

SentryOne Power BI Content Pack for SQL Sentry

Last Modified on 18 May 2021

⚠️Unsupported: The SentryOne Power BI Content Pack for SQL Sentry is provided as-is and is intended as a sample to get you started with reporting on the SQL Sentry database through Power BI. Once you have it connected and configured, you can make changes as desired.

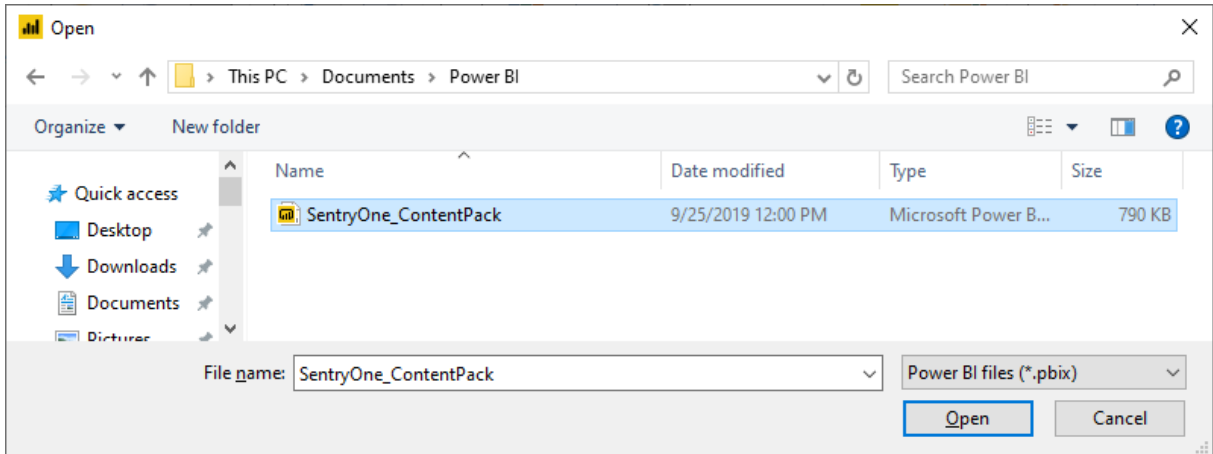
Desktop Configuration

Configuring the Power BI Content Pack

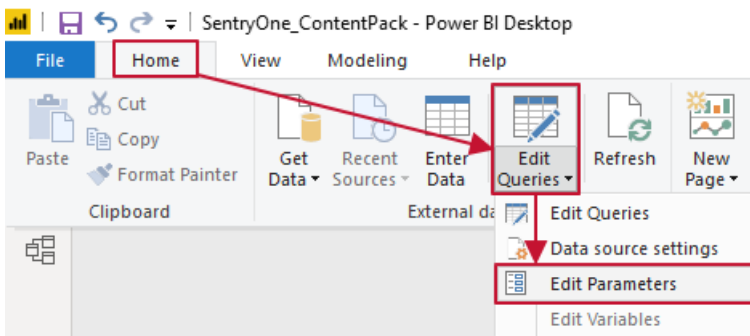
The following steps walk through downloading, opening, and configuring the SentryOne Power BI Content Pack through Power BI Desktop.

📌 Note: The SentryOne Power BI Content Pack connects to directly to your SQL Sentry database over your local network.

1. **📥 Download:** Get a copy of the [SentryOne Content Pack PBIX file](#).
2. Open the PBIX file with Power BI Desktop:

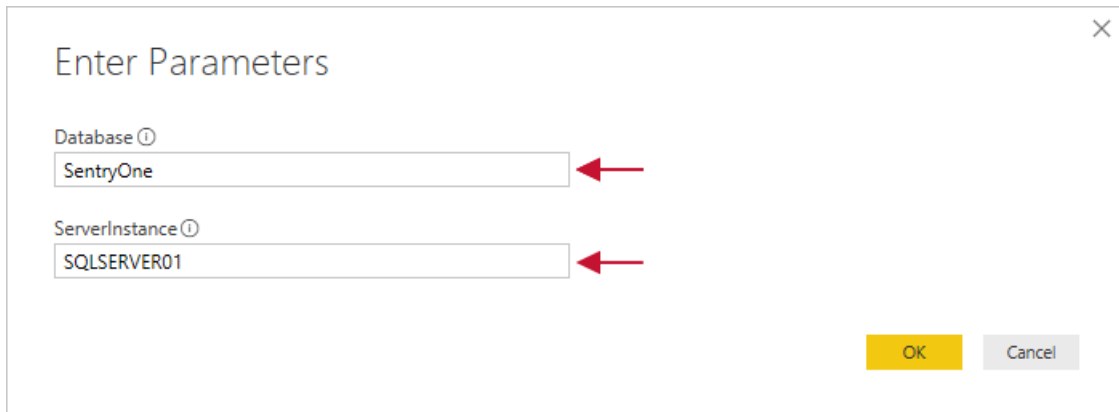


3. Select **Home** -> **Edit Queries** -> **Edit Parameters**:

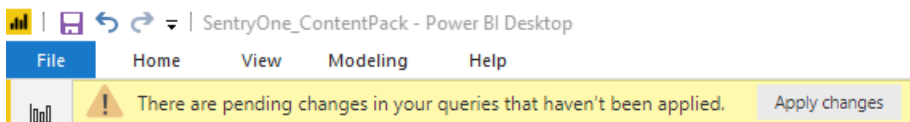


4. Update the **Database** and **ServerInstance** parameters to reflect your SQL Sentry database and

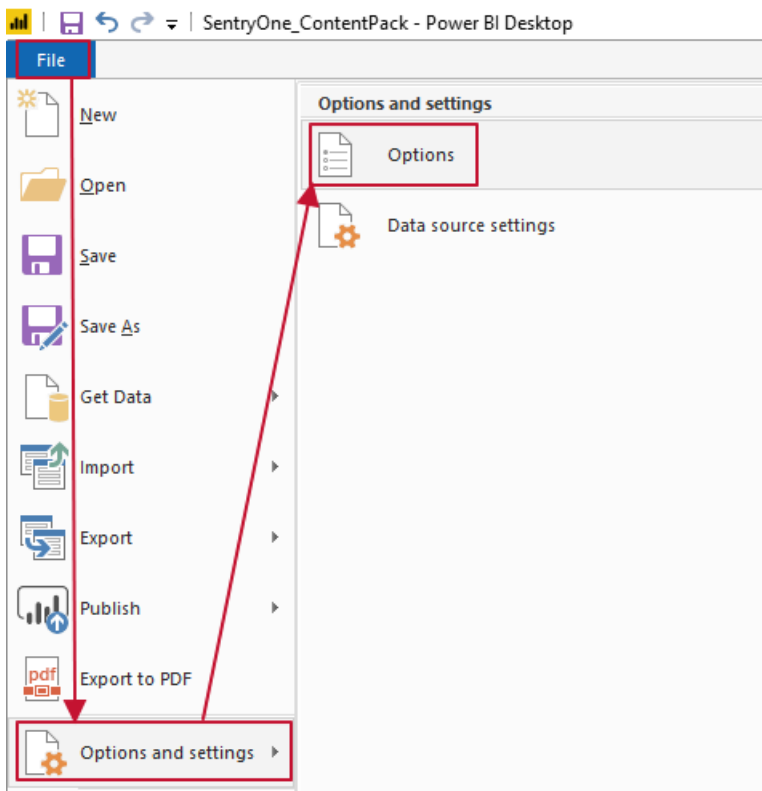
server\instance name, then select **OK**:



5. After selecting **OK**, a banner appears prompting you to apply the changes. Select **Apply Changes**:



6. Select **File -> Options and Settings -> Options**:



7. Select **Security**, then deselect **Require user approval for new native database queries** under **Native Database Queries**.

Options

GLOBAL

- Data Load **Native Database Queries**
 Require user approval for new native database queries
- Power Query Editor
- DirectQuery
- R scripting
- Python scripting
- Security Moderate

⚠ Important: You will receive a series of prompts for each query if you do not deselect **Require user approval for new native database queries**.

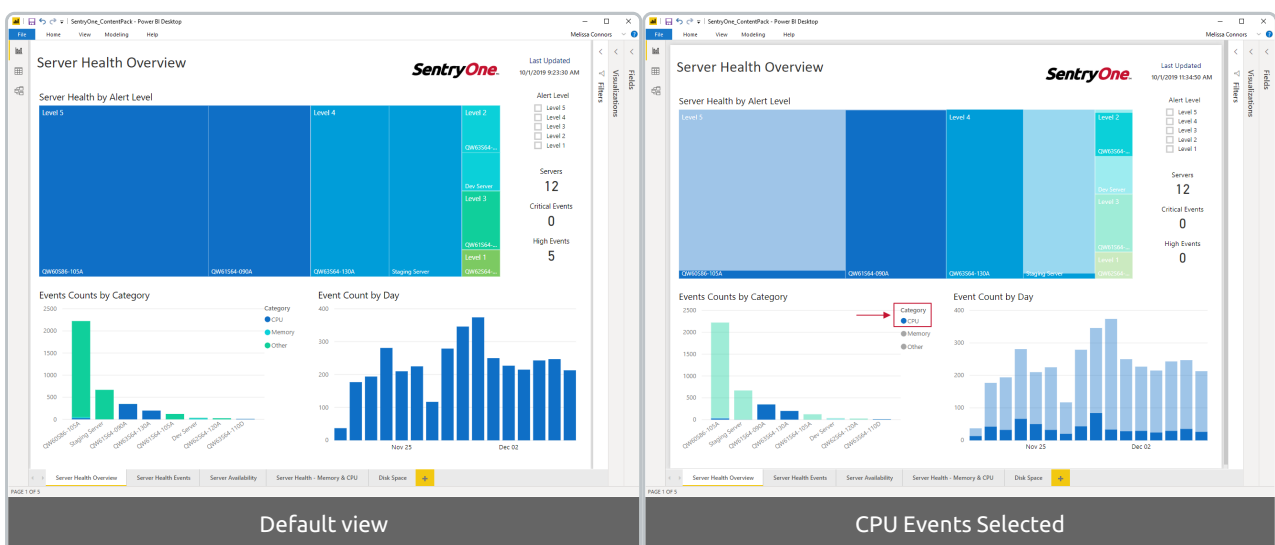
🏆 Success: You are now ready to use the SentryOne Power BI Content Pack with Power BI Desktop!

Using the Content Pack

Using the Content Pack

Server Health Overview

The **Server Health Overview** page provides a high-level view of the overall health and events across your monitored environment. There are metric cards to show the total number of monitored servers, critical events, and high events.



Server Health by Alert Level

The alert level is derived from the number and severity of conditions that are triggered in your monitored

environment. Relative scores are calculated and your monitored targets are divided into 5 alert levels, with 5 being the most severe. Within the alert level, servers are ranked from highest overall score to lowest overall score. As you view the treemap, your targets with the highest number and overall severity appear to the upper left in the Level 5 grouping.

Note:

- Use the **Alert Level** checkboxes to filter all the cards on this page to the selected levels.
- You have the ability to filter the page by other values by selecting them within a chart. For example, the image on the right shows that CPU has been selected from the **Events Count by Category** chart and all charts are updated to reflect the selection of CPU events. Select a day or server on the page to explore how these filters work.

Event Counts by Category

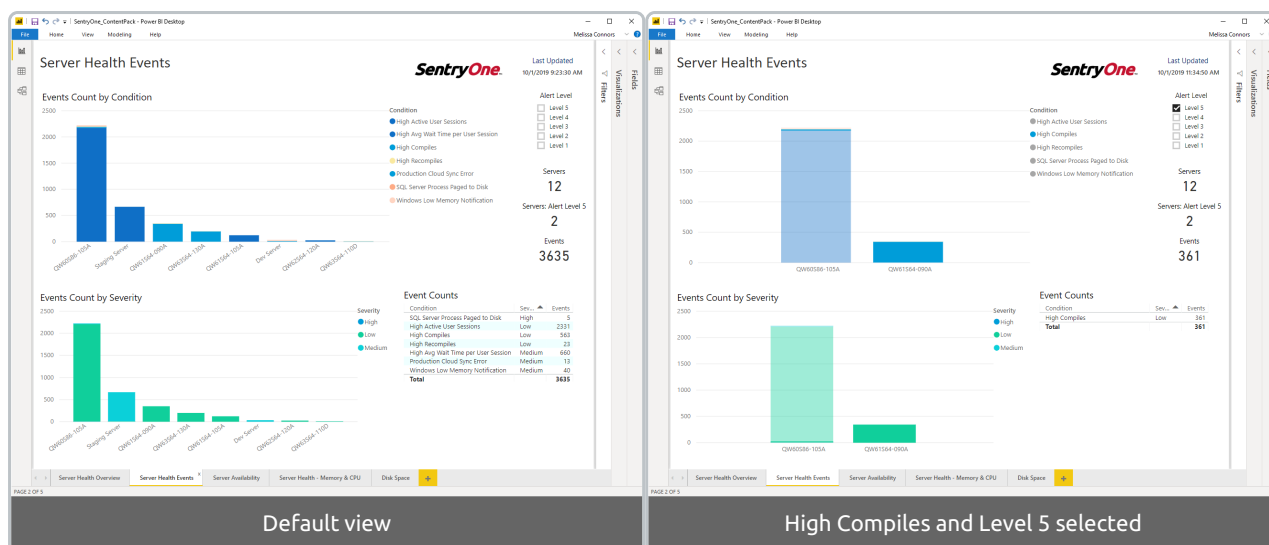
This shows a stacked column chart of the total number of events per monitored target, with the stacks representing the event categories (e.g. *CPU, Memory, or Other*).

Event Count by Day

This stacked column chart displays the total count of events by day for all monitored targets. It will show highlighted stacks if you select a category, server, or alert level.

Server Health Events

The **Server Health Events** page provides insight into the events used to calculate the overall server health. This page includes a filter for alert level, as well as metric cards for the total number of servers, number of servers with an alert level of 5, and the total number of events.



Events Count by Condition

A stacked column chart of the total count of conditions (events) per monitored target, stacked by the condition name (e.g. *High Compiles*, *High Recompile*, etc.).

Events Count by Severity

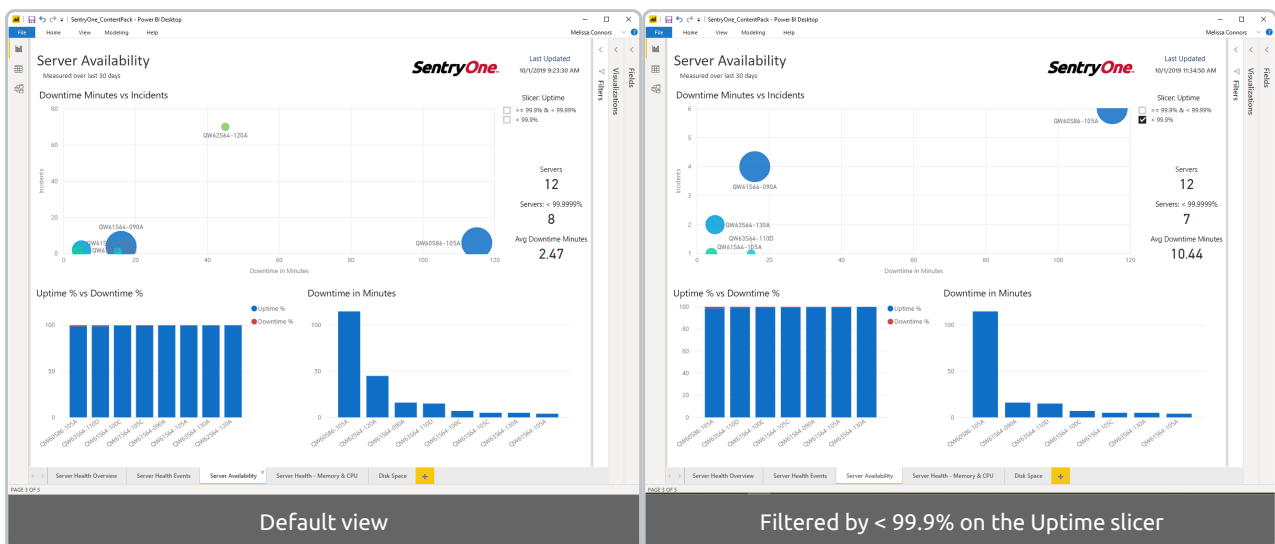
A stacked column chart of the total count of conditions (events) per monitored target, stacked by the severity level (*high*, *medium*, or *low*).

Event Counts

A table of the total counts for each condition (event) across the monitored environment.

Server Availability

The **Server Availability** page provides charts related to downtime and uptime. There is a slicer to divide between $\geq 99.9\%$ & $< 99.99\%$ or $< 99.9\%$ as well as metric cards for the total number of servers, servers with $< 99.9999\%$ uptime, and the average number of downtime minutes.



Downtime Minutes vs Incidents

This scatter chart plots the servers based on the total downtime minutes on the x-axis vs the total number of incidents (events) on the y-axis. The size of the dot indicates the alert level, with 5 being the largest dot.

Uptime % vs Downtime %

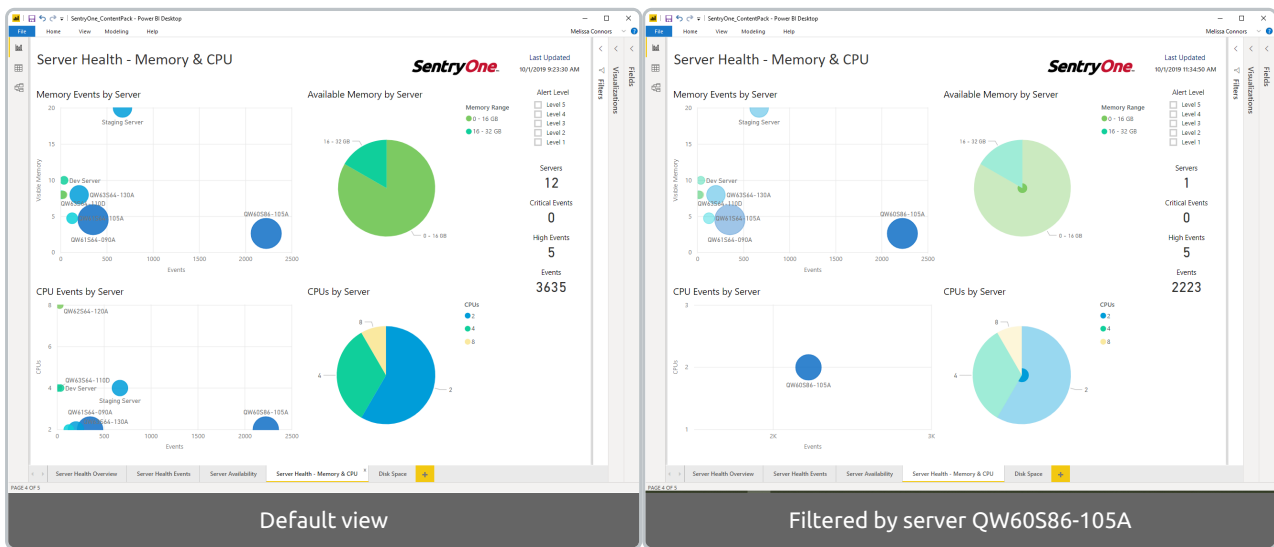
This 100% stacked bar chart depicts the relative amount of downtime to uptime percentage by server for all servers which have had less than the standard SLA amount of 99.999% uptime.

Downtime in Minutes

A bar chart to display the total number of downtime minutes per server, ordered by most to least minutes (left to right).

Server Health - Memory & CPU

The **Server Health - Memory & CPU** page provides insight into which servers are suffering from events that may be reduced by increasing available memory or number of CPUs, or finding servers with workloads in need of performance-tuning to reduce memory or CPU requirements. The page includes an alert level filter as well as metric cards for number of servers, critical events, high events, and total events.



Memory Events by Server

This scatter chart displays dots for each server with the number of memory-related events that have occurred on the x-axis and the amount of available memory on the y-axis. The size of the dot indicates the alert level for that server, with 5 being the largest dot.

Available Memory by Server

A pie chart to show how many servers are in each range of available memory. In the default view example, there are 2 servers with 0-16 GB of available memory (16.67% of all monitored servers) and 10 servers with 16-32 GB of available memory (83.33% of all monitored servers).

CPU Events by Server

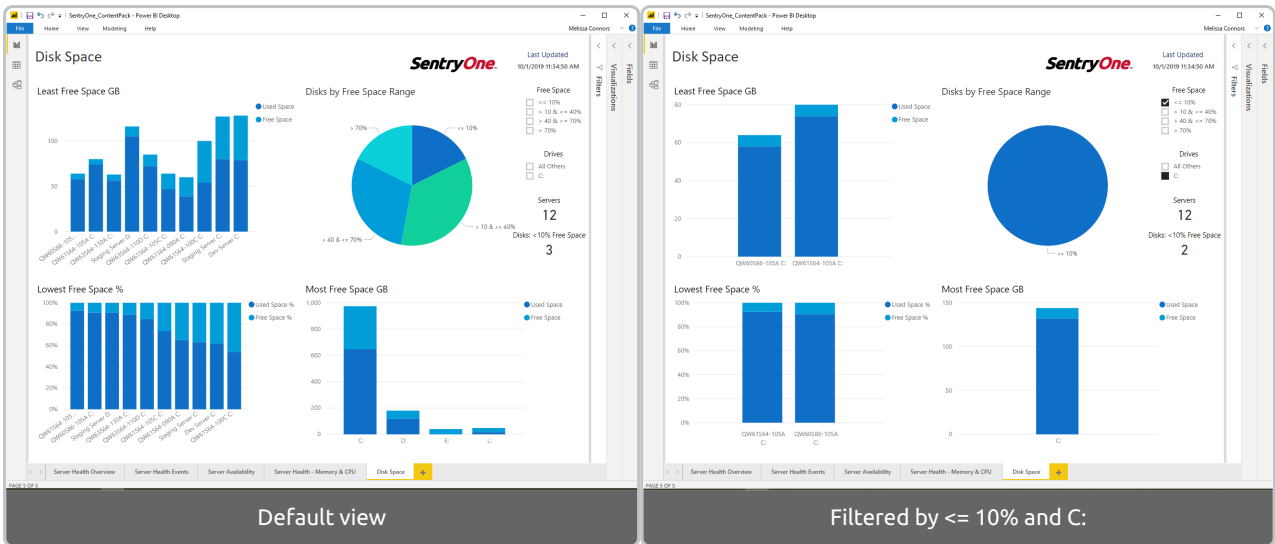
This scatter chart displays dots for each server with the number of CPUs on the y-axis and the number of triggered CPU-related events on the x-axis. The size of the dot indicates the alert level for that server, with 5 being the largest dot.

CPUs by Server

A pie chart to show how many servers grouped by number of CPUs. In the default view example, 1 server has 8 CPUs (8.33%), 4 servers have 4 CPUs (33.33%), and 7 servers have 2 CPUs (58.33%).

Disk Space

The **Disk Space** page provides insight into the remaining free space on monitored servers. There are filters for the free space ranges (<= 10%, > 10 & <= 40%, > 40 & <= 70%, and > 70%) and the drives (C: vs. all other drives). Metric cards are included for the total number of servers as well as the number of disks with < 10% free space remaining.



Least Free Space GB

A stacked column chart displaying the 10 drives with the least amount of free space available in GB. The disks are ordered from fewest GB of space remaining to the greatest.

Disks by Free Space Range

This pie chart displays the percentage of servers in each free space range. In the default view example, there are 3 servers (17.65%) in the < 10% free space range, 6 servers (35.29%) in the > 10 & < 40% range, 5 servers (29.42%) in the > 40 & <= 70% range, and 3 servers (17.65%) in the > 70% range.

Lowest Free Space %

A stacked column chart displaying the 10 drives with the least amount of free space available by percentage. The drives are ordered from lowest percentage remaining to greatest.

Most Free Space GB

A stacked column chart of drives with the most free space in GB. The drives are ordered from greatest free space in GB to least.