



Monitoring SQL Servers

Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced PowerPack version 102

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Overview

This manual describes how to monitor Microsoft SQL Servers in SL1 using the *Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced PowerPack*.

The following sections provide an overview of SQL Servers and the *Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced PowerPack*:

- [What Does the Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced PowerPack Monitor? 3](#)
- [Installing the Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced PowerPack 4](#)

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What Does the Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced PowerPack Monitor?

The *Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced PowerPack* enables you to discover, model, and collect data about SQL 2008, 2012, 2014, and 2016 servers and their component devices.

The *Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced* PowerPack includes:

- An example credential you can use to create PowerShell credentials to connect to SQL Servers
- Dynamic Applications to discover and monitor SQL Servers and their component devices
- Device Classes for each type of SQL Server component device monitored by SL1
- Event Policies and corresponding alerts that are triggered when SQL Servers and their component devices meet certain status criteria

NOTE: The *Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced* PowerPack does not support the ability to monitor SQL Server clusters. Therefore, the SQL Servers that you monitor must not use Windows Server Failover Clustering (WSFC) or SQL Server Failover Cluster Instances (FCI) for high-availability.

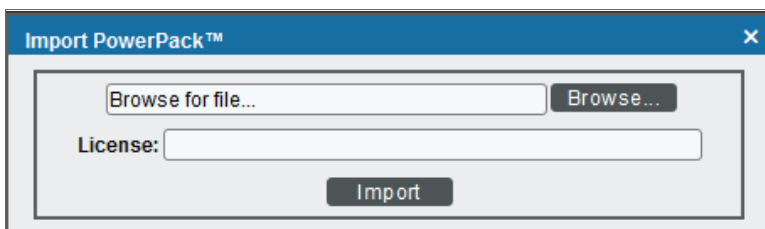
Installing the Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced PowerPack

Before completing the steps in this manual, you must import and install the latest version of the *Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced* PowerPack.

TIP: By default, installing a new version of a PowerPack overwrites all content in that PowerPack that has already been installed on the target system. You can use the **Enable Selective PowerPack Field Protection** setting in the **Behavior Settings** page (System > Settings > Behavior) to prevent new PowerPacks from overwriting local changes for some commonly customized fields. (For more information, see the **System Administration** manual.)

To download and install a PowerPack:

1. Download the PowerPack from the [ScienceLogic Customer Portal](#).
2. Go to the **PowerPack Manager** page (System > Manage > PowerPacks).
3. In the **PowerPack Manager** page, click the **[Actions]** button, then select *Import PowerPack*.
4. The **Import PowerPack** dialog box appears:



5. Click the **[Browse]** button and navigate to the PowerPack file.
6. When the **PowerPack Installer** modal page appears, click the **[Install]** button to install the PowerPack.

NOTE: If you exit the **PowerPack Installer** modal page without installing the imported PowerPack, the imported PowerPack will not appear in the **PowerPack Manager** page. However, the imported PowerPack will appear in the **Imported PowerPacks** modal page. This page appears when you click the **[Actions]** menu and select *Install PowerPack*.

Configuring Microsoft SQL Servers for Monitoring

Overview

The following sections describe how to configure and discover Microsoft SQL Servers for monitoring in SL1 using the *Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced PowerPack*:

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NOTE: If you already have Windows Server discovered, you might not need to create a new SQL Server credential or run a separate discovery session for SQL Servers if the PowerShell credential information is the same as that used for the Windows Server credential. In this scenario, you need only to install the *Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced PowerPack* and ensure that the Windows user account used in the credential has the appropriate permissions, as outlined in the [Prerequisites](#) section.

Prerequisites for Monitoring SQL Servers

To configure the SL1 system to monitor SQL servers using the *Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced PowerPack*, you must first have the following information about the SQL Servers that you want to monitor:

- IP addresses and ports for the SQL Servers
- Username and password for a Windows user account with access to the SQL Servers

The SQL Servers that you monitor must have the SQL Server PowerShell module installed, and they must be running PowerShell version 3.0 or later.

In addition, the *Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced PowerPack* requires the following permissions for the user account used for monitoring:


- SQL 2014 and SQL 2016 require one of the following configurations:
 - The user account has the PUBLIC role. The user must have the DB_DATAREADER permission in every existing and new database, as well as the msdb database. The user must also have the VIEW SERVER STATE permission for each SQL Server instance.
 - The user account has the PUBLIC role and a custom role that includes the Connect Any Database permission. The custom role configuration must be performed in every monitored SQL Server Instance. In addition, the user must have the DB_DATAREADER permission in the msdb database, and the VIEW SERVER STATE permission for each SQL Server instance.
 - The user account has the VIEW_SERVER_STATE permission for each SQL Server instance, and has the VIEW_DATABASE_STATE permission for each master database. The user must also have DB_DATAREADER permission for both the master and msdb databases for each SQL Server instance.
 - The user account has the SYSADMIN role.
- SQL 2008 and SQL 2012 require one of the following configurations:
 - The user account has the PUBLIC role. The user must have the DB_DATAREADER permission in every existing and new database, as well as the msdb database. The user must also have the VIEW SERVER STATE permission for each SQL Server instance.
 - The user account has the VIEW_SERVER_STATE permission for each SQL Server instance, and has the VIEW_DATABASE_STATE permission for each master database. The user must also have DB_DATAREADER permission for both the master and msdb databases for each SQL Server instance.
 - The user account has the SYSADMIN role.

NOTE: If your user account is configured with the PUBLIC role and DB_DATAREADER permission, all databases in an instance must have the DB_DATAREADER permission applied.

Creating a PowerShell SQL Server Credential

To configure SL1 to monitor SQL Servers, you must first create a PowerShell credential. This credential allows the Dynamic Applications in the *Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced PowerPack* to connect with an SQL Server. An example PowerShell credential that you can edit for your own use is included in the PowerPack.

To create a PowerShell credential for an SQL Server:

1. Go to the **Credential Management** page (System > Manage > Credentials).
2. Locate the **SQL PowerShell - Example** credential, and then click its wrench icon (). The **Edit PowerShell Credential** modal page appears.

3. Complete the following fields:

The screenshot shows the 'Credential Editor [72]' window. The subtitle is 'Edit PowerShell Credential #72'. There are 'New' and 'Reset' buttons in the top right. The 'Basic Settings' section contains the following fields: Profile Name (SQL PowerShell - Example), Account Type ([Active Directory]), Hostname/IP (%D), Timeout(ms) (180000), Username (USER_NAME_GOES_HERE), Password (masked with dots), Encrypted (no), Port (5985), and PowerShell Proxy Hostname/IP. The 'Active Directory Settings' section contains Active Directory Hostname/IP (AD_HOSTNAME_GOES_HERE) and Domain (DOMAIN_GOES_HERE). At the bottom are 'Save' and 'Save As' buttons.

- **Profile Name.** Type a new name for your SQL Server credential.
- **Account Type.** Select *Active Directory*.
- **Hostname/IP.** Type "%D".
- **Timeout.** Type "18000".
- **Username.** Type the username for a Windows user with access to the SQL Server.
- **Password.** Type the password for the Windows account username.

NOTE: The user account whose username and password are provided in the credential must have certain permissions in all SQL Server instances that SL1 will monitor. For a list of these permissions, see the [Prerequisites](#) section.

- **Encrypted.** Select *no*.
- **Port.** Type "5985".
- **PowerShell Proxy Hostname/IP.** Leave this field blank.
- **Active Directory Hostname/IP.** Specify the hostname or IP address of the Active Directory server that will authenticate the credential.
- **Domain.** Specify the domain where the monitored SQL Server resides.

4. Click the **[Save As]** button.
5. When the confirmation message appears, click **[OK]**.

Discovering SQL Servers

When you discover SQL Servers in SL1, SL1 auto-aligns a series of Dynamic Applications to discover, configure, and monitor the following SQL Server component devices:

- SQL Servers
 - SQL Server instances
 - SQL Server databases

To discover SQL Servers and their component devices, perform the following steps:

1. Go to the **Discovery Control Panel** page (System > Manage > Discovery).
2. Click the **[Create]** button. The **Discovery Session Editor** page appears:


The screenshot shows the 'Discovery Session Editor | Editing Session [9]' interface. It is divided into three main sections:

- Identification Information:** Name: MSTL12R2.com_single, Description: (empty).
- IP and Credentials:**
 - IP Address/Hostname Discovery List:** 10.40.3.4
 - SNMP Credentials:** List includes c0sm0s, c0sm0s (Longer Timeout), Cisco SNMPv2 - Example, Cisco SNMPv3 - Example, EM7 Default V2, EM7 Default V3, IPSLA Example, LifeSize: Endpoint SNMP.
 - Other Credentials:** List includes LDAP/AD, QA-Silo AD, PowerShell, 12r2ent-dc3.ent2012r2.com_new, ms-08r2-dcsql.qa-ms2008r2.local, MS12R2-DC-SQL14.QA-MS2012R2.loc, MSTL08R2.com, [MSTL12R2.com].
- Detection and Scanning:**
 - Initial Scan Level:** [System Default (recommended)]
 - Scan Throttle:** [System Default (recommended)]
 - Port Scan All IPs:** [System Default (recommended)]
 - Port Scan Timeout:** [System Default (recommended)]
 - Detection Method & Port:** [Default Method], UDP: 161 SNMP, TCP: 1 - tcpmux, TCP: 2 - compressnet, TCP: 3 - compressnet, TCP: 5 - rje, TCP: 7 - echo, TCP: 9 - discard, TCP: 11 - systat, TCP: 13 - daytime, TCP: 17 - qotd.
 - Interface Inventory Timeout (ms):** 600000
 - Maximum Allowed Interfaces:** 10000
 - Bypass Interface Inventory:**
- Basic Settings:**
 - Discover Non-SNMP:**
 - Model Devices:**
 - DHCP:**
 - Duplication Protection:**
 - Collection Server PID:** 3
 - Organization:** [RS_PATCH_DCU_47]
 - Organization:** [PS]
 - Add Devices to Device Group(s):** Please create a device group first.
 - Apply Device Template:** [Choose a Template]

Buttons at the bottom: Save, Save As, Log All (checked).

3. Supply values in the following fields:

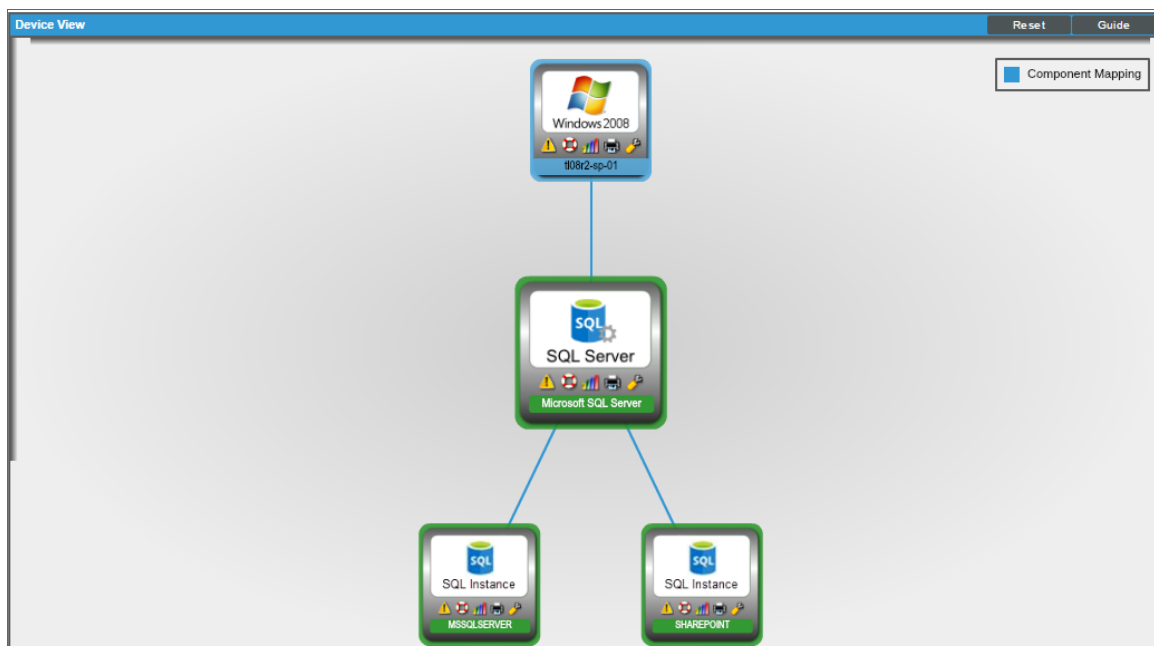
- **IP Address/Hostname Discovery List.** Type the IP addresses or the range of IP addresses for the SQL Servers you want to discover.
- **Other Credentials.** Select the **PowerShell credential you created**.
- **Discover Non-SNMP.** Because the discovery session is not using an SNMP credential, select this checkbox.

4. Optionally, supply values in the other fields in this page. For a description of the fields in this page, see the **Discovery & Credentials** manual.
5. Click the **[Save]** button.
6. The **Discovery Control Panel** page will refresh. Click the lightning bolt icon () for the discovery session you created.
7. In the pop-up window that appears, click the **[OK]** button. The **Discovery Session** page displays the progress of the discovery session.

Viewing SQL Server Component Devices

In addition to the **Device Manager** page (Registry > Devices > Device Manager), you can view the SQL Server and all associated component devices in the following places in the user interface:

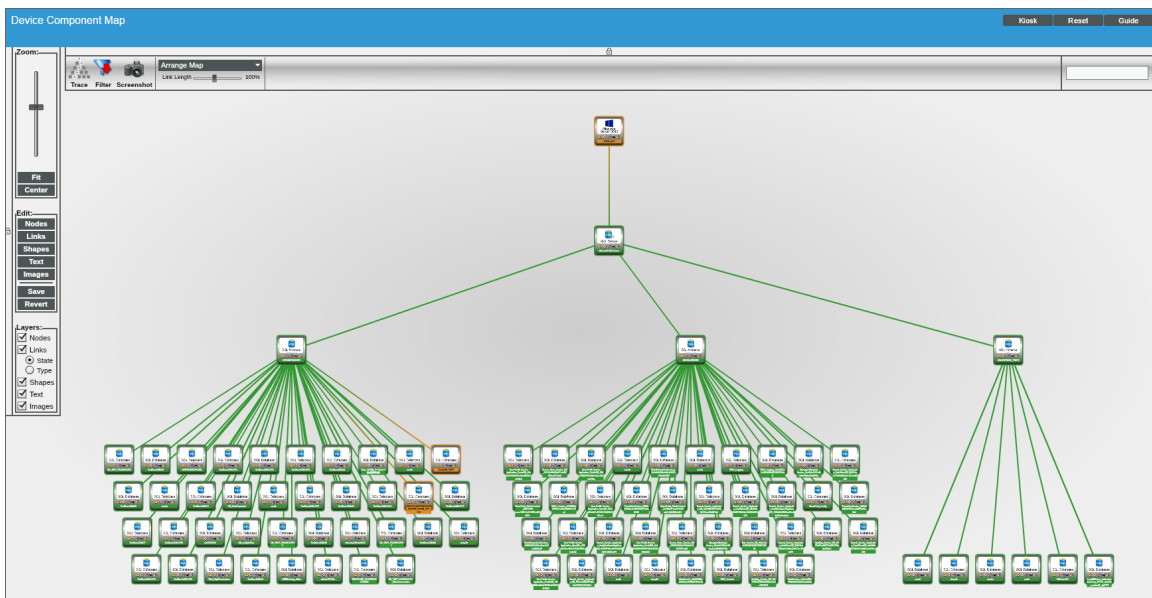
- The **Device View** modal page displays a map of a particular device and all of the devices with which it has parent-child relationships. Double-clicking any of the devices listed reloads the page to make the selected device the primary device:



- The **Device Components** page (Registry > Devices > Device Components) displays a list of all root devices and component devices discovered by SL1 in an indented view, so you can easily view the hierarchy and relationships between child devices, parent devices, and root devices. To view the component devices associated with a SQL Server, find the server and click its plus icon (+):

Device Name	IP Address	Device Category	Device Class / Sub-class	DID	Organization	Current State	Collection Group	Collection State
Office 365 Root	--	Account	Microsoft Office 365 Account	1	Office 365 Root	Minor	CUG1	Active
104026-01	10.40.2.6	Servers	Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2	1165	PS	Notice	CUG1	Active
Microsoft SQL Server	--	Servers	Microsoft SQL Server	1176	PS	Healthy	CUG1	Active
MSSQLSERVER	--	Controller	Microsoft SQL Server Instance	1179	PS	Healthy	CUG1	Active
SHAREPOINT	--	Controller	Microsoft SQL Server Instance	1180	PS	Healthy	CUG1	Active
master	--	Volume	Microsoft SQL Server Database	1187	PS	Healthy	CUG1	Active
model	--	Volume	Microsoft SQL Server Database	1184	PS	Healthy	CUG1	Active
msdb	--	Volume	Microsoft SQL Server Database	1189	PS	Healthy	CUG1	Active
tempdb	--	Volume	Microsoft SQL Server Database	1186	PS	Healthy	CUG1	Active
104024-01	10.40.2.4	Servers	Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2	1163	PS	Healthy	CUG1	Active
104037-01	10.40.3.7	Servers	Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2	1173	PS	Healthy	CUG1	Active
104034-01	10.40.3.4	Servers	Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2	1171	PS	Major	CUG1	Active

- The **Component Map** page (Views > Device Maps > Components) allows you to view devices by root node and view the relationships between root nodes, parent components, and child components in a map. This page makes it easy to visualize and manage root nodes and their components. SL1 automatically updates the **Component Map** as new component devices are discovered. The platform also updates each map with the latest status and event information. To view the map for a SQL Server, go to the **Component Map** page and select the map from the list in the left NavBar. To learn more about the **Component Map** page, see the **Views** manual.



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