



# Microsoft SQL Server Discovery Summary Report

Version 4.0

Created By: Samudra Dutta Gupta, HexCode Technologies K K

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**Microsoft**

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# Executive Overview

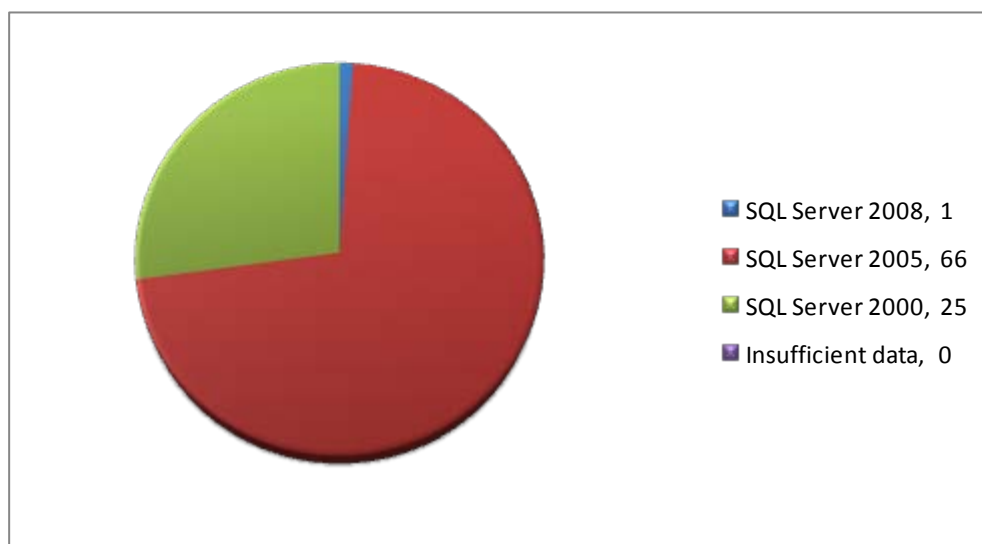
Microsoft® SQL Server® 2008 provides a trusted, productive, and intelligent data platform that enables you to reduce the time and cost of developing and managing mission-critical applications. It provides the highest levels of security, reliability, and scalability for your business.

In addition to describing the benefits of migrating to SQL Server 2008, this document explains how you can facilitate the migration process by using the Microsoft Assessment and Planning Toolkit to evaluate existing deployments of SQL Server in your organization in order to identify suitable candidates for migrating to SQL Server 2008.

The results of the assessment provide you with detailed information about your SQL Server environment and include two outputs: a summary of the results, which is described in this document, and a Microsoft Excel® workbook, Microsoft SQL Server Assessment Report, which provides detailed information about each SQL Server instance on your organization's network.

## *Where Is Your Organization Now?*

The following figure and table provide an overview of the SQL Server assessment completed by the MAP tool. Figure 1 shows the number of computers that have some version of SQL Server installed.



**Figure 1. Computers running SQL Server database by version**

Table 1 shows the distribution of various SQL Server versions across computers as well as the number of database instances for each version.

**Table 1. SQL Server Versions**

SQL Server Version	Computer Count	Instance Count	Percentage of Instances
SQL Server 2008	1	1	1%
SQL Server 2005	66	85	77%
SQL Server 2000	25	25	23%
Insufficient Data	0	0	0%
Total		111	100%

**Note** The assessment results may show “Insufficient Data” due to invalid logon credentials or because computers were not accessible over the network. For more information about potential causes and resolutions, see the “Troubleshooting Topics” section of Toolkit Help.

## *Why Migrate to SQL Server 2008?*

With the release of the most recent version of SQL Server, Microsoft has delivered a trusted, productive and intelligent enterprise data platform. There are enhancements and new capabilities engineered into SQL Server 2008 to enable your applications to run better and reduce the amount of time you need to spend managing them. If you have been running existing applications on SQL Server 2000 or SQL Server 2005, you will find a set of exciting new capabilities to improve your applications and reduce support needs within a familiar management interface. Many of these new features can provide immediate benefits without the need to make application changes.

The key reasons to upgrade to SQL Server 2008 include the following:

- **Experience the benefits right away.** Significant enhancements ranging from Data and Backup compression to query performance and enhanced database mirroring are available without the need to modify your existing applications.
- **Enhanced security and auditing.** Get data encryption and database auditing capabilities within applications.
- **Improved system management capabilities.** Features like policy-based server management and new tools such as Performance Data Collection help you effectively manage the growth of your data.
- **Performance enhancements.** There have been many performance enhancements made throughout the technology stack, including those within Analysis Services, Reporting Services and Integration Services. For additional information about [SQL Server 2008 Benchmarks](http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=128293) see <http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=128293>.
- **Predictable system response.** New features such as query governor and data compression along with general scalability enhancements provide scalable solutions that are more reliable for very large enterprise systems.
- **Developer productivity.** Tools like Entity Framework and LINQ, and new date/time, FILESTREAM and spatial data types provide powerful and easy to use application development enhancements.
- **Enhanced business intelligence capabilities.** Additional reporting capabilities integrated with Microsoft Office applications and a new report designer application allows the creation of enterprise reports without the need for Developer Studio.
- **Application compatibility and ease of migration.** Upgrade tools available from Microsoft help manage your upgrade from prior versions. Compatibility has been maintained with the majority of functionality, which should enable most applications to upgrade seamlessly. You can learn more about [SQL Server Backward Compatibility](http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=128295) at <http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=128295>.
- **Mainstream support.** With the latest version of SQL Server, you can benefit from a long term and current support path. As of April 2008, SQL Server 2000 was moved off mainstream support to an extended support path. For more information about the [Microsoft Support Lifecycle](http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=127999) see <http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=127999>.
- **Consistent pricing and support.** Microsoft continues the pricing policies of SQL Server 2005 with a few improvements. By participating in the [Microsoft Software Assurance program](http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=128296) you are eligible for product upgrades, support and other benefits. See <http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=128296>.

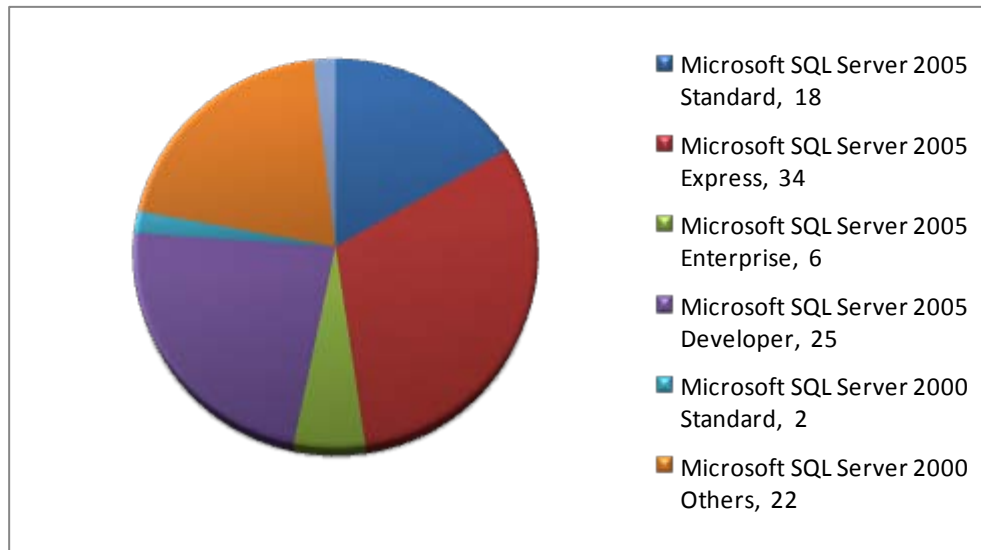
## Assessment Results Summary

The information in this section summarizes the results of the assessment conducted on your network for your organization. Detailed information about each of the servers inventoried is also contained in the Microsoft SQL Server Assessment Report workbook that accompanies this report. Using the results of this assessment, you can now make informed decisions about the deployment of SQL Server 2008 instances in your organization.

## SQL Server Editions

The following figure and table show the various editions of SQL Server database instances discovered in your organization. For further details, see the accompanying Microsoft SQL Server Assessment Report.

Figure 2 shows the number of computers that have some edition of SQL Server installed.



**Figure 2. Computers running SQL Server by edition**

Table 2 shows the distribution of various SQL Server editions across computers as well as the number of database instances for each edition.

**Table 2. SQL Server Editions**

SQL Server Version	SQL Server Edition	Computer Count	Instance Count
Microsoft SQL Server 2000	Desktop Engine	1	1
Microsoft SQL Server 2000	Others	22	22
Microsoft SQL Server 2000	Standard	2	2
Microsoft SQL Server 2005	Developer	25	25
Microsoft SQL Server 2005	Enterprise	6	6
Microsoft SQL Server 2005	Express	34	36
Microsoft SQL Server 2005	Standard	18	18
Microsoft SQL Server 2008	Express	1	1
Total			111

## SQL Server Components

Table 3 provides details about the SQL Server components discovered in your organization. For further details, see the accompanying Microsoft SQL Server Assessment Report.

**Table 3. Instance Count of Various SQL Server Components**

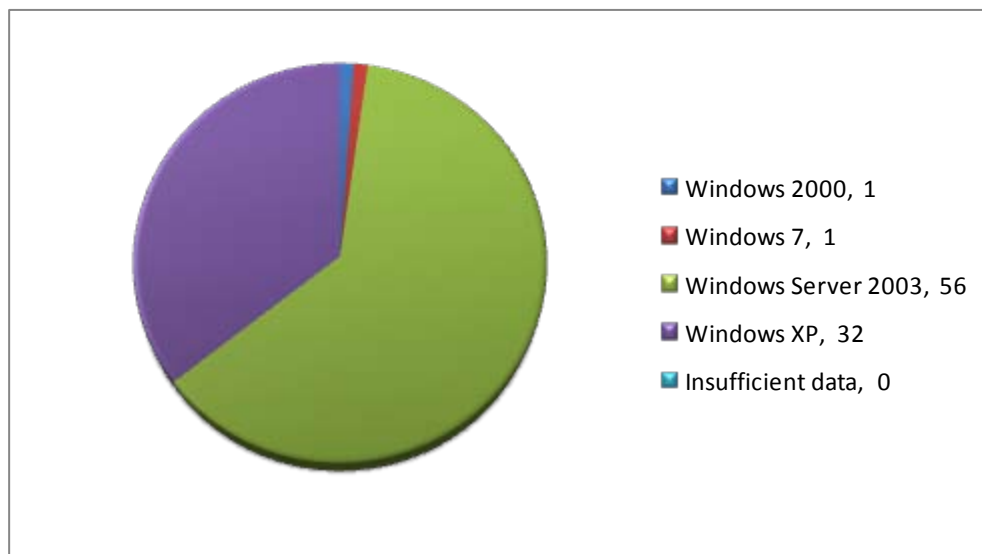
SQL Server Component Name	Instance Count
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SQL Server Component Name	Instance Count
SQL Server Database Services	111
SQL Server Integration Services	60
SQL Server Analysis Services	52
SQL Server Reporting Services	41
Insufficient Data (Not Inventoried)	0
Total	264

## Operating Systems Running SQL Server

The following figure and table provide details about the operating systems running SQL Server database instances discovered in your organization. Based on this information, you can identify how many SQL Server database instances are running on server versus client operating systems. For further details, see the accompanying Microsoft SQL Server Assessment Report.

Figure 3 shows the operating systems distribution on which SQL Server database instances were discovered.



**Figure 3. Computers running SQL Server database by operating system**

Table 4 shows the operating systems distribution on which SQL Server database instances were discovered across computers along with number of database instances.

**Table 4. Operating Systems Running SQL Server Instances**

Operating System	Computer Count	Instance Count
Windows 2000	1	1
Windows 7	1	1
Windows Server 2003	56	62
Windows XP	32	47
Total	90	111



## Next Steps

Using this summary report and the accompanying Excel workbook, you can identify the instances of SQL Server running in your environment. This is an important first step in migrating to SQL Server 2008. To continue your deployment of SQL Server 2008, you will need to do the following:

1. Identify the instances that you plan to migrate.
2. Review the system requirements for [SQL Server 2008 at http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=127026](http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=127026).
3. Choose which edition of SQL Server you intend to deploy.
4. Visit the [Infrastructure Planning and Design Guide](http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=106686) site to download the free planning guidance for deploying a SQL Server 2008 database infrastructure at <http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=106686>.
5. Decide how to acquire the SQL Server 2008 software licenses, such as through Volume Licensing.
6. Use [Microsoft SQL Server 2008 Upgrade Advisor](http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=127027) to identify issues to fix either before or after you upgrade. You can find more information about the upgrade advisor at <http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=127027>.
7. Ensure that all of your Windows Server–based servers have the latest service packs and updates installed. You can find more information about [Windows Server Update Services](http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=127028) at <http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=127028>.

## Appendix A: SQL Server Assessment Report

In addition to the results summarized in this document, the Microsoft SQL Server Assessment Report provides the following detailed information:

- **Summary worksheet.** Provides a quick summary of SQL Server instances.
- **SQL Server Database Instances worksheet.** Provides a printable report for each database instance along with system hardware details that were found in your environment. This worksheet is provided to help you find which servers might be running older versions of SQL Server (for example, SQL Server 2000).
- **SQL Server Components worksheet.** Provides a quick list of any instances of SQL Server components (Analysis Server, Reporting Server, and so on) other than database instances that were found in your environment.