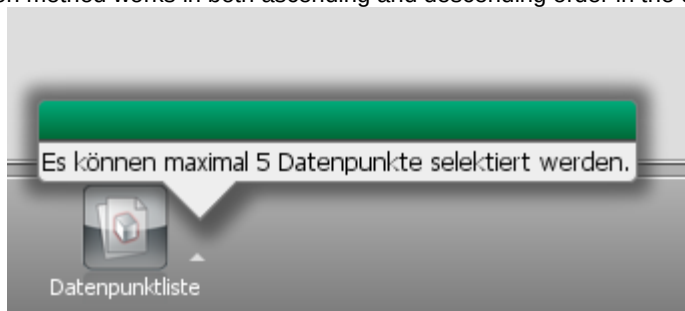


Figure 3: Maximum number of data points that can be selected

2.2.4 Operating options during multiple selection

If multiple data points have been selected, then the following rules and limitations apply:

- In the Control window, control elements are only displayed if all data points within the multiple selection are of the same data point type.
- Only control elements that support all data points in the multiple selection are displayed. For example, if a data point has an additional command, then this is not displayed.
- If there are insufficient operating rights for the displayed commands, then these commands are greyed out and cannot be selected.

2.3 User

The UMS client is consistently user-orientated in its structure. This means that each user is based on a user account consisting of a user name and a password. To be able to work with the UMS client, each user must log in to the system as a user (see «[Login](#)»).

Each user account is assigned to a user group, which is given different access levels. Depending on the user group not all the commands may be available.

2.4 Tooltips

Most of the interface elements of the UMS client provide a tooltip. A tooltip is an explanatory help text which appears when the mouse pointer hovers over a user interface element.

3 Application interface

The modular design of the UMS is also reflected in the application interface of the UMS client. The basic design comprises three main interface elements:

- the status bar
- the application area
- the menu bar

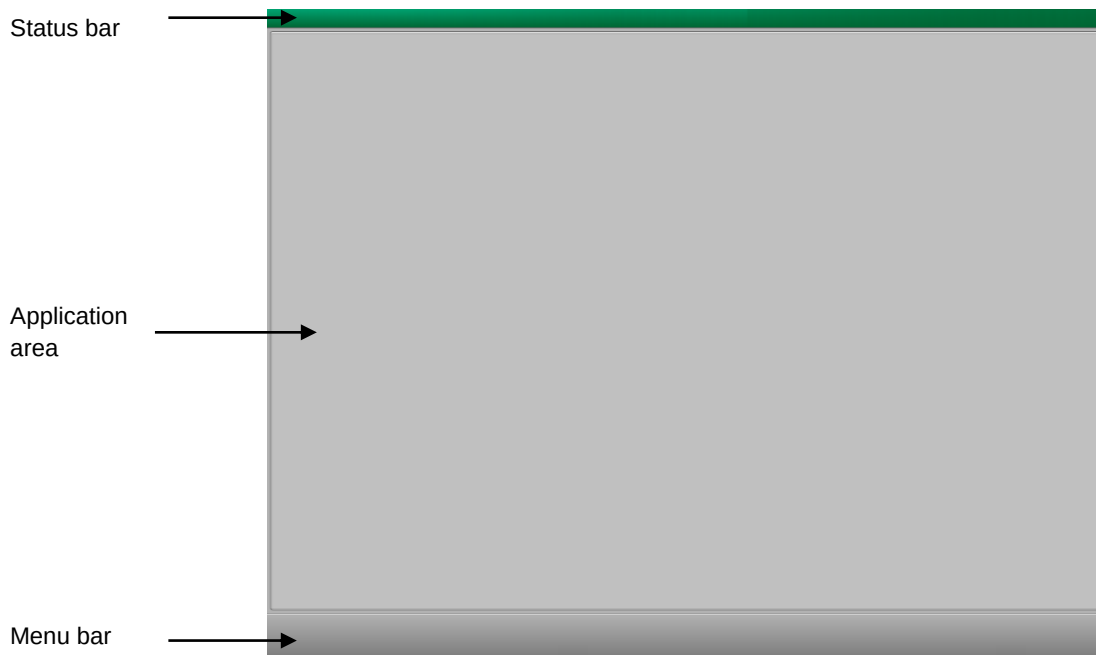


Figure 4: Application interface

The way in which these interface elements are represented depends on the configuration. A UMS client may therefore provide all three areas or hide individual ones. So the UMS client may also consist exclusively of the application area.

3.1 Status bar

When displayed, the status bar is always located along the top of the monitor. Besides the manufacturer's or installer's logo, the status bar displays other information such as the date and time. If a user with the appropriate authorisation is logged on, the Message indicator is shown whenever a message occurs. Depending on the system configuration, Status bar menus and Status bar timers can also be displayed.



Figure 5: Status bar

3.1.1 Message indicator

The message indicator is an aid for displaying unprocessed messages. When a new message occurs, the message indicator appears in the middle of the status bar, thereby immediately drawing the user's attention. The message indicator is displayed regardless of the sub-application currently active in the application area. When the user clicks the message indicator the view automatically switches to the «Message list» sub-application, allowing the user to process the occurring message directly. The message indicator is not visible if no message is pending.

The table below illustrates the range of message indicator states:

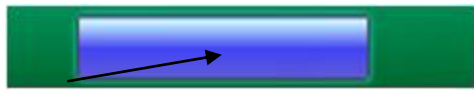
Message indicator	State	Description
	No (new) message or messages fully processed	Invisible
 «Message»	New message	Visible; the number of messages is displayed on the right.
 «Message»	Other new messages	Visible; message value incremented
 «Message»	Message(s) acknowledged	One or more pending messages have not yet been fully processed ( or ).
	Messages present in messages list	Icons of the message lists Standard, Parking, Fault, Maintenance contain messages (see section 7.2.1)

Table 4: Message indicator states

The following figure shows the «Extended message indicator». Compared to the conventional message indicator, the number of messages corresponding to the category is shown on the left. The «Message» text and the total number of unseen messages are not displayed for the «Extended message indicator». Categories without messages have a grey background.



Figure 6: Extended message indicator

3.1.2 Status bar timers

“Status bar timers” are individually configured timers that are activated at runtime based on certain data point states and are displayed on the status bar, similar to a progress indicator.



Figure 7: Status bar timers

The timer elements have a time set by the configuration. The bar advancing from left to right indicates the passing of this time.

3.1.3 Status bar menu

The status bar menus available depending on the configuration are a user-friendly control element that provide direct access to functions, e.g. enabling the simple switchover of system states. Several status bar menus can be configured, each comprising its own submenu, which can in turn be opened at the click of a mouse. To carry out a function, click the menu title, which may consist of text and/or an icon. To execute a function, use the mouse to select the function you want from the menu that appears next.

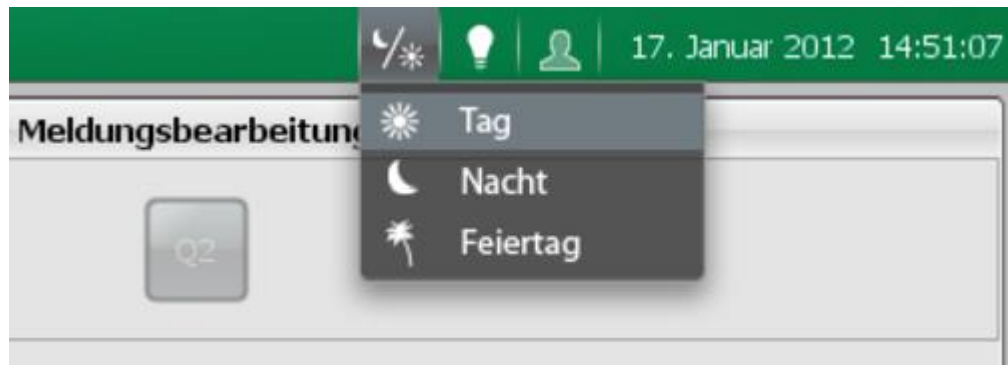


Figure 8: Status bar menu

3.1.3.1 Date / time

The date and time are permanently displayed on the right-hand edge of the status bar. The formatting on which the display is based can be modified if required using the relevant status bar menu. To do so, click the date and time and use the mouse to select the format you want from the submenu. The screenshot below shows the choice of available formats:

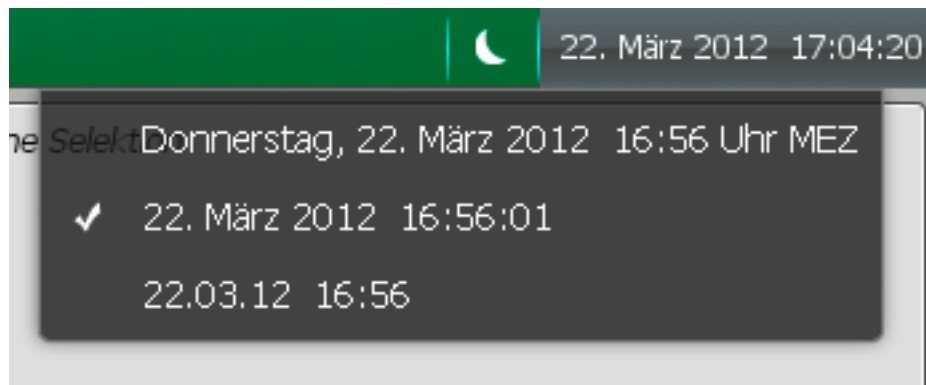


Figure 9: Date/time menu



Notice

Please note that the formatting selected here also affect the way in which the Message list is represented.

3.2 Application area

The application area is the user's main work area. Depending on the authorisation level of the user who is logged on, the sub-applications are shown here and can be operated accordingly.

The structure of the application area depends on the sub-application currently active. Each sub-application may comprise one or more windows. The standard layout of the application area is structured as follows:

Application interface

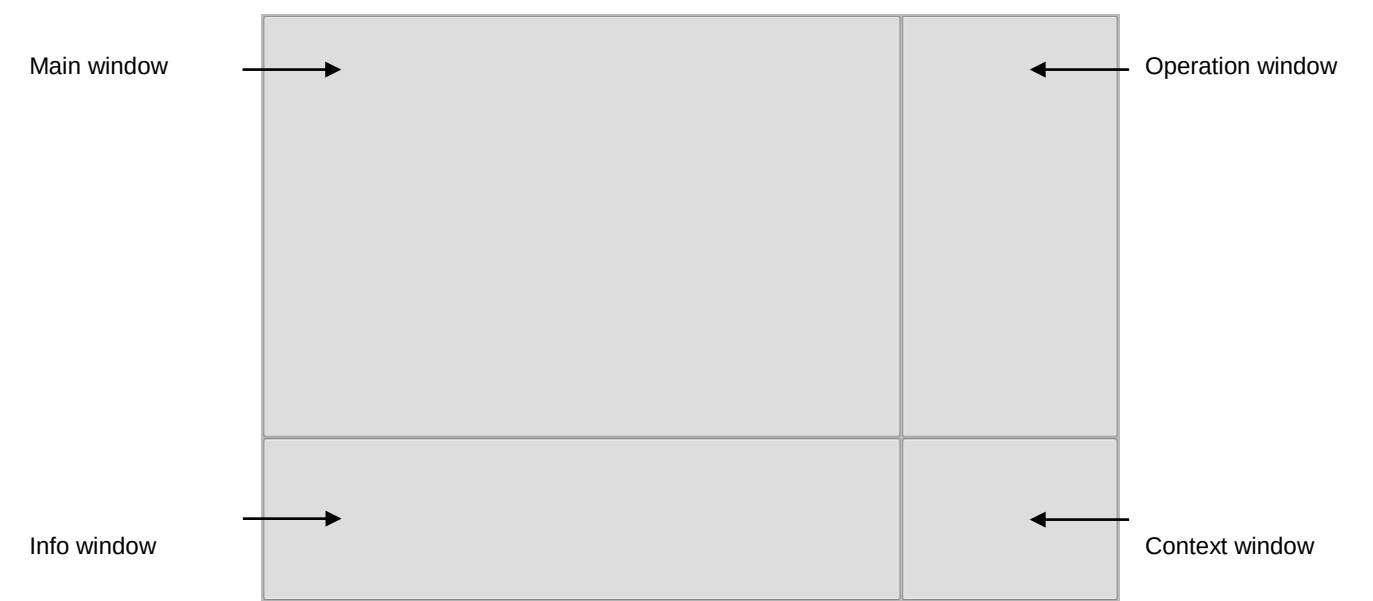


Figure 10: Application structure

3.2.1 Multifunction bar

Each application window may comprise context-related control elements. If so, they are displayed in the multi-function bar in the bottom part of the window.



Figure 11: Multifunction bar

Detailed descriptions of the individual user interface elements can be found in the relevant sections of the sub-applications.

3.3 Menu bar

The menu bar is a user interface element that is located in the bottom part of the monitor and acts as a switching centre. The left-hand area represents the individual sub-applications, allowing the user to switch quickly between them. On the right are the icons for user-independent functions such as the «Login» and system «Notices». The user-unrelated icons are always visible, even in the logged-out state.



Figure 12: Menu bar

3.3.1 Sub-application icons

All the sub-application icons in the menu bar give an indication of their status in the way they are represented:

Icon (illustrated using the example of the «Graphic» sub-application)	State	Description
	Active	The sub-application is activated and is displayed in the application area. The icon cannot be clicked. There can only be one active sub-application per monitor.

	Inactive	The sub-application is inactive. In other words, it is not currently displayed in the foreground (i.e. in the application area). Clicking the icon activates the sub-application – the relevant user interface appears in the application area.
	Not available	The sub-application is not (available and therefore not) clickable. Either the underlying application is not available to the user or no user is logged on to the system.

Table 5: Sub-application icons in the menu bar

All the sub-application icons follow the pattern outlined above. The symbol within the icon differs for each sub-application. To make the differentiation even clearer, the name of the sub-application is displayed as text under each icon.

3.3.2 User-independent functions

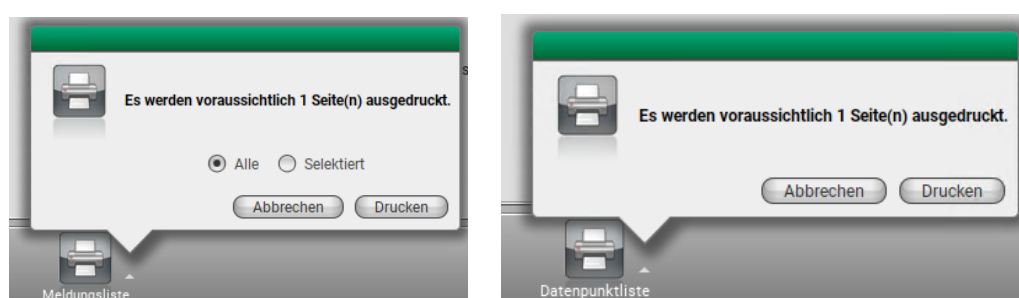
The user-independent functions are always to be found in icon form on the right-hand side of the menu bar.

Icon	Brief description
	Clicking this icon starts the login procedure. More information can be found in Section « Login ».
	All information relating to the « Notices » user-independent function is described in the corresponding section.
	Click this icon to see information about the current status of the server domains.
	Click this icon to obtain information about connection interruptions. If one or more messages appear here permanently, please contact Support.

Table 6: User-independent functions in the menu bar

3.3.3 Print dialogues

If you have selected a print function in a sub-application, the print icon appears in the menu list and you can control the procedure in the following dialogs.


Figure 13: Print dialogues

Select the “Print” button to print the selected entry or entire list in a pdf (Portable Document Format) file. You have the possibility to determine the storage location of the file via a file dialog. You can then send it to a printer.

3.4 Multi-monitor operation

The UMS client can be operated with several monitors. The basic design described above applies for each configured monitor. The menu bar then only shows those sub-applications that are available on each monitor, with the user-independent functions provided exclusively on the main monitor (monitor on which the logged-on user is indicated).

4 Login



Before you can begin working on the UMS client, you need to log into the system. This is done by clicking the «Login» icon on the menu bar after starting the UMS client. The Login window with user and password appears.

Clicking the «More» button opens the language options, which allow you to select the language for the user interface and profile using drop-down lists. The user interface language refers to all the texts which the UMS client displays regardless of the system (e.g. the designations used for the sub-applications, etc.). The profile language comprises all the texts entered in your system profile. They include all the individual intervention texts, message texts, etc.

Enter your user name and password and, if appropriate, select the language you want.

During the login procedure, a loading indicator spins on the login icon. The menu bar with the sub-applications becomes active, indicating that you are logged in.

Your stored user name (usually first and surname) appears under the  icon. At the same time your login is indicated in the Notices. The interface of the UMS client is arranged according to your group rights and provides the corresponding control elements. If messages are pending, they are displayed in the [Alarm indicator](#) status bar.

A failed login procedure is indicated by the  icon in the Notices icon and an error message is listed in the Notices.

If the mouse is moved over the «Login» symbol, a tooltip is displayed with the full name of the logged-on user or a notice that no user is logged on.

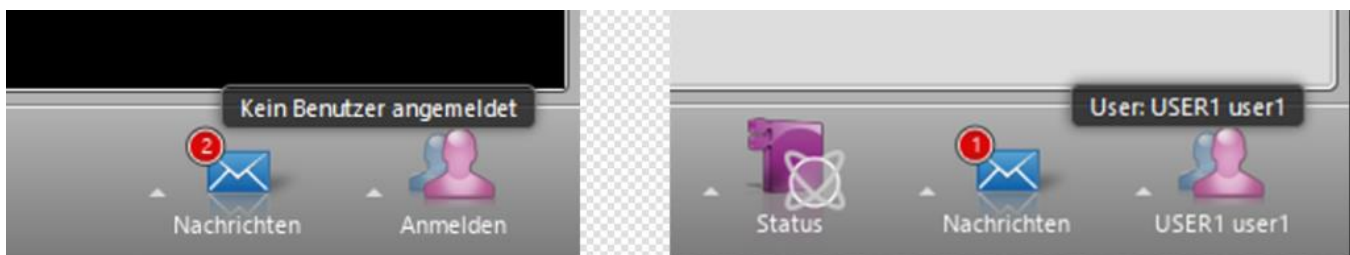


Figure 14: Tooltip on «Login» icon

4.1 Switch user / Read mode / Log out



To log out or switch users, click the  icon in the menu bar. A window appears with your user details and the buttons «Switch user» and «Logout».

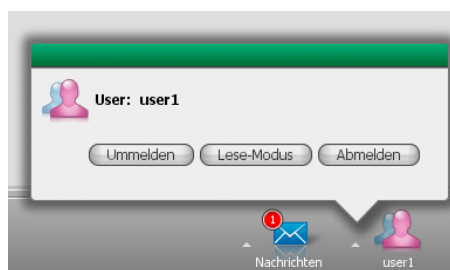


Figure 15: Switch user / Read mode / Log out

4.1.1 Switch user

The «Switch user» button opens the dialogue for entering a user name and password. Entering the corresponding data switches to this user. Note that when switching users the language settings of the originally logged on user are retained! To display the «Preferred language» of the user, the user must log off and log on again.

4.1.2 Read mode

Clicking the «Read Mode» button logs out the active user and the system switches to read mode. As long as the UMS client is in read mode, instead of the normal user icon the



icon is displayed in the menu bar.

The read mode allows you to view all active sub-applications of the client. No interaction is possible in this mode. Thus, acknowledgement and processing of messages, remote control and macro execution are **not** possible in read mode!

Though they may present a security risk, the following functionalities are possible in the client interface in read mode:

- The Notices window can be opened and is deleted when closed.
- In the sub-applications, column widths and positions can be moved and are then set for every user of the group.
- In the sub-applications, the functions can be operated under settings.
- Navigation in the data point list and graphic is possible.
- If the message is in the "Q2" or "R" processing state, notes can be entered and saved.
- In the graphic view other graphics can be selected, navigation in the message list and data point list is active, and the data points can be hidden or shown. Further, it is possible to toggle between full screen mode and normal mode.
- The multifunction toolbar is active in the sub-applications.
- The functions are active in the journal sub-application.
- The "External applications" can be operated from the operation bar if they have been configured accordingly (depending on the settings according to Section 10.4).
- The data format can be changed in the status bar.

The following functions are not available in the client interface when in read mode:

- In the message list, message processing is blocked.
- In the data point list, the functions in the operation window are blocked.
- The «Print» function is no longer available in any of the sub-applications.
- In the menu bar, the "External applications" cannot be operated if they have been configured accordingly (depending on the settings according to Section 10.4).

In the "Journal" sub-application, the "Export journal in external format" function is not available.

4.1.3 Log off

The active user is logged off after clicking this button. The UMS client can be used only after logging on again.

4.1.4 Automatic log-off

In certain circumstances, the user may be logged off automatically following a certain period of inactivity and transferred to read mode. Inactivity is classified as the period where the user makes no operations (no actions or movements with the mouse).

The time period for inactivity and whether this function is active depends on the configuration. Contact UMS support for more details on your configuration.

4.1.5 General information on users and group rights

Each user who is able to log in to a UMS client belongs to a user group. This user group regulates the access rights to the applications and allows or prevents access to control functions (for example, no rights for printing journals or graphics). This means that the appearance and functionality of the client for the user always depend on the assigned group rights.

5 Notices



The menu bar features a Notices icon on the left next to the user icon. If there are any notices, their number is indicated in the top-left next to the icon:



Figure 16: Notices icon with indication



Notice

Click this icon to open the corresponding Notices window; if a connection interruption message tone plays, it will be terminated.

Click the notices icon to open the corresponding window.
Three columns are displayed in it.

Column	Description	Example
«Date/Time:»	Date and time indication.	15 Oct. 2010 09:34:54
«Level:»	Importance.	Information.
«Notice:»	Contents of the notice.	User1 is logged in.

Table 7: Notices window

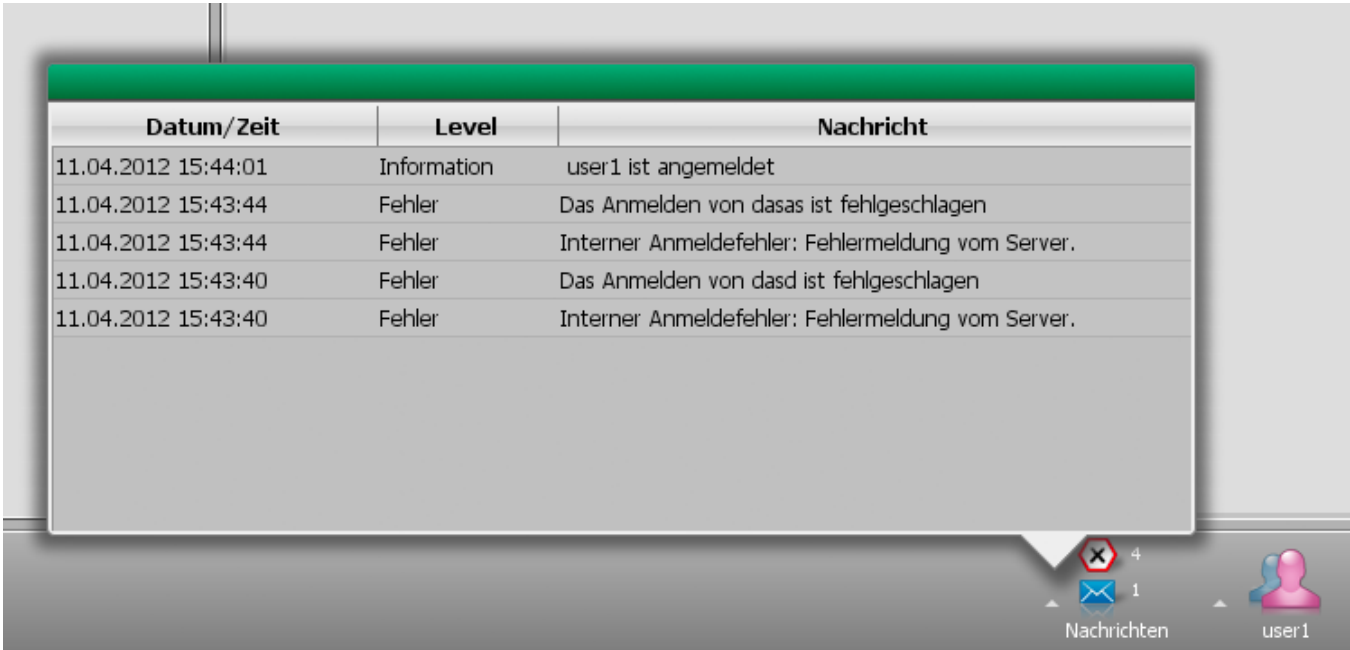


Figure 17: Notices window is open

The window is automatically closed the moment you click elsewhere on the UMS client. All the notices are removed and the notice counter is immediately reset.

If required, there is also a configuration option available for displaying the installed UMS version in a footer in the message window.

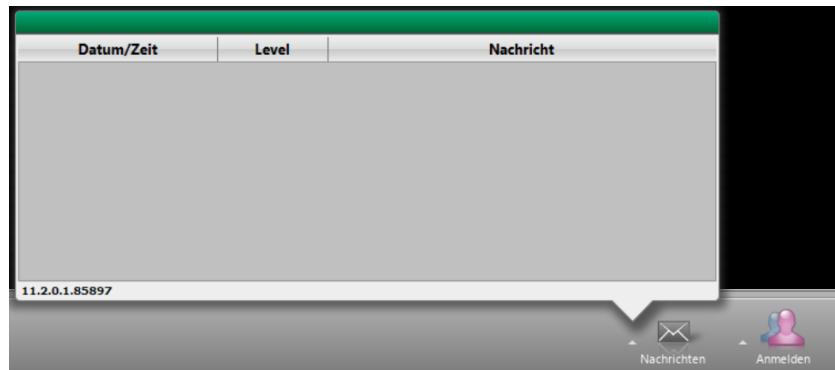


Figure 18: Notices window with UMS version

6 Graphic



The «Graphic» sub-application lets you image complex message and control functions on a graphic-based representation. The graphic usually consists of a floor plan, ground plan or other plan of the premises in question.

6.1 Zones

For the configuration of your system all the operating options of relevance to you are stored as zones on the graphic. They are the focal point of your operating options in the «[Graphic](#)» sub-application.

The term “zone” refers to display elements within the graphic that are purely representational (i.e. no operation possible or required) as well as interactive elements, which enable for example [Message processing](#).

A distinction is made in the UMS client between the following basic zones types:

- Message zone
- Data point zone
- Static zones

Given the modular nature of the system all kinds of other zones are also possible.

Please also note that the zones shown below correspond to the default version. In principle it is however possible to adapt the appearance of the zones during configuration. For example, many zones (see Table 10: Zone prototypes) can be replaced by other graphical elements. The icons that then appear on the graphic may therefore be visually quite different to what is displayed here!



Notice

Given the UMS's modularity it is not possible to predict which zones will actually occur in your configuration. However, the basic procedures and operating options described in the following are identical for all zones (even if the visuals differ in your particular UMS client).

6.1.1 Message zone

A message zone is a zone that relates directly to one or more [messages](#) within the UMS. That means the way in which a message zone is represented within the «[Graphic](#)» sub-application always depends also on the [processing states](#) and possibly the status attributes («Data point status»). So message zones are visible only if a message occurs.

In the following, the “Alarm” message zone is used to illustrate the basic way in which message zones operate:

Display	*	State	Possible steps
 (flashing)	*	Message received Not yet acknowledged for processing  .	Click to select message zone.
 (static and transparent)	*	Message with “passive” source state, but not yet acknowledged with Q1.	
 (depending on status: flashing or static)	*	Message selected.	Start processing.
 (static)	*	Message acknowledged for processing  .	Process measures. Complete processing  .
 (static)	*	Message acknowledged by another user.	None. Since blocked by another user.

Table 8: Message zone

6.1.2 Data point zone



The data point zone refers to a Data point in your system and uses the  icon to image it on the graphic.

The table below explains the interactive response of the data point zone:

Display	*	State	Description
(not visible)		Data point zone hidden.	No control possible. Data points can be shown.
	*	Data point zone visible.	Data point on the graphic can be selected using the mouse.
	*	Data point zone selected.	Control possible. Operation and control functions are displayed.

Table 9: Data point zone

6.1.3 Other zones

Display	*	Type	Description
	*	Alarm group zone	The collective alarm zone groups any number of alarm zones together. Clicking this zone takes you to a further (detailed or source) graphic, provided such a graphic has been configured. The number of messages is indicated by a number. The priority of the message(s) depends on the configuration.
	*	Alarm message category	The alarm message category zone is for displaying and editing messages and events; it behaves identically to the alarm zone. In addition, up to four indicators show how many messages are in each assigned message type. If, for example, indicators are configured for alarms, faults, disablements and maintenance, you see at a glance how many messages of each message type are pending. Each indicator is displayed only when messages are pending.
	-	Analogue zone	Displays a range of analogue values (temperatures, pressures, flow quantities, etc.) in text form.
	-	Thermometer	Displays temperatures only.
	-	Navigation zone (rectangle)	Lets you navigate to another graphic.
	*	Navigation zone (linked)	Lets you navigate to another graphic; here the zone is represented by a particular area of the graphic (e.g. a room) and is not visibly identified by any other means.
	- +	Dynamic text / text field	Displays a text. It can be static or come from runtime sources (e.g. a database).
	-	Video control	Clicking this zone activates or deactivates the video control. If it is active, clicking any part of the graphic will display the relevant geo-referenced video image.
	+	Video zone	Displays a video image on the graphic.
	+	Dynamic image	Displays an image from a dynamic source.
	*	Interactive icon zone	This zone permits operation of commands and/or message interactions as well as navigation on the graphic. The representation can be state-dependent (message states and/or attribute states).
	-	Timer	Shows a timer. It can function as "countdown" or "stopwatch".
	*	Interactive data point zone	This zone allows the operation of data points, messages and message interactions, and the display of states and messages.
	*	Trending zone	Displays a trend.

Table 10: Zone prototypes

Legend for the “Zone prototypes” table:

*- Meaning	Description
*	Zones marked with “*” can appear as icons other than those displayed on their graphic (depends on configuration).
-	Zones marked with “-” do not permit changes to the icon. They are displayed as shown on the graphic.
+	Zones marked with “+” have their “content” delivered from dynamic sources (e.g. a database, video camera).

Table 11: Legend for the “Zone prototypes” table

6.2 Description of the user interface

The section with the description of the user interface and its sub-sections explains the display elements that make up the «[Graphic](#)» sub-application.

For specific operating information please refer to the section entitled [Operating the graphic](#).

The «[Graphic](#)» sub-application may consist of four windows:

- Graphic-window
- Operation window
- Info window (selection window)
- Context window (information window)



Notice

The «[Graphic](#)» sub-application has three display modes: 'full screen', 'minimised' and 'full-graphic display mode'. While the full-screen display shows only the Graphic window, the full-graphic display mode displays no other windows or user interface elements apart from the graphic itself. In other words, in the full-graphic display mode, there are no status or menu bars.

View: Full screen



Figure 19: Full-screen display

View: Minimised

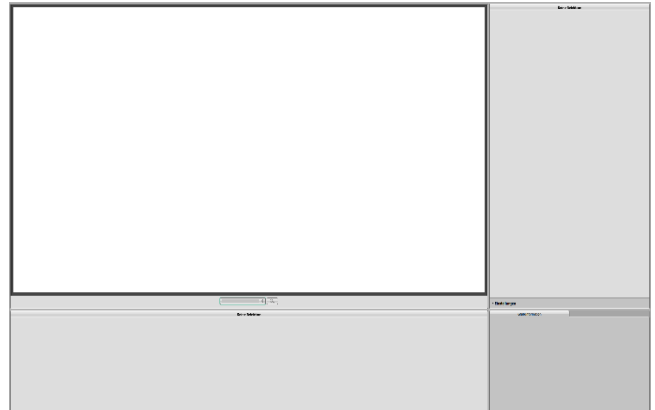


Figure 20: Minimised display

6.2.1 Graphic window

The Graphic window is the main display area of the sub-application. Besides the actual graphic it also comprises a Multifunction bar whose elements are explained in the table below:

Element	Designation	Description / function
	Selection list «Select graphic»	A mouse click opens a drop-down list with all the available graphics. Once the required graphic has been selected from the list, it opens in the Graphic window.
	Button «Find graphic»	Clicking this button changes the selection list «Select graphic» search entry field in that you can enter a graphic name to search for. Matching results are offered immediately while entering.
	Quick-select button «Filter journal»	The quick-select button «Filter journal» active only if you have selected a zone on the graphic that has a link to a data point. Clicking it takes you to a filter view of the associated journal entries in the «Journal» sub-application (see 11.3f and especially 11.3.2.4). Filtering is either by data point or system, depending on which sub-area of the button was clicked:
		→ «Filter journal by selected data points»
		→ «Filter journal by the selected systems»
	Button «Display associated data point»	Switches to the associated data point in the data point list. A prerequisite is that a message has been selected on the graphic. This button is inactive if there is no message selection.
	Button «Display associated message»	Switches to the corresponding message in the message list. A prerequisite is that a message has been selected on the graphic. This button is inactive if there is no message selection.
	Button «Display zone operation»	This button is available only in the full screen view and knows two states: - display zone operation - hide zone operation They can be toggled by clicking. Depending on the state, the operation window of the selection zone is displayed or hide.
	Button «Data points»	The “Data points” button has two states: - Show data points - Hide data points which are switched by clicking the mouse. Depending on the status the data points supplied in the graphic are either displayed or hidden. Please note that this button depends on configuration and must not necessarily present be in you UMS client.
	Button «Levels»	Clicking this button opens the selection menu for graphic levels (see Section 6.3.3.1).
	Button «Switch to full screen mode»	The full-screen view button is visible only in the 'Minimised' view. Clicking it switches to the full-screen view.

	Button «Exit full-screen mode»	The 'Minimised view' button is visible only in the 'Full-screen' view. Clicking it switches to the 'Minimised' view.
	Button «Print current graphic»	Clicking this button prints out the current graphic.

Table 12: Elements of the Graphic window's multifunction toolbar

6.2.2 Operation window

The Control window provides context-related control buttons for the selected zone. If several messages are pending behind a zone, they become selectable when the selection list is made visible. The control buttons are then updated accordingly.

If no zone is selected in the graphic display, this window remains empty.

If individual additional options are configured, they can be adapted in the «Settings» area.

6.2.3 Info window

The Info window displays all the information on the selected zone.

If no zone is selected in the graphic display, «No selection» is displayed here.

6.2.4 Context window

The Context window displays context-related information on the selected zone.

If no zone is selected in the graphic display, this window shows the name of the graphic.

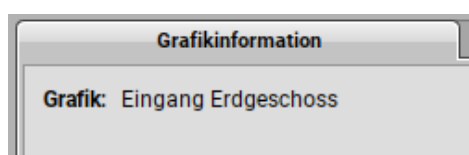


Figure 21: Context window with name of graphic

6.3 Operating the graphic



Start the «[Graphic](#)» sub-application by clicking the icon on the menu bar.

6.3.1 General information about processing the graphic

The Graphic window of the «[Graphic](#)» sub-application can provide you with a wide range of user-friendly control elements in addition to the graphic itself (e.g. an overview plan of the premises).

6.3.1.1 Graphic zoom function

The graphics in the UMS client zoomable if configured accordingly. Thus, you can easily magnify your graphic (or just parts of it) using the scroll wheel on your mouse and scrolling upwards. You can move the displayed section of the graphic by clicking the graphic and then moving the mouse while holding down the mouse button. You can also reduce the graphic in size by scrolling the mouse button downwards.

Given the UMS's modular design and the possibility of integrating project-specific graphic zones, only a few possibilities will be illustrated here by way of example.

6.3.2 Operating data points on the graphic



Click the icon on the multifunction toolbar (if the data points in the graphic are not yet displayed). All the data points available on the graphic are now displayed. Please note that the represented button is displayed only if it was appropriately configured in your project. If the button does not appear, the data point zones on your graphic are always visible.

Graphic

Clicking a data point selects that data point. The user interface changes as follows:

- in the Control window the control options relating to the data point are displayed
- the Info window displays all the information stored about the data point
- the Context window displays the «Data point status» for the selected data point. These states are grouped together in the corresponding tabs.

If you display your graphic in full screen mode, you can show or hide the «Operation window» with the  button. It is semi-transparent and can be moved to a position of your choice.

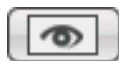


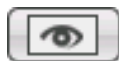
Figure 22: Operation in the graphic

If you select another zone with the left mouse button, its commands and functions are displayed in the operating window. The window itself always remains in the same position.



Tip



As an alternative to the  button, you can proceed as follows:

- If you select a zone with the right mouse button (right click), the operating window is placed near the zone.
- A right click on the graphic next to the zones closes the operating window.
- Right clicking the selected graphic zone hides the selection ring.

6.3.3 Operating messages on the graphic

If a message is triggered for which a message zone was configured on the graphic, it appears in the corresponding spot. The message zone flashes until the underlying message is acknowledged and while its source state is active. If the source status is passive without the zone being acknowledged with Q1, the zone is displayed as transparent and static. A zone changes as follows when the user interface is clicked:

- the message zone is marked as selected (green frame around the entire zone)
- In the Control window a selection list is displayed. It includes all messages pending in the selected zone. If multiple messages are pending, you can select a message here for further processing (Q1 / Q2).

- in the Control window the control options relating to the message are displayed ( /  / )
- the Info window displays all the information stored about the message

After selecting the message zone to be processed, you can begin processing the message immediately. If multiple messages are pending, you can select the ones to process from the selection list.

If you display your graphic in full-screen mode, you can use the  button to show or hide the «Operation window». It is semi-transparent and can be moved to a position of your choice.



Figure 23: Processing messages in the graphic

6.3.3.1 Selection menu of the graphic levels

Use this menu to select the level you want to have shown. The graphic zones on the selected levels are permanently visible; those on the unselected levels are visible (if so configured) only if a message occurs. The menu items with the levels are configurable (see level classification in UMS ConfigurationStudio).

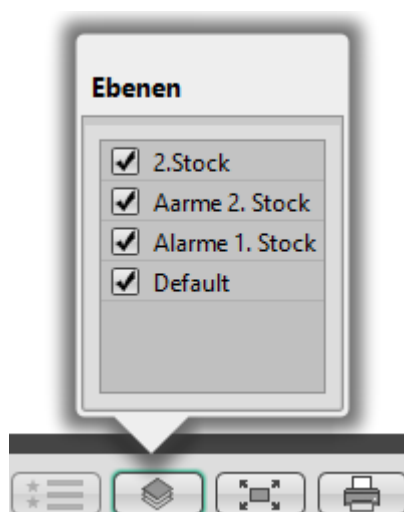


Figure 24: Selection menu of the graphic levels

7 Message list



The «Message list» sub-application represents all the received messages including all the relevant information in the form of a clearly structured list.

7.1 Description of the user interface

The interface of the «Message list» sub-application corresponds to the standard layout of the UMS client's [Application area](#).

7.1.1 Main window (message list)

In this case the main window contains the actual message list. Each message appears on a separate line.

The structure of the message list consists of the following columns:

Icon	Meaning / Designation	Function
	Source status	If the event is still pending on the subsystem or has not yet been reset, the icon is displayed. If the source status is unknown, the icon is used to represent that fact.
	Processing state	The current processing state (see Table "Possible processing states") is displayed here. It can be processed directly by clicking the icon in this column.
	Message type	This column contains an icon with the message type (see Table "Overview of message types").
	Message tag	Additional message tag (see Table 14: Message tag).
	Message	The event message as text.
	Data point	A data point designation for the data point that generated the message.
	System	The system that triggered the message.
	Location	The designation of the site at which the message was triggered.
	Description	Displays the configured description.
	Brief description	Displays the configured brief description.
	Date/Time	Time at which the message was received. The date and time format displayed in the column depends on the formatting set in the Status bar timers "Status bar timers" are individually configured timers that are activated at runtime based on certain data point states and are displayed on the status bar, similar to a progress indicator.  Figure 7: Status bar timers The timer elements have a time set by the configuration. The bar advancing from left to right indicates the passing of this time. Status bar menu .
	Domain/Location	Depending on the configuration, this column appears with the designation «Domain» or «Location» and delivers the associated designation.

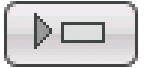
Table 13: Columns of the message list window

Messages with certain states are tagged in the column «Message tag» (), as shown in the following table. Please note, however, that it is possible that messages have no tags and consequently this column shows no tags.

Icon	Type	Meaning
	Simulation	Messages that are simulated using UMS ConfigStudio.
	Escalation	Messages set to “Escalation”. These messages have not yet been processed within the configured escalation period.
	Unknown data point	Displayed if the message data point cannot be ascertained.
	Returned message	Messages that have already been received but have already been returned by a user.
	Re-routed message	Shown when the message was re-routed from another UMS client.
	Operation mode prepared	Shown if the triggering data point is in the «Prepared» operation mode.
	Test operation mode	Shown if the triggering data point is in the «Test» operation mode.
	Auto Quit	Displayed when the message is automatically scheduled via the workflow and the event is reset.
	Expired	Displayed when the message is in the “Maintenance” message list and the expiry time has been exceeded.
	Multiple message tags	If multiple message tags are present, this icon appears <i>in addition</i> . The other tags are shown in text in the icon tooltip.

Table 14: Message tag

The following table explains the functions of the multifunction toolbar associated with the message list:

Element	Designation	Description / function
	Quick-select button «Filter journal»	The quick-select button «Filter journal» active only if you have selected a zone on the graphic that has a link to a data point. Clicking it takes you to a filter view of the associated journal entries in the «Journal» sub-application (see 11.3 f and especially 11.3.2.4). Filtering is either by data point or system, depending on which sub-area of the button was clicked:
		→ «Filter journal by selected data points»
		→ «Filter journal by the selected systems»
	Button 'Scroll to selection'	Clicking this button positions the message list so that the current message is displayed as the top-most entry in the list. The button is active only if a message is selected.
	Button 'Go to data point' (active only if the message is selected)	Clicking this button takes you to the «Data point list» sub-application; the data point underlying the selected message is selected and all the other data point information is displayed.

Message list

	Button 'Go to graphic' (active only if the message is selected and the graphic is supplied accordingly)	Clicking this button takes you to the « Graphic » sub-application, displaying the corresponding graphic and the associated message zone.
	Button 'Print current message list'	Prints all the messages in the list currently displayed. (Standard, Park, Fault, Maintenance)
	Button 'Print current message details'	Prints the information and details of the current message.

Table 15: Elements of the message list's multifunction toolbar

7.1.1.1 Message list sort order

There are three groups of messages. These groups are formed based on the following rules:

- Messages that have not yet been fully processed ( , )
- Messages accepted "remote" (i.e. by other users) ().
- Messages that have been processed and are waiting for reset ().

Group a. is listed in the message list before group b and group c.

Within each group the following sort rules apply:

- Priority (depending on the configuration)
- According to time received (UMS time)



Notice

Please note that chronological sorting based on the UMS time is displayed ascending or descending depending on the configuration!

7.1.1.2 Behaviour on double-clicking

In UMS Configuration Studio you can define a behaviour to execute when you double-click a message in the message list. The following behaviours can be configured for this purpose.

Name	Description
No action	Double-clicking a message does not perform any action
Switch to message graphic	Double-clicking a message switches to the message graphic.
Display associated data point	Double-clicking a message displays and selects the associated data point in the data point list.
Filter journal by data point	Double-clicking a message filters the journal according to all entries from the selected data point.

Table 16 Double-click behaviour

7.1.2 Control window (message processing)

The Control window provides all necessary means for message processing and, if necessary, for sending commands and moving the messages to other lists



Figure 25: Message processing with reactions and interactions

Depending on the effective workflow on the selected message, the following subareas and buttons are displayed

- Message processing ("Q1", "Q2" and possibly "extended message processing") and, if necessary, for sending commands
- Reactions ("F" buttons of various types)
- Interactions (Fault, Maintenance, Parking lists)

7.1.3 Info window (measures)

In the "Message list" sub-application the Info window acts as a measures window. The necessary measures for a selected message are displayed here.

The information displayed in the intervention window are very much dependent on the configuration and may require entry of different parameters, the selection of a value from a selection list, or other work steps.

To be able to perform such work steps in the «Measure» information window, it is necessary to accept the message with «Q1».

When you make a change to the measures, the «Save message report» becomes active. To save your entries, click the button.



Figure 26: "Save message report" button

Note that the measures window may contain mandatory fields. In this case, entries must be made; completing message processing and acknowledging with Q2 is not possible until this is performed. The UMS client apprises you of this situation by replacing the «Q2» button with the «Message processing» button (see Figure 27). After you have properly filled out and worked through all mandatory fields, the «Q2» button appears again. The message processing can then be acknowledged and completed.

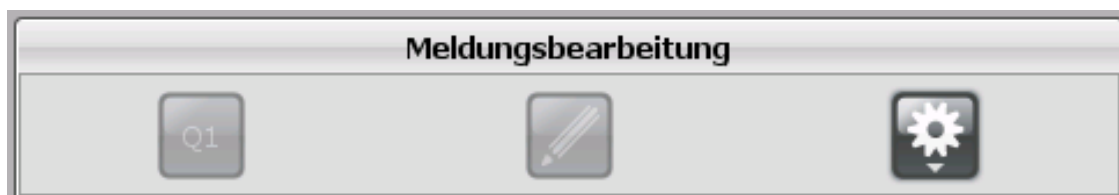


Figure 27: "Message processing" button

The «Next measure» button becomes active if interactions are possible or necessary over several work steps within your workflow. With this button you proceed to the next step of your measures processing. If your workflow permits returning to a previous work step, the «Last measure» button is shown.

Please note that the «Next measures» button is activated and operable only if your workflow requires it! This is not the case in the default «Q1/Q2 workflow»; the button is always greyed out and deactivated.



Figure 28: Deactivated button “Next measure”.

If necessary and configured accordingly, you can also document your workflow with the Note function. Information about this is found in Section 7.2.6.

7.1.4 Context window (message information)

The context window of the “Message list” sub-application provides full details about the selected message.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Meldungsinformation" with the following fields:

Zeitpunkt:	23. September 2021 08:44:20
Meldung:	Alarm
Meldungsbearbeitung:	kein Bearbeiter
Datenpunkt:	taI_0001
System:	taI_0001
Ort:	---
Kurzbeschreibung:	Anlage
Beschreibung:	---
Domäne:	Server-Domäne 1
Aktivierungszähler:	5

Figure 29: Context window of an unprocessed message

If messages are accepted and processed by a user, the user name and operating station also appear in the context window

The screenshot shows a window titled "Meldungsinformation" with the following fields:

Zeitpunkt:	23. September 2021 12:34:39
Meldung:	Systemaktualisierung läuft
Meldungsbearbeitung:	lokal angenommen
Benutzer:	USER1 user1
Bedienstation:	Client_0001
Datenpunkt:	UMS Server Update
System:	system_0001
Ort:	---
Kurzbeschreibung:	Systemaktualisierung
Beschreibung:	---
Domäne:	Server-Domäne 1
Aktivierungszähler:	3

Figure 30: Context window of an accepted message

7.2 Message processing in the Message list sub-application

The message processing in the Q1/Q2 workflow in the “Message list” sub-application in detail:

Procedure	User response	Result
Message arrives	Select the message from the message list by clicking the corresponding line.	Message is selected. The line's background colour changes.
Move to a different message list	Before accepting or acknowledging in the operating window, click on the  button of the desired message list (Parking, Malfunction, Maintenance).	The message is moved from the standard message list to the desired message list (Parking, Malfunction, Maintenance) (see section 7.2.1).

Start of message processing	Pick up the message with the F5 key or by clicking  (directly in the message list) or  (in the Control window) to process the message.	The processing status changes to Q2. The following windows: - Control window - Info window - Context window update their contents.
Processing of measures	Work your way through the proposed measures (Info window), possibly triggering responses by clicking the  button in the Control window. Documentation with the Note function.	Triggering responses may alter the source status of the message.
End of message processing.	Once you have worked through all the necessary measures for the message, you can acknowledge the message as processed with the F6 key or by clicking  (directly in the message list) or  (in the Control / Input window).	Standby message arrives. The standby message is identified as  . If the standby message is received, the associated measure is deleted from the message list.

Table 17: Processing messages in the message list

7.2.1 Move incoming messages to another message list

At runtime, messages that have arrived in the client can be manually moved to the configured message lists. Select a message and choose the desired target list in the “Interactions” area via the function button.

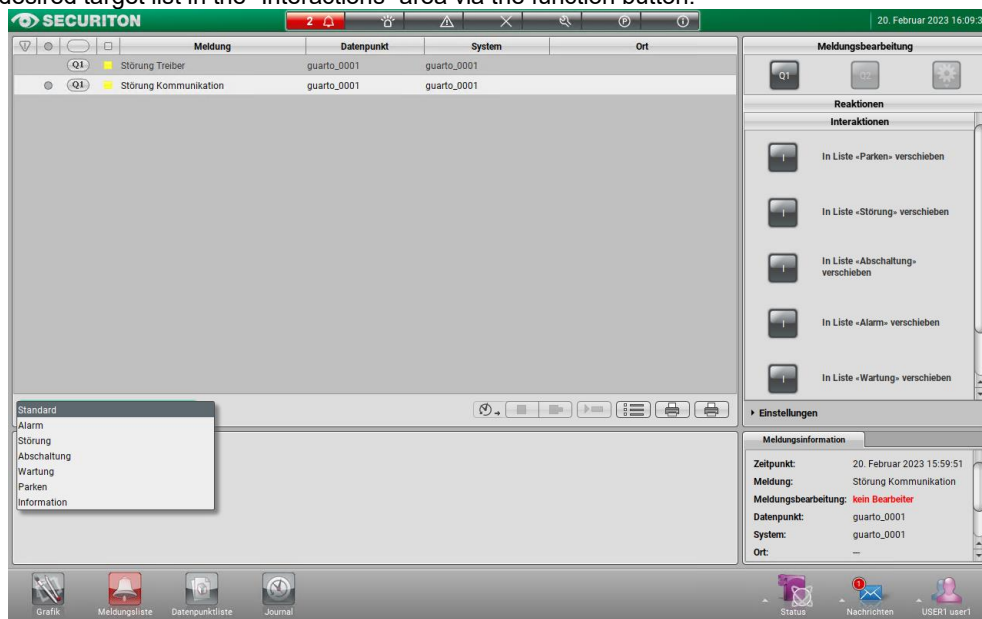


Figure 31: Move message to target list

You can select the desired message list via the selection list on the ribbon. As soon as a message list contains entries, the message display is expanded with its icon. Clicking on the icon also takes you to the corresponding message list. Click on the left side of the message indicator to return to the standard message list.



Figure 32: Message display with icons of the message lists

Name	Symbol	Description
Standard		The message list “Standard” for incoming messages.

Message list

Alarm		The «Alarm» message list contains messages.
Fault		The message list “Fault” contains messages.
Disablement		The «Disablement» message list contains messages.
Maintenance		The message list “Maintenance” contains messages.
Parking		The message list “Parking” contains messages.
Information		The «Information» message list contains messages.

Table 18: Categories

The messages can be accepted and acknowledged by the user. If there are messages from non-reset events in the lists, the icons appear blue in the message display.



Figure 33: Message display with icons of the message lists

7.2.2 Behaviour when the expiry time is exceeded

Messages in the “Maintenance” message list have a configured expiry time. If this time is exceeded, the system generates another message.

If you have selected the message, you can switch directly to the “Maintenance” message list via the button displayed in the operating window under Reactions and edit the messages there.

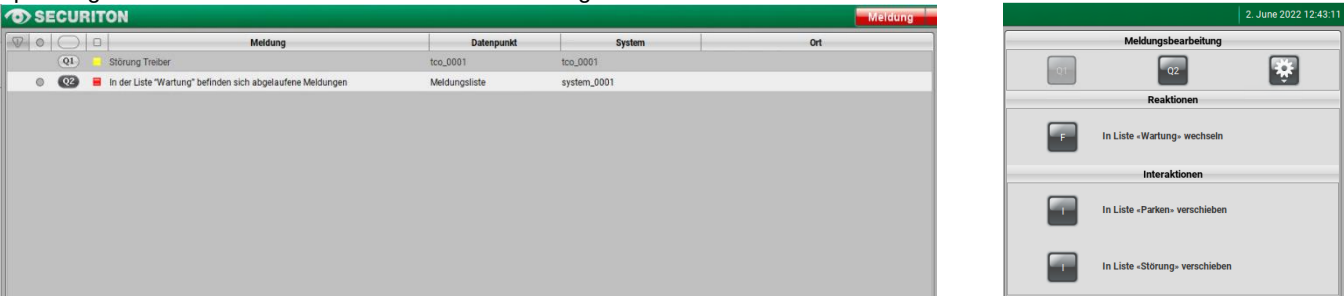


Figure 34: Message when the expiry time is exceeded

In the “Maintenance” message list, the expired message is marked with the hourglass symbol.

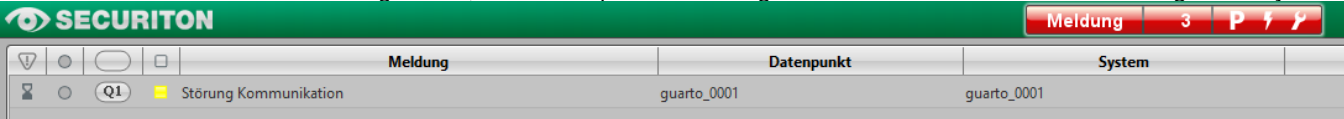


Figure 35: Expired message in the Maintenance message list

7.2.3 Messages with automatic scheduling

Please note that there may be messages with special workflows that are automatically terminated! These messages are deleted by the system from the message list without being processed with Q1/Q2. Such messages can, for example, occur when processing access and exit procedures



Notice

The automatic termination occurs after the time span configured in the project. Criteria for this:

- The standby message is received, and
- Required measures texts with mandatory fields are processed



Notice

Note that the automatic termination is interrupted if you process the messages with Q1/Q2 and the mentioned criteria are met. When the message is returned within the time span, the automatic termination nevertheless takes place.

7.2.4 Returning messages

If your user rights allow message return, you will find the “Advanced message processing” button next to the «Q1» and «Q2» standard function buttons in the «Message processing» window.

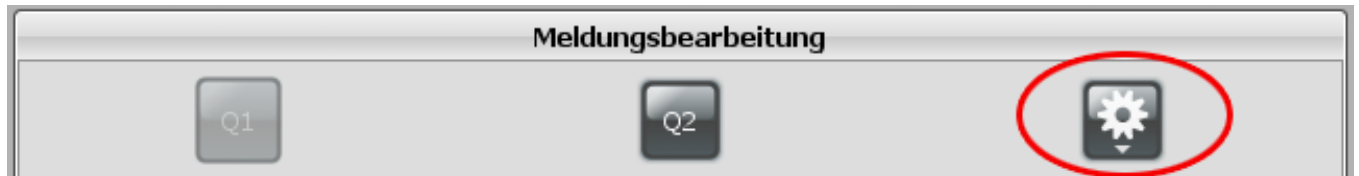


Figure 36: “Advanced message processing” button (circled red).

When you click the “Advanced message processing” button, the overlapping window shown in Figure 37 opens:



Figure 37: «Return message» button

You can use the «Return message» button shown there to “return” messages in the Q1 state, i.e. messages already accepted for message processing by you or another user. When you return a message, the state of the message is reset to “Unprocessed / not accepted”. Before it can be further processed, the message now must be accepted again with the «Q1» button.

Returned messages are tagged in the message list with the  icon. Further, in the «Message information» sub-application window you will find the information «Message return: x», where “x” indicates the numerical frequency of the message return.

7.2.5 Multiple selection

If you have the required user rights, you can select multiple messages at the same time and process them at the same time. Multiple selection can be made using the normal procedure in the operating system.

As soon as you have selected more than one message in the list at the same time, the  and  buttons become active.

Press  to accept all messages in the  state. This has no effect on other selected messages that were not in the  state.

Press  to acknowledge all messages in the  state as processed. This has no effect on other selected messages that were not in the  state. In particular, this has no effect on messages that are still in the  state.

Other interactions such as return, responses and use of the note function are not possible on the selected messages. Likewise, no intervention texts are displayed nor are other client-specific actions possible (e.g. connecting the message zone to the alarm or selecting the associated online macro).

To use these functions, only a single message may be selected.



Notice

Depending on the number of messages, the function may take several minutes. During this time the client cannot be operated.

The duration does not scale linearly. For several hundred messages it takes only a few seconds. Beginning with about a thousand messages, it may take several minutes.

7.2.5.1 Macros when multiple selection

If multiple messages are processed at the same time, all automatic macros are executed as usual, with the exception of macros that trigger selection and de-selection. Selection macros are only triggered if a message is directly selected and it was not already part of a multiple selection. De-selection macros are triggered if only just one message is selected and then another message is selected or the selected message is otherwise de-selected.

Example: The three messages 2, 3 and 4 are selected:

Message 1
Message 2
Message 3
Message 4
Message 5

By way of example, the following changes are made to the selection:

#	Action	Behaviour
1	Add message 5 to the selection	No selection- or de-selection macro is executed Messages 2, 3, 4 and 5 are selected
2	Remove message 2 from the selection	No selection- or de-selection macro is executed Messages 3, 4, and 5 are selected
3	Select message 1	Selection macros for message 1 are executed No de-selection macros are executed Only message 1 is selected
4	Add message 2 & 3 to the selection	No selection- or de-selection macro is executed Selection macros for message 3 are executed Messages 1, 2 and 3 are selected
5	Select message 3	No selection- or de-selection macro is executed Only message 3 is selected
6	Select message 4	De-selection macros for message 3 are executed Selection macros for message 4 are executed Only message 4 is selected

7.2.6 Using the Note function

If your message processing requires documentation by entering notes or text, you can use the Note function for that purpose. If configured, the Note function is available in the Info window. It consists of a display list containing the actual notes as well as a text input field for creating notes.



Notice

Please note that you can create and save notes only if you have the corresponding user rights!

Benutzer ▲	Datum/Zeit
user1	11. Dezember 2012 14:11:53
user1	11. Dezember 2012 14:11:57

Geben Sie Ihre Notizen zur Meldung ein

Figure 38: Note function in the Message window

To create a note to a message, you have to select the message in the message list and accept with 'Q1'. The text input field is then activated for entering the note. Enter your note and save it by pressing this button:



Figure 39: «Save» button for notes

Already created notes are shown in a list. The user who created the note and when it was created are displayed. You can also sort the list by criterion by clicking the corresponding list header. The sorting sequence display is similar to that of the data point list (see Table Sort mode in the data point list). The actual notes can be shown or hidden by clicking the show or hide icon (□ or □) of the concerned note. Clicking the icon in the list header applies the selected display variant to *all* entries.

All note entries are logged in the UMS client journal.

7.2.7 Planning reaction commands

If it has been specified in the configuration that the response to a message can be planned for a data point, you can plan the response in the message list for when an appropriate message arrives. After you have accepted the message with Q1, you will see all configured planned response commands in addition to the usual response commands. Planning a response command works in the same way as planning a command in the data point list (see Section 8.1.2.2).



Figure 40: Plan reaction command

If you have planned a reaction command, it is flagged on the corresponding message with "Clock". The flag is visible on the message as long as the message has planned response commands.

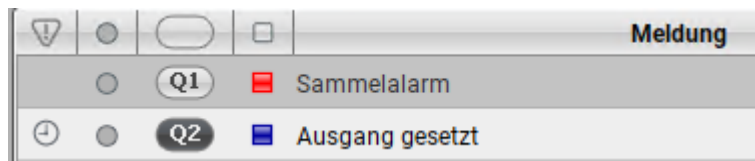


Figure 41: 'Reaction command planned'

8 Data point list



The «Data point list» sub-application displays all the data points in the form of a clearly structured list. By selecting a data point from the list, you can view and then remote control the data-point-related states, attributes and commands.

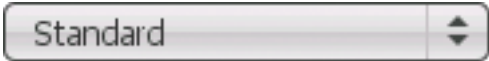
8.1 Description of the user interface

The interface of the «Data point list» sub-application corresponds to the standard layout of the UMS client's [Application area](#).

8.1.1 Main window (data point list)

The main window contains the actual data point list as well as a [Multifunction toolbar](#). Each data point appears on a separate line.

The following table explains the functions of the multifunction toolbar associated with the data point list:

Element	Designation	Description / function
	Fast selection list «Data point list view»	The fast selection list «Data point list view» permits filtering the data point list by pre-defined criteria. By selecting an entry the filter is applied: - «Default» shows all present data points. - «View for system components». This filter mode shows only data points of data type «system». - «Deviation from target state» toggles the view between “Normal display” and the “Target state deviation”. In the latter mode only those data points are displayed that deviate from their configured “Target state” and thus are in the so-called “Anomaly state”. This list entry exists only in projects in which the service «Target state» was configured!

	Button «Filter journal»	The quick-select button «Filter journal» active only if you have selected a zone on the graphic that has a link to a data point. Clicking it takes you to a filter view of the associated journal entries in the «Journal» sub-application (see 11.3 f and especially 11.3.2.4). Filtering is either by data point or system, depending on which sub-area of the button was clicked:
		→ «Filter journal by selected data points»
		→ «Filter journal by selected systems»
	Button 'Scroll to selection'	Scrolls through the list to the data point currently selected.
	Button 'Go to graphic'	Clicking this button displays the data point selected in the list in the « Graphic » sub-application.
	Button 'Print data point list'	Prints the current data point list

Table 19: Elements of the data point list's multifunction toolbar

8.1.1.1 General operation of the data point list

To select a data point from the list, click anywhere on the line that contains the data point. The data point entry is highlighted as “selected” (dark grey background). The other windows of the sub-application update their content.

The way in which the data point list is sorted can be modified by the user. To do so, click the table header of the column you want to sort by. To access the next sort mode, simply click again.

Right-clicking a table header calls up an entry window where you can define a search filter. Enter your keyword in the text field («Please enter a search term») and confirm your entry by clicking the «OK» button. You can see the result immediately in the data point list. Also, the  icon in the concerned table header indicates that the list display is based on a filtered version.



Notice

Please note that a search is made only of the **exact** search term. If you want to see all results that contain the keyword, you have to use the “*” character!

For example, the keyword “client” finds “client” but not “client_001”.

However, if you enter “client*” as a keyword, the search results will include all entries containing “client” plus additional characters.

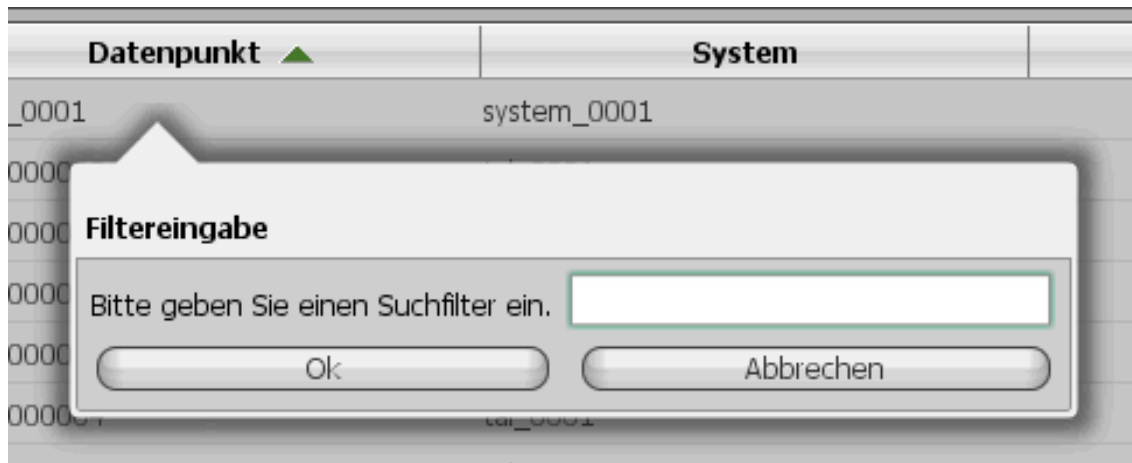


Figure 42: Filter entry on the table header

The sort modes available are as follows:

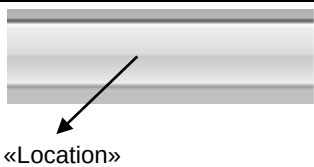
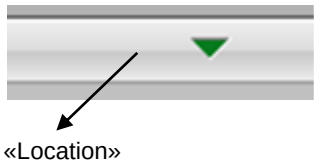
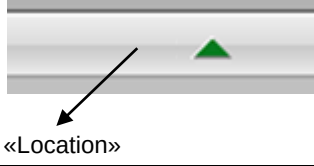
Display	Sort mode
	Default sort mode
	Lexicographical, descending
	Lexicographical, ascending

Table 20: Sort mode in the data point list

The data point list is sorted in descending order by system and data point as standard. It is not possible to move the columns around within the sub-application.

8.1.1.2 Filtering with keywords

To obtain a clearer overview you can also use keywords to filter the data point list. Details of how to filter the data point list can be found in the section «Keywords».

The following sections describe the individual columns of the data point list:

8.1.1.3 Tag

Data points with certain states are tagged in the column «Tag» ( see. Table 14: Message tag). Please note that it is nevertheless possible that messages have no tags and thus this column shows no tag.

8.1.1.4 Data point

This column contains the name of the data point.

8.1.1.5 System

This column contains the name of the system (device) associated with the data point.

Data point list

8.1.1.6 Location

Provides the location or site description of the data point.

8.1.1.7 Description

Here you find a description of the data point.

8.1.1.8 Brief description

Provides a brief description of the data point.

8.1.1.9 Domain

Depending on the configuration, this column is headed «Domain» or «Location» and delivers the associated designation.

8.1.1.10 Internal address text

Internal, technical designation of the data point. This column is mainly used during installation and maintenance.

8.1.1.11 Configuration-dependent columns

Depending on the configuration of your project, the data point list also has “Dynamic columns” that display a configured attribute state of the data point. The names of these columns are also configuration dependent.

8.1.2 Operation window

The Control window indicates the operating options for the data point selected in the data point list. Automatically, only those commands are displayed which can be performed based on the current state of the data point.

To execute a command, click the relevant command button ().

In some cases, it may be necessary and/or possible to enter additional parameters for a command. This is indicated by a downward pointing arrow on the command button. In contrast to the “simple” command button, in this case the associated command is not immediately triggered but rather it opens a window where you can enter the necessary parameters. Only when the «Execute» button is clicked is the command executed (see Figure 43: Parameter entry on command buttons).



Figure 43: Parameter entry on command buttons

8.1.2.1 Editor for temporary schedules

If a data point is selected from the monitoring profile and if a schedule is assigned to this monitoring, the schedule can be temporarily changed with the schedule editor.

First the current schedule must be polled from the server:

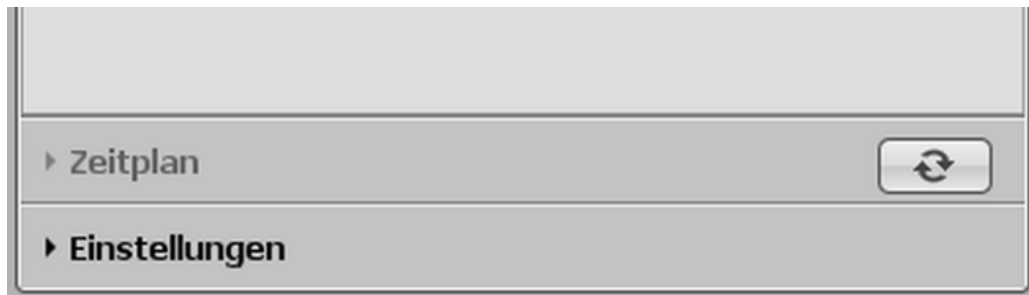


Figure 44: Polling the schedule

Then the settings menu of the editor appears. Here you can view and change the time windows of the current day and the next six days:



Figure 45: Editor for temporary schedules

Based on the language selected by the user, the name and type of the configured monitoring is first displayed and also possibly whether the monitored signal (attribute value or message) or the schedule was configured inverted:

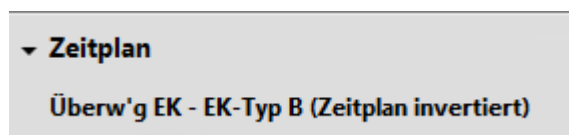


Figure 46: Display of the configured monitoring

The start and end times of a time window can be entered in the selection fields.

Existing time windows can be deleted with this button:



Data point list

New time windows can be added to a day with the “+” icon:



Modified days can be reset to their originally configured schedule with the arrow button. It is visible only if the day is different from the originally configured schedule.



The changes are applied in the system by confirming with the “Save” button. It is active only if the schedule was changed and no incorrect settings were made. To discard changes, simply select a different data point.

Changed days are indicated in the editor as follows:



Figure 47: Unsaver changes



Figure 48: Saved changes



Figure 49: Incorrect entries

8.1.2.2 Planned commands

Commands that have the addition (planned) can be planned directly in the client. The system then executes the command automatically. To plan a command, call up the command (Planned) in the Operating window.

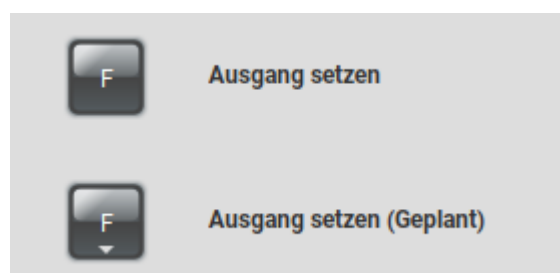


Figure 50: Display of a normal and a planned command

Performing the command is like performing a command with parameters. Clicking the command button for the planned command opens an input window for date and time in which you can enter the desired time. When this is accessed, the date and time are preselected. Enter the required time and click Execute.

If multiple-selection is active, commands for several data points can be planned at the same time in the same way as normal commands.

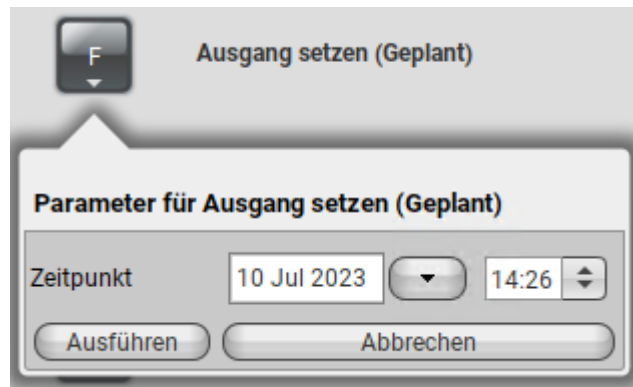


Figure 51: Date entry of a planned command

All commands planned for a data point are displayed in the Operating window of the data point. You can also delete the planned commands in this list if required.

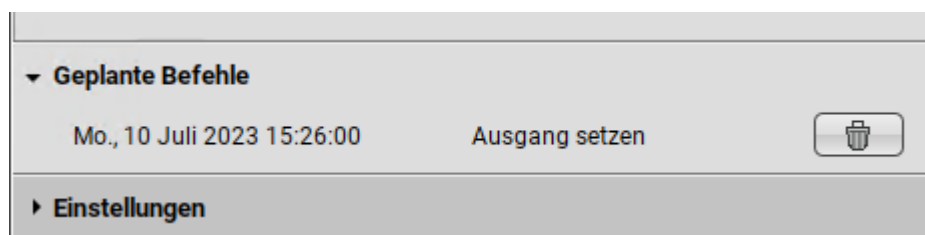


Figure 52: List of planned commands

8.1.3 Info window

The Info window provides detailed information on the data point selected in the data point list.

8.1.4 Context window

In the data point list sub-application, the context window consists of three tabs:

- Data point state
- Attribute detail
- Keywords
- [+] Data point state (with domain information)

Clicking the tab takes you to the corresponding sub-view.

8.1.4.1 «Data point status»

This view features a table with all the current states of the selected data point.

The left-column column designated as «Attribute» contains the attributes relating to the data point; the right-hand column designated «Value» provides the value, i.e. the actual attribute status.

8.1.4.2 «Attribute detail»

This tab features the detailed view of an individual status attribute of the selected data point.

From the view's drop-down list you can select the status attribute for which you want to view detailed information.

8.1.4.3 «Keywords»

The «Keywords» view lets you filter the data point list using saved keywords. Depending on the configuration of your system, keywords can also be entered in categories.

To filter the data point list based on the saved keywords, proceed as follows:

Click the «Keywords» tab in the context window and activate the keywords you want from the displayed list by clicking the relevant check box. To remove keywords from the current filter, deselect the check boxes. To have the keywords displayed by category, you can select the desired category from the selection list (found via the actual list with keywords). By default, all

Data point list

keywords are always displayed; if you select a category, only the keywords from the category are displayed. The asterisk (*) indicator in the "Category" selection list indicates that a keyword of the category is activated.

Optionally, you can search the list of keywords by entering your keyword in the text entry field below the list. Only those keywords which match your keyword are then displayed. Please note that only exact matches are displayed. You can also use "*" as a wild card character (see the Notice in Section 8.1.1.1). General operation of the data point list.

In the lower part of the view you can set advanced conditions for the keywords and activate the filter:

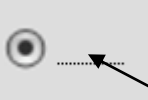
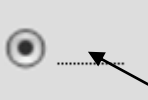
Display	Description
 «All»	Displays only those data points that contain all the keywords.
 «At least one»	Displays those data points that have been assigned at least one of the keywords.
 «Off»	This button has two states: OFF: Filtering not active EIN [ON]: Data point list displayed in filtered state.
 «Reset»	Resets all selected keywords.

Table 21: «Keywords» context window

Filtering in the data point list becomes active as soon as you click the «On» button. Only entries are shown in the data point list that contain active keywords. The «Reset» button is activated as soon as a selection is made in the keywords. Pressing the «Reset» button results in all selected keywords being deselected, and filtering is no longer active.

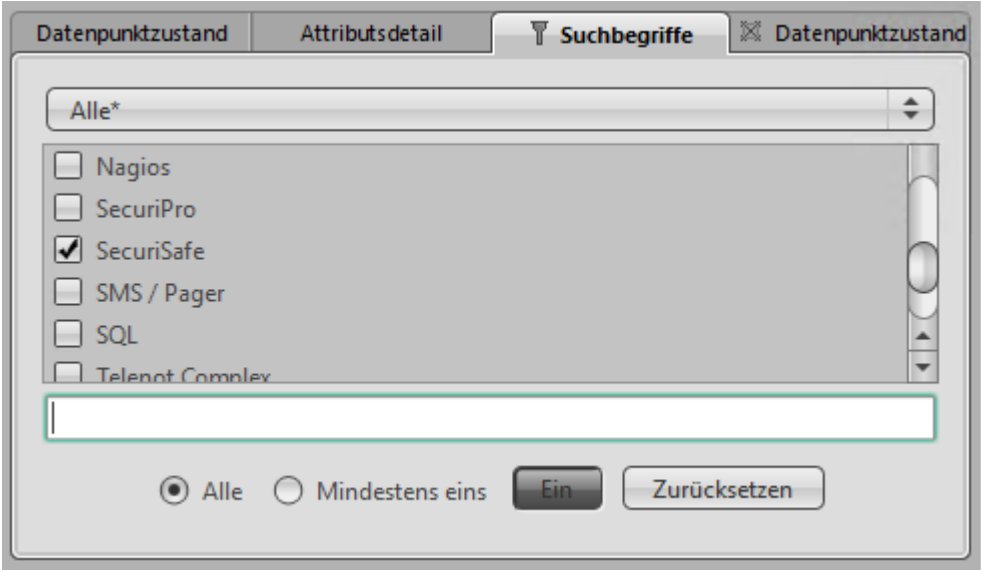


Figure 53: Filter setting

In rare cases, an overload of the system may lead to the data point list not being able to be filtered. When this happens, a warning message ("Data point list could not be calculated. Restrictions have been reset.") is displayed and the filtering is reset.



Notice

The * funnel indicator in the title of the «Keywords» tab shows that the data point list currently displayed is to be shown in the filtered state.

8.1.5 Deviation from the target state



Notice

Please note that the filter function «Deviation from the target state» is optional and not a component of the standard functional scope of the UMS client.

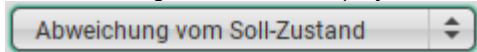
If you click the “Deviation from the target state” view in the “Data point list view” quick-select list, the data point list displays only those data points that have at least one attribute value which is not in the target state.



Figure 54: “Data point list view” quick-select list

The target state value is dependent on the configuration. Similarly, in this display mode you may see additional columns (e.g. “Attribute 1”, “State 1” and “Target state 1”) that show the attribute (“Attribute 1”), its deviation from the target state (“State 1”) as well as the configured target state (“Target state 1”). The display depends on the configuration.

You can recognize that the displayed data point list is in the “Deviation from the target state” filter mode by the list display



If you select a data point that has a target state deviation, it is designated in the detail view of the data point states with the icon:

Datenpunktzust...		
Attributsdetail		Suchbegriffe
Attribut	Wert	
Zustand	ausser Betrieb	
Ausgang	Rückgesetzt	
Sammelstörung	kein Wert	
Reserve 1	Passiv	
Reserve 2	Passiv	

Figure 55: Deviation from the target value

You can view the configured target state of such a data point by switching to the «Attribute detail» tab and selecting the desired attribute from the selection box:

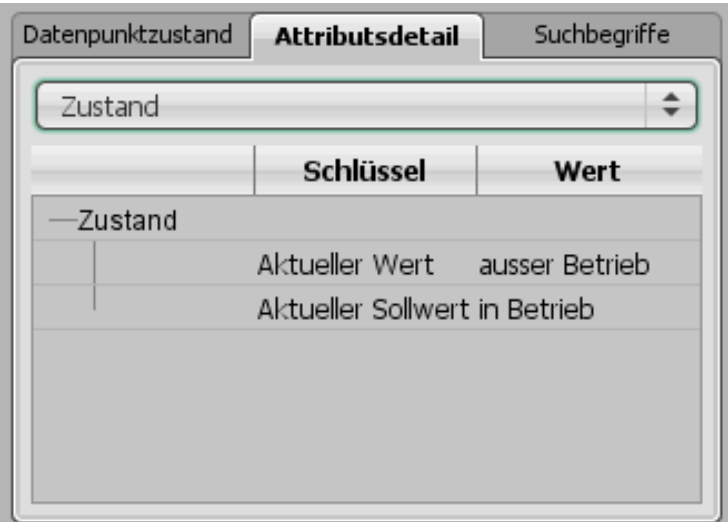


Figure 56: Current attribute value and defined target value

8.1.5.1 «[+] Data point state»

This view displays a table with the current states of the selected data point of a particular server domain that you can select from the selection list (contains all present server domains).

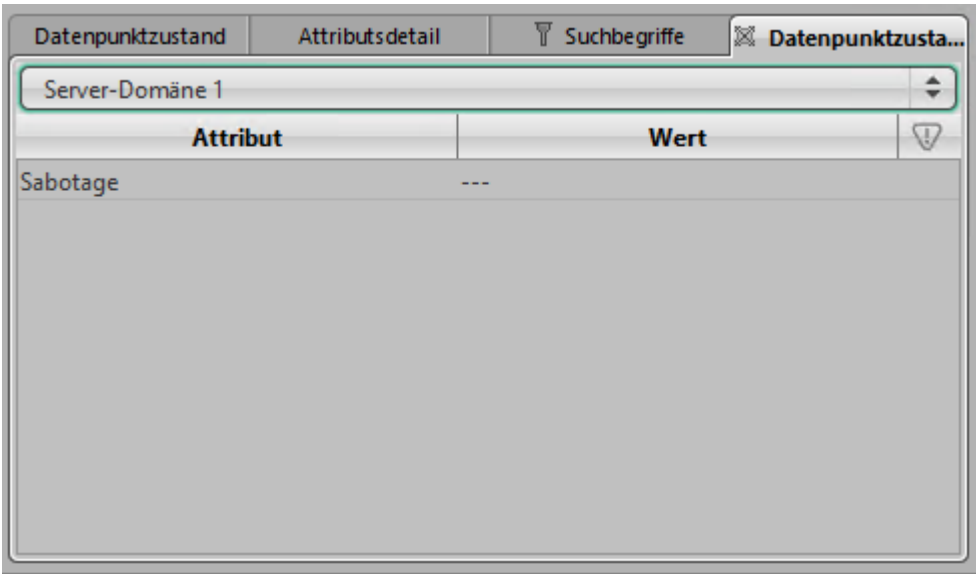


Figure 57: Data point state (with domain information)

In the left column named «Attribute» are the attributes belonging to the data point; in the right column named «Value» is the value, i.e. the actual attribute state.



Notice

Please note that this view is relevant only in multi-domain operation!

9 Person list



The «Person list» sub-application displays all persons in the form of a clearly structured list. After selecting a person from the list, detailed information on the person is displayed in the info window.

9.1 User interface description

The interface of the «Person list» sub-application corresponds to the standard layout of the UMS client's [Application area](#).

9.1.1 Main window (person list)

The main window contains the person list. Each person appears on a separate line.

9.1.2 Info window

The info window provides detailed information on the person selected in the person list.

9.1.3 Context window

In the person list sub-application, the context window consists of the keywords tab only.

9.1.3.1 «Keywords»

The «Keywords» view lets you filter the person list using saved keywords. Depending on the configuration of your system, keywords can also be entered in categories. In the person list, «Locations» are also included in the «Keywords».

If a link for displaying the person in the person list is selected via the measures, the following happens:

- If the person to be selected is present in the filtered list, then this person is selected
- If the person to be selected is **not** present in the filtered list, then the keyword filter is **deactivated** and the column filter (text search) is reset. The person is then selected

10 Trending

The «Trending» sub-application is used for displaying trends. Trends are a collection of configured analogue UMS attributes that are recorded over a longer period of time and can be graphically displayed by the «Trending» sub-application.

10.1 Trending access

The data can be viewed directly in a browser (e.g. Chrome):

<http://IpDesRechners:3000>

The default language is German. If another language is to be used, it must be defined via parameter in the URL:

<http://192.168.102.108:3000/dashboard?presentationLanguageTag=<SPRACHE>t&languageTag=<SPRACHE>>

Example for <LANGUAGE>:

- de
- en
- zh-Hant

A distinction is made between user-interface language (“presentationLanguageTag”) and project language (“languageTag”).

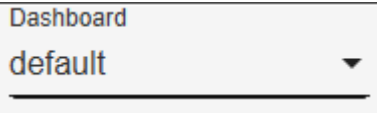
Management and backup/restore are performed via the administration area. The area is password protected. The password is defined in ConfigurationStudio.

<http://IpDesRechners:3000/administration>

10.2 User interface description

The interface of the «Trending» sub-application does not correspond to the standard layout of the UMS client's [Application area](#). The Trending View is a window that covers the entire application area with the dashboard. At the top, there is a two-line operation bar that is divided up into the menu bar of the dashboard, plus a timeline with a selection list containing predefined time ranges. The status of the last data backup of the trend data is displayed on the upper right. Underneath this is the graphic diagram of the trend.

10.2.1 Dashboard menu bar

Element	Designation	Description / function
	Button “Edit dashboard”	Clicking this button switches the currently selected dashboard to editing mode.
	Button “Dashboard in process”	The currently selected dashboard is in editing mode. Clicking this button saves the selected changes.
	Selection list “Dashboard”	The selection list displays the current dashboard. Clicking the selection list displays a list of all available dashboards. A dashboard on the list is then displayed by clicking on it.
 Dashboard speichern unter	Button “Save dashboard as”	The current dashboard can be saved under a different name by clicking this button.
 Dashboard speichern	Button “Save dashboard”	Clicking this button saves the changes made to the current dashboard.

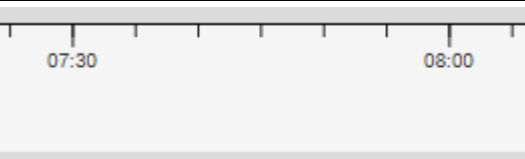
 Neues Dashboard	Button "New dashboard"	Clicking this button creates a new dashboard. A name must be specified.
 Trend hinzufügen	Button "Add trend"	Clicking this button adds a new trend to the dashboard. (If no trends have been previously added, the new trend fills the entire available space. Additional trends can be added by making the existing trend smaller using the mouse, thus creating space for another trend)
	Timeline	Specifies the interval for the selected data.
Zeitspanne Live 	Selection list "Time period"	The selection list offers predefined time periods and the possibility of entering a user-defined time period.
		A time range can also be selected by dragging with the pressed right mouse button over the timeline. By selecting with the pressed mouse button on the left or right edge, the time range can be made larger or smaller. You can move the time range by selecting with pressed mouse button.
Letzte Datensicherung 18.11.2020 14:05 	Data backup status display	The display provides information about the status and time of the last data backup. A green point signals a successful backup. A yellow point signals a data backup in progress. A red point indicates that an error took place during the backup.

Table 22: Trending, elements in dashboard menu bar

10.2.2 Trend menu bar

Element	Designation	Description / function
	Button "Edit trend"	Clicking this button opens a submenu containing the items "Select trend", "Own time period" and "Remove trend".
 Trend wählen	"Select trend" button	Clicking this button opens a selection list containing all trends. A trend can be selected.

 Trend entfernen	"Remove trend" button	Clicking this button removes the current trend.
 Eigene Zeitspanne	"Own time period" button	Clicking this button allows for an own time period to be defined for the trend independently from the global time period of the dashboard.
 Globale Zeitspanne	"Global time period"	Active if an own time period has been defined. Clicking the button removes the own time period. The global time period is valid.

Table 23 Trending, elements in trend menu bar

10.2.3 Creating a new dashboard

Clicking the "New dashboard" button creates a new dashboard. A dialogue opens for entering the name. Clicking the "Save" button saves the dashboard under the selected name.

10.2.4 Standard dashboard

A standard dashboard is not automatically available and must be created first. This is done by creating a new dashboard and saving it under the name "default". The standard dashboard can be loaded in the "Trending" sub-view at any time with the F5 button.

10.2.5 Adding a trend

Clicking the "Edit dashboard" button switches the dashboard to editing mode. Clicking the "Add trend" button adds a new trend to the dashboard. If no trends have been previously added, the new trend fills the entire available space. Additional trends can be added by making the existing trend smaller using the mouse, thus creating space for another trend. The "Dashboard in process" button is then pressed. This saves the selected changes.

10.2.6 Trend display

A trend graphic consists of a collection of UMS analogue attributes and optional fixed thresholds that are represented as lines over a time span. A maximum of two scalings can be configured for the Y-axis. Optionally, it is possible to display values in addition as bar graph. The legend of the UMS attributes can be displayed at the top or bottom edge of the graphic. The configuration of the various display options is performed in ConfigurationStudio.

The trend values can be represented in live mode. In this case the time axis runs automatically from right to left. New values are currently drawn in on the right edge of the graphic.

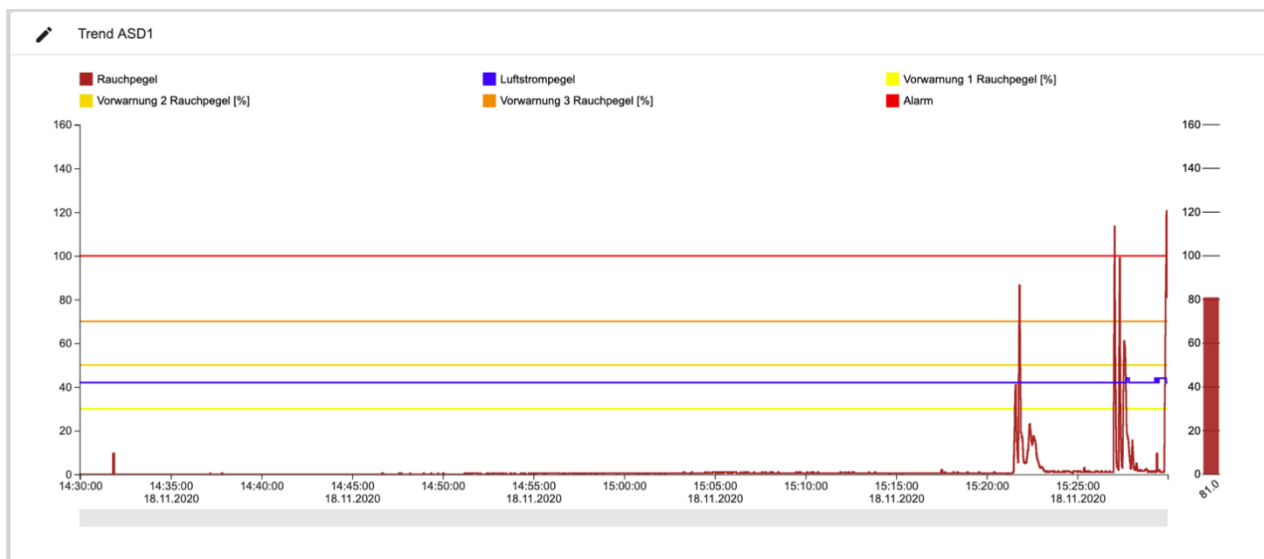


Figure 58: Trend live representation

A further representation option is the display over a certain time span. In this case, the values are summarised. Aggregation is indicated by a point in the line representation.

Data details of the aggregation can be displayed by selecting the point with the mouse. The mean value is in the upper line in the middle. The number of summarised values is shown upper right. In the next lines are the minimum and maximum values of the aggregation. The time is shown in the last line.

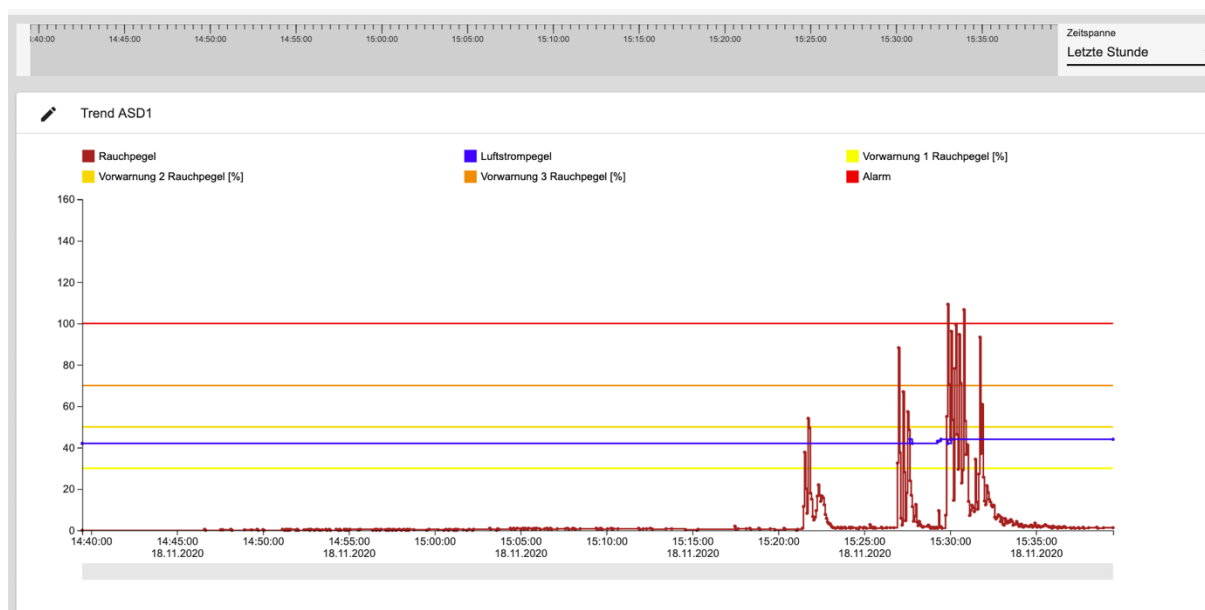


Figure 59: Trend representation over a time span

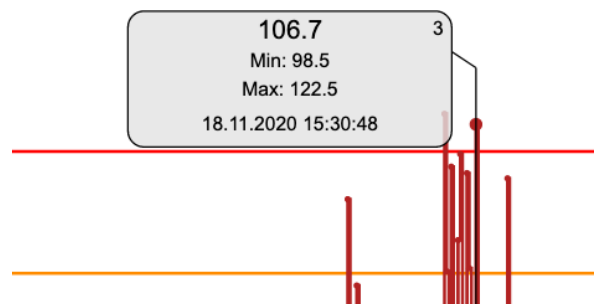


Figure 60: Aggregation trend representation

By summarising the values, a trend representation over a relatively large time span can be displayed performatively and evaluated.

11 Journal



The «Journal» sub-application is more or less an archive that logs all the messages and other events within the UMS. You can view the log at any time and use efficient filtering options to display, print or export in table format (*.xls) those entries that are of relevance to you.

11.1 Description of the user interface

The user interface of the «Journal» sub-application consists of four windows:

- Main window
- Message report window
- Operation window
- Journal details

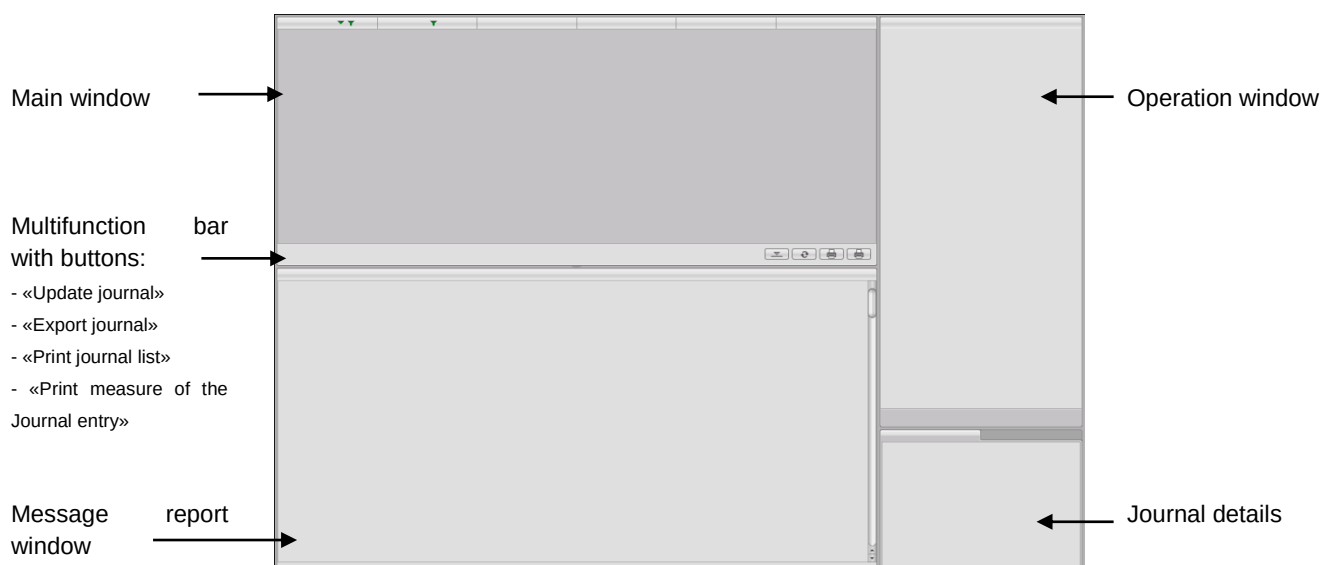


Figure 61: Journal application

11.1.1 Main window

The main window contains a table with the journal entries – referred to here as the “Journal list” – and a [Multifunction toolbar](#).

11.1.1.1 Journal list

Within the table each data record on the journal list is shown on a separate line with several columns.



Notice

Not every column of a journal entry has to be filled.

The table below provides an overview of the individual columns:

Column name	Contents
Date / Time	The date and time at which the entry occurred
Type	The nature of the entry is displayed here as a type, i.e. the event that led to the entry. List of possible types: ▪ Message ▪ Event ▪ Reaction ▪ System information ▪ Operation ▪ Message processing ▪ Change of state ▪ Macro trigger ▪ User ▪ VdS Log E1 ▪
 Message type	This column contains an icon with the message type (see Table “Overview of message types“). Entries such as event, reaction, message processing etc. do not show message type. Sorting is performed by clicking the message type column.
Entry	The entry featured here depends on the type and can therefore vary considerably. For example, it may indicate the nature of the message (e.g. “Alarm”) or a change of status (“Input reset”), etc. There are many possibilities.
Location	This column describes a logical or physical location in which the event occurred.
Data point	The data point associated with the entry.
Brief description	Displays the configured brief description.
System	The underlying system of the entry.
Action	An extension of the «Type» column that describes the action that prompted the underlying type to log an event in the journal list. Possible actions and their descriptions are listed in Table 24: “Action” column of the journal list. ▪
Domain/location	Depending on the configuration, this column is headed “Domain” or “Location” and delivers the associated designation.
User	Displays the user or service that triggered an operation.

Table 24: Columns of the journal list

Note that the sequence and the column size can be adjusted by “dragging and releasing” (see also Section 11.3.2.6).

The following table provides an overview of the display texts and their descriptions for the “Action” column:

Display text (EN)	Descriptions
Registration	Client: A user has logged in
Deregistration	Client: A user has logged off
	Event: New event (stateful, not fire-and-forget)
	Event: Stateful event reset
Run	Event: New Fire-And-Forget event occurred
Move to “Parking” list	Interaction: See display text
Move to “Fault” list	Interaction: See display text
Move to “Maintenance” list	Interaction: See display text
Q1	Interaction: Message accepted with Q1
Q2	Interaction: Message processing completed with Q2
Stopped	Journal service
In operation	Journal service
Start	Journal service
Stop	Journal Service
Automatic response	Macro: Executed automatically due to trigger or macro-in-macro.
Manual triggering	Macro: Executed by direct user interaction
Action	Action: Other user interaction
Button operated	Action: A button was pressed by the user
Selection	Action: Option selected (radio button, checkbox, combo box)
Save	Action: Manually saved by user
Text input	Action: Text entered
Update	Message, Event: Other properties changed
Automatically scheduled	Message was automatically scheduled
Automatic scheduling (preregistered)	Message: Condition for automatic scheduling occurred, is flagged for automatic scheduling. Currently: Message configured accordingly goes dormant.
Arrival	Message: Newly arrived. For delayed messages: Delay time expired, message officially enters the list.
Arrival (delayed)	Message: Delayed message newly arrived, not yet visible
Moved to “Parking” list	Message: see display text
Moved to “Fault” list	Message: see display text
Moved to “Maintenance” list	Message: see display text
Message expired	Message in a category expired (currently only for category “Maintenance”)
Message note	Message: Message note entered
Restart processing	Message returned by user
Scheduled	Message: Message terminated

Table 25: “Action” column of the journal list

11.1.1.2 Journal multifunction toolbar

The table below explains the functions of the multifunction toolbar associated with the journal list:

Element	Designation	Description / function
	«Filter journal»	The fast selection button «Filter journal» is active only if you have selected an entry from the journal table. Clicking the button displays the filtered

		journal entries, whereby the filtering is based either on data point or system, depending on part of the button is clicked:
		→ «Filter journal by the selected data points»
		→ «Filter journal by selected systems »
	Button: 'Export current journal'	Exports the displayed journal list. (see « Export journal »)
	Button: 'Update journal'	Clicking this button manually updates the journal list.
	Button: 'Print current journal'	Prints the current journal list.
	Button: 'Print current journal information'	Print the intervention text of the selected Journal entry.

Table 26: Elements of the journal's multifunctional toolbar

11.2 Measures window

Some intervention texts that are displayed in the «Message list» sub-application in a message event may call for certain work steps to be logged. The result is the message report.

In the Measures window in the «Journal» sub-application, you can see the logged message reports by selecting a journal entry of the «User» type for which a message report was logged. You can also print the selected message report by pressing the «Print measure of the Journal entry» button.

11.3 Operation window

The Control window provides various tools for the easy filtering and evaluation of the journal list.

The window is divided into two groups:

- Current filter
- Set filter

11.3.1 «Current filter»

This view does not provide any interaction; instead, it displays the status of the current filter in text form. Three rows are displayed. The first row with the label «Time» indicates the time restrictions. The second row with the label «Types» shows the types that are currently active in the filtering. The third row «Selection» represents the current selection of a data point or system. These filters are described in detail in the sections below.

11.3.2 «Set filter»

This view lets you set the filters you want. There are various basic options for filtering the journal list:

- by time period(s)
- by type(s)
- based on a selection (also from other sub-applications)

There are three submenus for setting the filters you want.

- «Time specification: TimeDialog» (for time periods, UMS dialogue)
- «Time specification: Numeric» (for time periods, calendar dialogue)
- «Type filter» (for types)
- «Selection» (with adjustable «Selection source»)

In the two time period submenus only one of the two dialogue boxes can be active at any one time.



Notice

Each submenu has two display modes:

- active (arrow down), submenu expanded; control elements displayed
- inactive (arrow to the right), submenu collapsed; control elements hidden

11.3.2.1 «Time specification: Time Dial»

The “Time Dial” allows you to define any time period quickly and easily using the mouse to set an effective time filter for the journal list.

The “Time Dial” user interface is structured as follows:

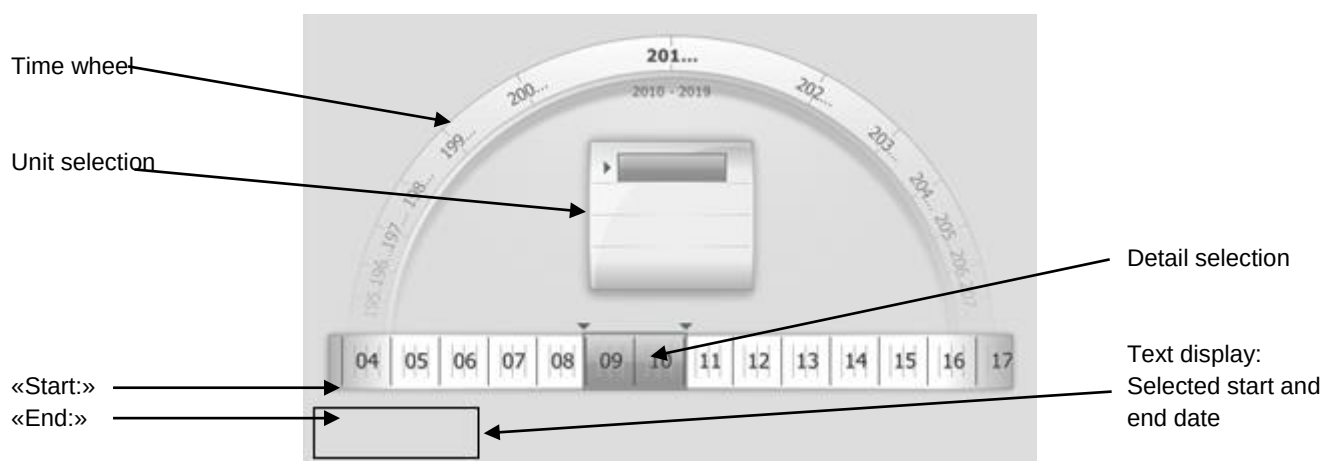


Figure 62: Journal application / Dialogue: «Time specification: TimeDial»

Depending on the active unit (“Unit selection”), you will find on the “Time wheel” and the “Detailed selection” the corresponding division, structured as follows:

Unit selection	Time wheel	Detail selection	Detailed selection scale
Years	10 years	12 years	$\frac{1}{4}$ year
Weeks	1 year	12 months	1 week
Days	Calendar week	12 days	6 hours
● Hours	Day	24 hours	$\frac{1}{4}$ hour
○ Hours	Day	12 hours	$\frac{1}{4}$ hour

Table 27: Time Dial detailed selection

A special feature here is the «Hours» unit. By clicking the icon (● or ○) you can toggle between day and half-day view. The detailed selection contains a further sub-division: “Detailed selection scale”. This enables you to fine tune the selection ($\frac{1}{4}$ of the time period active in the detailed selection).

To set a time period filter proceed as follows:

- In the “Unit selection” select the “Time resolution” you want to use as the basis of your time period filter (e.g. «Years») by clicking one of the units. Under the “Time wheel” you will see the selected “Approx. time period” as text.
- Use the “Time wheel” to select the approximate time period you want by clicking the scale or by using the scroll wheel on your mouse.
- The detailed selection features a box framed by two downward pointing arrows. The time range within that box covers the time period you have selected. You can increase or decrease this time period by dragging the right or left side of the box while holding down the mouse button. You can also move your time period on the “Time axis” defined by the

detailed selection by holding down the mouse button and dragging the box to the right or left or by using the scroll wheel on your mouse.

The result of your time filter can always be viewed as text output with start and end time points in the text display.

11.3.2.2 «Time specification: Numeric»

The «Numeric time specification» submenu lets you specify the start and end points using the calendar format (dd.mm.yyyy and hh:mm:ss). Click the corresponding text input field and enter the time point you want.

As an aid this view also provides a “Calendar dialogue” button, which you can click to display a calendar and then select a time with the mouse.

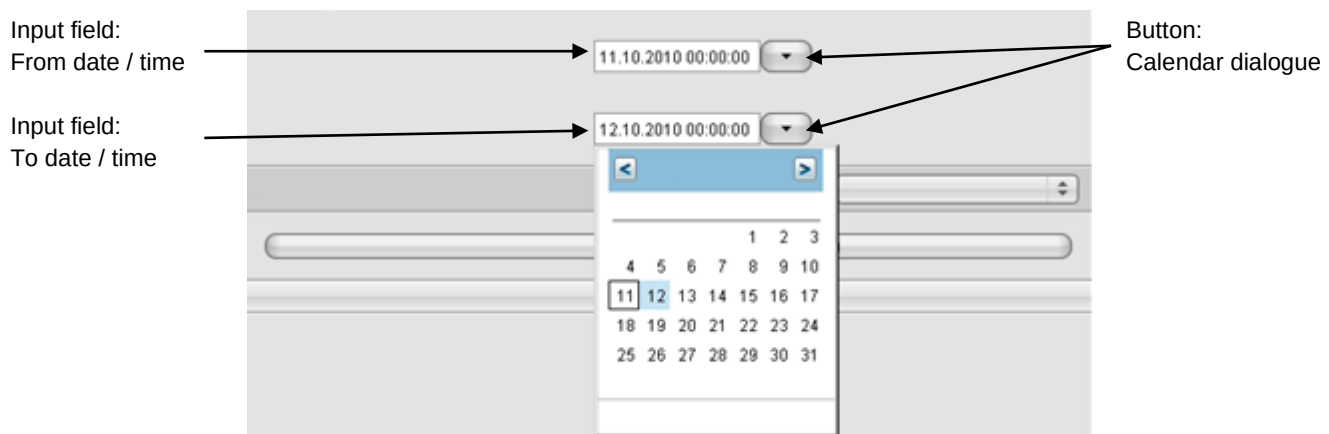


Figure 63: Journal application / Dialogue: «Time specification: numeric»

11.3.2.3 «Type filter»

The «Type filter» submenu lets you define one or more types with which to filter the journal entries; this is done by activating the corresponding selection field using the mouse.

11.3.2.4 «Selection»

With the «Selection» submenu you can filter the journal entries based on a data point or a system using a selected entry. You can set the basis of the selection using the selection boxes («Data point» and «System»). The filtering is then performed based on the selected entry from the concerned «Selection source». If for example you define the restriction «Data point» by activating the selection field of the same name and selecting an entry from the journal list, then only those entries are displayed that exactly match the selected data point. Using the «Selection source» selection list, you can define from which sub-application the selection is to be used. If for example the sub-application «Graphic» is selected from this list, only those entries are displayed that correspond to the selection there in a zone. By activating the selection box «Include secondary links», all links of a selected zone are taken into consideration. If for example an interactive data point zone has links to several different data points, they are included in the filtering provided the option is active. The option «Include secondary links» is available only with the «Graphic» selection source!

11.3.2.5 Activate / reset filter

Your set filters are activated only once you click the «Apply» button.
Clicking «Reset» deletes all the filters, and the complete journal list is displayed.

11.3.2.6 «Settings»

In the «Settings» sub-menu you can reset the «Window layout» or «Table layout» to default settings with the appropriate button. The column sizes and positions can also be individually adjusted by dragging and releasing. Appropriately configured windows can also be adjusted in size (e.g. the size scaling of the main window and the message report window).

11.4 «Journal details»

The «Journal details» window has the following two tabs, which are described below:

- «Operation»
- «Journal information»

11.4.1 «Operation»

The «Operation» tab in the «Journal details» window makes possible operating functions that are linked to the selected journal entry available as buttons.

For example, you can play video recordings that belong to a journal entry in this way. If no operating functions are available, then this sub-view is empty.

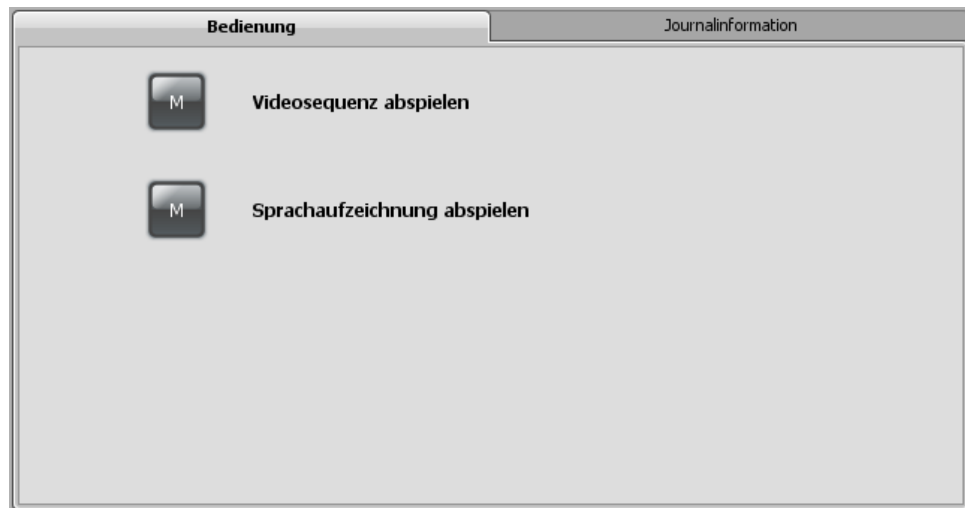


Figure 64: «Journal details» window with active «Operation» tab

11.4.2 «Journal information»

The «Journal information» tab contains all the information on a journal entry selected from the journal list, in a clearly structured layout.



Figure 65: “Journal Details” window, with active “Journal Information” tab

Column	Description	Example
«Date/Time:»	Date and time indication.	15 Oct. 2010 09:34:54
«Type:»	Type of information.	System information.
«Entry:»	Information content.	User2 user2.
«Action:»	Action executed.	Registration
«Data point:»	Name of data point or empty	“tal_001” or “---”

«System:»	Name of subsystem or empty	"tal_001" or "---"
«Location:»	Defined location.	"Client_0002"
«Brief description:»	Brief description of the data point	"GTA/digital output"
«Domains:»	Name of domains	"Server domains 1"
«Activations counter:»	Number of activations	"1"

Table 28: Journal details window

11.5 «Export journal»

You have the possibility of exporting the journal data displayed to an Excel file (*.xls) for further processing.

 Clicking the multifunction button 'Export current journal' displays the  icon in the menu bar, and the «Export journal» window appears:

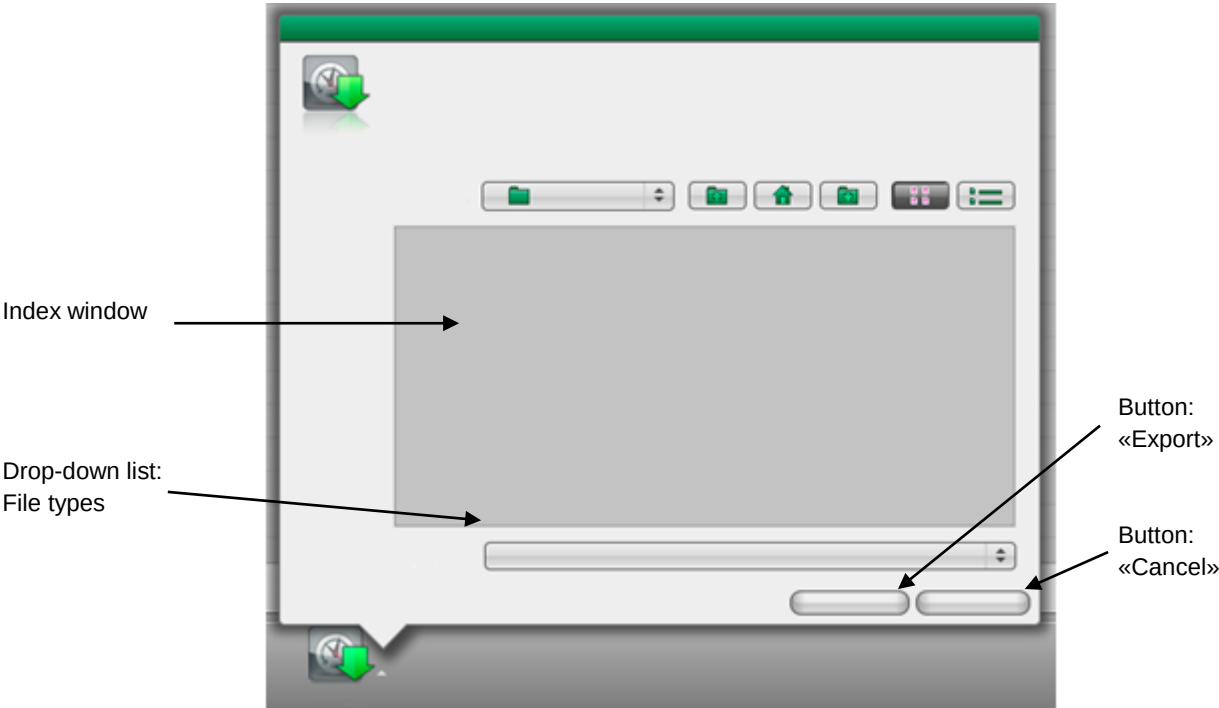


Figure 66: Journal application / dialogue box: «Export journal»

The table below lists all the export options available to you when you click the corresponding icon:

Icon	Function
	This drop-down menu lets you navigate the file structure on your computer.
	Links directly to your computer's Desktop.
	Goes up one directory level.
	Creates a new directory.
	Switches to the list display in the Directory window.



Switches to the details display in the Directory window.

Table 29: Export options for the «Export journal » dialogue box.

Select the export directory you want and click the “Export” button. The journal list is then saved in the Excel file format. To cancel the export, click «Cancel». The export dialogue box is cancelled immediately and no data is saved.

11.5.1 Excel journal file design

Detailed documentation of the Excel file created with the journal export function can be found in a separate document (see “Other documents” under Imprint)



Notice

- Please note that journal list filtering also affects the data to be exported. For example, if you have created a filter to display only entries of a particular data point, then only those entries would be exported to an Excel file

11.6 Back up journal

Besides exporting the client journal using the «Journal» sub-application, you can also create backup copies of the journal database. In contrast to export, the unfiltered journal database is used, whereby you can define the time period of the journal entries to be included in the backup copy.

The journal database backup is performed via the data points of the journal and not via the sub-application! For this purpose the data points of the journal server («JOURNAL_1») and of the journal client («JOURNAL_2») are available.

Proceed as follows to create a backup copy:

- Change to the «Data point list» sub-application.
- In the data point list select the data point for which you want to create a backup copy. Thus either «Journal_1» to back up the data of the server journal or «Journal_2» to back up the client journal.
- Click the «Back up journal» button in the «Operation» window. The dialogue shown in Figure 67 opens.
- In the «Destination» text entry field specify an absolute file path as destination directory for the backup copy (e.g. C:\UMS\ums_project\output). If the specified directory is not present, it will be created.
- In the «Range (days)» text entry field specify the days the backup copy should cover. For example if you enter “10”, the last 10 days will be backed up.
- Click the «Execute» button to create the backup copy.
- The file is created and stored in the specified storage location.

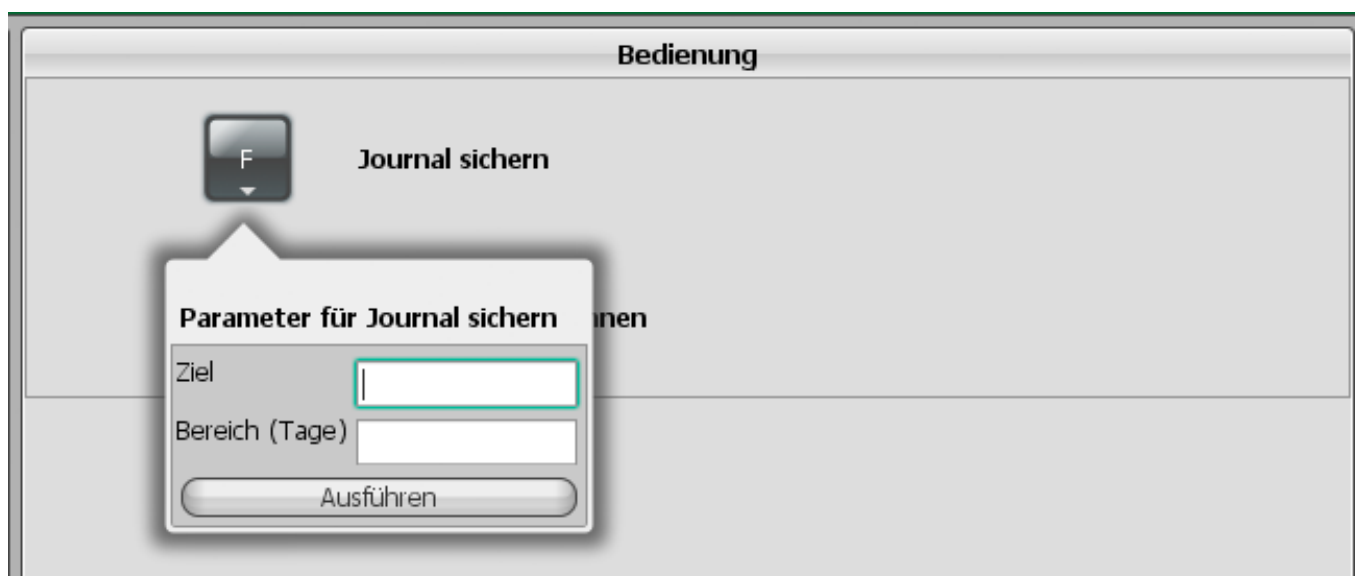


Figure 67: Creating journal backup copies, dialogue: «Back up journal»

11.6.1 About creating backup paths

You can influence the file name of your backup copy with the following syntax when entering the file path in the «Destination» text entry field:

'Path'\Prefix'

e.g.:

C:\UMS\ums_project\output\Backup-

It is important to note that the specified path must be terminated with a “\” (backslash) and that the designation after the backslash serves as the prefix for the file name (in the above example it is “Backup-”). The created file is then saved as follows:

'Path"Prefix"CurrentDate"CurrentTime'

In this example the complete path and file name would look like this:

C:\UMS\ums_project\output\Backup-2013-03-21-12_00.jou

12 System data points

As previously mentioned in Section 2.2, the data points are a central element in the UMS. Besides all of the project-specific data points that represent your connected alarm technology (i.e. the connected subsystems, such as a fire and intrusion alarm system), there are also data points that represent the UMS management system itself. These are the system data points.

The data points present in your system profile and thus also displayed in the UMS client are of course greatly configuration dependent. A description of the subsystem-specific data points and their properties can be found in the corresponding interface description of the concerned subsystem. Thus, only specific characteristics of the system data points are addressed in the following sections.

12.1 «LICENSE» data point & «Licence violation» message

For the UMS to operate properly, a physical device called a dongle (acts as a key) must be connected to the UMS server. Without this dongle it is not possible to operate the UMS. If this dongle is removed from a running system, you have 72 hours in which to re-insert the dongle; otherwise, the UMS server stops operation.

Monitoring the presence of the dongle is carried out by the «LICENSE» system point. There are no commands on this data point.

If the dongle is missing or removed, there are three escalation levels listed as messages in the message list of the UMS client:

- | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|--------------|----------|
| - | License | violation | level | 1 |
| | As soon as the dongle is missing, the message «License violation level 1» is reported. Server operation will stop in 72 hours. | | | |
| - | License | violation | level | 2 |
| | If 71 hours have passed after detecting Level 1 without a dongle being recognized, the message of Level 2 is shown. One hour remains until the server is switched off. | | | |
| - | License | violation | level | 3 |
| | The message «License violation level 3» is displayed 5 minutes before the UMS server is deactivated. | | | |

12.2 «SystemLoad_» data point

The «SystemLoad_» data point is configuration dependent and for this reason present only if the «System load monitoring» service was added to your system profile. «System load monitoring» is an early warning mechanism for critical scenarios that, due to an overload of various subcomponents of hardware (e.g. hard disks, main memory or network throughput), recognises potential malfunctions before they occur, enters them in the journal and signals them in the UMS client. The «System load monitoring» service is always configured for a specific computer so that the message and operating behaviour of the associated «SystemLoad» data point depends on whether a UMS server is on the computer or whether only a UMS client is running and is thus monitored.

12.2.1 Monitorings and messages of the «System_Load» data point type

If a system load monitoring was configured for a computer, the following system loads are monitored:

- CPU utilisation
- Hard disk utilisation
- Hard disk accesses
- Network accesses
- Memory utilisation (operating system)
- Memory utilisation (Java)

If one or more of these monitored system loads exceed a defined threshold by a certain tolerance time, you are notified in the UMS client. Each monitored system load has its own message. If threshold values are exceeded, the notification for all monitored components (system loads) is in three stages. The results of possible messages are shown in Table 30 based on memory utilisation as an example.

Message category	Priority	Level	Message (memory utilisation as example)
INF10 – Info	6	Warning level 1	«Memory usage is high»
INF10 – Info	6	Warning level 2	«Memory usage is very high»
FAU03 – fault	79	Alarm	«Memory usage is critical»

Table 30: Messages of the system load monitoring

12.2.2 Monitoring a UMS server with «System Load»

If a UMS server is on the monitored hardware node (computer), monitoring and notification are via data point. This means that any occurring events are listed as messages in the message list (see Section 7). As a rule, the messages have no reaction commands that you can trigger in the UMS client. There is, however, one exception: messages from the system load monitoring of the memory utilisation (Java) (see Table 30). Messages of this monitoring have the reaction command «Create memory dump».



Warning

Please note that triggering the «Create memory dump» reaction command can be very resource intensive! This can take a very long time. Parts of the core functionality of the UMS can be temporarily paused and bring the system to a standstill. The command should be executed only when requested by Support.
It is therefore strongly advised not to use the command during operation!

12.2.3 Monitoring a UMS client with «SystemLoad»

If only one UMS client is on the monitored hardware node (computer), it takes on the task of monitoring. The notification is then not via the message list but rather in the notices window (see Sec. 5 Notices).

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