

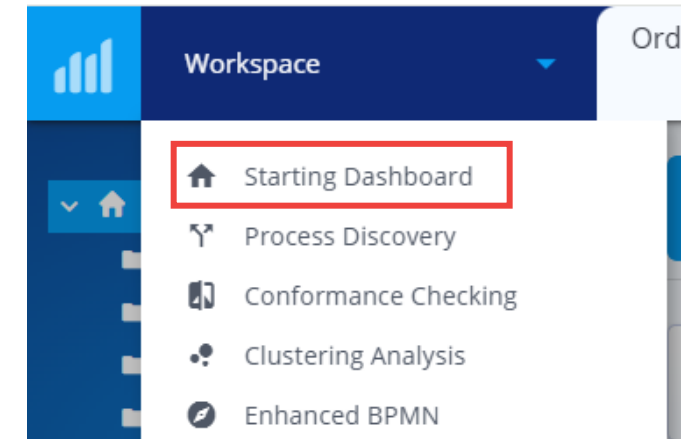


QPR ProcessAnalyzer 2025.6 – New features

Starting dashboard after login can be defined for groups to create customized navigation pages

- Admin can set a *starting dashboard* opening when user login
- Starting dashboard is defined for each group
 - Allows different starting dashboards based on groups (or no starting dashboard at all)
- If user belongs to several groups with a starting dashboard, alphabetically first group applies
- Allows to create customized navigation pages and build entire navigation with dashboard links
 - No need to access Workspace at all
- User can any time go back to starting dashboard from navigation menu

wiki.onqpr.com/pa/index.php/User_Settings#Starting_dashboard

A screenshot of a dialog box titled 'Edit group Group A' with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The dialog contains three input fields: 'Group name' with the value 'Group A', 'Group email' (empty), and 'Starting dashboard' with the value '/Project A/Navigation page A'. The 'Starting dashboard' field is highlighted with a red rectangular box. At the bottom right of the dialog, there are two buttons: 'CANCEL' and 'SAVE'.

Chart's event filters are embedded to created filter rule to precisely follow chart calculation

- Snowflake chart's event filters are now embedded to filter rule created from chart
 - *Embedded filter rule* is used when calculating the containing filter rule but it's not applied to the resulting filtered eventlog
 - For in-memory, embedded filter rules are not supported, so event type filter rules are ignored
- Pre-existing functionality:
 - Chart's case filter rules are included as separate filter rules (when *Apply with chart case filters* is enabled)
 - Snowflake measure/dimension/column's filter rules are embedded to created filter rule (not supported for in-memory)
- Additionally: Order of filter rules now stays same between making filter selections and after confirming filter

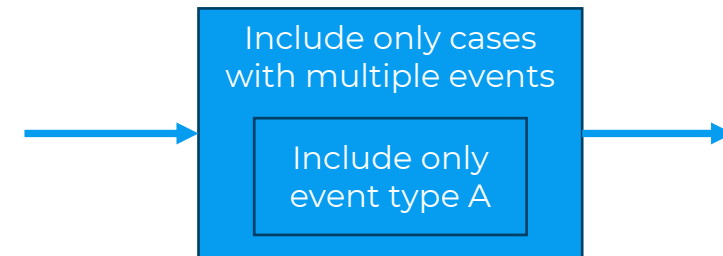
Example: Filter cases where event type A occurs more than once

Chained filter rules



➤ Leaves only events of type A

Embedded filter rules

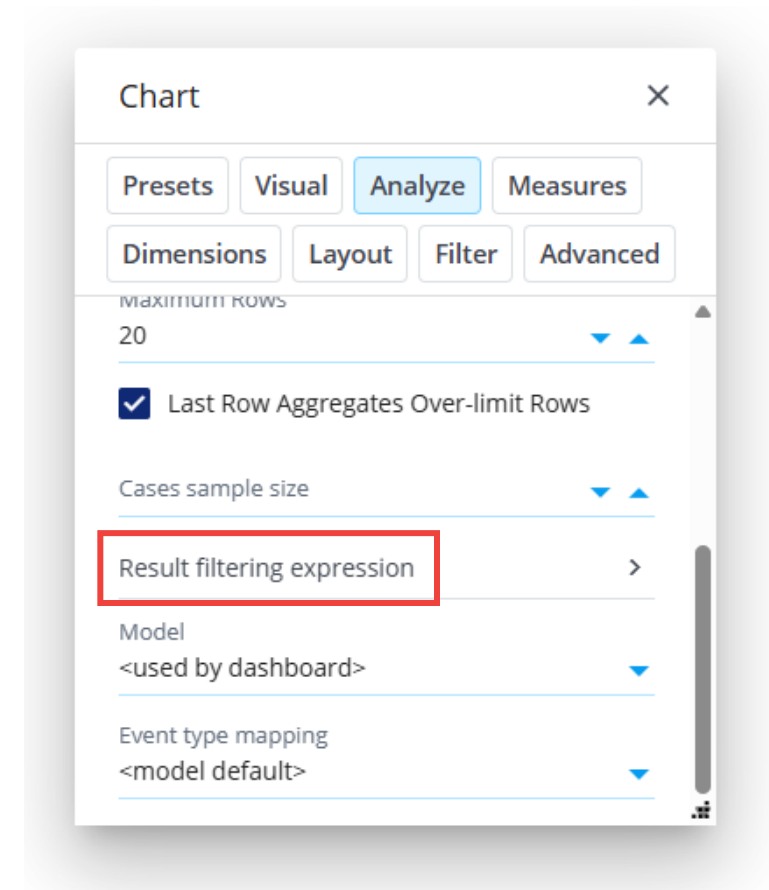


➤ Does not remove events

Filtering can be applied to Snowflake query results extending model filtering

- For Snowflake models, query result data can be filtered with a custom expression
- Differences to model filtering
 - Query result filtering is performed as a last step before returning data – model filtering occurs first, i.e., before measure/dimension calculation
 - Query result filtering can be applied for any data – model filtering works only for model objects
- Measure/dimension/column variable needs to be defined for using in result filtering expression
- Examples
 - `Column("count") > 100`
 - `Column("Revenue") < Column("Cost")`
 - `In(Column("Region"), "Dallas", "New York")`

wiki.onqpr.com/pa/index.php/QPR_ProcessAnalyzer_Chart#:~:text=Result%20filtering%20expression

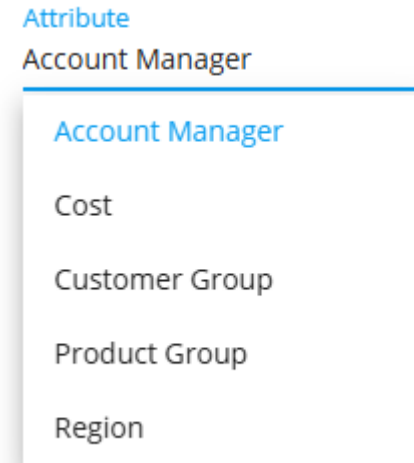


Object count statistics can be hidden to open dropdown lists quicker

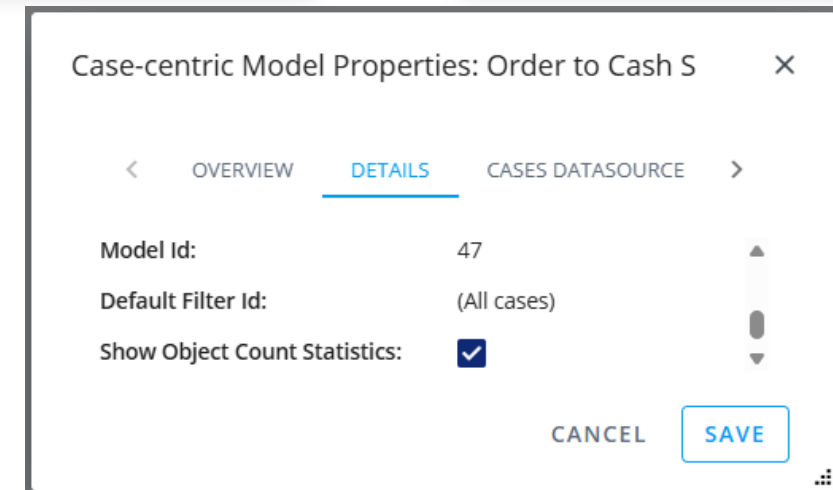
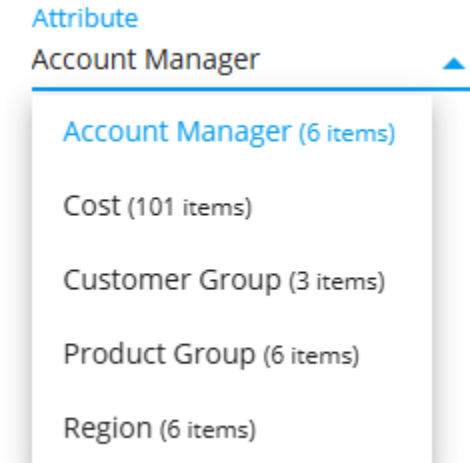
- Model properties dialog has setting **Show object count statistics** to show or hide object counts in dropdown lists
- When shown, calculating counts slows down opening lists and increases load in Snowflake warehouse
- Especially, case and event attribute unique items calculation is slow because it requires going through all data
 - For additional speed up, unique counts are never calculated for decimal numbers and timestamps
- Hiding and showing object statistics can be customized for each on-screen setting with the **showStatistics** property
- Case ID hidden from *Case/Event attribute profiling* presets

wiki.onqpr.com/pa/index.php/QPR_ProcessAnalyzer_Project_Workspace#Hiding_Object_Count_Statistics

Hidden



Shown



Native app has been improved for stability and lost access

- To improve Native App stability, for new apps default compute pool size is CPU_X64_S
 - Comparing to CPU_X64_XS, it has 2,2x more memory, and credit consumption increases by 83%
 - Snowflake procedure available to change compute pool size for existing apps

wiki.onqpr.com/pa/index.php/Change_Native_App_Compute_Pool

- If access to Native App has been lost, Snowflake procedure can be used to create new administrator user
 - For example, when the only administrator user is not able perform administrative tasks
- When changing permissions, operations that would remove user's own administrator permissions are blocked
 - For example, user cannot inactive their own account

wiki.onqpr.com/pa/index.php/QPR_ProcessAnalyzer_Native_App_in_Snowflake#Recover_administrator_access

Table 1(d): Snowflake Credit Table for SPCS Compute, CPU

Instance Family	SPCS Compute
CPU_X64_XS	0.06
CPU_X64_S	0.11
CPU_X64_M	0.22

INSTANCE_FAMILY	vCPU	Memory (GiB)
CPU_X64_XS	1	6
CPU_X64_S	3	13
CPU_X64_M	6	28

Improvements for auditing, security and observability



- Auditing: Added following audit fields to users and groups : Created date, Created by, Last modified date, and Last modified by
 - For users/groups created before this feature was added, the user/group itself appears as creator
 - When SAML authentication creates a new user, user ID 1 appears as creator
- Security: Content Security Policy HTTP header includes more restrictions
 - By default, PA can be embedded only to website in the same origin
 - Content Security Policy can be customized
- Observability: Added QPR ProcessAnalyzer API request ID to Snowflake queries to easily find matching query in Snowflake
 - When encountering slow query, it can be found easily in Snowflake query history
 - Search the *SQL Text* field in *Query History*
 - First, check whether there is queuing -> Multi-cluster helps
 - Check also whether there are other queries running at the same time

wiki.onqpr.com/pa/index.php/QPR_ProcessAnalyzer_Security_Hardening#Customize_Content-Security-Policy_Header