How to edit instance properties

When you register an instance, you define certain properties such as credentials, owner, location, and comments. You can change this information from the **Edit Instance Properties** win dow, the available options depend on whether you are editing a Windows SQL Server instance or a Linux SQL Server instance. To access this window, go to any of the following views:

- **Home** tab - The **Edit Instance Properties** option is located on the gear icon next to the instance you want to edit.
- **Instance details** view - The **Edit Instance Properties** option is located under the gear icon next to the instance name.
- **Instances** tab > **Managed by Instances** view - The **Edit Instance Properties** option is located on the gear icon next to the instance you want to disable, or under the **Edit Instance** on the action items bar. Note that you must select at least one instance to have this option enabled.
- **Instances** tab > **SQL Licensing by Instances** view - The **Edit Instance Properties** option is located on the gear icon next to the instance you want to disable, or under **Edit Instance** on the action items bar. Note that you must select at least one instance to have this option enabled.

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Tip

On the **Instances** view, on the **Managed by Instances** section, you can also select several instances at once and click **Edit Owner**, **Edit Location**, or **Edit Credentials** for faster editing of these fields. For more information about what you can do on the **Manage by Instances** view, refer to Managed Instances.

For Windows Instances

Editing Owner, Location and Comments

You can define owner, location, and comments when you register an instance; however, if you did not or you want to change any of these fields, go to the respective sections on the **Edit Instance Properties** window, make the necessary changes, and then click **SAVE**.

SQL Server connection credentials

These credentials allow you to connect to SQL Server instances to collect availability, capacity, and configuration data. When you register an instance, you define these credentials; however, you can change them later on the **Edit Instance Properties** window.

You can choose between the IDERA SQL Inventory Manager service account, a Windows user account, or a SQL Server login account. The last two options require that you provide the respective login and password.

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Note

When IDERA SQL Inventory Manager has the auto-registration option enabled, it uses the IDERA SQL Inventory Manager service account as the default SQL Server connection credentials. Credential settings for auto registered instances can later be changed in the **Edit Instance Properties** option.

User credentials

These credentials allow you to connect to the computer that hosts the SQL Server instance, and collect its performance and computer details. When you register an instance, you define these credentials; however, you can change them later on the **Edit Instance Properties** window.

You can choose between the IDERA SQL Inventory Manager service account or a Windows user account. You need to provide a login and password for the Windows user account.

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Note

When IDERA SQL Inventory Manager has the auto-registration option enabled, it uses the IDERA SQL Inventory Manager service account as the default SQL Server connection credentials. Credential settings for auto registered instances can later be changed in the **Edit Instance Properties** option.

For Linux Instances

Editing Owner, Location and Comments

You can define owner, location, and comments when you register an instance; however, if you did not or you want to change any of these fields, go to the respective sections on the **Edit Instance Properties** window, make the necessary changes, and then click **SAVE**.

SQL Server connection credentials

These credentials allow you to connect to SQL Server instances to collect availability, capacity, and configuration data. When you register an instance, you define these credentials; however, you can change them later on the **Edit Instance Properties** window.

For Linux, you need to use a user domain account with SQL access when the instance is on a domain, or a SQL Server login account when the instance is not on a domain. This options require that you provide the respective login and password.

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> ⚠ # **Note**
>
> When IDERA SQL Inventory Manager has the auto-registration option enabled, it uses the IDERA SQL Inventory Manager service account as the default SQL Server connection credentials. Credential settings for auto registered instances can later be changed in the **Edit Instance Properties** option.

Connection Credentials

These credentials allow you to connect to Linux systems that host SQL Server for Linux instances in order to collect their performance and computer details, specify a user or domain user account that can connect to Linux server. To change these credentials, follow these steps:

- Go to the **Connection Credentials** section and choose **User Credentials**.
- Provide a valid login and password.
- After you define your **Credentials**, you can click **Test Credentials** to make sure IDERA SQL Inventory Manager can use these credentials to gather data from host computers.

Querying information from Linux

To query a Linux host for CPU, server and disk information, it is required to have credentials to SSH to that server.

Certain information may be found querying SQL Server:

- Hardware cores
- VM cores
- OS (eg: Ubuntu)
- OS Version (eg: 14.2)

Querying Linux requires several commands be issued to obtain:

- CPU Make, Model & Speed
- Server manufacturer
- Disks

Those commands include:

- $ dmidecode (board related data)
- $ lscpu (more specific CPU data)
- $ df or other (disks)
- $ uname to return OS

SIM sysadmins must provide one or more users (either Linux or AD) to query Linux. These users need only login and read rights.

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Minimum requirements

For more information on what permissions you need for any of these accounts, see Required accounts and permissions.

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