



Sun StorEdge™ Resource Management Suite Version 6.0

File Reporter
Configuration and Installation Guide

Version 2.0.1

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Part No. 816-4727-10
April 2002, Revision A

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What's In This Guide

This guide has been developed as a reference tool for File Reporter users who will configure the File Reporter environment, install the software, and use File Reporter. For information on using Capacity Reporter, see the Capacity Reporter Help.

This guide is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1 provides information about the File Reporter product.
- Chapter 2 provides prerequisites needed to install File Reporter.
- Chapter 3 provides procedures to verify the prerequisites.
- Chapter 4 provides the File Reporter and the Crystal Reports installation procedures.
- Chapter 5 provides procedures for the post-installation editing of the SRMFC database.
- Chapter 6 provides procedures for using the File Reporter Web, and generating reports.
- Appendix A provides the File Reporter database schema.
- Appendix B provides instructions on uninstalling File Reporter.

About Capacity Reporter File Reporter

This guide contains information intended to help you install and use Capacity Reporter File Reporter. Capacity Reporter File Reporter gathers, stores, and displays information about an enterprise's resources. This information is used to locate files, manage space, and identify space usage problems. File Reporter does this by periodically collecting Capacity Reporter's Comma Separated Value (.csv) files and storing them in the File Reporter SQL Server database. The .csv files are gathered from Capacity Reporter for Windows NT Agents that a Capacity Reporter Server already manages.

After .csv files are stored in the File Reporter database, you can query the information. Some typical queries are:

- How much storage is used by files with a particular file extension, based on partition, partition group, computer name, and owner. For example, how much space is used by .doc files on partition group COMMON-DOC.
- Where particular files are located. For example, on which partitions is Microsoft Word installed.

Due to the large processing requirements of File Reporter, we recommend scheduling the file collection for off-hours, so that File Reporter data is available during the day.

1.1 File Reporter Components

File Reporter consists of one web, one main executable file, a set of common executable files (and their support files), an SQL Server 7.0 database that contains data and stored procedures, some out-of-the-box Seagate Crystal Reports preformatted reports, and some registry entries.

The main executable file is:

- FCService.exe – the Windows NT Service that File Reporter runs under.

These common files are used by either the web, the service, or both:

- FCUtility.dll
- DBFileLoad.dll
- DBHusk.dll
- FCReports.dll
- FCSynchronize.dll
- FCRegistry.dll

1.1.1 File Reporter Service

The File Reporter Service (FCService.exe) must run under the same Service Login account as the Capacity Reporter Server that is managing the Capacity Reporter Agents from which File Reporter obtains .csv files. By default, this account is **SRMSvcUser**. File Reporter also obtains partition and partition group information from the Capacity Reporter database.

Running File Reporter under the same Service Login account as the Capacity Reporter Server ensures adequate access to the Capacity Reporter database. The Capacity Reporter database maintains a listing of the Agents that the Capacity Reporter Server is monitoring and the partition and partition group information for those Agents. This is how File Reporter knows the Capacity Reporter Agents from which to collect .csv files.

1.1.2 File Reporter Web

The File Reporter Web is your means of setting up and administering the File Reporter database service. Using the File Reporter Web, you have access to both the Capacity Reporter and File Reporter databases. Using the pages in the console web, you can select and schedule partition groups for .csv file collection, and change your File Reporter configuration.

1.2 Installed Configuration

1.2.1 Directory Locations

By default, the File Reporter directory is installed as <**System Drive**>**Program Files\SRMFileProspector** with the following subdirectories:

- \Log for the File Reporter service log
- \StagedFiles for the temporary storage of .csv files copied from the Agent computers

1.2.2 Database Settings

The File Reporter database is created with these settings:

- Truncate Log on Checkpoint – **on**
- Select Into/Bulk Copy – **on**
- Auto Create Statistics – **on**
- Auto Update Statistics – **on**

The SQL Server on which the File Reporter database is installed should have the **Sort Order** set to any case-insensitive order.

The File Reporter database retains no history, and is created with no maintenance or backup tasks.

When created, the initial File Reporter database is 3 MB and the database transaction log is 1 MB. After installing File Reporter the sizes of the database and the transaction log must be altered using post-installation scripts. Refer to Chapter 5 for more information.

1.3 How File Reporter Works

Your Capacity Reporter Server maintains information about the Capacity Reporter Agents it monitors and collects data from, including partition and partition group information. Capacity Reporter stores this information in the Capacity Reporter database. The Capacity Reporter database may or may not be on the same computer with the Capacity Reporter Server.

When you click **Synchronize with SRM** on the **Partition Groups** page of the File Reporter web, File Reporter connects to the Capacity Reporter database. File Reporter finds out what Agent computers the Capacity Reporter Server is monitoring, the partitions on those computers, and the user-defined Capacity Reporter File System (the equivalent of Partition) Groups. File Reporter copies this information into the Partition Group and Partition tables in the File Reporter database.

When a File Reporter job runs, File Reporter connects to the Agents, copies the SRMFileData.csv file(s) from each, and temporarily stores them in the StagedFiles directory on the File Reporter computer. File Reporter then purges any existing rows and indexes from the database and loads the new .csv file data (removes any existing rows and indexes, loads the new data, and recreates the indexes). The File Reporter database is now ready to query.

1.4 Security

File Reporter installation privileges are listed in Chapter 2.

1.4.1 Database Access

During installation, Setup creates an SQL Server Role and names it SRMSvcGroup, to which it adds the Service Login account of the target Capacity Reporter Server (by default, **SRMSvcUser**). The SRMSvcGroup is given Select, Insert, Update, Delete, and DRI access to all tables and views in the File Reporter database, as well as Execute permission on all stored procedures in the database. The Capacity Reporter Server's Service Login account has full access to the Capacity Reporter database, giving File Reporter access also.

Note – The SRM Service Login account must also have access to the administrative shares on the target Capacity Reporter Agent computers. Without this access, .csv file copying fails.

1.4.2 User Access

File Reporter user access is designed to allow you to grant access as needed. The following permissions are needed to use File Reporter:

- SRMSvcGroup Role access to both the File Reporter and Capacity Reporter databases
- Local Administrator privilege on the File Reporter computer

The easiest way to ensure adequate access to the File Reporter Console and both databases is to log in as the SRM Service Login account when using File Reporter.

1.4.3 .csv File Resources

Input to the File Reporter database is from the SRMFileData.csv files on the target Capacity Reporter Agent computers.

Each file in a partition creates a single entry in the SRMFileData.csv file that is placed in the root of the partition. The number of records in this file is equivalent to the number of files in a partition. The size of the file varies depending on the length of the “path description” to each file. The size of each file entry is approximately 140 bytes per file. Therefore, a partition with 1,000,000 files causes the creation of a .csv file of approximately 140 MB.

1.5 Enable .csv File Generation

For File Reporter to copy the SRMFileData.csv files, enable the generation of these files on the target Capacity Reporter Agent computers. Do this for each partition group from which you want .csv file information. Because the default Capacity Reporter installation has this setting disabled, no .csv files are collected until you enable the option. After the option is enabled, the files are generated at the next partition scan. You must have Capacity Reporter administrator privileges to perform this procedure.

Enable .csv file generation on Capacity Reporter Agents

1. Open a browser and point it to the Capacity Reporter Server that manages the Agents from which you want .csv file information.
2. Click **Options** in the Capacity Reporter window. The Options page is displayed.
3. Click **Groups**. The Select Group page is displayed.
4. From the Partition Group list box (File System Group list box in SRM 4.0.1), select a partition, or SRM 4.0.1 file system, group name and click **Modify** or **New**. The Group Properties page for a new or existing group is displayed.
5. Select the check box for the Collect file details on these partitions (file systems for SRM 4.0).
6. Click **Submit**. This is important; if you do not click Submit, your change does not take effect.
7. Repeat these steps for every partition group from which you want .csv file data.

Installation Prerequisites

File Reporter has the following pre-installation requirements and recommendations.

2.1 Recommended Hardware

- Intel-compatible Pentium Server
- Dual 500 MHz processors
- 512 MB of memory for each processor
- At least three physical disks

2.2 Required Software

These software components must be installed on the target File Reporter computer prior to File Reporter installation:

- Microsoft Windows NT Server 4.0 SP4
 - or -
 - Windows NT 4.0 Workstation SP4
 - or -
 - Windows 2000 Server, Enterprise Edition
- MDAC 2.1
- Microsoft SQL Server 7.0 SP2, or SQL Server 2000.
- SQL Server ODBC driver 3.70.006.23
- Adequate disk space for staged files storage

Capacity Reporter Server 3.1.5 or later must be installed on another computer in the same domain or in a trusted domain, and accessible to the File Reporter target computer.

Note – Do **not** install File Reporter on a machine that is running Capacity Reporter.

2.3 Required Installation Privileges

- Local administrator privileges on the computer.
- The login ID and password for the account to use for database creation or access. This is either the SQL **sa** account or a Windows NT account that has system administrator privileges.

2.4 Required Information

- The Domain, account name, and password for the Capacity Reporter Server's Service Login account.
- The computer name of the SQL Server where the new File Reporter database will be created. By default, the database is named SRMFC.
- The computer name of the SQL Server where the Capacity Reporter database resides and the name of that database. By default, the Capacity Reporter database is named SRMDB_*SRMServercomputername*, where *SRMServercomputername* is the name of the computer on which the Capacity Reporter Server resides.

2.5 Space Requirements

- Physical disk #1 contains:
 - 2 GB for pagefile.sys
 - 2 GB for tempdb
- Physical disk #2 contains:
 - 20 GB for SRMFC database data. The SRMFC database data may be spread across up to 4 physical disks.
- Physical disk #3 contains:
 - 7 GB for SRMFC database log
 - 2 GB for incoming .csv files

Installation Preparation

This chapter includes procedures that will make your installation of Capacity Reporter File Reporter successful. These procedures enable you to check whether system resource requirements have been met, and to ensure that the minimum system requirements are satisfied.

3.1 Verify the Pagefile.sys Size

For NT4, Microsoft recommends that the minimum size of the pagefile.sys be the same as the size of the system's installed memory. Sun recommends a minimum size of 2 GB for the pagefile.sys file. File Reporter's preferred configuration uses primary and secondary files, locating the secondary file on a non-system, non-RAIDed disk.

Verify that the system's pagefile.sys size is 2 GB.

1. Go to **Start** → **Settings** → **Control Panel**, and double-click on **System**.
2. Select the **Performance** tab and click the **Change** button. The Virtual Memory dialog box is displayed.
3. In the Virtual Memory dialog box, enter the equivalent of 2 GB (2,048 MB) in the Maximum Size field. If the drive that contains the pagesize.sys file does not have enough free space, select another drive from the Drive [Volume Label] list box and add the remaining space on it.
4. Click **Set** and reboot the system for the changes to take effect.

3.2 Verify the Version of Microsoft SQL Server

Verify that the computer is running Microsoft SQL Server 7.0 SP2, or later.

1. Go to **Start** → **Programs** → **Microsoft SQL Server 7.0** → **Query Analyzer**.
2. Enter the target SQL Server machine name in the SQL Server field and select the Use SQL Server authentication radio button. Enter sa in the Login Name field and click **OK**.
3. In the SQL Query Analyzer window, type:
select @@version
4. Press the **F5** key. You should see these results:

```
Microsoft SQL Server 7.00 - 7.00.842 (Intel X86)
Mar 2 2000 06:49:37
Copyright © 1988-1998 Microsoft Corporation
Enterprise Edition on Windows NT 4.0 (Build 1381: Service
Pack 6)
```

You should see a build date of March 2000. If you do not get these results, you must apply SQL Server sp2. See Microsoft SQL Server documentation for more information.

3.3 Verify that Microsoft SQL Server is Running

Verify that Microsoft SQL Server 7.0 is running.

1. Go to **Start** → **Settings** → **Control Panel**, and double-click on **Services**.
2. Scroll down to **MSSQLServer** and verify that it is set to **Started** and **Automatic**. If not, select **MSSQLServer** and click **Start**.

3.4 Verify the Size of SQL's Tempdb and Log

Verify that SQL's tempdb can extend to 2 GB, and its log to 50 MB.

If you have 2 GB free on the disk where SQL is installed:

1. Go to **Start** → **Programs** → **Microsoft SQL Server 7.0** → **Query Analyzer**.
2. Enter the target SQL Server machine name in the SQL Server field and select the Use SQL Server authentication radio button. Enter sa in the Login Name field and click **OK**.
3. From the SQL Query Analyzer window, run AlterDbTempdb.sql from the Documentation → DB_Best_Practices folder on the File Reporter CD.
4. Go to **Start** → **Settings** → **Control Panel** → **Services** and stop and restart MSSQL to verify the changes to tempdb.
5. If you do not have 2 GB free on the disk where SQL is installed:

Find a drive that does not contain, and will never contain any SRMFC*.mdf (data file) or SRMFC*.ldf (log file) files.

From the SQL Query Analyzer window (refer to steps one and two above), run AlterDbTempdb2.sql from the Documentation → DB_Best_Practices folder on the File Reporter CD.

The AlterDbTempdb2.sql script displays in the Query Analyzer window. Within the script, change the drive letter, G:, to a free drive on your machine that, when summed with the existing Tempdev.mdf file, equals 2 GB in size.

6. Press the **F5** key.
7. Go to **Start** → **Settings** → **Control Panel** → **Services** and stop and restart MSSQL to verify the changes to tempdb.

Install File Reporter

This procedure assumes that the computer on which you are installing Capacity Reporter File Reporter or meets all installation requirements listed in Chapter 1, and that SRM 3.1.5 (or later), and SQL Server 7.0 sp2 (or later) are already installed and accessible on your network.

4.1 Installing File Reporter

Install File Reporter

1. Insert the File Reporter CD-ROM in the CD-ROM drive. Run setup.exe from the CD-ROM. The Welcome dialog box is displayed.
2. Click **Next**. The License Agreement dialog box is displayed.
3. Click **Agree**. The Choose Destination Location dialog box is displayed.
4. Review the default installation destination information. If you want to install File Reporter to an alternate location, click **Browse** to the alternate location. To continue, click **Next**.

The **Storage Resource Manager Service Login** dialog box is displayed.

5. Provide the following information for the Service Login account for this File Reporter to use. This is the same Service Login account as the Capacity Reporter Server whose database this File Reporter will use.
 - Type the Domain (or select one from the pull-down list) for the Capacity Reporter Server's Service Login account.
 - If necessary, change the default service name in the **Login** field. The default Capacity Reporter Server Service Login account is **SRMSvcUser**.
 - Enter the password for the Service Login account in the **Password** field.

- Retype the password in the **Confirm Password** field.
6. Click **Next**. The SRM Server File Reporter Database dialog box is displayed.
 7. Type the name of the SQL Server where you want this File Reporter database created in the SQL Server field. Accept the default database name of SRMFC. Click **Next**.

Note – If you alter the default database name, use only valid characters. Using characters such as a dash, wild cards, spaces, or periods results in database creation errors.

If the account you are logged in to has sufficient privileges to create a database on this SQL Server, the **Storage Resource Manager Database** dialog box is displayed.

If Setup determines that the account you are using has insufficient privileges to create the database on the specified SQL Server, the **Privileged Account Required** dialog box is displayed.

Specify an account type, and fill in the appropriate information. This account must have permission to create and modify databases on the specified SQL Server. Click **Next**.

The **Storage Resource Manager Database** dialog box is displayed.

8. Type the name of the SQL Server where the Capacity Reporter Server's database is stored in the SQL Server field.

Type the name of the Capacity Reporter Server's database in the **Database** field. By default, the Capacity Reporter database has a name of **SRMDB_SRMServer`computername`**, where **SRMServer`computername`** is the name of the computer on which the Capacity Reporter Server is installed.

Setup verifies that the service account has appropriate access to the Capacity Reporter database you specify.

9. Click **Next**. The **Storage Resource Manager Server Registration** dialog box is displayed. Enter the name of the Capacity Reporter Server with which you want to register File Reporter. The name of the SQL Server from the previous dialog box is the default in the SRM Server Name field.

10. Click **Next**. The Start Installation dialog box is displayed.

Setup has all the information needed to install File Reporter on this computer.

11. Click **Next**. The Installing dialog box is displayed while Setup copies files onto the computer.

After all files have been installed and all directories created, the Installation Complete dialog box is displayed.

12. Click **Finish** to allow Setup to perform any final actions and close. You are now ready to use File Reporter.
13. Go to **Start → Programs → Internet Explorer**. In IE, enter a url of `http://<servername>/Prospector`, where *servername* is the name of the server on which you installed File Reporter. The File Reporter web displays the Query Builder page.

4.2 Installing Crystal Reports

Once the installation of Capacity Reporter Server File Reporter is complete, you need to install the Crystal Reports Web Server, which is included on a separate CD-ROM. After the Crystal Reports Web Server is successfully installed, edit the SRMFC database, described in the next chapter.

Install Crystal Reports Web Server

1. Insert the Crystal Reports CD-ROM into your CD-ROM drive. If Autostart is enabled, the Introduction launches automatically. If Autostart is disabled, navigate to the Crystal Reports CD-ROM and double-click on the **Setup.exe** file. When the Install menu appears, select **Install** (Win32).
2. At the next screen, click **Next**.
3. The License Agreement displays. Read it and click **Yes** if you agree.
4. Enter the Installation Key, found on the back of the CD sleeve and click **Next**.
5. The **Installation Options** dialog box is displayed. Select the Custom option and choose an installation directory. Click **Next**.
6. In the **Custom Installation Options** dialog box, select only the **Database Access** and **Web Reports Servers** options. Click **Next**.
7. Select the **Yes, create service(s)** check box. Leave the three entry fields blank and click **Next** and then **Next** again.
8. The files are now copied. Reboot the machine.

Edit the SRMFC Database

This chapter contains detailed instructions on how to tune your environment to maximize Capacity Reporter File Reporter performance.

5.1 Stopping the File Reporter Service

Before performing any of the following procedures, you must stop the File Reporter service (FCService).

Set the FCService startup to manual and stop the service.

1. Go to **Start** → **Settings** → **Control Panel** → **Services**.
2. Scroll down and click on the **FCService** service.
3. Click **Startup**. The **Service** dialog box is displayed.
4. Select **Manual** and click **OK**.
5. Click **Stop**, and then click **Close**.

Note – When you have completed the following procedures, remember to restart the File Reporter service as described at the end of this chapter.

Note – Allow Bulk Data Loads

Allow bulk data loads.

1. Go to **Start** → **Programs** → **Microsoft SQL Server 7.0** → **Query Analyzer**.

2. Enter the target SQL Server machine name in the SQL Server field and select the Use SQL Server authentication radio button. Enter sa in the Login Name field and click **OK**.
3. From the SQL Query Analyzer window, run AlterDbSRMFC.sql from the Documentation → DB_Best_Practices folder on the File Reporter CD.
4. Press **F5** to run the script.

5.2 Add Space to the SRMFC Database

File Reporter uses four SRMFC data files to store SRMFC data. Each SRMFC data file requires 5 GB of free drive space. Consider the number of available drives and the free space per drive when deciding where to install the SRMFC data files on your system.

Add 20 GB of space to the SRMFC database using four separate 5 GB files.

1. From the Query Analyzer window, run AddFilegroup.sql from the Documentation → DB_Best_Practices folder on the File Reporter CD.
2. From the Query Analyzer window, run AddFilesToFilegroup.sql from the same location on the CD, and edit it to refer to the directory/directories on which SRMFC data will be located. You do this by changing the drive letter, G:, to your system's drive letter(s). For example, change:

```
filename = 'G:\SRMFC_tables3.ndf'  
to:  
filename = '<System Drive>\SRMFC_tables3.ndf'
```

3. Press **F5** to run the script.

Note – This may take some time, because SQL Server formats each drive when allocating the 20 GB of space.

5.3 Create a Second SRMFC Database Log File

Create a second SRMFC database log file.

4. Go to **Start** → **Programs** → **Microsoft SQL Server 7.0** → **Enterprise Manager**.
5. Expand SQL Server Group → *<Targeted Server Name>* → **Databases**, and right-click on **SRMFC**.
6. Select **Properties** from the menu. The **Database Properties** dialog box is displayed. Select the **Transaction Log** tab.
7. Create a second log file for the database on a device with more than 7 GB of free space.

Note – Do not create this log file on a drive containing an SRMFC data file.

8. Click on the line below the SRMFC line and press the **TAB** key.
9. Enter SRMFC_log2 as the File Name on the new line.
10. Enter the location for which you want the log file to be created.
11. Enter 4000 as the Space Allocated.
12. Select the **Automatically Grow File** check box and select the **In Megabytes** radio button. Enter 100 in its corresponding field.
13. In the Maximum file size section, select the **Restrict filegrowth(MB)** radio button and enter **7000** in its corresponding field.
14. Click **OK**.

5.4 Recreate the FileSpec Table

Recreate the FileSpec table.

1. Go to **Start** → **Programs** → **Microsoft SQL Server 7.0** → **Query Analyzer**.

2. Enter the target SQL Server machine name in the SQL Server field and select the Use SQL Server authentication radio button. Enter **sa** in the Login Name field and click **OK**.
3. From the SQL Query Analyzer window, run CreateTable_FileSpec.sql from the Documentation → DB_Best_Practices folder on the File Reporter CD.

5.5 Recreate the Create Index Stored Procedure

Recreate the Create Index stored procedure.

1. Go to **Start → Programs → Microsoft SQL Server 7.0 → Query Analyzer**.
2. Enter the target SQL Server machine name in the SQL Server field and select the Use SQL Server authentication radio button. Enter **sa** in the Login Name field and click **OK**.
3. From the SQL Query Analyzer window, run CreateStoredProcedure.sql from the Documentation → DB_Best_Practices folder on the File Reporter CD.

5.6 Restart the File Reporter Service

Restart the File Reporter service.

1. Go to **Start → Settings → Control Panel → Services**.
2. Scroll down and click on the **FCService** service.
3. Click **Startup**. The Service dialog box is displayed.
4. Select **Automatic** and click **OK**.
5. Click **Start**, and then click **Close**.

Using File Reporter

With File Reporter installed, you are ready to use the File Reporter Console to import Capacity Reporter partition and partition group information, and schedule .csv file collections.

6.1 Start File Reporter

Launch Internet Explorer and point to `http://<servername>/Prospector`, where *servername* is the name of the server on which File Reporter is installed. The **Navigation Bar** and Query Builder window are displayed. The **Navigation Bar** is shown here:

6.2 File Reporter Web

The Configuration portion of the File Reporter Console is arranged in four core pages: **Partition Groups**, **Daily Schedule**, **Service Configuration**, and **Database Configuration**.

6.2.1 Partition Groups Page

The **Partition Groups** page displays all partition groups defined in your Capacity Reporter installation.

Note – When you first open File Reporter, this list is empty. You must click **Synchronize with Capacity Reporter** to populate the list.

Partition Group Information

The statistics listed provide information about each Partition Group listed in the Capacity Reporter database. These statistics combine Capacity Reporter information and File Reporter information.

TABLE 6-1 Partition Group Statistics

Group Name	Capacity Reporter-defined Partition Group name. For example, Default Partition Group, or for SRM 4.0, Default File System Group.
Description	Capacity Reporter-defined Partition, or File System Group description.
Scheduled Days	File Reporter-defined .csv file collection daily schedule assigned to this Partition Group. A zero (0) indicates no collection that day, an X indicates a collection runs that day. The days are listed from Sunday to Saturday, corresponding to the Daily Schedule dialog.
Last Start	The day, date, and time that the most recent daily schedule began.
Last Stop	The day, date, and time that the most recent daily schedule ended.

Partition Groups Functions

Use the buttons and hyperlinks on this page to perform Partition Group configuration actions:

TABLE 6-2 Partition Group Buttons

Synchronize with Capacity Reporter	Updates the Partition Group list with what is current in the associated Capacity Reporter database. Clicking this button enables File Reporter to connect to the Capacity Reporter database, read the File System Group information, update the File Reporter database, and display the updated information in the File Reporter Console. Click Synchronize with Capacity Reporter when: This is the first time File Reporter is opened. File System Groups are modified in Capacity Reporter.
Collect Files	Enables you to kick off an on-demand collection. This provides an off-schedule collection function.

Partition Group .csv File Collection Schedules

File Reporter enables you to schedule .csv file collections on a daily basis, assign Partition Groups to each collection schedule, and perform an on-demand file collection.

Create daily collection schedules

1. Open File Reporter and select the **Daily Schedule** menu item on the Navigation Bar.
2. The **Daily Schedule** page is displayed.
3. Enter the following information for each day you want .csv files collected. This enables you to run file collections at different times on each day:
 - The time you want the file collection to begin in *hour:minute* format in the **Start Time** fields.
 - The maximum amount of time you want the file collection to run in *hour:minute* format in the **Duration** fields.
4. Click **Apply Changes**.

Assign Partition Groups to schedules

1. Click the **Partition Groups** navigation button to access the **Partition Groups** page.
2. Click the desired partition group's hyperlink in its corresponding Scheduled Days column. The **Schedule Partition Group** page is displayed.
3. The daily schedule you just defined is displayed on this page.
4. Referring to the displayed schedule, select the check boxes for the days you want this Partition Group's .csv file collected.
5. Click **OK**.
6. Repeat these procedures as needed until all Partition Groups are scheduled.

Perform an on-demand collection

1. Click the **Partition Groups** navigation button to access the **Partition Groups** page.
2. Click a partition group's **Collect Files** button. After you click **Collect Files**, File Reporter places the partition group in the queue. If no jobs are running, this job runs immediately. If other jobs are running, this job is placed next in the queue, and runs as soon as the other jobs have finished.

6.2.2 Service Configuration Page

The **Service Configuration** page displays information and status about the current configuration.

TABLE 6-3 Service Configuration Information

Trace Log	<p>This section displays the location of the File Reporter trace log. This log maintains a record of the actions File Reporter has performed and status information about those actions. The current location of this log is displayed in the Trace Log Path field. The default trace log location is:</p> <pre><System Drive>:\Program Files\<SRMApp Name>\Log\ <SRMApp Name.log></pre> <p>Note: If you change the default location of the Trace Log path, you must stop and then restart the FCService for the change to take effect. See Chapter 5 for more information on starting and stopping the FCService.</p>
Staged Files Directory	<p>This section displays the current location of the staged files directory. Staged files have been copied from the Capacity Reporter Agent computers to the File Reporter computer, but have not yet been loaded into the File Reporter database. The default location is:</p> <pre><System Drive>:\Program Files\<SRM App Name>\ StagedFiles</pre> <p>These files are deleted after they are loaded into the File Reporter database.</p>
Thread Pools	<p>This section displays the number of Partition Purge, File Copy, and File Load threads that can run concurrently in the service. You can modify the default for each thread type as needed.</p>
Job Queue Aging (in Days)	<p>Runs off the Job Queue Maintenance setting. At the specified interval, all entries in the Job Queue older than the specified time are deleted.</p>

6.2.3 Database Configuration Page

The **Database Configuration** page displays information and statistics about your Capacity Reporter and File Reporter databases.

Database Configuration Information

TABLE 6-4 Database Configuration Information

Capacity Reporter Server/Database	This section displays the computer and database names of the Capacity Reporter database associated with this File Reporter database.
File Reporter Server/Database	This section displays the computer and database names of the current File Reporter service.
Database Statistics	Number of Partition Groups, Partitions, and Files in the File Reporter database.

6.3 File Reporter Reports

There is a **Reports** section on the Main Navigation Bar. Choosing this link takes you to the reports that ship with File Reporter. Run these reports by clicking **Display Report** any time after a .csv file collection.

Note – These reports are templates only. You can run them as often as you like to review new information, but you cannot modify their design. To run custom-designed reports, use the report tool of your choice and design the reports to best meet your needs.

Schema Documentation

A.1 Overview

This appendix documents the tables in the File Reporter schema that contain information about Capacity Reporter Managed Partitions and the files on those partitions. Although the File Reporter database contains other tables, these tables are internal to the File Reporter implementation and are not documented here. The tables of interest to you in exploring the files in your Capacity Reporter Managed storage space are:

TABLE A-1 Capacity Reporter Tables and Purpose

SQL Table Name	Purpose
Partition	Contains information about a Capacity Reporter Managed Partition.
PartitionGroup	Contains information about a Capacity Reporter Partition Group. Partition Groups are imported from the Capacity Reporter database that your File Reporter installation is configured to use.
FileSpec	Contains information about all files that exist on Capacity Reporter Managed Partitions. This information is extracted from the SRMFileData.csv files that the Capacity Reporter Agent can create for each Capacity Reporter Managed Partition.

These tables are related in the following way:

The **PartitionGroupId** column in the Partition table identifies the Partition Group to which that Partition belongs. The **PartitionId** column in the FileSpec table identifies the Partition on which the file is found.

The following sections of this appendix detail the columns of the Partition, PartitionGroup, and FileSpec tables.

A.2 File Reporter Tables

A.2.1 PartitionGroup Table

Column Name	SQL Data Type	Description
PartitionGroupId	binary(16)	Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) that is the primary key for this Partition Group. This GUID is the same GUID that is used in the Capacity Reporter database to identify the Partition Group.
PartitionGroupName	varchar(64)	Capacity Reporter-given name of the Partition Group.
PartitionGroupDescription	varchar(128)	Capacity Reporter-given description of the Partition Group.
DayOfWeekMap	char(7)	Field containing seven characters. Each character corresponds to a day of the week, with the first character corresponding to Sunday: “O” indicates that the partition group IS NOT scheduled to run on that day. “X” indicates that the partition group IS scheduled to run on that day.
LastJobStartTime	datetime	Starting date/time for the last daily batch that scanned this partition group.
LastJobStopTime	datetime	Ending date/time for the last daily batch that scanned this partition group.
Deleted	bit	Used to track whether this partition group has been removed from Capacity Reporter.

A.2.2 Partition Table

Column Name	SQL Data Type	Description
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PartitionId	binary(16)	Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) that is the primary key for this partition. This GUID is the same GUID that is used in the Capacity Reporter database to identify the Managed Partition.
PartitionGroupId	binary(16)	Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) that is a Foreign Key for the PartitionGroup table. This column identifies the PartitionGroup of which this Partition is a member.
ComputerName	char(16)	Name of the computer on which this partition is defined.
PartitionName	varchar(64)	Name of this Managed Partition.
DomainName	varchar(64)	Name of the domain of which ComputerName is a member.
CSVFileLocation	varchar(260)	Full file specification for the Capacity Reporter file data .csv file for this partition. For example, <u>\Ursula\CS\SRMFileData.csv</u> . This is the file that File Reporter copies and imports into the File Reporter database.
CSVFileName	varchar(260)	File name, for example, SRMFileData.csv, that has been assigned to this partition in Storage Resource Manager. File Reporter uses this name to construct CSVFileLocation.
Deleted	bit	Used to track whether this partition has been removed from Capacity Reporter or from a group (moved between groups) in Capacity Reporter.
LastJobStartTime	datetime	File Reporter Internal use only.
LastJobStopTime	datetime	File Reporter Internal use only.
ScanDate	datetime	File Reporter Internal use only.

A.2.3 FileSpec Table

Column Name	SQL Data Type	Description
PartitionId	binary(16)	A Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) that is a Foreign Key for the Partition table. This column identifies the Partition on which this file is located.
Owner	varchar(64)	Name of the Windows NT account that owns this file.
OwnerDomain	varchar(64)	Name of the Windows NT Domain in which Owner is defined.
Size	float	Size of this file in bytes.
Attributes	int	Windows NT File system attributes of this file (the following defines which bits in the field give the status of which attributes): FILE_ATTRIBUTE_READONLY 0x00000001 FILE_ATTRIBUTE_HIDDEN 0x00000002 FILE_ATTRIBUTE_SYSTEM 0x00000004 FILE_ATTRIBUTE_DIRECTORY 0x00000010 FILE_ATTRIBUTE_ARCHIVE 0x00000020 FILE_ATTRIBUTE_NORMAL 0x00000080 FILE_ATTRIBUTE_TEMPORARY 0x00000100 FILE_ATTRIBUTE_COMPRESSED 0x00000800 FILE_ATTRIBUTE_OFFLINE 0x00001000 To select all read-only files, use the bitwise and operator in SQL, for example: select * from filespec where Attributes & 0x00000001 = 0x00000001.
CreationTime	datetime	Windows NT file system 'Created' datetime for this file.
AccessTime	datetime	Windows NT file system 'Accessed' datetime for this file.
WriteTime	datetime	Windows NT file system 'Modified' datetime for this file.
DirName	varchar(255)	Name of the directory where this file is located. Does not include the partition name. Example: \winnt\system32.
FileName	varchar(255)	Base filename of the file - no extension.
Extension	varchar(255)	The filename extension, including the leading period (.).

Post-Installation Reference

B.1 Uninstall File Reporter

Uninstalling File Reporter is done by performing the following tasks.

B.1.1 Shut down the web and File Reporter services

1. Go to **Start** → **Programs** → **Command Prompt**.
2. At the command prompt line, type:
`net stop w3svc.`
3. Once you receive the message that the World Wide Web Publishing Service has stopped successfully, type the following at the command prompt:
`net stop fcservice.`
When the message is displayed that the FCService has stopped successfully, proceed to the next task.
If you receive an error instead of this message, perform the following steps:
 - a. Go to **Start** → **Settings** → **Control Panel** → **Services**.
 - b. Scroll down to the FCService service and click on it.
 - c. Click **Startup** and select the **Manual** radio button on the **Service** dialog box.
 - d. Click **OK** and then click **Close**.
 - e. Shut down and restart the system.

B.1.2 Remove the File Reporter web from your system

1. Go to **Start** → **Programs** → **Windows NT 4.0 Option Pack** → **Microsoft Internet Information Server** → **Internet Service Manager**.
2. Expand <Target Computer Name> → Default Web Site → Prospector and right-click on Prospector.
3. Select **Properties** from the menu.
4. In the **Application Settings** section, click **Remove** and click **OK**.
5. Right-click on the **Prospector** site entry and select **Properties** from the menu.
6. Click **Delete** and then click **OK**.
7. From Windows Explorer, go to:
<System Drive>:\Inetpub\wwwroot\Prospector
and delete the Prospector folder.

B.1.3 Delete the File Reporter registry key

1. Go to **Start** → **Run** and type regedit in the Open field.
2. Click **OK**. The **Registry Editor** window is displayed.
3. Go to HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\
HighGround\FileCentral and delete the FileCentral key.

B.1.4 Delete the File Reporter Database

Delete the File Reporter database.

1. Go to **Start** → **Programs** → **Microsoft SQL Server 7.0** → **Enterprise Manager**.
 - a. Expand SQL Server Group \<Target Server Name> \Databases. Right-click on SRMFC and select Delete.

Note – Perform steps 3 and 4 only if there are no other Capacity Reporter database on this SQL server.

2. Expand SQL Server Group \<Target Server Name> \Security and select **Logins**.
3. In the right pane, right-click on **ENGINEERING\SRMSvcUser** and select **Delete**.

4. Restart your system.

