



NxSAM Analytics Dashboard — Quick Guide

Quick reference guide for the Analytics Dashboard module

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Analytics Dashboard

Analytics Dashboard

The Analytics Dashboard is the cross-module view of your security posture. Where each security module shows you its own findings, this shows everything at once — and lets you slice it.

The two halves

Dashboard	Charts and figures. Built for understanding the shape of your posture.
Live Data	The underlying records as a table, filterable and exportable. Built for working with specifics.

They share the same filters, so a shape you notice in a chart can be taken straight through to the rows behind it.

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Reading the dashboard



The Analytics Dashboard. Headline figures sit above the widgets that break the same population down.

1 global filters · 2 headline figures · 3 one widget, with its own filter

The top row carries headline figures — total assets, open vulnerabilities, critical open, overall compliance. These are the numbers to quote.

Below them, widgets break the same population down by different dimensions: severity, module, age, SLA state, trend over time. Each widget answers a different question:

- **Severity breakdowns** — how bad is what we have?
- **Age and SLA widgets** — how long have we had it, and are we late?
- **Trend widgets** — are we getting better or worse?
- **Top-N widgets** — where should attention go first?

A dashboard figure and a module count can differ legitimately

The dashboard applies its own filters and counting rules. Before treating a discrepancy as an error, check the filters at the top — a pinned filter from an earlier session is the usual explanation.

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Filtering

Filters sit along the top and apply to everything below. They combine, so narrowing by module and severity together shows only findings matching both.

Filters can be **pinned**, which keeps them applied. This is convenient and also the most common cause of "the numbers look wrong" — a pinned filter persists and is easy to forget. If a figure looks unexpectedly small, check the filter bar first.

Customising the layout

Almost nothing on this dashboard is fixed. You can rearrange and resize widgets, hide the ones you do not use, build charts the product does not supply, exclude severities across every widget at once, and save the result as a named profile to reuse or share.

Layouts are personal: changing yours does not change what anyone else sees, so two people comparing "the dashboard" may be looking at different arrangements of the same data — or at different profiles entirely.

Build your own dashboard covers all of it: edit mode and the grid, the widget list, the chart builder's types, metrics and groupings, profiles and sharing, and the settings that apply everywhere.

Live Data

Live Data shows the records behind the charts. It is where to go when you need to know *which* findings rather than *how many*.

- Columns can be chosen, so the table shows the fields you care about.
- Findings can be viewed as open, closed, or all.
- The result can be exported.

> **Large exports are prepared in the background**
>
> A large export is not produced instantly. It is queued, prepared, and made available when ready — so a moment's wait on a big export is expected rather than a failure.

When figures move without anyone changing anything

Two legitimate causes, worth knowing before investigating:

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- **SLA states change as dates pass.** Something within SLA yesterday can be overdue today with no edit at all.
- **Ageing moves findings between age bands** for the same reason.

Both are the calendar, not the data.

Custom charts

Beyond the supplied widgets you can build your own, and each custom chart card carries three actions:

Action	What it does
Edit	Change what the chart measures and how it is drawn
Refresh	Re-runs that chart's query alone
Delete	Removes the chart from the dashboard

Refresh is the useful diagnostic. If one chart looks stale while the rest of the dashboard is current, refreshing it separates a problem with that chart's own query from a problem with the warehouse sync feeding everything.

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Build your own dashboard

The Analytics Dashboard ships with a set of widgets, and almost none of what you see is fixed. You can rearrange it, hide what you do not use, build charts the product does not supply, save the result as a named profile and share that profile with colleagues.

This page covers all of it, in the order you would actually do it.



Analytics Dashboard → Dashboard

1 The profile selector and the global filter bar · 2 Headline figures · 3 One widget, with its own filter control

The four things you can change, and who they affect

They are separate, and confusing them is the usual cause of "my dashboard looks different from yours":

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What	Scope	Where
Global filters	This session, until cleared or saved into a profile	The filter bar
Layout — position, size, which widgets show	Your profile	**Edit dashboard layout**
Per-widget filters	The widget, within your profile	The funnel icon on a widget
Excluded severities	Every widget at once, for you	**Dashboard settings**

A profile carries the first three together. Sharing a profile shares all of them.

Rearranging the layout

Open **Edit dashboard layout** (the toolbar at the bottom right of the dashboard). The grid appears and the widgets become movable — outside edit mode they are deliberately fixed, so you cannot nudge a widget out of place by accident while reading.

While in edit mode:

- **Move** a widget by dragging its **header**. Dragging the chart itself does nothing — that is reserved for interacting with the chart.
- **Resize** from any edge or corner.
- Widgets **swap** rather than push: drag one onto another and they exchange places. Nothing below shuffles unexpectedly.
- The grid is **24 columns wide** with a fixed row height, so widget sizes are consistent rather than arbitrary — a half-width widget is exactly half-width on every screen.

The edit toolbar runs across the top of the grid:

Button	What it does
Add chart	Opens the custom chart builder, described below

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Button	What it does
Widgets	The full widget list with a switch each — hide what you do not use rather than working around it
Compact	Pulls every widget upward to close empty rows left by hiding or resizing
Reset to defaults	Back to the factory arrangement, discarding your changes
Discard	Leaves edit mode and restores what was there when you entered it
Save & Exit	Keeps the arrangement and returns to the normal dashboard

Nothing is saved until you press **Save & Exit**, so experimenting is safe.

Edit is only offered on a profile you own

A profile shared with you is read-only. To rearrange it, save your own copy first (**Save as new profile…**) — you then own the copy and can edit freely.

Building a custom chart

Add custom chart opens the builder. A chart is three decisions — what to measure, how to group it, and how to draw it — and the preview updates as you make them.

1. Choose a chart type

The type decides how many groupings you must supply, so pick it first.

Type	Groupings	Notes
KPI / single value	none	One number. The only type that can show PC compliance %

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Type	Groupings	Notes
Bar, **Pie**, **Donut**	exactly 1	The straightforward comparisons
Stacked bar, **Grouped bar**	exactly 2	Stacked answers "of this total, how much is X"; grouped compares side by side
Line, **Area**	1 or 2	The two types that accept a time grouping — use these for trends
Matrix, **Heatmap**	exactly 2	Where two dimensions cross; heatmap shades by value
Table	up to 2	When the numbers matter more than the shape. Returns far more rows than a chart

2. Choose what to measure

Metric	Available on	Notes
Issue count	Open and closed	The default
Affected assets	Open and closed	Counts assets, not findings — a host with nine findings counts once
Avg vuln score, **Total vuln score**	Open and closed	Weighted views, for when a count treats a critical and an informational alike
Overdue count, **Overdue %**	Open only	Past its SLA date. A closed finding has no SLA state, which is why these are open-only
No-SLA count	Open only	Findings with no SLA date at all — usually the more urgent gap

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Metric	Available on	Notes
Within-SLA count	Open only	The complement of overdue
MTTR (days)	Closed only	Mean time to remediate. Groupable by severity or module only, and cannot be shown over time
PC compliance %	Open only	KPI type only

Data scope — open or closed issues — is a separate choice, and it constrains the metric list: pick *closed* and the SLA metrics disappear, because they do not exist for a closed finding.

3. Choose the groupings

Dimensions are the fields the chart groups by: severity, module, status, asset, owner, project, business unit, source tool, and your own **asset properties** — anything you have defined as a property is groupable here, which is what makes a data-classification or hosting-region breakdown possible without any development.

For a time-based chart (line, area, table) you also choose:

- **Time field** — *Reported date* (when the finding arrived) or *Closure date* (when it was resolved). A trend of closures is a different question from a trend of discoveries.
- **Bucket** — day, week or month.

4. Presentation

Control	Effect
Title	The widget's heading
Sort, **Limit**	Order and how many groups to keep — a "top 10" is a limit of 10
Stacking	Normal or percentage, on the stacked types

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Control	Effect
Orientation	Vertical or horizontal bars. Horizontal reads better with long labels
Show legend, **Legend position**	
Show value labels, **Label format**, **Label placement**	Numbers printed on the marks themselves
Donut hole	The size of the hole, on donut charts
Color palette	Default, cool, warm, vivid or mono. Spelled the American way on screen, so it is spelled that way here

Widget filters on the same dialog restrict this chart alone, independently of the dashboard's global filters — a chart showing only Critical findings while the rest of the dashboard shows everything.

The **Preview** is live. If it says *Select a dimension to see a preview*, the chart type you chose needs more groupings than you have supplied.

Saved charts appear as widgets on your dashboard, and can be moved and resized like any other. Each carries **Edit**, **Refresh** and **Delete** on its card.

Profiles: saving and sharing a dashboard

A profile is the whole dashboard as you arranged it — layout, hidden widgets, custom charts, per-widget filters and the global filter selection.

All three live in the profile menu, opened from the profile name at the top left:

Menu item	What it does
Save as new profile...	Creates a named profile from what is on screen now — filter pins, values and widget layout. Your other profiles are not affected

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Menu item	What it does
Manage profiles…	Rename, set one as your default, or delete
Share current profile…	Makes the profile available to others. Offered only on a profile you own

Sharing offers three levels:

- **Private** — only you. The default.
- **Specific people** — chosen by name; you can see who currently has access.
- **Anyone in the organisation** — everyone who can sign in.

A profile you receive is **view-only**. You can use it, filter within it, and save your own copy, but you cannot alter the original — so a shared executive view stays as its author intended.

> **Custom charts travel with the profile**
>
> Sharing a profile shares the custom charts on it. Recipients see them as read-only widgets. If a chart matters to a team, sharing the profile is how it reaches them.

Settings that apply to every widget

Dashboard settings holds options that cut across the whole dashboard rather than one widget. The significant one is **Severity exclusions**: severities excluded here are removed from *every* widget at once.

This is how a team that treats Informational findings as noise gets a dashboard that matches how they work. It is also worth knowing before you compare totals with someone else — an excluded severity is not shown anywhere, including in the headline figures, so two dashboards can legitimately disagree.

When you and a colleague see different numbers

In order of likelihood:

1. **A pinned global filter** on one of you. The commonest by far.

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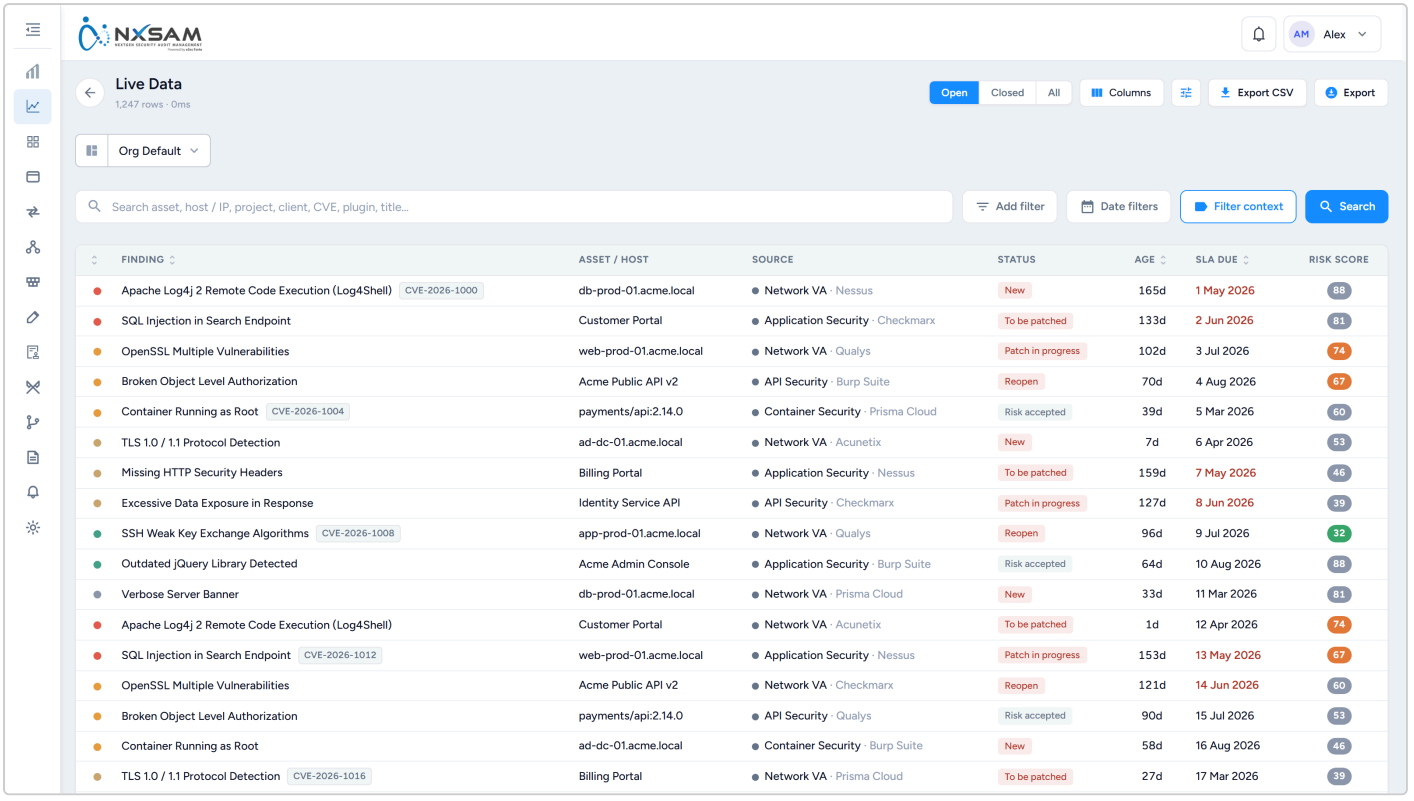
2. **Different profiles** — including the case where one of you is on a shared profile and the other on their own.
3. **A per-widget filter** on the widget being compared, which the global filter bar does not show.
4. **Different severity exclusions** in dashboard settings.
5. **A stale widget** — press Refresh on the card before assuming the data is wrong.

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Work with Live Data

Live Data is the row-level list behind every dashboard widget — one line per finding, across every module at once. Clicking through from a chart lands you here with that chart's slice already applied.

Like the dashboard, almost none of it is fixed: you choose the columns and their order, build filters the product does not ship, save the arrangement onto a profile, and export exactly the columns you need under headings you choose.



Analytics Dashboard → Live Data

Reading the header

The subtitle under the title reports **how many rows matched and how long the query took**. Both are worth a glance: a row count that did not change after you applied a filter usually means the filter matched everything, and a query time climbing into seconds is the signal to narrow the range before exporting.

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Open · Closed · All is the first decision and the widest one. Open is the default. It is a genuine change of population, not a filter on top of one — closed findings have no SLA state, so the SLA column and the overdue colouring are meaningful only on Open.

Choosing the columns

Columns opens a two-panel picker. The left panel is what you have selected, in the order they will appear; the right is everything available, grouped.

- **Reorder** with the up and down arrows beside each selected column. The number to the left is its position.
- **Remove** with the cross; **add** by clicking a chip on the right.
- **Reset to default** returns the standard eight.

The picker groups what you can add into **Standard** — the product's own catalog — and **Asset properties**. The standard catalog, arranged here by what each column tells you:

	Columns
Identity	Vuln ID, Plugin / Master ID, CVE
Where it lives	Client, Project, Asset Type, Asset URL, Bifurcation Type, Port, Protocol, Technology, Instance
Where it came from	Module, Tool, Network Type, Audit Type, Audit, Audit Category, Auditor, Audit Completed
Risk and rating	Risk (legacy), Risk Rating, Policy, Posture
Lifecycle	Open/Closed, Discovered, Risk Accepted On, Exception Expires, Synced At

The default set is Severity, Finding, Asset / Host, Source, Status, Age, SLA Due and Risk Score, which is why those eight do not appear above.

Asset properties is the group worth knowing about. Any property your organisation has defined — data classification, hosting region, business criticality, owning team — becomes a column here under its own name, with no development and no request to us.

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Not every column can be sorted

A sortable heading carries a sort control. The rest are display-only, because sorting them would mean ordering the whole result set rather than the page you can see. Sort is available on severity, finding title, age, SLA due date, discovery date, legacy risk score, client, project, tool and vulnerability ID.

Filtering: four different mechanisms

They stack, and knowing which is which saves a lot of confusion about why a list is not what you expected.

Mechanism	Where	Lives how long
Search	The search box	Until you clear it
Pinned quick filters	The chips above the search box	Saved on your profile
Ad-hoc conditions	**Add filter**	This session only — deliberately not saved
Date ranges	**Date filters**	Until cleared

Search

One box across asset, host or IP, project, client, CVE, plugin and finding title. Press Enter or use **Search**.

Pinned quick filters

Two kinds of chip sit on the filter rail, and they behave differently:

- A **property pin** opens a value list when clicked — pick values, choose Include or Exclude, Apply. Use it for a field you filter on constantly but with different values each time.
- A **value pin** is a single click that applies one exact condition — "Severity: Critical", "Module ≠ Container". Use it for a filter you apply the same way every time.

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Every value list shows **how many findings carry each value** beside it, so you can see whether a filter is worth applying before you apply it.

Include and Exclude are available everywhere. Exclude is the one people miss, and it is usually the shorter route: "everything except Informational" is one condition, where the include-form is four.

Applied filters appear as bubbles under the rail, each removable on its own, with **Clear filters** to drop them all.

Ad-hoc conditions

Add filter opens a builder for conditions you need once. Add as many rows as you like; each is a field, an Include/Exclude choice, and either values ticked from a list or text to match.

The field's type decides which you get. Enumerable fields — severity, module, status, owner — give a searchable checkbox list with counts. Free-text fields give a contains box, where a comma separates several alternatives.

These are explicitly **not saved**. The dialog says so. If a condition proves useful enough to want again, pin it on the rail instead.

Date filters

Two ranges, each with a from and a to: **Discovered** (when the finding first arrived) and **SLA Due**. They answer different questions — "what appeared last quarter" versus "what falls due next month" — and combine freely.

Filter context

Filter context adds a second line under each row listing the fields you filtered on, with *this row's* values. It exists for the case where you filtered on something that is not one of your columns — asset owner, say — and want to see the matched value per row without adding a column. Fields already visible as a column are skipped, so the line never repeats what you can already read.

Drilling in from a widget

Arriving from a chart, the slice you clicked appears as chips above the table — *Severity: Critical*, *Module: Network VA*. Each has its own cross, and **Clear all** removes the set, which is how you widen from one bar to its whole chart without going back.

Click any row to open the **detail drawer**: the full finding grouped into Classification, Source & Audit, Location, Lifecycle, Risk and Asset properties, plus a **Matched filters** section at the top showing exactly why this row is in your list.

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Profiles

The profile selector sits at the left of the filter rail and shows which profile you are on. The menu lists yours, marks the default, and tags each as **Private**, **Shared** or **Public**.

A profile carries your pinned filters, their default values, your column choices and your export configuration. **Load Org Default** returns to the organisation's standard arrangement, discarding your session's tweaks.

Ad-hoc changes are not saved automatically — the switcher says so. Column choices are the exception, and only on request: both column pickers offer **Save as the default for this profile**, which is offered only on a profile you own. A profile shared with you stays as its author arranged it.

Exporting

Export is a separate configuration from what is on screen, which is deliberate — the columns that make a readable screen and the columns that make a useful spreadsheet are rarely the same set.

The tune icon beside **Columns** opens the export picker. It works identically — select, order, reset — with one addition: **each column has a free-text heading**. Whatever you type becomes the heading in the CSV. Leave it blank to use the product's own label. This is how an export lands in a colleague's inbox already using their vocabulary rather than ours.

Export CSV then runs against your current filters, status choice and export columns.

> **Exports run in the background, and one at a time**
>
> An export does not hold the page. It is queued, and the **Export** panel beside the button reports its state — running, completed with a file size, or failed with the reason. Download from there. While one is running the button is disabled: a second export of a large result set would compete with the first for the same resources.

When the page says the warehouse is not available

Live Data reads from the analytics warehouse rather than the operational database, which is what lets it page through millions of findings. Two messages tell you it is not there:

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- **"Warehouse isn't connected"** — no connection is configured. Administrators see a **Configure Warehouse** button; everyone else should raise it with their administrator.
- **"Warehouse is unreachable"** — configured, but the server did not answer. This is an infrastructure matter, not a settings one, and the only offered action is to return to the dashboard.

The rest of the platform is unaffected in both cases — the module screens read the operational database directly.

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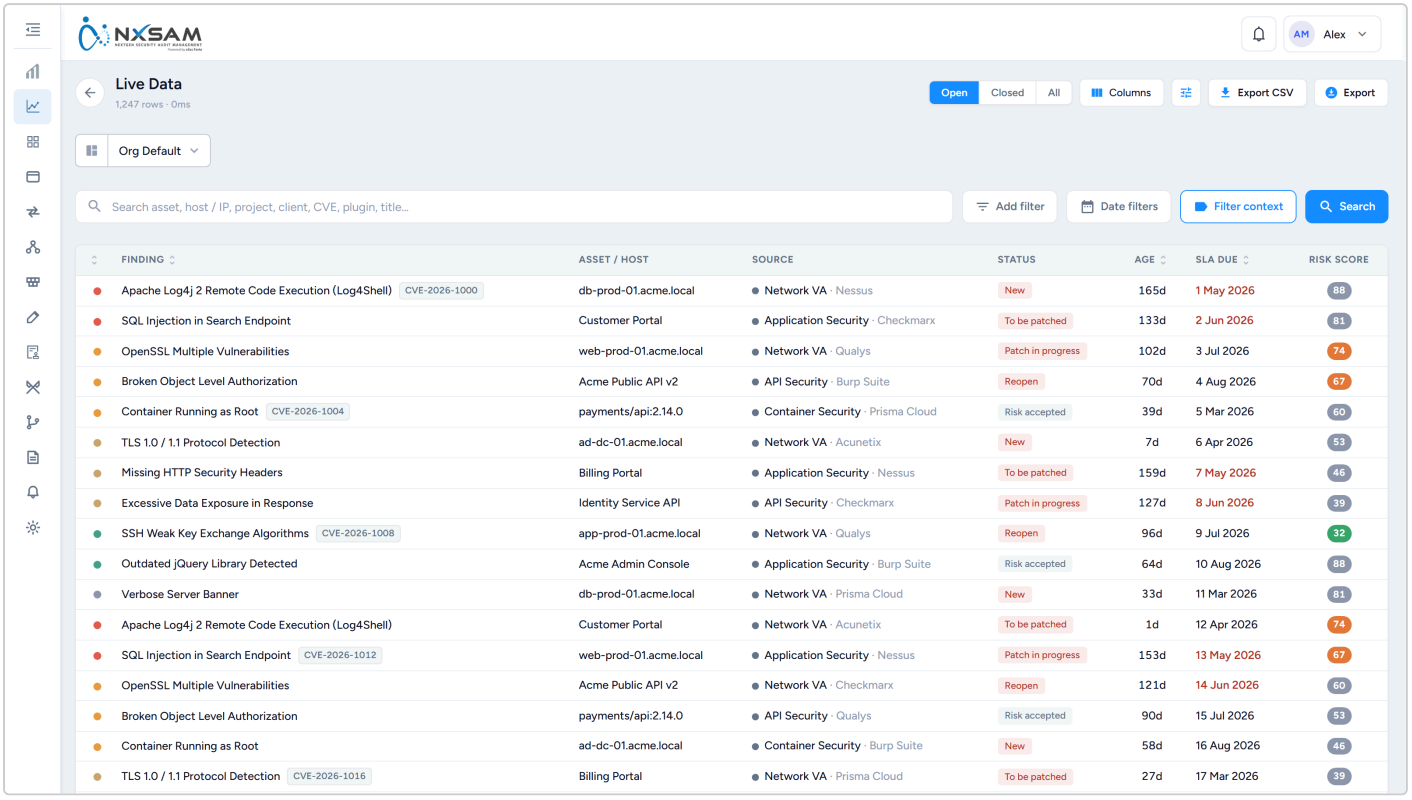
Analytics Dashboard: find the right screen

Every screen in this module, what each one is for, and where it lives. Use it to find the right screen quickly, and to confirm you are on the one a colleague means — several screens in this product have similar names and different jobs.

Screenshots come from a demonstration data set, so the figures are illustrative. Click any screenshot to open it at full resolution.

Live Data

The row-level data behind the analytics dashboard, filterable and exportable. Choosing columns, pinning filters, saving them onto a profile and configuring the export are all covered in Work with Live Data.



Analytics Live Data

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Reference

Glossary

Terms as NxSAM uses them. Several are ordinary security words with a narrower meaning here, and those are the ones worth reading even if the term is familiar.

Assets and scope

Asset — anything that can hold a vulnerability: a web or mobile application, an API, a network host, a thick client, or a container image. Each type is a separate inventory with its own columns and its own licensed limit.

Asset property — an attribute recorded against an asset, such as criticality or whether it is internet-facing. Properties are more than description: they narrow SLA durations and feed the contextual risk score.

Bifurcation — splitting one application into separately assessed parts, so a large system can be tested module by module rather than as one unit.

Collection — a grouping of container images that comes from the scanning platform rather than from NxSAM, and is not editable here.

Scope — what an assessment covers. For applications this is the application; for compliance it is a host list, which is why compliance scope disputes are settled with an exported list of addresses.

Assessments

Audit — one assessment of one asset. It has a type, a category, a cycle, a scope, and a status of its own, separate from any finding's status.

Audit cycle — which round of a recurring programme an audit belongs to.

Confirmatory audit — a re-test created against a parent audit to verify that fixes hold. It is evidence about the original rather than an independent assessment, so the two should not be counted as two rounds of testing.

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Considered — the marker deciding whether an audit contributes to aggregate figures. Normally the latest audit per asset that reached a final state. An audit that is *not* considered still shows its findings on the module screen while contributing to no dashboard or report.

Initial audit — a first assessment, as opposed to a confirmatory one.

Findings

Vulnerability (also *finding*, *issue*) — one weakness on one asset, found by one assessment.

Vulnerability master — the catalogue entry (title, description, remediation) inherited by every occurrence of that vulnerability everywhere. Editing the master changes all of them.

Posture — Policy Compliance's unit: one control checked against one host. Every check produces a posture whether it passed or failed, which is why this module's volumes dwarf the others.

Artifact — the evidence attached to a finding: the steps, description and images that let someone else reproduce it.

Instance — which occurrence, where the same control or finding applies more than once to the same asset.

Status

Validation status — whether a finding has been confirmed. Nothing is counted anywhere until this reaches *Approved*, which is also when **Discovered On** is populated.

Client status (also *current status*) — what is being done about the finding. Of its values, only two close it.

Closed type — the flag deciding whether a status stops something counting as open. It is configuration rather than a fixed rule, so a deployment can change what "closed" means.

Posture status — what a compliance check returned: pass, fail or **error**. Error means the check could not run — a scanner or credentials problem rather than a compliance result.

Sub status — the qualifier beneath a main status: which kind of acceptance, or which stage of an approval.

Time and SLA

SLA duration — how long a finding of a given severity on a given asset type may remain open. Configurable, and narrowable by asset property.

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SLA expiry — the resulting deadline. Changing an SLA duration re-derives expiry dates, which can make a batch of findings overdue with no data change at all.

Discovered On — when a finding was first observed. Blank until the finding is approved.

Last observed — the most recent sighting, which is how a finding is known still to exist.

Overdue — past SLA expiry and not closed.

Decisions

Deviation (also *risk acceptance*, *RA*) — a recorded decision not to fix something, with an approval chain and an expiry. It does **not** close the finding: the exposure is still live and still counts as open.

Exception — a status marking an agreed exception rather than a resolution. Reporting that conflates the two overstates remediation.

Auto reject end date — when a temporary acceptance lapses on its own.

Integrations and processing

Integration — a connection to a scanning tool, either pulling from its API or parsing an uploaded report.

Vulnerability key — the columns deciding whether an incoming finding is one already seen. Changing it redefines "the same finding" and splits history.

Queue — asynchronous work: imports, syncs, report generation. A screen that seems not to have updated usually has a queue entry that explains it.

Data process — how far a tool-fed audit has got through the import pipeline; the difference between "the upload finished" and "the data is ready".

Beat — a scheduled job maintaining derived data, such as recalculating SLA states as dates pass. A stopped beat produces figures wrong by a fixed interval and raises no error.

Governance

RLCM — Red Line Compliance Management: assessment of controls against frameworks, rather than of systems for weaknesses.

TPRM — Third-Party Risk Management: the same control assessment applied to suppliers. It shares screens with RLCM and differs by the audit's type.

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UCF — Unified Control Framework: the mapping that lets one control satisfy several frameworks at once, so answering it once covers each of them.

Control — a requirement being assessed, as opposed to a weakness being found.

Standard — the framework a control belongs to, such as ISO/IEC 27001 or PCI DSS.

Reporting

Considered audit filter — the switch on Report Search that reproduces either the dashboard's numbers or the module screens'. Comparing the two settles most disagreements about counts.

Design template — the layout a report renders through, separate from the template that decides its content.

Share view against share copy — sharing a template as a view keeps one definition that your edits reach; sharing a copy creates an independent template that will drift.

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