Detail View

The Detail View enables a detailed representation of the logical or structural structure of your project. Extensive filter and search functions allow the required information to be displayed quickly in the Detail View.

Various information on sensors, devices or other elements can be displayed in the detail view. This allows the current status, alarms, warnings and other relevant data to be viewed. Depending on the configuration, further details such as temperature, humidity, access logs and much more can also be displayed.

The Detail View also offers the option of acknowledging alarms, adjusting settings and performing other actions to ensure the security and monitoring of the building or infrastructure.

Topology view

The topology view is used to display the logical or building structure of the location. The structures are represented by alarm groups that can be nested as required. The alarm behavior can in turn be configured separately for each alarm group or inherited in full or in part from the higher-level group.

System group

The settings of the system group serve as a template for the behavior of all alarm groups in the system and are the source of the inheritance of the settings for all other groups. The name of the group and therefore also the installation can be customized in the status bar.

Alarm groups

The alarm group structure represents the logical or structural structure of the Kentix system.

A structure can be divided into buildings, floors and rooms, for example. Each room is represented by its own alarm group. All alarm groups that represent the rooms on a floor are assigned to a higher-level alarm group (floor). This in turn is assigned to the higher-level alarm group that represents the building. Each device must be assigned to an alarm group. Devices are always assigned to alarm groups at the lowest level of the alarm group structure.

Configuration of the alarm groups

Settings for alarm groups are made in their configuration dialog.

To simplify the configuration of the alarm behavior of alarm groups, alarm settings and notification settings can be inherited by a subgroup. This inheritance can be deactivated for individual or all areas in the alarm group.

The functions of the individual areas are described below, the respective parameters in the sections

are explained in a mouse-over text.

General

For a better overview in the topology view, the name of the alarm group should be chosen appropriately and clearly, as the name of the alarm group is used in every alarm message.

To make the devices less conspicuous when armed, stealth mode can be activated, which switches off the LEDs.

If an alarm group represents a particularly sensitive area, it is possible to extend the signaling range to the entire system. In the event of an alarm, the configured alarm is then triggered on all devices in the system.

Notification

If a warning or alarm occurs in an alarm group or its subordinate groups, the corresponding authorized users are notified via the configured channels.

For each alarm type (armed-active, permanently active, fire, sabotage, system message), it can be defined individually for each user whether notifications should also be sent when an alarm occurs. You can also decide whether the notifications for alarms should be repeated or whether the number of notifications of an alarm type should be limited per hour.

Arming

Arming an alarm group activates the evaluation of the armed alarms.

In the event that the secured area still needs to be left after arming, a delay can be configured so that arming only takes place after the set time.

The duration of the acoustic signaling during arming can be changed or completely deactivated if required.

If arming is to be prevented when a door or window contact is open, “Always arm” can be deactivated.

Automatic acknowledgement

When an alarm is triggered, a user must respond and acknowledge the alarm. An alarm is only considered to be acknowledgeable when the trigger condition for this alarm no longer exists. If an alarm is not acknowledged, it cannot be triggered again, so that any alarms of the same type (e.g. temperature alarm) that occur more than once are not reported. Automatic acknowledgement prevents this by acknowledging all acknowledgeable alarms of the devices in the alarm group at a set interval.

Alarm settings

If a device in the alarm group triggers an alarm, this is signaled acoustically via the buzzer on the device (Kentix satellite).

If a secured area must be entered before the alarm group is disarmed, the pre-alarm can be activated. All devices in the alarm group that have a configured alarm delay of 5s or more now receive an acoustic signal that the alarm group must be disarmed.

For the various alarm types, you can configure how long an alarm should be signaled by the buzzer of the devices.

Sabotage report

To report device failures in the system, the behavior of the devices in an alarm group can be configured when a possible sabotage is detected.

The set times indicate how long a device may be inaccessible before a tamper alarm is triggered.

Sluice

The interlock function is used to control two or more doors so that only one door can be opened at a time. This serves to increase security by preventing unauthorized persons from entering a secured area. The interlock function is often used in high-security areas to ensure that only authorized persons are granted access. An additional presence detector can be used to prevent other people from entering the interlock area. A license for KentixONE Plan, at least the “L” version, is required for the interlock function.

Active power

The display of the total active power of all subordinate SmartPDUs and SmartMeters for the separate supply lines can be switched on here. To activate recording, the total consumption must also be activated.

Apparent power

The display of the total apparent power of all subordinate SmartPDUs and SmartMeters for the separate supply lines can be switched on here.

Consumption

The display of the total consumption of all subordinate SmartPDUs and SmartMeters for the separate supply lines can be switched on here. If this measurement is activated, recording also takes place. The recording of the total active power is also based on the recording of the total consumption.

PUE

The “Power Usage Effectiveness” (“PUE”) is a key value for the energy efficiency of a data center. It indicates the ratio between the total power consumption of the data center and the power consumption of the IT devices.

DoorLock

A DoorLock can be assigned to an alarm group. This DoorLock is displayed in the KentixONE-GO apps as quick access for the alarm group. DoorLocks can also be defined for switching the alarm group.

Time-controlled arming

To automatically arm or disarm an alarm group, a previously created event profile can be assigned to it. This defines the times at which the alarm group is to be armed or disarmed.

Webhooks

Alarm groups can trigger the sending of a webhook for certain events. This can be used to trigger actions on external servers and services, for example.
The following events are supported:

1. All alarms
2. Set-active alarms
3. Continuous active alarms
4. Fire alarms
5. Sabotage alarms
6. Changing the switching status (arming or disarming)
7. Cyclical (5 min, 10 min, 15 min, 30 min)

Table view

The table view offers a structured and clear presentation of the data. It allows information to be displayed in tabular form, which can be particularly useful if a large number of data points are available and a detailed analysis is to be carried out. The data can be easily sorted, filtered and searched according to specific criteria. Various tables with the desired attributes can be configured for this purpose.

For a detailed analysis of the room temperature and dew point, for example, a new table can be created that contains all device types with integrated temperature sensor and the room temperature and dew point attributes as columns.

The sum of the configured tables can also be saved as a table profile.

Table profiles

KentixONE offers the option of configuring any number of table profiles. In addition, the attributes of a table can be sorted as required. This means that large volumes of data can be analyzed very quickly and in detail. Table profiles can be used for the individual user or for all users or can also be configured as a start view.

The predefined Standard table profile contains five tables that cover the areas of MultiSensor Monitoring, Power Monitoring, Network Monitoring, Access and Video. The standard table profile can neither be renamed nor configured.

Tile view

The tile view offers a visually appealing display of the devices and sensors. This view is particularly suitable for a quick overview of the status of the sensors and devices.

To obtain more information about a specific device, the tile can be expanded. This provides detailed information on this device in an expanded view.

Add device

Additional devices and sensors can be added to a system with a SiteManager or AlarmManager. To do this, the devices to be added must be operated in “Satellite” mode. This setting must be made during the initial commissioning of the device.

Sensors and devices can be added to the SiteManager or AlarmManager system in each of the three views of the Detail View. As soon as the process for adding a device has been started, a window opens that guides you through the steps required to add the device.

The dialog only shows the device types for selection that can be added based on the current composition of the system.
For devices that are connected wirelessly, a host is required as a wireless remote station.

As soon as the device has been successfully added, a success message appears. A link to the configuration screen of the device also appears within the success message.

Configuration masks

Each device or sensor taught into KentixONE can be individually configured via a configuration mask. The masks and the parameters to be configured differ from device to device. The most important configuration screens are listed below.

General

The basic settings for each device include the activation status (on/off) and a name under which all alarms and warnings reported by this device are displayed. This name should be as unique as possible in order to distinguish the devices.

Selecting the higher-level alarm group assigns the device to the system hierarchy.

A device description can be added for information purposes.

The IP address of the device can be adjusted here after changing the satellite.

The time delay after the occurrence of an alarm after which the alarm signaling begins. This only applies to active alarms.

Environmental monitoring

Environmental monitoring can be used to monitor external hazards such as temperature, humidity, dew point or air quality. The number and type of monitored values vary depending on the device. In the standard configuration, the environmental factors are continuously monitored, which is indicated by the “Continuously active” alarm assignment. This setting can be retained for most applications.

Early fire detection

The KentixONE devices are equipped with various sensors to provide early warning of impending fires. These sensors include CO measurement, a heat detector, thermal image monitoring and air quality. The number and type of monitored values varies depending on the model. As with environmental monitoring, the measured values for early fire detection are permanently monitored as standard via the “permanently active” alarm assignment.

Burglary report

One of the most important physical surveillance measures is the detection and reporting of intrusions. Depending on the version, KentixONE devices offer one or more factors that are used to detect unauthorized access. On delivery, the alarm assignment is set to “armed-active”. This prevents the alarm from being triggered unintentionally, e.g. during normal business hours. If the higher-level alarm group of the device is armed, this activates the alarm evaluation of the intrusion detection.

External sensors

An external sensor with an active alarm assignment is displayed as a separate device in the Detail View and therefore also has its own alarm evaluation. The alarm behavior and the general configurations of an external sensor are always carried out in the configuration of the device to which the sensor is connected. In the standard configuration, an alarm group cannot be armed if an alarm is

pending. This behavior can be influenced for external sensors. If the higher-level alarm group is also to be armed when an alarm is pending for the sensor, the “Always arm” option must be activated.

Name	API value	Description
From	off	The alarm is deactivated for this input and the status/measured value is not updated.
Sharp-Active	armed-active	If the higher-level alarm group has been armed, alarms can be triggered. The status/measured value of the input is updated.
Permanently active	always-active	Alarms can be triggered independently of the switching status of the alarm group. The status/measured value of the input is updated.
fire	fire	Alarms can always be triggered. These are reported as fire alarms.
Sabotage	sabotage	Alarms can always be triggered. These are reported as sabotage/intrusion alarms.
System message	system	Alarms can always be triggered. These are reported as a system message.
Display only	display-only	No alarm evaluation takes place. The status/measured value is still updated.
Arming and disarming	arm-disarm	The assigned alarm group can be armed and disarmed via the input.
Arming	poor	The assigned alarm group can only be armed via the input.
Disarming	disarm	The assigned alarm group can only be disarmed via the input.

Analog measured values can also be evaluated with the KIO7017 extension module (Ethernet). With an analog sensor, the measurement must also be configured for correct evaluation. To do this, the unit to be measured and the measuring range must be defined and these values must be assigned a correspondence to the physical value.

Switching outputs

For switching outputs, the meaning of the alarm assignment differs from the other setting options; in this case, it specifies the function of the switching output or the alarms for which the output should switch.

Name	API value	Description
Sharp-Active	armed-active	If the higher-level alarm group has been armed, alarms can be triggered. The status/measured value of the input is updated.
Permanently active	always-active	Alarms can be triggered independently of the switching status of the alarm group. The status/measured value of the input is updated.
fire	fire	Alarms can always be triggered. These are reported as fire alarms.
Sabotage	sabotage	Alarms can always be triggered. These are reported as sabotage/intrusion alarms.
System message	system	Alarms can always be triggered. These are reported as a system message.
Collective alarm (group)	collected-alarm	Output is switched to high level as long as an alarm is present in the higher-level alarm group. Acknowledgements have no effect.
Collective alarm armed-active (group)	collected-alarm-armed-active	Output is switched to high level as long as an active alarm is present in the higher-level alarm group.
Collective alarm continuous active (group)	collected-alarm-always-active	Output is switched to high level as long as a permanently active alarm is present in the higher-level alarm group.
Collective fire alarm (group)	collected-alarm-fire	Output is switched to high level as long as a fire alarm is present in the higher-level alarm group.
Collective alarm sabotage (group)	collected-alarm-sabotage	Output is switched to high level as long as a tamper alarm is present in the higher-level alarm group.

Webhooks

In KentixONE, webhooks can be assigned to each device, which are triggered in the event of an alarm. Each webhook can be assigned the types of alarms or warnings for which it should be sent, and can also be sent cyclically.

Search bar

All elements and values contained in the system can be found in a variety of ways using the search bar displayed in the detail view.

Clicking in the text field of the search bar displays a list of possible search criteria, although not all criteria are available in every view of the Detail View.

After a search term has been entered, the search filters the elements of the active view and updates the view. In addition, the items found are displayed as suggestions, allowing you to select a single device. Filters that have already been selected influence the search.

The search bar offers the following search criteria:

1. Name: A device or alarm group with the entered name is searched for.
2. Alarm group: Searches for all devices or alarm groups that are subordinate to the alarm group with the entered name.
3. Alarm status: Searches for all devices or alarm groups with the entered alarm status.
4. Open doors: Searches for all open DoorLocks or alarm groups with open DoorLocks.
5. Device type: Searches for all devices of a specific type, e.g. DoorLock or MultiSensor.
6. Measured value: Searches for all devices that provide the measured value.

Edit multiple devices

With this function, several devices can be edited simultaneously in the table view and in the tile view. To do this, the devices to be edited must be selected using the list icon in the top right-hand corner. The list of devices is influenced by the filters selected in the detailed view.

After selecting the devices, a list appears with possible values that can be edited. Only parameters that are supported by at least one of the selected devices are displayed.

To apply the changed values to all devices, it is essential to synchronize the system afterwards.

Show all devices

This function provides a better overview of the devices displayed in the Detail View. Deactivating the eye symbol hides all devices that do not provide their own measured value information or are assigned to a rack unit and are therefore already represented by it.

Filter profiles

With the help of filter profiles, any combination of filters can be saved in the Detail View and quickly and easily called up again later.

Manage filter profiles

Once filters have been selected, the selection can be saved as a filter profile. Existing filter profiles can be subsequently edited by adding or removing filters or saved as a new filter profile.

If a new filter profile is created or an existing one is saved with changes as a copy, the settings for this filter profile can be defined in the dialog that opens.

If the filter profile is enabled for all users, this profile is displayed for all users in the selection of filter profiles. A profile released for all users can also be used by the administrator as a system-wide standard filter. This standard filter is then preselected for all users as soon as they open the Detail View.

Standard profile

Each user can set an existing filter profile as their personal default. The selected default profile takes precedence over the global default profile, which can be defined by the administrator.

All activated filters can be deactivated with the “Reset” function.
This will display all devices in the detail view again.