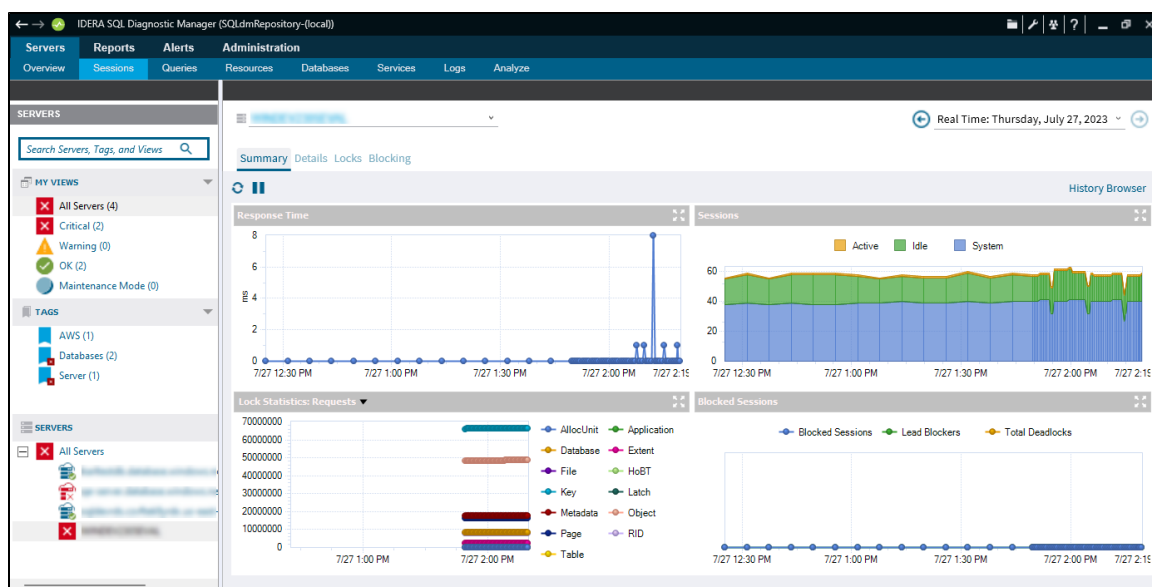


# Monitor sessions

The Sessions tab contains the following views:

- **Summary:** You can view charts for each Sessions statistic, the following charts are displayed in the Summary tab:
  - Response Time
  - Sessions
  - Lock Statistics: Average Wait Time, Deadlocks, Requests, Timeouts, Waits, and Wait Time
  - Blocked Sessions
- **Details:** Allows you to create charts with the specific data items you need.
- **Locks:** Allows you to create charts based on each lock present on your SQL Server.
- **Blocking:** Allows you to create charts specific to all the Blocking sessions.



The Sessions tab provides the following options:

- The ability to diagnose performance bottlenecks caused by blocking or locked sessions.
- The ability to trace specific sessions to see why the session may be blocked or locked.
- The ability to kill sessions to improve system performance.

## Access the Sessions tab

Access the Sessions tab by clicking the appropriate monitored SQL Server instance and clicking the Sessions tab.

## Alerts associated with the Sessions tab

The following alerts are associated with the Sessions tab:

### Blocked Sessions (Count)

The number of sessions blocked by other sessions holding requested locks.

### Blocking Session Wait Time (Seconds)

The amount of time (in seconds) that a SQL Server session is blocking other sessions.

### Client Computers (Count)

The number of unique client computers connected to the instance.

## **Deadlock**

Refers to when two processes are waiting for a resource held by the other process.

## **Oldest Open Transaction (Minutes)**

Displays the longest amount of time between a transaction using a Being Transaction statement and the corresponding Commit Transaction or Rollback Transaction statement, in minutes.

## **Query Monitor Events (Count)**

The number of queries captured by Query Monitor on the monitored SQL Server instance during the last scheduled refresh.

## **Session CPU Time (Seconds)**

Provides the CPU time (in seconds) used by SQL Server sessions.

## **SQL Server Response Time (Milliseconds)**

Calculates the sum of the response time (in milliseconds) to send a batch of SQL statements to the server, process the query, and return the results to the SQL Diagnostic Manager Console.

## **User Connections (Percent)**

The percentage of user connections allowed that are currently used.