12.0 Copy PowerShell Cmdlets for SQL Diagnostic Manager

The following cmdlets help you automate the administration of your SQL Diagnostic Manager deployments in different environments:

- Local environments.
- Cluster environments.

To use SQL Diagnostic Manager snapin, you have to enable the provider and register the SQLDM drive.

PowerShell Cmdlets in local environments

Cmdlet Name	Description	Examples

`Escape-SQLdmName`	Allows you to specify server names containing special characters such as |\?/<>[]:*	`Escape-SQLdmName Server\Instance`
		○ Escapes the instance name Server\Instance.
		`Escape-SQLdmName Server\Instance1,Server\Instance2`
		○ Escapes the array of instance names.
		`Escape-SQLdmName Server\Instance | Escape-SQLdmName -undo`
		○ Escapes the instance name Server\Instance and then undo the operation.
		`Set-SQLdmMonitoredInstance (Escape-SQLName Server\Instance1) -WindowsAuthentication`
		○ Escapes the instance name for a Windows user.

`Get-SQLServers`	Retrieves a list of SQL Servers on the network	`Get-SQLServers`
		○ Returns a list of all known SQL Servers.
		`Get-SQLServers -localonly`
		○ Returns a list of SQL Servers running on the local machine.

`Grant-SQLdmPermissions`	Grants SQL Diagnostic Manager permissions on a server	`Grant-SQLdmPermission -Path dm:\appsecurity\AUser\AServer -Permission View`
		○ Grants View permissions to instance 'AServer' to user 'AUser'.
		`Grant-SQLdmPermission -Path("dm:\appsecurity\" + (Escape-SQLdmName -Name MyDomain\AUser)) -Name AServer -Permission Modify`
		○ Grants Modify permissions to instance 'AServer' to Windows user 'MyDomain\AUser'.
		`Grant-SQLdmPermission -Path dm:\appsecurity\AUser -Tag Prod -Permission Modify`
		○ Grants a user permissions to instances tagged as Prod.

`New-SQLdmAlertTemplate`	Associates a template to a monitored instance or a tag	`New-SQLdmAlertTemplate`
		• Enter the following parameters when using this command: TemplateName, DataSource, and RepositoryName or Tag. For example:
		New-SQLdmAlertTemplate
		`PS dm:\> New-SQLdmAlertTemplate -DataSource DESKTOP-IF6DHB -RepositoryName SQLdmRepository -RepositoryInstances DESKTOP -IF6DHB -TemplateName "Default Template"`

`New-SQLdmDrive`	Creates a drive for connecting to the SQLdm Repository	`New-SQLdmDrive dm MYSQLDMSERVER SQLdmRepository`
		○ Creates a new SQL Diagnostic Manager drive called 'dm' that is connected to the SQLdmRepository database on the MYSQLDMSERVER SQL Server using Windows Authentication.
		`New-SQLdmDrive dm MYSQLDMSERVER SQLdmRepository -Credential sa`
		○ Creates a new SQL Diagnostic Manager drive called 'dm' that is connected to the SQLdmRepository database on the MYSQLDMSERVER SQL Server using SQL Authentication. Note that Powershell will prompt for the password.

`New-SQLdmMonitoredInstance`	Adds a SQL Server Instance to monitor in SQL Diagnostic Manager	`New-SQLdmMonitoredInstance -Path Instance1 -WindowsAuthentication -tags production,finance,critical`
		○ Adds a new instance named Instance1 to SQL Diagnostic Manager.
		`New-SQLdmMonitoredInstance -Path (Escape-SQLdmName -Name ServerA\Instance1) -Credential sa`
		○ Adds a new instance named ServerA\Instance1 to SQL Diagnostic Manager.

`New-SQLdmUser`	Creates a new SQL Diagnostic Manager user	`New-SQLdmUser -Path fred -SQLLogin -Password xxxx -Comment "Fred is an admin"`
		○ Creates a new user called fredthat uses SQL Authentication . Note that if the password is not specified, PowerShell will prompt for the password.
		`New-SQLdmUser (Escape-SQLdmName -Name mydomain\fred) -WindowsUser`
		○ Creates a new user called mydomain\fred that uses Windows Authentication.

`Remove-SQLdmMonitoredInstance`	Removes a SQL Server Instance from SQL Diagnostic Manager monitoring	`Remove-SQLdmMonitoredInstance -Path \Instances\ServerA`
		○ Removes the instance named ServerA from SQL Diagnostic Manager.
		`Remove-SQLdmMonitoredInstance (Escape-SQLdmName -Name ServerA\Instance1) -retaindata`
		○ Removes the instance named ServerA from SQL Diagnostic Manager but retains its data for reporting.

`Remove-SQLdmUser`	Removes an existing SQL Diagnostic Manager user	`Remove-SQLdmUser -Path /AppSecurity/fred`
		○ Removes user fredfrom SQL Diagnostic Manager.
		`Remove-SQLdmUser (Escape-SQLdmName -Name MyDomain\AUser)`
		○ Removes Windows user MyDomain\AUser from SQL Diagnostic Manager.

`Revoke-SQLdmPermission`	Revokes SQL Diagnostic Manager permissions on a server	`Revoke-SQLdmPermission -Path \AppSecurity\fred\ServerA`
		○ Revokes user fred's permissions to instance ServerA.
		`Revoke-Permission -Path /AppSecurity/fred -Name ServerA`
		○ Revokes user fred's permissions to instance ServerA.
		`Revoke-Permission -Path /AppSecurity/fred -Tag Prod`
		○ Revokes user fred's permissions to instances tagged as Prod.
		`Revoke-SQLdmPermission -Path ("dm:\AppSecurity\" + (Escape-SQLdmName -Name MyDomain\UserA)) -Name (Escape-SQLdmName -Name ServerA\Instance1)`
		○ Revokes Windows user MyDomain\UserA permission to ServerA\Instance1.

`Set-SQLdmAppSecurity`	Enables or disables Application Security for SQL Diagnostic Manager	`Set-SQLdmAppSecurity \AppSecurity -Enabled`
		○ Enables SQL Diagnostic Manager Application Security.
		`Set-SQLdmAppSecurity \AppSecurity -Disabled`
		○ DisablesSQL Diagnostic Manager Application Security.

`Set-SQLdmLogging`	Sets the logging level of the SQL Diagnostic Manager provider	Use `Set-SQLdmLogging` for debugging purposes only. This cmdlet should be used at the request of IDERA Technical Support.

`Set-SQLdmMonitoredInstance`	Configures options on your SQL Server Instance	`Set-SQLdmMonitoredInstance -Path Instance1,Instance2,Instance3 -Credential sa`
		○ Updates the credentials used for Instance1,Instance2, and Instance3 to use SQL Authentication and sets a new login and password. Note that PowerShell will prompt for the password.
		`Set-SQLdmMonitoredInstance (Escape-SQLdmName -Name ServerA\Instance1) -WindowsAuthentication`
		○ Updates the credentials used for ServerA\Instance1 to use Windows Authentication.

`Set-SQLdmUser`	Set the properties of an existing SQL Diagnostic Manager user	`Set-SQLdmUser -path \AppSecurity\bozo -Disabled -Comment "Bozo is disabled."`
		○ Disables the Set SQL Diagnostic Manager user bozo.
		`Set-SQLdmUser fred -Enabled -Administrator`
		○ Enables SQL Diagnostic Manager user fred and gives him administrator rights.
		`Set-SQLdmUser (Escape-SQLdmName -Name mydomain\fred) -Disabled`
		○ Disables the SQL Diagnostic Manager user mydomain\fred.

PowerShell Cmdlets in DMSO environments

Cmdlet Name	Description	Examples

`New-SQLdmMonitoredInstance`	Adds a SQL Server Instance to monitor in DMSO	`New-SQLdmMonitoredInstance -Path Instance1 -Cluster cluster1 -WindowsAuthentication`
		• Adds a new instance named Instance1 to the SQL DMSO environment.
		`New-SQLdmMonitoredInstance -Path (Escape-SQLdmName -Name ServerA\Instance1) -Cluster cluster1 -Credential sa`
		• Adds a new instance named ServerA\Instance1 to SQL DMSO environment.

`SQLdmMonitoredInstance`	Removes a SQL Server Instance from SQL DMSO environments monitoring
	⚠ This cmdlet is the same for clusters and local environments.
		`Remove-SQLdmMonitoredInstance -Path \Instances\ServerA`
		○ Removes the instance named ServerA from SQL DMSO environment.
		`Remove-SQLdmMonitoredInstance (Escape-SQLdmName -Name ServerA\Instance1) -retaindata`
		○ Removes the instance named ServerA from SQL Diagnostic Manager but retains its data for reporting.