



# Centrix WorkSpace Discovery User Guide

Version 5.1

Document Revision 2

The latest software version and documentation for this product can be downloaded here: <http://www.centrixsoftware.com/products/workspace-discovery/>

If you have any feedback about the product or documentation, please submit to: [enquiries@centrixsoftware.com](mailto:enquiries@centrixsoftware.com)

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# ABOUT THIS GUIDE

The *Centrix WorkSpace Discovery User Guide* describes how to use and administer the Centrix WorkSpace Discovery application.

## Guide Overview

This guide is intended for anyone wishing to use and administer Centrix WorkSpace Discovery. It provides information about configuration and use of the software. The document is intended for network administrators, consultants, analysts and any other IT professionals using the product.

## Document Feedback

Centrix welcomes any feedback for documentation improvement. Comments should be submitted to [enquiries@centrixsoftware.com](mailto:enquiries@centrixsoftware.com).

## Centrix Workspace Discovery Documentation

The Discovery documentation set consists of the following:

- *Discovery Installation Guide* (PDF)
- *Discovery User Guide* (this document)

## Technical Support and Resources

Support is available to customers who have a trial version of a Centrix product or who have purchased a commercial version and have a valid maintenance contract.

Support is accessed in the following ways:

- Email support directly at [support@centrixsoftware.com](mailto:support@centrixsoftware.com) for automatic case creation.
- Contact Centrix Software support directly via our global and local telephone numbers.

View the Centrix Software Support Guide for a detailed explanation of support programs, online services, contact information, and policy and procedures. The guide is available at: <http://www.centrixsoftware.com/support>

Product feedback and fault identification is welcomed, and comments should be submitted to [enquiries@centrixsoftware.com](mailto:enquiries@centrixsoftware.com).

# OVERVIEW

*Centrix Workspace Discovery* is part of *Centrix Workspace Suite*, an IT intelligence and aggregation platform which enables organizations to reduce the cost of delivering applications and content whether physical, virtual, hosted, or web.

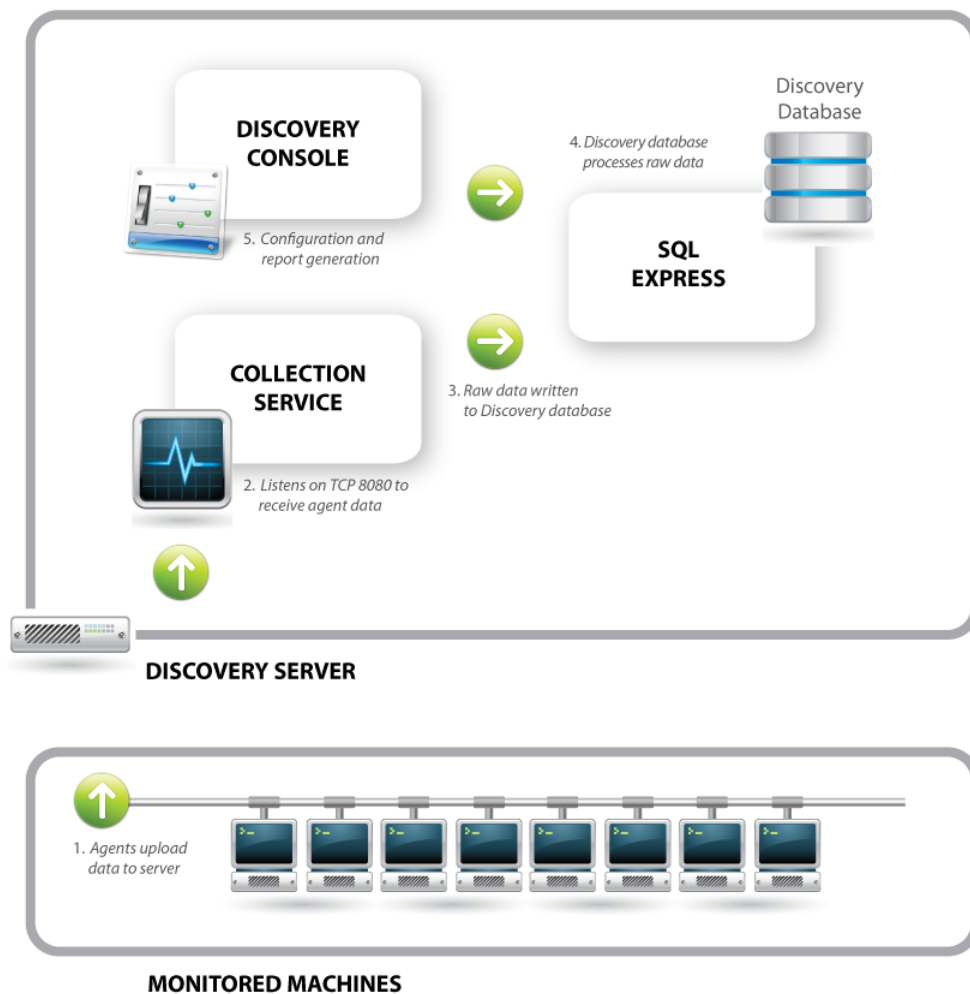
The key deliverables are two-fold:

- To identify desktops which are suitable for delivery via a virtualization platform
- To identify application auditing and usage information so that significant cost savings can be realized as part of virtualizing a desktop estate

## Solution Architecture

The Discovery solution runs as a client/server platform, the Discovery Server being a self-contained data collector, database and user console – see *Figure 1-1*.

The Discovery Agent is a low touch client which scans and monitors data of the host device it is installed upon.



**Figure 1-1:** Solution architecture and data flows.

## Discovery Server

### Architecture

The Discovery Server is comprised of 3 primary components:

- **Collection Service** – a Windows service which contains its own web server, and listens on port 8080 for agent communications. The service receives agent data and writes it to the Discovery database
- **Database** – consists of a Discovery database created on the Microsoft SQL Express 2005/2008 platform. The Discovery database receives raw collection data from the Collection Service and then processes it to generate data analytics and reports.
- **Discovery Application** – the user console used to configure agent-wide settings, import data, filter metrics and generate and export reports.

## Discovery Agent

### Overview

Upon installation the agents will first send out a multicast broadcast on port 2031 in order to find the Discovery Server. If it does not receive a response it will follow up with a UDP broadcast on port 2032 (255.255.255.255).

Where using broadcasting across multiple networks, routers need to be specifically enabled to route these communications. In many environments this functionality is disabled in order to reduce the possibility of flooding networks with broadcast traffic.

If it is not possible or practical to enable broadcast routing, the alternative is to deploy the agents using a command line option which informs the agent the location of the Discovery Server, and therefore does not broadcast. Refer to the **Discovery Installation Guide** for further deployment information.

Deployed agents will make initial contact and register with the Discovery Server up to an hour after initial deployment. An initial scan will be performed after registration and raw data is uploaded to the Discovery server. Ongoing monitoring of application usage will continue, and data is uploaded to the server on an automated schedule.

## What Information does the Agent Gather?

The agent collects a range of data including:

- Hardware and components
- Operating System
- Installed applications
- Application usage

No personal file data is gathered during scan and monitoring processes.

## Port Usage

### Discovery Server

The following ports are used to communicate with the agents. Windows Firewall exceptions are automatically created on the Discovery Server as part of the installation process.

- 2031 (TCP)
- 2032 (TCP/UDP)
- 8080 (TCP)

### Discovery Agent

The following ports are used to communicate with the agents. Windows Firewall exceptions are automatically created on the target machine as part of the installation process.

- 2031 (TCP)
- 2032 (TCP)

# USING WORKSPACE DISCOVERY

## Overview

To assist users navigating the application whilst gaining familiarity the following is a recommended workflow for installation and first use, and each component is covered in greater detail in subsequent chapters.

### 1. Install Discovery Server

This is the first phase of deploying Workspace Discovery, and the steps to install the Discovery Server are described in the *Discovery Installation Guide*. The default set up allows the server to start collecting data with no additional configuration.

### 2. Deploy Agents

Once the Discovery Server has been installed, the agent can be deployed to target machines. The steps for installing the agent are covered in the *Discovery Installation Guide*.

### 3. Configure Classification

The next step is to configure hardware and application filters through the *Classification* menu. This allows collections of machines / components / applications to be quickly designated into standard groups which reflect their role as standard, secure, mobile or special.

*Example: A machine chassis type of **Notebook** would be classified as **Mobile**, which is then reflected in the overall results and may exclude it from being a suitable transformation candidate to a hosted desktop platform.*

The Classification menu consists of *Machine Components*, *Applications* and *Servers* sub-menus. Both present the same split pane dialogue which can be stepped through in wizard style, or individual components can be targeted by direct selection.

Configuring this section is key to generating the “Virtualization Planning” report which identifies cost savings, and feeds into capacity planning for hosted desktop and application virtualisation solutions.

Selecting *Classification → USB Devices* is the starting point for the first configuration option. See the **Error! Reference source not found.** sub-section or detailed use information.

Typically, once an environment is being monitored and the Classification have been initially configured, the settings do not require to be modified. However as this has a direct impact on the reporting, these configurations can be altered iteratively to see the impact of various scenarios.

#### 4. View Analysis and Business Case

Once the Classification have been configured the next step is to view and generate reports. There are five built-in reports which analyze the data using different methods and provide varying levels of detail. Finally the business case reflects the classifications applied to the discovered information.

Workspace Discovery analyzes an existing environment and produces reports which identify cost savings and efficiency gains that can be realized with application virtualization as part of a hosted virtual desktop transformation. The metrics provide full cost analysis which may be used to form a compelling business case for transforming a traditional desktop infrastructure.

The next step in the process to realizing cost reduction is to upgrade to **Discovery IQ** which allows identification of individual machines, users and targeted inventories when designing and implementing desktop transformation solutions.

### File Menu

The **File** menu is a context sensitive menu which provides access to configuration options and common functions.

File Menu	Description
<b>Discovery Status</b>	<i>Displays the summary statistics for agent registrations and scans</i>
<b>Export</b>	<i>This menu item activates when viewing <b>Classification</b> or <b>Analysis</b>, and enables exporting of data in various document and image formats</i>
<b>Discovery Settings</b>	<i>Opens the configuration panel for <b>Discovery Settings</b></i>
<b>Refresh</b>	<i>Refreshes the summary statistics shown on the <b>Discovery Status</b> screen</i>
<b>Exit</b>	<i>Closes the Discovery console application</i>

# WORKSPACE DISCOVERY COMPONENTS

## Discovery Settings

This configuration panel is accessible via the **File → Discovery Settings** menu. It contains 4 tabs which are used to perform system and agent-wide configuration:

- Machines
- Machine Group Configuration
- System Configuration
- Agent Import filters

Each of the configuration panels are described in greater detail as follows:

### Machines

These are configuration options which directly affect the operation of the deployed agents. It also provides information about the agents and their communication with the Discovery server.

Column Heading	Description
<b>Machine</b>	<i>Hostname of target machine being monitored</i>
<b>Description</b>	<i>Taken from the 'Computer Description' field in the 'My Computer' Properties dialogue on a Windows target machine</i>
<b>IP Address</b>	<i>IP address of target machine being monitored</i>
<b>Group</b>	<i>User defined field which enables machines to be logically classified into scan groups order to perform group-wide configuration using the <b>Machine Group Configuration</b> panel</i>
<b>Version</b>	<i>Version of the installed Discovery agent</i>
<b>Rescan</b>	<i>Toggle to forcibly re-scan enable individual or groups of machines. Select machine(s) for re-scanning then click <b>Apply</b> and a scan will initiate</i>
<b>Reload Configuration</b>	<i>Forces a reload of the Agent configuration</i>
<b>Update Software</b>	<i>Toggle to update the installed Discovery agent. See <b>Discovery Installation Guide</b> for further details</i>
<b>Include/Exclude</b>	<i>Machine-wide filter to include or exclude monitored machines from passing collected data to the reports. The default setting is <b>Include</b></i>

Column Heading	Description
<b>Change URL</b>	<i>Toggle to allow individual or groups of machines to re-direct their data collection to another Discovery Server. Used in conjunction with the <b>URL</b> option</i>
<b>Last Update</b>	<i>Displays timestamp of when the machine last uploaded data to the Discovery server</i>
<b>Last Scan</b>	<i>Displays timestamp of when the machine was last scanned</i>
<b>Last Log</b>	<i>Displays the most current log update received from the monitored machine</i>
<b>URL</b>	<i>The current configured location of the Discovery server. Used in conjunction with the <b>Change URL</b> option</i>

Once a modification has been made to any configuration item, click the **Apply** button to initiate. Alternatively, selecting one or more rows, and **right-clicking**, presents a list of available command shortcuts which can be used to directly initiate a process.

Each of the column headings has built-in sort and filter capabilities, see **Common Console Functions**.

### Machine Group Configuration

These are advanced configuration options which directly affect the Discovery agents, and seldom require modification. It is recommended to leave these settings as default unless instructed by Centrix support or an accredited partner.

Column Heading	Description
<b>Scan Group</b>	<i>The group which the setting is to be applied to. The group(s) are defined under the <b>Discovery Settings → Machines</b> tab</i>
<b>Setting</b>	<i>The individual configuration items</i>
<b>Value</b>	<i>The individual setting for each configuration item</i>
<b>Description</b>	<i>Description of the individual setting</i>
<b>Sequence</b>	<i>The processing sequence for each of the configuration items</i>

Selecting a row and **right-clicking** will display a context menu with the **Clone** option. Clicking this will copy/paste the row to the bottom of the list.

To delete a row, select it then **right-click** the black arrow to the left of the first column. A context menu will display, and clicking **Delete Row** will remove it.

## System Configuration

These are advanced configuration options which directly affect the Discovery server, and seldom require modification. It is recommended to leave these settings as default unless instructed by Centrix support or an accredited partner.

Column Heading	Description
<b>Setting</b>	<i>The individual configuration items</i>
<b>Value</b>	<i>The individual setting for each configuration item</i>
<b>Description</b>	<i>Description of the individual setting</i>

## Agent Import Filters

These are configuration options which provide filtering whilst data is received by the Discovery server. Items that are configured to be excluded will not be passed into the Discover database. This allows mass exclusion of un-needed information and improves data efficiency of the collection and Analytics databases.

It is recommended to leave these settings as default unless instructed by Centrix support or an accredited partner.

Column Heading	Description
<b>Path</b>	<i>File path on target machines</i>
<b>Exclude on Scan</b>	<i>Toggle to include/exclude data from the file paths to be passed to the database for the initial scan. All default items are excluded.</i>
<b>Exclude on Monitoring</b>	<i>Toggle to include/exclude data from the file paths to be passed to the database for ongoing application usage monitoring</i>
<b>Scanned Items Filtered</b>	<i>Cumulative total of how many individual items have been filtered to date for scanning operations</i>
<b>Monitored Items Filtered</b>	<i>Cumulative total of how many individual items have been filtered to date for monitoring operations</i>

## Classification

This function is used to categorize and filter the collected data to drive effective reporting of the environment. The more accurate the categorization, the more informative the resulting reports will be.

The interface is split into a left-hand navigation bar and one or two configuration panes on the right depending upon configuration item. The recommended process is to start with the **Machine Components** → **USB Devices** sub-section and step through in wizard style using the **Next** button.

Each of the column headings has built-in sort and filter capabilities, see [Common Console Functions](#).

The following describes how to use the Classification panel in greater detail.

### Categorization

Categorization of machine components and applications acts as a multi-level filter for identifying groups of machines that are suitable for virtualization, as well as machines that by their particular nature or use should be treated as exceptions.

The result of grouping components and identifying virtualization suitability levels will be the generation of reports which provide highly accurate and valuable information about a desktop or server estate that can form the basis of a business case or solution design.

There are 5 component categorization options located in the right hand columns of the information panel for each of the components. These are described in the following table.

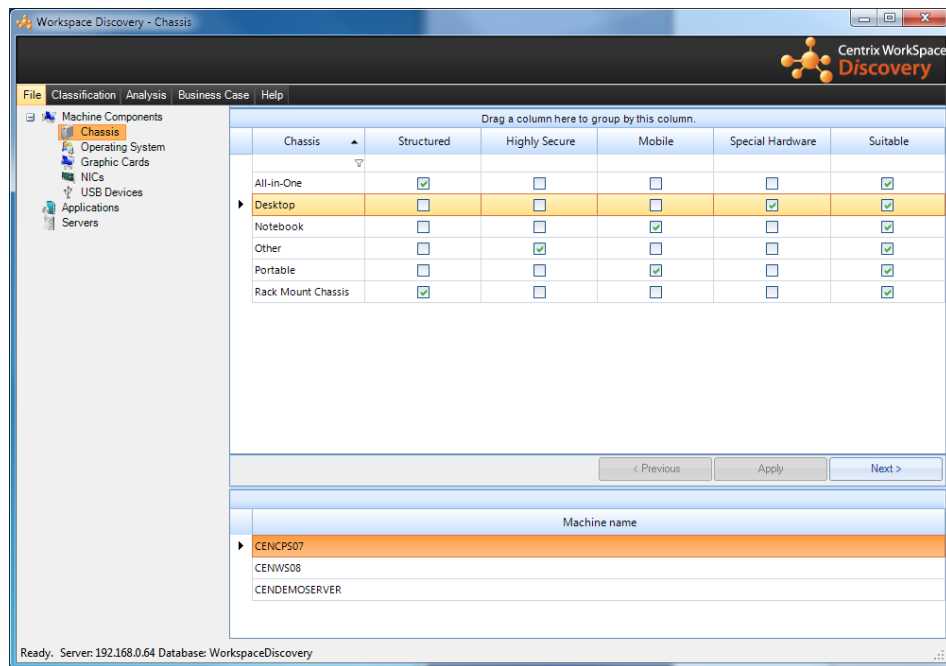
Component Categorization	Description
<b>Structured</b>	<i>This is the default status of all components and effectively acts as a baseline for 'standard' categorization and is mutually exclusive to High Secure, Mobile and Special Hardware, e.g. a component cannot be both Structured and Mobile.  However the other categories can be used in differing combinations, e.g. a USB fingerprint device can be categorised as both High Secure and Mobile.</i>
<b>High Secure</b>	<i>Assign components to this category where they are considered to perform specialist security roles. Examples may include: fingerprint readers or VPN and password applications.</i>
<b>Mobile</b>	<i>This category includes components and applications which are considered to apply to mobile users. Examples may include: Notebooks, modems, Bluetooth devices, VPN and mobile synchronization applications.</i>
<b>Special Hardware</b>	<i>This applies to components which are specialist and may form an exceptions list when considering virtualization candidacy. Examples include: hardware license dongles, Tablet PC's, graphic design tablets.</i>
<b>Suitability Index</b>	<i>For every component and application, a rating can be applied which designates its suitability as a virtualization candidate. The range is 0 – 5, 0 being unsuitable and 5 being most suitable.</i>

Where a device or application cannot be clearly identified the recommendation is to leave its categorization as default (Structured).

## Machine Components

This section allows key hardware components to be assessed and categorized. This is carried out in the context of transforming a physical environment into a virtual one, and aspects are considered which determine how suitable any individual or group of machines are for virtualization candidacy.

For each component selected, e.g. USB Devices, Graphics Cards, etc., the information panel will display varying hardware information in columns to the left and 5 component categorization options the right – see **Figure 1-2**.



**Figure 1-2:** Classification configuration panel

The following table details each of the Machine Components.

Machine Component	Description
<b>USB Devices</b>	<i>Identifies any built-in or plug-in USB devices. Information may include manufacturer and component name. Examples may include: webcams, fingerprint readers, hard drives.</i>
<b>Graphic Cards</b>	<i>Lists graphics cards and provides information of the make, model and memory capacity. This is useful for identifying high-end specialist graphics cards which may deem a machine to be an unsuitable candidate for virtualization.</i>
<b>Chassis</b>	<i>Identifies machines grouped by device format. For example, Desktops and Notebooks. Notebooks can then be categorized under Mobile which reflects their suitability as virtualization candidates.</i>
<b>Operating System</b>	<i>Lists machines grouped by Operating System, OS version and Service Pack level. This is useful for identifying OS variation across an enterprise, and also highlights possible exceptions where special use cases exist.</i>

Machine Component	Description
<b>Number of NICs</b>	<i>Group machines by the number of connected NICs. This is useful for identifying special use cases and exceptions. Multiple NICs may relate to built-in LAN cards, GPS, Wireless and Bluetooth devices.</i>

In all cases, each component can be selected, and the corresponding machines which contain those devices will be listed in the lower split pane. This allows more detailed identification of individual machines with special requirements.

Note that due to the inherent nature of Operating System reporting, a device component may be reported more than once. This does not affect the final reporting and where this occurs the devices should be categorized in a consistent manner.

### Application Classification

Provides a summary audit of all applications discovered on monitored machines.

Column Heading	Description
<b>Application Name</b>	<i>Lists total number of applications across all monitored machines by registered application name.</i>
<b>Manufacturer</b>	<i>Application manufacturer where identified.</i>

In conjunction with the Application Metrics list, the **Reports** function produces a specialist application report which lists installation and use metrics – see **Error! reference source not found.** To identify groups of individual machines and users running particular applications requires an upgrade to **WorkSpace Discovery iQ** which greatly extends the analysis and reporting functionality.

## Common Console Functions

The Discovery Server console provides advanced functionality for sorting, grouping and filtering data.

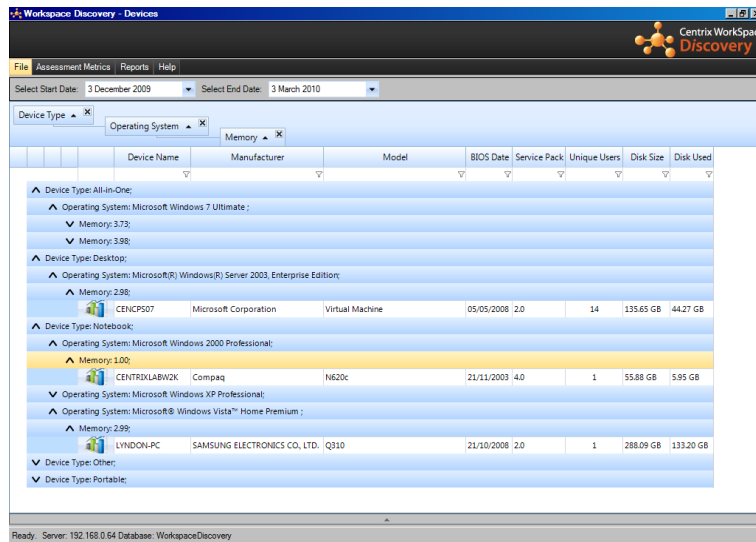
### Drag a Column to Group

Where present, this feature allows the listed content within any column heading to be grouped according to the column's content, thereby creating custom drilldown lists. Groups can also be nested in any order

To use the feature, click and drag any column heading into the space above labelled **Drag a column here to group by this column**. To remove the groups simply click the cross located in the top-right corner of each heading group – see **Figure 1-3**.

***Example:** Where viewing a device report, by dragging the Device Type, then Operating System, then Memory, provides a custom view which groups machines by Desktop or Notebook, then sub-groups by Operating System*

and so on. This allows dynamic granular analysis, quickly highlighting groups of interest.



**Figure 1-3:** Example of Drag a Column to Group


This function is also accessible by *right-clicking* data and selecting **Group by this column** from the context menu.

### Sorting and Grouping

Right-clicking any column heading or data cell in most of the data tables produces a similar context menu with common functions for sorting and grouping.

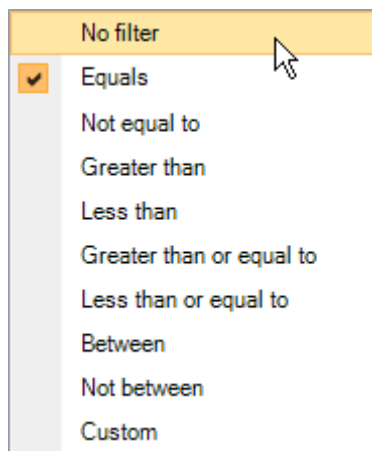
Menu Option	Description
<b>Sort Ascending</b>	<i>Sorts column from low to high</i>
<b>Sort Descending</b>	<i>Sorts column from high to low</i>
<b>Clear Sorting</b>	<i>Removes existing sorting criteria</i>
<b>Conditional Formatting</b>	<i>Enables advanced filtering of any column content</i>
<b>Group by this column</b>	<i>Similar to <b>Drag a column to Group</b></i>
<b>Pin/Unpin Column</b>	<i>Fixes any column to the left side of the console</i>
<b>Best Fit</b>	<i>Automatically resizes columns to suit content</i>

## Filtering

Where enabled on a data column by the presence of the  icon, free text can be typed in the cell which produces a dynamic filter. The filter is case insensitive.

*Example: Within the **Report** → **Applications** report, typing 'a' in the **Application** column filters all applications beginning with the letter 'a'. Adding a further filter by typing '1' in the **Installs** column will result in a list of all applications beginning with 'a' that have had one installation on the machine.*

**Right-clicking** the filter icon produces a context menu which provides additional filter functions – see **Figure 1-4**. The default filter is **Equals**.



**Figure 1-4:** Filter functions

To clear a filter, **right-click** the icon for an active filter and select **No filter**.

# ANALYSIS

## Overview

There are five built-in analysis reports within WorkSpace Discovery.

Report	Summary Description
<b>Devices</b>	<i>Summary list of machine hardware</i>
<b>Applications</b>	<i>Summary list of discovered applications</i>
<b>Most Used Applications</b>	<i>Displays the 10 most used applications (default) – can be increased or decreased to show more or less data</i>
<b>Least Used Applications</b>	<i>Displays the 10 least used applications (default) – can be increased or decreased to show more or less data</i>

# BUSINESS CASE

## Virtualizing Desktops and Applications

Displays the Business Case, Business Case Summary table and the Investment Graph for virtualizing desktops and applications.

### Business Case

The business case is based on real time data collection and analysis. This analysis focuses on determining where there are economic benefits for implementing virtualization technologies. It considers a range of virtualization technologies and their appropriateness for the profile of usage recorded from the estate of hardware and software over which it was installed. The analysis is vendor independent and meant to be used to convey the high level economic argument for virtualization. It is not meant to provide a detailed plan and recommendation on how to implement virtualization solutions. To collect and analyse the information for a detailed implementation plan for any virtualization solution, Centrix software Workspace IQ should be used. The business case includes the business case summary information and the investment chart.

### Business Case Summary

An annual Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) analysis of the monitored estate comparing traditional and virtualized solutions. The report is split into 4 key sections as detailed in the following table.

Virtualization Planning	Description
<b>Impact on Annual TCO</b>	<i>Shows the anticipated TCO / cost savings based upon the scanned estate data and Classification settings</i>
<b>Server Costs</b>	<i>Comparison of server costs vs alternative solution options</i>
<b>Application Packaging Costs</b>	<i>Comparison of application packaging costs vs alternative solution options</i>
<b>Device Replacement Costs</b>	<i>Comparison of device replacement costs vs alternative solution options</i>

		Current State TCO	Hosted Virtual Desktop Platform - Direct Physical to Virtual Conversions	Hosted Virtual Desktop Platform - Optimized Conversion	Hosted Virtual Desktop Platform - Blended Virtualization Technologies
<b>TCO Impact in Implementation Year</b>					
(Based on Industry Standard)					
	6 Structured Workflow Devices	\$36,400	\$31,800	\$28,800	\$15,800
	8 Unstructured Mobile Devices	\$47,200	\$42,400	\$38,400	\$38,400
	3 Unstructured Hardware Devices	\$17,700	\$15,900	\$14,400	\$14,400
	4 Unstructured Security Devices	\$23,800	\$21,200	\$19,200	\$19,200
	Estate TCO p.a	\$123,900	\$111,300	\$100,800	\$87,600
	<b>Annual TCO Savings</b>		<b>\$12,600</b>	<b>\$23,100</b>	<b>\$36,300</b>
<b>Server Costs:</b>					
	Structured Workflow Users		\$1,459	\$146	\$16
	Unstructured Hardware Users		\$833	\$83	\$83
	Unstructured Security Users		\$417	\$42	\$42
	<b>Total Server Costs</b>		<b>\$2,709</b>	<b>\$271</b>	<b>\$140</b>
<b>Application Packaging Costs:</b>					
	37 Structured Workflow Apps		\$37	\$370	\$3,700
	97 Unstructured Mobile Apps		\$9,700	\$9,700	\$9,700
	4 Unstructured Hardware Apps		\$400	\$400	\$400
	16 Unstructured Security Apps		\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,600
	<b>Total Application Packaging Costs</b>		<b>\$11,737</b>	<b>\$12,070</b>	<b>\$15,400</b>
<b>Device Replacement Costs:</b>					
	(for 0 unsalable devices)				
	Fat Client Device		\$0	\$0	\$0
	or Thin Client Device for TS Only		\$0	\$0	\$0

Figure 1-5: Business Case Summary Example

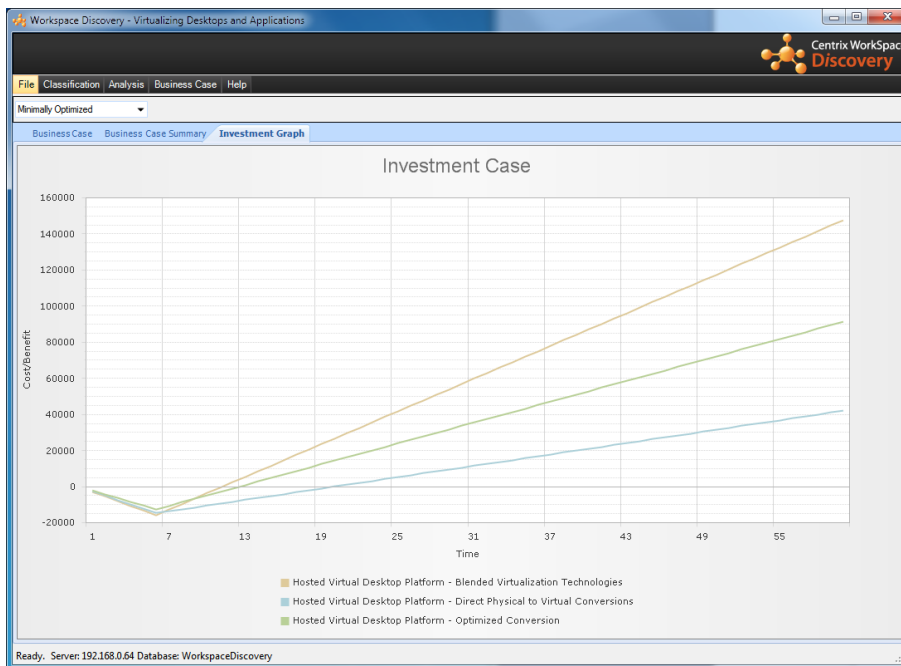


Figure 1-6: Investment Graph Example Chart (J-Curve)

The J-Curve chart provides a graphical way to compare each of the four possible scenarios defined in the Virtualization Planning report. The project timeline in Months (is represented across the x-axis) / Costs are represented in the y-axis with a ZERO centre line; and plus / minus ranges (Minus ranges indicate your initial financial investment).

The point at which the J-Curve crosses the ZERO line is the 'break-even point' from which your project will start to bring benefits. The steeper the J-Curve – the faster your return on investment will be.

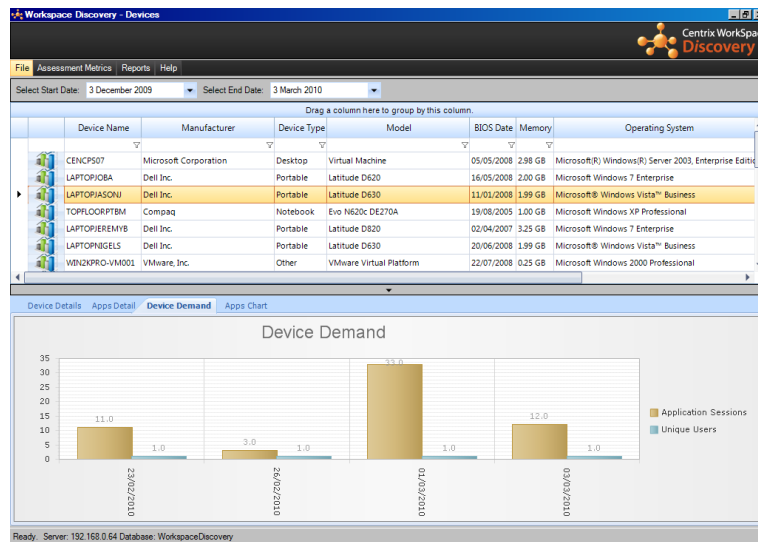
EXAMPLE: In Figure 1-6, the blue line indicates a total cost (investment) of around £120,000 over the first 6 to 7 months. As indicated by the visualization - at month 6 the J-Curve starts to climb back towards the 'break-even' point (31 Months into the project). It is only after 31 months that the project will start to return the costs / benefits.

### Devices Report

Provides a report which lists all monitored devices over a user-definable time period together with key hardware and session information.

Column Heading	Description
<b>Device Name</b>	<i>Computer name as listed in the Operating System</i>
<b>Manufacturer</b>	<i>Device manufacturer, eg: HP, Dell, Lenovo</i>
<b>Device Type</b>	<i>Form factor of device, eg: Desktop, Notebook</i>
<b>Model</b>	<i>Manufacturers device model number</i>
<b>BIOS Date</b>	<i>Revision date of current BIOS version</i>
<b>Memory</b>	<i>Installed memory in bytes</i>
<b>Operating System</b>	<i>Install operating system, eg: Windows XP Professional</i>
<b>Service Pack</b>	<i>Current installed Service Pack of installed operating system</i>
<b>Unique Users</b>	<i>Number of unique user accounts that have used the device</i>
<b>Disk Size</b>	<i>Total size of locally installed hard disks in bytes</i>
<b>Disk Used</b>	<i>Total amount of disk space used in bytes</i>

This report is useful for filtering and grouping – see [Common Console Functions](#), to obtain multiple views of machine data.



**Figure 1-7:** Devices Report Example


Selecting a row and clicking the **View Details** icon  opens an additional pane which provides 3 detailed charts for the selected machine – see **Figure 1-5**.

Chart	Description
<b>Device Details</b>	<i>Lists details about the end point device such as Disk Usage, Hardware Installed – USB, Graphics Cards, NICS, Chassis Type, OS, and Machine Data.</i>
<b>Device Demand</b>	<i>Profile Histogram displaying data over a user-defined monitoring period for cumulative application sessions and number of unique users</i>
<b>Apps Chart</b>	<i>Displays a histogram of local application usage in total hours over a user-defined monitoring period</i>
<b>Apps Detail</b>	<i>Lists application &amp; package usage by number of times used and total usage duration over a user-defined monitoring period</i>

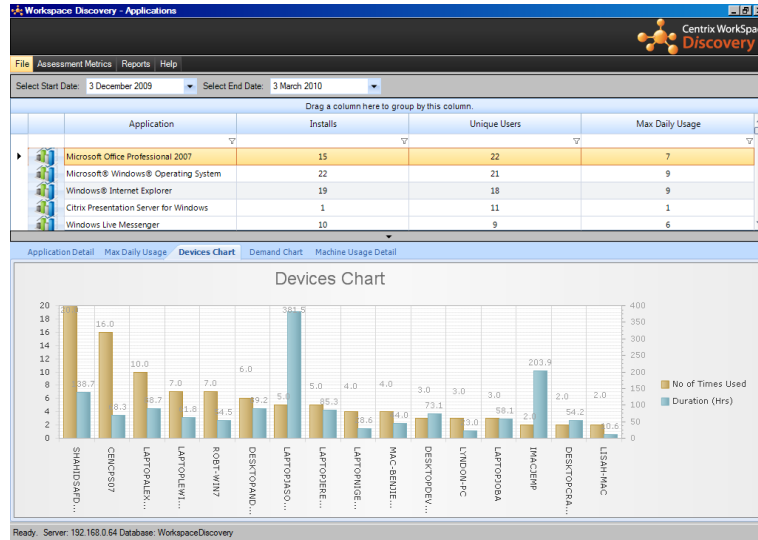
### Applications Report

Displays the total list of monitored applications within a user-defined monitoring period, including estate-wide installation and usage data.


Column Heading	Description
<b>Application</b>	<i>Name of application package</i>
<b>Installs</b>	<i>Total number of times the application is installed across all monitored machines per application</i>
<b>Unique Users</b>	<i>Total number of unique users per application</i>
<b>Max Daily Usage</b>	<i>The Maximum Daily Usage of an application within a 24 hour period</i>

Column Heading	Description
	over all monitored machines within monitoring period

This report is useful for filtering and grouping – see *Common Console Functions*, to obtain multiple views of application data.



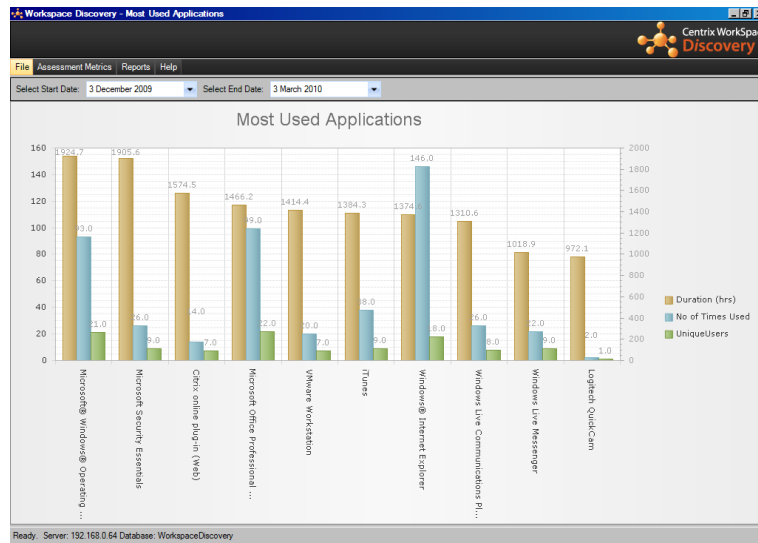
**Figure 1-8:** Applications Report Example

Selecting a row and clicking the *View Details* icon  opens an additional pane which provides 5 detailed charts for the selected application – see *Figure 1-8*.

Column Heading	Description
<b>Application Detail</b>	<i>Lists applications including their sub-components. Also provides number of machines the application is installed upon, usage, average CPU consumption, average/max peak memory consumption and disk footprint</i>
<b>Max Daily Usage</b>	<i>The Maximum Daily Usage of an application within a 24 hour period over all monitored machines within monitoring period</i>
<b>Devices Chart</b>	<i>Histogram of total application usage over a user-defined monitoring period by number of times used and total duration (per machine)</i>
<b>Demand Chart</b>	<i>Histogram of aggregated application demand for a single application over a user-defined monitoring period by total application sessions and unique users per day</i>
<b>Machine Usage Detail</b>	<i>List of the machines that have used an application over a user-defined monitoring period (by number of times used and duration per machine)</i>

### Most Used Applications Report

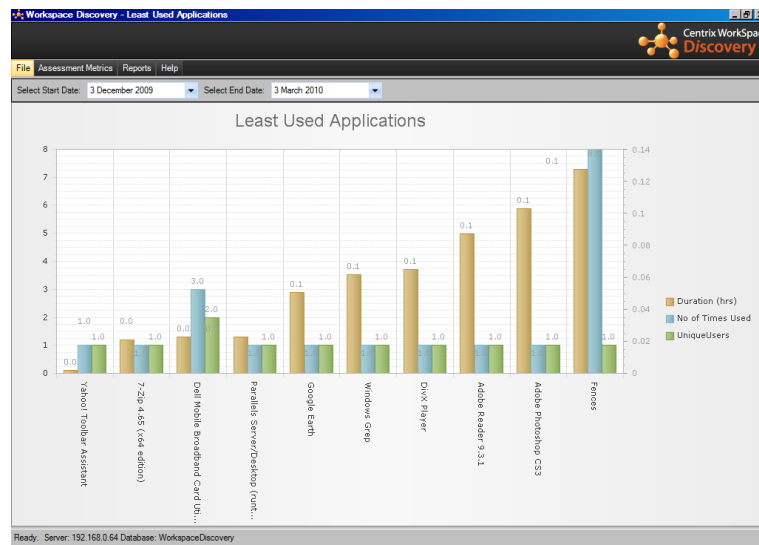
This is a summary chart displaying the 10 most used applications over the monitoring period reported by duration, number of times used and unique users – see **Figure 1-9**.



**Figure 1-9:** Most Used Applications Report Example

## Least Used Applications Report

This is a summary chart displaying the 10 least used applications over the monitoring period reported by duration, number of times used and unique users – see **Figure 1-10**.



**Figure 1-10:** Least Used Applications Report Example

## Exporting Charts and Data

Assessment and report data within the **Classification** and **Reports** dialogues can be exported using the **File → Export** option. The Export function is context sensitive, and will display the relevant export format depending upon the data being exported, including spreadsheet, PDF (document) and image.

To export data, navigate to the screen which displays the data you wish to export then click **File → Export** and select the available format which suits your requirement.

**Example 1:** export **Classification → Applications** table data. Navigate to the **Classification → Applications** dialogue and then click **File → Export → Excel**. A **Save As** prompt will appear; choose a save location and click **Save**.

**Example 2:** export **Reports → Most Used Applications** chart. Navigate to the **Reports → Most Used Applications** dialogue and then click **File → Export** and choose between **JPG** and **PNG** image formats. A **Save As** prompt will appear; choose a save location and click **Save**.

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