

WMI and PowerShell Dynamic Application Development

SL1 version 11.1.0

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Chapter

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Introduction

Overview

This manual describes how to use the WMI and PowerShell protocols to define collection objects and create WMI and PowerShell Dynamic Applications.

NOTE: This manual uses the WMI nomenclature with equivalent SQL nomenclature in parentheses. For example, instance (row), property (column), and class (table).

This chapter provides an overview of the WMI and PowerShell protocols and WMI and PowerShell Dynamic Applications in SL1. It includes the following topics:

What is WMI?	1
What is PowerShell?	2
Prerequisites	2
WMI and PowerShell Dynamic Applications	2

What is WMI?

Windows Management Instrumentation, or WMI, is a Windows Service developed to access management information. WMI is a middle-layer technology that enables standardized management of Windows-based computers. It collects computer management data from a wide variety of sources and makes it accessible by using standard interfaces. WMI's specific query language is similar to SQL. For a comparison of WQL and SQL, see http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc180454.aspx.

What is PowerShell?

Windows PowerShell is a command-line shell and scripting language for administration of Windows systems. SL1 can execute PowerShell requests on target Windows devices via WinRM (Windows Remote Management). For an overview of Windows PowerShell, see <u>https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/scripting/powershell-scripting?view=powershell-6</u>.

SL1 supports the following PowerShell versions for monitoring Windows devices:

- PowerShell 3.0
- PowerShell 4.0
- PowerShell 5.1

Prerequisites

This manual does not describe how to plan, design, use, or troubleshoot Dynamic Applications for your network. This manual assumes that you are already familiar with the common elements and concepts of Dynamic Applications. For general information on planning, designing, using, and troubleshooting Dynamic Applications, see the manual **Dynamic Application Development**.

WMI Dynamic Applications use the WMI protocol. PowerShell Dynamic Applications use the PowerShell protocol. This manual assumes that you are familiar with either the WMI or PowerShell protocols.

WMI and PowerShell Dynamic Applications

In SL1, a WMI Dynamic Application is a Dynamic Application that uses WMI to retrieve data from devices. WMI Dynamic Applications use WMI or WBEM requests to populate collection objects. WMI requests use WQL (WMI Query Language) to query WMI classes (tables) to retrieve data.

WBEM objects are populated with values returned by the wbemcli "get instance" command.

In SL1, a PowerShell Dynamic Application is a Dynamic Application that uses PowerShell to retrieve data from devices. PowerShell Dynamic Applications use PowerShell commands to populate collection objects.

WMI and PowerShell Dynamic Applications have the following elements in common with other Dynamic Applications:

- Archetypes. Defines what data is being collected and how it will be displayed in SL1. WMI and PowerShell Dynamic Applications can use either the Performance or Configuration archetypes.
- Properties. Allows for version control, release notes, collection, and retention settings.

- Collection Objects. Define the individual data-points that will be retrieved by the Dynamic Application. These data points are called collection objects. Defines the type of data that is being collected (gauge, counter, etc) and how it is grouped. Collection objects for WMI and PowerShell Dynamic Applications have settings that are different from collection objects in other types of Dynamic Applications. These settings are described in this manual.
- **Presentations**. For Performance Dynamic Applications, defines how collected values will be displayed by SL1.
- **Thresholds**. Can be used to define a threshold value that can be included in alerts. The threshold appears in the **Device Thresholds** page for each device aligned with the Dynamic Application.
- Alerts. Triggers events based on the values retrieved by the Dynamic Application. If the collected data meets the conditions defined in the alert, the alert can insert a message into device logs and trigger events.
- **Credentials**. Define how authentication should occur for each Dynamic Application on each device. WMI Dynamic Applications use Basic/Snippet credentials; PowerShell Dynamic Applications use PowerShell credentials. There are multiple ways to align a credential with a Dynamic Application (during discovery, as secondary credentials for a device, or manually in the Collections page for a device). For details on how SL1 aligns credentials during discovery and how to manually edit and add new credentials to a device, see the manual *Discovery and Credentials*.
- **Relationships**. Dynamic Applications can be configured to automatically create relationships between devices. For example, the Dynamic Applications in the VMware vSphere and NetApp PowerPacks are configured to create relationships between VMware Datastore component devices and their associated NetApp Volume component devices. Relationships created by Dynamic Applications are used and visualized by the platform in the same manner as relationships created by topology collection, Dynamic Component Mapping, and manually in the user interface. The settings for configuring the creation of relationships in configuration WMI and PowerShell Dynamic Applications are the same as the relationship settings for other Dynamic Application protocols.

Chapter

2

WMI Requests

Overview

In SL1, each WMI Dynamic Application must include at least one WMI or WBEM request.

Collection objects in WMI Dynamic Applications objects are populated with the values returned by a WMI requests use WQL (WMI Query Language) to query WMI classes (tables) to retrieve data. A single WMI request can populate multiple WMI objects by querying for multiple class properties (table columns). WBEM objects are populated with values returned by the wbemcli "get instance" command.

Collection objects for both WMI and WBEM are aligned with properties (columns). The definition of each object specifies the WMI or WBEM request that will populate the collection object and the property name to align with the object. The retrieved values of the property will populate the object.

To more easily understand WMI, you can compare the terminology to standard SQL terminology:

WMI	SQL
Namespace	Database
Class	Table
Property	Column
Instance	Row

This chapter includes the following topics:

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Editing a WMI Request	9
Editing a WBEM Request	10
Deleting a WMI or WBEM Request	10

Defining a WMI Request

You can define a WMI request in the WMI Request Editor & Registry page. To define a WMI request:

- 1. Go to the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page (System > Manage > Applications).
- 2. In the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page, find the Dynamic Application for which you want to define a WMI request. Select its wrench icon (*P*).
- 3. Select the **[WMI Requests]** tab for the Dynamic Application.

NOTE: The **[WMI Requests]** tab will only appear in Dynamic Applications of type WMI Config and WMI Performance.

4. In the WMI Request Editor & Registry page, enter the following:

Close <u>P</u> roperties <u>C</u> ollections	WMI Requests Thresholds	Alerts Subscribers	_
Dynamic Applications [545] WMI Request Editor & Regi	atry	Guide Reset	
Cyninic Application [545] Will Request Earlor & Reg	Will Request Query	UMI Object Key Active State [Enabled]	
	Save		
	There are no WMI requests for this ap	oplication.	

- WMI Request Name. Name of the WMI request.
- WMI Request Type. Specifies whether to use a WMI request (query) or a WBEM request (a wbemcli "get instance" request sent over HTTP).
- WMI Request Namespace. Optional field. In this field, you can specify a WMI namespace. The WMI request will then use this namespace when requesting data. If you do not specify a value in this field, the WMI request will use the default namespace (usually root).
- WMI Object Key. The unique key for each instance (row) returned by the request. This unique key must be a property name, and the request must include that property (column) and return values from that property name (column). You must choose a key that remains constant over all polling periods, for example "Name" or "servicename".
- Active State. Specifies whether SL1 should use this request when performing collection for the Dynamic Application. Choices are:
 - Enabled. SL1 will use the WMI request when performing collection for the Dynamic Application.
 - Disabled. SL1 will not use the WMI request when performing collection for the Dynamic Application.
- WMI Request Query. Enter the WQL query in this field. In most cases, these queries will be of the format:

SELECT [one or more properties (columns), separated by commas] FROM name of WMI class (table) where data is stored]

For more information on WQL, see <u>http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-</u>us/library/aa394606%28VS.85%29.aspx

For more information on WMI classes, see <u>http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa394554</u> (v=VS.85).aspx

For a comparison of WQL and SQL, see <u>http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc180454.aspx</u>

Example WMI Code

For our example Dynamic Application, we'll use the following WMI request:

SELECT TotalVisibleMemorySize,CSName,Caption,SerialNumber FROM Win32_OperatingSystem

In this request, we are retrieving the property (column) values from the WMI class (table) **Win32_ OperatingSystem**. Win32_OperatingSystem is a class (table) that stores information about an instance of an operating system running on the monitored device. From this class, the WMI request retrieves the values of the following properties:

- TotalVisibleMemorySize. Total amount, in kilobytes, of physical memory available to the operating system. This value does not necessarily indicate the true amount of physical memory, but only the amount that is reported to the operating system as available to it. In our example Dynamic Application, we can create an object that maps to this property. To map an object to the retrieved value from this property, we must ensure that the WMI Request Arguments field for the object (in the Collection Objects page) contains the value "TotalVisibleMemorySize".
- **CSName**. Name of the computer system (device name as it appears to the operating system). In our example Dynamic Application, we can create an object that maps to this property. To map an object to the retrieved value from this property, we must ensure that the **WMI Request Arguments** field for the object (in the **Collection Objects** page) contains the value "CSName".
- **Caption**. This is a short description of the operating system version. For example, "Microsoft Windows XP Professional Version = 5.1.2500". In our example Dynamic Application, we can create an object that maps to this property. To map an object to the retrieved value from this property, we must ensure that the **WMI Request Arguments** field (in the **Collection Objects** page) contains the value "Caption".
- SerialNumber. Operating system product serial identification number. For example: "10497-OEM-0031416-71674". In our example Dynamic Application, we can create an object that maps to this property. To map an object to the retrieved value from this property, we must ensure that the WMI Request Arguments field (in the Collection Objects page) contains the value "SerialNumber".

Defining a WBEM Request

You can define a WBEM request in the **WMI Request Editor & Registry** page. To define a WBEM request in the **WMI Request Editor & Registry** page:

- 1. Go to the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page (System > Manage > Applications).
- 2. In the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page, find the Dynamic Application for which you want to define a WBEM request. Select its wrench icon (
- 3. Select the **[WMI Requests]** tab for the Dynamic Application.

4. In the WMI Request Editor & Registry page, enter the following:

Close	Properties	Collections	WMI Requests	Thresholds	Alerts	Subscribers		
Dynamic Applicat	ons [545] WMI Reque	est Editor & Regis	try				Guide	Reset
	w	MI Request Name				WMI Object Ke	y .	
		MI Request Type				Active State		
	[WMI]	minequeat Type	-		[Enabled]	Active State		
	WMI	Request Namespace						
				WMI Request Query	(
				Save				
				Jave				
			There are no	WMI requests for	this application.			

- WMI Request Name. Name of the WBEM request.
- WMI Request Type. Specifies whether to use a WMI request (a query) or a WBEM request (a wbemcli "get instance" request sent over HTTP).
- WMI Request Namespace. Optional field. In this field, you can specify a WMI namespace (database). The WBEM request will then use this namespace (databse) when requesting data. If you do not specify a value in this field, the WBEM request will use the default namespace (usually root).
- WMI Object Key. The unique key for each instance (row) returned by the query. This unique key must be a property name, and the query must include that property (column) and return values from that property name (column).
- Active State. Specifies whether SL1 should use this request when performing collection for the Dynamic Application. Choices are:
 - Enabled. SL1 will use the WBEM request when performing collection for the Dynamic Application.
 - Disabled. SL1 will not use the WBEM request when performing collection for the Dynamic Application.
- WMI Request Query. Enter the wbemcli string in this field. In most cases, this will be of the format:

/[name space]:[class name].property=value (this last argument is optional)

Usually, wbemcli requires that the request begins with the full path to the CIM object, including:

http://username:password@hostname or IP:port,

SL1 uses the credentials for the Dynamic Application to automatically append this string to the front of each wbemcli request.

For more information on wbemcli, see http://linux.die.net/man/1/wbemcli

5. Select the [Save] button to save the new WBEM request.

Example WBEM Request Code

For our example Dynamic Application, we'll use the following WMI request:

/root/cimv2:CIM_OperatingSystem

- In this request, we are retrieving value from the namespace (database) called /root/cimv2.
- We are requesting all values from the class (table) called CIM_OperatingSystem.
- This request will return all values from the class CIM_OperatingSystem. The values will be returned in the format

property_name="value"

• Each WBEM object (defined in the **Collection Objects** page) must map to a property name returned by a WBEM request. To map each object, you must have specified a value in the **WMI Request Arguments** field that matches the name of a property returned by this request.

NOTE: Before defining objects for a WBEM request, you must know which property names will be returned.

Editing a WMI Request

To edit a WMI request in the WMI Request Editor & Registry page:

- 1. Go to the Dynamic Applications Manager page (System > Manage > Applications).
- 2. In the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page, find the Dynamic Application for which you want to edit a WMI request. Select its wrench icon (*P*).
- 3. Select the **[WMI Requests]** tab for the Dynamic Application.
- 4. In the **WMI Request Editor & Registry** page, find the WMI request in the **WMI Request Registry** pane. Select its wrench icon (
- 5. The fields in the top pane are populated with values from the selected WMI request. You can edit the value of one or more fields. For a description of each field, see the section *Defining a WMI Request* in this manual.
- 6. Select the [Save] button to save your changes to the WMI request.

Editing a WBEM Request

You can edit a WBEM Request the same way you edit a WMI request. To view these steps, see the section **Editing** a WMI Request in this manual.

Deleting a WMI or WBEM Request

To delete a WMI or WBEM request in the WMI Request Editor & Registry page:

- 1. Go to the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page (System > Manage > Applications).
- 2. In the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page, find the Dynamic Application for which you want to delete a WMI request or WBEM request. Select its wrench icon (*P*).
- 3. Select the **[WMI Requests]** tab for the Dynamic Application.
- 4. In the WMI Request Editor & Registry page, find the request you want to delete in the WMI Request Registry pane. Select its bomb icon ().

Close	Properties Collections WMI Re	quests <u>T</u> hresholds	Alerts Subs	cribers	
Dynamic Applica	ations [545] WMI Request Editor & Registry WMI	Request Added Successfully	Editing Snippet [447]		Guide Reset
SELECT To	WMI Request Name Example Request WMI Request Type [[WMI]] WMI Request Namespace vmli Request Namespace	WMI Request Query WMI Request Query XM Win32_OperatingSystem	servicename [[Enabled]	WMI Object Key Active State	
		Save Save As	5		
WMI Request	t Registry Will Reques	t Name		Type State ID WMI Enabled wmi_4	Date Edit (47 2012-06-20 18:09:4

Chapter



PowerShell Requests

Overview

PowerShell Dynamic Applications must include one or more requests that define how SL1 should request data from a device. Each request specifies a PowerShell command that will gather a response from the device.

Each collection object in a PowerShell Dynamic Application is associated with a request. The collection object definition specifies which property in the response should be used to populate the values for that collection object. A single request can be used to populate multiple collection objects.

This chapter includes the following topics:

Defining a PowerShell Request	11
Editing a PowerShell Request	13
Deleting a PowerShell Request	13
Converting Legacy PowerShell Requests	14

Defining a PowerShell Request

To define a request for a PowerShell Dynamic Application:

- 1. Go to the Dynamic Applications Manager page (System > Manage > Applications).
- 2. Locate the Dynamic Application for which you want to define a request. Click its wrench icon (*P*). The **Dynamic Applications Properties Editor** page appears.
- 3. Click the [PowerShell] tab. The Dynamic Applications PowerShell Command Editor & Registry page appears.
- 4. Supply values in the following fields:

- PowerShell Command Name. Enter a name for the command.
- Active State. Specifies whether SL1 should perform this request during collection for this Dynamic Application. Choices are *Enabled* or *Disabled*.
- Response Object Key. This field is not currently used.
- **PowerShell Implicit Remoting**. The mechanism by which a user or application accesses PowerShell cmdlets delivered via the Exchange Management Shell. This mechanism allows Dynamic Applications of type PowerShell to connect to the remote management shell for a Microsoft application and import the cmdlets published by that Microsoft application. Choices are *Enabled* or *Disabled*. If this field is set to *Enabled*, you can reference the imported cmdlets in the **PowerShell Command Query** field.
- **Configuration Name**. Grayed out unless **PowerShell Implicit Remoting** is set to Enabled. Select from a list of configuration names for PowerShell. By default, this field includes:
 - ° Microsoft.PowerShell
 - ° Microsoft.Exchange

To enter a custom configuration name, click the plus sign icon (🐨) and enter the custom value.

- **Connection URI**. Grayed out unless **PowerShell Implicit Remoting** is set to *Enabled*. Specifies a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) that defines the connection endpoint for the session. The URI must be fully qualified. By default, this field includes:
 - http://%D/PowerShell
 - http://%D:%P/WSMAN

NOTE: SL1 will replace %D with the hostname or FQDN of the Microsoft server specified in the PowerShell credential.

To enter a custom URI, click the plus sign icon (📌) and enter the custom value.

- **Cmdlets to Import**. Grayed out unless **PowerShell Implicit Remoting** is set to *Enabled*. Enter a comma-separated list of one or more PowerShell cmdlet names that you want to use in this PowerShell session. If you leave this field blank, SL1 will import all cmdlets from the remote management shell for use in this PowerShell session.
- **PowerShell Command Query**. Enter the PowerShell command to execute. The PowerShell command must meet the following requirements:
 - The command must not end with any of the Format-* cmdlets. This includes the use of their aliases (IE. "fl" for Format-list).
 - ° The command must return output that can be piped to the Format-list cmdlet.
 - ° The command must not return whitespace over multiple lines.

- The PowerShell cmdlets you invoke must exist on the target Windows server with the required version of PowerShell.
- The PowerShell cmdlets you invoke must not write to the standard out pipe unless the output needs to be processed and put into a collection object.
- The PowerShell cmdlets you invoke must be synchronous. Do not use asynchronous cmdlets, for example, Invoke-Async or Wait-Job.
- The PowerShell cmdlets you invoke must not be an interactive cmdlet, for example, Enter-PSSession.
- The PowerShell cmdlets you invoke must not query the same property twice.
- If an invoked PowerShell cmdlet creates a new PSSession object, you must invoke the Remove-PSSession cmdlet before the original command ends.

In addition to the requirements listed above, the following best practices are recommended when developing PowerShell commands:

- Perform as much computational work in the PowerShell command as possible to reduce the workload of SL1.
- Query only the pieces of information required to populate the collection objects in the Dynamic Application.
- Per Microsoft guidelines, do not query the Win32_Product WMI class. For more information, see http://support.microsoft.com/kb/974524.
- 5. Click the **[Save]** button.

Editing a PowerShell Request

To edit a PowerShell request:

- 1. Go to the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page (System > Manage > Applications).
- 2. In the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page, find the Dynamic Application for which you want to edit a PowerShell request. Select its wrench icon (
- 3. Select the [PowerShell] tab for the Dynamic Application.
- 4. In the **Dynamic Applications PowerShell Command Editor & Registry** page, find the PowerShell request and select its wrench icon (
- 5. The fields in the top pane are populated with values from the selected PowerShell request. You can edit the value of one or more fields. For a description of each field, see the section **Defining a PowerShell Request** in this manual.
- 6. Select the **[Save]** button to save your changes to the PowerShell request.

Deleting a PowerShell Request

To delete a PowerShell request in the Dynamic Applications PowerShell Command Editor & Registry page:

- 1. Go to the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page (System > Manage > Applications).
- 2. In the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page, find the Dynamic Application for which you want to delete a PowerShell request. Select its wrench icon (
- 3. Select the [PowerShell] tab for the Dynamic Application.
- 4. In the **Dynamic Applications PowerShell Command Editor & Registry** page, find the request you want to delete. Select its bomb icon (

Converting Legacy PowerShell Requests

The 7.3 version of SL1 supported the use of PowerShell Dynamic Applications with an SSH-based proxy. Dynamic Applications developed for the SSH-based proxy are not compatible with the "agentless" PowerShell collection introduced in the 7.5 release.

To update a Dynamic Application developed for the SSH-based proxy for use with "agentless" PowerShell collection, edit each PowerShell request in the Dynamic Application and make the following changes to the **PowerShell Command Query**:

- Remove "-Computer %s".
- Remove the "Format-List" cmdlet from the end of the command. If you are using a cmdlet that returns properties that you do not want to collect and you want to continue returning a sub-set of properties, use the "Select" cmdlet instead of "Format-List".

For example, suppose you need to update the following legacy PowerShell command:

```
Get-WmiObject -Computer %s Win32_DiskDrive | Format-List Partitions, DeviceID,
Model, Size, Caption
The new command would be:
```

Get-WmiObject Win32_DiskDrive | Select Partitions, DeviceID, Model, Size, Caption

NOTE: In addition to updating the PowerShell requests in the Dynamic Application, you must also use a PowerShell credential with the Dynamic Application instead of a Basic/Snippet credential.

Chapter

4

WMI and PowerShell Collection Objects

Overview

This chapter describes how to define collection objects for WMI and PowerShell Dynamic Applications.

NOTE: This chapter describes only the fields specific to Defining a Collection Object for a WMI or PowerShell Dynamic Application. All the remaining fields, for both performance and configuration archetypes, are described in detail in the manual **Dynamic Application Development**. All other elements of WMI and PowerShell Collection Objects, such as presentation objects and alerts, behave in the same manner as other Dynamic Application types. For details on other parts of WMI or PowerShell Dynamic Applications, see the manual **Dynamic Application Development**.

This chapter includes the following topics:

WMI-Specific Fields for Collection Objects	. 15)
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WMI-Specific Fields for Collection Objects

Unlike collection objects for other Dynamic Application types, collection objects for WMI Dynamic Applications are based on WMI Requests. Because of this, collection objects for WMI Dynamic Applications have the following unique fields:

• WMI Request Arguments. When you request data from WMI or WBEM, you are requesting data from a class (table), which returns data in tabular form. In this field, you must specify the name of the property (table column) to associate with this object. This property name must be included in the WMI request, specified in the WMI Request field.

- WMI Request. Name of the WMI request associated with this object. The WMI requests in this drop-down list are defined in one of two places:
 - If No Caching or Cache Results is selected in the Caching field in the Dynamic Applications
 Properties Editor page for this Dynamic Application, this list contains all WMI Requests defined in
 the [WMI Requests] tab for this Dynamic Application. Select from the list of WMI requests defined for
 this Dynamic Application.
 - If Consume cached results is selected in the Caching drop-down list in the Dynamic Applications Properties Editor page, this list contains all WMI Requests defined in WMI Dynamic Applications that have Cache results selected in the Caching field in the Dynamic Applications Properties Editor page. Select from the list of cached WMI requests.

NOTE: If Consume cached results is selected in the **Caching** field in the **Dynamic Applications Properties Editor** page for a Dynamic Application, the **[WMI Requests]** tab is hidden and you cannot define WMI Requests for this Dynamic Application. You can only reference WMI Requests that reside in Dynamic Applications that cache results.

PowerShell-Specific Fields for Collection Objects

Unlike collection objects for other Dynamic Application types, collection objects for PowerShell Dynamic Applications are based on PowerShell Requests. Because of this, collection objects for PowerShell Dynamic Applications have the following unique fields:

- **PowerShell Arguments**. Enter the property that is associated with this collection object. This property must be included in the PowerShell command you select in the **PowerShell Request** field.
- **PowerShell Request**. Select the PowerShell request associated with this collection object, i.e. the PowerShell command that collects values for this collection object.

For example, suppose you have defined the following PowerShell request:

Get-WmiObject Win32_DiskDrive | Select Partitions, DeviceID, Model, Size, Caption This request returns the properties Partitions, DeviceID, Model, Size, and Caption. To store the values returned for each of the five properties, you would create five collection objects. For each of the five collection objects, supply the property name in the **PowerShell Arguments** field, e.g. "Partitions".

Chapter

5

Configuring Devices for Monitoring with WMI

Overview

The following sections describe how to configure Windows Server 2008 and later and Windows desktop systems for monitoring by SL1 using SNMP:

Configuring WMI on Windows 2008 Servers	
Step 1: Configuring Services	
Step 2: Configuring the Windows Firewall	
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Configuring Namespace and DCOM Security Permissions	
Configuring User Account Control to Allow Elevated Permissions	
Step 4: Configuring a Fixed Port for WMI	
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Step 5: Disabling User Account Control	
Step 6: Configuring a fixed port for WMI	

Configuring WMI on Windows 2008 Servers

Windows Management Instrumentation, or WMI, is the infrastructure that provides information about operations and management on Windows-based operating systems. WMI can be configured to respond to remote requests from SL1.

To configure a Windows device to respond to remote requests, you must perform the following steps:

- 1. Configure Services
- 2. Configure the Windows Firewall
- 3. Configure a user account and permissions
- 4. Configuring a fixed port for WMI

Most remote requests can be performed by a standard (non-administrator) user account that has been granted specific privileges. However, some requests can be performed only by a user with elevated permissions. For requests performed by SL1 to a Windows server, the following users have elevated permissions:

- The default "Administrator" user account.
- A user account in the Administrators group on a Windows server that has User Account Control disabled.
- A user account in the **Administrators** group on a Windows server where a registry entry has been added to disable remote User Account Control filtering.

For a list of WMI classes that require elevated permissions, see <u>http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-</u>us/library/windows/desktop/aa826699%28v=vs.85%29.aspx

Step 1: Configuring Services

The following services must be running for a Windows device to respond to remote WMI requests:

NOTE: ScienceLogic recommends you set all these services to automatically start.

- COM+ Event System
- DCOM Server Process Launcher
- Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
- Remote Registry
- Server
- Windows Management Instrumentation

To ensure a service is running, perform the following steps:

1. In the left pane of the **Server Manager** window, expand the Configuration section, and then select Services.

🏪 Server Manager						
File Action View Help						
(= =) 2 📆 G 🕞 🛛 📰 🕨	▶ III II II					
Server Manager (QA-DOM-CTRL-1)	Services					Actions
Roles	Ö Services					Services
E Diagnostics	mg					More Actions
Configuration	Select an item to view its description.	Name	Description Status	Startup Type Log On	As 🔺	
Task Scheduler		Active Directory Domain Services	AD DS Dom Started	Automatic Local St	/stem	
🛞 🔐 Windows Firewall with Advanced Secu		Active Directory Web Services	This servic Started	Automatic Local S	/stem	
Q Services		Application Experience	Processes Started	Manual Local St	/stem	
WMI Control		Application Identity	Determines	Manual Local S	ervice	
🗄 🔚 Storage		Application Information	Facilitates Started	Manual Local S	/stem	
		Application Layer Gateway Service	Provides s	Manual Local Se	ervice	
		Application Management	Processes i	Manual Local St	/stem	
		Sackground Intelligent Transfer Service	Transfers f Started	Manual Local S	/stem	
		💁 Base Filtering Engine	The Base F Started	Automatic Local Se	ervice	
		Certificate Propagation	Copies use Started	Manual Local S	rstem	
		🔍 CNG Key Isolation	The CNG k	Manual Local S	/stem	
		💁 COM+ Event System	Supports S Started	Automatic Local S	ervice	
		COM+ System Application	Manages t	Manual Local S	rstern	
		Computer Browser	Maintains a	Disabled Local St	/stem	
		🔍 Credential Manager	Provides s	Manual Local S	/stem	
		🔍 Cryptographic Services	Provides fo Started	Automatic Networ	kS	
		DCOM Server Process Launcher	The DCOM Started	Automatic Local St	/stem	
		🔍 Desktop Window Manager Session Manager	Provides D Started	Automatic Local St	/stem	
		🔍 DFS Namespace	Enables yo Started	Automatic Local St	/stem	
		Q DFS Replication	Enables yo Started	Automatic Local St	/stem	
		Q DHCP Client	Registers a Started	Automatic Local Se	ervice	
		Q Diagnostic Policy Service	The Diagno Started	Automatic (D Local Se	ervice	
		🔍 Diagnostic Service Host	The Diagno	Manual Local Se	ervice	
		💁 Diagnostic System Host	The Diagno	Manual Local S	/stem	
		💁 Disk Defragmenter	Provides Di	Manual Local St	rstem	
		Q Distributed Link Tracking Client	Maintains I	Manual Local St	/stem	
		Distributed Transaction Coordinator	Coordinate Started	Automatic (D Networ	k5	
		Charlent Client	The DNS Cl Started	Automatic Networ	k5	
	1	Q DNS Server	Enables DN Started	Automatic Local St	rstem	
	1	🔍 Encrypting File System (EFS)	Provides th	Manual Local St	/stem	
	1	Extensible Authentication Protocol	The Extens	Manual Local S	/stem	
	1	File Replication Service	Synchroniz Started	Automatic Local St	rstem 🔳	
< >	Extended Standard					
1					,	,

2. For each required service, the **Startup Type** column should display Automatic. If a service does not have a **Startup Type** of Automatic, double-click on that service. The Properties window for that service is displayed:

COM+ Event System	m Properties (QA-DOM-CTRL-1)	×								
General Log On	Recovery Dependencies									
Service name:	EventSystem									
Display name:	COM+ Event System									
Description:	Description: Supports System Event Notification Service (SENS).									
Path to executable C:\Windows\syste	e: m32\svchost.exe -k LocalService									
Startup type:	Automatic									
Help me configure	service startup options.									
Service status:	Started									
Start	Stop Pause Resume									
You can specify the start parameters that apply when you start the service from here.										
Start parameters:										
	OK Cancel Apply									

- 3. In the **Startup Type** field, select Automatic.
- 4. Click the [Apply] button.
- 5. If the service has not already started, click the [Start] button.

Step 2: Configuring the Windows Firewall

To configure Windows Firewall to accept remote WMI requests, execute the following two commands at the console:

netsh advfirewall firewall set rule group="windows management instrumentation (wmi)"
new enable=yes

netsh advfirewall firewall set rule group="remote administration" new enable=yes

Step 3: Configuring a User Account and Permissions

There are three ways to configure the user account that SL1 will use to perform WMI requests:

- To monitor the Windows server using WMI Dynamic Applications that require standard permissions, you
 can configure a standard user account for use by SL1. The user account for use by SL1 must be included in
 the Distributed COM Users and Performance Monitor Users groups. (For more information, consult
 Microsoft's documentation.)
- 2. To monitor the Windows server using WMI Dynamic Applications that require *elevated permissions*, you can use the default "Administrator" user account. If you use the "Administrator" user account, you do not need to make changes to the User Account Control settings.
- To monitor the Windows server using WMI Dynamic Applications that require *elevated permissions*, you
 can also use a user account that is included in the *Administrators* group. However, you must perform *one*of the following additional steps to use this type of user account:
 - Option 1: Make the user a member of the Distributed COM Users and Performance Monitor Users groups, in addition to the Administrator group. (For more information, consult Microsoft's documentation.)
 - Option 2: Configure User Access Control to allow elevated permissions.

Configuring Namespace and DCOM Security Permissions

For each of these methods, you must ensure that the configured Namespace and DCOM security permissions allow that user to perform remote requests.

To configure the Namespace and DCOM security permissions:

- 1. In the left pane of the Server Manager window, expand the Configuration section.
- 2. Right-click on the WMI Control entry and then select Properties.

3. In the WMI Control Properties window, click the [Security] tab:

WMI Con	trol Properties				?	×
General	Backup/Restore	Security	Advanced			
Namesp	ace navigation allo	ws you to s	et namespace sp	ecific seci	urity.	
	Root					
				Secu	rity	
		OK	Cano	cel	Apply	

4. In the Security tab, select the Root entry from the navigation pane and then select the **[Security]** button. The **Security for Root** window appears.

5. In the Security for Root window, select the [Advanced] button. The Advanced Security Settings for Root window is displayed:

Security for Root	×
Security	
Group or user names: Administrators (DESKTOP-SR36R55\Administrators) no_admin (DESKTOP-SR36R55\no_admin)	
Add Remove	
Permissions for no_admin Allow Deny Execute Methods Full Write Partial Write Provider Write Enable Account Remote Enable For special permissions or advanced settings, click Advanced. Advanced	^
OK Cancel Apply	/

6. In the Advanced Security Settings for Root window, click the [Add] button. The Select User, Computer, Service Account, or Group window appears.

Adva	anced S	Security Settings for Root				-		>
Owne	er:	Administrators (DESKTOP-SR36F	355\Administrators)	hange				
Perm	issions	Auditing						
For ac Permi	ddition	al information, double-click a perm	nission entry. To modif	y a permission entry, select	t the entry and click	Edit (if a	vailable).	
1	Туре	Principal	Access	Inherited from	Applies to			
<u>88</u> /	Allow	Administrators (DESKTOP-SR3	Special	None	This namesp	ace and	subname	
24	Allow	no_admin (DESKTOP-SR36R55	Enable Account	None	This namesp	ace only		
A	Add	Remove View						
Dis	sable in	heritance						_
				[OK Ca	ancel	Арр	ly

7. In the Select User, Computer, Service Account, or Group window :

Select Users or Groups	×
Select this object type:	
Users, Groups, or Built-in security principals	Object Types
From this location:	
DESKTOP-SR36R55	Locations
Enter the object names to select (<u>examples</u>):	
	Check Names
Advanced OK	Cancel

- In the **Enter the object name to select** field, enter the name of the user account that SL1 will use to perform WMI requests or the name of a group that includes that user account.
- Click the [Check Names] button to verify the name and then click the [OK] button.

8. The **Permission Entry for Root** window is displayed:

Permission	Entry for Root		-		×
Principal:	no_admin (DESKTOP-SR36R55\no_admin) Select a principal				
Type:	Allow				
Applies to:	This namespace and subnamespaces $\qquad \lor$				
Permission:	: Execute Methods Full Write Partial Write Provider Write Iv these permissions to objects and/or containers within this container	∑ Enable Account ∑ Remote Enable Read Security] Edit Security	[Clear a	Ш
			OK	Can	cel

- Select This namespace and subnamespaces in the **Apply to** field and select the **Allow** checkbox for all permissions.
- Click the **[OK]** button.
- 9. In the Advanced Security Settings for Root window, click the [Apply] button.
- 10. Click the **[OK]** button in each open window to exit.
- 11. Go to the Start menu and select [Run].

12. In the **Run** window, enter "dcomcnfg" and click **[OK]**. The **Component Services** window is displayed:

Component Services				
🥺 File Action View Window	Help			_ 8 ×
🗢 🔿 🙍 📰 🗙 🗊 🙆 😫	🛛 📊 11 🛅 📰 🏥 🏥			
Console Root	Name	Act	tions	
Component Services Computers	COM+ Applications	My	Computer	
	Running Processes Distributed Transaction Coordinator		More Actions	r

13. In the left pane, expand **Component Services > Computers**. Right-click on **My Computer** and select *Properties*. The **My Computer Properties** window is displayed.

14. In the My Computer Properties window, select the [Default Properties] tab:

y Computer Properties ? 2
Default Protocols COM Security MSDTC
General Options Default Properties
Enable Distributed COM on this computer
Enable COM Internet Services on this computer
Default Distributed COM Communication Properties
The Authentication Level specifies security at the packet level.
Default Authentication Level:
Connect
Default Impersonation Level:
Identify
Security for reference tracking can be provided if authentication is used and that the default impersonation level is not anonymous. Provide additional security for reference tracking
Learn more about <u>setting these properties</u> .

- Ensure that the **Enable Distributed COM on this computer** checkbox is selected.
- Select Connect in the **Default Authentication Level** drop-down list.
- Select Identify in the **Default Impersonation Level** drop-down list.
- If you made changes in the [Default Properties] tab, click the [Apply] button.

15. Select the [COM Security] tab:

My Computer Properties ?	×
General Options Default Properties Default Protocols COM Security MSDTC	Ì
Access Permissions You may edit who is allowed default access to applications. You may also set limits on applications that determine their own permissions. Caution: Modifying access permissions can affect the ability of applications to start, connect, function and/or run securely.	
Edit Limits Edit Default	
Launch and Activation Permissions You may edit who is allowed by default to launch applications or activate objects. You may also set limits on applications that determine their own permissions. Caution: Modifying launch and activation permissions can affect the ability of applications to start, connect, function and/or run securely.	
Edit Limits Edit Default	
Learn more about <u>setting these properties</u> .	
OK Cancel Apply	

- 16. Select the [Edit Limits...] button in the Access Permissions pane.
- 17. In the window that appears, click the [Add...] button. The Select Users, Computers, Service Accounts, or Groups window is displayed.
 - Enter the name of the user account that SL1 will use to perform WMI requests or the name of a group that includes that user account.
 - Click the Check Names button to verify the name and then click the [OK] button.
- 18. Select the group or user you added in the **Group or user names** pane and then select the **Allow** checkbox for all permissions.

- 19. Click the **[OK]** button.
- 20. Click the [Edit Default...] button in the Access Permissions pane, then repeat steps 16 19.
- 21. Click the **[Edit Limits...]** button in the **Launch and Activation Permissions** pane, then repeat steps 16 19.
- 22. Click the **[Edit Default...]** button in the **Launch and Activation Permissions** pane, then repeat steps 16 19.
- 23. Click the [Apply] button.
- 24. Click **[Yes]** in the confirmation window.

Configuring User Account Control to Allow Elevated Permissions

If you want to use WMI Dynamic Applications that require elevated permissions to monitor a Windows server and you are using a user account other than the default "Administrator" user account, you must perform **one** of the following two tasks:

- Option 1: Disable User Account Control.
- Option 2: Add a registry entry that disables remote User Account Control filtering.

Option 1: Disabling User Account Control

To disable User Account Control:

- 1. Open the **Control Panel** in Large Icon or Small Icon view.
- 2. Select User Accounts.

3. Select Change User Account Control Settings. The User Account Control Settings window is displayed:

User Account Control Settings	_	×
Choose when to be notified about changes to your computer User Account Control helps prevent potentially harmful programs from making changes to <u>Tell me more about User Account Control settings</u> Always notify	o your computer.	
- - Never notify me when: - - Apps try to install software or make changes to my computer - - - - - I make changes to Windows settings		
Фок	Cancel	

- 4. Move the slider to **Never Notify**.
- 5. Click the **[OK]** button.
- 6. Restart the Windows server.

Option 2: Adding a Registry Entry that Disables Remote User Account Control Filtering

To add a registry entry that disables remote User Account Control filtering:

1. To disable the filter, open a text editor and add the following lines to a new file:

Windows Registry Editor Version 5.00
[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System]
"LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy"=dword:0000001

- 2. Save the file with a ".reg" extension.
- 3. In Windows Explorer, double click on the .reg file.
- 4. Select **[Yes]** in the pop-up window.

Step 4: Configuring a Fixed Port for WMI

Specific ports must be opened to allow WMI monitoring when there is a separate firewall between the Data Collector and the device. This can occur when the default configuration of the Windows Firewall blocks incoming network traffic for the Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) connection.

For the WMI connection to succeed, the remote machine must permit incoming network traffic on TCP ports 135, 445, and additional dynamically-assigned ports, typically in the range of 1025 to 5000 and 49152 to 65535.

To set up a fixed port for WMI, see the Microsoft documentation on <u>Setting Up a Fixed Port for WMI</u>.

Configuring WMI for Windows Desktop Systems

This section describes how to configure devices that are running a desktop version of the Windows operating system for monitoring by SL1 using WMI.

Before performing the tasks described in this section, you must know the IP address of each SL1 appliance in your network. If you have not installed a SL1 appliance, you must know the future IP address that will be used by each SL1 appliance.

NOTE: To be monitored by SL1, a Windows device must be running the Windows 7 operating system or later.

NOTE: TCP/IP must be installed and configured before you can install SNMP on a Windows device.

Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) is the infrastructure that provides information about operations and management on Windows-based operating systems. WMI can be configured to respond to remote requests from SL1. To configure a device running a desktop version of the Windows operating system to respond to remote requests, you must perform the following steps:

- 1. Configure Services
- 2. Configure the Windows Firewall
- 3. Set Default Namespace Security
- 4. Set the DCOM Security Level
- 5. Disable User Account Control
- 6. Configuring a fixed port for WMI

NOTE: The following instructions describe how to configure WMI on devices running a desktop version of the Windows 10 operating system. For instructions on how to configure WMI on earlier Windows versions, consult Microsoft's documentation.

Step 1: Configuring Services

The following services must be running for a Windows device to respond to remote WMI requests:

NOTE: ScienceLogic recommends you set all these services to start automatically.

- COM+ Event System
- Remote Access Auto Connection Manager
- Remote Access Connection Manager
- Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
- Remote Procedure Call (RPC) Locator
- Remote Registry
- Server
- Windows Management Instrumentation
- WMI Performance Adapter
- Workstation

To ensure a service is running, perform the following steps:

1. Click the magnifying glass icon in the bottom-left corner and type "Services" in the Search Windows field.

2. Click the **Services** Desktop app.



3. From the list of services in the right pane, perform the remaining steps for **each** of the services you want to check. This example uses **Workstation**. However, you should check each of the following services:

🔍 Services							-	×
File Action View	Help							
🧇 🄿 🔝 🗔) 🔂 🚺 🖬 🕨 🔳 🕪							
Services (Local)	Services (Local)							
	Workstation	Name	Description Enables spat	Status	Startup Type Manual (Trigg	Log On As Local Service		^
	Stop the service Pause the service Restart the service	Windows Push Notifications System Service Windows Push Notifications User Service_1b4e	This service r This service Provides infr	Running Running	Automatic Automatic Manual (Trigg	Local System Local System		
	Description: Creates and maintains client network connections to remote servers using	Windows Remote Management (WS-Managem Windows Search Windows Store Install Service	Windows Re Provides con Provides infr	Running	Manual Manual Automatic (De Manual	Network Service Local System Local System		
	the SMB protocol. If this service is stopped, these connections will be unavailable. If this service is disabled, any services that explicitly depend on	Windows Time Windows Update WinHTTP Web Proxy Auto-Discovery Service	Maintains d Enables the WinHTTP im	Running Running	Manual (Trigg Manual (Trigg Manual	Local Service Local System Local Service		
	it will fail to start.	Wired AutoConfig WLAN AutoConfig WMI Performance Adapter Work Folders	The WIRE A The WLANS Provides per This service	Running	Manual Automatic Manual Manual	Local System Local System Local System Local Service		
		Workstation WWAN AutoConfig	Creates and This service	Running	Automatic Manual	Network Service		
		Xbox Accessory Management Service	This service This service		Manual (Trigg Manual (Trigg	Local System Local System		
		🛶 Xbox Live Auth Manager 🧟 Xbox Live Game Save 🧟 Xbox Live Networking Service	Provides aut This service This service		Manual Manual (Trigg Manual	Local System Local System Local System		
	Extended Standard							~

- COM+ Event System
- Remote Access Auto Connection Manager
- Remote Access Connection Manager
- Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
- Remote Procedure Call (RPC) Locator
- Remote Registry
- Server
- Windows Management Instrumentation
- WMI Performance Adapter
- Workstation
- 4. Double-click the name of the service. In this example, we double-clicked **Workstation**.
- 5. In the Workstation Properties dialog box, click the [General] tab and complete the following field:

Workstati	on Prope	erties (Local	Computer)			Х
General	Log On	Recovery	Dependencie	s		
Service	name:	LanmanWo	orkstation			
Display	name:	Workstation	n			
Description: Creates and maintains client network connections to remote servers using the SMB protocol. If this service						
Path to	executabl	e:				
C:\WIN	DOWS\Sy	stem32\svch	ost.exe -k Netv	workService -p		n I
Startup	type:	Automatic			~	
Service	status:	Running				
					-	. 1
S	Start	Stop		Pause	Resume	
You car from he	n specify tl re.	he start para	meters that ap	ply when you	start the service	
Start pa	rameters:					
			OK	Cance	Apply	,

- Startup Type. Select Automatic.
- 6. Click the **[Apply]** button.
- 7. If the service has not already started, click the [Start] button.
- 8. Repeat steps 4-7 for each service.

Step 2: Configuring Windows Firewall

To configure Windows Firewall to accept remote WMI requests:

- 1. Click the magnifying glass icon in the bottom-left corner and type "Command Prompt" in the **Search** *Windows* field.
- 2. Execute the following two commands in the Command Prompt window:

netsh advfirewall firewall set rule group="windows management instrumentation (wmi)"
new enable=yes

netsh advfirewall firewall set rule group="remote administration" new enable=yes

3. If the result of the second command is "No rules match the specified criteria", run the following two commands:

netsh firewall set service remoteadmin enable
netsh advfirewall firewall set rule group="remote administration" new enable=yes

Step 3: Setting the Default Namespace Security

To set the default namespace security, perform the following steps:

1. Click the magnifying glass icon in the bottom-left corner and type "Services" in the Search Windows field.

2. Click the wmimgmt.msc Microsoft Common Console Document.



3. In the WmiMgmt window, right click WMI Control (Local) and select Properties.

WmiMgmt - [Console Root\WMI Control (Local)]		- 🗆 X
a File Action View Favorites Window Help		_ & ×
Console Root	Actions	
Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI)	WMI Control (Local)	•
View , ws Management Instrumentation (WMI)	More Actions	•
New Window from Here		
New Taskpad View_		
Properties		
Help		
الــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ		

4. In the WMI Control (Local) Properties window, click the [Security] tab, click Root, and then click the [Security] button.

WMI Con	trol (Local) Prope	erties			?	×
General	Backup/Restore	Security	Advanced			
Namesp	ace navigation allo	ws you to s	et namespa	ce specific s	ecurity.	
···· 🔃	Root					
				Se	ecurity	
		Ok	(Cancel	Ap	ply

5. In the Security for Root window, click Administrators, and then click the [Advanced] button.

Security for Root		×
Security		
Group or user names:	R36R55\Administra R55\no_admin)	ators)
	Add	Remove
Permissions for no_admin Execute Methods Full Write Partial Write Provider Write Enable Account Remote Enable For special permissions or advance click Advanced.	Allow	Deny
ОК	Cancel	Apply

6. In the Advanced Security Settings for Root window, click Administrators, and then click the [Edit...]button.

Ad	vanced S	ecurity Settings f	for Root					×
Owr	ner:	Administrators	(DESKTOP-SR36F	855\Administrators) C	hange			
Perr	nissions	Auditing						
For a Pern	additiona nission e	al information, de	ouble-click a perm	nission entry. To modify	y a permission entry, select	the entry and click Edit (if	available).	
	Туре	Principal		Access	Inherited from	Applies to		
97	Allow	Administrators	(DESKTOP-SR3	Special	None	This namespace and	l subname.	
8	Allow	no_admin (DES	KTOP-SR36R55	Enable Account	None	This namespace on	у	
	Add	Remove	Edit					
D	isable inl	heritance						

7. In the **Permission Entry for Root** window, enter the following:

Permissior	n Entry for Root					×
Principal:	no_admin (DESKTOP-SR36R55\no_admin)	Select a principal				
Туре:	Allow	\sim				
Applies to:	This namespace and subnamespaces	~				
Permission						
	Execute Methods Full Write		✓ Enable Account ✓ Remote Enable			
	Partial Write		Read Security			
	Provider Write		Edit Security			
Only app	ly these permissions to objects and/or cont	ainers within this contain	er	[Clear a	II
				ОК	Can	cel

- Type. Select Allow.
- Applies to. Select This namespace and subnamespaces.
- **Permissions**. Select the Execute Methods, Full Write, Partial Write, Provider Write, Enable Account, Remote Enable, Read Security, and Edit Security checkboxes.
- 8. Click **OK** in this window and the following windows, and then close the **WmiMgmt** window.

Step 4: Setting the DCOM Security Level

To set the DCOM Security Level, perform the following steps:

1. Click the magnifying glass icon in the bottom-left corner and type "dcomcnfg.exe" in the **Search Windows** field.

2. Click the **dcomcnfg.exe** command.



3. In the **Component Services** window, expand **Component Services** > **Computers**, right-click **My Computer**, and then select *Properties*.



4. In the **My Computer Properties** window, click the **[Default Properties]** tab and then complete the following fields:

My Computer Properties			?	\times
Default Protocols	COM Secu	rity	MSDTC	
General	Options	Default Pro	operties	
☑ Enable Distributed CO	M on this computer			
□ Enable COM Internet S	Services on this comp	uter		
Default Distributed CO	M Communication Pro	perties		
The Authentication Lev	el specifies security at	the packet level.		
Default Authenticatio	n Level:			
Connect		~		
		17 - 12 - 1		
The impersonation leve who is calling them, an	el specifies whether ap d whether the applica	plications can de tion can do opera	termine ations	
using the client's identit	ty.			
Default Impersonatio	n Level:			
Identify		~		
Security for reference to and that the default im	racking can be provide personation level is no	d if authenticatio t anonymous.	n is used	
Provide additional	security for reference t	racking		
Learn more about <u>setting</u>	these properties.			
	ОК	Cancel	Apply	/

- Enable Distributed COM on this computer. Select this checkbox.
- Default Authentication Level. Select Connect.
- Default Impersonation Level. Select Identify.

5. In the My Computer Properties window, click the [COM Security] tab. Under Launch and Activation Permissions, click the [Edit: Default...] button.

Properties			?	\times
	Options	Defa	ault Properties	
Protocols	COM Sec	curity	MSDTC	
missions				
vedit who is all set limits on a ons.	lowed default acc pplications that de	ess to applic etermine the	ations. You ir own	
Caution: Modi of applications	fying access perm to start, connect,	nissions can function and	affect the ability d/or run secure	y.
	Edit Limits	E	dit Default	
d Activation Pe vedit who is all objects. You me their own pe Caution: Modi affect the abilit and/or run sec	rmissions lowed by default t nay also set limits rmissions. fying launch and a ty of applications t curely.	o launch ap on applicatio activation pe to start, conr	plications or ins that rmissions can nect, function	-
	Edit Limits	E	dit Default	
bout <u>setting th</u>	ese properties. OK	Cance	Арр	ły
	Properties Protocols missions edit who is all set limits on a ons. Caution: Modi of applications d Activation Pe edit who is all objects. You me their own pe Caution: Modi affect the abiliti and/or run sec	Properties Properties Options COM Sec missions r edit who is allowed default acc set limits on applications that de ons. Caution: Modifying access perm of applications to start, connect, Edit Limits A Activation Permissions r edit who is allowed by default to bjects. You may also set limits e their own permissions. Caution: Modifying launch and a affect the ability of applications to and/or run securely. Edit Limits bout setting these properties. OK	Properties Properties Protocols Protocols Prot	Properties ? Options Default Properties Protocools COM Security MSDTC missions redit who is allowed default access to applications. You set limits on applications that determine their own ons. Caution: Modifying access permissions can affect the ability of applications to start, connect, function and/or run securel Edit Limits Edit Default Activation Permissions edit who is allowed by default to launch applications or objects. You may also set limits on applications that e their own permissions. Caution: Modifying launch and activation permissions can affect the ability of applications to start, connect, function and/or run securely. Edit Limits Edit Default

6. In the Launch and Activation Permission window, select the following:

aunch and Activation Permission		?)	\times
Default Security			
Group or user names:			_
SYSTEM References (SIL 02461)Adr	ministrators)		ł.
	ministrators/		Ŀ
	Add	Remove	
Permissions for Administrators	Allow	Deny	
Permissions for Administrators Local Launch	Allow	Deny	7
Permissions for Administrators Local Launch Remote Launch	Allow	Deny	
Permissions for Administrators Local Launch Remote Launch Local Activation	Allow	Deny	
Permissions for Administrators Local Launch Remote Launch Local Activation Remote Activation	Allow	Deny	
Permissions for Administrators Local Launch Remote Launch Local Activation Remote Activation	Allow	Deny	
Permissions for Administrators Local Launch Remote Launch Local Activation Remote Activation	Allow	Deny	
Permissions for Administrators Local Launch Remote Launch Local Activation Remote Activation	Allow	Deny	
Permissions for Administrators Local Launch Remote Launch Local Activation Remote Activation	Allow	Deny	

- Group or user names. Select Administrators.
- Permissions for Administrators. Set Local Launch, Remote Launch, Local Activation, and Remote Activation to Allow.
- 7. Click **[OK]**.

8. In the **My Computer Properties** window, in the **Launch and Activation Permissions** pane, click the [**Edit Limits...**] button.

My Computer Properties		? ×				
General	Options	Default Properties				
Default Protocols	COM Securi	ty MSDTC				
Access Permissions						
You may edit who is may also set limits o permissions.	allowed default access n applications that dete	s to applications. You rmine their own				
Caution: M of application	odifying access permiss ons to start, connect, fu	ions can affect the ability nction and/or run securely.				
	Edit Limits	Edit Default				
Launch and Activation You may edit who is activate objects. You determine their own Caution: M affect the a and/or run	Permissions allowed by default to k a may also set limits on permissions. odifying launch and acti bility of applications to s securely.	aunch applications or applications that ivation permissions can start, connect, function				
	Edit Limits	Edit Default				
Learn more about <u>setting these properties</u> .						
	ОК	Cancel Apply				

9. In the Launch Permission window, select the following:

Launch and Activation Permission		?	\times		
Security Limits					
Group or user names:					
Everyone ^ ALL APPLICATION PACKAGES					
[Add	Remove			
Permissions for Administrators	Allow	Deny			
Permissions for Administrators	Allow	Deny			
Permissions for Administrators Local Launch Remote Launch	Allow	Deny			
Permissions for Administrators Local Launch Remote Launch Local Activation	Allow	Deny			
Permissions for Administrators Local Launch Remote Launch Local Activation Remote Activation	Allow	Deny			

- Group or user names. Select Administrators.
- Permissions for Administrators. Set Local Launch, Remote Launch, Local Activation, and Remote Activation to Allow.
- 10. Click OK in this window and the following windows, and then close the Component Services window.
- 11. Restart the computer to save the settings.

Step 5: Disabling User Account Control

To monitor a device running Windows 7, 8, or 10, you must perform the following additional steps to disable the User Account Control (UAC) filter for remote logins:

1. Use a text editor such as Notepad to create a new file.

2. Include the following in the file.:

```
Windows Registry Editor Version 5.00
[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System]
"LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy"=dword:00000001
```

- 3. Save the file with a name of your choice, like disableUAC.reg, to the directory of your choice. Make sure to save the new file with the .reg suffix.
- 4. In Windows Explorer, double click on the .reg file to execute it.

Step 6: Configuring a fixed port for WMI

Specific ports must be opened to allow WMI monitoring when there is a separate firewall between the Data Collector and the device. This can occur when the default configuration of the Windows Firewall blocks incoming network traffic for the Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) connection.

For the WMI connection to succeed, the remote machine must permit incoming network traffic on TCP ports 135, 445, and additional dynamically-assigned ports, typically in the range of 1025 to 5000 and 49152 to 65535.

To set up a fixed port for WMI, see the Microsoft documentation on Setting Up a Fixed Port for WMI.

Chapter



Configuring Devices for Monitoring with PowerShell

Overview

The following sections describe how to configure Windows Server 2022, 2019, 2016, 2012, or 2012 R2 for monitoring by SL1 using PowerShell:

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Prerequisites

Before configuring PowerShell, ensure the following:

- Forward and Reverse DNS should be available for the target Windows server from the SL1 Data Collector. Port 53 to the domain's DNS server should thus be available.
- When using an Active Directory user account as the SL1 credential, port 88 on the Windows Domain Controller, for the Active Directory domain, should be open for Kerberos authentication.
- If encrypted communication between the SL1 Data Collector and monitored Windows servers is desired, port 5986 on the Windows server should be open for HTTPS traffic. If unencrypted communications is being used, then port 5985 on the Windows server should be opened for HTTP traffic
- If multiple domains are in use, ensure that they are mapped in the [domain_realm] section of the Kerberos krb5.conf file on the Linux operating system of the SL1 collector appliance.

Configuring PowerShell

To monitor a Windows Server using PowerShell Dynamic Applications, you must configure the Windows Server to allow remote access from SL1. To do so, you must perform the following general steps:

- 1. **Configure a user account** that SL1 will use to connect to the Windows Server. The user account can either be a local account or an Active Directory account.
- **TIP**: For ease of configuration, ScienceLogic recommends using an Active Directory account that is a member of the local Administrators group on the Windows Server.
- Configure a Server Authentication Certificate to encrypt communication between SL1 and the Windows Server.
- 3. Configure Windows Remote Management.
- 4. Optionally, configure a Windows server as a Windows Management Proxy.

NOTE: If you are configuring multiple Windows servers for monitoring by SL1, you can apply these settings using a Group Policy.

5. Optionally, you can *increase the number of PowerShell Dynamic Applications that can run simultaneously* against a single Windows server.

Step 1: Configuring the User Account for SL1

To enable SL1 to monitor Windows servers, you must first configure a user account on a Windows Server that SL1 can use to make PowerShell requests. You will include this user account information when creating the PowerShell credential that SL1 uses to collect data from the Windows Server.

To configure the Windows Server user account that SL1 can use to make PowerShell requests, complete one of the following options:

- Option 1: Create an Active Directory Account with Administrator access
- Option 2: Create a local user account with Administrator access
- Option 3: Create a non-administrator user account

TIP: For ease-of-configuration, ScienceLogic recommends creating an Active Directory user account.

After creating your Windows Server user account, depending on your setup and the servers you want to monitor, you might also need to configure the user account for remote PowerShell access to the following server types:

- Microsoft Exchange Server
- Hyper-V Servers

Option 1: Creating an Active Directory Account with Administrator Access

For each Windows server that you want to monitor with PowerShell or WinRM, you can create an Active Directory account that is a member of the local Administrators group on each server. For instructions, consult Microsoft's documentation. On Windows Domain Controller servers, you can use a domain account that is not in the Domain Administrators group by following the configuration instructions for *Option 3: Creating a Non-Administrator User Account*.

After creating your Active Directory account:

- If you use SL1 to monitor Microsoft Exchange Servers, you must configure the user account for remote PowerShell access to Microsoft Exchange Server.
- If you use SL1 to monitor Hyper-V Servers, you must configure the user account for remote PowerShell access to the Hyper-V Servers.
- Otherwise, you can skip the remainder of this section and proceed to Step 3.

Option 2: Creating a Local User Account with Administrator Access

If you have local Administrator access to the servers you want to monitor and are monitoring Windows Server 2016 or Windows Server 2012, you can alternatively create a local user account with membership in the Administrators group instead of an Active Directory account. For instructions, consult Microsoft's documentation.

WARNING: This method does not work for Windows Server 2008.

After creating your local user account with Local Administrator access:

- If you use SL1 to monitor Microsoft Exchange Servers, you must configure the user account for remote PowerShell access to Microsoft Exchange Server.
- If you use SL1 to monitor Hyper-V Servers, you must configure the user account for remote PowerShell access to the Hyper-V Servers.
- Otherwise, you can skip the remainder of this section and proceed to Step 2.

Option 3: Creating a Non-Administrator Local User Account

If you do not have Local Administrator access to the servers that you want to monitor with PowerShell or WinRM, or if the monitored Windows server is a Domain Controller that will not be in the local Administrators group, then you must first create a domain user account or create a local user account on the Windows Server. For instructions, consult Microsoft's documentation.

After creating your domain user account or local user account:

- You must configure the Windows servers to allow that non-administrator user access. To do so, follow the steps in this section.
- If you use SL1 to monitor Microsoft Exchange Servers, you must also configure the user account for remote PowerShell access to Microsoft Exchange Server.
- If you use SL1 to monitor Hyper-V Servers, you must also configure the user account for remote PowerShell access to the Hyper-V Servers.

To configure Windows Servers to allow access by your non-administrator user account:

1. Start a Windows PowerShell shell with **Run As Administrator** and execute the following command:

winrm configsddl default

- 2. On the **Permissions for Default** window, click the **[Add]** button, and then add the non-administrator user account.
- 3. Select the Allow checkbox for the **Read (Get, Enumerate, Subscribe)** and **Execute (Invoke)** permissions for the user, and then click **[OK]**.
- 4. Access the Management console. To do this:
 - In Windows Server 2016 and 2012, right-click the Windows icon, click [Computer Management], and then expand [Services and Applications].
- 5. Right-click on [WMI Control] and then select Properties.
- 6. On the WMI Control Properties window, click the [Security] tab, and then click the [Security] button.
- 7. Click the **[Add]** button, and then add the non-administrator user or group in the **Select Users**, **Service Accounts**, **or Groups** dialog, then click **[OK]**.
- 8. On the **Security for Root** window, select the user o group just added, then in the **Permissions** section at the bottom of the window, select the **Allow** checkbox for the *Execute Methods*, *Enable Account*, and *Remote Enable* permissions.
- 9. Under the **Permissions** section of the **Security for Root** window, click the **[Advanced]** button.
- 10. In the Advanced Security Settings window, double-click on the user account or group you are modifying.
- 11. On the **Permission Entry** window, in the **Type** field, select Allow.
- 12. In the Applies to field, select This namespace and subnamespaces.
- Select the Execute Methods, Enable Account, and Remote Enable permission checkboxes, and then click [OK] several times to exit the windows opened for setting WMI permissions.
- 14. Restart the WMI Service from services.msc.

NOTE: To open services.msc, press the Windows + R keys, type "services.msc", and then press Enter.

- 15. In the Management console, go to System Tools > Local Users and Groups > Groups.
- 16. Right-click **Performance Monitor Users**, and then select Properties.
- 17. On the **Performance Monitor Users Properties** window, click the **[Add]** button.
- 18. In the **Enter the object names to select** field, type the non-administrator domain user or group name, and then click **[Check Names]**.
- 19. Select the user or group name from the list and then click [OK].
- 20. In the Performance Monitor Users Properties window, click [OK].
- 21. Perform steps 16-20 for the **Event Log Readers** user group and again for the **Distributed COM Users** user group, the **Remote Management Users** user group, and if it exists on the server, the **WinRMRemoteWMIUsers**__ user group.

22. If you intend to use encrypted communications between the SL1 collector host and your monitored Windows servers, each Windows server must have a digital certificate installed that has "Server Authentication" as an Extended Key Usage property. You can create a self-signed certificate for WinRM by executing the following command:

```
$Cert = New-SelfSignedCertificate -CertstoreLocation Cert:\LocalMachine\My -
DnsName "myHost"
```

23. Add an HTTPS listener by executing the following command:

```
New-Item -Path WSMan:\LocalHost\Listener -Transport HTTPS -Address * -
CertificateThumbPrint $Cert.Thumbprint -Force
```

NOTE: This command should be entered on a single line.

24. Ensure that your local firewall allows inbound TCP connections on port 5986 if you are going to use encrypted communications between the SL1 collector(s) and the Windows server, or port 5985 if you will be using unencrypted communications between the two. You may have to create a new rule on Windows Firewall if one does not already exist.

Optional: Configuring the User Account for Remote PowerShell Access to Microsoft Exchange Server

If you use SL1 to monitor Microsoft Exchange Servers:

- 1. Follow the steps in the section Configuring the User Account for SL1.
- 2. Add the new user account to the "Server Management" Exchange security group in Active Directory.
- 3. The user account will then be able to connect to the relevant WinRM endpoint to use cmdlets installed with the Exchange Management Shell. For example, this will give the user account access to the cmdlet "Get-ExchangeServer".

Optional: Configuring the User Account for Remote PowerShell Access to Hyper-V Servers

To use PowerShell Dynamic Applications to monitor a Hyper-V server, you must:

- Create a user group in Active Directory
- Add the user account you will use to monitor the Hyper-V server to the group
- Set the session configuration parameters on the Hyper-V Server
- Set the group permissions on the Hyper-V Server
- Create a PowerShell credential using the new user account

Creating a User Group and Adding a User in Active Directory

To create a group in Active Directory and add a user:

- 1. In Active Directory, in the same DC as the Hyper-V host you want to monitor, in the OU called **Users**, create a group. For example, we called our group **PSSession Creators**.
- 2. Add a user that meets the requirements for monitoring a Windows server via PowerShell to the group. This is the user that you will specify in the PowerShell credential.

NOTE: For details on using Active Directory to perform these tasks, consult Microsoft's documentation.

Setting the Session Configuration Parameters and Group Permissions

To set the Session Configuration and the Group Permissions on the Hyper-V Server:

- 1. Login to the Hyper-V server.
- 2. Open a PowerShell session. Enter the following command:

Set-PSSessionConfiguration -ShowSecurityDescriptorUI -Name Microsoft.PowerShell

- 3. When prompted, select A.
- 4. The **Permissions** dialog appears.

PSSession Creators (MSTEST)	AB\PSSession	Creators)
Administrators (MSTESTLAB-H)	V01\Administrate	ors)
temote Management Users (M	STESTLAB-HVU	J1 vriemote
[Add	Bemove
emissions for PSSession reators	Allow	Deny
Full Control(All Operations)	~	
Read(Get,Enumerate,Subscribe)		
Write(Put,Delete,Create)		
Execute(Invoke)		
Special permissions		
or special permissions or advanced	settinos	
ck Advanced	eenerge.	Advanced

- 5. In the **Permissions** dialog, supply values in the following fields:
 - Group or user names. Select the name of the group you created in Active Directory.
 - Permissions for group. For Full Control (All Operations), select the Allow checkbox.
- 6. Click the **[OK]** button.

Optional: Configuring the User Account for Access to Windows Failover Cluster

To configure Windows Servers to allow access to your Windows Failover Cluster:

1. Start a Windows PowerShell shell with **Run As Administrator** and execute the following command:

'Grant-ClusterAccess -User <domain>\<user> -ReadOnly'

Step 2: Configuring a Server Authentication Certificate

ScienceLogic highly recommends that you encrypt communications between SL1 and the Windows Servers you want it to monitor.

If you have created a **local account on the Windows Server that uses Basic Auth** and that account will allow communication between SL1 and the Windows server, the best practice for security is to enable HTTPS to support encrypted data transfer and authentication. To do this, you must configure WinRM to listen for HTTPS requests. This is called configuring an HTTPS listener.

NOTE: For details on configuring WinRM on your Windows servers to use HTTPS, see https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/2019527/how-to-configure-winrm-for-https.

The sections below describe how to configure a Server Authentication Certificate on the Windows Server. This is only one task included in configuring an HTTPS listener. However, not all users need to configure a Server Authentication Certificate. You can find out if your Windows computer has a digital certificate installed for Server Authentication by running 'Get-ChildItem -Path Cert:\LocalMachine\My -EKU "*Server Authentication*"' from a PowerShell command shell.

To support encrypted data transfer and authentication between SL1 and the servers, one of the following must be true:

- Your network *includes a Microsoft Certificate server*. In this scenario, you should work with your Microsoft administrator to get a certificate for your Windows Server instead of configuring a self-signed Server Authentication Certificate. You can skip this section and proceed to Step 3.
- Your network **does not include a Microsoft Certificate server**. In this scenario, you must configure a selfsigned Server Authentication Certificate on the Windows Server that you want to monitor with SL1 using one of the following methods:

- Option 1: Use the Microsoft Management Console.
- **Option 2**: If your Windows Server includes Windows Software Development Kit (SDK), you can use the makecert tool.
- **Option 3:** If you are running PowerShell 4.0 or later, you can use the New-SelfSignedCertificate and Export-PfxCertificate commands.
- **NOTE:** If you have created an Active Directory user account on the Windows Server to allow communication between SL1 and the server, Active Directory will use Kerberos and AES-256 encryption to ensure secure authentication. The data transfer is not secured unless Windows Remote Management is configured to use HTTPS.

Option 1: Using the Microsoft Management Console to Create a Self-Signed Authentication Certificate

To use the Microsoft Management Console to create a self-signed certificate:

- 1. Log in to the Windows Server that you want to monitor with SL1.
- 2. In the Start menu search bar, enter "mmc" to open a Microsoft Management Console window.
- 3. Select [File], then Add/Remove Snap-Ins. The Add or Remove Snap-ins window is displayed:

ActiveX Control				
Authorization Manager Certificates Component Services Computer Managem Device Manager Disk Management	Microsoft Cor Microsoft Cor Microsoft Cor Microsoft Cor Microsoft Cor Microsoft Cor Microsoft and	E (Add >	Remove Move Up Move Down
Event Viewer Folder Group Policy Object P Security Monitor P Security Policy M Link to Web Address	Microsoft Cor Microsoft Cor Microsoft Cor Microsoft Cor Microsoft Cor Microsoft Cor	-		Advanced

4. In the Available snap-ins list, select Certificates.

5. Click the [Add >] button. The Certificates snap-in window is displayed:

Certificates snap-in		x
This snap-in will always manage certificates for:		
My user account		
Service account		
Computer account		
	< Back Finish Can	:el

- 6. Select Computer account.
- 7. Click the **[Next >]** button.
- 8. Click the [Finish] button.
- 9. In the Add or Remove Snap-ins window, click the [OK] button.
- 10. In the left pane of the **Microsoft Management Console** window, navigate to Console Root > Certificates (Local Computer) > Personal.
- 11. Right-click in the middle pane and select *All Tasks* > *Request New Certificate...*. The **Certificate Enrollment** window is displayed.
- 12. Click the [Next] button. The Select Certificate Enrollment Policy page is displayed.
- 13. Select Active Directory Enrollment Policy.
- 14. Click the **[Next]** button. The **Request Certificates** page is displayed.
- 15. Select the **Computer** checkbox.
- 16. Click the **[Enroll]** button.
- 17. After the certificate is installed, click the **[Finish]** button.

Option 2: Using the MakeCert Tool to Create a Self-Signed Authentication Certificate

If your Windows system includes Windows Software Development Kit (SDK), you can use the MakeCert tool that is included in the kit to create a self-signed certificate. For information on the MakeCert tool, or for details about creating a self-signed certificate with MakeCert and installing the certificate in the Trusted Root Certificate Authorities store, see the Microsoft documentation.

Option 3: Using PowerShell Commands to Create a Self-Signed Authentication Certificate

If your Windows system includes PowerShell 4.0 or later, you can use the following PowerShell commands to create a self-signed certificate:

- You can use the **New-SelfSignCertificate** command to create a self-signed certificate. For information on **New-SelfSignCertificate**, see the Microsoft documentation.
- You can use the **Export-PfxCertificate** command to export the private certificate. For information on the **Export-PfxCertificate**, see the Microsoft documentation.

Step 3: Configuring Windows Remote Management

To provide SL1 remote access to the Windows Servers you want to monitor, you must configure Windows Remote Management.

NOTE: This step is required regardless of the user account type that SL1 will use to connect to the Windows Server.

There are three ways to configure Windows Remote Management:

- Option 1: Use the script provided by ScienceLogic.
- Option 2: Manually perform the configuration.
- Option 3: Use a group policy.

Option 1: Using a Script to Configure Windows Remote Management

ScienceLogic provides a PowerShell script in a .zip file in the PowerPack download folder that automates configuration of Windows Remote Management and permissions required for the user account that will be used in the SL1 credential. The script configures all of the base Windows permissions required, except for opening up Windows Firewall ports for HTTP and/or HTTPS traffic. The configuration performed by the script is useful primarily for running collection with the Microsoft: Windows Server, Microsoft: Windows Server Event Logs, and Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced PowerPacks. (Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced requires further instance-specific permissions. See the Monitoring SQL Servers manual for more information.

To use the PowerShell script, perform the following steps:

- When you download the Microsoft: Windows Server PowerPack from the <u>ScienceLogic Support</u> site, a .zip file for the WinRM Configuration Wizard Script (winrm_configuration_wizard.ps1) will be in the folder with the PowerPack's EM7PP file.
- 2. Unzip the downloaded file.
- 3. Using the credentials for an account that is a member of the Administrator's group, log in to the Windows server you want to monitor. You can log in directly or use Remote Desktop to log in.
- 4. Copy the PowerShell script named *winrm_configuration_wizard* to the Windows server that you want to monitor with SL1.
- 5. Right-click on the PowerShell icon and select **Run As Administrator**.
- 6. At the PowerShell prompt, navigate to the directory where you copied the PowerShell script named *winrm_* configuration_wizard.
- 7. At the PowerShell prompt, enter the following to enable execution of the script:

Set-ExecutionPolicy -ExecutionPolicy Unrestricted -Scope Process -Force

NOTE: The execution policy setting persists only during the current PowerShell session.

8. After the warning text, select Y.

NOTE: If your Windows configuration requires further steps to allow execution of the script, PowerShell will display prompts. Follow the prompts.

9. To run the script with interactive dialogs, enter the following at the PowerShell prompt:

.\winrm_configuration_wizard.ps1 -user <domain>\<username>

NOTE: If you have run the script previously and set HTTPS listeners, make sure you have deleted any previous HTTPS listeners with the following command: winrm delete winrm/config/Listener?Address=*+Transport=HTTPS

The user account you wish to use for SL1 collection must be specified with the *-user* commandline argument regardless of other arguments used. You can obtain the full help for the PowerShell configuration script by entering the following:

```
help .\winrm_configuration_wizard.ps1 -full
```

The most common way to run the script is silently:

.\winrm_configuration_wizard.ps1 -user <domain>\<username> -silent

NOTE: If you have multiple certificates installed on your server, running the script with the -silent flag will by default use the first certificate it encounters for your HTTP/HTTPS listeners. To set a specific certificate, run the script without the -silent flag and use the WinRM Installation Wizard.

10. If you start the script without using the -silent command-line argument, the **WinRM Installation Wizard** modal appears. Click **[OK]**.

WinRM Installation Wizard
This program will configure Windows Remote Management on your Windows Server, permissions to use WMI, query performance counters and event logs. It will ask a series of questions to determine the preferred security settings and will display your choices at the end. Configuration changes will not be made until the end of the wizard. Before beginning, here are your current settings:
Basic Authentication = True Kerberos Authentication = True Allow Unencrypted WinRM Traffic = True Maximum WinRM Requests = 300 HTTP Port = 5985 HTTPS Port = 5986
NOTE: This wizard cannot override settings applied by Group Policy (GPO). To overwrite those settings, please contact a system administrator.
Click OK to Continue.
OK Cancel

11. The Windows Account Type modal appears. Select the appropriate choice for your environment.



12. The Set Encryption Policy modal appears. Select the appropriate choice for your environment.



- Click YES to us only encrypted data. Click Yes to configure an HTTPS listener for using encrypted communications between the SL1 collectors and the Windows server. Setting up an HTTPS listener requires a digital certificate with Server Authentication EKU to be available on the server. For information on creating a self-signed certificate, see Configuring a Server Authentication Certificate.
- *Click NO to allow unencrypted data*. For communication between SL1 collectors and the Windows server, if unencrypted traffic is allowed, an HTTP listener will be configured for communication.
- 13. The Change Max Requests modal appears. Click [Yes].

Change Max Requests ×
This host allows 300 WinRM requests at one time. Do you want to change this value of maximum requests? Click YES to edit the maximum number of requests. Click NO to leave the maximum number of requests unchanged.
Yes No

14. The **Change IdleTimeout** modal appears. If you would like to change the value of **IdleTimeout**, click **[Yes]**. If you click **[Yes]**, the **Set WinRM IdleTimeout** modal appears. Enter the new value in the field and click **[OK]**.

Change IdleTimeout	\times
This host currently has WinRM IdleTimeout of 900000 ms. Do you want to change this value for the IdleTimeout?	
Click YES to edit the IdleTimeout. Click NO to leave the IdleTimeout unchanged.	
Yes No	

15. The **Set Ports for WinRM Traffic** modal appears, and it shows the current settings for the HTTP and HTTPS ports. If you want to make a change to these, click **[YES]**; otherwise, click **[NO]** to continue.

Set Ports for WinRM Traffic
Your current HTTP port for Windows Remote Management is set to 5985, and the HTTPS port for Windows Remote Management is set to 5986. Do you want to modify these ports for WinRM traffic use? Click YES to edit your HTTP/HTTPS ports. Click NO to continue to the next page.
Yes No

16. Choose which port values you would like SL1 to use when communicating with the Windows server.

Set H	TTP/HTTPS Ports	_ □	x
New HTTP port:	5985		
New HTTPS port:	5986		
		OK	

17. The **Set HTTPS Thumbprint** modal appears. Enter the information for your certificate thumbprint, which is used to create an HTTPS listener, then click **[OK]**.

Set HTTPS Thumbprint
To setup the WinRM HTTPS listener, you will need to use a certificate thumbprint Run the PowerShell cmdlet below on this Windows computer to get your existing certificate thumbprints:
Get-ChildItem -Path Cert:\LocalMachine\My
Then press OK to continue.
Enter your certificate thumbnint here
, <u> </u>

- **NOTE:** If the certificate structure for your certificate thumbprint is incomplete or incorrect, an error message appears indicating that the WinRM client cannot process the request. If you think you made an error, click **[OK]** and try to correct it. Otherwise, contact a system administrator for help.
- 18. The Confirm Settings modal appears. If the settings are as you specified, click [OK].

Confirm Settings	x
Please confirm your settings: Authentication Type: Kerberos (for Active Directory) Encryption Policy: Restrict Unencrypted Data Maximum Connections: 300 HTTP Port: 5985 HTTPS Port: 5986 Certificate Thumbprint: 2B496C35B42415356AC63B34D02C909076B16F20 Click OK to update WinRM settings. Click CANCEL to quit wizard (settings will not be updated).	
OK Cancel	

19. The **Complete** modal appears. If the settings are correct, click **[OK]**.

Complete
Your Windows Remote Management settings have been updated. To view them when necessary, you can run the following commands in a PowerShell console: winrm get winrm/config/service winrm e winrm/config/listener Your updated WinRM settings are detailed below: Basic Authentication = true Kerberos Authentication = true Allow Unencrypted WinRM Traffic = true Maximum WinRM Requests = 500 HTTP Port = 5985 HTTPS Port = 5986 Certificate Thumbprint = 4705BE1B838CDCA76BB1993BE3307C85DF61C93F The WinRM service will be restarted after this dialog is closed.
OK Cancel

20. Exit the PowerShell session.

Option 2: Manually Configuring Windows Remote Management

To configure a Windows server for monitoring via PowerShell directly, perform the following steps:

- 1. Log in to the server with an account that is a member of the local Administrators group, or a Domain Administrator's account if on a Windows server with the Domain Controller role installed.
- 2. Right-click on the PowerShell icon in the taskbar or the Start menu, and select Run as Administrator.
- 3. Execute the following command:

Get-ExecutionPolicy

- If the output is "Restricted", execute the following command: Set-ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned
- 5. Enter "Y" to accept.
- Execute the following command: winrm quickconfig
- 7. Enter "Y" to accept.
- If you are configuring this Windows server for encrypted communication, execute the following command: winrm quickconfig -transport:https
- 9. Enter "Y" to accept.
- 10. Execute the following command:

winrm get winrm/config

The output should look like this (additional lines indicated by ellipsis):

```
Config
  . . .
  Client
     . . .
    Auth
       Basic = true
       . . .
       Kerberos = true
       . . .
     . . .
  Service
     . . .
    AllowUnencrypted = false
     . . .
    DefaultPorts
       HTTP = 5985
       HTTPS = 5986
    AllowRemoteAccess = true
  Winrs
    AllowRemoteShellAccess = true
     . . .
```

11. In the Service section, if the parameter Allow Remote Access is set to false, execute the following command:

NOTE: This setting does not appear for all versions of Windows. If this setting does not appear, no action is required.

Set-Item WSMan:\Localhost\Service\AllowRemoteAccess -value true

12. In the Winrs section, if the parameter **AllowRemoteShellAccess** is set to false, execute the following command:

Set-Item WSMan:\Localhost\Winrs\AllowRemoteShellAccess -value true

13. If you are configuring this Windows server for unencrypted communication and the parameter **AllowUnencrypted** (in the Service section) is set to *false*, execute the following command:

Set-Item WSMan:\Localhost\Service\AllowUnencrypted -value true

14. If you are configuring this Windows server for unencrypted communication, verify that "HTTP = 5985" appears in the DefaultPorts section.

NOTE: ScienceLogic recommends using encrypted communication, particularly if you are also using an Active Directory account. Using an Active Directory account for encrypted authentication enables you to use Kerberos ticketing for authentication.

- 15. If you are configuring this Windows server for encrypted communication, verify that "HTTPS = 5986" appears in the DefaultPorts section.
- 16. If you are using an Active Directory account to communicate with this Windows server and in the Auth section, the parameter **Kerberos** is set to false, execute the following command:

Set-Item WSMan:\Localhost\Service\Auth\Kerberos -value true

NOTE: ScienceLogic recommends using an Active Directory account.

17. If you are using a local account to communicate with this Windows server and in the Auth section, the parameter **Basic** is set to false, execute the following command:

```
Set-Item WSMan:\Localhost\Service\Auth\Basic -value true
```

18. IdleTimeout is set to 7200000 milliseconds (2 hours) by default. If an issue occurs with scheduled PowerShell monitoring and a process remains on a Windows device, it will therefore remain for up to 2 hours before being removed. To reduce the IdleTimeout and have Windows shut down idle WinRM processes after a shorter time period, execute the following command:

winrm s winrm/config/winrs '@{IdleTimeout="600000"}'

This command will change the timeout to 10 minutes (600000 ms).

NOTE: When changing IdleTimeout, ensure that no other applications or utilities need a higher timeout for WinRM sessions.

Option 3: Using a Group Policy to Configure Windows Remote Management

You can use a group policy object (GPO) to configure the following Windows Remote Management settings on Windows Server 2012 or Windows Server 2016:

- A registry key to enable Local Account access to Windows Remote Management
- Firewall rules
- Certificates
- HTTP and HTTPS listeners, including authentication and encryption settings
- Service start and recovery settings

To create the group policy object, perform the following steps:

- 1. Log in to the server as an administrator.
- 2. Right-click on the PowerShell icon in the taskbar and select Run as Administrator.
- 3. At the PowerShell prompt, use the change directory (CD) command to navigate to a folder where you can create new files.
- 4. Save the root Certification Authority certificate to the local directory by executing the following command:

certutil.exe -ca.cert ca_name.cer



TIP: You will import this certificate into the new group policy in step 21.

- 5. Exit the command prompt.
- 6. Log in to a domain controller in your Active Directory forest and navigate to the System Manager dashboard.
- 7. Click the **Tools** menu, then select Group Policy Management.
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ER
Configure this local server
Add roles and features
Add other servers to manage
Create a server group | Cool Cool Cool Cool Cool Cool Cool |
| | ROLES AND SERVER GROUPS
Roles: 5 Server groups: 1 Serve
AD CS
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Services
Performance
RPA results | Trs total: 1 | ODBC Data Sources (32-bit)
ODBC Data Sources (64-bit)
Performance Monitor
Resource Monitor
Security Configuration Wizard
Services
System Configuration
System Information
Task Scheduler
Windows Firewall with Advanced Security
Windows Memory Diagnostic |

8. On the **Group Policy Management** page, in the left panel, right-click the domain name where you want the new group policy to resideand then select Create a GPO in this domain and Link it here.

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	local	Name	^	GPO Status	WMI Filter	Modified
Defa	Create a GPO in this domain,	and Link it here	trollers Policy	Enabled	None	3/19/201
⇒ Powe ⇒ Dom	Link an Existing GPO Block Inheritance		cy Management Policy	Enabled All settings disabled All settings disabled	None None None	2/4/2014 4/17/201 4/16/201
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9. In the left panel, right-click the new group policy and select *Edit*. The **Group Policy Management Editor** page for the new Windows Remote Management group policy appears.

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 In the left panel, navigate to Computer Configuration > Policies > Windows Settings > Security Settings > System Services. In the right panel, locate the Windows Remote Management (WS-Management) service. Right-click the service, then select Properties.

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WinRM Policy [TL012R2-DC-01.MSTL012R2.LOCAL] Policy	Service Name		Startup	Permission	^
4 👰 Computer Configuration	User Access Logging Service		Not Defined	Not Defined	
a 🦳 Policies	User Profile Service		Not Defined	Not Defined	
Software Settings	Virtual Disk		Not Defined	Not Defined	
⊿ 🚞 Windows Settings	Volume Shadow Copy		Not Defined	Not Defined	
Name Resolution Policy	W3C Logging Service		Not Defined	Not Defined	
Scripts (Startup/Shutdown)	Windows Audio		Not Defined	Not Defined	
A Security Settings	Windows Audio Endpoint Builder		Not Defined	Not Defined	
Account Policies	Windows Color System		Not Defined	Not Defined	
Local Policies	Windows Connection Manager		Not Defined	Not Defined	
Event Log	Windows Driver Foundation - User	r-mode Driver Framework	Not Defined	Not Defined	
Sustem Services	Windows Encryption Provider Hos	t Service	Not Defined	Not Defined	
Peninter	Windows Error Reporting Service		Not Defined	Not Defined	
File System	Windows Event Collector		Not Defined	Not Defined	
Wired Network (IEEE 802.3) Policies	Windows Event Log		Not Defined	Not Defined	
Windows Firewall with Advanced Security	Windows Firewall		Not Defined	Not Defined	
Network List Manager Policies	Windows Font Cache Service		Not Defined	Not Defined	
Wireless Network (IEEE 802.11) Policies	Windows Installer		Not Defined	Not Defined	
Public Key Policies	Windows Management Instrumen	tation	Not Defined	Not Defined	
Software Restriction Policies	Windows Modules Installer		Not Defined	Not Defined	
Network Access Protection	Windows Process Activation Service	ce	Not Defined	Not Defined	
Application Control Policies	Windows Remote Management	(tananant)	Not Defined	Not Defined	
IP Security Policies on Active Directory (MSTL012F	Windows Store Service (WSServi	Properties	Not Defined	Not Defined	
Advanced Audit Policy Configuration	Windows Time	Help	Not Defined	Not Defined	
Policy-based QoS	Windows Update	1.000	Not Defined	Not Defined	
Administrative Templates: Policy definitions (ADMX files)	WinHTTP Web Proxy Auto-Discov	erv Service	Not Defined	Not Defined	
Preferences	Wired AutoConfig		Not Defined	Not Defined	_
A 🗱 User Configuration	WMI Performance Adapter		Not Defined	Not Defined	=
Policies	Workstation		Not Defined	Not Defined	
Preferences	World Wide Web Publishing Service	ce	Not Defined	Not Defined	
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11. The Windows Remote Management (WS-Management) modal page appears. Select the Define this policy setting check box and the Automatic radio button, then click [OK].

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12. In the left panel of the Group Policy Management Editor page, navigate to Computer Configuration > Policies > Windows Settings > Security Settings > Windows Firewall with Advanced Security > Windows Firewall with Advanced Security - LDAP > Inbound Rules. In the right panel, right-click and select New Rule.

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Policy-based Qos Administrative Templater: Policy definitions (ADMY 6									
p Administrative remplates: Policy definitions (ADMAT	~								

13. The **New Inbound Rule Wizard** modal page appears. Click the **Predefined** radio button, select Windows *Firewall Remote Management* from the list, and then click **[Next]**.

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WinRM Pe	@	New Inbound Rule Wizard	×	Profile	Enabled	Action	Override	Program	Local Address	Remot
⊿ Comp	Rule Type			ems to sho	ow in this vie	w.				
⊿ 🧰	Select the type of firewall rule	to create.								
Þ	Steps:									
4	Rule Type	What type of rule would you like to create?								
	Predefined Rules	0.5								
	Action	 Program Rule that controls connections for a program. 								
		O Port								
		Rule that controls connections for a TCP or UDP port.								
		Predefined:								
		Windows Firewall Remote Management	~							
		Custom rule.								
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14. Select the Windows Firewall Remote Management (RPC) and Windows Firewall Remote Management (RPC-EPMAP) check boxes, then click **[Next]**.

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WinRM Pe	#	New Inbound Rule Wizard				x	Profile	Enabled	Action	Override	Program	Local Address	Remot
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4	Steps: Pule Type Predefined Rules Action	Which rules would you like to create ? The following rules define network connectivity requ Rules that are checked will be created. If a rule alrea the existing rule will be overwritien.	irements for the ady exists and is	selected predefi checked, the cr	ned group. ontents of								
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15. Select the Allow the connection radio button, then click [Finish].

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WinRM Po	2	New Inbound Rule Wizard	x	Profile	Enabled	Action	Override	Program	Local Address	Remot
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2	Stops: Proteined Rules Action	What action should be taken when a connection matches the specified conditions? • Disc the connections that are protected with Pisec as well as those are not. • Disc the connections that have been authenticated by using Pisec. Connections the are not one. • Currents • Obset the connections in these properties and rules in the Connection Security are not. • Currents • Obset the connections								
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16. In the left panel of the Group Policy Management Editor page, navigate to Computer Configuration > Policies > Windows Settings > Security Settings > Public Key Policies > Automatic Certificate Request Settings. In the right panel, right-click and select New > Automatic Certificate Request.

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Windows Settings	Automatic Certificate Request	•			
Name Resolution Policy		1	here are	e no items to show in this view.	
Scripts (Startup/Shutdown)					
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Network List Manager Policies					
Wireless Network (IEEE 802.11) Policies					
4 🧾 Public Key Policies					
Encrypting File System		New	•	Automatic Certificate Request	
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BitLocker Drive Encryption		Refresh			
BitLocker Drive Encryption Network Unlock		View			
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Enterprise Trust		Line up Icons			
Intermediate Certification Authorities					
Trusted Publishers		Help			
Untrusted Certificates					
Trusted People					
Software Restriction Policies					
Network Access Protection					
Application Control Policies					
IP Security Policies on Active Directory (MSTL0 *					
					12
Create a new Automatic Certificate Request object and add it to the Secu	ity Configuration Editor				

17. The Automatic Certificate Request Setup Wizard modal page appears. Click [Next].

Automatic Certificate Request Setup Wizard	Group Policy Management Editor	_ 0 X
Automatic Certificate Request Setup Wizard Welcome to the Automatic Certificate Request Setup Wizard This wizard helps you set up automatic certificate requests for computers. Using automatic certificate requests, an administrator can speedy which types of certificate can be automatically requested by a computer. To continue, click Next. BitLocker Drive Encryption BitLocker Drive Encryption Network Unlock Automatic Certificate Request Settings Trusted Root Certificate Encryption Network Unlock Encryption Network Unlock Encryption Network Unlock Trusted Root Certificate Request Settings Trusted Publishers Untrusted Certificates Trusted Publishers Untrusted Certificates Trusted Root Certificates Trusted Root Root Robices Determine Determ	cel	
B IP Security Policies on Active Directory (MSTL0 III		

18. Select the Computer certificate template. Click [Next], and then click [Finish].

Automatic Certifi	cate Request Setup Wizard	Group Policy Manag	ement Editor		- 0
rtificate Template The next time a computer logs on, a	certificate based on the template you select is			<u> </u>	
A certificate template is a set of predicomputers. Select a template from the	fined properties for certificates issued to following list.	Request	There are no it	tems to show in this view.	
Certificate templates:					
Name	Intended Purposes				
Computer	Client Authentication, Server Authentication				
Domain Controller	Client Authentication, Server Authentication				
Enrollment Agent (Computer)	Certificate Request Agent				
IFSec	IP security IKE intermediate				
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19. In the left panel of the Group Policy Management Editor page, navigate to Computer Configuration
 > Policies > Windows Settings > Security Settings > Public Key Policies > Trusted Root
 Certification Authorities. In the right panel, right-click and select Import.

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Windows Settings	Issued To	- Issued By	Expiration Date	Intended Purposes	Friendly Name	Status	Certificate Te
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20. The Certificate Import Wizard modal page appears. Click [Next].

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File Action View Help						
Windows Settings Mame Resolution Policy Scripts (Startup/Shutdown)	Policy hutdown) 🥥 🔄 Certificate Import Wizard				Certific	ate T
Security Settings D G Account Policies D G Local Policies D G Event Log D Retricted Groups	Welcome to the Certificate Import Wizard					
Argistern Services A Registry A Registry Wind Network (IEEE 802.3) Policies Windows Firewall with Advanced Security Windows Firewall with Advanced Security Wireless Network (IEEE 802.1) Policies Wireless Network (IEEE 802.1) Policies Dublic Key Policies Dublic Key Policies Dublic Security Dublic Key Policies Dublic Potection BitLocker Drive Encryption BitLocker Direcker BitLocker Drive Encryption BitLocker BitLocker	This witzerd helps you copy certificates, certificate trust lists, and certificate revocation lists from your disk to a certificate store. And contains information used to protect data or to establish secure network connections. A certificate store is the system area where certificates are kept. Store Location Carrent User © Local Machine To continue, click Next.					
 Trusted People Software Restriction Policies Network Access Protection 	Next Cancel					
Application Control Policies Age IP Security Policies on Active Directory (MSTLO	<					

21. Browse to the Certification Authority certificate that you saved to your local directory in step 4, then click **[Next]**.



22. Select the **Place all certificates in the following store** radio button, then select the Trusted Root Certification Authorities certificate store and click **[Next]**.

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Windows Settings Marne Resolution Policy Scripts (Startup/Shutdown)	 Ended Pur Certificate Import Wizard iew. 	rposes Friendly Name S	Status Certificate Te
a greening settings b gal Account Policies b gal Local Policies b gal Event Log b gal Restricted Groups	Certificate Store Certificate stores are system areas where certificates are kept.		
D Event Log System Services System Services System Services Wried Network (IEEE 802.3) Policies Wrindow Firewall with Advanced Security Wrinde Network (IEEE 802.3) Policies D Wrindow Firewall with Advanced Security Network Liet Manager Policies D Wrindow Protection Data Protection BitLocker Drive Encryption Network Unloc Automatic Certificate Request Settings Trusted Root Certificate Request Settings Intermediate Certification Authonities Intermediate Certification Authonities Intermediate Dublichers	Windows can automatically select a certificate store, or you can specify a location for Automatically select the certificate store based on the type of certificate Place all certificates in the following store Certificate store: Trusted Root Certification Authorities Browse		
Trusted People Software Restriction Policies Metwork Access Protection	Next Cancel		
Application Control Policies S. IP Security Policies on Active Directory (MSTL0 III			>

23. Click [OK] to confirm that the certificate was successfully imported, and then click [Finish].

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Windows Settings Mame Resolution Policy Scripts (Startup/Shutdown)	🕞 🎐 Certificate Import Wizard	ended Purposes Friendly Name	Status Certific	:ate Ti
Security Settings Baccount Policies Baccount Policies Baccount Policies Baccount Policies Baccount Log Baccount Log	Completing the Certificate Import Wizard			
Gastern Services ▷ Gastry ▷ Gastry ▷ Gastry ▷ Gastry	The certificate will be imported after you click Finish.			
Windows Fired Network (IEEE 802.3) Policies Windows Firewall with Advanced Security Network List Manager Policies Windows Fireless Network (IEEE 802.11) Policies Windows Fireless Network (IEEE 802.11) Policies Dublic Rey Policies Encrypting File System Data Protection Bit decker Drive Encryption	Certificate Store Selected by User Content Certificate File Name C:\Users\BM7Admin\Documents\ca_name.cer			
BitLocker Drive Encryption Network Unloc Automatic Certificate Request Settings Trusted Root Certification Authorities Entreprise Trust Intermediate Certification Authorities Trusted Publishers Untrusted Certificates				
 Iruste reopie Software Restriction Policies Network Access Protection Application Control Policies B. P Security Policies on Active Directory (MSTL0 	Finish Can	cel		
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24. In the left panel of the Group Policy Management Editor page, navigate to Computer Configuration
 Policies > Administrative Templates > Network > Network Connections > Windows Firewall
 > Domain Profile. In the right panel, right-click Windows Firewall: Define inbound port exceptions and select *Edit*.

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VinRM Policy [TL012R2-DC-01.MSTL012R2.LOCAL] Policy	Domain Profile		•		
Computer Configuration Policies Software Settings Control Panel Control Panel	Windows Freewall: Define inbound port exceptions Edit policy setting. Requirements: At least Windows XP Professional with SP2 Description: Allows you to view and change the inbound port exceptions list defined by Group Policy. Windows Firewall uses two port exception lists: one is defined by Group Policy settings and the other is defined by the Windows Firewall component in Control Panel. If you enable this policy setting, you can view and change the inbound port exceptions list defined by the windows Firewall component in Control Panel. If you enable this policy setting, you can view and change the inbound port exceptions list defined by through Policy. To view this port exceptions list defined by Group Policy. To view this policy setting and then citk the Show Unterts. To add a port, emable the policy setting note the syntax, citk the Show button. In the Show Contents dialog box they are definition string that uses	Setting Windows Firewalt: Allow local progra- Windows Firewalt: Define inbound pu Windows Firewalt: Derine inbound file Windows Firewalt: Norbeau file Windows Firewalt: Allow inbound file Windows Firewalt: Allow ICMP excep Windows Firewalt: Allow local port en- Windows Firewalt: Allow Inbound en- W	im exceptions rogram exceptions ix connections ptions and printer sharing ex tions comparison Edit Filter On Filter On Filter Options Re-Apply Filter All Tasks Help	State Not configured Not configured Not configured Not configured Not configured Not configured Not configured Iot configured Iot configured Iot configured Iot configured Iot configured	Comment No No No No No No No No No No No No
Windows Connection Manager	port, click its definition, and then press the DELETE key. To edit a definition, remove the current				
D WWAN SERVICE	Extended Standard				

- 25. The Windows Firewall: Define inbound port exceptions modal page appears. Under Options, click [Show].
- 26. The **Show Contents** modal page appears. Enter the following values:

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← → 2 📰 🕞 📷 Wind	dows Firewall: Define inbound port exce	Previous Setting Next Setting		
A Computer Config O Not C A Policies Policies Policies Software S Enable	Configured Comment:	 sceptions am excepti 	State Not configured ions Not configured	Comment No No
	Supported on: At least	Windows XP Professional with SP2	Not configured Not configured naring ex Not configured	No No No
Ba Bra Dir		Define port exceptions:	Not configured Not configured Not configured	No No No
Define p	oort exceptions: Show	Value 5985 TCP:*enabled:WSMan	Not configured	No
Lar Specify t Lar Specify t Lin Mi Syntax:	the port to open or block.	SSG, CCP, enabled,WSMan #	ration exc Not configured exceptions Not configured	No No
⊿ \min Ne <port> ⊿ 🚞 <port< td=""><td><pre>>:<transport>:<scope>:<status>:< t> is a decimal port number</status></scope></transport></pre></td><td></td><td>exceptio Not configured</td><td>No</td></port<></port>	<pre>>:<transport>:<scope>:<status>:< t> is a decimal port number</status></scope></transport></pre>		exceptio Not configured	No
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P 20 anyr SN IP a SSI IP a	number or combination of these: addresses, such as 10.0.0.1	OK Cancel		
▶ 🗂 TC Sub 🗂 Wi 🗂 Wi	bnet descriptions, such as 10.2.3.0/24	v policy setting. j If you disable this policy setting, the port exceptions list defined		
		OK Cancel Apply		

- 5985:TCP:*:enabled:WSMan
- 5986:TCP:*:enabled:WSMan
- 27. Click [OK], then click [OK] again.
- 28. In the left panel of the Group Policy Management Editor page, navigate to Computer Configuration > Policies > Administrative Templates > Windows Components > Windows Remote Management (WinRM) > WinRM Client. In the right panel, double-click the Allow Basic authentication setting.

	Group Policy M	Aanagement Editor			_ 0 X
File Action View Help		Allow Basic	ic authentication	- 🗆 X	
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29. Select the **Enabled** radio button, then click **[OK]**.

- 30. Repeat steps 28 and 29 for the Allow unencrypted traffic setting.
- 31. Double-click the **Trusted Hosts** setting. Select the **Enabled** radio button, enter an asterisk (*) in the **TrustedHostsList** field (under **Options**), and then click **[OK]**.

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32. In the left panel of the Group Policy Management Editor page, navigate to Computer Configuration > Policies > Administrative Templates > Windows Components > Windows Remote Management (WinRM) > WinRM Service. In the right panel, double-click the Allow Basic authentication setting.

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33. Select the **Enabled** radio button, then click **[OK]**.

- 34. Repeat steps 32 and 33 for the Allow unencrypted traffic setting.
- 35. Double-click the **Allow remote server management through WinRM** setting. Select the **Enabled** radio button, enter an asterisk (*) in the **Pv4 filter** and **Pv6 filter** fields (under **Options**), and then click **[OK]**.

	Group Policy Management Editor	- 0 X
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36. In the left panel of the Group Policy Management Editor page, navigate to Computer Configuration > Policies > Administrative Templates: Policy Definitions > Windows Components > Windows Remote Shell. In the right panel, double-click on Specify Idle Timeout:

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		OK Cancel My/1	

Adjust the setting to meet your requirements. Using the value of 900000 in the image will set the timeout to 15 minutes. Once you have entered your timeout value in milliseconds, click the *Enabled* radio button and then click **[OK]**.

NOTE: When changing IdleTimeout, ensure that no other applications or utilities need a higher timeout for WinRM sessions.

37. In the left panel of the Group Policy Management Editor page, navigate to Computer Configuration > Preferences > Windows Settings > Registry. In the right panel, right-click and select New > Registry Item.

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Add a new registry item							

38. In the New Registry Properties modal page, edit the values in one or more of the following fields:

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- Action. Select Create.
- Hive. Select HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE.
- Key Path. Enter "SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\WinRM\Service\".
- Value name. Enter "WinRS!MaxConcurrentUsers".
- Value type. Enter "REG DWORD".
- Value data. Enter "1".
- Base. Select Decimal.
- 39. Click the **[OK]** button.
- 40. Repeat steps 36-38 to make an additional registry change to the local account. In the **New Registry Properties** modal page, edit the following values:

NOTE: This step is required only if the user account is **not** a domain account and **not** the built-in local administrator account.

- Action. Select Create.
- Hive. Select HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE.
- Key Path. Enter "SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\policies\system".
- Value name. Enter "LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy".
- Value type. Enter "REG_DWORD".

- Value data. Enter "1".
- Base. Select Decimal.
- 41. In the left panel of the Group Policy Management Editor page, navigate to Computer Configuration
 > Preferences > Control Panel Settings > Services. In the right panel, right-click and select New > Service.

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42. In the New Service Properties modal page, edit the values in one or more of the following fields:

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 WinRM Policy (TL012R2-DC-01.MSTL012R2.LOCAL) Policy Computer Configuration Policies Software Settings Administrative Templates: Policy definitions (ADMX files Preferences Windows Settings Control Panel Settings Control Panel Settings Control Panel Settings Data Sources Devices Preferences Network Options Scheduled Tasks Scheduled Tasks Services Perferences Preferences 	Services New Service Properties Startup Account Interactive Recovery Centeral Recovery Common Startup: No change Startup: No change Service name: WinRM Service action: Service action: Service action: Service is locked: 30 Seconds Cod System account Alow service to interact with desktop This account Alow service to interact with desktop This account Confirm password: OK Cancel Apply Heb	
	Preferences Extended Standard	
pervices		-11

• Startup. Select No change.

- Service name. Enter "WinRM".
- Service action. Select Start service.
- Wait timeout if service is locked. Select 30 seconds.
- Log on as. Select No change.
- 43. Click the **[Recovery]** tab, then edit the values in one or more of the following fields:

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- First failure. Select Restart the Service.
- Second failure. Select Restart the Service.
- Subsequent failures. Select Restart the Service.
- Restart fail count after. Select 0 days.
- Restart service after. Select 1 minute.
- 44. Click the **[OK]** button.
- 45. To enforce your group policy, in the left panel of the Group Policy Management Editor page, navigate to Forest > Domains > [your local domain] > PowerShell Remote Management Policy. In the PowerShell Remote Management Policy panel on the right, right-click the local domain name under The following sites, domains, and OUs are linked to this GPO and select Enforced.

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46. To enable your group policy, in the left panel of the **Group Policy Management Editor** page, navigate to **Forest > Domains > [your local domain] > Group Policy Objects > WinRM Policy**. Right-click **WinRM Policy**, then select GPO Status > Enabled.

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Configuring an HTTPS Listener with GPO Configuration

If you are using an HTTPS listener, you cannot create the listener and start it on the monitored device within group policy object (GPO) configuration. This can be done by using a startup script or an immediate task in the group policy, or by running a command manually or on the remote management tool on the device to be monitored. This command needs to be run only once as the HTTPS listener will automatically start once configured.

To perform this configuration within the group policy, perform the following steps:

1. Run the following command on the device you want to monitor:

```
winrm quickconfig -transport:https -force
```

This command will select the first available certificate enabled for server authentication. If you have multiple, valid server authentication certificates installed on your device, you will need to specify the thumbprint of the certificate and use the following command instead:

```
New-Item -Path WSMan:\LocalHost\Listener -Transport HTTPS -Address * -
CertificateThumbPrint "<CertThumbprint>" -Force
```

NOTE: The thumbprint should not contain spaces.

Using Forward and Reverse DNS for Windows Remote Management

When using Active Directory accounts for PowerShell monitoring, Kerberos and Windows Remote Management (WinRM) are used to connect to Windows devices and execute PowerShell code on those devices. Kerberos is used to request a ticket for authentication to the Windows device, and WinRM is used to execute code on the Windows device.

In a Windows Active Directory configuration, Kerberos needs to be able to communicate with the target Windows device and the Active Directory Domain Controller to verify credentials and issue a ticket for authentication. Kerberos refers to a Windows Domain as a "realm" and an Active Directory Server as a "kdc" (Key Distribution Center).

For this process, it is important that forward and reverse lookup is working for all systems involved. Forward lookup translates a host to an IP address; reverse lookup translates an IP address to a host.

This can be managed through DNS, where a forward lookup is handled through an "A" record in a forward lookup zone, and reverse lookup through a "PTR" record in a reverse lookup zone. A utility such as "nslookup" will work correctly only if the DNS record (a PTR record, in this case) is present.

Where DNS is not available or reliable, it is possible to use the hosts file (/etc/hosts) instead. SL1 uses Python, which in turn can use the hosts file to provide both forward and reverse lookup. However, this approach means a higher level of server management because the hosts files on multiple Data Collector servers would need to be kept in sync. Additionally, where Concurrent PowerShell is used, the hosts files within the Docker containers would need to be updated.

Without a reliable forward and reverse lookup mechanism in place, Kerberos may not be able to validate credentials and issue a ticket for access to a Windows Device, which in turn would mean that access over WinRM to the device would be rejected.

Step 4: Configuring a Windows Management Proxy

If SL1 cannot execute PowerShell requests directly on a Windows server, you can optionally configure an additional Windows server to act as a proxy for those PowerShell requests. To use a proxy, you must configure at least two Windows servers:

- A target server that SL1 cannot communicate with directly.
- A proxy server that SL1 will communicate with to execute PowerShell requests on the target server.

NOTE: When monitoring a Windows device using a proxy, the account specified in the credentials is used to access both the proxy server and the target device. This account must have the correct access rights to be used on both servers. If multiple Active Directory domains are used, a trust relationship must be in place that allows the specified account access to the servers in both domains.

To configure the target and proxy servers, perform the following steps:

- Configure a user account that SL1 will use to connect to the proxy server and the proxy server will use to connect to the target server. The user account can either be a local account or an Active Directory account; however, the user account must have the same credentials on the target and proxy servers and be in the Local Administrator's group on both servers.
- If you have created a local user account on the Windows Server instead of an Active Directory account, you
 must configure encrypted communication between SL1 and the Windows server. To do this, you must
 configure a Server Authentication certificate.
- 3. Configure Windows Remote Management on the target server and the proxy server.
- 4. Log in to the proxy server as an administrator.
- 5. Open the PowerShell command window.
- 6. Right-click on the PowerShell icon in the taskbar and select Run as Administrator.
- 7. Execute one of the following commands on the proxy server to allow the proxy server to trust one or more target servers:
 - To allow the proxy server to trust all servers (not recommended), execute the following command: Set-Item WSMan:\Localhost\Client\TrustedHosts -value *
 - To allow the proxy server to trust only specific target servers, execute the following command, inserting a list that includes the IP address for each target server. Separate the list of IP addresses with commas.

```
Set-Item WSMan:\Localhost\Client\TrustedHosts -value <comma-delimited-
list-of-target-server-IPs>
```

NOTE: The following step is required only if the user account is **not** a domain account and **not** the built-in local administrator account.

8. Execute the following command on the proxy server to configure the LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy:

```
New-ItemProperty
"HKLM:\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Policies\System" -Name
"LocalAccountTokenFilterPolicy" -Value 1 -PropertyType "DWORD"
```

- **NOTE**: If the proxy server is in a different Windows domain (domain A) than the target servers (domain B), and the proxy server uses a user account from Active Directory, and Active Directory is in the same Windows domain as the target servers (domain B), you must perform the following to allow the proxy server to send PowerShell commands to the target servers:
 - On the domain controller for each domain (domain A and domain B), create new forward-lookup zones and reverse-lookup zones that allow name resolution to work between the two domains.
 - On the domain controller for each domain (domain A and domain B), create a non-transitive realm trust between the two domains.
 - Login to the proxy server and add the Active Directory account (from domain A) to the Local Administrator's group for the proxy server. You should be able to select the account on the proxy server after you create the non-transitive realm trust between the two domains.

Step 5: Increasing the Number of PowerShell Dynamic Applications That Can Run Simultaneously

You can optionally execute a series of commands that will allow SL1 to increase the default maximum number of PowerShell Dynamic Applications that can run simultaneously.

To do so:

- 1. Determine the number of Dynamic Applications that will be used to monitor the Windows server. Multiply this number by three.
- 2. Open a PowerShell command prompt. Log in as an Administrator.
- 3. At the prompt, execute the following commands:

```
Set-Item WSMan:\Localhost\Shell\MaxShellsPerUser -value <number you
calculated in step 1>
Set-Item WSMan:\Localhost\Service\MaxConcurrentOperationsPerUser -value
<number you calculated in step 1>
Restart-Service WinRM
```

4. Repeat these steps on each Windows server that will be monitored by SL1.

Optional PowerShell CLI Parameters

You can use the following parameters in PowerShell for the associated reasons:

- -NoProfile. Does not load the PowerShell profile.
- -NoLogo. Hides the copyright banner at startup.
- -NonInteractive. Does not present an interactive prompt to the user.

To enable concurrent PowerShell collection to use one of these parameters:

- 1. Go to the **Database Tool** page (System > Tools > DB Tool).
- If this row does not already exist in the master.system_custom_config table, enter the following in the SQL Query field:

```
INSERT INTO master.system_custom_config (`powershell_prefix_setting`, `<PREFIX
INTEGER>`)
```

where:

<*PREFIX*> is an integer that represents one of the prefix values described above. The integers are as follows:

- 0. Disabled
- 1. -NoProfile
- 2. -NoLogo
- 3. -NoProfile and -NoLogo
- 4. -NonInteractive
- 7. -NoProfile, -NoLogo, and -NonInteractive

For example, if a user wanted to configure their PowerShell Data Collector to not load their PowerShell profile, they would enter the following into the **SQL Query** field:

INSERT INTO master.system_custom_config (`powershell_prefix_setting`, `1`)

 If this row already exists in the master.system_custom_config table, enter the following in the SQL Query field:

UPDATE master.system_custom_config SET field_value = 1 WHERE field = `powershell_
prefix_setting`

4. After you have entered the command in the **SQL Query** field, click the **[Go]** button. Your changes will be picked up with the next batch of jobs that are processed.

Creating a PowerShell Credential

If you configure your Windows system to respond to PowerShell requests from SL1, you can use PowerShell Dynamic Applications to collect information from your Windows system.

All of the PowerShell Dynamic Applications include a discovery object. If you include a credential for PowerShell Dynamic Applications in the discovery session that includes your Windows system, SL1 will automatically align the appropriate PowerShell Dynamic Applications to the Windows system. For more information about creating a discovery session, see the **Discovery & Credentials** manual.

To define a PowerShell credential in SL1:

- 1. Collect the information you need to create the credential:
 - The username and password for a user on the Windows device.
 - If the user is an Active Directory account, the hostname or IP address of the Active Directory server and the domain.
 - Determine if an encrypted connection should be used.
 - If you are using a Windows Management Proxy, the hostname or IP address of the proxy server.
- 2. Go to the Credential Management page (System > Manage > Credentials).
- 3. In the Credential Management page, click the [Actions] menu. Select Create PowerShell Credential.

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6.	P Cisco: ACI	🙀 [all orgs]			126	Basic/Snippet	admin	173.36.219.46		443	0	62	2015-05-14 15:05:2	24 em7admin	
7.	ACISCO: ACI Credential	🙀 [all orgs]				Basic/Snippet	admin	198.18.133.200		443	0	61	2015-05-14 14:32:2	20 em7admin	
8.	Cloudkick - Example	📸 [all orgs]				Basic/Snippet	(SECURITY KEY GOES	127.0.0.1		443	5000	9	2015-05-14 11:25:3	31 em7admin	
9.	PCUCM PerfmonService 8.0 Example	📸 (all orgs)				SOAP/XML Host		%D		8443	2000	4	2015-05-14 11:25:1	12 em7admin	
10.	A EM7 Central Database	🚯 [all orgs]				Database	root	localhost		7706	0	51	2015-05-14 11:26:4	11 em7admin	
11.	A EM7 Collector Database	📸 [all orgs]				Database	root	%D		7707	0	14	2015-05-14 11:25:4	13 em7admin	
12.	A EM7 DB	📸 (all orgs)				Database	root	%D		7706	0	35	2015-05-14 11:26:3	32 em7admin	
13.	A EM7 DB - DB Info	📸 (all orgs)				SOAP/XML Host	root	%D		80	3000	38	2015-05-14 11:26:3	32 em7admin	
14.	A EM7 DB - My.cnf	🙀 [all orgs]				SOAP/XML Host	root	%D		80	3000	37	2015-05-14 11:26:3	32 em7admin	
15.	A EM7 DB - Silo.conf	[all orgs]				SOAP/XML Host	root	%D		80	3000	36	2015-05-14 11:28:3	32 em7admin	
16.	PEM7 Default V2	📸 (all orgs)				SNMP				161	1500	10	2015-05-14 11:25:4	12 em7admin	
17.	P EM7 Default V3	👔 [all orgs]				SNMP	em7defaultv3			161	500	11	2015-05-14 11:25:4	12 em7admin	
18.	A EMC - Example	🚯 [all orgs]				Basic/Snippet	root	%D		443	10000	15	2015-05-14 11:25:4	7 em7admin	
19.	A GoGrid - Example	(all orgs)				Basic/Snippet	(SECURITY KEY GOES	127.0.0.1		443	5000	16	2015-05-14 11:25:5	51 em7admin	
20.	PIPSLA Example	📸 (all orgs)				SNMP				161	1500	5	2015-05-14 11:25:1	14 em7admin	
21.	P LifeSize: Endpoint SNMP	(all orgs)				SNMP	control			161	3000	18	2015-05-14 11:25:5	58 em7admin	
22.	P LifeSize: Endpoint SSH/CLI	[all orgs]				Basic/Snippet	auto	%D		22	3	17	2015-05-14 11:25:5	58 em7admin	
23.	A Local API	(all orgs)				Basic/Snippet	em7admin	10.0.0.180		80	5000	22	2015-05-14 11:26:1	11 em7admin	
24.	P NetApp 7-mode	📸 (all orgs)				Basic/Snippet	root	%D		443	3000	24	2015-05-14 11:26:2	20 em7admin	
25.	P NetApp w/SSL Option	(all orgs)				SOAP/XML Host	root	%D		443	3000	26	2015-05-14 11:26:2	0 em7admin	
26.	P NetApp w/SSL Option Off	all orgs]				SOAP/XML Host	root	%D		443	10000	25	2015-05-14 11:26:2	20 em7admin	
27.	A Nexus netconf	(all orgs)				Basic/Snippet		%D		22	10000	6	2015-05-14 11:25:1	16 em7admin	
28.	P Nexus snmp	(all orgs)				SNMP				161	10000	7	2015-05-14 11:25:1	16 em7admin	
29.	Polycom - Advanced	(all orgs)				SOAP/XML Host	admin	%D		80	20000	28	2015-05-14 11:26:2	4 em7admin	
30.	Polycom - CDR	all orgs]				SOAP/XML Host	admin	%D		80	20000	31	2015-05-14 11:26:2	4 em7admin	
31.	@ Polycom - Interface	(all orgs)				SOAP/XML Host	admin	%D		80	20000	29	2015-05-14 11:26:2	24 em7admin	
[View	ing Page: 1] V												[Select Action]		▼ Go

4. The **Credential Editor** page appears, where you can define the following fields:

Credential Editor	×
Create New PowerShell Credential	Reset
Basic Settings	
Profile Name	Account Type
Hostname/IP	Timeout(ms)
Username	Password
Encrypted Port	PowerShell Proxy Hostname/IP
Active Directory Settings Active Directory Hostname/IP	Domain
Save	

- **Profile Name**. Name of the credential. Can be any combination of alphanumeric characters. This field is required.
- Hostname/IP. Hostname or IP address of the device from which you want to retrieve data. This field is required.
 - You can include the variable **%D** in this field. SL1 will replace the variable with the IP address of the device that is currently using the credential.
 - You can include the variable **%N** in this field. SL1 will replace the variable with the hostname of the device that is currently using the credential. If SL1 cannot determine the hostname, SL1 will replace the variable with the primary, management IP address for the current device.
 - You can include the prefix HOST or WSMAN before the variable %D in this field if the device you want to monitor uses a service principal name (for example, "HOST://%D" or "WSMAN://%D").
 SL1 will use the WinRM service HOST or WSMan instead of HTTP and replace the variable with the IP address of the device that is currently using the credential.
- **Username**. Type the username for an account on the Windows device to be monitored or on the proxy server. This field is required.

NOTE: The user should not include the domain name prefix in the username for Active Directory accounts. For example, use "em7admin" instead of "MSDOMAIN\em7admin".

- **Encrypted**. Select whether SL1 will communicate with the device using an encrypted connection. Choices are:
 - yes. When communicating with the Windows server, SL1 will use a local user account with authentication of type "Basic Auth". You must then use HTTPS and can use a Microsoft Certificate

or a self-signed certificate.

- no. When communicating with the Windows server, SL1 will not encrypt the connection.
- **Port**. Type the port number used by the WinRM service on the Windows device. This field is automatically populated with the default port based on the value you selected in the **Encrypted** field. This field is required.
- Account Type. Type of authentication for the username and password in this credential. Choices are:
 - Active Directory. On the Windows device, Active Directory will authenticate the username and password in this credential.
 - Local. Local security on the Windows device will authenticate the username and password in this credential.
- *Timeout (ms)*. Type the time, in milliseconds, after which SL1 will stop trying to collect data from the authenticating server. For collection to be successful, SL1 must connect to the authenticating server, execute the PowerShell command, and receive a response within the amount of time specified in this field.
- **Password**. Type the password for the account on the Windows device to be monitored or on the proxy server. This field is required.
- **PowerShell Proxy Hostname/IP**. If you use a proxy server in front of the Windows devices you want to communicate with, type the fully-qualified domain name or the IP address of the proxy server in this field.
- Active Directory Hostname/IP. If you selected Active Directory in the Account Type field, type the hostname or IP address of the Active Directory server that will authenticate the credential.
- **Domain**. If you selected Active Directory in the **Account Type** field, type the domain where the monitored Windows device resides.
- 5. To save the credential, click the [Save] button. To clear the values you set, click the [Reset] button.

Error Messages for PowerShell Collection

The following table lists error messages that SL1 can generate during PowerShell collection.

Error Message	Possible Issue(s)
Preauthentication failed while getting initial credentials	Incorrect Password (Active Directory Accounts only)
Client not found in Kerberos database	Username does not exist in Active Directory (Active Directory Accounts only)

Error Message	Possible Issue(s)
KRB5 error code 68 while getting initial credentials	Incorrect domain name (Active Directory Accounts only)
Bad HTTP response returned from server. Code 401, basic auth failed	Incorrect username/password or target server does not allow user account to perform WinRM operations.
ParseError	Incorrect port specified in credential
[Errno 111] Connection refused	Mismatch between server configuration and credential, e.g. encryption option selected but not enabled on server.
Hostname cannot be canonicalized	Forward and/or reverse name resolution are not working from the Data Collector or All-In-One Appliance
Cannot resolve network address for KDC in requested realm	Forward and/or reverse name resolution are not working from the Data Collector or All-In-One Appliance
Configuration file does not specify default realm	Forward and/or reverse name resolution are not working from the Data Collector or All-In-One Appliance
No credentials cache found	Forward and/or reverse name resolution are not working from the Data Collector or All-In-One Appliance
Server not found in Kerbers database	Forward and/or reverse name resolution are not working from the Data Collector or All-In-One Appliance

Chapter

7

Concurrent PowerShell Collection

Overview

This chapter describes how to configure and use concurrent PowerShell collection. Concurrent PowerShell collection allows multiple collection tasks to run at the same time with a reduced load on Data Collectors. Concurrent PowerShell collection also prevents missed polls and data gaps because collection will execute more quickly. As a result, Data Collectors can collect more data using fewer system resources. The PowerShell Collector is an independent service running as a container on a Data Collector.

Use the following menu options to navigate the SL1 user interface:

- To view a pop-out list of menu options, click the menu icon (三).
- To view a page containing all the menu options, click the Advanced menu icon (…).

This chapter covers the following topics:

Prerequisites	
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The SL1: Concurrent PowerShell Monitoring PowerPack	
Aligning the "ScienceLogic: PowerShell Service Log Parser" Dynamic Application	
Aligning the "ScienceLogic: PowerShell Collector Performance" Dynamic Application	102
Enabling HTTPS Between SL1 and the PowerShell Data Collector	103
Optional PowerShell CLI Parameters	104
Scale Recommendations	

Prerequisites

The following prerequisites are required to use concurrent PowerShell collection:

- SL1 version 10.2.0 or greater
- Microsoft: Windows ServerPowerPack version 110 or greater
- SL1: Concurrent PowerShell Monitoring PowerPack version 100 or greater

Scope

When the concurrent PowerShell collection service is enabled, PowerShell Configuration and PowerShell Performance Dynamic Applications are sent to the service.

The following PowerPacks can use the concurrent PowerShell collection service:

- Microsoft: Active Directory Server
- Microsoft: DHCP Server
- Microsoft: DNS Server
- Microsoft: Exchange Server
- Microsoft: IIS Server
- Microsoft: Lync Server 2013
- Microsoft: SharePoint Server
- Microsoft: SQL Server
- Microsoft: Hyper-V Server (partially)
- Microsoft: Windows Server (partially)

Enabling and Disabling Concurrent PowerShell for Collector Groups

NOTE: To enable and receive SL1 events related to concurrent PowerShell, you will need to install the SL1: Concurrent PowerShell MonitorPowerPack.

To improve the process of collecting data via PowerShell and to collect metrics, you can enable concurrent PowerShell collection. You can enable one or more collector groups to use concurrent PowerShell collection. CAUTION: If you have enabled concurrent collection and you have used it to discover a very large number of devices or interfaces, disabling concurrent collection could have unintended consequences. After disabling concurrent collection, your Data Collector might become overburdened when it attempts to collect data for the same number of devices or interfaces but without the added processing capacity of concurrent collection.

CAUTION: By default, a loopback to 127.0.0.1 is configured on the collector with the line localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4 in the /etc/hosts file. If this line is removed, concurrent PowerShell collection will not function properly.

NOTE: Concurrent PowerShell collection is for PowerShell Performance and Performance Configuration Dynamic Application types and does not include Snippet Dynamic Applications which happen to run PowerShell commands.

Enabling and Disabling Concurrent PowerShell on All Collector Groups

To enable and disable concurrent PowerShell collection for all collector groups:

- 1. Go to the **Behavior Settings** page (System > Settings > Behavior).
- 2. Select the Enable Concurrent PowerShell Collection checkbox and click [Save].
- 3. To disable concurrent PowerShell collection, deselect the **Enable Concurrent PowerShell Collection** checkbox and click **[Save]**.

Behavior Settings			Reset Guide
Interface URL	http://em7.mydomain.com	Enable CDP Topology	Enable LLDP Topology (BETA)
Force Secure HTTPS	Π	Enable Community String Indexing (VLAN Topology)	0
Password Expiration	[disabled]	Default Country	[United States]
Password Departmental	(Aliene)	System Timezone	(I_UTC) V
Deserved Mark Marked	[invie]	NFS Detection Disable	
Password Hash Heriou	[[844-512]	Port Polling Type	[Half Open]
Password Minimum Length	8	Initial Discovery Scan Level	[4. Advanced Port Discovery]
Account Lockout Type	[Lockout by Username (default)]	Rediscovery Scan Level (Nichtly)	[4 Advanced Port Discovery]
Account Lockout Attempts	[3 attempts]	Discovery Scen Throttle	(Neeblad)
Login Delay	[Disabled]	Deat Rear All Da	
Single Instance Login (Admins)	[Disabled]	La Porticianteres	[1. Enabled]
Single Instance Login (Users)	[Disabled] · I	Port scan Timeout	[12000 Maec.]
Account Lockout Duration	[1 hour]	Restart Windows Services (Agent required)	[0. Disabled]
Lockout Contact Information	800-SCHLOGIC	Hostname Precedence	[SNMP System Name]
Login Header Title		Event Interface Name Format	(name) 😯
Context Identifier		DNS Hostnames	[Strip Domain Name (Hostname)]
		Event Clearing Mode	[Clear All in Group]
Ping & Poli Timeout (Wsec.)	[1000]	Maintenance Minimum Severity	[0, Healthy]
SNMP Poll Timeout (Msec.)	[1000]	Patch Maintenance Minimum Severity	[0 Healty]
SNMP Failure Retries	(1)	SSI Certificate Evolv Boon	[d months]
Initially Discovered Interface Poll Rate	[5 minutes]	P21 Cartificana Evoluti Immicrant	[females]
DHCP Community Strings	public	but demonstrating the second sec	
(Comma seperated)		Asset Warranty Expry	[1 month]
Strip FQDN From Inbound Email Device Name	[Enabled]	Domain Name Expiry	[1 month] v
Inbound Email Alert Message	[Email Message Body Only]	Validate Phone Number	[Disabled]
Event Console Ticket Life Ring Button Behavior	[Create / View EM7 Ticket]	Dashboard Maximum Series Count Per Widget	(8) •
Automatic Ticketing Emails	[Enabled]	Responder API Base URL	
Force Child Ticket State and Status inheritance		Component Device Map Update Mode	[Periodic]
Prevent Browser Saved Credentials	Display Previous Login In Footer	Prefer Ginhal Davine Summary Dashboard Over Category/Class	
Prevent Loading Interface in External Frames	Ignore trap agent-addr varbind	Enable CBQoS Collection	
Hide Perpetual License Usage	Enable Selective PowerPack Field Protection	Enable Variable Rate Interface Counters	
Enable Unique Asset Tao to Organization Constraint	Hide "other" files/stem type	Enhanced OID Translation	
		Enable Concurrent Shrine Collection	U
		Enable Concurrent PowerShell Collection	
		En able Boncorrent Network Interface Bollection	

Enabling and Disabling Concurrent PowerShell on a Specific Collector Group

To enable and disable concurrent PowerShell collection for a specific collector group:

- 1. Go to the Collector Group Management page (System > Settings > Collector Groups).
- Locate the collector group for which you want to enable concurrent PowerShell, and click its wrench icon (
- 3. In the Enable Concurrent PowerShell Collection dropdown menu, select Yes and click [Save].
- 4. To disable concurrent PowerShell collection, select No in the **Enable Concurrent PowerShell Collection** dropdown and click **[Save]**.

Collector Group Management I Creating New Group ease							
	Cateror focus Itane Cateror Falore (Of Internet Tangelor Concert) V) Gere all Act Cotten Conge (Table) Eneite Concerts Still-Cotten (Use spremice detail) V Enaite Concerts Portle/Cotten (Use spremice detail) V Enaite Concerts Portle/Cotten (Use spremice detail) V	Collect Bendon	Cateroon Austrate for Pation: V Patient Hote V V Fallow Delay (model) 5 Fallow Delay (model) 5 Fallow Delay (model) 5 Fallow Delay (model) 5	Save			
Collector Group Registry I Found 2 collect	or groups	Max Collectory	a Devices	Edit Lines	N	Edit Data	
1. CUG1 1 1	E LOURING	0	em7admin	Lui. Lott	2021-08-04 19:26:47	201.030	/ o*
2. 🖉 CUG2 2 1		0	em7admin		2021-08-04 19:28:39		// c*

The SL1: Concurrent PowerShell Monitoring PowerPack

The SL1: Concurrent PowerShell Monitoring PowerPack includes a device template, two Dynamic Applications that use SSH to monitor collectors with concurrent PowerShell enabled, and a number of event policies.

- The "ScienceLogic: PowerShell Collector Performance" Dynamic Application is an optional Dynamic Application used for troubleshooting.
- The "ScienceLogic: PowerShell Service Log Parser" Dynamic Application parses the log file from the PowerShell servers and converts errors into events aligned to the related device.
- The "SL1: Concurrent PowerShell Monitoring" device template can be used to align multiple Data Collectors to the "ScienceLogic: PowerShell Service Log Parser" Dynamic Application.
- Event policies and corresponding alerts that are triggered when devices meet certain status criteria.

Aligning the "ScienceLogic: PowerShell Service Log Parser" Dynamic Application

To align the "ScienceLogic: PowerShell Service Log Parser" Dynamic Application, first you must create an SSH/Key credential:

- 1. Go to the Credential Management page (System > Manage > Credentials).
- 2. In the Credential Management page, click the [Actions] menu. Select Create SSH/Key Credential.

ate New SSH/Key Credential			Reset
asic Settings			
	Credential Name		1
Hostname/ID	Port	Timeout/me)	1
rioanamene	22]]
Username		Password	
)
	Private Key (PEM Format)		
			7
			2

- 3. The **Credential Editor** modal page appears. In this page, define the new SSH/Key credential using a valid username and password or SSH key for SL1 collectors:
 - Credential Name. Name of the credential. Can be any combination of alphanumeric characters.
 - Hostname/IP. Hostname or IP address of the device from which you want to retrieve data.
 - You can include the variable %D in this field. SL1 will replace the variable with the IP address of the current device (device that is currently using the credential).
 - You can include the variable %N in this field. SL1 will replace the variable with hostname of the current device (device that is currently using the credential). If SL1 cannot determine the hostname, SL1 will replace the variable with the primary, management IP address for the current device.
 - Port. Port number associated with the data you want to retrieve.

NOTE: The default TCP port for SSH servers is 22.

- *Timeout (ms)*. Time, in milliseconds, after which SL1 will stop trying to communicate with the authenticating server.
- Username. Username for the Data Collector to be monitored.
- **Password**. Password for the Data Collector to be monitored.
- Private Key (PEM Format). Enter an SSH private key for the SL1 Data Collector, in PEM format.
- 4. Click the [Save] button to save the new SSH/Key credential.

Next, you can align the Dynamic Application manually or configure the device template. Using the device template is recommended when you want to align the Dynamic Application to multiple Data Collectors.

Manually Aligning the Dynamic Application

After creating the SSH/Key credential, you will manually align the Dynamic Application.

- 1. Go to the **Devices** page and find the device you want to manually align the Dynamic Application to. Click on it to go to the **Device Investigator**.
- 2. In the **Device Investigator**, click the **[Collections]** tab. Click **[Edit]** and then click **[Align Dynamic App]**. The **Align Dynamic Application** window appears.
- 3. Click Choose Dynamic Application. The Choose Dynamic Application window appears.
- Select the "ScienceLogic: PowerShell Service Log Parser" Dynamic Application and click [Select]. The "ScienceLogic: PowerShell Service Log Parser" Dynamic Application appears in the Align Dynamic Application window.
- 5. If a default credential is listed below the Dynamic Application and you want to use that credential, skip ahead to step 8. Otherwise, uncheck the box next to the credential name.
- 6. Click Choose Credential. The Choose Credential window appears.
- 7. Select the credential for the Dynamic Application and click the **[Select]** button. The name of the selected credential appears in the **Align Dynamic Application** window.
- 8. Click the **[Align Dynamic App]** button. When the Dynamic Application is successfully aligned, it is added to the **Collections** tab, and a confirmation message appears at the bottom of the tab.

To manually align the Dynamic Application using the SL1 classic user interface:

- 1. Go to the Device Manager page (Devices > Device Manager)
- 2. In the **Device Manager** page, find the device for which you want to view Dynamic Applications. Select its wrench icon (
- 3. In the **Device Administration** panel, select the **[Collections]** tab.
- 4. Click the **[Actions]** button and then select *Add Dynamic Application*. The **Dynamic Application Alignment** page appears
- 5. In the **Dynamic Applications** field, select the "ScienceLogic: PowerShell Service Log Parser" Dynamic Application.

- 6. In the Credentials field, select the proper credential.
- 7. Click the **[Save]** button.

Configuring the Device Template

After creating the SSH/Key credential, you will need to configure the device template included in the PowerPack.

NOTE: If you have already manually aligned the Dynamic Application, you do not need to perform the steps in this section.

To configure the device template:

- 1. Go to the **Configuration Templates** page (Registry > Devices > Templates).
- 2. Locate the "SL1: Concurrent PowerShell Monitoring" sample template and click its wrench icon (*P*). The **Device Template Editor** modal page appears.
- 3. Type a new name for the device template in the **Template Name** field so the sample template is not overwritten.
- 4. Click the [Dyn Apps] tab. The Editing Dynamic Application Subtemplates page appears.
- 5. In the **Subtemplate Selection** pane, select the "ScienceLogic: PowerShell Service Log Parser" Dynamic Application.
- 6. In the **Credentials** drop-down list, select the SSH/Key credential that you created.
- 7. Click [Save As].

Applying the Device Template

If your Data Collector devices already exist on your SL1 system, perform the following steps to apply the device template:

- 1. Go to the **Device Manager** page (Registry > Devices > Device Manager) and select the checkbox for each of your Data Collector devices.
- 2. In the Select Action menu, select MODIFY By Template and then click [Go].
- 3. In the **Device Template Editor**, select the template you created in the **Template** field.
- 4. Click [Apply].

If your devices have not yet been discovered, perform the following steps to discover the devices and apply the device template:

- 1. Go to the **Discovery Control Panel** page (System > Manage > Classic Discovery) and click [Create].
- 2. Supply values in the following fields:
 - Name. Type a name for the discovery session.
 - **Description**. Optionally, type a description of the discovery session.
 - IP Address/Hostname Discovery List. Provide a list of IP addresses for your Data Collectors.

- SNMP Credentials. Select EM7 Default V2.
- Model Devices. Select this checkbox.
- Apply Device Template. Select the device template that you created.
- Log All. Select this checkbox.
- 4. Click the [Save] button to save the discovery session. Close the Discovery Session Editor page.
- 5. In the **Discovery Control Panel** page, click the **[Reset]** button. The new discovery session will appear in the **Session Register** pane.
- 6. To launch the new discovery session, click its **Queue this Session** icon (*I*).
- 7. If no other discovery sessions are currently running, the session will be executed immediately. If another discovery session is currently running, your discovery session will be queued for execution.

Aligning the "ScienceLogic: PowerShell Collector Performance" Dynamic Application

If you want to monitor your Data Collectors with the "ScienceLogic: PowerShell Collector Performance" Dynamic Application, you must manually align it to your Data Collectors using the SSH/Key credential. To do this:

- 1. Go to the **Devices** page and find the device you want to manually align the Dynamic Application to and click on it to go to the Device Investigator.
- 2. In the Device Investigator, click the **[Collections]** tab. Click **[Edit]** and then click **[Align Dynamic App]**. The **Align Dynamic Application** window appears.
- 3. Click Choose Dynamic Application. The Choose Dynamic Application window appears.
- Select the "ScienceLogic: PowerShell Collector Performance" Dynamic Application and click [Select]. The "ScienceLogic: PowerShell Collector Performance" Dynamic Application appears in the Align Dynamic Application window.
- 5. If a default credential is listed below the Dynamic Application and you want to use that credential, skip ahead to step 8. Otherwise, uncheck the box next to the credential name.
- 6. Click Choose Credential. The Choose Credential window appears.
- 7. Select the credential for the Dynamic Application and click the **[Select]** button. The name of the selected credential appears in the **Align Dynamic Application** window.
- 8. Click the **[Align Dynamic App]** button. When the Dynamic Application is successfully aligned, it is added to the **Collections** tab, and a confirmation message appears at the bottom of the tab.

To manually align the Dynamic Application using the SL1 classic user interface:

- 1. Go to the **Device Manager** page (Devices > Device Manager)
- 2. In the **Device Manager** page, find the device for which you want to view Dynamic Applications. Select its wrench icon (
- 3. In the Device Administration panel, select the [Collections] tab.

- 4. Click the **[Actions]** button and then select *Add Dynamic Application*. The **Dynamic Application Alignment** page appears
- 5. In the **Dynamic Applications** field, select the "ScienceLogic: PowerShell Collector Performance" Dynamic Application.
- 6. In the Credentials field, select the proper credential.
- 7. Click the **[Save]** button.

Enabling HTTPS Between SL1 and the PowerShell Data Collector

You can enable or disable HTTPS as the mode of transport for communication between SL1 and the PowerShell Data Collector. To do this, you must make some changes to the /opt/em7/services/powershell_collector/powershell_collector.env configuration file. This file can also be used to configure the certificates used by the container when running on HTTPS.

The keys used are:

Кеу	Value
USE_HTTPS	Default value is True .
	If set to False , HTTPS is disabled and the remaining SSL-related keys have no effect.
SSL_PRIVATE_KEY	These keys are used to specify the full path and filename of the certificate to be
SSL_SERVER_CERT	self-signed certificate will be generated when the container is started.
SSL_CA_CERT	When specifying the file name and path, they must be accessible to the Data Collector. For example, the directory /etc/ssl/certs is mapped to the Data Collector, meaning any files within this directory are accessible to the Data Collector, subject to the files' permissions. Any certificates placed in the directory on the Data Collector must have the keys set as follows: SSL_PRIVATE_KEY=/etc/ssl/certs/my_cert.key Once the key is set, the Data Collector will pick up the files in the directory on startup.
SSL_VERIFY	 When USE_HTTPS is set to <i>True</i>, this key is used by SL1 when communicating with the PowerShell Data Collector. By default, the value is <i>False</i>. If set to <i>True</i>, the HTTPS connection will fail if the Data Collector is using a self-signed certificate.

Optional PowerShell CLI Parameters

You can use the following parameters in PowerShell for the associated reasons:

- -NoProfile. Does not load the PowerShell profile.
- -NoLogo. Hides the copyright banner at startup.
- -NonInteractive. Does not present an interactive prompt to the user.

To enable concurrent PowerShell collection to use one of these parameters:

- 1. Go to the **Database Tool** page (System > Tools > DB Tool).
- If this row does not already exist in the master.system_custom_config table, enter the following in the SQL Query field:

```
INSERT INTO master.system_custom_config (`powershell_prefix_setting`, `<PREFIX
INTEGER>`)
```

where:

<*PREFIX*> is an integer that represents one of the prefix values described above. The integers are as follows:

- 0. Disabled
- 1. -NoProfile
- 2. -NoLogo
- 3. -NoProfile and -NoLogo
- 4. -NonInteractive
- 7. -NoProfile, -NoLogo, and -NonInteractive

For example, if a user wanted to configure their PowerShell Data Collector to not load their PowerShell profile, they would enter the following into the **SQL Query** field:

INSERT INTO master.system_custom_config (`powershell_prefix_setting`, `1`)

 If this row already exists in the master.system_custom_config table, enter the following in the SQL Query field:

```
UPDATE master.system_custom_config SET field_value = 1 WHERE field = `powershell_
prefix_setting`
```

4. After you have entered the command in the **SQL Query** field, click the **[Go]** button. Your changes will be picked up with the next batch of jobs that are processed.

Scale Recommendations

The following recommendations increase the number of Windows Servers the concurrent PowerShell collector can support:

- In the Device Properties page for all Windows Server devices (Registry > Devices > wrench icon), unselect the Dynamic Discovery checkbox. Alternatively, this can be set in bulk using a device template and device group. This prevents nightly discovery from attempting to align Dynamic Applications with a discovery object to all the devices on the collector, which does not use the concurrent PowerShell collector and will dramatically limit the number of Windows Server devices that can be monitored.
- Do not select any credentials in the discovery session used to discover new Windows Servers. Instead, use a
 template that includes unselecting the *Dynamic Discovery* checkbox and includes the desired Dynamic
 Applications with the appropriate credential aligned. When a credential is selected in the Discovery Session,
 it will attempt to align Dynamic Applications that include a discovery object, which does not use the
 concurrent PowerShell collector and will dramatically limit the number of Windows Server devices that can
 be monitored. The *Microsoft: Windows Server* PowerPack includes the "Microsoft: Windows Server
 Discovery Template" that you can use be used to create your template.

For information on creating and using device templates, see the **Device Groups and Device Templates** manual.

Additional Scale Tips

- Limit the use of the "Microsoft: Windows Server Services" PowerPack, as using this Dynamic Application can reduce the number of servers a collector can support by 40%. If you do use this PowerPack, consider slowing down the **Poll Frequency** of the "Microsoft: Windows Server Services" Dynamic Application.
- Limit the use of the "Microsoft: Windows Server Event Logs" PowerPack as it does not work with the concurrent PowerShell collector.
- Use the Microsoft: SQL Server PowerPack instead of the Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced PowerPack. The Microsoft: SQL Server Enhanced PowerPack does not work with the concurrent PowerShell collector.
- Disable Dynamic Applications that are not providing information required to meet your Service Level Agreements. There is an enhancement in caching included with concurrent PowerShell collection that will not send a PowerShell request from a cache-producing Dynamic Application unless at least one Dynamic Application is asking for that data. Disabling a cache-consuming Dynamic Application will also disable the cache producer from collecting that data. For example, the following Dynamic Applications are now disabled by default, as they are more diagnostic in nature and may not be required for routine monitoring:
 - ° Microsoft: Windows Server IPStats Performance
 - Microsoft: Windows Server TCPStats Performance
 - Microsoft: Windows Server UDPStats Performance
- Slow down the **Poll Frequency** for Dynamic Applications that do not include events. For example, the *Microsoft: Windows Server* PowerPack's Configuration Dynamic Applications used to be set to run every two hours and are now set to run every 12 hours.
Chapter



Credentials for WMI and PowerShell Devices

Overview

This chapter describes how to configure credentials for WMI and PowerShell Dynamic Applications. It includes the following topics:

Configuring a WMI Credential	106
Configuring a PowerShell Credential	. 108

Configuring a WMI Credential

NOTE: Although SL1 supports WMI Dynamic Applications, ScienceLogic recommends that you use PowerShell Dynamic Applications where possible. PowerShell is the preferred management platform for Microsoft products.

If you configure your Windows system to respond to WMI requests from SL1, you can use WMI Dynamic Applications to collect information from your Windows system.

All of the WMI Dynamic Applications include a discovery object. If you include a credential for WMI Dynamic Applications in the discovery session that includes your Windows system, SL1 will automatically align the appropriate WMI Dynamic Applications to the Windows system. For more information about creating a discovery session, see the **Discovery & Credentials** manual.

You can create a credential for WMI Dynamic Applications from the **Credential Management** page. To create a credential for a WMI Dynamic Application:

1. Go to the **Credential Management** page (System > Manage > Credentials).

2. Select the [Create] button in the upper right of the page. Select Basic/Snippet Credential.

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3. The **Credential Editor** page appears, where you can define the following fields:

Credential Editor	×
Create New Basic/Snippet Credential	Reset
Basic Settings	
Credential Name	
Hostname/IP Port Timeout(ms)	
Username Password	
Save	

- Credential Name. Name of the credential. Can be any combination of alphanumeric characters.
- Hostname/IP. Hostname or IP address of the device from which you want to retrieve data. To use the same WMI default credential for multiple devices, enter %D in this field.
- **Port**. Port number associated with the data you want to retrieve. For WMI Dynamic Applications that perform WBEM requests, supply the port used by the WBEM service on the device. For WMI Dynamic Applications that perform WMI requests, which includes all default WMI Dynamic Applications in SL1, enter any valid port number in this field; the platform does not specify a port number when performing WMI requests.
- *Timeout (ms)*. Time, in milliseconds, after which the platform will stop trying to communicate with the authenticating server.
- Username. Username for a user account on the device.

NOTE: To specify a domain user, enter the username in the format DOMAIN\username. In most cases, you should use a domain user in the credential and use the format DOMAIN\username.

- **Password**. Password for a user account on the device.
- 4. To save the credential, select the [Save] button. To clear the values you set, select the [Reset] button.

Configuring a PowerShell Credential

To define a PowerShell credential in SL1:

- 1. Collect the information you need to create the credential:
 - The username and password for a user on the Windows device.
 - If the user is an Active Directory account, the hostname or IP address of the Active Directory server and the domain.
 - Determine if an encrypted connection should be used.
 - If you are using a Windows Management Proxy, the hostname or IP address of the proxy server.
- 2. Go to the **Credential Management** page (System > Manage > Credentials).
- 3. In the Credential Management page, click the [Actions] menu. Select Create PowerShell Credential.

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20.	PIPSLA Example	(all orgs)				SNMP				101	1500	5	2015-05-14 11:25	14 em/admin		
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24.	A NetApp /-mode	(all orgs)				Basic/Snippet	root	%D		443	3000	24	2015-05-14 11:26	20 em/admin		
20.	A Nethop WSSL Option	an orgsj				SCAPIANE Host	1001	%D		443	3000	20	2015-05-14 11.26	20 em/admin		
20.	WetApp WSSE Option On	an orgs]				SUAP/AML Host	root	50		443	10000	25	2015-05-14 11.26	20 em/admin		
21.	A Nexus netcont	(all orgs)				Basic/Snippet		750		22	10000	•	2015-05-14 11:25	to em/admin		
28.	A Nexus snmp	(al orgs)				SNMP				161	10000	/	2015-05-14 11:25	16 em/admin		
29.	A Polycom - Advanced	[an orgs]				SUAPIAML Host	adada	%D		00	20000	20	2015-05-14 11:26	24 ein/admin		
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[View	ing Page: 1] 🔹												[Select Action]		Go	

4. The **Credential Editor** page appears, where you can define the following fields:

Credential Editor	×
Create New PowerShell Credential	Reset
Basic Settings Profile Name	Account Type
	[Active Directory]
Hostname/IP	Timeout(ms)
Username	Password
Encrypted Port [jes]	PowerShell Proxy Hostname/IP
Active Directory Settings Active Directory Hostname/IP	Domain
Save	

- **Profile Name**. Name of the credential. Can be any combination of alphanumeric characters. This field is required.
- Hostname/IP. Hostname or IP address of the device from which you want to retrieve data. This field is required.
 - You can include the variable **%D** in this field. SL1 will replace the variable with the IP address of the device that is currently using the credential.
 - You can include the variable **%N** in this field. SL1 will replace the variable with the hostname of the device that is currently using the credential. If SL1 cannot determine the hostname, SL1 will replace the variable with the primary, management IP address for the current device.
 - You can include the prefix HOST or WSMAN before the variable %D in this field if the device you want to monitor uses a service principal name (for example, "HOST://%D" or "WSMAN://%D").
 SL1 will use the WinRM service HOST or WSMan instead of HTTP and replace the variable with the IP address of the device that is currently using the credential.
- **Username**. Type the username for an account on the Windows device to be monitored or on the proxy server. This field is required.

NOTE: The user should not include the domain name prefix in the username for Active Directory accounts. For example, use "em7admin" instead of "MSDOMAIN\em7admin".

- **Encrypted**. Select whether SL1 will communicate with the device using an encrypted connection. Choices are:
 - yes. When communicating with the Windows server, SL1 will use a local user account with authentication of type "Basic Auth". You must then use HTTPS and can use a Microsoft Certificate

or a self-signed certificate.

- no. When communicating with the Windows server, SL1 will not encrypt the connection.
- **Port**. Type the port number used by the WinRM service on the Windows device. This field is automatically populated with the default port based on the value you selected in the **Encrypted** field. This field is required.
- Account Type. Type of authentication for the username and password in this credential. Choices are:
 - Active Directory. On the Windows device, Active Directory will authenticate the username and password in this credential.
 - Local. Local security on the Windows device will authenticate the username and password in this credential.
- *Timeout (ms)*. Type the time, in milliseconds, after which SL1 will stop trying to collect data from the authenticating server. For collection to be successful, SL1 must connect to the authenticating server, execute the PowerShell command, and receive a response within the amount of time specified in this field.
- **Password**. Type the password for the account on the Windows device to be monitored or on the proxy server. This field is required.
- **PowerShell Proxy Hostname/IP**. If you use a proxy server in front of the Windows devices you want to communicate with, type the fully-qualified domain name or the IP address of the proxy server in this field.
- Active Directory Hostname/IP. If you selected Active Directory in the Account Type field, type the hostname or IP address of the Active Directory server that will authenticate the credential.
- **Domain**. If you selected Active Directory in the **Account Type** field, type the domain where the monitored Windows device resides.
- 5. To save the credential, click the [Save] button. To clear the values you set, click the [Reset] button.

Example

Creating a WMI Performance Dynamic Application

Overview

In this example, we will create a WMI Dynamic Application. Our Dynamic Application will collect the following information from a network interface running on a Windows computer: Total bytes, current bandwidth, name, packets per second, outbound errors, and received errors.

NOTE: This example Dynamic Application is included in the *Microsoft Base Pack* PowerPack, version 1.5 and later.

The following steps are covered in this example:

Defining the WMI Request	
Adding the WMI Request	112
Adding the Collection Objects	
Creating the Presentation Objects	116
Creating a Credential	
Manually Aligning the Dynamic Application to a Device	
Viewing the Performance Reports	122

Defining the WMI Request

To create the Dynamic Application and define the general properties for this Dynamic Application, perform the following steps:

- 1. Go to the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page (System > Manage > Applications).
- 2. Select the [Actions] button, and then select Create New Dynamic Application. The Dynamic Applications Create New Application page appears.
- 3. Supply values in the following fields:

Close	<u>P</u> roperties	<u>C</u> ollections	Presentati <u>o</u> ns	<u>W</u> MI Req	uests	Thresholds	Alerts	Subscri	ibers	
Dynamic Applicati	ons [307] Properti	es Editor						Guide	Reset	
Windows In	Application Name terface		Operational (State	[Abando [Default]	on Collection]	Compone	ent Mapping
[WMI Perfo	Application Type ormance]	▼ 😧			[С	Context] 😧	s	ave
[Version 1]	Version Number 2]	▼ 😧	[Every 5 Minutes]	v 🕑		C [No caching]	aching] 😯	Sa	ve As

- Application Name. Enter Windows Interface in this field.
- Application Type. Select WMI Performance.
- Poll Frequency. Select Every 5 Minutes.
- 4. For this example, you can leave the remaining fields at their default value. Select the **[Save]** button to save the Dynamic Application.

Adding the WMI Request

In SL1, each WMI Dynamic Application must include at least one WMI or WBEM request.

WMI objects are populated when the Dynamic Application executes a WMI request. WMI requests use WQL (WMI Query Language) to query WMI classes (tables) to retrieve data. A single WMI request can populate multiple WMI objects by querying for multiple class properties (table columns).

WMI objects are aligned with properties (column). The definition of each object specifies the WMI request that will populate the object and the property name to align with the object. The retrieved values of the property will populate the object.

For more details on WMI requests, see the WMI Requests section.

To create the WMI request for this Dynamic Application:

- 1. Go to the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page (System > Manage > Applications).
- 2. Select the wrench icon (*P*) for the Windows Interface Dynamic Application. The **Dynamic Applications**

Properties Editor page appears.

- 3. Select the [WMI Requests] tab. The WMI Request Editor & Registry page appears.
- 4. Supply values in the following fields:

- WMI Request Name. We named our WMI Request "Win32_PerfFormattedData_Tcpip_ NetworkInterface"
- WMI Request Type. Select WMI.
- WMI Object Key. The unique key for each instance (row) returned by the request. This unique key must be a property (column) name, and the request must include that property (column) and return values from that property name (column). The selected property (column) must return the same values over all polling periods. The "Name" property (column) meets these criteria. Enter "Name" in this field.
- Active State. Select Enabled.
- WMI Request Query. This Dynamic Application is getting values from the Win32_ PerfFormattedData_Tcpip_NetworkInterface class (table), and will collect the following values: Interface name, total bytes, current bandwidth, name, outbound errors, and received errors. We entered the following in the WMI Request Query:

Select Name,BytesTotalPerSec,PacketsPerSec,CurrentBandwidth,PacketsOutboundErrors,PacketsReceive dErrors From Win32 PerfFormattedData Tcpip NetworkInterface

5. Select the [Save As] button to save the WMI Request.

Adding the Collection Objects

Our example Dynamic Application has six collection objects:

- Total Bytes per second
- Current Bandwidth
- Interface Name

- Packets per second
- Outbound errors
- Received errors

To create these collection objects, perform the following steps:

- 1. Go to the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page (System > Manage > Applications).
- 2. Select the wrench icon (for the Windows Interface Dynamic Application. The **Dynamic Applications Properties Editor** page appears.
- 3. Select the [Collections] tab. The Dynamic Applications | Collections Objects page appears.
- 4. To create the collection object for Total Bytes, supply values in the following fields:

I	Close P	roperties Collections	Presentations	WMIE	Requests	Thresholds	Alerts	Subscribers	
ĺ	Dynamic Applications [307	7] Collection Objects Object	Saved [2549]					Guide	e Reset
	Object Name	Network Interface\Bytes Total/sec BytesTotalPersec			Bytes To over eac Should n	tal/sec is the ch network adap not exceed Netwo	Description rate at which ter, including brk Card Speed	n bytes are sent and framing character X 2 (for duplex) ;	d received s. X 75%.
	WMI Request Arguments				Monitor	trend over time	a.		
	Class Type	[4 Performance Gauge]		•			Formula		
	WMI Request	[Win32_PerfFormattedData_Tcpip_	NetworkInterface]	•					
	Group Number	[Group 1]	💌 İn	idex: 📰					.::
I				Save	Save	As		Disable Object Mair	ntenance

- Object Name. We named our collection object "Network Interface\Bytes Total/sec"
- WMI Request Argument. In this field, you must specify the name of the property (table column) to associate with this object. Enter "BytesTotalPersec" in this field.
- **Class Type**. Total bytes per second is a number that can go up or down between polls. Select 4 *Performance Gauge* in this field.
- WMI Request. Name of the WMI request associated with this object. Select Win32_ PerfFormattedData_Tcpip_NetworkInterface.
- Group Number. Select Group 1. For performance Dynamic Applications, SL1 uses the Group Number setting to associate performance values with the appropriate labels. For the performance graph for this example to display labels correctly, all the collection objects must be in the same group.
- **Description**. A description of the object. This is an optional field. We provided a summary of the object in this field.
- 5. For this example, you can leave the remaining fields set to their default values.
- 6. Select the **[Save]** button.
- 7. Select the [Reset] button to clear the form fields.
- To create the following Collection Objects for Current Bandwidth, Packets Per Second, Outbound Errors, and Received Errors collection objects, repeat step 4, using the following values in the WMI Request Argument field. These values match the properties defined in the WMI Request for this Dynamic Application.

Collection Object	WMI Request Argument
Network Interface/Current Bandwidth	Current Bandwidth
Network Interface/Packets/sec	PacketsPerSec
Network Interface/Outbound Errors	PacketsOutbandErrors
Network Interface/Received Errors	PacketsReceivedErrors

9. To create the Interface Name collection object, which will be the label for the performance report, supply the following values in the **Dynamic Applications | Collections Objects** page:

01		Des sestations			These helds	Alerte	Automatika ana	
Close P	roperties <u>Collections</u>	Presentations	<u>w</u> m b	tequests	Inresnoids	Alerts	Subscribers	
Dynamic Applications [307] Collection Objects						Guide	Reset
Object Name	Network Interface \Name					Description		
WMI Request Arguments	Name			Name of	the interface	in question		.::
Class Type	[104 Label (Always Polled)]		•			Formula		
WMI Request	Win32_PerfFormattedData_Tcpip	NetworkInterface	•					
Group Number	[Group 1]	▼ Ind	ex: 🗸					
			Save	Save	As		Disable Object Mainten	ance

- Object Name. We named this collection object "Network Interface\Name".
- WMI Request Argument. In this field, you must specify the name of the property (table column) to associate with this object. Enter "Name" in this field.
- **Class Type**. Select Label (Always Polled) in this field. In performance Dynamic Applications, collection objects that use this class type are string values that SL1 uses to label the lines on a performance graph.
- WMI Request. Name of the WMI request associated with this object. Select Win32_ PerfFormattedData Tcpip NetworkInterface.
- Group Number. Select Group 1. For performance Dynamic Applications, SL1 uses the Group Number setting to associate performance values with the appropriate labels. For the performance graph for this example to display labels correctly, all the collection objects must be in the same group.
- **Description**. A description of the object. This is an optional field. We provided a summary of the object in this field.
- 10. For this example, you can leave the remaining fields set to their default values.
- 11. Select the **[Save]** button.

Creating the Presentation Objects

When you create a collection object in a Dynamic Application of type Performance, SL1 automatically creates a presentation object that corresponds to that collection object. In this example, we will remove these presentation objects and create new presentation objects for each collection object defined above.

To create the presentation objects:

- 1. Go to the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page (System > Manage > Applications).
- 2. Select the wrench icon (*P*) for the Windows Interface Dynamic Application.
- 3. Select the [Presentations] tab. The Dynamic Applications Presentation Objects page appears.
- In the Dynamic Applications Presentation Objects page, each collection object created in the Adding the Collection Objects section has been created by default. Select each presentation object's bomb icon (
 to delete them.
- 5. Select the **[Reset]** button. To create the presentation object that displays Total Bytes Per Second, enter values in the following fields:

Close	<u>P</u> roperties	Collections	Presentations	WMI Requests	<u>T</u> hresholds	Alerts	Subscriber	rs	
Dynamic Applications	[307] Presentatio	on Successfully S	Saved [868] Prese	entation Objects				Guide	Reset
Report Name	Bytes Total per Sec	ond		Formula Editor (o_2549)					
Active State	[Enabled]								
Data Unit	Bytes/Second								
Abbreviation / Suffix	В			7 8	9 2549: Ne	work Interface\Bytes	s Total/sec	^ 0	CE
Show as Percent	[No]			4 5 1 2	6 2551: Ne 3	work Interface\Pack work Interface\Curre	ets/sec nt Bandwidth	- (/)
Vitals Link	[Disabled]			0		Add		-	•
Guide Text									
Bytes Total/se characters.	z is the rate . Should not ex-	at which bytes ceed Network Ca	are sent and red ard Speed X 2 (fo	ceived over each or duplex) X 75%.	network adapte Monitor trend	r, including f over time.	raming :	Save	As

- Report Name. Enter "Bytes Total per Second" in this field.
- Active State. Select Enabled. SL1 will generate a report of the presentation object.
- Data Unit. Enter "Bytes/Second" into this field.
- Abbreviation / Suffix. Enter "Bps" into this field.
- Show as Percent. Select No. The graph will not display percent values.
- 'Formula Editor. In this field, enter the object ID for the Total Bytes Per Second collection object, surrounded by parentheses.
- 6. For this example, you can leave the remaining fields set to their default values.
- 7. Select the [Save] button to save the presentation object.

8. Select the [Reset] button. For the Current Bandwidth presentation object, enter the following values in the Dynamic Applications Presentation Objects page:

Close	Properties Collections Pre	sentations WMI Requests	<u>T</u> hresholds <u>A</u> lerts	Subscribers	
Dynamic Applications	[307] Presentation Objects			Guide Re	eset
Report Name	Current Bandwidth	Formula Editor			
Active State	[Enabled]	.			
Data Unit	Byte per second				
Abbreviation / Suffix	Врз	7 8	9 2549: Network Interface\Byte	es Total/sec 🔺 ()	CE
Show as Percent	[No]	× 4 5 1 2	6 2551: Network Interface\Pac 2552: Network Interface\Cun	kets/sec ent Bandwidth)
Vitals Link	[Disabled]	•	Add		+
Guide Text					
Estimate of th bandwidth or f object has bee	a interface's current bandwidth in or those where no accurate estimat a changed to octets instead of bit	i bits per second (bps). F ion can be made, this val S	or interfaces that do not var se is the nominal bandwidth.	y in This Save Save As	

- Report Name. Enter "CurrentBandwidth" in this field.
- Active State. Select Enabled. SL1 will generate a report of the presentation object.
- Data Unit. Enter "Bytes per second" into this field.
- Abbreviation / Suffix. Enter "Bps" into this field.
- Show as Percent. Select No. The graph will not display percent values.
- Vitals Link. Select Disabled.
- **Formula Editor**. In this field, enter the object ID for the Current Bandwidth collection object, surrounded by parentheses.
- 9. For this example, you can leave the remaining fields set to their default values. Select the **[Save]** button to save the presentation object.
- 10. Select the **[Reset]** button. For the Interface Utilization presentation object, enter the following values in the **Dynamic Applications Presentation Objects** page:

Close	Properties	<u>C</u> ollections	Presentati <u>o</u> ns	<u>W</u> MIRequests	<u>T</u> hresholds	Alerts	Subscrib	ers
Dynamic Applications	[307] Presentatio	n Objects					1	Guide Reset
Report Name	Interface Utilization			Formula Editor	? ((8 * o_25	49) / 0_2552)	: 0)	
Active State	[Enabled]		•					
Data Unit	Percent							.:
Abbreviation / Suffix	%			7 8	9 2549: Netv	vork Interface\Bytes	Total/sec	▲ () CE
Show as Percent	[Yes]			4 5 1 2	6 2551: Netv 2552: Netv	vork Interface\Packe vork Interface\Curren	ts/sec t Bandwidth	- () / ·
Vitals Link	[Disabled]			0		Add		- +
Guide Text								
The number of 1 0. If the inte utilization is interface.	Bytes/sec is di arface rate is calculated by	vided by the i positive, then dividing the s	nterface rate in the Bytes/sec : peed of the inte	h bits/sec. If t are turned into b arface from the a	the interface ra hits/sec by mult mount of bits/s	ste is 0, this siplying by 8, sec flowing ove	returns then the r the	Save Save As

- Report Name. Enter "Interface Utilization" in this field.
- Active State. Select Enabled. SL1 will generate a report of the presentation object.
- Data Unit. Enter "Percent" into this field.

- Abbreviation / Suffix. Enter "%" into this field.
- Show as Percent. Select Yes. The graph will display percent values.
- Formula Editor. In this field, enter the following formula:

((<object ID for Current Bandwidth> > 0) ? ((8 * <object ID for Bytes Total/sec>) / <object ID for Current Bandwidth>) : 0)

For example, if the object ID for Current Bandwidth is o_7034 and the object ID for Bytes Total/sec is o_7031, enter:

This formula includes a collection object as a divisor. To prevent an error from occurring when the divisor returns zero, the formula includes a ternary operator that tests to see if the divisor is zero. If the divisor is zero, the formula returns zero. If the divisor is greater than zero, the formula converts the "Bytes Total/sec collection object in to Bits Total/sec, then divides the total bits/second by the speed of the interface.

- 11. For this example, you can leave the remaining fields set to their default values. Select the **[Save]** button to save the presentation object.
- 12. Select the **[Reset]** button. For the Packets Per Second presentation object, enter the following values in the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page:

Į	Close	Properties	<u>C</u> ollections	Presentati <u>o</u> ns	<u>W</u> MI R	equests	Thresho	lds	Alerts	Subscrib	pers	
	Dynamic Applications	[307] Presentation	Successfully S	aved [869] Prese	entation	Objects					Guide	Reset
	Report Name	Packets per Second			Formu	a Editor 551)						
	Active State	[Enabled]										
	Data Unit	Packets/Second										
	Abbreviation / Suffix	P/s			7	8	9 2	549: Networ	k Interface\Byte	s Total/sec	▲ 0	CE
	Show as Percent	[No]			4	5	6 2 3	551: Networ 552: Networ	k Interface\Pack k Interface\Cum	kets/sec ent Bandwidth	- ()
	Vitals Link	[Disabled]				0			Add		-	•
l	a										1	
	Guide Text Packets/sec is May indicate a	the rate at whi processor bottl	ch packets ar eneck handlin	e sent and rece: g processing par	ived on ckets.	the netwo	ork interf	ace.	Monitor ove	er time.	Sar	As

- Report Name. Enter "Packets per Second" in this field.
- Active State. Select Enabled. SL1 will generate a report of the presentation object.
- Data Unit. Enter "Packets/Second" into this field.
- Abbreviation / Suffix. Enter "P/s" into this field.
- Show as Percent. Select No. The graph will not display percent values.
- Formula Editor. In this field, enter the object ID for the Packets Per Second collection object, surrounded by parentheses.
- 13. For this example, you can leave the remaining fields set to their default values. Select the **[Save]** button to save the presentation object.

14. Select the **[Reset]** button. For the Outbound Errors presentation object, enter the following values in the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page:

Close	Properties <u>C</u> ollections	Presentations	WMI Requests	<u>T</u> hresholds	<u>A</u> lerts S	ubscribers	
Dynamic Applications	[307] Presentation Objects					Guid	le Reset
Report Name	Packets Outbound Errors		Formula Editor				
Active State	[Enabled]						
Data Unit	Errors						
Abbreviation / Suffix	Errors		7 8	9 2549: Netwo	k Interface\Bytes Total	/sec 🔺	.:: () CE
Show as Percent	[No]	×	4 5 1 2	6 2551: Netwo 2552: Netwo	k Interface\Packets/se k Interface\Current Bar	c ndwidth ▼	() () ()
Vitals Link	[Disabled]		0		Add		- +
Guide Text							
Number of outbo	ound packets that could not	be transmitted be	cause of errors			.#	Save Save As

- Report Name. Enter "PacketsOutboundErrors" in this field.
- Active State. Select Enabled. SL1 will generate a report of the presentation object.
- Data Unit. Enter "Errors" into this field.
- Abbreviation / Suffix. Enter "Errors" into this field.
- Show as Percent. Select No. The graph will not display percent values.
- **Formula Editor**. In this field, enter the object ID for the Outbound Errors collection object, surrounded by parentheses.
- 15. For this example, you can leave the remaining fields set to their default values. Select the **[Save]** button to save the presentation object.
- 16. Select the **[Reset]** button. For the Inbound Errors presentation object, enter the following values in the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page:

Close	Properties	<u>C</u> ollections	Presentati <u>o</u> ns	WMI Requests	<u>T</u> hresholds	<u>A</u> lerts	Subscribe	rs	
Dynamic Applications	[307] Presentatio	n Successfully S	aved [873] Prese	entation Objects				Guide	Reset
Report Name	PacketsInboundErro	ß		Formula Editor					
Active State	[Enabled]		-						
Data Unit	Errors								
Abbreviation / Suffix	Errors			7 8	9 2549: Net	work Interface\Bytes	Total/sec	^ (.:: CE
Show as Percent	[No]		•	4 5 1 2	6 2551: Net 2552: Net	work Interface\Packe work Interface\Curren	ts/sec t Bandwidth	- ()
Vitals Link	[Disabled]		•	0		Add		-	+
Guide Text									
Number of inbo	ind packets tha	t contained er	rors preventing	delivery to a hi	gher-layer pro	tocol.	.::	Sa	ave ve As

- Report Name. Enter "PacketsInboundErrors" in this field.
- Active State. Select Enabled. SL1 will generate a report of the presentation object.
- Data Unit. Enter "Errors" into this field.
- Abbreviation / Suffix. Enter "Errors" into this field.

- Show as Percent. Select No. The graph will not display percent values.
- **Formula Editor**. In this field, enter the object ID for the Inbound Errors collection object, surrounded by parentheses.
- 17. For this example, you can leave the remaining fields set to their default values. Select the **[Save]** button to save the presentation object.

Creating a Credential

To use the Windows Interface Dynamic Application, we must include a Basic/Snippet credential. To create the Basic/Snippet credential:

- 1. Go to the Credential Management page (System > Manage > Credentials).
- 2. Select the [Create] button, and then select Basic/Snippet Credential. The Create New Basic/Snippet Credential page appears.
- 3. Define values in the following fields:

- Credential Name. Enter "Windows Interface WMI" in this field.
- [Hostname/IP]. Enter "%D" in this field. SL1 will replace the variable with the IP address of the device that is currently using the credential.
- Port. Enter "1521" in this field. This is the default port for WMI.
- *Timeout*. Enter "5000" in this field. SL1 will stop trying to communicate with the authenticating server after 5000 seconds.
- **Username**. Enter the username for a user account in this field that will provide access to the monitored Windows device.
- **Password**. Enter a password for a user account that will provide access to the monitored Windows device
- 4. Select the **[Save]** button to save the credential.

Manually Aligning the Dynamic Application to a Device

In this example we will align the Dynamic Application to a Windows device running WMI. By manually aligning the Dynamic Application to a device, we can immediately view the interface data in the presentation objects we defined.

To manually align the Dynamic Application to a device:

- 1. Go to the **Device Manager** page (Registry > Devices > Device Manager).
- 3. The Device Properties page appears. Select the [Collections] tab.
- 4. In the **Dynamic Application Collections** page, select the **[Action]** button and select Add Dynamic Application. The **Dynamic Application Alignment** page appears.



- 5. Select the Windows Interface Dynamic Application in the Dynamic Applications pane, and select Windows Interface WMI in the Credentials pane.
- 6. Select the [Save] button to add the Dynamic Application.

Viewing the Performance Reports

After the Dynamic Application has collected the data specified in the collection objects, you can view the performance report for the device. To view the performance report for the device with the *Windows Interface* Dynamic Application aligned to it:

- 1. From the **Dynamic Application Collections** page, select the **[Reset]** button to update the page with the latest information.
- 2. Locate the **Windows Interface** Dynamic Application. If the graph icon (⁴¹¹) is colored, the performance report is available. Select the graph icon for the presentation object you want to view.

Or:

- 1. Go to the **Device Manager** page (Registry > Devices > Device Manager).
- 2. In the **Device Manager** page, find the test device you aligned the *Windows Interface* Dynamic Application to. Select the device's graph icon (
- 3. The **Device Summary** page appears. Select the **[Performance]** tab.
- 4. In the left NavBar, select any of the presentation objects you created in the section **Creating the Presentation Objects** in this chapter. In this example, we selected Bytes Total per Second.

Close <u>S</u> ummary Logs Events	<u>P</u> erformi <u>T</u> icket	ince s	Profile	T <u>op</u> Proce	ology esses	<u>C</u> onfigs Services	Journals TCP Ports	<u>I</u> nterfa Organiz	aces Lation Ass	et	
Device Name LAB-2007-DC.siloc IP Address / ID 10.168.44.214 97 Class Microsoft Organization System Collection Mode Active Description Hardware: Intel64	lev07.local 4 Family 6 Model 4-	I Stepping 2 AT	AT COMPATIE	3LE - So	Managed Type Category Sub-Class Uptime Collection Time Group / Collector	Physical Device Servers Windows Clusb 421 days, 10:51 2012-08-21 17: CUG3 em7_cu3	er Point 0:17 55:00				iodev07
@-Overview	Options	Report			wi	ndows Interfac	e Bytes Total			Reset G	uide
File Systems Hot Resource CPU Hot Resource CPU Hot Resource Memoy Windows Interface Hots Resource Memoy Windows Interface Hots Resource Current Bandwidth Interface Utilization -Residets -Residets	60,000 Bps 50,000 Bps 40,000 Bps 30,000 Bps										
Packets Received Errors	10,000 Bps]		
	0 Bps 17:00	17:05	17:10	17:15	17:20	17:25	17:30	17:35	17:40 17:45	17:50	_
	Currently Visi Date Ran Start 06/19/ End 06/21/ Present	Jun 20 ble: 06/21/2 ge Selection: 2012 17:57 2012 17:57 Sot Custo	2012 16:59	- 06 Data Type/Lab I Area Conni soft Virtual D.{1A0DE38	12:00 121/2012 17:54 el Graph Tyr action line Machi line	pe Trend Mor v V v V v V v V	JS&-OVEF	Jun 21 R Min 1,938 0	ange: 6 Hour 12 H Max 64,009 0	12:00 Avg 0 30,959 0	x Range Missed Polis 571 571 571

- 5. The Windows Interface | Bytes Total per Second report is displayed.
 - The report displays the collected values from the collection object Network Interface\Bytes Total/sec.
 - You can mouseover different data points on the report, and the report will display the total bytes moving through the interface at the time selected on the graph.

- The amount of bytes is shown to the left of the report.
- The values for each label object are displayed in the graph key at the bottom of the page.
- 6. To learn more about performance reports, see the manual *Monitoring Device Infrastructure Health*.

Example

2

Creating a PowerShell Performance Dynamic Application

Overview

In this example, we will create a PowerShell Dynamic Application. Our Dynamic Application will collect the Processor Queue Length from a Windows computer.

NOTE: This example Dynamic Application is included in the *Microsoft*: *Windows Server* PowerPack, version 1.0 and later. This example describes how to create only one of the requests, collection objects, and presentation objects that are included in the *Microsoft*: *Windows Server* PowerPack version of this Dynamic Application.

The following steps are covered in this example:

Creating the Dynamic Application	125
Adding the PowerShell Command	126
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Creating a Credential	.129
Manually Aligning the Dynamic Application to a Device	.131
Viewing the Performance Report	.132

Creating the Dynamic Application

To create the Dynamic Application and define the general properties for this Dynamic Application, perform the following steps:

- 1. Go to the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page (System > Manage > Applications).
- 2. Select the **[Actions]** button, and then select Create New Dynamic Application. The **Dynamic Applications Create New Application** page appears.

3. Supply values in the following fields:

Close	Create					
Dynamic Application	ons Create New App	olication			Guide	Reset
Application	Application Name		Version Number [Version 1.0]	Abandon Collection [Default]	Disable R	ollup of Data
PowerShell	Application Type Performance [22]	- 😧	Operational State	Context		
No caching	Caching	- 3	[Enabled] 🗾 😯	Null Row Option	Compone	ent Mapping
[None]	Device Dashboard	<u> </u>	Poll Frequency Every 5 Minutes	Null Column Option	s	ave

- Application Name. Enter "Microsoft: Windows Server CPU Performance" in this field.
- Application Type. Select PowerShell Performance.
- Polling Frequency. Select Every 5 Minutes.
- 4. For this example, you can leave the remaining fields at their default value. Select the **[Save]** button to save the Dynamic Application.

Adding the PowerShell Command

In SL1, each PowerShell Dynamic Application must include at least one PowerShell Command.

The collection objects in a PowerShell Dynamic Application are populated when SL1 executes a PowerShell Command.

Collection objects in PowerShell Dynamic Applications are aligned with properties (columns). The definition of each object specifies the PowerShell command that will populate the object and the property name to align with the object. The retrieved values of the property will populate the object.

To create the PowerShell command for this Dynamic Application:

- 1. Go to the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page (System > Manage > Applications).
- 2. Select the wrench icon for the "Microsoft: Windows Server CPU Performance" Dynamic Application. The **Dynamic Applications Properties Editor** page appears.
- 3. Select the [PowerShell] tab. The PowerShell Command Editor and Registry page appears.

4. Supply values in the following fields:

Close	<u>P</u> roperties	<u>C</u> ollections	Presentati <u>o</u> ns	Power <u>S</u> hell	<u>T</u> h	resholds	<u>A</u> lerts	Subscribers	;	
Dynamic Application	ns [705] PowerShell C	ommand Editor & R	tegistry Editing Sn	ppet [773]					Guide	Reset
	PowerSI	nell Command Name					Response Obj	ect Key		
	Server CPU Processor Q	ueue-Length Active State					PowerShell	Туре		
	[Enabled]		<u> </u>	owerShell Command	Querv	[Not Exchange]			-	
(Get-Counte	er "\System\Process	or Queue Lengt	h").CounterSam	oles Select-Obje	ct Coo	kedValue				
				Save Save	As					

- **PowerShell Command Name**. We named our PowerShell Command "Server CPU Processor Queue-Length".
- Active State. Select Enabled.
- **PowerShell Command Query**. This Dynamic Application collects the CookedValue property from \System\Processor Queue Length: . We entered the following in the **PowerShell Command Query** field:

```
(Get-Counter "\System\Processor Queue Length").CounterSamples | Select-
Object CookedValue
```

5. Select the [Save As] button to save the PowerShell command.

Adding the Collection Object

Our example Dynamic Application has one collection object: Processor Queue Length.

To create the collection object, perform the following steps:

- 1. Go to the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page (System > Manage > Applications).
- 2. Select the wrench icon (*P*) for the "Microsoft: Windows Server CPU Performance" Dynamic Application. The **Dynamic Applications Properties Editor** page appears.
- 3. Select the [Collections] tab. The Dynamic Applications | Collections Objects page appears.

4. To create the collection object for Processor Queue Length, supply values in the following fields:

Close P	roperties	<u>C</u> ollections	Presentati <u>o</u> ns	Pow	ver <u>S</u> hell	<u>T</u> hresholds	<u>A</u> lerts	Subscrib	bers	
Dynamic Applications [705]	Collection O	bjects							Guide	Reset
Object Name PowerShell Arguments	Processor Que	eue Length e			Process queue. counter There i multipl process process	or Queue Length Unlike the dis shows ready the s a single queue e processors. Th ors, you need t ors servicing th	Descripti is the number of k counters, thi reads only, not e for processor herefore, if a o o divide this v he workload. A :	n f threads in counter co threads tha time even or omputer has lue by the ustained pro	n the proce unters, thi t are runni n computers multiple number of pocessor que	essor
Class Type PowerShell Request	[4 Performan [Server CPU I	ce Gauge] Processor Queue-Ler	ngth]		less th	an 10 threads pe	er processor is Formula	normally ac	ceptable,	
Group / Usage Type	[No Group] [Standard]	•								
Enable Deviation Alerting:	max wee	eks data: 0	min weeks data: 0							
				Save	Save	As		Disable	Object Mainter	nance

- Object Name. We named our collection object "Processor Queue Length".
- **PowerShell Argument**. In this field, you must specify the name of the property to associate with this object. Enter "CookedValue" in this field.
- **Class Type**. Processor Queue Length is a number that can go up or down between polls. Select 4 *Performance Gauge* in this field.
- **PowerShell Request**. Name of the PowerShell request associated with this object. Select Server CPU Processor Queue Length.
- **Group Number**. Select No Group. For performance Dynamic Applications, SL1 uses the Group Number setting to associate performance values with the appropriate labels.
- **Description**. A description of the object. This is an optional field. We provided a summary of the object in this field.
- 5. For this example, you can leave the remaining fields set to their default values.
- 6. Select the **[Save]** button.

Creating the Presentation Object

When you create a collection object in a Dynamic Application of type Performance, SL1 automatically creates a presentation object that corresponds to that collection object. In this example, we will edit the presentation object for the Processor Queue Length to create a new presentation object for the Processor Queue Length.

To create the Processor Queue Length presentation object:

- 1. Go to the **Dynamic Applications Manager** page (System > Manage > Applications).
- 2. Select the wrench icon (*P*) for the "Microsoft: Windows Server CPU Performance".
- 3. Select the [Presentation] tab. The Dynamic Applications Presentation Objects page appears.

4. In the **Dynamic Applications Presentation Objects** page, the Processor Queue Length collection object created in the **Adding the Collection Objects** section has been created by default. Select the Processor

Queue Length presentation object's wrench icon (🖑) to edit it.

5. To create the presentation object that displays the Processor Queue Length, supply values in the following fields:

Close	Properties	Collections	Presentati <u>o</u> ns	Power <u>S</u> hell	Thresholds	<u>A</u> lerts	Subscribers		
Dynamic Applications	[705] Presentation Obj	ects					C	Guide	Reset
Report Name	Processor Queue Length	I		Formula Editor (o_7813)					
Active State	[Enabled]		<u>_</u>						
Data Unit	Threads								
Abbreviation / Suffix	Threads			7 8	9 7812: CPU	Utilization			CE
Show as Percent	[No] <u>•</u>	Precedence [50]	Ţ	4 5 1 2	6 7813: Proce 7834: Cores	essor Queue Length S		()
Label Group	No Label +	Label [NA	+	0		Add		-	+
Guide Text									
Processor Queue counters, this time even on co this value by t processor is no upgraded CPUs,	Length is the num counter shows read mputers with multi he number of proce rmally acceptable, additional L2 cach	per of thread y threads onl ole processor ssors servici dependent of e, additional	s in the process y, not threads t s. Therefore, i ng the workload the workload. processors, and	sor queue. Unlike that are running. f a computer has i . A sustained pro Sustained value d/or scaling out.	the disk counter There is a sing nultiple processo cessor queue of l es > 2 X # of CPU	ers, this counter le queue for pro rrs, you need to .ess than 10 thre is indicate need	ocessor divide eads per for	Sav	ave re As

- Report Name. Enter "Processor Queue Length".
- Active State. Select Enabled. SL1 will generate a report of the presentation object.
- Data Unit. Enter "Threads" into this field.
- Abbreviation / Suffix. Enter "Threads" into this field.
- Show as Percent. Select No. The graph will not display percent values.
- 6. For this example, you can leave the remaining fields set to their default values. Select the **[Save]** button to save the presentation object.

Creating a Credential

To use the "Microsoft: Windows Server CPU Performance" Dynamic Application, we must create a PowerShell credential. To create the PowerShell credential:

- 1. Go to the Credential Management page (System > Manage > Credentials).
- 2. Select [Create] button, and then select PowerShell Credential. The Create New PowerShell Credential page appears.

3. Supply values in the following fields:

Credential Editor [62]	Close / Esc									
Edit PowerShell Credential #62	New Reset									
Basic Settings										
Profile Name	Account Type									
PowerShell 2k12r2 [AD]	[Active Directory]									
Hostname/IP	Timeout(ms)									
%D	3000									
Username	Password									
Em7admin										
Encrypted Port	PowerShell Proxy Hostname/IP									
[no] 5985										
Active Directory Settings										
Active Directory Hostname/IP	Domain									
TL012R2-DC-01.MSTL012R2.LOCAL	MSTL012R2.LOCAL									
Save Save As										

- **Profile Name**. Enter a credential name in this field. We entered "PowerShell 2k12R2 [AD]" in this example.
- Account Type. Select the account type of the user that will provide access to the monitored Windows device.
- Hostname/IP. Enter "%D" in this field. SL1 will replace the variable with the IP address of the device that is currently using the credential.
- *Timeout (ms)*. Enter "3000" in this field. SL1 will stop trying to communicate with the authenticated server after 3000 ms.
- Username. Enter the username for a user that will provide access to the monitored Windows device.
- **Password**. Enter the password for the user account you entered in the **Username** field.
- **Encrypted**. Select whether encryption is configured on the monitored Windows device.
- Port. The port should be automatically selected after selecting a value in the Encrypted field.
- **PowerShell Proxy Hostname./IP**. Do not enter a value this field unless you have configured a Windows device to serve as an intermediary proxy to retrieve PowerShell data from the target Windows device.
- Active Directory Hostname/IP. If you are using an active directory user account, enter the Hostname or IP address of the managed device's corresponding domain controller from the active directory forest.
- **Domain**. Enter your Active Directory Domain.
- 4. Select the **[Save]** button to save the credential.

Manually Aligning the Dynamic Application to a Device

In this example we will align the Dynamic Application to a Windows device that is configured for monitoring via PowerShell. By manually aligning the Dynamic Application to a device, we can immediately view the performance data in the presentation object we defined.

To manually align the Dynamic Application to a device:

- 1. Go to the **Device Manager** page (Registry > Devices > Device Manager).
- 2. In the **Device Manager** page, find the device you want to align with the Dynamic Application. In this example, we are aligning the Dynamic Application to a Windows device that is configured for monitoring

via PowerShell. Select the wrench icon for the device (🥍)

- 3. The Device Properties page appears. Select the [Collections] tab.
- 4. In the **Dynamic Application Collections** page, select the **[Action]** button and select Add Dynamic Application. The **Dynamic Application Alignment** page appears:



- 5. Select the "Microsoft: Windows Server CPU Performance" Dynamic Application in the **Dynamic Applications** field, and select the appropriate PowerShell credential in the **Credentials** field.
- 6. Select the [Save] button to add the Dynamic Application.

Viewing the Performance Report

After the Dynamic Application has collected the data specified in the collection objects, you can view the performance report for the device. To view the performance report for the device with the "Microsoft: Windows Server CPU Performance" Dynamic Application aligned to it:

- 1. From the **Dynamic Application Collections** page, select the **[Reset]** button to update the page with the latest information.
- 2. Locate the "Microsoft: Windows Server CPU Performance" Dynamic Application. If the graph icon is colored, the performance report is available. Select the graph icon (1) for the presentation object you want to view.

Or:

- 1. Go to the **Device Manager** page (Registry > Devices > Device Manager).
- 2. In the **Device Manager** page, find the test device you aligned the "Microsoft: Windows Server CPU Performance" Dynamic Application. Select the device's graph icon.
- 3. The Device Summary page appears. Select the [Performance] tab.
- 4. In the left NavBar, select the presentation object you created in the section **Creating the Presentation Objects**:

Ciose <u>L</u> ogs	<u>S</u> ummary <u>E</u> vents	Performance <u>T</u> ickets	T <u>o</u> pology Software	<u>C</u> onfigs Processes	Jo urnal s Services	<u>I</u> nterfaces TCP Ports	Organization		
Device Name IP Address / ID Class Organization Collection Mode Description Device Hostname	TL008-HQ-SP-01. 10.0.6.34 61 Microsoft System Active Hardware: Intel64	MSTL008.local Family 6 Model 44 Stepping	2 AT/AT COMPATIBL	Managed Typ Categor Sub-Clas Uptim Collection Tim E - S Group / Collector	 Physical Device Servers Windows Server 0 days, 20:39:27 2014-03-27 09:t CUG_213 em7 	r 2008 R2 7 50:00 _cu_213			Windows 2008
⊕-Overview ⊕-File Systems		Options Repor Zoom 6H 12H 1D I	t Max	Aicrosoft: Windows	Server CPU Perfo	rmance Processor (Queue Length From: 03	Rese /26/201403:03 To	t Guide
Network Interface Host Resource: Host Resource: Hicrosoft: Windd Performance CPU Utilizatik Processor Qi Dilicrosoft: Windd Performance	es Memory CPU wws Server CPU on neue Length wws Server Memory	6 5 4 3 2 1							
	Find	03:30 4 Date Range Selectio Start 03/25/2014 09:55 End 03/27/2014 09:55 Presets Set Cus	04:00	04'30 26. Mar Type/Label Graph 1 • Queue Leng line	05:00	05:30 12:00 use-over h	06:00	06:30 27. Mar ax 11.000	Avg Pols 0.330 287

- 5. The Microsoft: Windows Server CPU Performance | Processor Queue Length report is displayed.
 - The report displays the collected values from the collection object Processor Queue Length.
 - You can mouse over different data points on the report, and the report will display the queue length value at the time selected on the graph.
 - The values for the Processor Queue Length label object are displayed in the graph key at the bottom of the page.

To learn more about performance reports, see the manual **Device Management**.

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