

1•VIEW

SQLReader Installation

Windows Platform

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1. Introduction

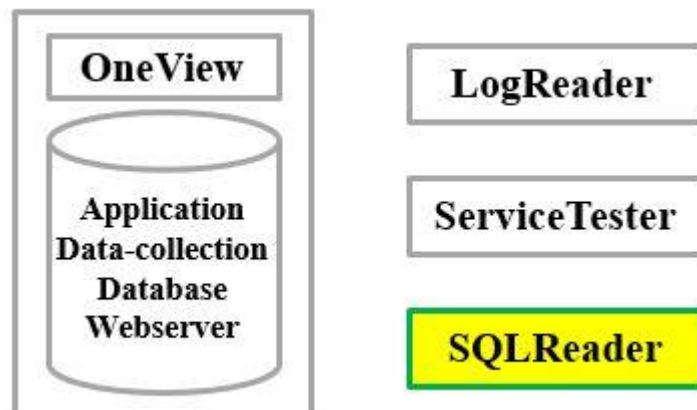
This document describes the installation of the extender **OneView SQLReader**. This extender reads response time and availability data from a local or remote SQL database.

Note: A valid OneView implementation will always include a single, central OneView server - and, optionally, OneView extenders. The OneView extenders may be installed on the same OS instance as the server, or, depending on server loads and network topology, the extenders may be installed on separate OS instances as stand-alone components reporting to the central OneView server. Multiple OneView extenders may be installed onto the same OS instance without conflict where server load or network topology makes this desirable.

To install the OneView server please refer to separate documentation for installation.

1.1 The OneView Software Package

OneView software is available as a zipped file from Monsalta. To start building a OneView system the following components are used:



1.2 OneView Software Download

Contact [Monsalta Support](#) to download the latest software package

The download page also contains information on the most important content of the release and if applicable a list of known issues related to this particular release. New software is released on a regular basis. Contact Monsalta in order to get information on the release schedule.

2. Hardware Recommendations

- 1 CPU quad core, 2GHz
- 4 GB Memory (2 GB required)
- 200 GB data disk space (50 GB required)

3. Software Requirements

- Windows 10 or Windows Server 2012 R2, 2016, 2019
- OpenJDK version 11

4. Installation of OneView SQLReader

4.1 Included Files

The following files included in the download must be installed:

OneViewSQLReader32.exe (32-bit executable)
OneViewSQLReader64.exe (64-bit executable)
OneViewSQLReader.jar (application)
OneViewSQLReader.conf (configuration file)

4.2 Installation Directory

All OneView SQLReader files are placed in a folder of your choice on your system. This folder is referenced as ONEVIEW_HOME.

The default value for ONEVIEW_HOME is \$:\OneView\

4.3 Java Installation

Download the Java Runtime Environment (JRE) 64-bit software for the installation of OneView and its extender from www.monsalta.com/oneview.

Unzip Java software to ONEVIEW_HOME in a directory for Java e.g. “**openJDK**”.

4.4 Windows Services

When the OneView SQLReader is installed a windows service by the name “OneViewSQLReader” is created and started. The service runs under the local system account and is started automatically on machine startup. The process name will be OneViewServiceTester32 or OneViewSQLReader64 respectively.

4.5 Install Services

- 1) Unpack the installation zip-file (or copy the directory with all files and subdirectories from another computer) to a location on a local disk, fx. ONEVIEW_HOME\SQLReader
- 2) Copy the file **ONEVIEW_HOME\LogReader\conf\OneViewLSQLReader.conf.default** to **ONEVIEW_HOME\LogReader\conf\OneViewLSQLReader.conf**
- 3) Modify the **ONEVIEW_HOME\LogReader\conf\OneViewLSQLReader.conf** file with information about the location of OneView server. (refer to [chapter 6](#))
- 4) Open a command window as “administrator” and change directory to ONEVIEW_HOME\SQLReader

- 5) Execute the command:
`ONEVIEW_HOME\openJDK\bin\java -jar OneViewSQLReader.jar install`
- 6) Start the **OneViewSQLReader** service:
`net start OneViewSQLReader`
- 7) Exit the command window

5. OneView SQLReader Configuration File

The file 'OneViewSQLReader.conf' contains the configuration parameters of the OneView SQLReader. The file is a standard java properties text file containing one parameter and value per line:

`<parameter>=<value>`

Lines can be ignored by prefixing with a #-sign like this:

`#<parameter>=<value>`

5.1 Parameters

The valid parameter names can be found in the following table:

Parameter	Description	Default Value
OneView.url	Url of OneView server, e.g. <code>http://127.0.0.1:1234/log</code>	<code>http://127.0.0.1:1234/log</code>
serviceInstance	Optional instance name of Windows service. Used when deploying more instances of extender on the same host	
OneView.sid	OneView Source ID. A text string that identifies the source of performance data	SQLReader
http.port	Web server port number	1237
http.treads	Maximum number of web server threads	5
Treads	Maximum number of simultaneous SQL connections	3
service.restart.hours	Number of hours after startup at which the service will be restarted. A value of 0 means no restart.	0
Debug	If enabled debug information is send to stdout log. Values are "true" or "false".	false
availableDataLimitWarningMBytes	OneView Health Check issues a warning if available disk space on data volume is less than this value in MBytes.	1024
availableDataLimitFailureMBytes	OneView Health Check will fail if available disk space on data volume is less than this value in Mbytes.	100

5.2 Example of OneView SQLReader Configuration File

The following example makes use of some of the parameters explained above. Please refer to the tables above to investigate the effect these configurations have:

```
OneView.url=http://oneview:1234/log
OneView.sid=SQLReader
http.port=1237
debug=false
service.restart.hours=24
OneView.sid=ServiceTester
debug=false
```

6. How to Uninstall the OneView SQLReader

6.1 Remove Service

- 1) Stop the OneView service: `net stop OneViewSQLReader`
- 2) Remove the OneView service: `java -jar OneViewSQLReader.jar uninstall`

6.2 Remove Files

- 1) Remove the files in directory: `ONEVIEW_HOME\SQLReader`
- 2) Delete directory: `ONEVIEW_HOME\SQLReader`

7. OneView SQLReader

For each database that the OneView SQLReader should connect to, you must create an SQL entry.

7.1 Parameters

The valid parameter names can be found in the following table:

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Name	OneView Source ID. A text string identifying the log data source.	<name>
URL	JDBC url of database, fx: <code>jdbc:jtds:sqlserver://sqlserver1.test.dk</code>	-
Username	database user name	-
Password	database password	-
SQL	SQL select statement. Refer to chapter 8	-
Read Delay	Number of minutes that log data should be delayed.	10
Interval	Number of minutes between each database poll	5
Timezone	Enter custom timezone for timestamps in database	-
Debug Info	Activate detailed debug info when connecting to database	False
Enabled	Enable/disable this entry	True

7.2 Example configuration

Name=DBstats

URL=jdbc:jtds:sqlserver://dbsrvr01

Username=user1

Password=secret

8. SQL

Contains one SQL-statement for retrieving responsetime and availability data from the database.

The SQL-statement must be a SELECT statement and the columns returned must be defined as follows:

Column	Value
1	Timestamp in milliseconds since 1970-1-1 midnight UTC
2	Transaction name
3	Number of executions
4	Number of successful executions
5	Sum of responsetimes in milliseconds
6	Minimum responsetime in milliseconds
7	Maximum responsetime in milliseconds
8	Sum of responsetimes squared

The result set must be sorted by column 1 ascending and column 2 ascending.

You must constrain the timestamps to a specific period, fx. $\geq \{t1\}$ and $< \{t2\}$, where names in $\{\}$ are variables substituted by SQLReader:

Variable Name	SQL Type	Description
t1	BIGINT, NUMBER	Start time in milliseconds since 1-1-1970 UTC
t2	BIGINT, NUMBER	End time in milliseconds since 1-1-1970 UTC
local_timestamp_1	TIMESTAMP, DATETIME	Start timestamp in local time
local_timestamp_2	TIMESTAMP, DATETIME	End timestamp in local time
utc_timestamp_1	TIMESTAMP, DATETIME	Start timestamp in UTC
utc_timestamp_2	TIMESTAMP, DATETIME	End timestamp in UTC
timestamp_1	TIMESTAMP, DATETIME	Start timestamp in specified timezone
timestamp_2	TIMESTAMP, DATETIME	End timestamp in specified timezone

Example SQL

```
select
    timestamp,
    name,
    sum(samples),
    sum(successes),
    sum(responsetime),
    min(responsetime),
    max(responsetime),
    sum(responsetime*responsetime)
from table
where timestamp>={t1} and timestamp<{t2}
group by timestamp, name
order by timestamp, name
```

If the number of samples in your log is always 1, you may omit columns 6, 7 and 8 from your SQL statement as the minimum, maximum and squared columns are implicit in this case.

```
select
    timestamp,
    name,
    1,
    1,
    responsetime
from table
where timestamp>={t1} and timestamp<{t2}
order by timestamp, name
```