

# Getting started



This page applies to DLM Dashboard 1.4.7 and later. For earlier versions, see [Getting started in v1.2.5 and earlier](#), or [Getting started in v1.2.6 to v1.4.6](#).

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## 1. Before you start

You can install DLM Dashboard on any machine that can talk to your SQL Servers over the network. Make sure that machine has .NET Framework 4.5 ([download](#)) installed.

To access DLM Dashboard, you need the latest version of either [Chrome](#), [Firefox](#), or [Internet Explorer](#).

SQL Server 2008, 2008R2, and 2012 are fully supported. There's limited support for SQL Server 2014 and SQL Server 2016.

## 2. Install

Download [the installer](#), run it, and follow the instructions.

When installation finishes, make sure that **Launch DLM Dashboard 1 on completion** is selected, and click **Close**. DLM Dashboard opens in your default browser at <http://localhost:19528/>.



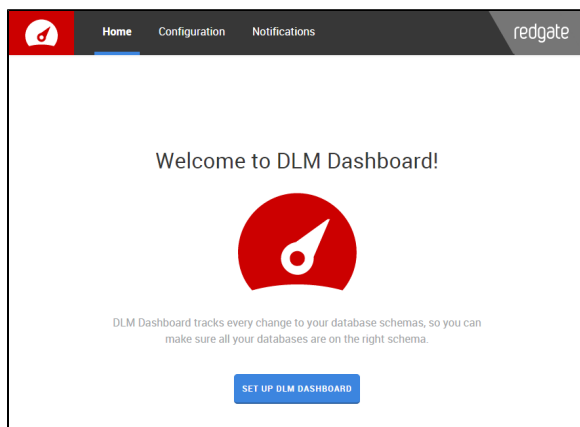
If you want to access DLM Dashboard from a different machine to the one it's installed on, use the URL <http://<machine name>:19528>

If you're prompted, enter your Windows username and password.

## 3. Add servers and databases

You can use DLM Dashboard to monitor up to 40 databases - or 50 if you [set up notifications](#).

When DLM Dashboard opens, the welcome page is displayed:



Click **Set up DLM Dashboard**. The Configuration page opens.

## Add a server



For DLM Dashboard to track schema changes on a server, you need to run a setup script [run a setup script](#) on the server. The script creates a DDL trigger, a database, and some stored procedures. For information about these objects, see [About the DLM Dashboard server objects](#).

To add a server:

1. On the Configuration > Add a server page, under **SQL Server name**, enter the SQL Server's name:

**Add a server**

**SQL Server name**

eg machinename\SQL2012

**Authentication**

☒ SQL Server authentication

☐ Windows authentication

[+ What permissions does this user need?](#)


**Login**

**Password**

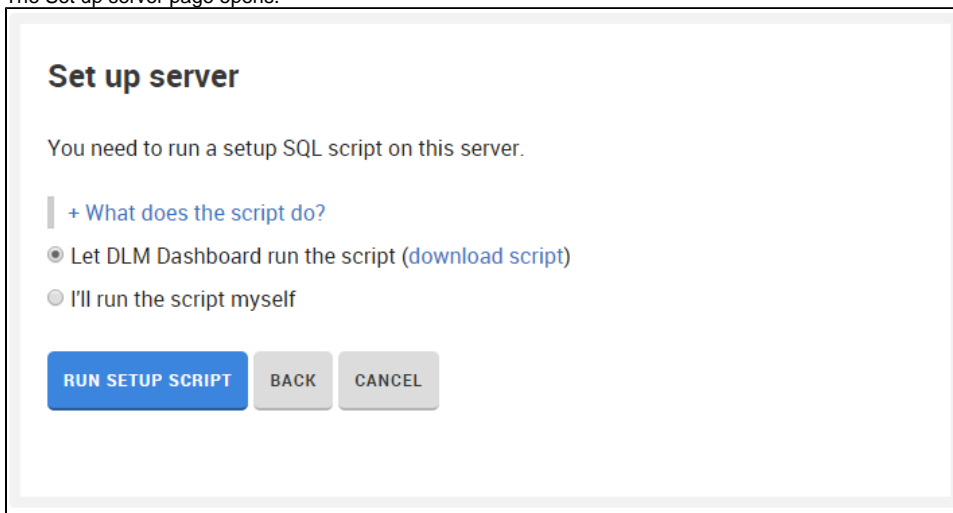
**ADD SERVER**

For a remote SQL Server, enter its details in the format: *<machine name>\<SQL Server instance name>,<port number>*  
For example: *production-server\SQL2012,999*

2. Select either **SQL Server authentication** or **Windows authentication**.  
If you choose **Windows authentication**, DLM Dashboard will connect to SQL Server using its Windows services account.  
To change this account, see [Changing the DLM Dashboard user account](#).
3. Enter credentials to connect to the server.  
If you're evaluating DLM Dashboard, it's easiest to use a login with the `sysadmin` role.  
Otherwise, we recommend creating a new login for DLM Dashboard.  
For instructions, see [Creating a login with the correct permissions](#).
4. Click **Add server**.

 If you've already run the setup script on this server, you'll skip step 5.

5. The Set up server page opens.



You need to run a SQL script which sets up the server for monitoring. To find out more about the script, see [About the DLM Dashboard server objects](#).

You can either:

- Select **Let DLM Dashboard run the script** and click **Run setup script**.  
This will only work if the account you used in step 4 has `CONTROL SERVER` permissions. Click **Back** if you want to change the account.
- Select **I'll run the script myself**.  
You need to download the setup script [the setup script](#), then run it on the server. You need `sysadmin` permissions to run the script. When you've finished, click **I've run the script**.

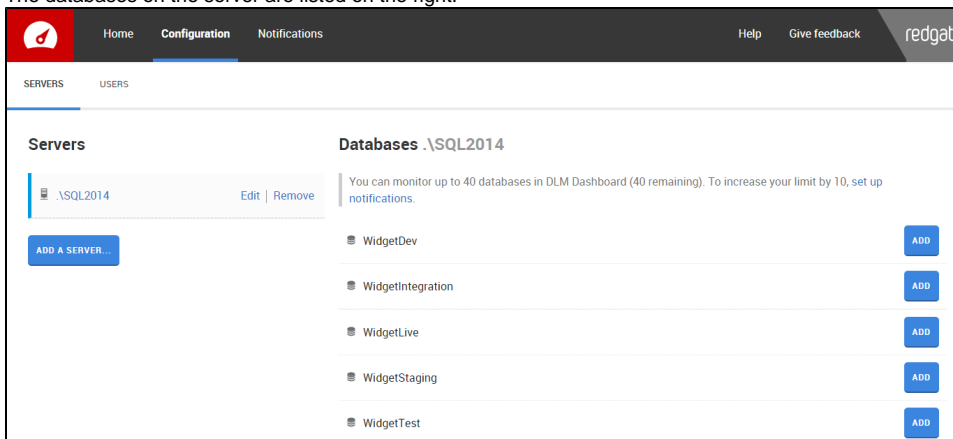
The server you added is listed under Servers.

## Add databases

Once you've added a server, you can add a database.

If you've just added a server:

1. The databases on the server are listed on the right:



2. Next to each database you want to monitor, click **Add**.

Otherwise:

1. On the Configuration page, select the server that the database is on.
2. On the right, click **Add databases**.  
The Connect to server page opens.
3. If you're using SQL Server authentication, re-enter the credentials for the server.
4. Click **Connect**.  
The databases on the server are listed on the right.
5. Next to each database you want to monitor, click **Add**.

If you want to add more than 40 databases, [setting up notifications](#) will add an extra 10 to your limit.

## 4. After configuration

When you've finished setting up, click **Home** in the banner. It now looks something like this:

The screenshot displays the Redgate SQL Data Viewer interface. At the top, a dark banner contains the Redgate logo and navigation links: Home, Configuration, Notifications, Help, and Give feedback. Below the banner, a section titled 'GROUP DATABASES BY' has a dropdown menu set to 'Pipeline'. To the right, a 'KEY' section shows an orange square for 'Updated' and a red square for 'Drifted'. The main area features a 'Widget pipeline' with a green checkmark and a 'Filter objects...' link. The pipeline consists of five stages: Development, Integration, Testing, Acceptance, and Production. Each stage is represented by a box containing a list of database objects and their status. The objects listed are: .\SQL2014, WidgetDev, .\SQL2014\WidgetIntegration's schema on 8/9/2015 (in Development); .\SQL2014, WidgetIntegration, .\SQL2014\WidgetIntegration's schema on 8/9/2015 (in Integration); .\SQL2014, WidgetTest, .\SQL2014\WidgetIntegration's schema on 8/9/2015 (in Testing); .\SQL2014, WidgetStaging, .\SQL2014\WidgetIntegration's schema on 8/9/2015 (in Acceptance); and .\SQL2014, WidgetLive, .\SQL2014\WidgetIntegration's schema on 8/9/2015 (in Production). Arrows indicate the flow from one stage to the next.

## What's next?

See [Investigating schema changes](#).