WALLSTATUS

User and installation manual

Web pages, dashboards, documents, images and live streams full screen on one or more monitors, managed from a web panel.

Version 1.20.0

Windows 11 · macOS 11 and later

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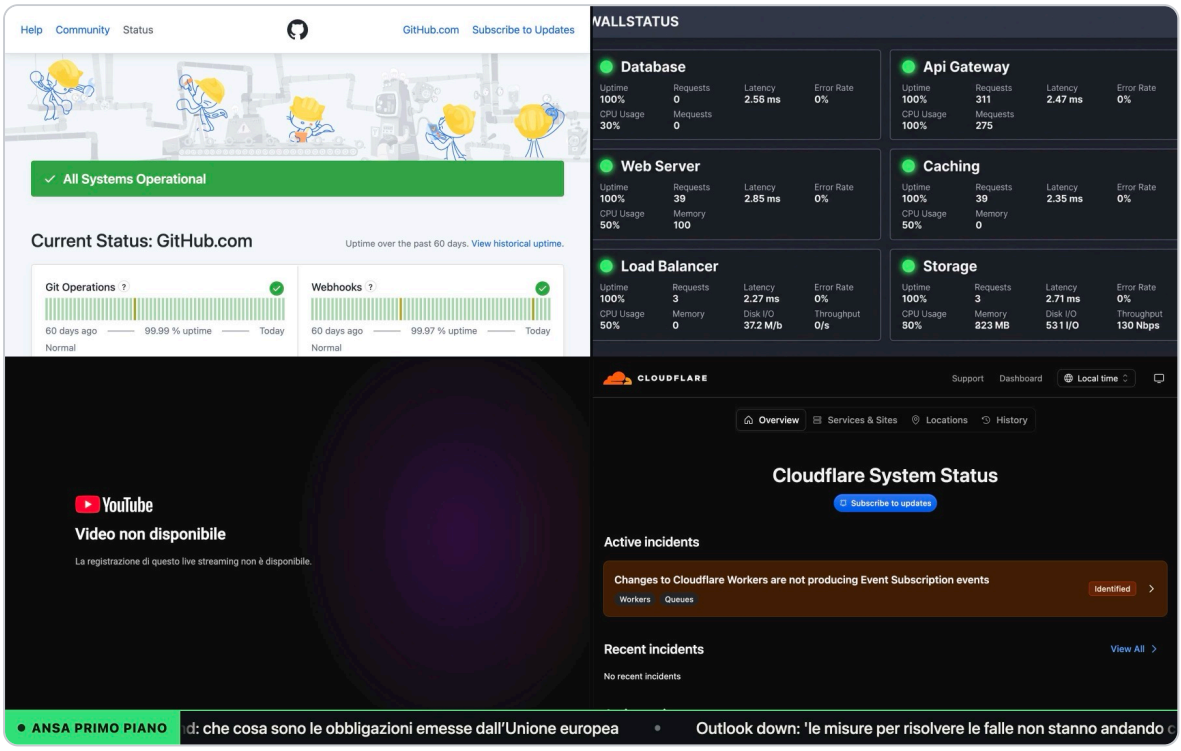
1 What WallStatus is

WallStatus turns a Windows PC or a Mac connected to one or more screens into a video wall: at power-on it shows the chosen pages and content full screen, refreshes them on its own and is managed from a web panel.



Example: a monitor in a 2×2 grid with two status pages, an image and a YouTube live stream; news from an RSS feed scrolls along the bottom.

New in version 1.20

- **Update from the panel** (tab under test): upload the ZIP of the new version from the Settings tab and WallStatus updates and restarts on its own, keeping a backup (chapter 29).

New in version 1.19

- **Share your PC** (tab under test): a remote PC opens a link, enters a username and password and shows its screen on a monitor, without installing anything. The monitor's content pauses and comes back on its own when sharing ends (chapter 28).
- **HTTPS** on the same panel port (needed for sharing): WallStatus generates the certificate itself and renews it automatically. The port switcher also forwards HTTPS traffic.

New in version 1.18

- **Map**: site location from its **address** (e.g. *Via Recanati, 26, 98035 Giardini Naxos ME*), **zoom** with the mouse wheel or the +/− buttons, and **deleting several sites** at once with checkboxes (chapter 15).
- **Log**: every operation done from the panel shows **the user** who did it, with a filter by user and text; events older than **30 days** are deleted automatically (chapter 21).
- **Manual**: the table of contents entries are clickable and take you straight to the chapter, in the PDF too.

New in version 1.17

- **Password change required** at next sign-in, as in Active Directory: enable it when creating or editing a user; as soon as they sign in, the user must choose a new password before doing anything else (chapter 17).
- **Reset password**: administrators can reset the password of any user, including other administrators, optionally requiring a change at first sign-in; open sessions are closed immediately (chapter 17).

New in version 1.16

- **Nine languages**: Italian, English, Spanish, German, French, Russian, Chinese, Japanese and Arabic, for the panel, the web and mobile views, the monitor screens and the manual (chapter 18).
- **Languages in XML files**: each language is a file that can be downloaded, corrected and uploaded again from the panel; new languages can be added without updating the program (chapter 18).
- **Official website** `wallstatus.bytenooks.com` with downloads, manuals and XML language files in every language.

New in version 1.15

- **Customisable appearance**: company logo, name and icon, fonts (including the company font) and **all the colours** of the panel, views, monitor screens, messages and standby page, with ready-made presets (chapter 26).
- **Date and time on the monitors**: a clock that can be enabled on all monitors or on selected ones, in six positions, with your choice of colours, size and font (chapter 26).
- **Desktop wallpaper** of the physical screens set from the panel, even different for each screen on Windows (chapter 26).

New in version 1.14

- **Visual traceroute**: the route from the wall PC to an address or a monitored device, hop by hop, on a world map, in the panel or shown on a monitor (chapter 25).
- **Content that appears only when there are problems**: web pages, RSS feeds and X accounts stay hidden while everything is fine; when they report something they are shown automatically on the chosen monitor (chapter 7).
- **X accounts** as content (e.g. https://x.com/MSFT365Status), with recent posts full screen (chapter 7).
- **Scheduled shutdown and restart** of the PC at the chosen times and days, and a *Shut down the PC…* button (chapter 18).

New in version 1.13

- **Restart WallStatus and the PC** from the panel, even from another computer, with a countdown that can be cancelled (chapter 18).
- **Who can see each monitor**: different users for different monitors (virtual ones too), directly from the monitor's card (chapter 6).
- **Audio**: volume of the PC and of each audio output (TVs connected via HDMI), volume of networked TVs (Sony, LG, Samsung), 10 built-in sounds and upload of your own sounds, **sound alerts** for errors, recoveries, messages and more (chapter 24); choice between audio on the wall or in the web view browser (chapters 6 and 16).
- **Scheduled messages** with date and time and a **sound** of your choice (chapter 12).
- **Scheduled content**: a content item on a monitor at a date and time, every day or on certain days (chapter 23).

New in version 1.12

- **Manual rotation** and ⏮ ⏯ ⏭ controls for every rotating monitor: from the panel, the web view, the wall keyboard, media keys and presentation remotes (chapter 6).
- **Cameras and webcams**: RTSP streams (Hikvision, Dahua, Axis, Reolink, Tapo, UniFi Protect…), MJPEG and snapshots with username and password, USB webcams; guided set-up by brand (chapter 9). **Twitch** and **Dailymotion** too among online videos.
- **Site map**: sites on the map of Italy with links and flowing pings, coloured by latency (chapter 15).
- **Help**: this manual can be read and downloaded as PDF from the panel's *Help* tab (chapter 27).

Main features

- **Up to 6 physical monitors**, each with its own layout: full screen, timed rotation, 2 side by side, grids of 3, 4 or 6 tiles; plus **unlimited virtual monitors**, visible only from the web link and on mobile.
- **Content**: web pages and dashboards, images, videos, YouTube, Twitch and Dailymotion live streams, HLS streams from encoders, **IP cameras** (RTSP, MJPEG, snapshots) and **USB webcams**, Microsoft Teams events and meetings.
- **Timed or manual rotation** with pause, next and previous content item from the panel, the web view or the wall keyboard.
- **Site map**: site status on the map of Italy, animated links with flowing pings.
- **Automatic refresh** of each page at the interval you prefer.
- **Usernames and passwords** stored encrypted and filled in automatically on websites that require a login.
- **Rotating documents**: PDF, Word, Excel, PowerPoint, images and text shown page by page, uploaded, from password-protected web addresses or from a folder.
- **Scrolling ticker** with news from one or more **RSS feeds**, above any content; on several monitors side by side it scrolls as a **single continuous strip**.
- **Messages on the monitors**: important alerts in the foreground on the chosen monitors, from the panel or from a hidden page on your website, reachable from your phone too.
- **Port switcher** (Windows): Remote Desktop, panel and other applications on the same port, with automatic rollback if a change is not confirmed.
- **Mobile view**: all monitors in rotation on your smartphone, with live images.

- **Browser view**: what each monitor shows on the HDMI cable can be watched live at `http://<address>:8088/Monitor01`, `/Monitor02`…; at `/Monitor` all monitors in rotation.
- **Web panel protected by username and password** to add, remove, enable and disable content, usable from another PC on the network too.
- **Server monitor**: periodic checks of servers and services (ping, ports, websites, certificates, disks, backups, Windows services…) with Pushover, E-mail and Telegram notifications and status screens to show on the monitors.
- **Bandwidth monitor**: Cyberbox download and upload charts (SNMP or SSH) with ping and a yellow or red border when the bandwidth in use exceeds the thresholds.
- **Full user management**: for each user choose what they can do (content, monitors, displays, settings, log, view streams, administration), which monitors they can see and until when the account is valid.
- **Automatic start** at power-on, with automatic restart in case of problems.

Requirements

	Windows PC	Mac
System	Windows 11 (Windows 10 too)	macOS 11 Big Sur or later, Apple Silicon or Intel
Browser	Microsoft Edge, already included in Windows	Google Chrome or Microsoft Edge (Safari cannot be used)
Installation	No additional software to install. WallStatus is a single file and does not require administrator rights.	
Network	Connection to the websites to be shown. To manage it from another PC, the two computers must be on the same network.	

> **How it works in brief**
> WallStatus uses the browser already on the computer (Edge or Chrome) with a separate profile dedicated to the wall: it does not touch the user's bookmarks, passwords or history. It opens a window without bars for each monitor and makes it full screen on the right screen.

2 Installing on a Windows PC

The Windows package is the file **WallStatus-1.20.0-Windows.zip**.

Package contents

File	What it is for
Installa WallStatus.cmd	Installs the program for the current user, creates the shortcuts and enables automatic start
Torna al wall.cmd	At the end of a Remote Desktop session, returns the session to the wall screens (chapter 20)
Aggiorna WallStatus.cmd	Updates an installed version keeping everything, with a backup copy (see below)
Disinstalla WallStatus.cmd	Removes the program, shortcuts, automatic start and (optionally) the data
WallStatus.exe	The program. It can also be run directly, without installation
Manuale WallStatus.pdf	This manual

Guided installation (recommended)

1. **Extract the ZIP**
   Right-click the ZIP file → **Extract All…** → **Extract**. Do not run the files from inside the ZIP without extracting it.
2. **Start the installation**
   Double-click **Installa WallStatus.cmd**. A black window opens: this is normal.
   If the blue warning "*Windows protected your PC*" appears, click **More info** and then **Run anyway**. The warning appears because the program does not have a commercial digital signature.
3. **Automatic start**
   When asked "*Avviare WallStatus automaticamente all'accensione del PC?*" (start WallStatus automatically when the PC is switched on?) press `S` (yes) for a PC dedicated to the wall, otherwise `N`.
4. **First start**
   At the end WallStatus starts on its own: after a few seconds the monitors show the sample pages full screen. Press `Ctrl`+`Shift`+`A` to open the panel: the first time it asks you to **create the administrator account** (chapter 5).

The installation copies the program to `%LOCALAPPDATA%\Programs\WallStatus` and creates:

- the **WallStatus** shortcut on the Desktop;
- the **WallStatus** folder in the Start menu with: WallStatus, *WallStatus – solo pannello* (opens the panel without the displays), *Chiudi i display e apri il pannello* (close the displays and open the panel), *Chiudi WallStatus* (close WallStatus), *Torna al wall (chiudi Desktop remoto)* (back to the wall, close Remote Desktop), the manual and the uninstaller;
- the **Torna al wall (chiudi Desktop remoto)** shortcut on the Desktop.

Use without installation (portable)

Alternatively, copy **WallStatus.exe** to any folder, even on a USB stick, and run it with a double-click. The configuration is saved in the `data` subfolder next to the program. Automatic start is enabled from the panel (Settings → Startup).

Updating to a new version

Updating keeps the configuration, users, monitors, content, uploaded documents, saved passwords and the automatic start setting. Before the program is replaced, an automatic **backup copy** is made.

1. **Download and extract the new version**
   Copy the ZIP of the new version (e.g. `WallStatus-1.20.0-Windows.zip`) to the wall PC → right-click → **Extract All...**. There is no need to close WallStatus first: the script does it.
2. **Start the update**
   In the extracted folder double-click **Aggiorna WallStatus.cmd** (if "Windows protected your PC" appears: *More info* → *Run anyway*).
3. **Confirm**
   The script shows the installed version and the new one: press **S** (yes).
4. **Wait**
   The script copies the configuration to `data\backup\<date-time>-v<version>` (together with the previous program), closes WallStatus cleanly, replaces the files and restarts it. The displays start again on their own after a few seconds.
5. **Check**
   Panel → Settings → Advanced: the **Version** must be the new one. Check that the monitors show the content as before.

> **Going back to the previous version**
> Close WallStatus (`Ctrl`+`Alt`+`Shift`+`Q`), then copy `WallStatus-precedente.exe` from the backup folder in place of `%LOCALAPPDATA%\Programs\WallStatus\WallStatus.exe` (renaming it `WallStatus.exe`) and, if needed, also `config.json` into the `data` folder. Restart WallStatus. The same path is shown at the end of the script.

Running **Installa WallStatus.cmd** from the new version again also works (it still keeps the data, but asks again about automatic start and does not make the backup copy). If WallStatus was used without installation (portable), just replace `WallStatus.exe` in its folder and run it.

In any case, if you start a new version while a different one is running, the previous version is closed and replaced automatically (with the same version, on the other hand, only the panel opens).

Windows Firewall

As long as network access is disabled, WallStatus does not accept connections from outside and the firewall does not ask anything. When you enable management from other PCs (chapter 18) Windows may ask for permission: select **Private networks** and confirm with **Allow**.

Uninstallation

1. **Start the uninstallation**
   Start menu → WallStatus folder → **Disinstalla WallStatus**, or double-click **Disinstalla WallStatus.cmd** in the package.

2. **Confirm**
   Press `S` (yes). The program, shortcuts and automatic start are removed.

3. **Data**
   At the second question press `S` to also delete the configuration, passwords and images, or `N` to keep them for a reinstallation.

3 Installing on a Mac

The Mac package is the file **WallStatus-1.20.0-Mac.dmg**. It works on Macs with Apple processors (M1–M4 and later) and Intel.

> **Before you start**
>
> **Google Chrome** (google.com/chrome) or **Microsoft Edge** must be installed on the Mac. WallStatus does not work with Safari.

Installation

1. **Open the DMG**
   Double-click **WallStatus-1.20.0-Mac.dmg**. A window opens with the app, the Applications folder and the manual.
2. **Copy the app**
   Drag **WallStatus** onto the **Applications** icon. Then eject the "WallStatus" disk from the Finder sidebar.
3. **First start**
   Open the Applications folder, **right-click** (or Ctrl-click) WallStatus → **Open** → **Open** again. This step is only needed the first time, because the app is not signed by Apple.
   On macOS 15 Sequoia and later, if the app is blocked: **System Settings** → **Privacy & Security**, scroll down and click **Open Anyway** next to the message about WallStatus.
4. **Check**
   After a few seconds Chrome opens full screen with the sample pages. WallStatus shows no icon in the Dock: it works in the background. Press `Ctrl` + `Shift` + `A` to open the panel and create the administrator account (chapter 5).

> **Message "WallStatus is damaged and can't be opened"**
>
> This happens when the file was downloaded from the internet or received via AirDrop/e-mail. The app is not damaged: open **Terminal** (Applications → Utilities), paste this command, then press Return:
>
> ```
> xattr -cr /Applications/WallStatus.app
> ```
>
> Then open the app again.

Automatic start

In the panel open **Settings** → **Startup** and enable **Start WallStatus when the PC is switched on**. WallStatus will start every time the user signs in. macOS may show a "*Background Items Added*" notification: this is normal.

Keychain

Website passwords are encrypted with a key saved in the macOS **Keychain** (entry *WallStatus-secret-key*). If macOS asks for access to the Keychain the first time a password is saved, choose **Always Allow**.

Updating to a new version

1. **Backup copy (recommended)**
   In the Finder: Go → Go to Folder… → `~/Library/Application Support/WallStatus` → copy **config.json** and the **media** folder to a safe place.

2. **Close WallStatus**
   `Control` + `Option` + `Shift` + `Q` with a wall monitor in the foreground, or panel → Settings → **Close WallStatus**.

3. **Replace the app**
   Open the DMG of the new version and drag WallStatus to Applications, choosing **Replace**. If macOS reports the app as damaged, run `xattr -cr /Applications/WallStatus.app` again.

4. **Restart and check**
   Open WallStatus from Applications (if a previous version is still running, it is closed and replaced automatically) (or restart the Mac if automatic start is enabled) and check the version in Settings → Advanced. Configuration, users and content are kept.

Uninstallation

> **With the script (recommended)**
> In the DMG (and in the package folder) there is **Disinstalla WallStatus.command**: double-click it (the first time right-click → **Open**) and Terminal opens with a menu: **1** closes WallStatus and its browser (even if not responding), **2** uninstalls everything (app, automatic start, data and Keychain key, after you type `SI`), **3** uninstalls keeping the data. From Terminal: `--chiudi`, `--rimuovi` or `--prova` to see what it would do without touching anything.

Manually:

1. **Disable automatic start**
   Panel → Settings → disable *Start WallStatus when the PC is switched on*.

2. **Close the program**
   Panel → Settings → **Close WallStatus**.

3. **Delete the app**
   Drag WallStatus from the Applications folder to the Bin.

4. **Delete the data (optional)**
   In the Finder: menu **Go** → **Go to Folder…**, type `~/Library/Application Support/WallStatus` and move the folder to the Bin. You can also delete the *WallStatus-secret-key* entry from Keychain Access.

4 Preparing the wall PC

For a wall that switches on and works with nobody in front of it, it is worth adjusting a few operating system settings. These are recommendations, not requirements.

Windows PC

Automatic user sign-in
Settings → Accounts → Sign-in options: turn off "*For improved security, only allow Windows Hello sign-in for Microsoft accounts on this device*". Then press `Win` + `R`, type `netplwiz`, untick "*Users must enter a user name and password to use this computer*" and enter the user's password.

Power
Settings → System → Power: *Turn off my screen* and *Make my device sleep* set to **Never**. WallStatus prevents the screen from turning off anyway while it is running.

Updates
Settings → Windows Update → Advanced options → *Active hours*: set them to the hours when the wall is in use, so restarts happen outside those hours.

Notifications
Turn on *Do not disturb* to avoid pop-ups over the pages.

macOS MAC

Automatic sign-in
System Settings → Users & Groups → *Automatically log in as*: choose the wall user. Not available if FileVault is on.

Multiple monitors: separate Spaces
System Settings → Desktop & Dock → Mission Control section: **"Displays have separate Spaces"** must be on (it is the default). Without this option macOS can show only one window full screen.

Power
System Settings → Lock Screen: *Turn display off when inactive* set to **Never**; on a MacBook also Battery → Options → *Prevent automatic sleeping*.

Notifications
Turn on *Focus* → *Do Not Disturb*.

Connecting multiple monitors

- Connect and switch on all monitors **before** starting WallStatus. If you add a monitor later, use **Detect screens** in the panel.
- In the operating system's display settings, set the real arrangement (which monitor is on the left, which on the right). WallStatus numbers the screens **from left to right** based on this arrangement.
- With **Identify** in the panel, each monitor shows its own name and physical screen number for a few seconds.
- On Windows the monitors must be in **Extend these displays** mode (Settings → System → Display → Multiple displays), not *Duplicate*.
- WallStatus reads the screens both from the browser and, on Windows, directly from the system: if the browser sees fewer than Windows, it uses the Windows list. In the **Log**, the *schermi rilevati* (screens detected) line reports how many screens were found, with resolution and position.

5 The admin panel

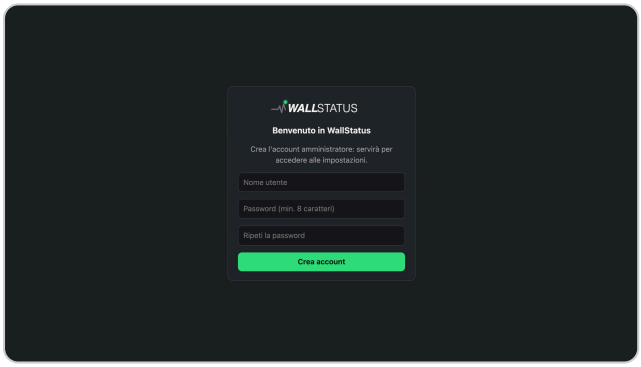
All configuration is done from the web panel. Changes are applied to the monitors immediately, without restarting anything.

How to open the panel

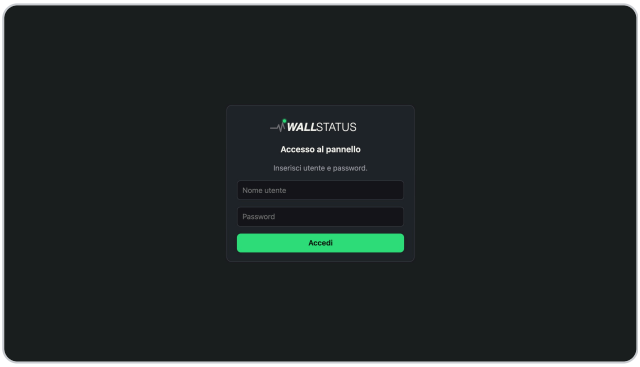
From where	How
From the wall PC	Press `Ctrl` + `Shift` + `A` while the displays are visible, or open `http://127.0.0.1:8088/admin` in the browser
Without displays	The *WallStatus – solo pannello* shortcut in the Start menu (Windows)
From another PC	`http://<wall-address>:8088/admin`, only after enabling network access (chapter 18)

First sign-in: creating the administrator account

The panel is always protected by **username and password**, even when you open it from the wall PC. The first time you open it, from the wall PC, the *Welcome to WallStatus* screen appears:



First sign-in. Choose a username and password.

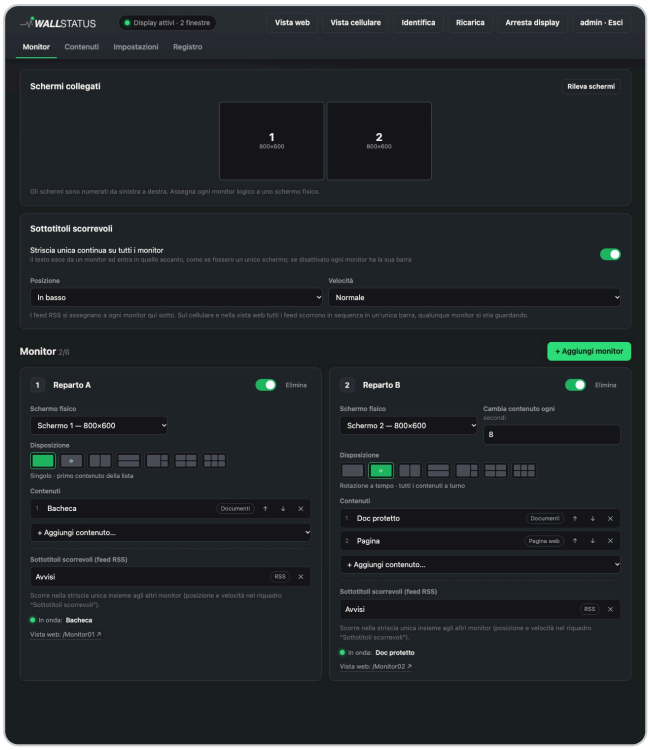


Later sign-ins. Enter username and password.

1. **Choose a username**
   From 3 to 40 characters, no spaces (e.g. `admin` or your name).
2. **Choose a password**
   At least 8 characters, to be typed twice. Keep it in a safe place.
3. **Create account**
   This is the first **administrator**: from the **Users** tab they can then create the other users (chapter 17). The panel opens. From then on every sign-in requires username and password; after 12 hours of inactivity you are asked again. The **Sign out** button at the top right closes the session.

> **The account can only be created from the wall PC**
> Until the account exists, the panel cannot be reached from other computers. If you forget the password, see chapter 21.

Parts of the panel



Monitors tab. At the top, display status and general controls; below, the map of connected screens, the common scrolling ticker settings and the configuration of each monitor, with the link to its web view.

Element	Function
Status indicator	Green dot: displays running (with the number of open windows). Grey: stopped. Red: error, with the explanation under the header.
Identify	Shows each monitor's name and physical screen number on it for 6 seconds
Reload	Reloads all pages and repositions the windows
Start / Stop displays	Opens or closes the full-screen windows. The panel stays available even when the displays are stopped.
Web view	Opens `/Monitor`: all monitors live, in rotation, in a browser tab (chapter 16)
Mobile view	Opens the monitor view designed for smartphones (chapter 16)
user · Sign out	Shows the signed-in user and closes the session
Tabs	**Monitors**, **Messages**, **Content**, **Servers**, **Bandwidth**, **Map**, **Traceroute**, **Scheduling**, **Audio**, **Users**, **Appearance**, **Settings**, **Log** (recent events, useful in case of problems) and **Help** (this manual, chapter 27). Each user sees only the tabs they have permission for.

Recommended order of work

1. Create the **content** (Content tab) → 2. assign it to the **monitors** (Monitors tab) → 3. choose the **layout** of each monitor.

6 Monitors and layouts

A **monitor** in WallStatus is a display area linked to a physical screen. Up to 6 **physical** ones can be configured (one per screen) and, in addition, as many **virtual** ones as you like, visible only from the web link and on mobile.

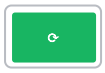
Adding and removing monitors

- **+ Add monitor** creates a new physical monitor assigned to the first free screen (the button is disabled once there are 6 physical monitors).
- **+ Virtual monitor** creates a monitor without a screen, visible only from the web link and on mobile (see below). There is no limit to how many.
- Click the **name** to rename it (e.g. "Control room", "Reception").
- The **switch** next to the name enables or disables the monitor without losing its configuration.
- **Delete** removes the monitor (the content remains available in the Content tab).

Physical screen

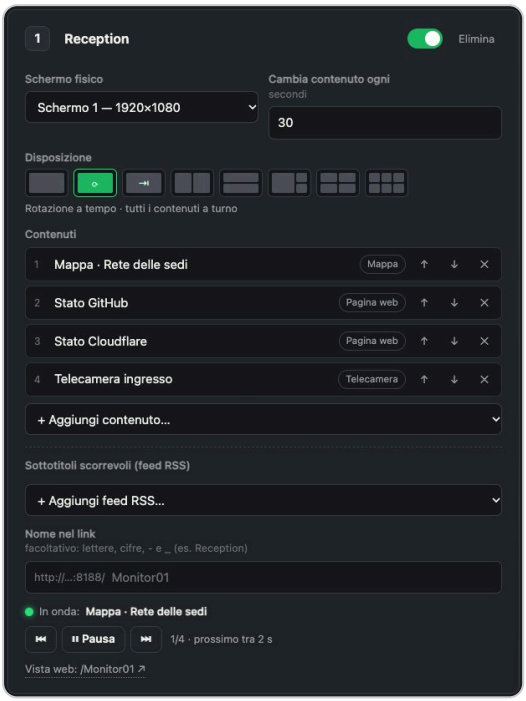
Choose which screen to show the monitor on. Screens are numbered from left to right; disconnected ones appear as *(not connected)* and the monitor is shown as soon as the screen is connected and detected. Two active monitors cannot use the same screen: the panel flags this with a yellow warning.

Layouts

Icon	Layout	What it shows
	Single	The first active content item in the list, full screen
	Timed rotation	All active content, one at a time full screen. The time is set in *Change content item every* (seconds); it can be paused and skipped forwards or backwards
	Manual rotation	All active content, one at a time full screen, but it moves to the next one **only on command**: key, remote or ⏮ ⏭ buttons (see below)
	2 side by side	Two content items, left and right
	2 stacked	Two content items, top and bottom (ideal for portrait monitors)
	1 large + 2	One large main content item and two smaller ones on the right
	2×2 grid	Four content items
	3×2 grid	Six content items

Rotation controls: pause, forward, back

On monitors in **Timed rotation** or **Manual rotation** with at least two content items, the rotation controls appear under “On air”, with the position (e.g. *2/5*) and the time left until the next change:



In the panel. ⏮ previous, ⏸ Pause / ▶ Resume, ⏭ next.



In the web view (`/Monitor01` …), at the top right, for users with the Displays permission.

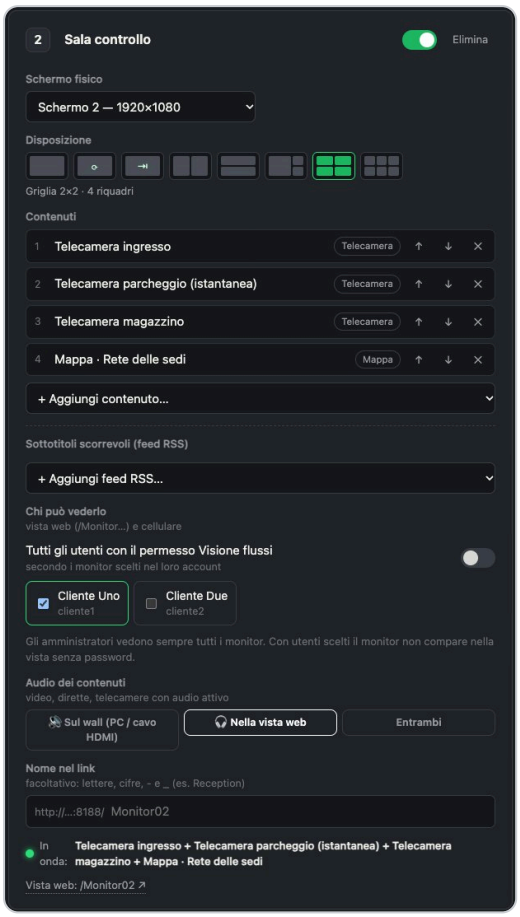
Where	Controls
Panel, Monitors tab	⏮, ⏸ **Pause** / ▶ **Resume**, ⏭ buttons on each monitor's card (*Displays* permission)
Web view `/Monitor01`, `/Reception` **…**	⏮ ⏸ ⏭ buttons at the top right (*Displays* permission). They control the wall monitor, not just your own view.
Wall keyboard	`Ctrl` + `Shift` + `N` next, `Ctrl` + `Shift` + `P` previous, `Ctrl` + `Shift` + `Space` (or `S`) pause / resume
Presentation remote	`PgDn` / `PgUp` (the keys sent by common slide “clickers”) move to the next / previous content item
Media keys	⏭ ⏮ ⏯ on USB/Bluetooth keyboards and remotes

- When **paused**, the content item stays still until you press ▶; “⏸ Rotation paused · 2/5” appears at the top right of the monitor. The pause remains even if you change the configuration; on resuming, the content item continues from the time it had left.
- With ⏮ ⏭ during a pause you change content item while staying paused: useful for showing a page by hand during a meeting.
- In **Manual rotation** there is no pause (the content item changes only on command) and documents do not move on by themselves after the last page.
- The wall keys apply to the monitor whose window is in the foreground (click on the screen, then the key). `PgDn` / `PgUp` are not intercepted while typing in a field on the page.

Monitor content

- Use the **+ Add content item…** menu to assign a content item to the monitor. The same content item can be used on several monitors.
- The ↑ ↓ arrows change the order: in grids the order goes from left to right and top to bottom; in rotation it is the display order.
- ✕ removes the content item from the monitor (it does not delete it).
- Disabled content items appear struck through and are skipped. If a grid has more content items than tiles, the extra ones appear faded and are not shown.
- In the **Scrolling ticker** section choose the RSS feeds to scroll on the monitor (chapter 11).
- At the bottom of the card, **On air** shows what the monitor is showing at that moment.
- **Name in the link**: optional, the name used to open the monitor in the web view, for example `Reception` → `http://<address>:8088/Reception` (see below).

Who can see it and content audio



A monitor's card: at the bottom, *Who can see it* and *Content audio*.

Who can see it (administrators only): with the switch on, the monitor is visible in the web view and on mobile to all users with the *View streams* permission (according to the monitors chosen in their account). Turning it off lets you choose the **users** who can see it: for example a virtual monitor for each customer, each visible only to its own user.

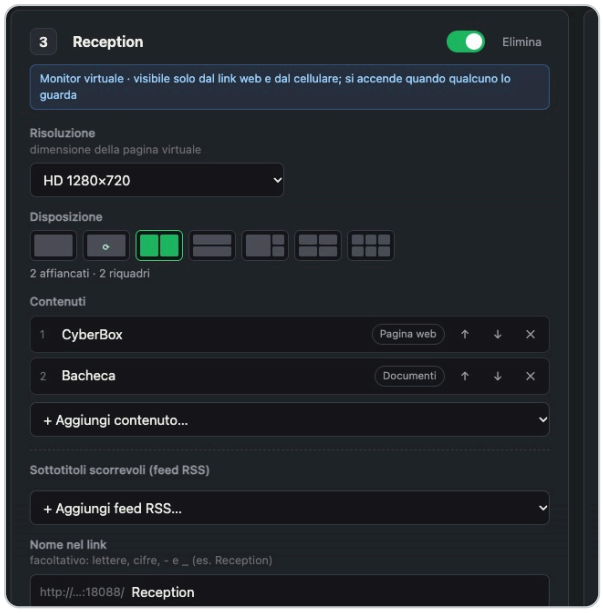
- Both rules apply together: the monitor must be among the user's monitors (Users tab) *and* the user must be among the monitor's users.
- Administrators always see everything. A monitor with selected users does not appear in the "password-free" view.

Content audio (videos, live streams, cameras with *Audio on*):

- 🔊 **On the wall**: audio comes out of the wall PC or the TV connected with the HDMI cable (default);
- 🎧 **In the web view**: the wall stays silent; whoever watches the monitor from `/Monitor01`… presses *Listen here* and hears the audio in their own browser (chapter 16);
- **Both**.

Virtual monitors

A **virtual monitor** works like a physical monitor (layouts, rotation, content, websites with login, documents) but does not take up a PC screen: it is watched only from the **web view** (chapter 16) and the mobile view. It is useful, for example, for preparing a screen dedicated to a room or department that opens it from a smart TV or a PC, without adding monitors to the wall.



Virtual monitor with resolution and name in the link.

- **Creation**: Monitors tab → **+ Virtual monitor**, then name, layout and content as for the other monitors.
- **Resolution**: size of the screen (Full HD, HD, QHD, 4K, portrait, 4:3).
- **It turns on only when needed**: WallStatus renders virtual monitors on the wall PC with a separate invisible browser, only while someone is watching them; after 3 minutes without viewers the monitor turns off (and after another 10 minutes the invisible browser too). The first opening takes a few seconds.
- **Website sign-ins**: the invisible browser has its own profile, separate from that of the physical monitors. Automatic sign-in with username and password works as on the other monitors; websites with two-step verification should be used on physical monitors.
- **Users**: in the Users tab, virtual monitors are chosen among the *Visible monitors* like the others.

Name in the link

Each monitor, physical or virtual, opens in the web view with its number (`/Monitor01`, `/Monitor02`…, according to the order in the Monitors tab). With **Name in the link** you can give it a custom address, easier to remember and which does not change if you reorder the monitors:

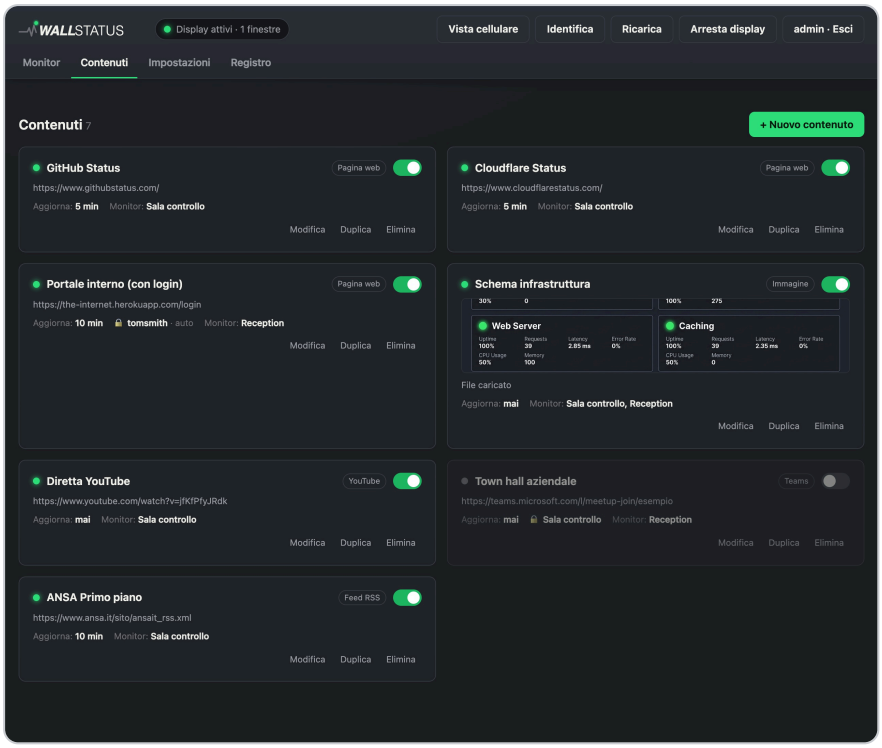
Name in the link	Monitor addresses
`Reception`	`http://<address>:8088/Reception` (also `/reception`, `/Monitor/Reception` and the number `/Monitor03`)
`sala-riunioni`	`http://<address>:8088/sala-riunioni`

Letters, digits, `-` and `_` are allowed (up to 40 characters, no spaces); upper and lower case make no difference. Each name can be used by only one monitor, and names reserved by the program are not allowed (admin, mobile, api, Monitor, Monitor01…). Leaving the field empty keeps only the numbered address.

> **Websites with login: Single or Rotation is better**
>
> In grid layouts websites are shown in tiles. WallStatus removes the "this site cannot be displayed in a frame" block, but some websites with login do not keep the session inside a tile. The **Single** and **Rotation** layouts instead show the page full screen like a normal browser and work with any website.

7 Content

The Content tab lists everything that can be shown on the monitors.



Content tab. For each content item: type, address, refresh, saved user and the monitors it is used on.

Managing content

- **+ New content item** opens the entry window.
- The **switch** enables or disables the content item on all monitors that use it.
- **Edit**, **Duplicate** (handy for creating variants; the password must be re-entered) and **Delete** (it is also removed from the monitors).

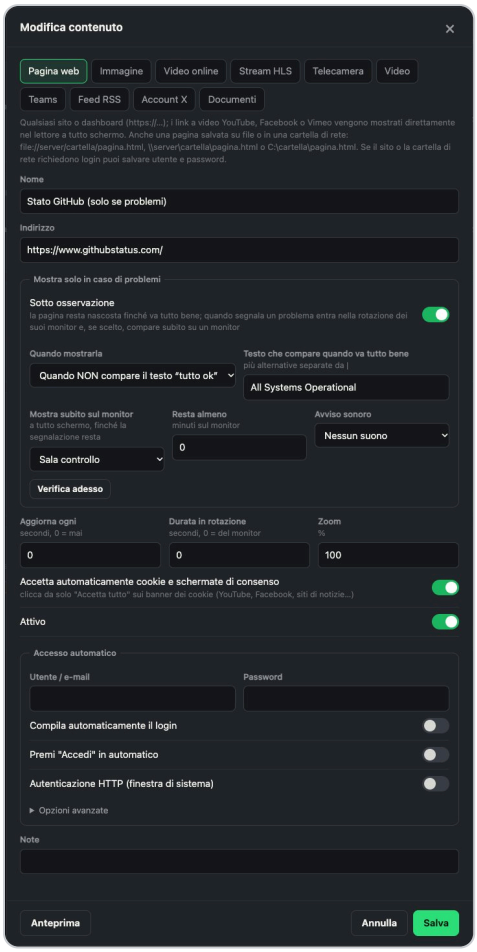
Content types

Type	Address to enter	Examples
Web page	Full address, with `https://`, or the path of an HTML page in a file or a network folder (`file://…`, `\\server\…`, `C:\…`)	Grafana, Power BI, Zabbix, PRTG, status pages, intranet, monitoring pages saved on a file server
Image	Upload a file (jpg, png, gif, webp, svg) or enter the address of an online image	Floor plans, notices, logos, webcam snapshots
Online video	Link to the YouTube, Facebook or Vimeo video or live stream	Live events, news channels, corporate videos: they start on their own full screen
HLS stream	Address of the `.m3u8` stream	IP cameras, encoders, streaming platforms
Video	Uploaded mp4/webm file or address	Corporate videos in a loop
Teams	Link to the event or meeting	Town halls, live events, meetings (see chapter 9)

X account	Account address (`https://x.com/MSFT365Status`) or `@name`	Service status accounts: recent posts as full-screen cards (see below)
RSS feed	Address of the RSS or Atom feed	News, alerts, service status: they scroll as a ticker (chapter 11)
Documents	Uploaded files, web addresses (one per line) and/or a folder on the wall PC	Shift rotas, procedures, PDF reports, Excel sheets, presentations: page by page (chapter 10)

Content that appears only when there are problems

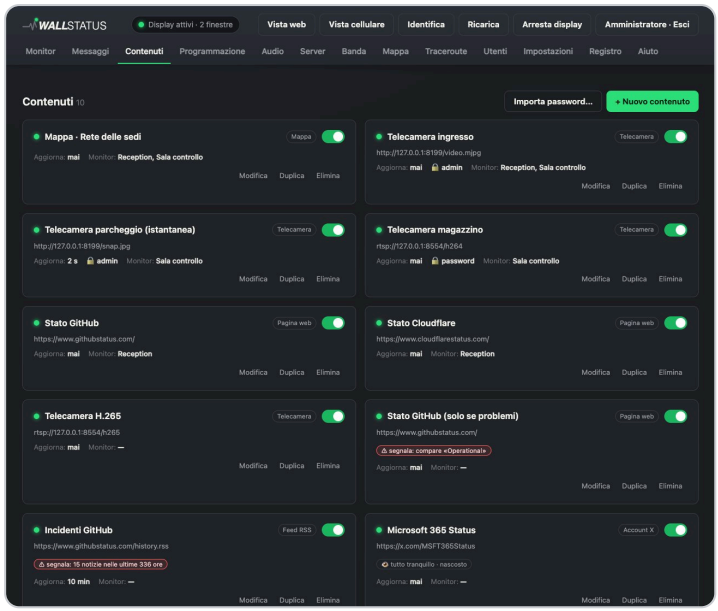
Web pages, RSS feeds and X accounts can stay **hidden while everything is fine** and appear on their own when they report something. In the content item form, **Show only when there are problems** box → *Watched*.



Watched status page: it appears on the "Control room" monitor when it no longer says "All Systems Operational".

Content item	When it is shown
Web page	**When the "all OK" text does NOT appear** (e.g. *All Systems Operational*) · **when a problem text appears** (e.g. *Major Outage* | *Degraded*) · **when the page changes** compared with the first reading. Multiple alternatives separated by `|`, case-insensitive.
RSS feed	When there is news more recent than the chosen period (from 1 hour to 1 week). While the feed is "empty" it does not even appear in the scrolling ticker; when it becomes active the news scrolls in the ticker and, if chosen, goes full screen on the monitor.
X account	When the account publishes posts more recent than the chosen period.

- **Show immediately on the monitor**: the content item goes full screen on the chosen monitor (in place of what it was showing) as long as the alert remains; then the monitor returns to how it was. With "None" the content item only joins the rotation of the monitors it is assigned to.
- **Stays at least** N minutes, so the page does not disappear immediately if the problem comes and goes. Optional **Sound alert** (Audio tab, "Watched content" events).
- **Check now** tells you whether, with the settings entered, the content item would be shown at this moment.
- In the content list a label shows the status: "👁 all quiet · hidden" or "⚠ reports: …".

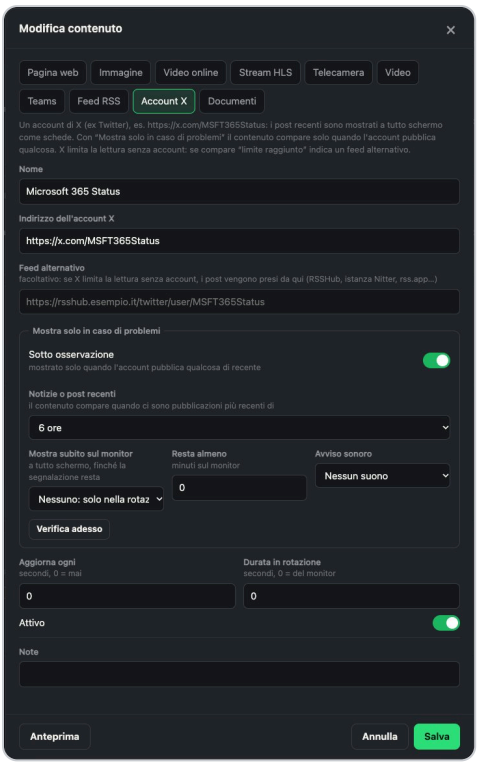


Watched content in the list, with updated status.

Notes

- The page is read as text, without running its scripts: for pages that are built only in the browser, use the RSS or JSON version of the status if there is one (e.g. `…/api/v2/status.json` of Statuspage pages).
- The check runs every minute (or every “Refresh every” seconds, minimum 30).

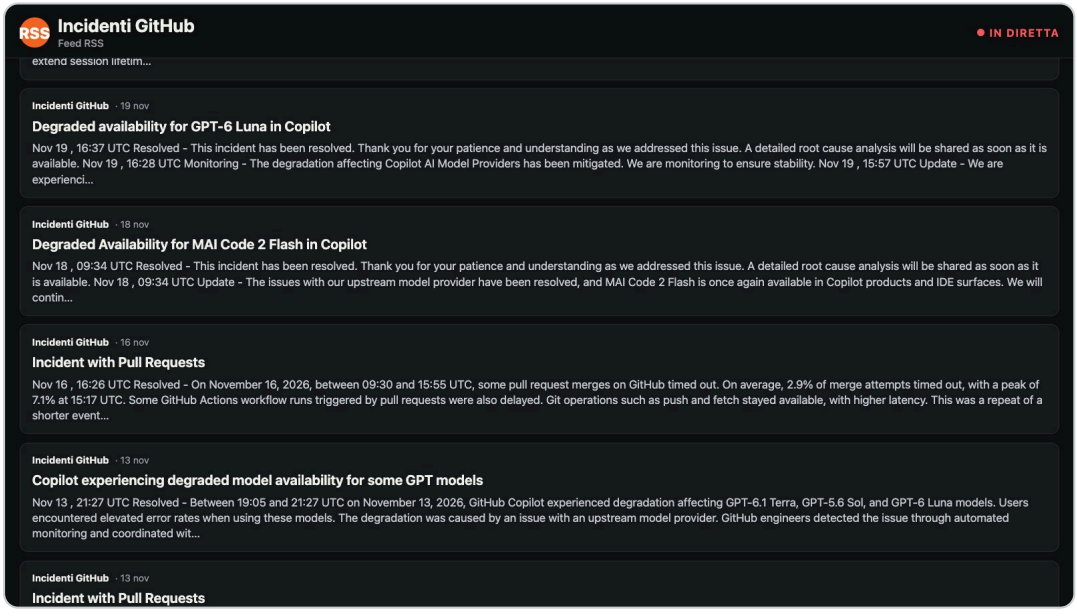
X account



X account content item.

The **X account** type shows the recent posts of a public account full screen, as slowly scrolling cards (new ones highlighted). With *Watched* it appears only when the account posts something: ideal for status accounts such as `@MSFT365Status`.

> **X limits reading without an account**
>
> WallStatus reads the posts from X's public embeddable timeline, at most every 5 minutes per account. However, X often limits these requests ("rate limit reached") and may return few posts or not the most recent ones. For a reliable check, enter an **alternative feed** for the same account (a self-hosted RSSHub, a Nitter instance, a service such as rss.app) or, if the service has a status page with RSS, use that directly as an RSS feed.



Feed (or X account) full screen on the monitor, when it becomes active.

Options

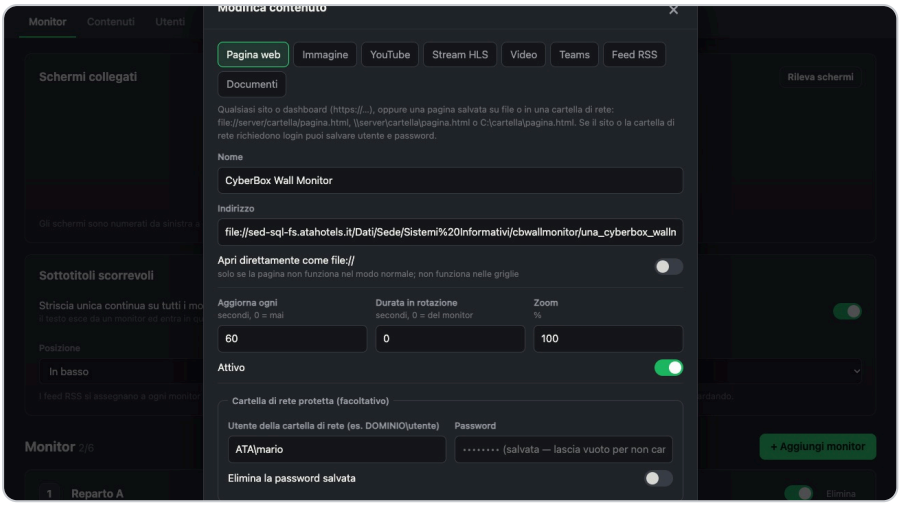
Field	Meaning
Name	Name shown in the panel
Refresh every	How many seconds between reloads of the content item. **0 = never**. Examples: 60 for a webcam, 300 for a dashboard, 0 for a live stream (reloading would interrupt it)
Duration in rotation	How many seconds it stays visible on rotating monitors. 0 = use the time set on the monitor (for *Documents*: 0 = until all pages have been shown)
Zoom	Enlarges (e.g. 150%) or reduces (e.g. 75%) the page. Useful for dashboards designed for small screens shown on large TVs
Scaling	Images and videos: *Whole* (with black bars), *Fill* (crops the edges), *Stretch*
Audio on	YouTube, HLS and videos start without audio; turn it on if the wall has speakers
Active	If off, the content item is skipped everywhere
Automatically accept cookies and consent screens	On by default: WallStatus automatically clicks "Accept all" on cookie banners and consent screens (YouTube/Google, Facebook, news sites and the most common consent platforms). Turn it off if a site should keep only the necessary choices
Preview	Opens the content item in a new tab to check the address

Pages from files and network folders

The **Web page** type also accepts HTML pages saved in a file on the PC or in a **shared network folder**, for example a monitoring page generated by another system. In the *Address* field you can write the path in one of these ways:

Form	Example
file:// address (as in the browser bar)	`file://sed-sql-fs.atahotels.it/Dati/Sede/Sistemi%20Informativi/cbwallmonitor/una_cyberbox_wallmonitor.html`
Windows network path	`\\sed-sql-fs.atahotels.it\Dati\Sede\Sistemi Informativi\cbwallmonitor\una_cyberbox_wallmonitor.html`
File on the wall PC	`C:\Wall\pagina.html` or `file:///C:/Wall/pagina.html`

WallStatus saves the path as a `file://` address (spaces become `%20`).



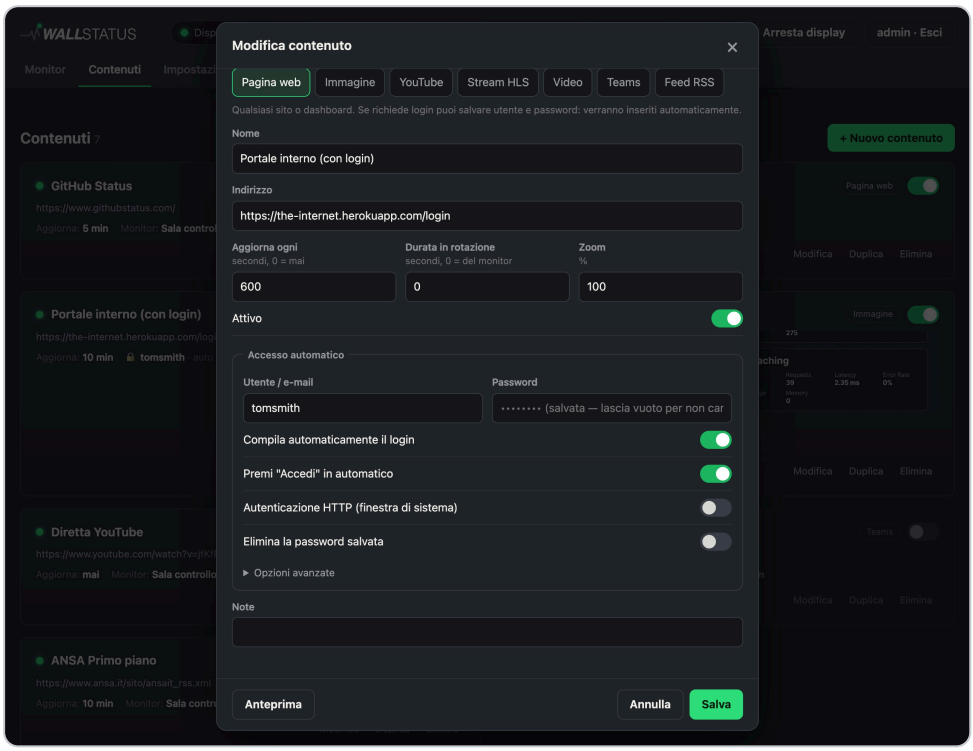
Page from a network folder. Username and password are needed only if the share is not accessible with the wall's Windows user.

- **How it is shown**: WallStatus reads the file and passes it to the wall browser, together with the files the page refers to in the same folder or subfolders (style sheets, scripts, images, JSON data). It works full screen, in rotation and in grids, with automatic refresh (*Refresh every*) and zoom like other pages.
- **Access to the network folder**: normally it is enough that the Windows user the wall runs as can open the folder in File Explorer. If different credentials are needed, enter **Username** (e.g. `DOMAIN\user`) and **Password**: WallStatus connects the share for the current Windows session (like `net use`, without saving it permanently).
- **Check**: on saving, if the file cannot be reached from that PC, a warning appears. On the wall, as long as the file cannot be reached, a message is shown that retries every 30 seconds.
- **Open directly as file://**: fallback option for pages that behave differently if not opened from a file (for example links to files in other folders on the server). It works on *Single* and *Rotation* monitors, not in grids.
- **On the Mac** the network folder must first be connected from the Finder (Go → Connect to Server → `smb://server/share`); WallStatus then finds it in `/Volumes`.

The **Documents** type also accepts network files and folders: in the *Document addresses* (e.g. `\\server\Dati\Bacheca\turni.pdf`) and in the *Folder* field (e.g. `\\server\Dati\Bacheca`), with the same optional credentials.

8 Usernames and passwords

For web pages that require a sign-in you can save a username and password: WallStatus enters them automatically when the login page appears, even after the session expires.

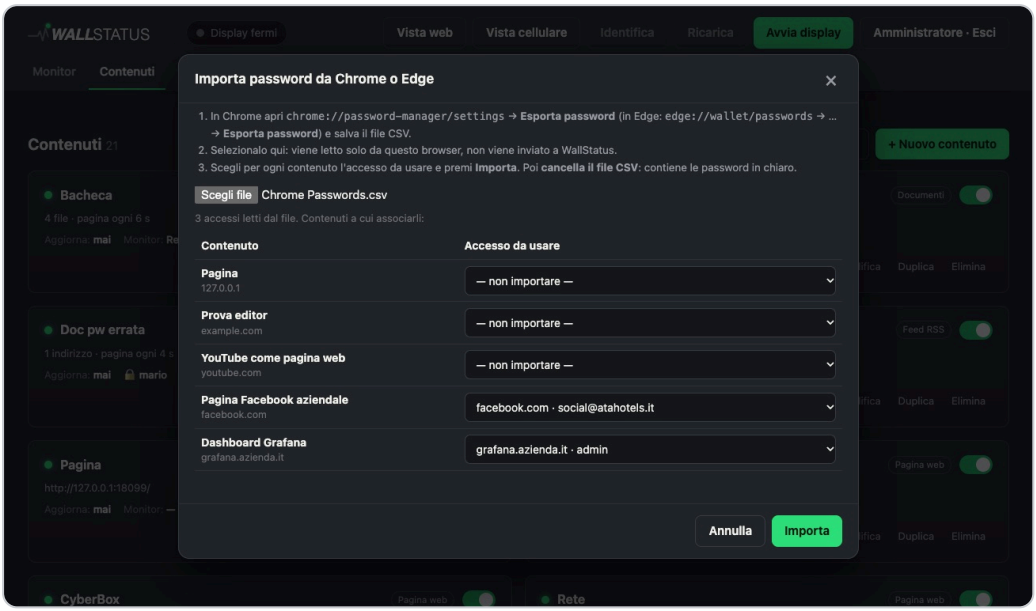


Automatic sign-in. The saved password is never shown: leave the field empty to keep it, type a new one to change it.

Option	Effect
Username / e-mail	Username or e-mail address of the account
Password	Stored encrypted. Leave empty to keep it unchanged
Fill in automatically	Fills in the username and password fields when they appear. It also recognises two-step logins (first the e-mail, then the password), such as Microsoft 365
Press "Sign in"	After filling in, it presses the sign-in button. It also answers "Yes" to Microsoft's "Stay signed in?"
HTTP authentication	For websites that show the browser's small "Sign in" system dialog (Basic/NTLM), typical of routers, NAS, cameras and old intranets
Delete the saved password	Deletes the stored password

Importing passwords from Chrome or Edge

If the website usernames and passwords are already saved in Chrome or Edge, you can import them instead of retyping them. WallStatus does not read the browser's passwords directly (they are protected, and a program that did so would be blocked by antivirus software): the browser's official export is used instead.



Import passwords. For each content item the credentials for the same website are suggested.

1. **Export from the browser**
   Chrome: `chrome://password-manager/settings` → **Export passwords**. Edge: `edge://wallet/passwords` → **…** → **Export passwords**. The browser asks for the Windows (or Mac) password and saves a CSV file.
2. **Import**
   Content tab → **Import passwords…** → select the file. The file is read only by the browser you use the panel with and is not sent to WallStatus.
3. **Choose**
   For each Web page content item, the credentials saved for the same website are suggested; you can choose others or leave "do not import". Press **Import**: username and password are stored encrypted and automatic sign-in is enabled. If the sign-in is on another domain (e.g. Microsoft login), it is added to the *Domains allowed*.
4. **Delete the CSV file**
   It contains all the passwords in plain text: delete it immediately (from the Bin too).

Advanced options

Field	When it is needed
Domains allowed	Limits entry of the credentials to these domains, separated by commas (e.g. `miosito.it, login.microsoftonline.com`). Recommended: it prevents the password from being entered on a different website
Selectors	If automatic field recognition does not work on a particular website, enter the CSS selectors of the username field, the password field and the button (e.g. `#username`)
JavaScript	Code run every time the page loads, for example to close a cookie banner. For expert users only

Protection against account lockouts

If the credentials are wrong, WallStatus suspends attempts for 10 minutes after 6 submissions, to prevent the account from being locked. This is recorded in the **Log** tab.

Two-step verification (MFA) and Single Sign-On

SMS codes, authenticator apps and smart cards cannot be automated. In these cases, do the first sign-in by hand directly on the wall (with mouse and keyboard): the wall browser keeps the session like a normal browser, and WallStatus keeps refreshing the page. For service accounts it is worth asking the IT administrator for a long-lasting session.

9 Live streams, streaming and cameras

Online video: YouTube, Facebook, Vimeo, Twitch, Dailymotion

With the **Online video** type (or by pasting the link into a **Web page**) the video starts on its own in the full-screen player, without cookie consent screens: for YouTube WallStatus uses the "no cookie" version of the player. All the most common link formats are accepted:

```
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XXXXXXXXXXX
https://youtu.be/XXXXXXXXXXX
https://www.youtube.com/live/XXXXXXXXXXX
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx   ← the channel's current live
stream
https://www.facebook.com/NomePagina/videos/1234567890/      ← public Facebook video or live
stream
https://fb.watch/xxxxxxx/
https://vimeo.com/123456789
https://www.twitch.tv/nomecanale                            ← Twitch channel live stream
https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x8abcd1
```

The video starts on its own, without controls and without audio (can be enabled with *Audio on*). The **channel** link is useful for channels that broadcast recurring live streams: it always shows the current one. Leave *Refresh every* at 0. Some owners forbid playback outside their website: in that case "Video unavailable" appears. Facebook videos must be public.

HLS stream (cameras, encoders)

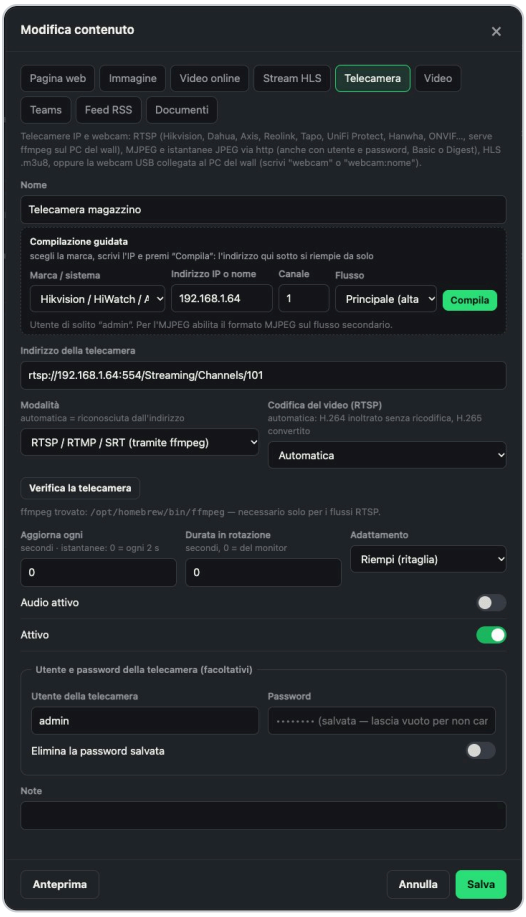
Enter the stream address, which ends in `.m3u8`. Many IP cameras, NVRs, encoders (OBS, vMix, Wowza) and streaming platforms provide one. If the stream is interrupted, WallStatus automatically retries every 10 seconds.

For **cameras** use the dedicated **Camera** type (below): it also accepts HLS streams with the same options.

IP cameras and webcams

The **Camera** type shows video from surveillance cameras, NVRs and webcams full screen or in a grid tile. WallStatus recognises the type of stream from the address by itself:

Mode	Example address	How it works
RTSP (also RTSPS, RTMP, SRT)	`rtsp://192.168.1.64:554/Streaming/Channels/101`	The format of almost all IP cameras. WallStatus converts it for the browser with **ffmpeg** (see below): H.264 passes through without transcoding (low CPU), H.265 is transcoded automatically. Conversion runs only while the content item is on air.
MJPEG	`http://192.168.1.64/axis-cgi/mjpg/video.cgi`	Continuous stream of images, supported by many cameras and encoders; ffmpeg is not needed.
JPEG snapshot	`http://192.168.1.64/ISAPI/Streaming/channels/101/picture`	One image every *Refresh every* seconds (0 = every 2 s), replaced only when it is ready: no flicker. Light on the network.
HLS	`https://…/live/index.m3u8`	Streams already prepared for the web (NVRs, go2rtc, Frigate, encoders).
USB webcam	`webcam` or `webcam:Logitech`	The webcam connected to the wall PC (the first one, or the one whose name contains the given text). Video only.



New camera. At the top, guided set-up: choose the brand, enter the IP and press *Fill in*.

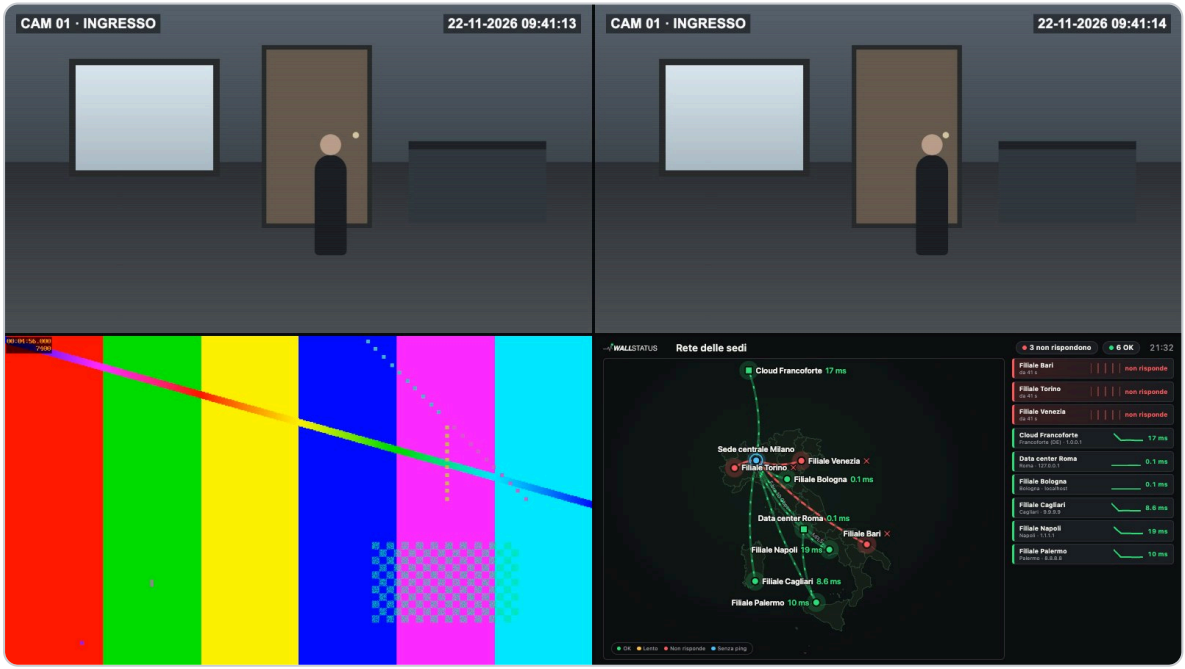
Adding a camera

1. **New content item → Camera**
   Content tab → **+ New content item** → **Camera**.

2. **Guided set-up**
   Choose the **brand** (Hikvision, Dahua, Axis, Reolink, Tapo, EZVIZ, UniFi Protect, Hanwha, Bosch, Vivotek, Foscam, Mobotix, Milesight, ONVIF, go2rtc/Frigate, Blue Iris, ESP32-CAM, IP Webcam app or USB webcam), the **IP address**, the **channel** (for NVRs) and the **stream**: *Main* for quality, *Secondary* for grids with many cameras. Press **Fill in**.

3. **Username and password**
   Enter them in the fields at the bottom (stored encrypted). WallStatus handles both *Basic* authentication and the *Digest* authentication used by Hikvision and Dahua; the password never reaches the display page. If you paste an address with `user:password@`, they are moved into the fields automatically.

4. **Save and check**
   Reopen the content item and press **Check the camera**: it tells you whether it works, the mode and whether the stream is transcoded. With **Preview** you see it in a browser tab.



Monitor in a 2×2 grid with an MJPEG camera, a snapshot, an RTSP stream (here a test signal) and the site map.

ffmpeg (only for RTSP streams)

ffmpeg is a free program. In the camera form, the panel shows whether it has been found. To install it:

- **Windows**: open Command Prompt and run `winget install ffmpeg`, or download the “essentials” build from `ffmpeg.org` and copy `ffmpeg.exe` **next to WallStatus.exe** (or into `C:\ffmpeg\bin`).
- **Mac**: `brew install ffmpeg` (Homebrew), or copy the `ffmpeg` file next to WallStatus.app.

WallStatus finds it on its own, without a restart (within a minute). *Video encoding*: **Automatic** (recommended), **Pass through without transcoding** (minimum CPU use) or **Always transcode to H.264** (for cameras with unusual streams; uses more CPU, maximum 1920 pixels wide).

Notes on cameras

- There is a delay of 2–6 seconds between the real image and the one on the wall with RTSP (conversion), almost none with MJPEG.
- Each RTSP camera on air uses one ffmpeg process. For grids with many cameras, choose the **secondary stream**: less bandwidth and less CPU.
- Many cameras accept few simultaneous connections: if the NVR or an app also watches them besides the wall, use the secondary stream or a snapshot.
- If the camera does not respond, the tile shows the reason (e.g. “incorrect camera username or password”) and WallStatus retries on its own.
- Self-signed camera certificates (https) are accepted. Connections to cameras do not go through the Internet proxy.
- The USB webcam is allowed only to WallStatus pages: external websites and Teams still cannot use the camera and microphone.

Video

Upload an mp4 or webm file (up to 200 MB) or enter an address. The video plays in a loop.

Microsoft Teams

Paste the link to the live event, town hall or meeting, exactly as it arrives in the invitation. WallStatus opens the web version of Teams and automatically tries to:

- choose "*Continue on this browser*" instead of the app;
- enter the **display name** (*Display name in the meeting* field, e.g. "Control room");
- press "*Join now*" / "*Continue without audio or video*".

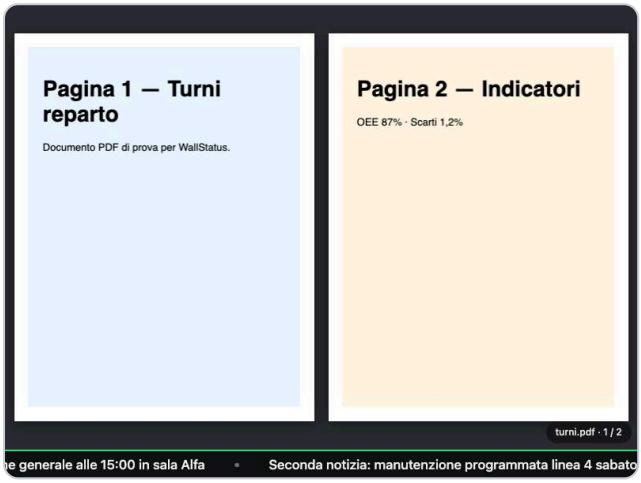
The wall's camera and microphone are **always blocked**: the wall can only watch and listen.

Experimental feature

- Microsoft often changes the Teams pages: if automatic joining stops working, click the necessary buttons by hand on the wall.
- Many internal meetings do not admit anonymous guests or put them in the lobby: in these cases sign in once on the wall with an organisation account.
- Public live events and town halls work best.
- For a meeting at a fixed time, enable the content item shortly before the start and disable it at the end.

10 Rotating documents

The **Documents** content type shows static files (PDF, Word, Excel, PowerPoint, images, text) page by page, changing page every few seconds. A single content item can gather several documents, which are shown one after the other.



PDF, 2 pages side by side. Bottom right, the document and the page.

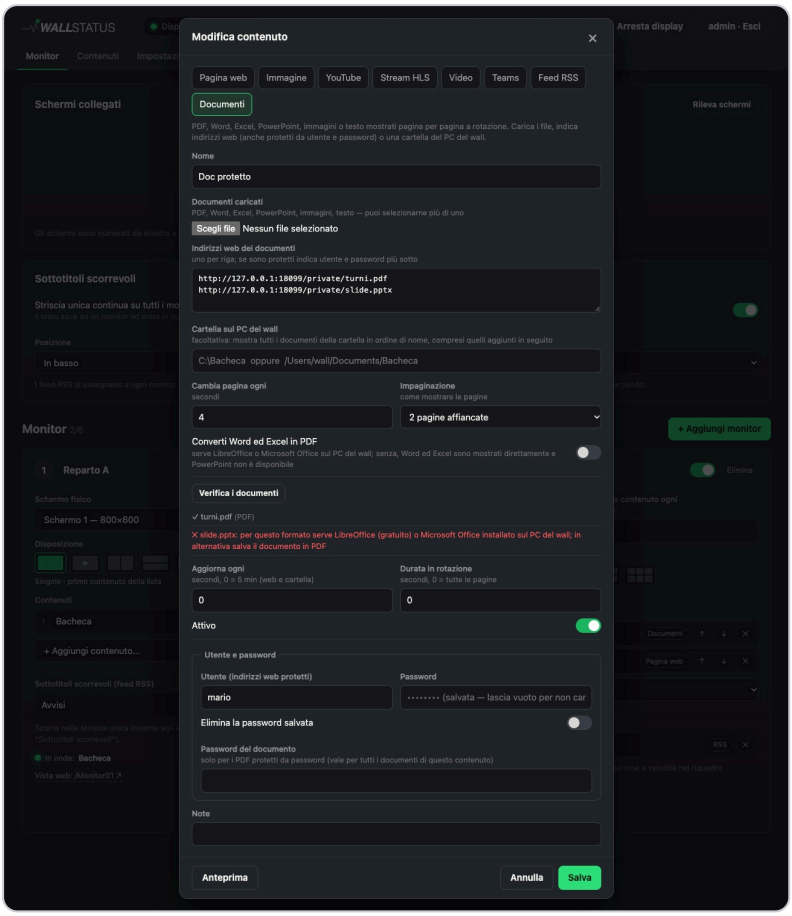


Excel sheet. Each sheet of the workbook is a page.

Formats

Format	How it is shown
PDF	Page by page, sharp at any resolution. Password-protected PDFs too (see below).
Word (.docx)	Page by page, with the page breaks saved by Word. For an appearance identical to the original, enable conversion to PDF.
Excel (.xlsx, .xlsm, .xls, .ods, .csv)	One sheet per page, as a table (up to 400 rows and 60 columns per sheet). Tall sheets scroll in steps.
Images (jpg, png, gif, webp, svg, bmp)	Whole, centred on the screen
Text (.txt)	As a page of text
PowerPoint (.pptx, .ppt, .ppsx), .doc, .rtf, .odt, .odp	Converted automatically to PDF: requires **LibreOffice** (free, `libreoffice.org`, Windows and Mac) or **Microsoft Office** (Windows only) installed on the wall PC. Without a converter a warning appears: alternatively, save the file as PDF.

Creating a Documents content item



Documents content item. Two web addresses protected by username and password; *Check the documents* immediately shows which ones are readable.

1. **New content item**
   Content tab → **+ New content item** → type **Documents**, and a name (e.g. "Department notice board").

2. **Choose the sources**
   (more than one together is fine):
   - **Uploaded documents**: select one or more files from your PC; use ↑ ↓ to change the order and ✕ to remove them.
   - **Web addresses**: one per line, e.g. a PDF published on the intranet or a direct download link.
   - **Folder on the wall PC**: e.g. `C:\Bacheca` or a network folder such as `\\server\Dati\Bacheca`. All the documents in the folder are shown in name order; added, changed or removed ones are detected automatically (within a minute or the *Refresh every* time).

3. **Page layout and timing**
   Set *Change page every* (seconds) and the *Page layout* (table below).

4. **Username and password**
   If the web addresses are protected, enter username and password; if the PDFs are password-protected, fill in *Document password*. Passwords are stored encrypted.

5. **Save and check**
   After saving, **Check the documents** downloads and tests each document and reports any errors (wrong password, unsupported format…). Then assign the content item to a monitor.

Options

Option	Meaning
Change page every	Seconds for each page (minimum 3, default 10)
Whole page	Each page is shown in full, as large as possible
2 pages side by side	Two portrait pages next to each other: ideal for A4 documents on 16:9 screens
Screen width	The page fills the whole width and scrolls from top to bottom in steps: larger text, suitable for long documents
Convert Word and Excel to PDF	With LibreOffice or Microsoft Office: appearance identical to the printout (fonts, headers, charts). The panel shows which converter was found.
Refresh every	How often to download the web addresses again (0 = every 5 minutes)
Duration in rotation	0 = the monitor moves to the next content item only after the last page of the last document; a number of seconds limits it

Usernames and passwords: what is supported

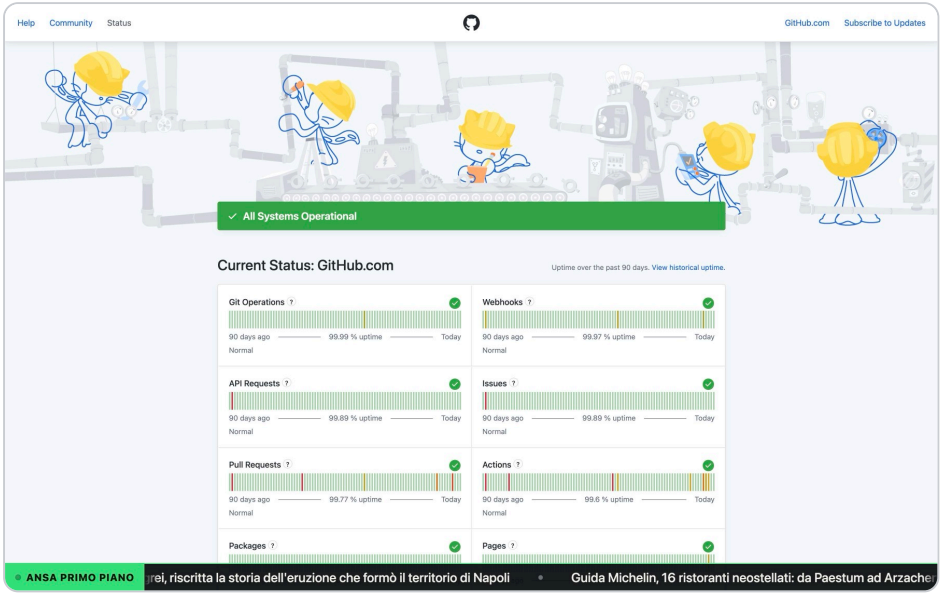
- **Web addresses**: HTTP authentication with username and password (Basic), typical of web servers, NAS, intranets and document portals. Integrated Windows authentication (NTLM/Kerberos) is not supported: for SharePoint or OneDrive use a sharing link with direct download, or sync the library to a folder on the wall PC and enter that folder.
- **Protected PDFs**: enter the document password. Password-protected Word and Excel files cannot be opened: save them as PDF or without a password.
- If an address responds with a login page instead of the document, WallStatus reports it: a direct download link is needed.

Tips

- For a notice board updated by colleagues, use a **shared folder**: just copy a PDF into it and it appears on the wall.
- Downloaded and converted documents stay in a cache: if the server does not respond, the last available copy is shown.
- On a *Single* monitor documents cycle endlessly; in *Rotation* they alternate with the other content; in grids they occupy a tile.

11 RSS feeds and scrolling ticker

Headlines from one or more RSS feeds can scroll in a bar at the bottom (or top) of any monitor, over web pages, grids, images and live streams.



Scrolling ticker over a full-screen web page. On the left, the feed name; with several feeds, each news item is preceded by the source name.

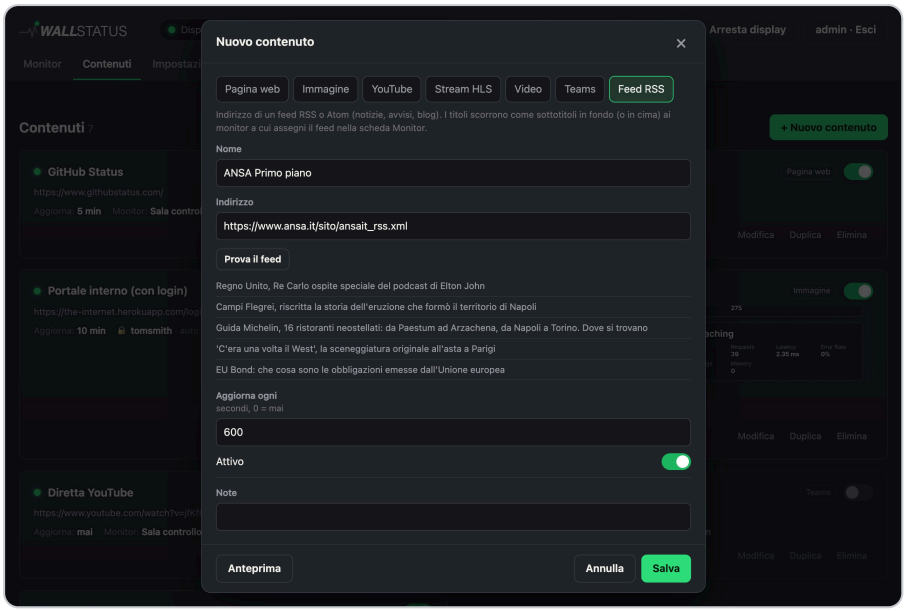
1. Adding a feed

1. **New content item**
   Content tab → **+ New content item** → type **RSS feed**.

2. **Name and address**
   The name appears in the bar (e.g. "ANSA Top stories"). Paste the feed address, usually shown on websites with the RSS icon or the word "Feed".

3. **Test the feed**
   The **Test the feed** button immediately shows the first news items: if an error appears, the address is not a valid feed.

4. **Refresh**
   Refresh every sets how many seconds between reads of the feed (minimum 60; with 0 every 10 minutes). Save.



RSS feed. With *Test the feed* you immediately see the news read from the address.

2. Making it scroll on a monitor

1. **Choose the monitor**
   Monitors tab → on the monitor's card, **Scrolling ticker (RSS feed)** section.

2. **Add the feeds**
   From the **+ Add RSS feed…** menu choose a feed you have already created, or **＋ Create a new RSS feed…** to create it on the spot: when saved it is immediately added to that monitor. Repeat to add more: news from the feeds is **queued** in the same bar, in list order; use ↑ ↓ to change the order and ✕ to remove a feed from the monitor (the feed stays in the Content tab).

3. **Position and speed**
   These are chosen in the **Scrolling ticker** box at the top of the Monitors tab: **Bottom**, **Centre** or **Top**, and the speed with the slider (from 20 to 400 pixels per second). In the centre the band stays overlaid on the content; at the top and bottom the content shrinks to make room for it.

4. **Appearance**
   In the same box, **Ticker appearance** section: ticker height (from 50% to 300%), ticker colour, line and label colour on the left, font, text size, bold, and separate colours for the **news text** and the **feed name**. The preview shows the result immediately; **Restore default appearance** returns to the original colours.

The bar appears within a few seconds, without reloading the pages. To remove it press ✕ next to the feed; to suspend it on all monitors, turn off the RSS feed content item in the Content tab.

3. Single strip across multiple monitors

With **Single continuous strip across all monitors** enabled (the default), the monitors that have feeds form a single bar: the text enters from the rightmost monitor, leaves its left edge and enters the next monitor, as if the wall were a single screen. News from all the monitors' feeds is put in sequence, the bar height is the same everywhere and the feed label appears only on the first monitor on the left.



The text scrolls from right to left across the three screens without interruption.



Common scrolling ticker settings in the Monitors tab.

The position of the screens is the one detected by the operating system (from left to right): if the text "jumps" between two monitors, check in the display settings that the arrangement matches the real one, then press **Detect screens**. Disabling the option gives each monitor its own bar again, with its own feeds, position and speed.

On mobile and in the web view (chapter 16) all the monitors' feeds scroll in sequence in a single bar at the bottom of the page, whichever monitor you are viewing; the wall bar is removed from the image so you do not see it twice.

Useful feeds

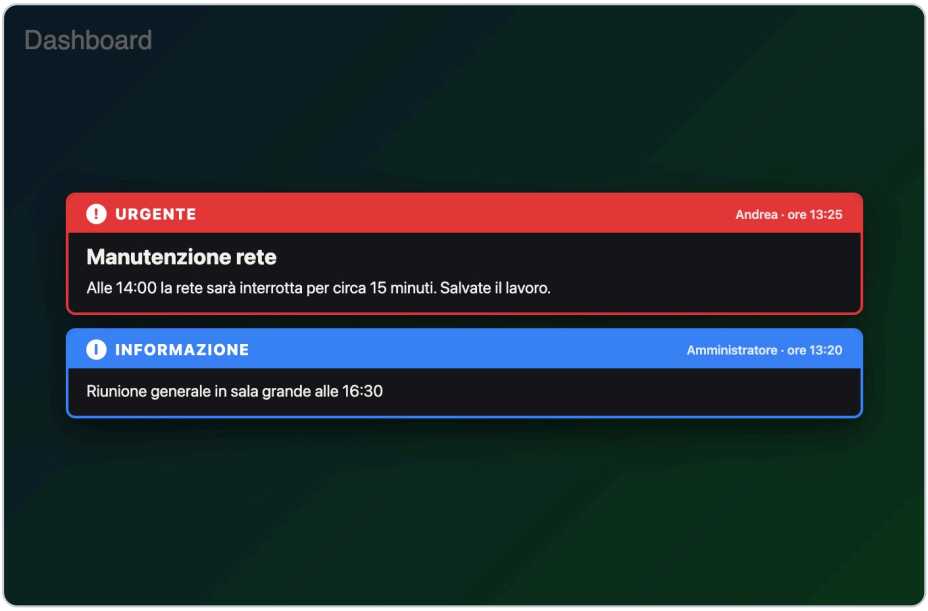
- **News**: almost all news outlets offer RSS feeds (e.g. `https://www.ansa.it/sito/ansait_rss.xml`). Google News creates feeds on any topic: `https://news.google.com/rss/search?q=argomento&hl=it&gl=IT&ceid=IT:it`
- **Service status**: many status pages publish incidents as RSS (e.g. `https://www.githubstatus.com/history.rss`).
- **Internal notices**: SharePoint, WordPress and many business applications can export lists and news as RSS.

Notes

- In grid layouts the tiles shrink to make room for the bar; on full-screen pages the bar covers the bottom (or top) of the page.
- Up to 30 news items per feed are shown. If a feed cannot be reached, the last news read remains and WallStatus retries every minute.
- Feeds that require a login are not supported.

12 Messages on the monitors

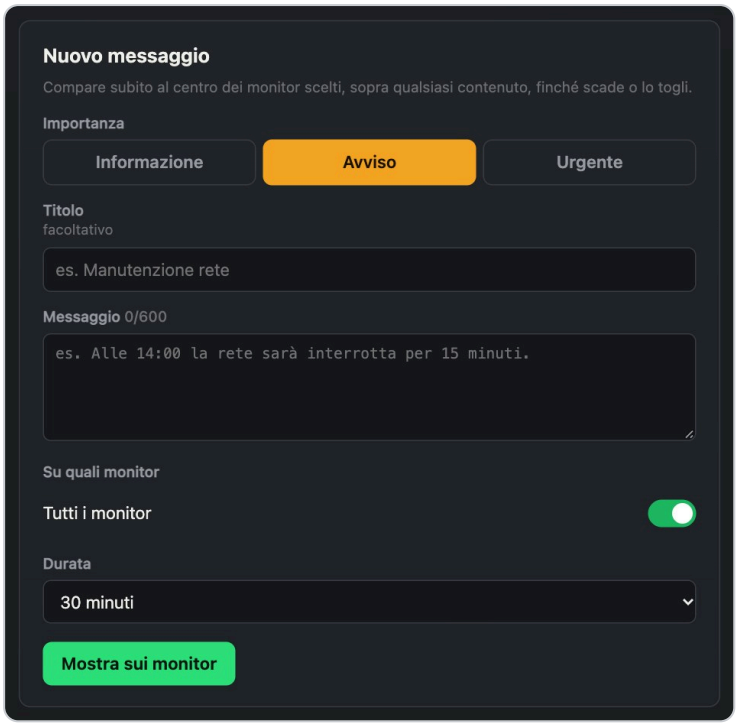
To alert people watching the wall to something important: a message appears in the centre of the chosen monitors, above any content and above the scrolling ticker, until it expires or is removed. It is written from the panel or from a hidden page on your website, reachable from your phone even outside the office.



Messages on the monitor. The background darkens and the message stays in the foreground; at the top, the priority, who wrote it and the time. Urgent messages have a pulsing border.

1. From the panel

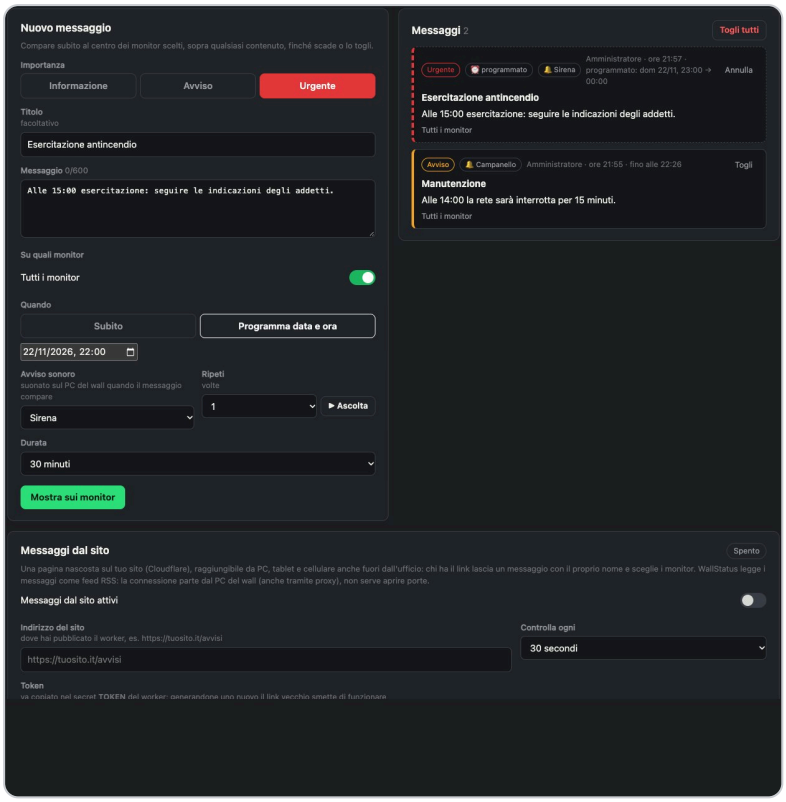
1. **Open the Messages tab**
   The **Messages** permission is required (chapter 17): you can create users who can only send alerts, without touching monitors and content.
2. **Write the message**
   Choose the priority (**Information** blue, **Alert** orange, **Urgent** red), an optional title and the text (up to 600 characters).
3. **Choose the monitors**
   Leave *All monitors* or turn it off and select the ones to show it on.
4. **Duration**
   From 5 minutes to 4 hours, *Until the end of the day* or *Until I remove it*. Press **Show on the monitors**: it appears within a few seconds.



New message in the Messages tab. Next to it is the list of messages, with *Remove* for each one and *Remove all*.

With several active messages on the same monitor, up to 3 are shown, the most important first. Each send and each removal is recorded in the Log with the user's name; messages stay active even if WallStatus is restarted.

Scheduled messages and sound alert



New message scheduled with sound; on the right, in the list, the pending message (dashed border, "⏰ scheduled").

- **When**: *Immediately* or *Schedule date and time* (up to one year in advance). The *Duration* starts from the start time. A pending message is cancelled with **Cancel** in the list.
- **Sound alert**: when the message appears on the monitors, the wall PC plays a sound: *The level one* (set in the Audio tab: Notification for Information, Bell for Alert, Siren for Urgent), *No sound*, one of the 10 built-in sounds or one of those uploaded. **Repeat**: from 1 to 5 times. ▶ **Listen** plays it in your browser.
- During the quiet hours set in the Audio tab, only urgent messages with a chosen sound play.

2. From the hidden page on the website

If the panel cannot be reached (closed internal network, you are out of the office), messages can be left on a page published on your website with **Cloudflare** and protected by a **random token**: whoever has the link enters their name, the priority and the text, and chooses the monitors and the duration. WallStatus reads the page as an **RSS feed** every 15 seconds–5 minutes: the connection goes from the wall PC to the Internet (even via a proxy, chapter 19), so **no ports need to be opened** towards the PC.



The page on the phone. It also shows whether the wall is connected and the active messages, which can be removed from here.

Setting up the site (once only)

1. **Data storage**
   In the Cloudflare dashboard: **Storage & Databases** → **KV** → **Create** (e.g. `wallstatus`).

2. **Worker**
   Workers & Pages → **Create** → **Worker** → **Edit code**: paste the `wallstatus-worker.js` script (in the Windows package, or from the link in the Messages tab) and press **Deploy**.

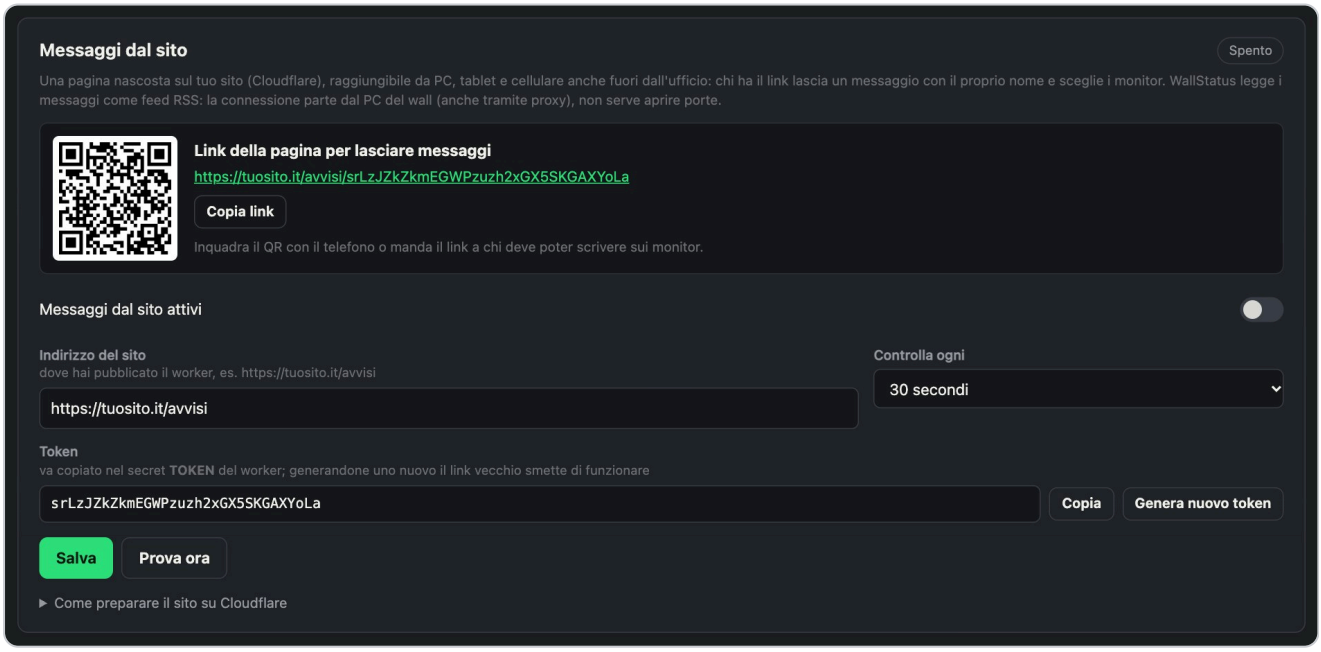
3. **Link to the KV**
   In the worker: **Settings** → **Bindings** → **Add** → **KV namespace**, variable name `WS`.

4. **Token**
   In WallStatus, Messages tab → *Messages from the website* → **Generate new token** and **Copy**. In the worker: **Settings** → **Variables and Secrets** → **Add**, type **Secret**, name `TOKEN`, paste the token.

5. **Address**
   Settings → **Domains & Routes** → **Add** → **Route**, for example `tuosito.it/avvisi/*`, or a subdomain.

6. **Enable**
   In WallStatus enter the address (e.g. `https://tuosito.it/avvisi`), enable it, **Save** and press **Test now**.

Cloudflare's free plan is enough.



Messages from the website. The page link with the QR code to scan with your phone, the site address, the token and the connection status.

Messages arriving from the website appear in the Messages tab list with the label *from the website* and the name of whoever wrote them; removing them from the panel also makes them disappear from the page. The page

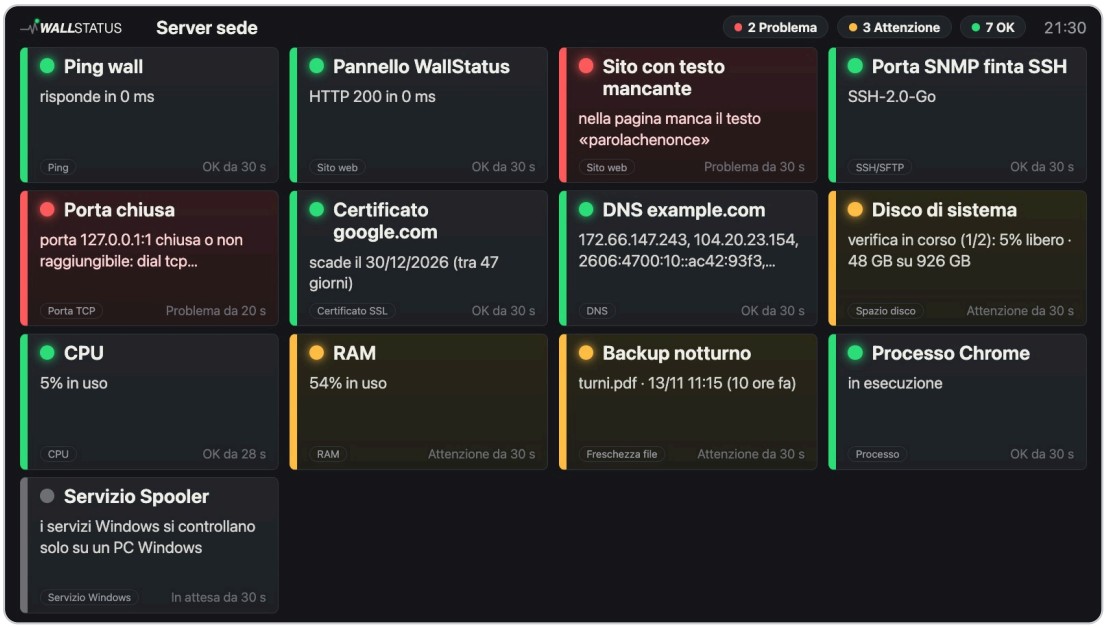
receives from WallStatus only the names of the active monitors, to offer them as choices.

The link is the key

- Anyone who has the link can write on the monitors: give it only to those who need it. Without the right token the site responds "page not found".
- If the link falls into the wrong hands, press **Generate new token** and copy the new token into the worker's `TOKEN` secret: the old link stops working immediately.

13 Server monitor

The **Servers** tab continuously checks servers, services and network resources, sends a notification when something goes wrong and when it is back to normal, and creates **status screens** to show on the monitors like any other content.



Server monitor screen on a monitor: one box per check, with a green (OK), yellow (warning) or red (problem) border.

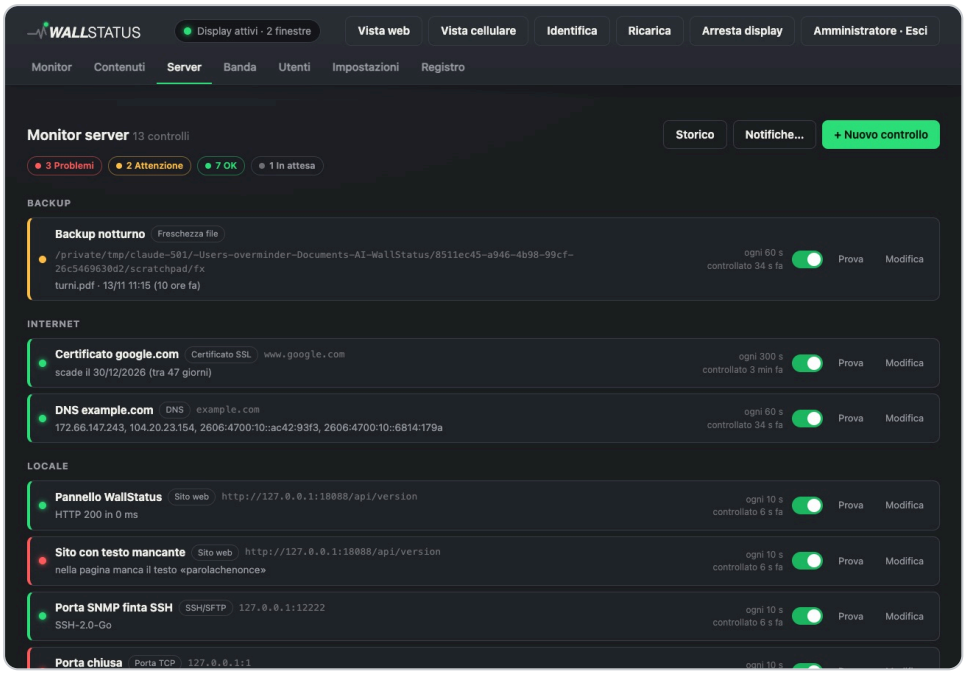
Available checks

Check	What to enter	Result and thresholds
Ping	Host or IP address	Red if it does not respond; optional yellow/red above a latency (ms)
TCP port	Host and port	Red if the port is closed
Website	Address; text that must appear (optional); HTTP username and password	Red on HTTP error or missing text; thresholds on response time
SSL certificate	Host (port 443)	Yellow if it expires within 30 days, red within 7 (adjustable) or if expired; warning if untrusted
DNS	Name to resolve; optional expected IP and DNS server	Red if it does not resolve or resolves to a different IP
Network folder	Path `\\server\cartella` or file; optional username and password	Red if it is not reachable or readable
File freshness	File or folder (with filter, e.g. `*.bak`)	Checks the most recent file: yellow over 26 hours, red over 48 (adjustable). Ideal for backups
Disk space	Disk or path (`C:`)	Yellow below 20% free, red below 10%

CPU / RAM	— (wall PC)	Yellow above 85% used, red above 95%
Windows service	Service name (e.g. `Spooler`)	Red if not running; optional automatic restart
Process	Process name (e.g. `programma.exe`) and start command	Red if not running; optional automatic restart
Event log	Log (System, Application) and minutes to consider	Counts the errors: yellow from 1, red from 10 (adjustable)
FTP/FTPS, SSH/SFTP	Host and port	Red if the server does not respond with its welcome message
SQL Server	Host and port (1433)	Red if the database port does not respond

Windows services, event logs and service restarts work only on Windows; to restart a service WallStatus must have administrator rights. Checks cover what the wall PC can reach on the network: CPU, RAM, disks, services and processes are those of the PC itself (or of reachable shared disks and folders).

Adding a check



Servers tab. Checks divided by group, with result and last check; the screens at the bottom.

1. **+ New check**
   Choose the type and a name; fill in the fields that appear (address, port, thresholds…).
2. **Test now**
   Runs the check immediately and shows the result, even before saving it.
3. **Frequency**
   Check every (seconds), *Timeout* and *Confirmations before alarm*: with 2, a second failure in a row is needed before the problem is reported, so a single lost ping does not trigger the alarm.
4. **Group**
   Optional (e.g. Site, Network, Backup): sorts the list.
5. **Notifications**
   Enable sending and choose the channels (see below). Save.

Notifications

Notifications… button in the Servers tab. Notifications are sent when a check changes to **Problem** and when it returns to **OK** (optionally also for yellow warnings).

Channel	What is needed
Pushover	User key and API token. Two accounts: **standard** and **critical**; checks with *emergency priority* use the critical one, which rings even with the phone on silent and repeats the alert until it is acknowledged
E-mail	SMTP server, port, security (STARTTLS or TLS), username and password, sender and recipients (one per line)
Telegram	Bot token and one or more Chat IDs

With **No notifications in the first minutes after startup** you avoid false alarms when the PC restarts and the services have not started yet. The **Test** buttons send a test message on each channel. Tokens and passwords are stored encrypted.

History

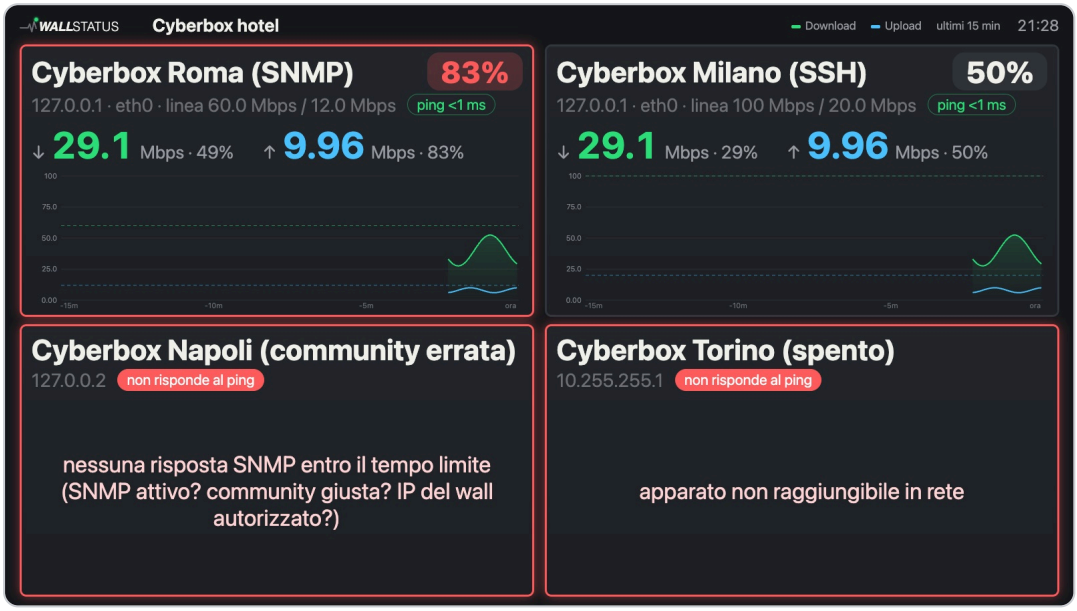
The **History** button lists the events (problems, recoveries, automatic restarts, notifications not sent), which can be filtered by check. The history is saved in the data folder (`monitor\storico.jsonl`).

Status screens

With **+ New screen** choose the name, the checks to show (none = all), the columns (0 = automatic) and whether to show **only checks with problems** (when everything is fine, "All OK" appears). Each screen automatically becomes the **Server · name** content item: in the Monitors tab add it to a monitor like a web page, even in rotation or in a grid. **Preview** opens it in the browser.

14 Bandwidth monitor

The **Bandwidth** tab reads the traffic of network devices (Cyberbox, routers, firewalls), calculates download and upload in Mbps and the usage relative to the line bandwidth, pings them and shows the charts in screens to be assigned to the monitors. The border of each chart turns **yellow** or **red** when the bandwidth in use exceeds the thresholds.



Bandwidth chart screen. Download in green, upload in light blue, line bandwidth dashed; yellow border above the yellow threshold, red above the red one or if the device does not respond.

Adding a device

1. **+ New device**
   Name and **IP address** (or name) of the device. The **Ping** button immediately checks that it responds.
2. **Reading mode**
   Choose how to read the counters (table below) and fill in the SNMP community or the SSH username and password.
3. **Detect interfaces**
   Immediately reads the list of the device's interfaces: tick the one to show, usually the Internet-facing one (WAN). Without a filter all are shown except loopback.
4. **Line bandwidth**
   Enter the contracted **download** and **upload** bandwidth (e.g. 100 / 20 Mbps): percentages are calculated on these values. If left empty, the speed declared by the interface is used.
5. **Thresholds**
   Yellow and red border for this device; if empty, the general ones apply (Settings). Save: the first values appear after two readings.

Mode	How it works and what is needed
Direct SNMP	WallStatus queries the device via SNMP (v2c or v1) from the wall PC. SNMP must be enabled on the device, with the given community, and the wall PC's IP must be among the authorised ones. Nothing needs to be installed.

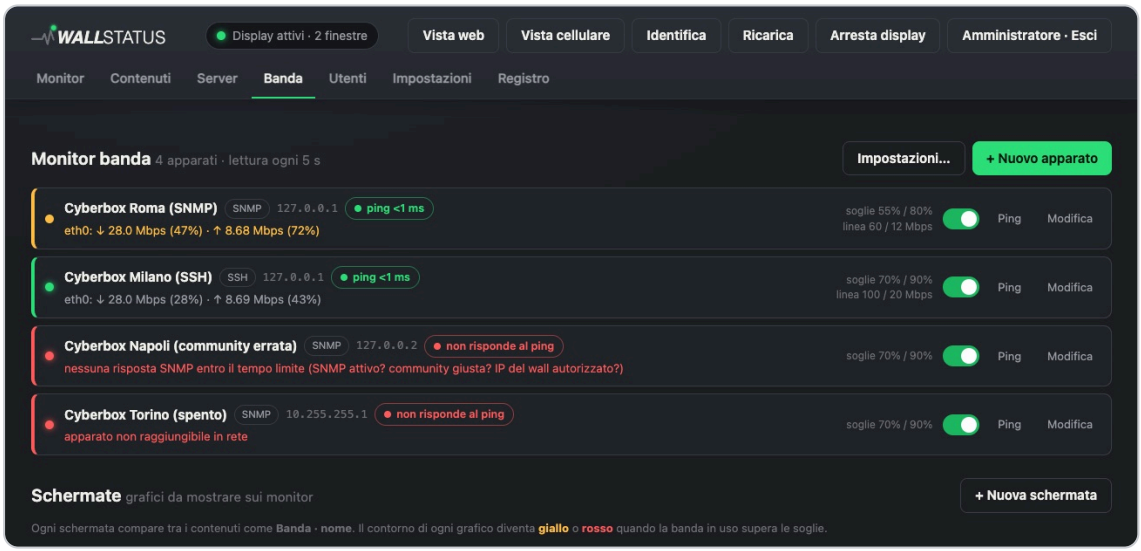
SNMP via SSH host	For devices reachable via SNMP only from another network: WallStatus connects via SSH to a Linux server on that network (bridge host, in Settings), which makes the SNMP requests with `snmpbulkwalk` (net-snmp package).
SSH	For devices with a real Linux shell: WallStatus connects via SSH and reads `/proc/net/dev`, without SNMP. It does not work with the proprietary consoles of many routers and firewalls.

How the values are calculated

- Download = incoming traffic on the interface, upload = outgoing, in Mbps, measured between two successive readings.
- Usage = the greater of download/download bandwidth and upload/upload bandwidth. The border is **yellow** from the yellow threshold (default 70%), **red** from the red one (90%) and also when the device does not respond to ping or SNMP.
- Devices with 64-bit counters are read without limits; with only 32-bit counters, on lines of 1 Gbps and above keep the reading interval below 30 seconds.

Settings

Settings… button: reading interval (default 30 s), timeout, general thresholds, ping at every reading, hide interfaces with no traffic, **saving to CSV** (one file per month in `banda` in the data folder, can be opened with Excel) and the SSH bridge host details.



Bandwidth tab. For each device: mode, ping result, current traffic and percentages, thresholds.

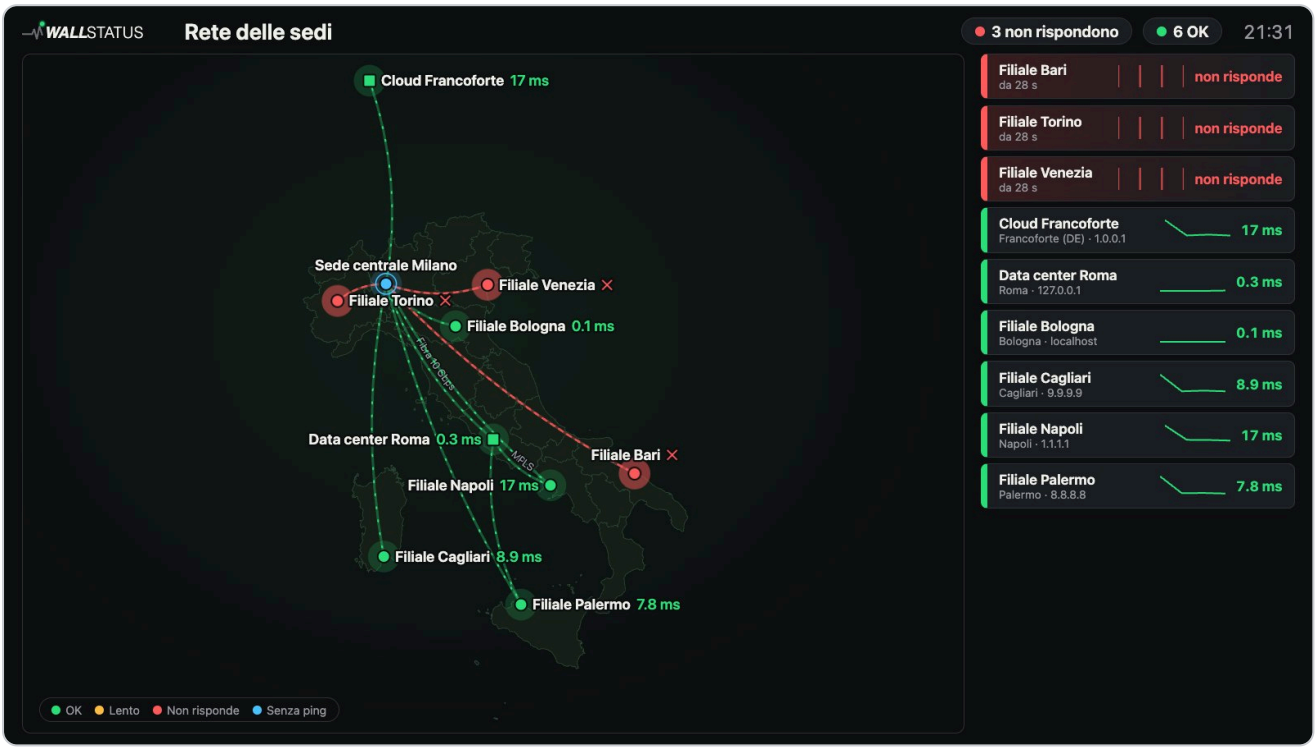
Chart screens

With **+ New screen** choose the name, devices (none = all), period shown in the charts (from 15 minutes to 6 hours) and columns. Each screen becomes the **Bandwidth · name** content item to add to a monitor. One chart for each interface shown, with current values, percentages and ping result.

> **Notes**
>
> - The charts keep the last 6 hours in memory and start empty again when WallStatus restarts: for long-term history enable saving to CSV.
> - SSH keys with a passphrase are not supported; the key is specified by the file path on the wall PC.

15 Site map

A screen with the map of Italy: each site is a dot coloured according to the ping result, and the links between sites show flowing packets. At a glance you can see which branch is not responding or is slow.

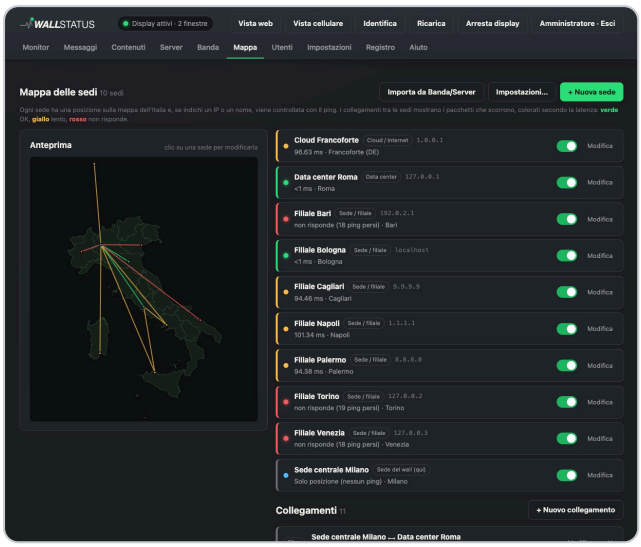


Map screen. Green dots and links: OK; yellow: high latency or lost ping; red and dashed: the site is not responding (✕). On the right, the list of sites with the ping trend, problems at the top.

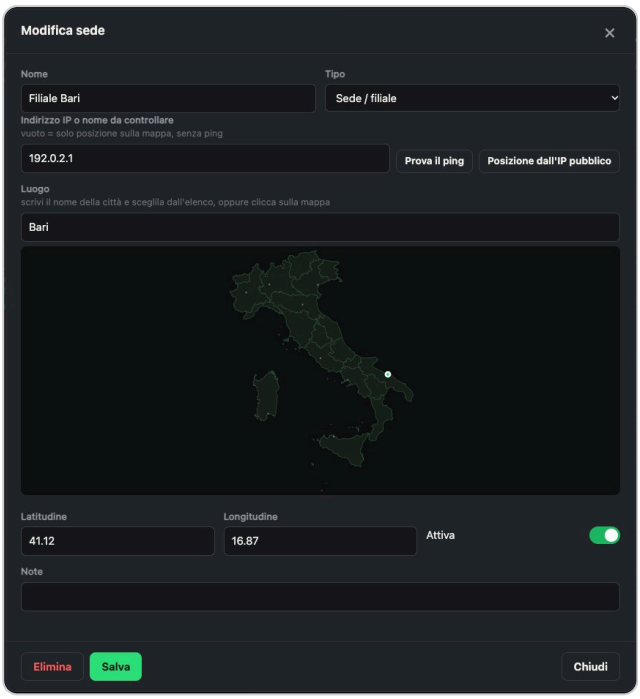
How to read it

Element	Meaning
• dot	Site or branch. ■ square: data centre or cloud service. Double circle: the wall site.
Colour	**Green** responds below the yellow threshold (default 80 ms) · **yellow** slow or one ping lost · **red** no response for 2 pings in a row or above the red threshold (250 ms) · **light blue** site without an address (position only) · grey waiting.
Link	Takes the colour of the worse of the two sites. The dots flow continuously, more slowly when latency is high; at each ping round a “packet” goes from one site to the other and back (echo), while a wave spreads out from the checked sites. When a site does not respond, the link becomes red and dashed and the packets stop.
Labels	Site name and latency (or ✕); they are arranged so as not to overlap. Sites outside Italy (e.g. a data centre in Frankfurt) widen the map to include them.

1. Sites



Map tab. Map preview (click a site to edit it), list of sites with ping result, and links.



Site. Name, type, address to check and position: city from the list, click on the map or coordinates.

1 **+ New site**

Map tab (*Monitoring* permission) → **+ New site**.

2 **Name and type**

E.g. “Bologna branch”, type *Site / branch*, *Data centre*, *Cloud / Internet* or *Wall site*.

3 **Address to check**

The IP or name of the site's router or a server (e.g. `10.20.1.1`), reachable from the wall PC. With **Test the ping** you check it immediately. Empty = the site appears on the map without checks (useful for headquarters).

4 **Position**

Type the city in the **Place** field and choose it from the list (provincial capitals, main towns and some foreign cities with data centres): latitude and longitude are filled in automatically. Or click on the map at the exact point. Alternatively type the full **Address** and press **Find address** (see below).

Import from Bandwidth/Servers · Location from public IP

Import from Bandwidth/Servers creates sites in one go from the devices in the Bandwidth tab and the *Ping* checks in the Servers tab (they must then be positioned: they are flagged “to be positioned”). **Location from public IP** derives the approximate city of a *public* IP address via the free ip-api.com service (it asks for confirmation before sending it); for internal network addresses (10.x, 192.168.x…) the position must be chosen by hand.

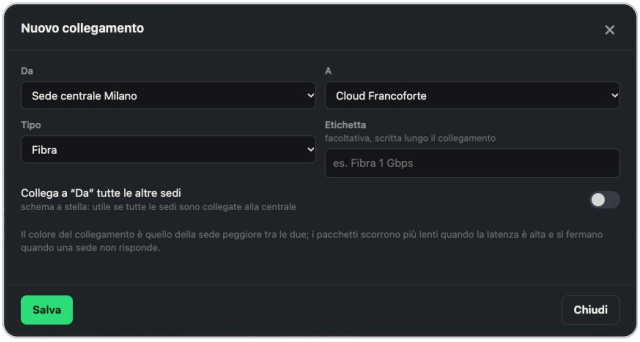
Address, zoom and deleting several sites

- **Address**: in the site window type the address in the usual format, for example `Via Recanati, 26, 98035 Giardini Naxos ME`, and press **Find address** (or Enter). Latitude, longitude and place are filled in automatically and the map zooms in on the point found. If the street is not found, the site is placed on the town (approximate position, flagged): you can correct it with a click on the map. The search uses the public **OpenStreetMap Nominatim** service: on the first search WallStatus asks for confirmation before sending the address. The address is saved with the site and shown in the list.
- **Zoom**: on the preview and on the map in the site window use the **mouse wheel** (zooms towards the pointer) or the **+** and **–** buttons at the top right; drag to move around, ⟲ returns to the full view. On the preview a double click also zooms in. The zoom is kept while the list refreshes.
- **Deleting several sites**: tick the box to the left of the sites to remove (or **Select all** at the top of the list) and press **Delete selected**. After confirmation the sites are deleted together with their links and removed from the screens. Useful for example after an *Import from Bandwidth/Servers*. Selected sites are also highlighted in the preview.

2. Links

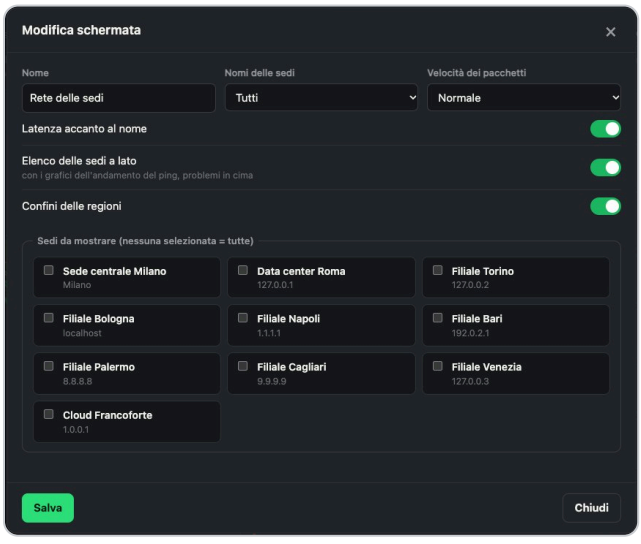
+ New link: choose the two sites (*From* and *To*), the type (Fibre, VPN, MPLS, Radio link, Other) and an optional label written along the line (e.g. “Fibre 1 Gbps”).

With **Link all the other sites to “From”** you create a star topology in one step: all branches linked to headquarters. Links are removed with ✕ and are removed automatically when you delete a site.



New link.

3. Screens



Map screen.

+ New screen: each screen becomes the **Map · name** content item to be assigned to a monitor from the Monitors tab, even in a grid or in rotation. Options:

- **Site names**: all, only those with problems, none;
- **Latency next to the name**;
- **Site list at the side** with a chart of the last 30 pings;
- **Region borders**;
- **Packet speed** (slow, normal, fast);
- **Sites to show**: all, or only selected ones (e.g. one screen per area).

With **Preview** ↗ you open it in a browser tab.

Settings

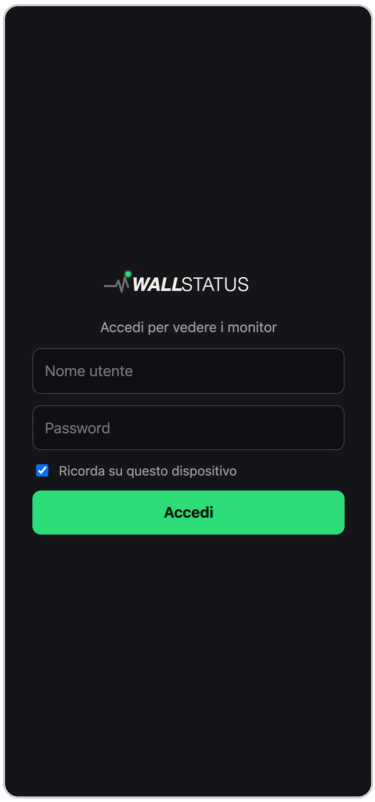
Settings… button: ping every N seconds (default 10), response timeout (2 s), pings lost in a row before red (2), yellow and red latency thresholds in milliseconds. The most important status changes (site not responding, reachable again) go into the Log. To also receive **notifications** (Pushover, E-mail, Telegram), add the same sites as *Ping* checks in the Servers tab.

Notes

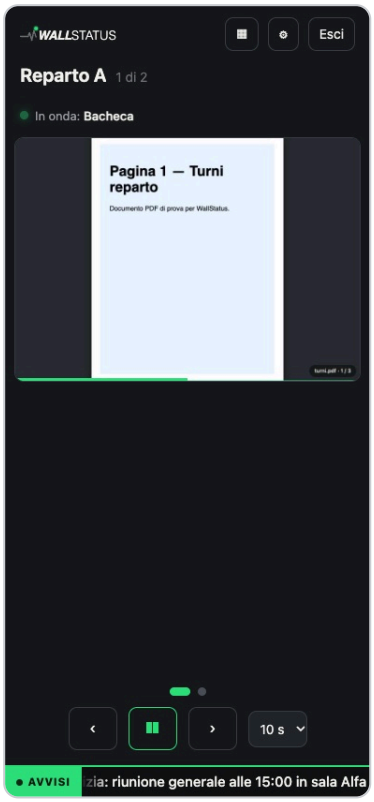
- The ping starts from the wall PC: a “red” site may also mean that the route from the wall to the site is broken, or that a firewall blocks ping (ICMP).
- The map is built into the program (ISTAT region borders, CC BY 4.0): it works even without Internet.

16 Mobile and browser view

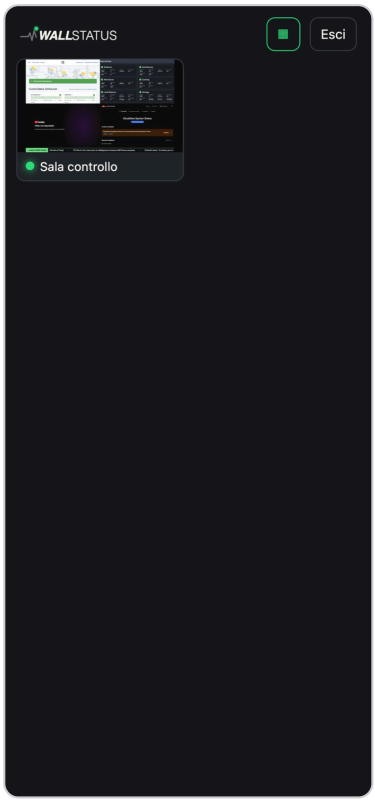
From a smartphone (or tablet) you can see what each wall monitor is showing: the screens pass in rotation, with the image updated every 3 seconds.



Sign-in



Monitors in rotation



All monitors

Activation (once only)

1. **Enable network access**
   On the wall PC: Settings → **Network and mobile access** → enable *Allow access from other PCs and phones on the network*.

2. **Users for viewers**
   In the **Users** tab create a user with the **View streams** permission (quick preset *View streams only*), choose which monitors they can see and, if needed, until when (chapter 17). Whoever uses it sees the monitors but cannot change anything.

3. **Open the page on the phone**
   Connect the phone to the **same Wi-Fi network** as the wall and scan the **QR code** shown in Settings with the camera, or type the address shown below it, for example `http://192.168.1.50:8088/mobile`.

4. **Sign in**
   Enter username and password. With *Remember on this device* on, the session stays open for 30 days (until WallStatus restarts).

Use

Control	Function
‹ › or swipe	Previous / next monitor
⏸ / ▶ or tap on the image	Pauses or resumes the rotation
5 s … 60 s	Time each monitor stays on screen (remembered by the phone)
▦	Shows all monitors together as thumbnails; tap a thumbnail to open it
Dots at the bottom	One dot per monitor: tap to go straight to that monitor
⚙	Opens the panel (only for users with at least one management permission)
Sign out	Closes the session on the phone

Like an app

On iPhone: Safari → Share → **Add to Home Screen**. On Android: Chrome → ⋮ menu → **Add to Home screen**. WallStatus opens full screen with its own icon. Turning the phone to landscape makes the image fill the whole screen.

Notes

- The images are snapshots of the monitors: from the phone you watch, you do not interact with the pages. Audio and moving video are not transmitted (for a live image use the browser view, next page).
- The scrolling tickers of all monitors scroll in sequence in the bar at the bottom of the page.
- Only monitors that are active and connected to a screen are shown.
- Outside the company network the page can only be reached via VPN.

16 Browser view: /Monitor01, /Monitor02…

What each monitor shows on the HDMI (or DisplayPort) cable can be watched live in any browser on the network: useful on a second screen in the control room, on a smart TV or on the PC of whoever supervises the wall.



Web view. The live monitor image; at the top, the name and the content on air (they disappear after a few seconds), at the bottom the single feed bar.

Address	What it shows
`http://<wall-address>:8088/Monitor01`	The first monitor in the Monitors tab (`/Monitor02` the second and so on, including virtual monitors). The number is the one in the small square next to the monitor name; each monitor card also has the *Web view* link.
`http://<wall-address>:8088/Reception`	The monitor you gave the *Name in the link* «Reception» (chapter 6)
`http://<wall-address>:8088/Monitor`	All active monitors in rotation, as on mobile (10 seconds each; to change it add for example `?t=20` to the address)

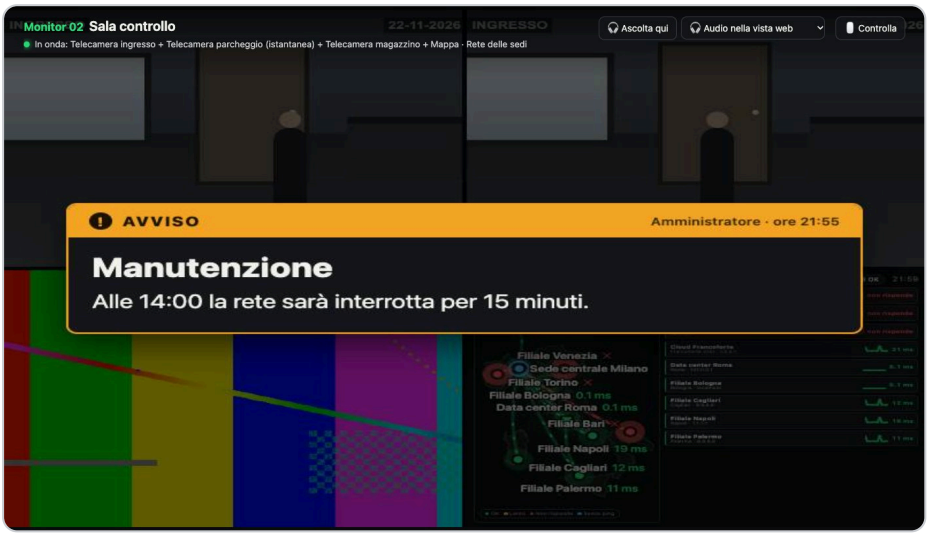
The full addresses are listed in Settings → Network and mobile access. The image is live (up to about 8 frames per second, audio is not transmitted) and is captured only while someone is watching.

Access

As for the mobile view, network access must be enabled and you need a user with the **View streams** permission (chapter 17): they see only the monitors assigned to them, and only within their validity period. With *Remember on this device* the sign-in lasts 30 days. For screens without a keyboard, such as a smart TV, you can enable **Monitor view without password** in Settings: anyone on the network will be able to watch `/Monitor` and `/mobile`, but not change anything.

Control	Function
Double-click or `F` key	Full screen
Control	Remote control of the monitor (see below, only users with the Displays permission)
`←` `→` or dots at the top right	Previous / next monitor (in `/Monitor`)

`Space`	Pause / resume rotation
Listen here	Plays the audio of the content on air (videos, live streams, cameras) in your browser: it appears if the monitor has audio set to “In the web view” or “Both”
Audio menu	For users with the Displays permission: chooses where the monitor's audio plays (wall, web view, both)



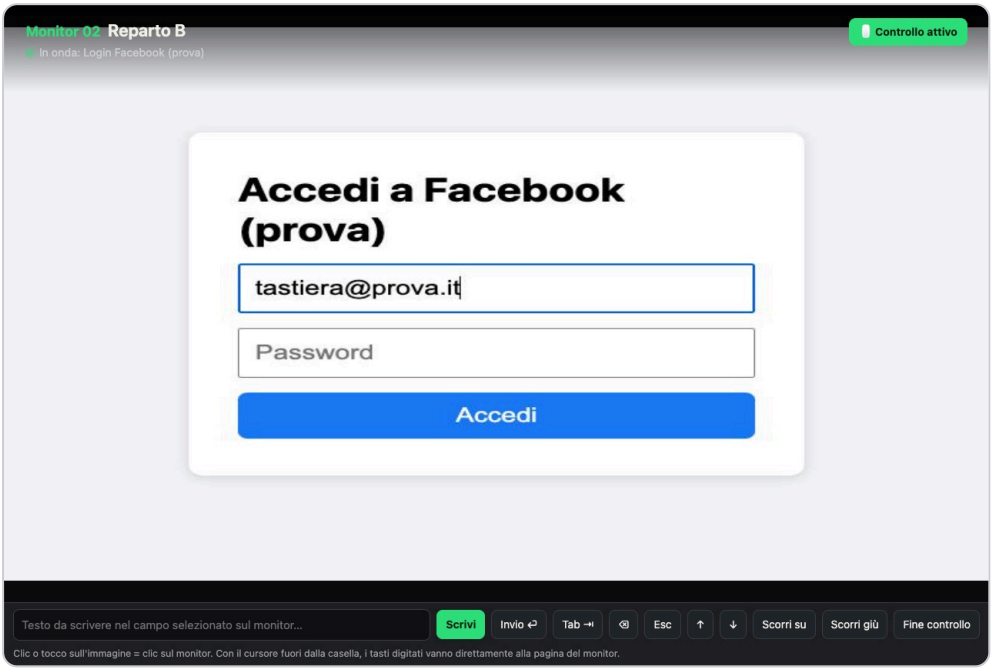
Audio in the web view. At the top right, *Listen here* and the choice of audio output.

Audio in the browser

The audio is played directly in your browser from the source (YouTube, HLS stream, camera, video): it may be a few seconds ahead of or behind the image. Generic web pages have no audio to listen to here.

Remote control: clicking and typing on the monitor

From the web view (`/Monitor01` , `/Reception` …) users with the **Displays** permission can interact with the page shown by the monitor, from their own PC or phone: this is useful, for example, for the first sign-in to Facebook or a website with two-step verification, closing a notice or choosing an option, without going to the wall.



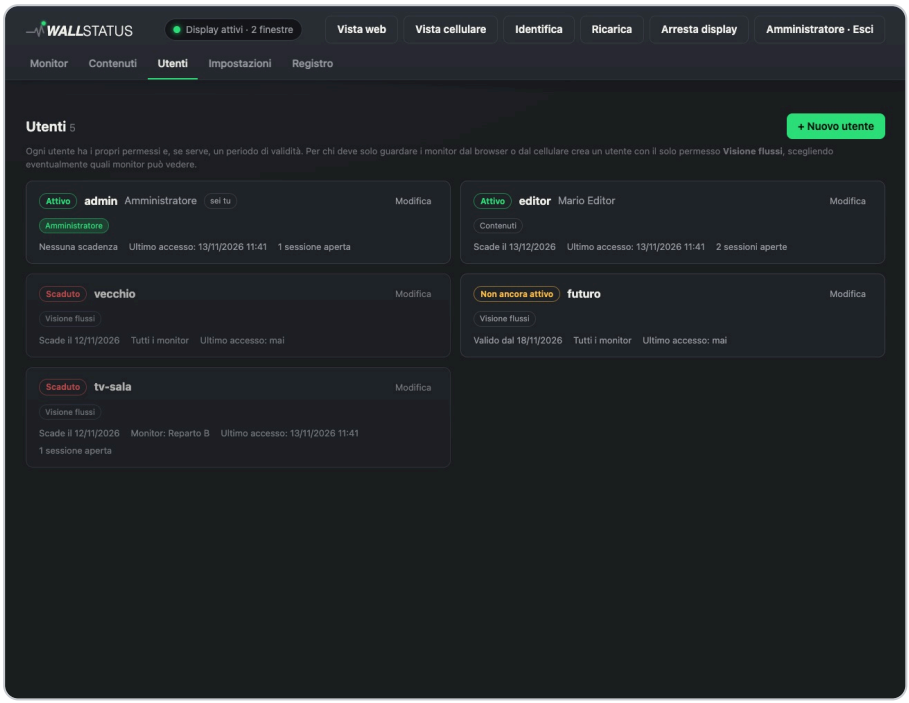
Control active. The image has a green border; at the bottom, the bar for typing and the special keys.

1. **Activate**
   Press **Control** at the top right (the rotation stops).
2. **Click**
   A click (or a tap on the phone) on the image makes a click at the same point on the monitor; the mouse wheel scrolls the page.
3. **Type**
   On a PC just type: keys go straight to the monitor's page (including Enter, Tab, arrows, Backspace). On the phone type in the box in the bottom bar and press **Type**; the **Enter**, **Tab**, ⌫, **Esc**, arrow and **Scroll** buttons send the special keys.
4. **Finish**
   Press **End of check**.

The image updates live, so you see the effect immediately. The Log records who used remote control and when, never the text typed (it may contain passwords). It also works on virtual monitors.

17 Users and permissions

In the **Users** tab (visible only to administrators) you create the accounts of those who manage the wall and those who only need to watch the monitor streams. For each one you choose what they can do, which monitors they can see and how long the account is valid.



Users tab. For each user: status (active, expired, not yet active, disabled), permissions, validity, visible monitors, last sign-in and open sessions.

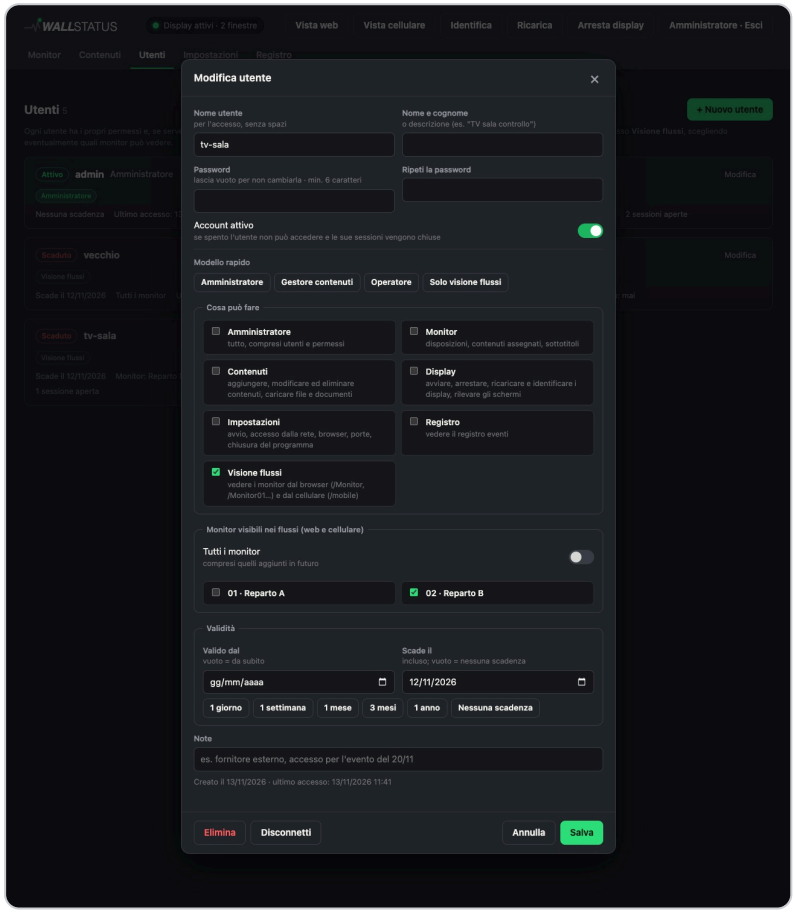
Permissions

Permission	What it allows
Administrator	Everything, including the Users tab (creating, editing, disabling and deleting users). Includes all the other permissions. Can reset the password of any user, including other administrators.
Monitors	Monitors tab: layouts, assigned content, physical screen, scrolling ticker
Content	Content tab: add, edit, enable and delete content, upload files and documents
Displays	Start/Stop displays, Reload, Identify, Detect screens, Restart displays
Settings	Startup, displays, network access, browser, ports, closing WallStatus
Log	Log tab with recent events. Each line shows the user who did the operation; the last 30 days are kept.
Messages	**Messages** tab: send and remove messages on the monitors and see the link to the page on the website (chapter 12)
Monitoring	**Servers** and **Bandwidth** tabs: checks, notifications, devices and screens (chapters 13 and 14)

View streams	Browser view (`/Monitor` , `/Monitor01` …) and mobile view (`/mobile`), limited to the chosen monitors

The panel shows each user only the tabs and buttons they are allowed; WallStatus checks permissions on every operation anyway. Those with only *View streams* are taken straight to the mobile view. Every user, whatever their permissions, can change their own password in Settings → **My account**.

Creating or editing a user



User for a TV: only *View streams*, only monitor 02, with an expiry date.

1. **New user**
   Users tab → **+ New user** (or click an existing user to edit it).

2. **Username and password**
   The username is used for signing in (3–40 characters, no spaces); *Full name* is a free description, for example "Control room TV". Password of at least 8 characters, or 6 for those with only *View streams*. For an existing user the password is changed with **Reset password** (see below).

3. **Password change required**
   On by default for new users: at first sign-in the user must replace the password they were given with one of their own, known only to them. Turn it off for accounts used on TVs or shared screens.

4. **Permissions**
   Tick what they can do, or start from a **quick preset**: *Administrator*; *Content manager* (content, monitors, viewing); *Operator* (displays, log, viewing); *View streams only*.

5. **Visible monitors**
   For those with *View streams*: **All monitors** (including those added in future) or only the ticked ones. The others appear neither in the web view nor on mobile, and their `/MonitorNN` addresses show as not available. It can also be done the other way round, from the monitor's card: *Who can see it* (chapter 6).
6. **Validity**
   Valid from and *Expires on* (day included); the 1 day, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 1 year buttons fill in the expiry in one click. Empty = no limit.
7. **Save**
   The user can sign in immediately (or from the start date).

Expiry, disabling and sessions

- From the day after expiry the user can no longer sign in; if they were signed in, they are **signed out at their next action**, also in the web view or on mobile. When trying to sign in they see "Account expired on …". Before the start date they see "Account valid from …".
- In the list, accounts expiring within 7 days are highlighted in orange with the days remaining. To extend them just change the date.
- **Account active** off: blocks the user without deleting them and immediately closes their sessions.
- **Disconnect** closes open sessions on all devices (for example a lost phone); changing the password has the same effect.
- **Delete** removes the user and their sessions.

Resetting a password and requiring a change

It works as in Microsoft Active Directory: the administrator assigns a temporary password and the user, at first sign-in, must replace it with one of their own.

1. **Open the user**
   Users tab → click the user (another administrator too) → **Reset password**.
2. **New password**
   Type it twice (at least 8 characters, 6 for those with only *View streams*).
3. **Password change required at next sign-in**
   Leave it on (default) for a temporary password to give to the user; turn it off if the password is final.
4. **Reset**
   The password changes immediately and the user's open sessions are closed on all devices.

- With the requirement on, after signing in the user sees the **Password change required** screen: new password, repeated, then **Change password**. Until they change it they cannot use the panel, the web view or the mobile view; from the web and mobile views they are taken to the change screen and then back where they were.
- The new password must be different from the temporary one.
- The **Password change required at next sign-in** switch is also in the user's card: if you turn it on for a user who is already signed in, the change is requested at their next action.
- In the user list, users who still have to change their password have the orange *Password change required* label. The Log records resets and changes.

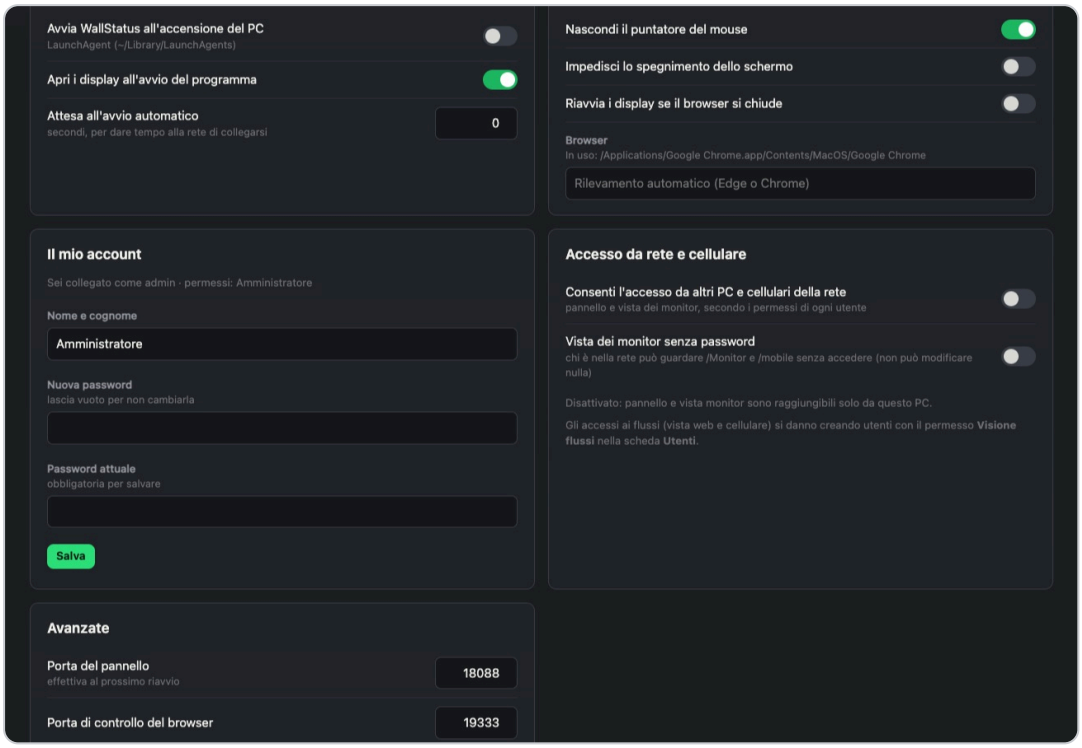
> **At least one administrator**
>
> There must always be at least one active administrator **with no expiry date**: WallStatus does not allow it to be disabled, made to expire or deleted, and nobody can delete their own account. If the administrator password is forgotten, see chapter 21.

Examples

Need	User to create
Control room smart TV showing the wall	Only *View streams*, all monitors, no expiry; on the TV open `/Monitor` and sign in with *Remember on this device*
Department manager who follows only their monitor from their phone	Only *View streams*, only the department's monitor
External supplier for an event	Only *View streams*, expiring at the end of the event
Communications office updating notices and documents	*Content manager* preset
Duty technician who restarts the displays	*Operator* preset
Intern for three months	Necessary permissions, *3 months* button in the validity

When updating from a previous version, the administrator account and any "view only" account are converted automatically into users, with the same passwords.

18 Settings and account



Settings tab. Startup, displays, my account, network access with the web view addresses and the QR code for mobile. The sections shown depend on the user's permissions.

Setting	Description
Start at power-on	Starts WallStatus automatically when the user signs in
Open the displays at startup	If off, only the panel opens at startup
Delay on automatic start	Seconds to wait after power-on, to give the network time to connect (default 8)
Hide the pointer when idle	Hides the mouse arrow after 4 seconds of inactivity; as soon as you move the mouse it reappears, so you can click (for example on a screen to accept)
Prevent the screen from turning off	Keeps the screen on and prevents standby
Restart the displays	If the browser closes or freezes, WallStatus reopens it on its own
Browser	Leave empty for automatic detection; or enter the path of a specific browser
Monitor view without password	Lets anyone on the network watch the web view and the mobile view without signing in (view only). Off by default
Key combinations	*Close the displays and open the panel* (default `Ctrl` + `Alt` + `Shift` + `A`) and *Force close* (default `Ctrl` + `Alt` + `Shift` + `Q`), in the *Keyboard shortcuts on the wall* box (chapter 20)
Internet proxy	Proxy for RSS feeds and messages from the website; empty = the Windows one (chapter 19)

Port switcher	Remote Desktop, panel and other applications on the same port (Windows only, administrators only, chapter 19)
Panel port	Default 8088. Change it only if it is already used by another program (takes effect at restart)

My account

Every user can update their own name and change their own password: Settings → **My account** → new password → **current password** → **Save**. Changing the password closes open sessions on other devices. Username, permissions and expiry are changed by an administrator in the Users tab (chapter 17). If an administrator has required a password change, the new password must be chosen right after signing in (chapter 17).

Managing from another PC

1. **Enable network access**
   On the wall PC: Settings → **Network and mobile access** → enable *Allow access from other PCs and phones on the network*. The addresses to use appear, for example `http://192.168.1.50:8088/admin`, together with the mobile view QR code.
2. **Connect**
   From your workstation open the panel address in any browser and sign in with your user: you will see the tabs allowed by your permissions.

Users for video streams

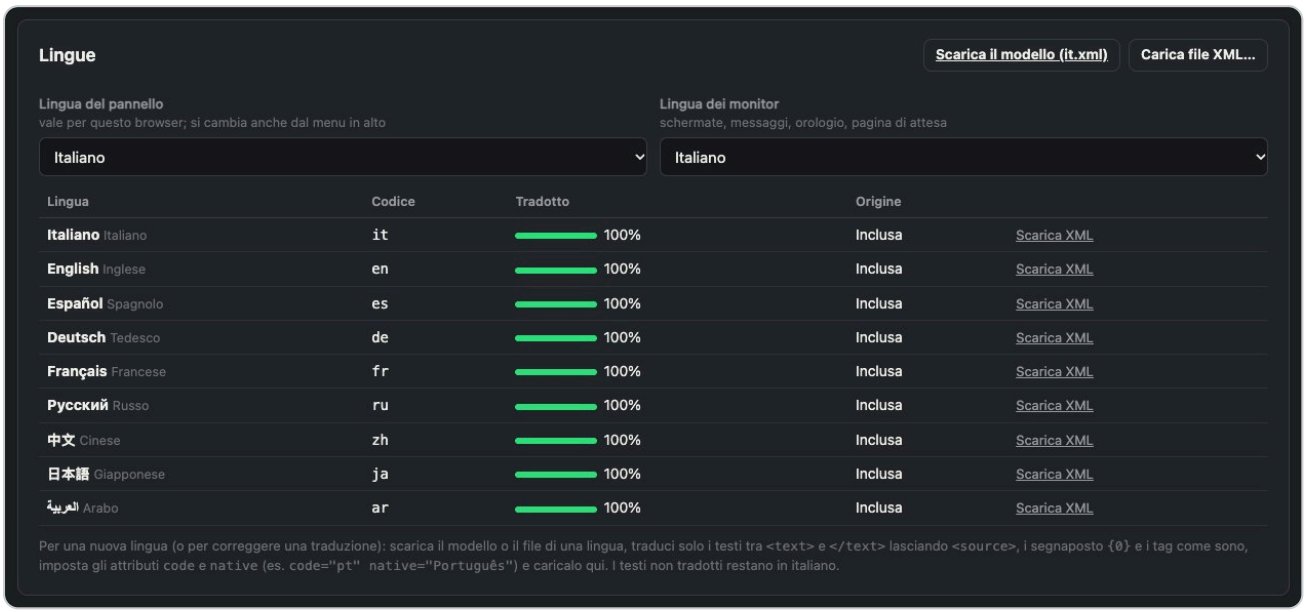
Access to the web view and the mobile view is granted by creating users with the **View streams** permission in the Users tab (chapter 17), with the desired visible monitors and expiry. Alternatively, for the internal network only, **Monitor view without password** opens viewing to everyone.

> **Tip**
> Ask IT to give the wall PC a **fixed IP address** (or a DHCP reservation), so the panel and mobile view addresses do not change.

After 5 failed sign-in attempts in 5 minutes, sign-in from that address is temporarily suspended; failed attempts are recorded in the Log. When network access is disabled, the panel and mobile view can again be reached only from the wall PC. The Log also records successful sign-ins, those refused because of an expired or disabled account, and changes to users.

Languages

WallStatus is available in **Italian, English, Spanish, German, French, Russian, Chinese, Japanese and Arabic** (Arabic with right-to-left script).



Settings → Languages. Panel language, monitor language and installed languages with the percentage of translated texts.

- **Panel language**: from the menu at the top right or from Settings → Languages. It applies to the browser you are using (each person can use their own); the first time, WallStatus suggests the browser's language. The web view and the mobile view also use this choice.
- **Monitor language** (Settings permission): the language of the Servers, Bandwidth, Map and Traceroute screens, messages, the clock and the standby page. The monitors reload on their own.
- Dates and times follow the conventions of the chosen language (e.g. 22/11/2026 in the UK, 11/22/2026 in the United States).

Languages in XML files: correcting or adding a language

Each language is an XML file. Each text appears twice: `<source>` with the Italian original and `<text>` with the translation:

```
<language code="pt" name="Portoghese" native="Português" dir="ltr" locale="pt-PT">
  <string id="3f9a1c20"><source>Monitor salvati</source><text>Monitores guardados</text>
</string>
  …
</language>
```

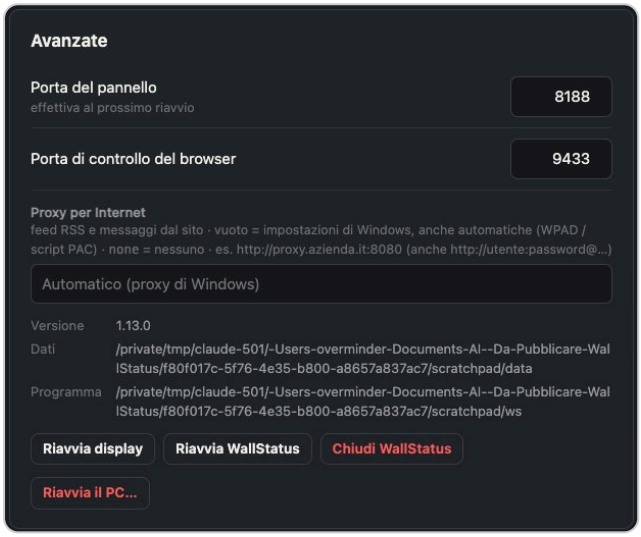
1. **Download**
   Settings → Languages → **Download the template (it.xml)** for a new language, or **Download XML** next to a language to correct it. The same languages can be downloaded from the website.

2. **Translate**
   With a text editor (that saves in UTF-8) translate only the content of `<text>`. Leave `<source>`, the `{0}`, `{1}`… placeholders and the `<b>`, `<code>`, `<kbd>` tags unchanged. For a new language set the attributes `code` (e.g. `pt`), `native` (the name in the language itself), `dir` (`rtl` for right-to-left languages) and `locale`.

3 **Upload**
Settings → Languages → **Upload XML file…**: the language appears immediately in the menu, with the translated percentage. Texts left empty stay in Italian.

Uploaded languages stay in the data folder (`lang`) even after updates; **Delete** returns to the translation built into the program. When a new version adds texts, **Download XML** inserts them at the end, empty, with the note «da tradurre» (to be translated). The event log stays in Italian.

Restarting WallStatus or the PC



Settings → Advanced.

- **Restart WallStatus** (Settings permission): closes and reopens the program; the displays reopen after a few seconds and the panel reloads on its own. Useful after changing the port or in case of problems.
- **Restart the PC…** (administrators only): asks after how many seconds (5–600, default 30) and restarts the wall computer. Meanwhile, at the top of the panel, an alert with **Cancel the restart** appears for all signed-in users.



Restart countdown.

After the PC restarts

- For the wall to start again on its own you need **automatic sign-in** of the user to the operating system and *Start WallStatus when the PC is switched on* (chapter 4).
- Windows closes open programs without asking. On the Mac, the first time macOS asks you to allow WallStatus to control «System Events» (System Settings → Privacy & Security → Automation).

Scheduled shutdown and restart



Scheduling → Scheduled shutdown and restart (administrators only).

- It is set in the **Scheduling** tab, below the scheduled content: choose the time and the days of the week (for example shutdown at 20:00 from Monday to Friday).
- **+ Add time**: *Shut down the PC* or *Restart the PC*, the time, the days of the week and the **advance warning** (from none to 30 minutes); press **Save**. The switch enables or suspends each time without removing it.
- When the warning period starts, the message “The wall PC will shut down at …” appears on the monitors and the countdown with **Cancel the restart** appears at the top of the panel; it cancels only that occurrence. The “Scheduled PC shutdown or restart” alert sounds (Audio tab).
- Next to *Restart the PC…* there is also **Shut down the PC…** for immediate shutdown (with a delay you can cancel).
- **Switching back on** cannot be controlled from WallStatus: set it in the PC's BIOS/UEFI (power on at a set time, often “Power On by RTC” or “Resume by Alarm”) or with Wake-on-LAN from another device.

Closing WallStatus

Close WallStatus (Settings → Advanced) turns off the displays and ends the program; on the wall PC you can also use the force close key combination (chapter 20). To restart it use the shortcut on the Desktop or in the Start menu (Windows) or the app in Applications (Mac), or restart the computer if automatic start is enabled.

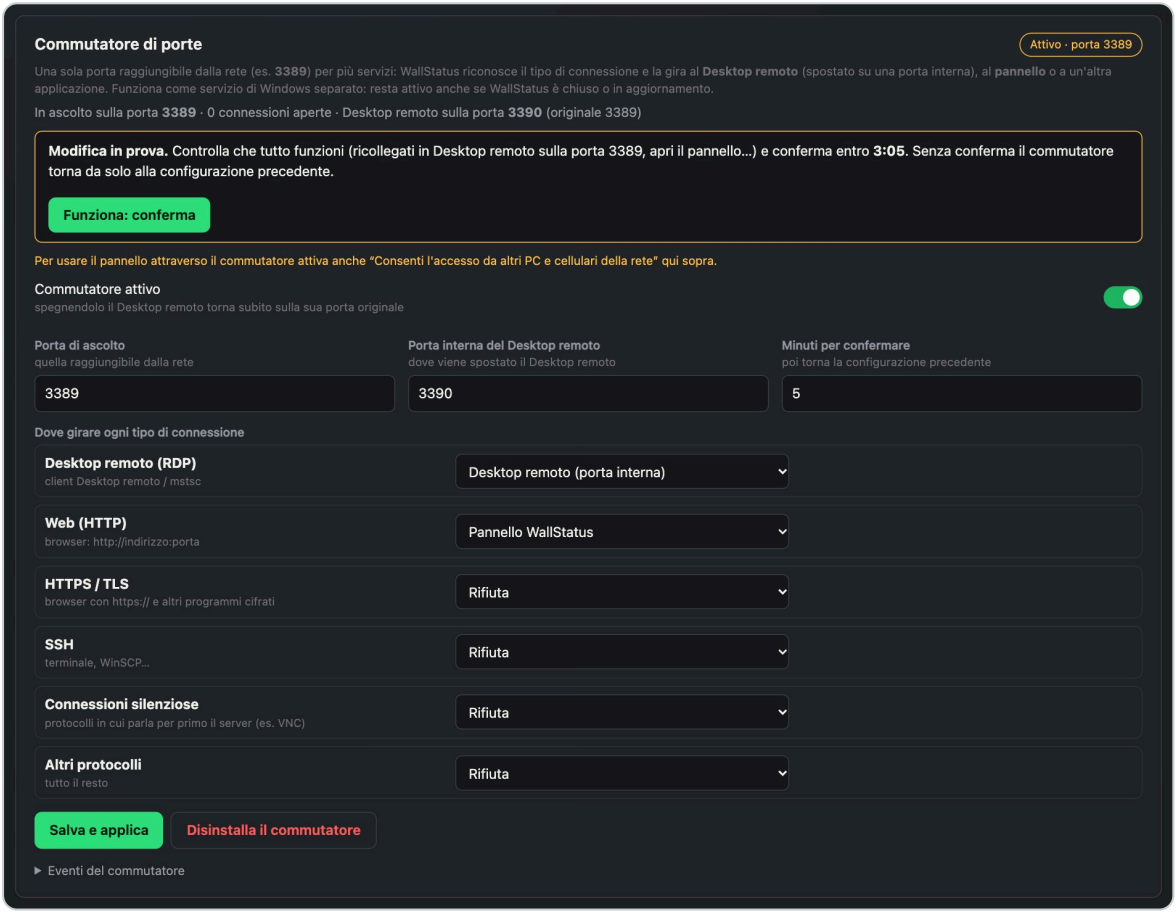
---

19 Port switcher and proxy

When the wall PC can be reached from the network on a single port (typically Remote Desktop's **3389**), the switcher lets you use it for several services: it recognises the type of connection and routes it to Remote Desktop, the WallStatus panel or another application. Windows only, administrators only.

How it works in brief

- Remote Desktop is moved to an **internal port** (e.g. 3390) and the switcher takes the public port (e.g. 3389).
- From the first data sent by the client it works out the protocol: **Remote Desktop**, **Web** (HTTP), **HTTPS/TLS**, **SSH**, **silent connections** (where the server speaks first, e.g. VNC) or **other**.
- For each type choose the destination: Remote Desktop, WallStatus panel, any `address:port` or *Reject*. So in future you can route the port to another application without touching anything else.
- It is a **separate Windows service** (*WallStatus Port switcher*): it stays active if WallStatus is closed, updated or freezes, starts when the PC is switched on before anyone signs in, and Windows restarts it if it stops.



Port switcher in Settings, during a change on trial: the yellow box asks you to confirm within the time shown.

Installation and first activation

1. **Connect to the wall PC**
   Via Remote Desktop (or in front of the PC) open the panel at `http://127.0.0.1:8088/admin`: installation and uninstallation ask for administrator rights with a Windows dialog on the PC screen.

2. **Install**
   Settings → *Port switcher* → **Install the switcher** and confirm the Windows dialog. After installation the switcher is **off**.

3. **Configure**
   Enable *Switcher on*, check the listening port (3389) and the Remote Desktop internal port (3390), then the destinations: usually *Remote Desktop* for RDP and *WallStatus panel* for Web. Press **Save and apply**.

4 **Reconnect**
Remote Desktop restarts on the internal port and the session disconnects for a few seconds: reconnect to the same address as before (port 3389). The session resumes where it was.

5 **Confirm**
In the panel press **It works: confirm** within 5 minutes. Also test the panel from your PC with `http://<wall address>:3389/admin` (requires *Allow access from other PCs and phones on the network*, chapter 18).

Safety net

- Every change stays **on trial**: without confirmation within the minutes shown (5, adjustable from 2 to 60) the service automatically reverts to the last confirmed configuration. On first use this means: switcher off and Remote Desktop on its original port. If something goes wrong, wait and reconnect normally.
- Turning the switcher off or uninstalling it returns Remote Desktop to its original port immediately.
- The panel reached through the switcher sees the real address of whoever connects: sign-in and permissions apply as from any other PC on the network.
- Before enabling it, inform whoever manages the network: the switcher makes other services reachable on the Remote Desktop port too.

Updates and uninstallation

The service uses a copy of the program in `%ProgramData%\WallStatus\gateway`: WallStatus updates do not touch it and Remote Desktop always stays reachable. To bring the switcher up to the new version too, press **Update the switcher** from the panel on the PC (the port closes for a few seconds, Remote Desktop stays on the internal port). **Uninstall the switcher** stops the service, returns Remote Desktop to its original port and closes the port in Windows Firewall. The *Switcher events* section shows the latest operations (changes, confirmations, rollbacks, errors).

Internet proxy

RSS feeds and messages from the website (chapter 12) are read by the wall PC. If the network reaches the Internet through a proxy: Settings → Advanced → **Internet proxy**.

Value	Meaning
empty	Uses the Windows proxy settings, like the browser: *Automatically detect settings* (WPAD, wpad.dat file), *Use setup script* (PAC file) and *Manual proxy setup*
`none`	No proxy: direct connection
`http://proxy.azienda.it:8080`	Proxy entered by hand; with username and password: `http://utente:password@proxy.azienda.it:8080`

With automatic configuration (WPAD or PAC script) Windows itself works out the proxy for each address: WallStatus reaches the Internet exactly like Edge and Chrome, without you having to enter anything. If the script cannot be found or does not respond, WallStatus uses the manual configuration proxy, if there is one. Automatic proxy sign-in with the Windows user (NTLM/Kerberos) is not supported: if the proxy asks for authentication, put username and password in the proxy address or ask IT to allow your domain without authentication. The Messages tab shows the settings read from Windows, the proxy chosen and the error from the last attempt.

20 Everyday use

Keyboard shortcuts on the wall

They work with a keyboard connected to the wall PC, while the displays are visible (on a Mac always use the `Ctrl` key, not `⌘`).

Keys	Action
`Ctrl` + `Shift` + `A`	Opens the admin panel in a new window
`Ctrl` + `Shift` + `N`	Moves to the next content item (rotating monitors)
`Ctrl` + `Shift` + `P`	Goes back to the previous content item
`Ctrl` + `Shift` + `Space` **or** `S`	Pauses / resumes the monitor's rotation
`PgDn` / `PgUp`	Next / previous content item on rotating monitors (presentation remotes)
⏭ ⏮ ⏯	Media keys: next, previous, pause / resume
`Ctrl` + `Shift` + `R`	Reloads all monitors
`Ctrl` + `Shift` + `I`	Identifies the monitors
`Ctrl` + `Shift` + `Q`	Closes the displays (the panel stays available to reopen them)
`Ctrl` + `Alt` + `Shift` + `A` Mac: `Control` + `Option` + `Shift` + `A`	**Closes the displays and opens the panel** in the browser: WallStatus stays running (can be changed, see below)
`Ctrl` + `Alt` + `Shift` + `Q` Mac: `Control` + `Option` + `Shift` + `Q`	**Force closes WallStatus**: displays and program (can be changed, see below)

Leaving the displays and closing WallStatus

Two key combinations let you work on the wall PC without a mouse or the panel:

Combination	What it does

`Ctrl` + `Alt` + `Shift` + `A`
Mac:
`Control` + `Option` + `Shift` + `A`
	Closes the displays and opens the panel. The full-screen windows close, WallStatus keeps running and the web configuration (`http://127.0.0.1:8088/admin`) opens in the default browser. To turn the displays back on: **Start displays** button in the panel. This is the combination to use to configure the wall from the PC itself.

`Ctrl` + `Alt` + `Shift` + `Q`
Mac:
`Control` + `Option` + `Shift` + `Q`
	Force closes WallStatus: displays and program. If the orderly shutdown does not finish within 10 seconds, WallStatus closes the wall browser anyway and exits. To restart it use the shortcut on the Desktop or in the Start menu (Windows), the app in Applications (Mac) or restart the PC if automatic start is enabled.

System	When they work
Windows	Always, whichever window is in the foreground (they are registered as system shortcuts), even if the wall browser is not responding. If another program already uses the same combination, the Log reports it: in that case it works only on the wall monitors, or choose another one.
Mac	When a wall monitor is in the foreground (click on a wall screen, then the combination). A system-wide shortcut would require granting WallStatus macOS Accessibility permissions.



Settings → Keyboard shortcuts on the wall. The two combinations with the Change, Default and Disable buttons.

To change them (Settings permission required): Settings → **Keyboard shortcuts on the wall** → **Change…** next to the combination → press the new combination (`Esc` cancels). At least two keys among `Ctrl`, `Alt` / `Option` and `Shift` plus a letter, a digit or a key from F1 to F12 are allowed; with an F key a single modifier is enough (e.g. `Shift` + `F12`). The two combinations must differ from each other and from the other shortcuts. **Default** restores the original one; **Disable** removes it. Changes take effect immediately, without restarting.

Managing via Remote Desktop (Windows)

You can connect to the wall PC with **Remote Desktop** (Windows 11 Pro/Enterprise) to configure it or work on it. Connect **with the same user** the wall runs as: that way you find WallStatus running and the key combinations work from the remote session too (the Windows Remote Desktop client does not intercept `Ctrl`+`Alt`+`Shift`+`A` and `Ctrl`+`Alt`+`Shift`+`Q`). With a different user another session opens, in which WallStatus is not running.

When	What happens and what to do
During the connection	Windows moves the session to the PC you are connecting from: the wall monitors show the lock screen and the WallStatus windows move to your screen. To configure, use `Ctrl`+`Alt`+`Shift`+`A` (or the *Chiudi i display e apri il pannello* shortcut), or open the panel with the *WallStatus – solo pannello* shortcut.
To disconnect	Double-click **Torna al wall (chiudi Desktop remoto)** on the Desktop (or in the Start menu) and confirm the administrator prompt: the remote connection closes and the session returns to the wall screens. WallStatus notices within a few seconds, detects the screens and puts each window back on its monitor.
If you close the Remote Desktop window without using *Torna al wall*	The session stays **disconnected** and the wall monitors stay on the lock screen until someone signs in from the wall PC keyboard (or you reconnect and use *Torna al wall*).

Useful shortcuts, in the Start menu → WallStatus, which also work without a keyboard (for example from a remote client that does not transmit key combinations):

Shortcut	Effect
Chiudi i display e apri il pannello	Like `Ctrl`+`Alt`+`Shift`+`A`: turns off the screens, WallStatus keeps running and the panel opens. If WallStatus is not running, it starts it with the panel only.
Chiudi WallStatus	Like `Ctrl`+`Alt`+`Shift`+`Q`: closes displays and program.
Torna al wall (chiudi Desktop remoto)	Returns the session to the wall screens and closes the remote connection. Requires an administrator account.

From a Mac with the *Windows App* (formerly Microsoft Remote Desktop) the `Control`, `Option` and `Shift` keys correspond to `Ctrl`, `Alt` and `Shift`; if a combination does not get through, use the shortcuts above.

Practical examples

Two websites full screen on two monitors

1. Content → create two *Web page* content items.
2. Monitors → **Monitor 1**: screen 1, layout *Single*, add the first website.
3. **+ Add monitor** → screen 2, *Single*, add the second website.

Two websites side by side on the same screen

A single monitor with the *2 side by side* layout and the two content items in left → right order.

Company dashboard with login

1. New content item → *Web page* → dashboard address.
2. Enter username and password, leave *Fill in automatically* and *Press "Sign in"* on.
3. In Advanced options enter the login domain in *Domains allowed*.
4. *Refresh every* 300 seconds, *Zoom* 125% if the text is small.
5. Assign it to a monitor with the *Single* or *Rotation* layout.

Reception with rotating content

Monitor with the *Rotation* layout, *Change content item every* 20 seconds, with for example: welcome page, image with notices, weather, YouTube live stream. To give one content item more time, set its *Duration in rotation*.

News scrolling across all monitors

Create an *RSS feed* content item and add it in the *Scrolling ticker* section of each monitor: with the single strip enabled, the text crosses the whole wall. For an urgent notice you can use the feed of a SharePoint list or an internal blog.

Department notice board with shift rotas and procedures

Documents content item with the shared folder where the manager saves shift rotas (PDF) and indicators (Excel), *2 pages side by side*, a page every 15 seconds. Assign it to a *Single* monitor, or in *Rotation* together with the production dashboard.

The wall on a control room screen

Open `http://<wall-address>:8088/Monitor` in the screen's browser and press `F`: the wall monitors alternate live.

Checking the wall from your smartphone

Settings → enable network access → scan the QR code. With automatic rotation you see the status of all monitors in a few seconds.

Temporarily removing a content item

Content → turn off the content item's switch. It is skipped on all monitors; turn it back on when needed.

---

21 Troubleshooting

For any problem, first look at the panel's **Log** tab: it shows recent events (browser start, screens detected, automatic sign-ins, errors).

The log

Every operation done from the panel (content, monitors, settings, users, sites, messages…) appears with **[user]** after the date and time, so you always know who did what; program events (start, browser, checks) have no user. At the top you can filter by **user** and by **text**. The log keeps the events of the last **30 days**: older ones are deleted automatically (at start and then every hour).

Problem	Solution
Nothing appears at startup	Open `http://127.0.0.1:8088/admin` on the wall PC and read the red message. The most common case on the Mac is that Chrome or Edge is missing.
"No compatible browser found"	Windows: check that Microsoft Edge is present. Mac: install Google Chrome. If the browser is in a non-standard path, enter it in Settings → Browser.
A monitor stays black or shows its content on the wrong screen	Panel → **Detect screens**, then **Identify** and correct the *Physical screen*. Check the screen arrangement in the operating system settings.
Warning "physical screen N is not connected"	The screen is off or disconnected. Switch it on and press **Detect screens**.
On the Mac only one monitor goes full screen	Turn on "Displays have separate Spaces" (chapter 4) and sign out and back in to the user.
A grid tile is empty or shows an error	Test the content item with **Preview**. If it is a website with login, use it on a *Single* or *Rotation* monitor.
Automatic sign-in does not work	Check username and password; read the Log (after 6 attempts it is suspended for 10 minutes). For particular websites fill in the *Selectors* in the advanced options. With two-step verification the sign-in must be done by hand the first time.
"Site not reachable" page	WallStatus retries automatically every 20 seconds. If the network comes up late at power-on, increase *Delay on automatic start*.
An RTSP camera stays black or says “ffmpeg not found”	Install ffmpeg (chapter 9) and wait a minute. Then open the content item and press **Check the camera**: the message tells you whether the problem is the password, the stream path or reachability. For the exact address use the guided set-up or the camera manual.
Camera: “incorrect username or password”	Check the credentials; some brands require a user dedicated to RTSP (Tapo, EZVIZ) or RTSP/ONVIF to be enabled in the camera settings (Reolink, EZVIZ).
All sites on the map are red	Check from the wall PC that ping works (**Test the ping** in the site). Often the sites' firewall or Windows Firewall blocks ICMP: allow ping or enter another device at the site.
The ⏮ ⏸ ⏭ buttons do not appear	They appear only on monitors in Timed or Manual rotation, with at least two active content items, displays running, and for users with the Displays permission.
The YouTube video says "unavailable"	Some owners forbid embedded playback, or the live stream has ended. Use the channel link for the current live stream, or the *Web page* type.

The panel does not open from my PC or phone	Check that network access is enabled (chapter 18), that the devices are on the same network (guest Wi-Fi is often isolated) and that Windows Firewall allows WallStatus on private networks.
The news bar does not appear	Check that the feed is active and assigned to the monitor; open the content item and press *Test the feed*. If the feed does not respond, the bar appears as soon as the first news arrives (it retries every minute). The Log reports feed errors.
Document: "requires LibreOffice or Microsoft Office"	PowerPoint, .doc, .rtf and OpenDocument must be converted: install LibreOffice (free) on the wall PC, or save the file as PDF. On Windows Microsoft Office also works.
Document: "access denied" or "web page instead of the document"	Check the content item's username and password. If the website uses a login page (SharePoint, OneDrive, portals), use a direct download link or a synced folder.
Word or Excel document looks different from the original	Enable *Convert Word and Excel to PDF* (requires LibreOffice or Office) or save the document as PDF.
The ticker strip is not continuous between two monitors	The screen arrangement in the operating system does not match the real one: correct it and press **Detect screens**. Check that the single strip is enabled.
A message does not appear on the monitor	Check in the Messages tab that it has not expired and that it is assigned to that monitor; with more than 3 active messages only the 3 most important are shown. The displays must be on.
Messages from the website: "the site responds 404"	The address is wrong or the WallStatus token does not match the worker's `TOKEN` secret: copy it again and press **Test now**.
Messages from the website: "site not reachable" or "not the message feed"	The wall PC cannot reach the Internet or the proxy blocks the address: enter the proxy in Settings → Advanced (chapter 19) and ask IT to allow your domain. "The proxy asks for username and password": put them in the proxy address.
Switcher: "port 3389 is not available"	Another program is using the port. If it is Remote Desktop, the switcher moves it only when a rule points to *Remote Desktop*: check the destinations and the internal port.
After enabling the switcher I can no longer connect via Remote Desktop	Wait for the trial minutes (5 if you have not changed them): without confirmation the switcher automatically reverts to the previous configuration and Remote Desktop returns to its original port. Then reconnect normally and look at *Switcher events*.
Web view black or frozen	The monitor is off, disconnected or the displays are stopped. If the network blocks the continuous stream, the page automatically switches to images updated every 2 seconds.
On mobile "This monitor is not displayed"	The monitor is active but its physical screen is not connected or the displays are stopped.
"Account expired" or "Account valid from…"	The user is outside their validity period: an administrator can change the dates in the Users tab.
"Your account does not have permission to…"	The permission for that function is missing: ask an administrator to add it. Those with only *View streams* cannot open the panel.

A monitor does not appear in the web view or on mobile	The monitor is not among the user's visible ones (Users tab → Visible monitors), the user is not among those chosen in the monitor's *Who can see it*, or the monitor is disabled.
Sound alerts cannot be heard	Audio tab: check that alerts are on, outside quiet hours, and test the sound with 🔊. Check the volume and mute of the default output (PC volume section) and, if audio comes from the TV, the TV volume.
The PC volume cannot be read (Windows)	The first time, WallStatus prepares the volume component (a few seconds). If PowerShell is blocked by company policy, volume control is not available: sound alerts still work.
The LG or Samsung TV does not respond	Press **Pair** and confirm on the TV within a minute; the TV must be on and on the same network. For LG enable "LG Connect Apps", for Samsung allow the device in External Device Manager.
A watched content item never appears (or is always visible)	Open the content item and press **Check now**. Check the text searched for (it must appear in the page text, not in images) and, for pages built by scripts, use the RSS/JSON version of the status.
X account: "rate limit reached" or no posts	X limits reading without an account: enter an alternative feed for the same account (chapter 7) or use the service's status page as an RSS feed.
Traceroute: many hops with "no response"	Many routers do not respond to probes or respond only to some: this is normal. If the last hop responds, the destination is reachable. If no hop responds after the first, a company firewall is blocking the probes.
A scheduled content item does not start	Scheduling tab: check that it is active and that the time is the wall PC's time; the content item must be active. With several overlapping schedules on the same monitor, the first one in the list applies.
On mobile I have to sign in again	Sessions are closed when WallStatus restarts, when the user's password changes, when the account is disabled or expires, or when an administrator presses *Disconnect*.
I have forgotten the administrator password	On the wall PC: 1) close WallStatus (Windows: Task Manager → WallStatus → End task; Mac: Activity Monitor → WallStatus → Quit); 2) run the program with the `--reset-password` option (see chapter 22), which deletes the administrator users while leaving the other users, monitors and content intact; 3) restart WallStatus, open the panel from the wall PC and create a new administrator. If there is another administrator, they can simply reset the password from the Users tab. Network access is disabled and must be re-enabled.
Website passwords no longer work after copying the configuration to another PC	This is intentional: the encryption key is tied to the computer and the user. Re-enter the passwords on the new PC.
WallStatus is not responding or I need to free up the wall PC	Press `Ctrl` + `Alt` + `Shift` + `Q` (Mac: `Control` + `Option` + `Shift` + `Q`, with a wall monitor in the foreground) or the combination you set. As a last resort: Task Manager (Windows) or Activity Monitor (Mac) → WallStatus → End.

On Facebook (or another website) I need to enter username and password but cannot type on the wall	From the monitor's web view press **Control**, click the field and type (chapter 16), or import the password from Chrome/Edge (chapter 8) and let automatic sign-in do it. On the wall PC: move the mouse, click in the field and type.
On the wall I cannot see the pointer and cannot click	Move the mouse: the pointer reappears for a few seconds. For cookie banners there is no need to click, if *Automatically accept cookies and consent screens* is on in the content item.
Page from a network folder: "File not reachable"	Open the same path in File Explorer from the wall PC with the wall user: if it asks for a password, enter *Username* (DOMAIN\user) and *Password* in the content item. Check that the path is complete and that the PC is connected to the company network (at startup too: increase *Delay on automatic start*). The Log reports the result of connecting to the share.
Page from a file displayed incompletely	If the page uses files outside its folder or absolute `file://` addresses, enable *Open directly as file://* (Single or Rotation monitors only).
I need to configure the wall but the displays cover the whole screen	Press `Ctrl` + `Alt` + `Shift` + `A` (Mac: `Control` + `Option` + `Shift` + `A`): the displays close and the panel opens. Then **Start displays**.
Only one screen is detected but there are two monitors	1) Windows: Settings → System → Display → *Extend these displays*. 2) Panel → **Detect screens**. 3) Look in the Log for the *schermi rilevati* and *rilevamento schermi dal browser* lines: they show how many screens the browser and Windows see. Since version 1.5 the system list is used on Windows anyway. If the problem persists, send these Log lines to support.
After Remote Desktop the wall monitors show the lock screen	The session was left disconnected: reconnect with Remote Desktop and double-click **Torna al wall (chiudi Desktop remoto)**, or sign in from the wall PC keyboard. To avoid this, always disconnect with that shortcut.
The close key combination does not work	Check in Settings which combination is set and that it is not disabled. On Windows the Log tells you if another program already uses it; on the Mac click on a wall screen first.
Displays start very slowly or windows are duplicated	Settings → **Restart displays**. WallStatus automatically closes any browser windows left open from a previous session.

22 Data, backup and security

Where the data is

System	Folder
Windows (installed)	`%LOCALAPPDATA%\Programs\WallStatus\data`
Windows (portable)	`data` subfolder next to WallStatus.exe
Mac	`~/Library/Application Support/WallStatus`

The exact path is also shown in Settings → Advanced. The folder contains:

File / folder	Contents
config.json	Monitors, content, feeds, settings and users (passwords are encrypted or stored as a hash)
secret.key	Reference to the encryption key, protected by the operating system
media/	Uploaded images, videos and documents
cache/	Documents downloaded from web addresses and converted to PDF (it empties itself; it can be deleted while the program is closed)
browser/	Wall browser profile (sessions, website cookies)
wallstatus.log	Event log (last 30 days)

Backup and copying to another wall

To save or replicate the configuration, copy **config.json** and the **media** folder while WallStatus is closed. On the new computer paste them into the data folder, start WallStatus and re-enter the website passwords (those encrypted on another PC are ignored).

Security

- **Website and document passwords**: encrypted with AES-256. The key is protected by Windows (DPAPI, tied to the user) or by the macOS Keychain. They are never shown in the panel or sent to third parties.
- **Panel**: always protected by username and password, even from the wall PC. Account passwords are stored only as a hash (PBKDF2), never in plain text.
- **Users with separate permissions** and a validity period; permissions are checked on every request, so expiry or disabling takes effect immediately. The password-free view is off until you enable it.
- **Network access**: disabled until you explicitly enable it from the panel.
- **Camera and microphone**: always blocked in the wall browser.
- **Separate browser**: the wall uses a dedicated browser profile, separate from the user's.
- Anyone with physical access to the wall PC with the user signed in can use the sessions of websites already signed in: protect the PC like any workstation with company access.

Command-line options

For installations managed by scripts or deployment tools:

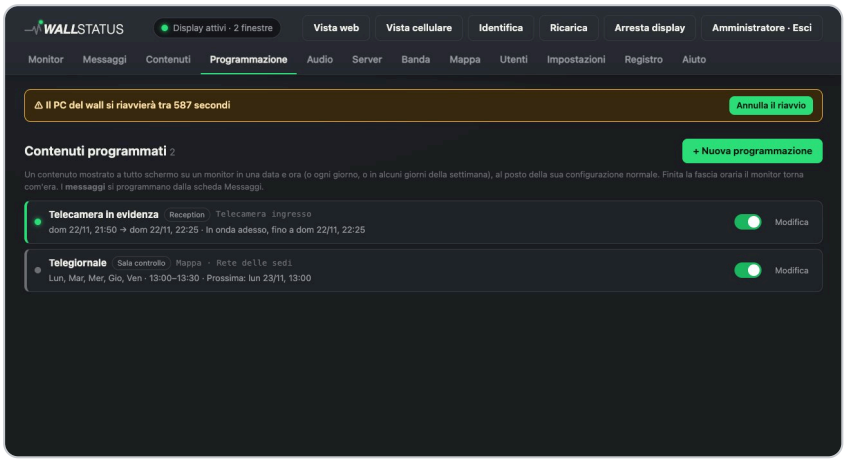
```
WallStatus.exe --no-display            panel only, without opening the displays
WallStatus.exe --data "D:\WallData"    uses another data folder
WallStatus.exe --install-autostart     enables automatic start and exits
WallStatus.exe --uninstall-autostart   disables automatic start and exits
WallStatus.exe --reset-password        deletes the administrator users (to be recreated)
WallStatus.exe --show-panel            closes the displays and opens the panel (WallStatus
keeps running)
WallStatus.exe --quit                  closes the running WallStatus

Windows (installed), from Win+R:
  "%LOCALAPPDATA%\Programs\WallStatus\WallStatus.exe" --reset-password

Mac, from Terminal:
  /Applications/WallStatus.app/Contents/MacOS/WallStatus --reset-password
```

WALLSTATUS

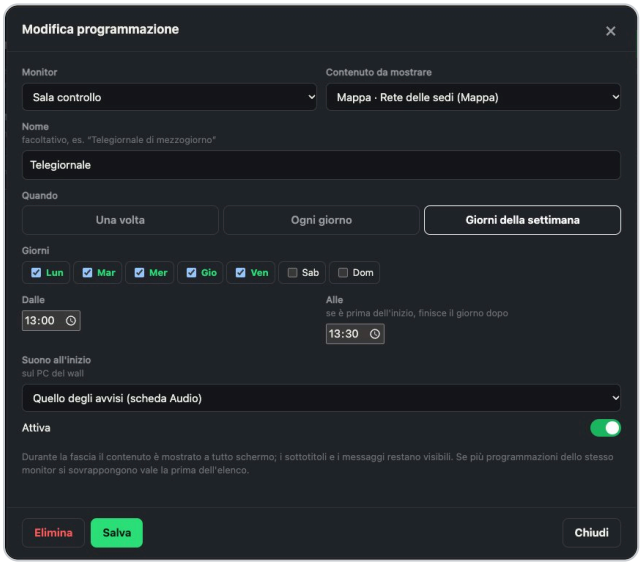
WallStatus 1.20.0 · User and installation manual · November 2026

23 Content scheduling

Show a content item full screen on a monitor at a precise date and time, every day or on certain days of the week: the midday news in the meeting room, a camera during an event, a presentation when visitors arrive. When the time slot ends, the monitor returns to its normal configuration.



Scheduling tab. For each schedule: monitor, content item, time slot and status (on air now, next, finished).



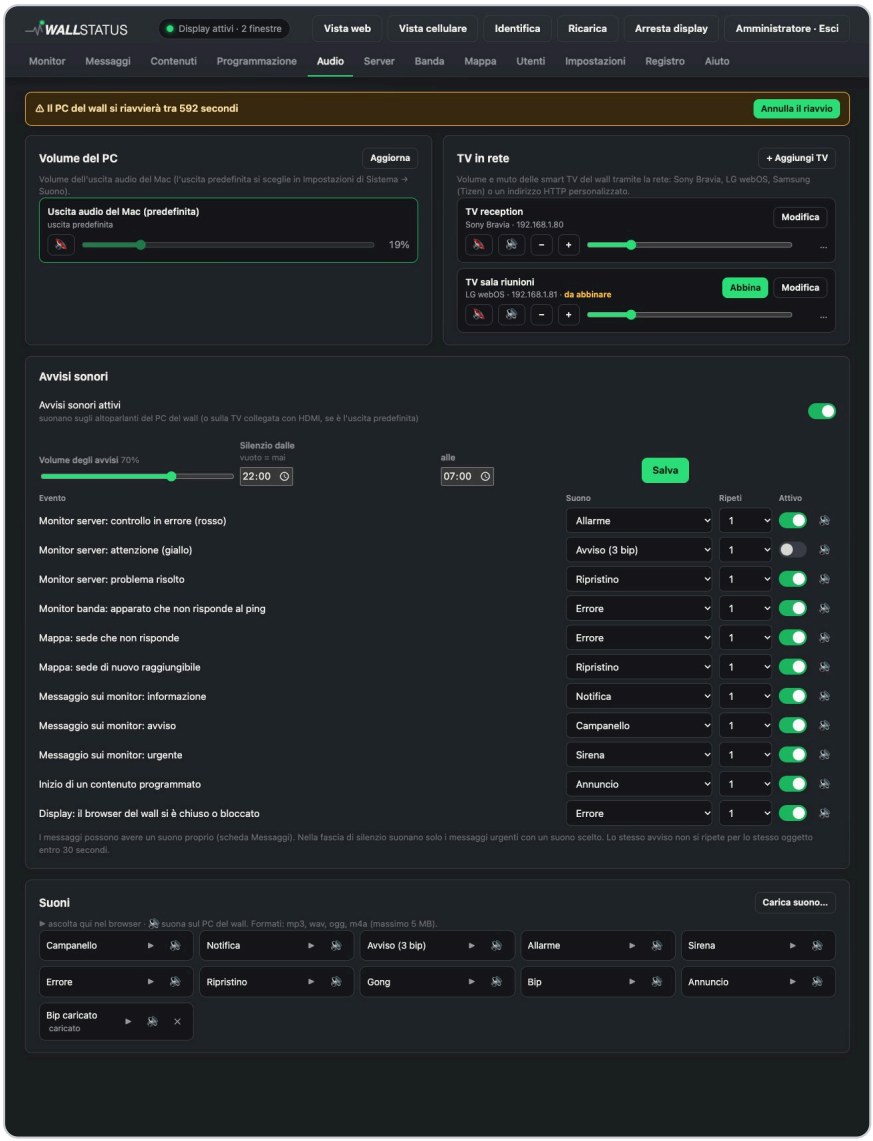
New schedule recurring Monday to Friday.

1. **+ New schedule**
   Scheduling tab (*Monitors* permission).
2. **Monitor and content item**
   Choose the monitor (virtual ones too) and the content item to show: any content item, including cameras, documents and Servers, Bandwidth and Map screens.
3. **When**
   Once: from day and time … to day and time …; *Every day* or *Days of the week*: from … to … (if the end is before the start, the slot ends the next day, e.g. 22:00–06:00).
4. **Sound at start**
   Optional: a sound on the wall PC when the slot starts (or the one for the "Start of a scheduled content item" alert).

- During the slot the monitor's card shows "⏰ scheduled: name"; the scrolling ticker and messages stay visible, the rotation controls do not.
- Schedules are enabled and disabled with the switch without deleting them. Those for a deleted monitor or content item are removed.
- If several schedules for the same monitor overlap, the first one in the list applies. The time is the wall PC's time.
- For a text alert at a given time use **scheduled messages** (chapter 12).

24 Audio, volume and sound alerts

The **Audio** tab (*Displays* permission; settings require the *Settings* permission) adjusts the volume of the PC and the TVs, manages the sounds and decides which events trigger a sound alert on the wall speakers.



Audio tab. PC volume, networked TVs, sound alerts by event and the sound library.

PC volume

- **Windows**: a box for each audio output — speakers, headphones and every **TV connected with an HDMI or DisplayPort cable** (which Windows sees as separate outputs). For each one: volume slider, 🔊 /🔇 mute and **Default**, to choose which output alerts and content play from.
- **Mac**: volume and mute of the default output (chosen in System Settings → Sound).

Networked TVs

To adjust the volume of the TV itself (not the PC) over the network. **+ Add TV**: name, brand, IP address and, optionally, the wall monitor it corresponds to.

Brand	Preparation	Commands
Sony Bravia	On the TV: Network → Home Network Setup → IP Control → Authentication “Normal and Pre-Shared Key”, choose a key and enter it in the *PSK* field.	exact volume, + / –, mute
LG webOS	Enable “LG Connect Apps” (or power on via network). Save, press **Pair** and confirm on the TV.	exact volume, + / –, mute
Samsung (Tizen)	Save, press **Pair** and choose *Allow* on the TV.	+ / –, mute (no exact volume)
HTTP command	Addresses to call for each command (`{v}` = volume): Home Assistant, controllers, TVs with their own API.	those configured

Sounds

WallStatus includes **10 sounds**: Bell, Notification, Alert (3 beeps), Alarm, Siren, Error, Recovery, Gong, Beep, Announcement. With **Upload sound…** you add your own (mp3, wav, ogg, m4a, up to 5 MB), for example a recorded announcement. For each sound: ▶ listen to it in your browser, 🔊 play it on the wall PC, ✕ delete uploaded ones. Sounds are used in alerts, messages and schedules.

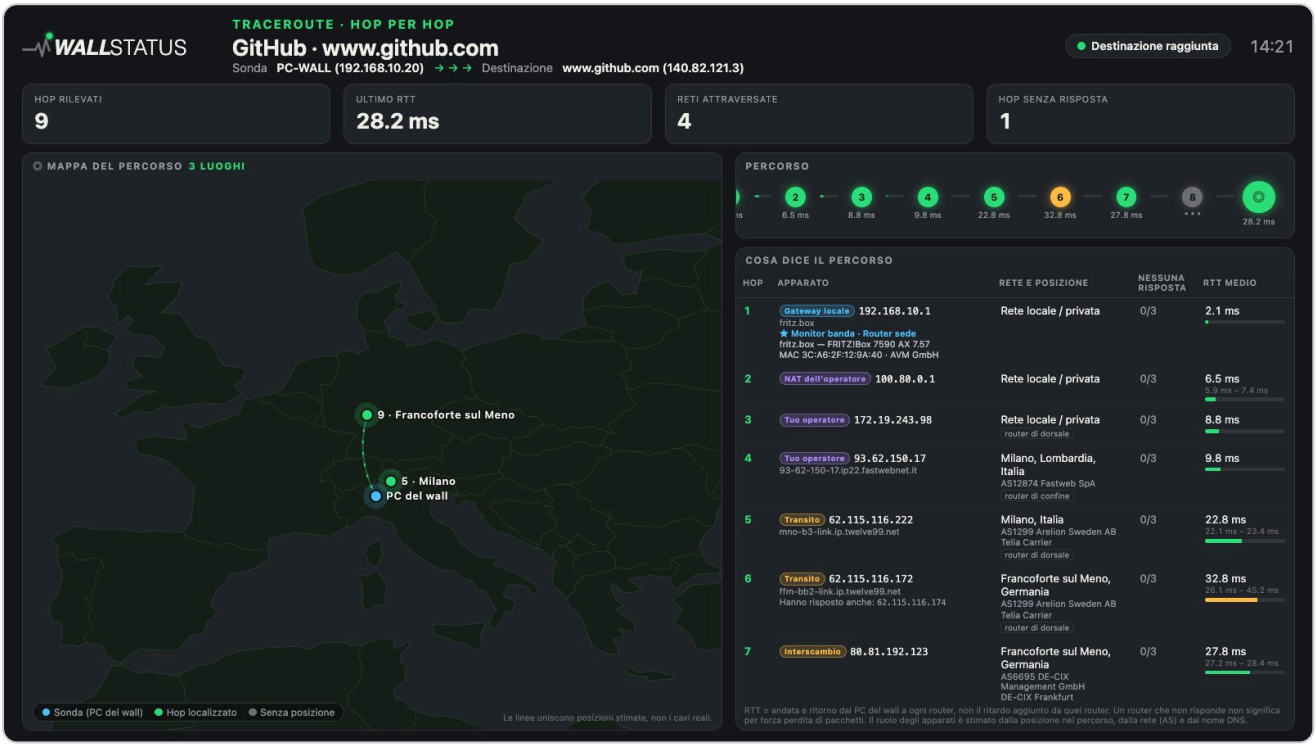
Sound alerts

- **Sound alerts on**, **alert volume** (relative to the PC volume) and **quiet hours** (e.g. from 22:00 to 07:00).
- For each event: sound, repetitions (1–5), active, 🔊 to test it. Events: Server monitor check failing, warning or resolved; Bandwidth monitor device not responding; Map site not responding or reachable again; information, alert or urgent message; start of a scheduled content item; wall browser closed or frozen.
- The same alert is not repeated for the same item within 30 seconds; several alerts at once are queued.
- Alerts play on the PC's default audio output, even when the displays are stopped.

> **Content audio and web view**
> For each monitor you can choose whether the audio of videos, live streams and cameras comes from the wall, from the browser of whoever is watching the web view, or both (chapters 6 and 16).

25 Visual traceroute

The **Traceroute** tab (*Monitoring* permission) shows the route packets take from the wall PC to an address: each router crossed (hop), the response time, the network it belongs to and its estimated position on a world map. Useful when a site or service is slow or unreachable, to understand where the route stops.



Traceroute shown on a monitor. At the top, probe and destination and the summary cards; on the left, the route map; on the right, the route hop by hop (with flowing packets) and the table.

Starting a traceroute

1. **Destination**
   Enter an IP address or a name (even a pasted web address), or choose one already entered from the **Devices…** menu: Server monitor checks, Bandwidth monitor devices, Map sites, cameras, web content, networked TVs.

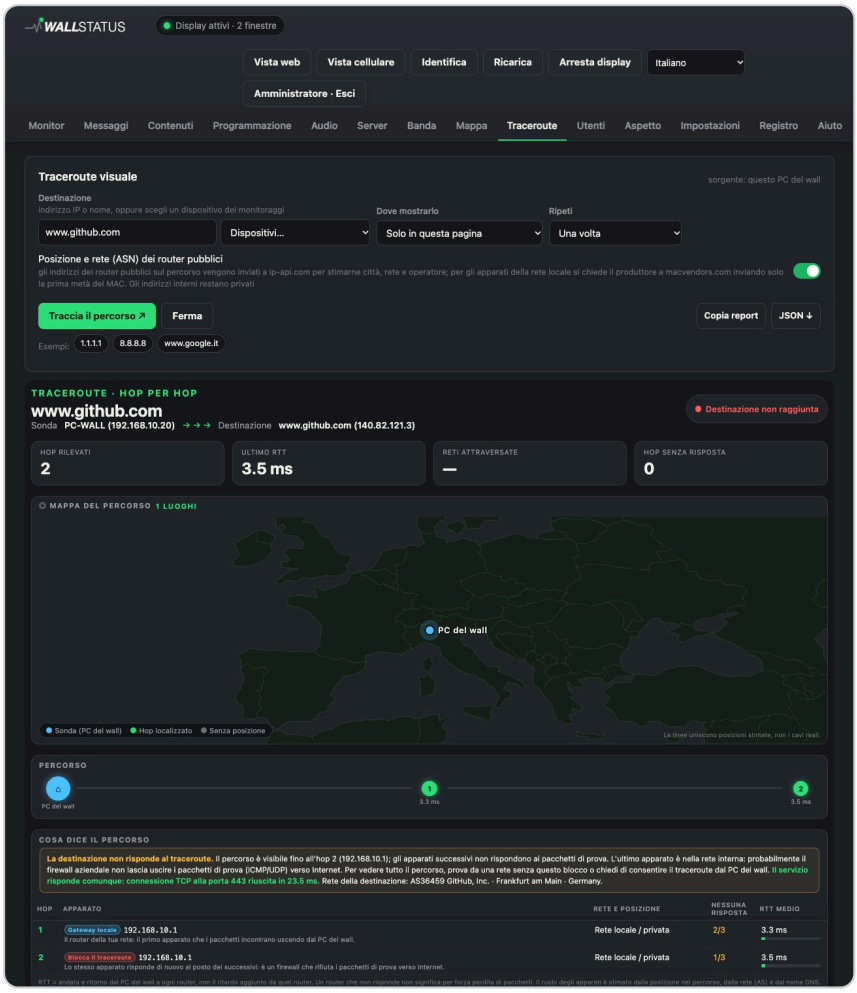
2. **Where to show it**
   Only on this page (stays in the panel) or *On the monitor: …*: the traceroute goes full screen on the chosen monitor for the time shown (*On the monitor for* 10 minutes … until you stop it), then the monitor returns to how it was.

3. **Repeat**
   Once or every 30 seconds, 1 or 5 minutes: the route updates live, useful for following an intermittent problem.

4. **Location and network**
   With the option on, the addresses of *public* routers are sent to ip-api.com to estimate their city, country and network (ASN and operator). Internal network routers are not sent.

5 **Trace the route ↗**

Hops appear as they respond (up to 30 hops, one minute at most). **Stop** interrupts the trace and removes it from the monitor.



Traceroute tab. At the top, the form and the traces in progress (Open, Stop); below, the result.

How to read it

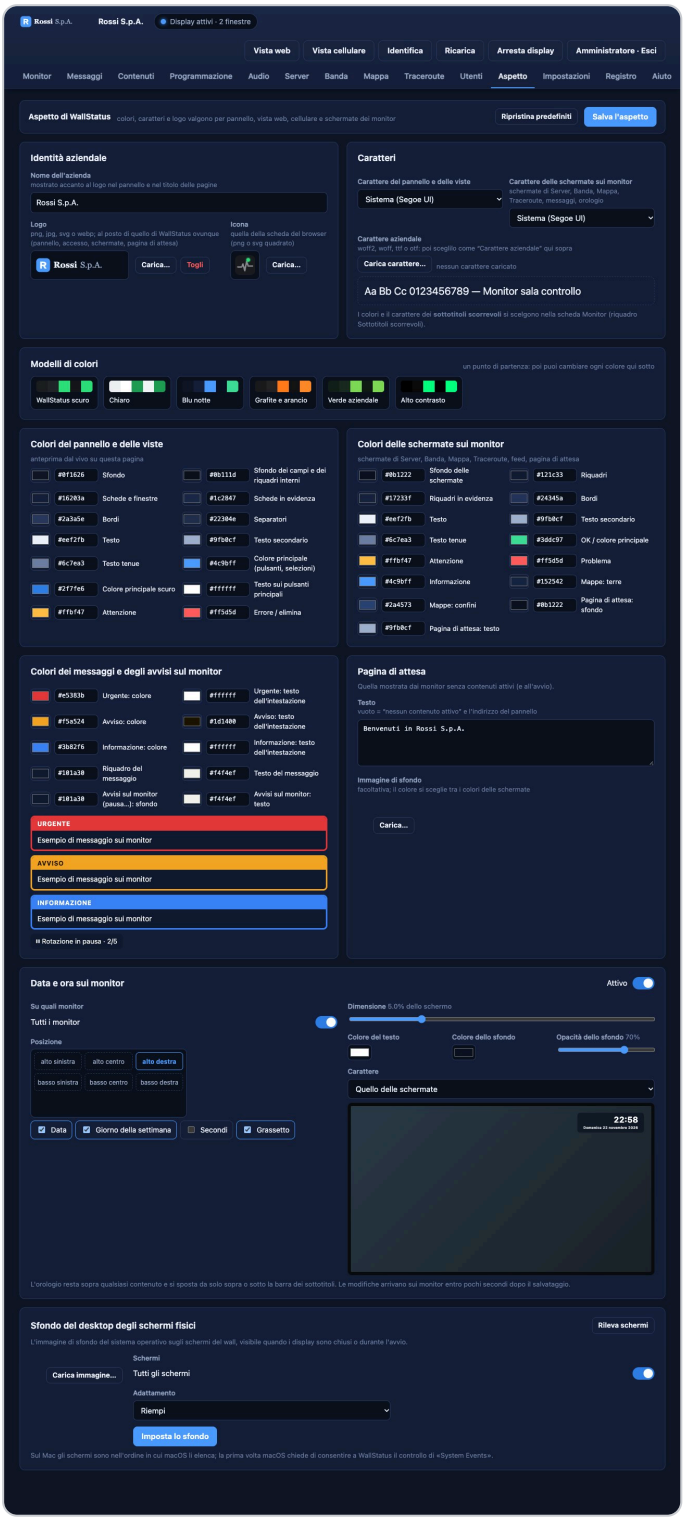
Element	Meaning
Cards at the top	**Hops detected**, **Last RTT** (round-trip time of the last router that responded), **Networks crossed** (number of different ASNs), **Hops with no response**.
Route map	The probe (wall PC, in light blue) and the located hops joined by arcs; the colour shows the response time: green below 30 ms, yellow up to 120 ms, red above. The lines join estimated locations, not the actual cables.
Route	All hops in a row, from the PC to the destination (◎), with the time of each; “* * *” = no response.
Table	**Hop** · **Device**: role, address, DNS name and what is known about the device · **Network and location**: city, network (AS), organisation and network type · **No response** (unanswered probes out of 3) · **Average RTT** with minimum–maximum and bar.

Device role	**Local gateway** (your network's router), **Internal network**, **Operator NAT**, **Your operator**, **Transit**, **Exchange** (IXP), **Destination network**, **Destination**, **Blocks traceroute** (firewall). Below it you see: the device name if it is one of those configured in WallStatus (★); name and model read via SNMP for the devices in the Bandwidth tab; MAC address and manufacturer for devices on the local network; the other routers that answered the same hop; hints from the DNS name (backbone, border, customer link, load balancer) and from the network (datacenter, mobile network).
If the path stops	A box explains up to which hop the path is visible and why (for example a company firewall that does not let probes out to the Internet) and tests a TCP connection to the destination on ports 443 and 80: if it succeeds, the service is reachable even if it does not answer traceroute.

- **Copy report** copies the result as text (to paste into a report to the provider), **JSON ↓** downloads it as a file.
- A hop's RTT is the round-trip time to that router, not the delay added by that router; a router that does not respond to probes (or responds slowly) may still forward traffic normally.
- On Windows `tracert` is used; on the Mac `traceroute` with ICMP probes and, if the path does not reach the destination, a second attempt with UDP probes (the one that gets further is kept). After 6 consecutive hops without an answer the trace stops. Finished traces can be viewed for two hours; those nobody is watching and that are not on a monitor stop by themselves.

26 Appearance and corporate identity

The **Appearance** tab (*Settings* permission) adapts WallStatus to the company's image: logo, name, fonts and all the colours of the panel, web view, mobile, monitor screens, messages and standby page. In addition: date and time on the monitors and the desktop wallpaper of the physical screens.



Appearance tab with a corporate theme: identity, fonts, presets, colours, standby page, date and time, desktop wallpaper.

Corporate identity

- **Company name**: appears next to the logo in the panel and in the page title.
- **Logo** (png, jpg, svg, webp): replaces the WallStatus one *everywhere* — panel, sign-in page, web and mobile views, Servers, Bandwidth, Map and Traceroute screens, standby page. For a sharp result use an svg or a png at least 600 pixels wide, with a transparent background.
- **Icon**: the one in the browser tab (square png or svg).

Fonts

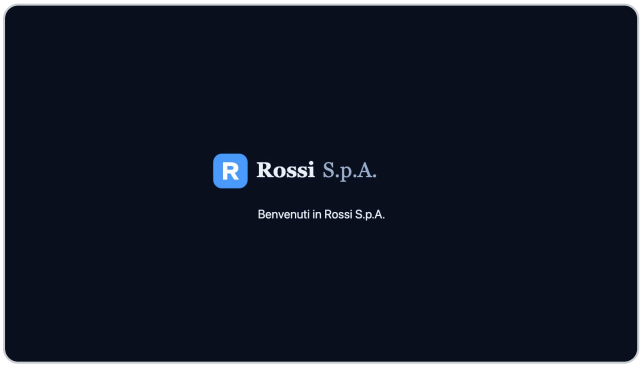
One font for the panel and views and one for the monitor screens (messages and clock included), chosen among the system fonts or the uploaded **company font** (woff2, woff, ttf, otf). The sample box shows the result immediately.

> **Company font on external websites**
>
> On external web pages shown by the monitors, messages and the clock use the company font only if it is also installed in the wall PC's system; otherwise they use the system font. On WallStatus pages (screens, standby page) it is always used.

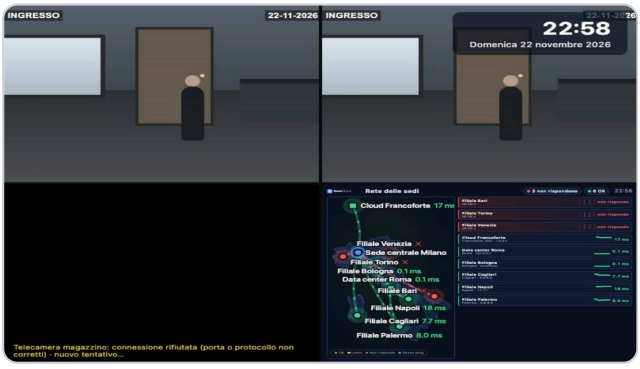
Colours

- **Colour presets**: WallStatus dark (default), Light, Midnight blue, Graphite and orange, Corporate green, High contrast. They are a starting point: you can then change each colour.
- **Panel and views colours**: background, cards, borders, text, main colour (buttons and selections), text on buttons, warning and error. The preview is live on the page itself.
- **Colours of the screens on the monitors**: background, boxes, borders, text, status colours (OK, warning, problem, information), map land and borders, standby page background and text.
- **Message colours**: for each level the header colour and text, the message box and text, and the colours of alerts shown on the monitor (e.g. “Rotation paused”), with preview.
- Each colour is chosen with the picker or by typing the code (e.g. `#1e7fd0`). With a light theme the form fields become light too.

The colours of the **scrolling ticker** stay in the dedicated box in the Monitors tab (chapter 11).



Standby page with the company logo and text.



Monitor with the date and time at the top right and the map in the theme colours.

Standby page

This is the page shown by monitors with no active content and at startup: **text** of your choice (e.g. “Welcome”) instead of the technical message, optional **background image**, colours chosen among those of the screens.

Date and time on the monitors

- **Active** on/off; **on which monitors**: all or only selected ones (virtual ones too).
- **Position**: top or bottom, left, centre or right. The clock stays above any content and moves by itself above or below the ticker bar.
- Date, day of the week, seconds, bold; size (as a % of the screen height), text colour, background colour and opacity (0% = text only, with a shadow so it can be read on any background), font.
- The preview shows a 16:9 monitor with the clock as it will appear.

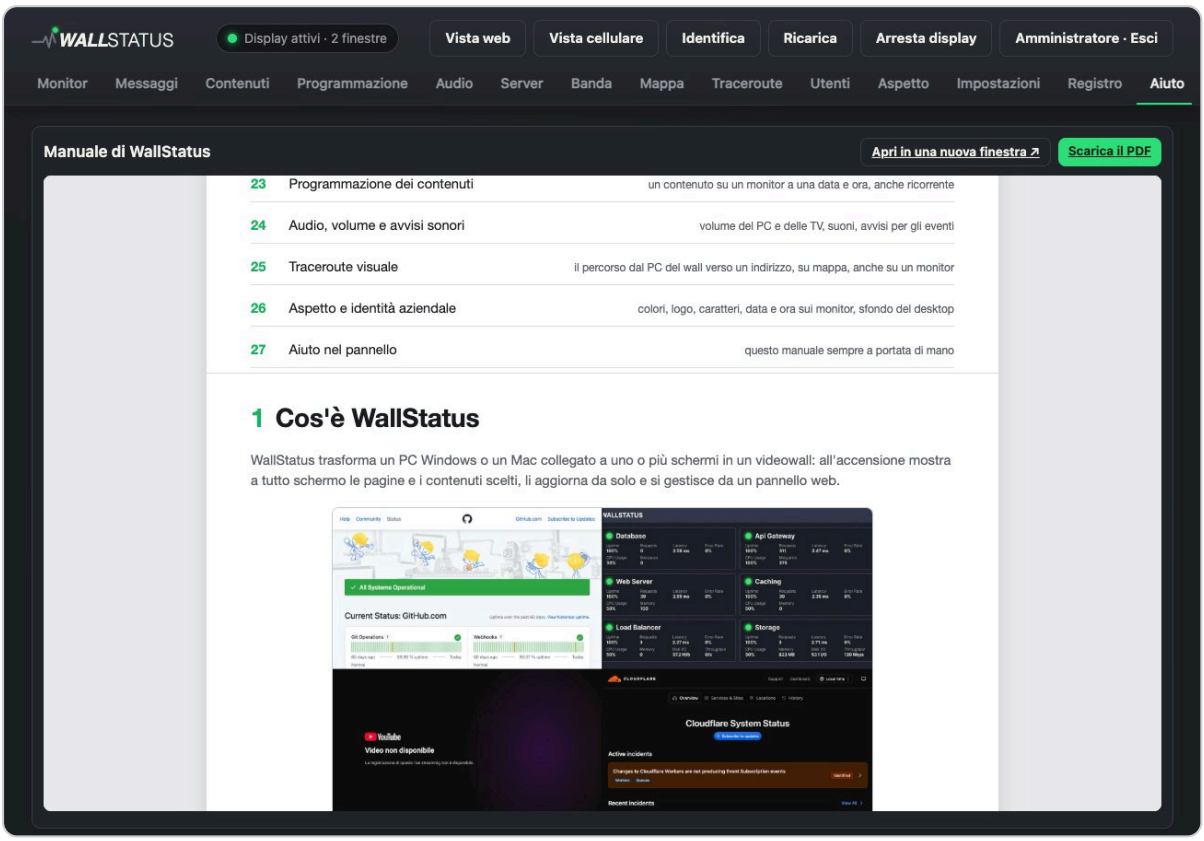
Desktop wallpaper of the physical screens

- Upload an image, choose **all screens** or the ones you want, the **scaling** (fill, fit, stretch, centre, tile, span across screens) and press **Set wallpaper**. This is the operating system wallpaper, visible when the displays are closed and during startup.
- **Windows**: each screen can have a different image (repeat with another image and other screens); the border colour applies to images that do not fill the screen.
- **Mac**: the first time, macOS asks you to allow WallStatus to control «System Events»; the wallpaper applies to the current desktop (Space) of each screen.

Press **Save appearance** to apply identity, fonts, colours, standby page and clock: the monitor screens reload on their own with the new appearance. **Restore defaults** returns to the WallStatus appearance.

27 Help in the panel

This manual is included in WallStatus: you always find it up to date with the version in use, even without Internet.



Help tab. The manual inside the panel, with buttons to open it in a separate window or download it as PDF.

- The panel's **Help** tab (visible to all panel users): the complete manual, with contents and images.
- **Open in a new window ↗**: address `http://<wall-address>:8088/help`, handy to keep open next to the panel.
- **Download the PDF**: the *Manuale WallStatus.pdf* file, to print or send (`/help/manuale.pdf`).

The same PDF is included in the installation packages for Windows and Mac.

28 Share your PC

Any PC on the network can show its screen on a wall monitor (virtual too) by opening a link in the browser. Nothing to install. It is a tab **under test**, visible only to administrators who have the Preview option.

How it works

1. **Enable the tab**
   The **Share your PC** tab appears, like Map and Traceroute, only for administrators with the *Preview* option on (Users tab).
2. **Enable the monitor**
   On the destination monitor (Monitors tab) turn on **Accept screen sharing**. It is off by default, so no monitor is taken by mistake.
3. **Configure the service**
   In the tab: enable the service, choose the **link path** (default `/share`, change it to something hard to guess), set a dedicated **username and password**, the destination **monitor**, the **maximum duration** and whether to allow **audio**.
4. **Give out the link**
   Whoever shares opens `https://<wall-address>:8088/<path>` with Chrome, Edge or Firefox on a computer, enters the username and password, presses **Share screen** and chooses the screen or window.
5. **On the monitor**
   The content pauses and the shared screen appears. When sharing ends the monitor returns on its own as before.

> **HTTPS is needed**
>
> The link is **https** because browsers only allow screen sharing from secure pages. WallStatus generates the certificate itself (valid 10 years, renewed automatically). The first time, each PC sees a warning: **Advanced** → **Proceed**, just once. To remove the warning entirely you can load a company certificate.

Start, end and limits

- Sharing ends with **Stop** on the sharing PC, by closing the page, with **Stop** from the panel or when the **maximum duration** is reached.
- You can share **one screen at a time**. A second attempt is rejected until the first ends.
- Phones and tablets cannot share (their browser prevents it). A computer with an updated browser is needed.
- Every share (start, end, sign-in attempts) is recorded in the Log.

Through the port switcher

Sharing also works through the **port switcher** (chapter 19): HTTPS traffic is forwarded to the panel. The tab shows both the direct link and the one on the switcher's port.

Security

The feature lets anyone with the password show anything on the enabled monitors. Keep it off when not needed, use a strong password, leave a **maximum duration** and enable only the monitors you want. Management is for administrators only.

Coming soon: a **downloadable client** (option B) for Windows and Mac, for PCs locked down by company policies that cannot share from the browser; it will not need administrator rights.

29 Update from the panel

From the Settings tab you can update WallStatus by uploading the ZIP of the new version: WallStatus verifies it, keeps a backup, then closes and restarts updated. It is a **tab under test**, reserved for administrators with the Preview option.

How it works

1. **Download the update ZIP**
   For each version there is a file `WallStatus-<version>-update-windows.zip` (or `-mac.zip`): it is small and contains only the program and a control file with the version and signature.
2. **Open the tab**
   Go to **Settings** → **Update WallStatus**. The tab appears, like Map and Traceroute, only to administrators with the *Preview* option on (Users tab).
3. **Upload and verify**
   Press **Choose the ZIP** and select the file. WallStatus checks that it belongs to WallStatus, is for the right system and is intact (signature of each file), then shows which version it is moving from and to.
4. **Install and restart**
   Press **Install and restart**: WallStatus makes a backup of the current version, closes and restarts with the new one. The displays go off for a few seconds and the page reloads on its own.

> **Nothing is lost**
>
> Configuration, users, content, passwords and autostart stay as they are. A backup of the last three versions is kept in the data folder (`update/backup`), to roll back if needed.

If something goes wrong

- If the account cannot write to the program folder, the tab says so and the update does not start: use an account with permission or the manual update.
- If the replacement fails, the previous version stays intact and WallStatus restarts as it was.
- The manual update (*Update WallStatus* script on Windows, new DMG on Mac) is always available.

> **Caution**
>
> Only upload official WallStatus update ZIPs: the signature check blocks corrupted or foreign files, but the update replaces the running program. The feature is reserved for administrators.