

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

The examples provided below provide a small sample of the parameters that are available with each cmdlet. The get-help cmdlet can be used to obtain more information regarding each cmdlet including all of the available parameters.

For example, the following command can be used to get more information on the **Set-SQLdmMonitoredInstance** cmdlet:

```
get-help Set-SQLdmMonitoredInstance
```

or

```
get-help Set-SQLdmMonitoredInstance -detailed
```

The list of cmdlets and their descriptions for the local environment can be found below:

Cmdlet Name	Description	Examples
Escape-SQLdmName	Allows you to specify server names containing special characters such as <code> ?/<>[]:*</code>	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 <pre>PS dm:\> New-SQLdmAlertTemplate -DataSource DESKTOP-IF6DHB -RepositoryName SQLdmRepository -RepositoryInstances DESKTOP-IF6DHB -TemplateName "Default Template"</pre>
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 fred from SQL Diagnostic Manager. Remove-SQLdmUser (Escape-SQLdmName -Name MyDomain\User) - Removes Windows user MyDomain\User 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 - Disables SQL 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.
Remove-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.