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Site Administrator for SharePoint 5.2.4

User Guide

Microsoft Partner
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CIO Review 20 MOST PROMISING SharePoint SOLUTION PROVIDERS -2016

Ranked # 1ST ONE Information Technology Consulting Company by SACRAMENTO BUSINESS JOURNAL

2017 BRONZE STEVIE® WINNER

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Legend

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IMPORTANT, **NOTE**, **TIP**, **MOBILE**, or **VIDEO:** An information icon indicates supporting information.

Site Administrator for SharePoint User Guide
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General Information

In this section:

- About Site Administrator for SharePoint
- Key Features
  - Discovery and Reporting
  - Prepare Before You Migrate
  - Operational Auditing
  - Growth Forecasting and Management

About Site Administrator for SharePoint

Site Administrator for SharePoint ® is a web-based tool that allows you to monitor, audit and gain valuable insight from the content, security and activity information within your SharePoint 2007, 2010 or 2013 environment. With Site Administrator you can:

- Better understand your infrastructure by identifying and reporting on your entire SharePoint environment, including farms, servers and those instances you did not know existed.
- Accurately plan, scope and prioritize your migration to reduce your migration risk.
- Protect your SharePoint content by managing and monitoring the users who have access to that content.
- Empower content owners to access, schedule and export reports, and manage permissions on the content they own.
- Track user activity and security modifications across sites and site collections.
- Forecast and manage SharePoint growth.

Key Features

Site Administrator for SharePoint addresses the limitations of SharePoint and helps you use SharePoint more effectively in your environment with the following features:

- Discovery and Reporting
- Prepare Before You Migrate
- Comprehensive Security Control
- Operational Auditing
- Growth Forecasting and Management

Discovery and Reporting

Site Administrator for SharePoint allows you to better understand your infrastructure by identifying and reporting on your entire SharePoint environment, including farms, servers and those instances you did not know existed.

Through a security-trimmed, web-based interface, Site Administrator gives content owners the tools and reports they need without compromising your security policies.

Prepare Before You Migrate

With Site Administrator you can quickly discover the true extent of your environment and use context reports to prioritize your content before your migration starts to ensure a smooth project with no surprises.

Comprehensive Security Control

Site Administrator enables you to quickly search for users and access rights across the entire environment, even users granted permissions via SharePoint Groups, Active Directory or broken inheritance, and then modify permissions rights from within the search results and reports.

Security Explorer, shipped with Site Administrator, simplifies SharePoint security with point-and-click permissions management.

Operational Auditing

Site Administrator tracks user activity across sites and site collections, aggregating content and security modifications in easy to read interactive reports for analysis and decision making by both administrators and business content owners

Growth Forecasting and Management

With Site Administrator you can protect your SharePoint from out-of-control growth and content sprawl and plan for future expansions. Site Administrator enables you to run a report and then within that same dashboard act on and enforce content versions and structure across your environment as well as monitor growth trends over time.

Deploying Site Administrator for SharePoint

In this section:

- System Requirements
- Required Permissions
- Setting Required Permissions
- Installation Procedure
- Uninstalling Site Administrator for SharePoint
- Upgrading Site Administrator

System Requirements

Before installing Site Administrator for SharePoint, make sure that your system meets the following minimum hardware and software requirements:

Requirement	Description
Platform	Intel Pentium 1 GHz processor (x86, x64) or equivalent
Memory	512MB of RAM
Disk space	1 GB of available hard disk space for installation and log files Site Administrator database is used only for configuration information. It requires up to 100 MB of space.
Operating System	One of the following: • Windows Server 2003 (x86 or x64) SP1 or higher • Windows Server 2008 (x86 or x64) • Windows Server 2008 R2 (x64) • Windows Server 2012 (x64) • Windows Server 2012 R2 (x64)
Additional Software & Services	Microsoft .Net Framework 3.0 SP2 Microsoft .Net Framework 4.0 (for Security Explorer) One of the following: • Microsoft Internet Explorer 8/9/10/11 • Google Chrome (latest)

Requirement	Description
	• Mozilla Firefox (latest) One of the following: • Microsoft SQL Server 2005 (Express, Standard or Enterprise edition) • Microsoft SQL Server 2008 (Express, Standard or Enterprise edition) • Microsoft SQL Server 2012 (Express, Standard or Enterprise edition)
Supported SharePoint Versions	Site Administrator supports the following SharePoint versions: • SharePoint 2007 (MOSS and WSS 3.0) • SharePoint 2010 (Server and Foundation) • SharePoint 2013 (Server and Foundation) • SharePoint Online (Office 365 Enterprise)

NOTE: Before installing Site Administrator on a SharePoint front-end server running Windows 2008, it is required to install IIS 6 WMI compatibility component.

NOTE: Site Administrator for SharePoint does not support Azure High Availability scenarios at the moment.

Port Requirements

The following ports should be opened for correct Information Portal operation:

- 3141: incoming (Apache Web Server listens on this port)
- 3142: incoming (the agent service implemented as the cherrypy web server http://www.cherrypy.org/ listens on this port)
- 3143: incoming (localhost ONLY. This port should not be opened outside the server).

File sharing on the Site Administrator server for the reports exported on a schedule - 445 or 139.

All reports require SQL ports to be opened on the SharePoint back-end server - 1433, 1434. SQL ports must be also opened on the server hosting QSP_Repository.

To add a farm, WMI ports must be opened on one front-end server.

For system information in the Servers report, WMI must be opened on all SharePoint and SQL servers.

WMI uses RPC. RPC dynamically selects a free port above 1024 and uses 135 for binding. You can configure custom port range (for more information, please refer to http://siteadmin.agreeya.com/.)

Required Permissions

The account under which you install Site Administrator for SharePoint should have the following rights:

- **Local Administrator** rights on the computer where Site Administrator for SharePoint is installed
- either of the following:
    - **dbcreator** role on the SQL server where the AgreeYa Solutions repository database will be created and **securityadmin** role as Site Administrator for SharePoint setup grants **db_owner** role for the created AgreeYa Solutions repository database to the service account
    - **db_owner** role for the existing database to be used as AgreeYa Solutions repository database.

> **NOTE:** If the installation account does not have SQL Server level permissions (**dbcreator** and **securityadmin** roles), ask your SQL Server administrator to create a new empty database and to grant the **db_owner** role on this database to both the installation and service accounts. Site Administrator for SharePoint setup populates this database with all the necessary tables.

If Site Administrator for SharePoint is installed on a SharePoint front-end server, the SharePoint integration feature will be deployed. The installation account must also have the following permissions:

- **db_owner** role for the SharePoint configuration database
- Farm Administrator granted in SharePoint Central Administration

> **NOTE:** If the account does not have these permissions, Site Administrator for SharePoint setup will complete without errors, but the SharePoint integration feature will not be installed. The SharePoint integration feature can be installed later. For detailed information, please see How to Install Information Portal SharePoint Solution (SharePoint Integration Module).

The Site Administrator for SharePoint service account should have at least the following permissions:

- **Local Administrator** rights on the computer where the product is installed
- **db_owner** role for the AgreeYa Solutions repository database
- **db_datareader** role for configuration and content SharePoint databases
- the execute permission for the **fn_EscapeForLike** function in SharePoint content database

> **TIP:** To apply the execute permission, run the following script:
>
> USE [SHAREPOINT_CONTENT_DB];
>
> GRANT EXECUTE ON dbo.fn_EscapeForLike
>
> TO [INFOPORTAL_SERVICE_ACCOUNT];
>
> GO

- **db_datareader** role for web analytics reporting database (SharePoint 2010 Server only)
- **Logon as Service** privilege is automatically granted by Site Administrator for SharePoint setup

For system information in the Servers report:

- **Local Administrator** rights on the SharePoint server
- **Local Administrator** rights on the SharePoint back-end server

> **NOTE:** If local administrator cannot be provided for some servers, the servers report will show partial data. The information about disk free space, RAM, OS version and service pack will not be displayed.

For the account used to run the SASP_Usage_Collector_task scheduled task (SharePoint 2013):

- **db_datareader** role for configuration and content SharePoint databases
- **db_owner** role for the existing database to be used as AgreeYa Solutions repository database

- **db_datareader** role for Logging database (SharePoint 2013 Server or Foundation

only) For information about the Health Analyzer alerts:

- **db_datareader** role for the SharePoint administration content database (SharePoint_ AdminContent_{GUID})

For SharePoint management tools such as permission revoke, reassignment, duplicate, site and list copy:

- **Full control** permissions granted via the web application policy
- **db_owner** role for the SharePoint content database
- **db_owner** role for the SharePoint configuration database.

NOTE: Site Administrator for SharePoint needs to be installed on a front-end server in each SharePoint farm where you want to manage permissions and content.

By default, the account under which you install Site Administrator for SharePoint is allowed to view all Site Administrator reports.

SharePoint Site Collection Administrators and site owners can also view Site Administrator reports for the sites where they have permissions.

For details, please see the Information Portal Levels of Access section.

Adding Farms

The Site Administrator for SharePoint service account must have the following rights:

- be a member of the Local Administrator group on the SharePoint server being discovered. The permission is required to read the registry on the server to get information about the installed SharePoint and read IIS metabase to get the web application configuration
- db_datareader role for the configuration database of the SharePoint farm being discovered
- db_owner for the AgreeYa Solutions Repository database. The permission is required to write SharePoint farm configuration to the Repository database.

NOTE: Firewall may prevent discovery of the farm. While discovering a SharePoint farm, Site Administrator reads registry of the SharePoint server and IIS metabase using Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI), configuration and content databases of the farm. The following ports should be opened for the farm:

- **SQL ports**. The default instance of the Database Engine uses port 1433. Refer to the following article for more details: Configure a Firewall for SQL Server Access.
- **WMI/RPC** ports. Services typically use 135 and 445 ports to communicate using Remote Procedure Calls (RPC) and Distributed Component Object Model (DCOM). In addition, RPC uses the port range of 1024 to 5000 for allocating ports for endpoints. You can configure custom port range. Refer to the following articles for detailed information: How to configure RPC to use certain ports and How to configure RPC dynamic port allocation to work with firewalls.

If you use Windows firewall, you may enable the Allow remote administration exception policy to allow WMI connection. Refer to the Connecting Through Windows Firewall article for detailed information.

Once you have discovered the required farm, you can close WMI/RPC ports.

Setting Required Permissions

In this section:

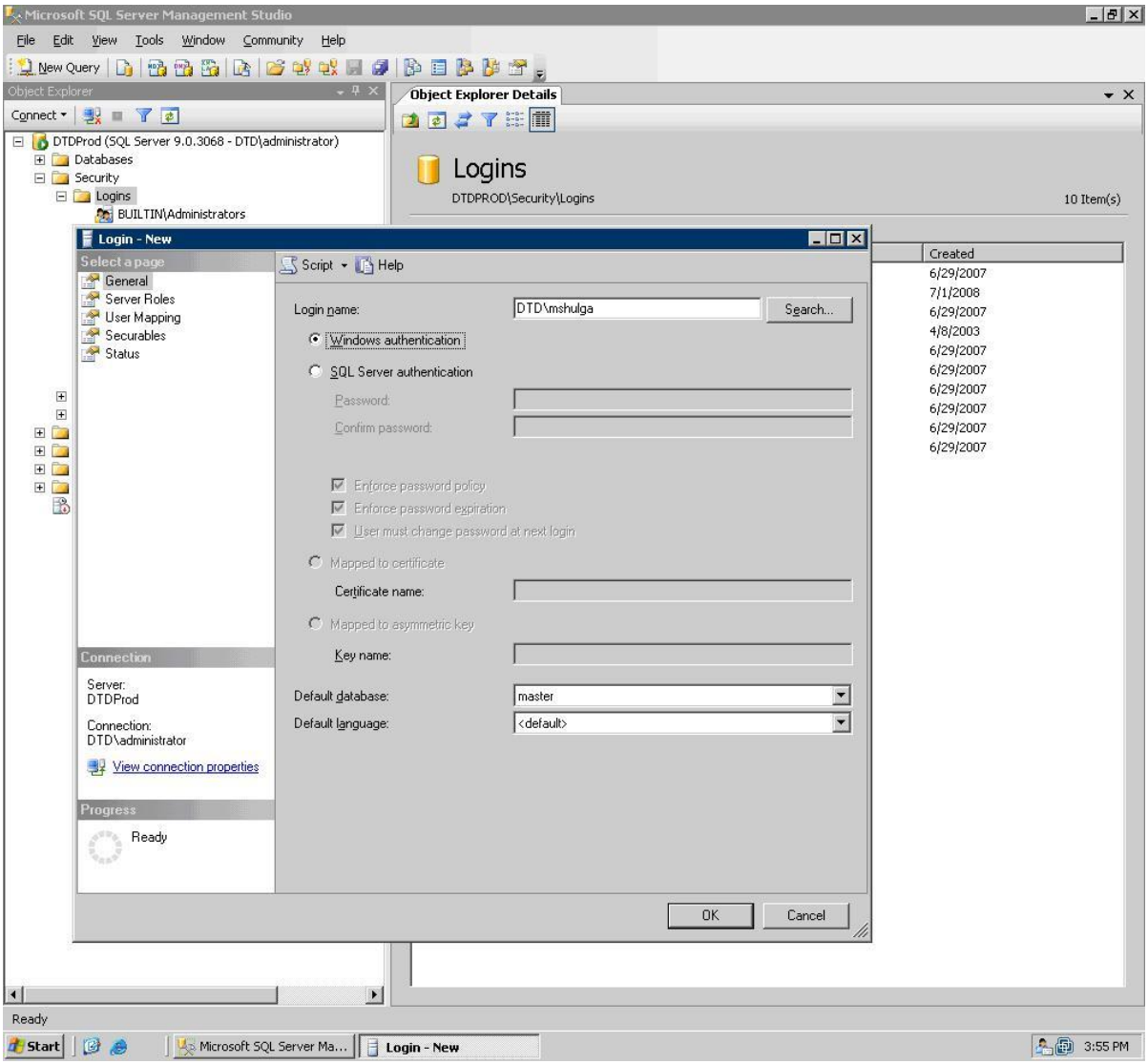
- Setting Permissions on SQL Databases
- Granting SharePoint Permissions
- Granting Local Administrator Right

Setting Permissions on SQL Databases

Create a login for the user who will install the Site Administrator for SharePoint to be able to login to the SQL server.

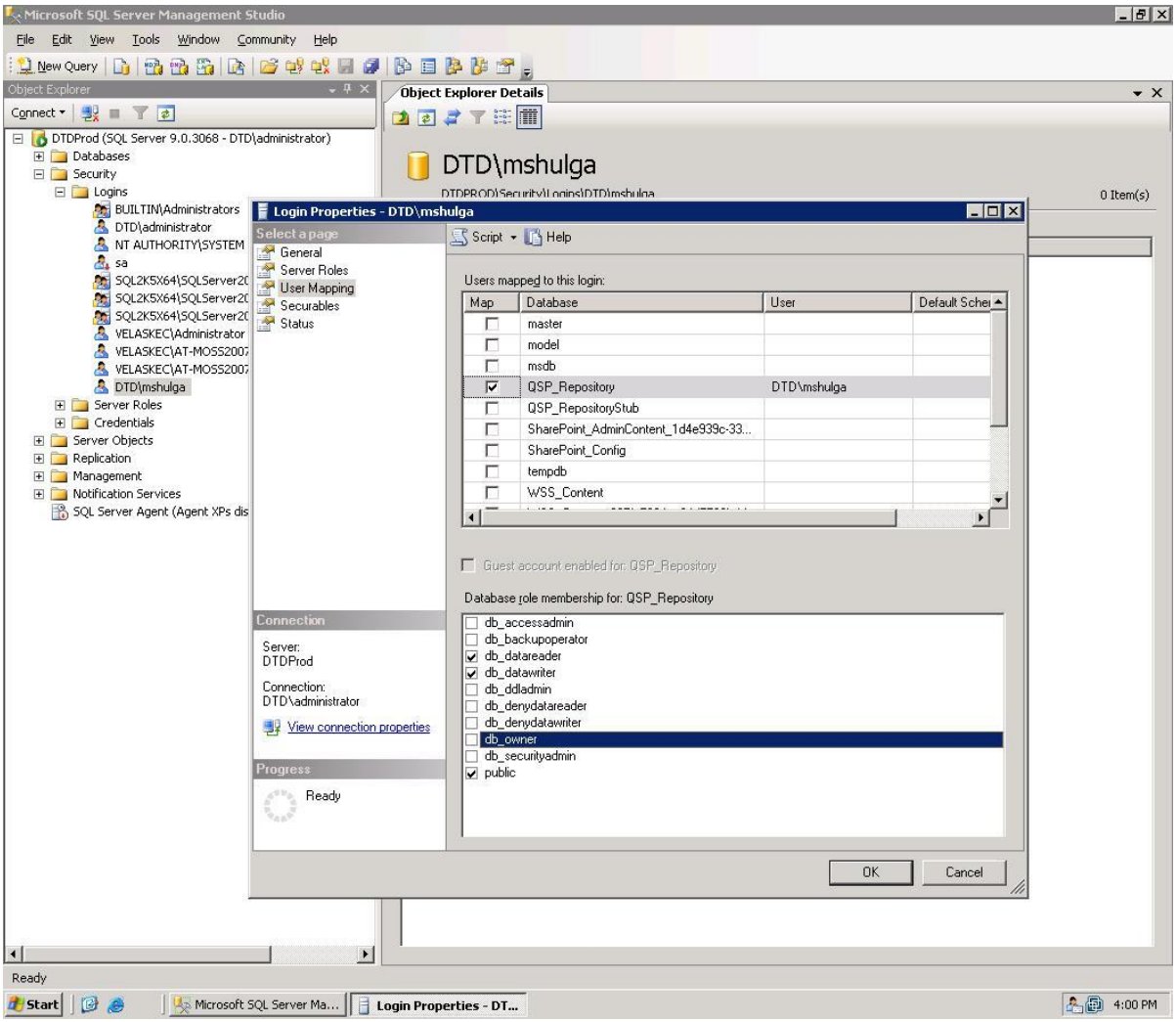
1. Open **MS SQL Server Manager Studio**.
2. Expand your SQL instance node.
3. Open the **Security** node and select the **Logins** node.
4. Right-click the *Logins* and select the **New Login** option. In the new login window enter the user name in the domain\user format.

Figure 1: Login-New Window



5. Click **OK**. The login appears in the list of the **Logins** node.
6. Locate the login in the list and right-click it. The **Login Properties** page is displayed.
7. Select the database in the upper pane and set the permissions for the database in the lower pane.

Figure 2: Set Permissions Repository



8. Click **OK**.

Alternatively, you can set permissions for a database as follows:

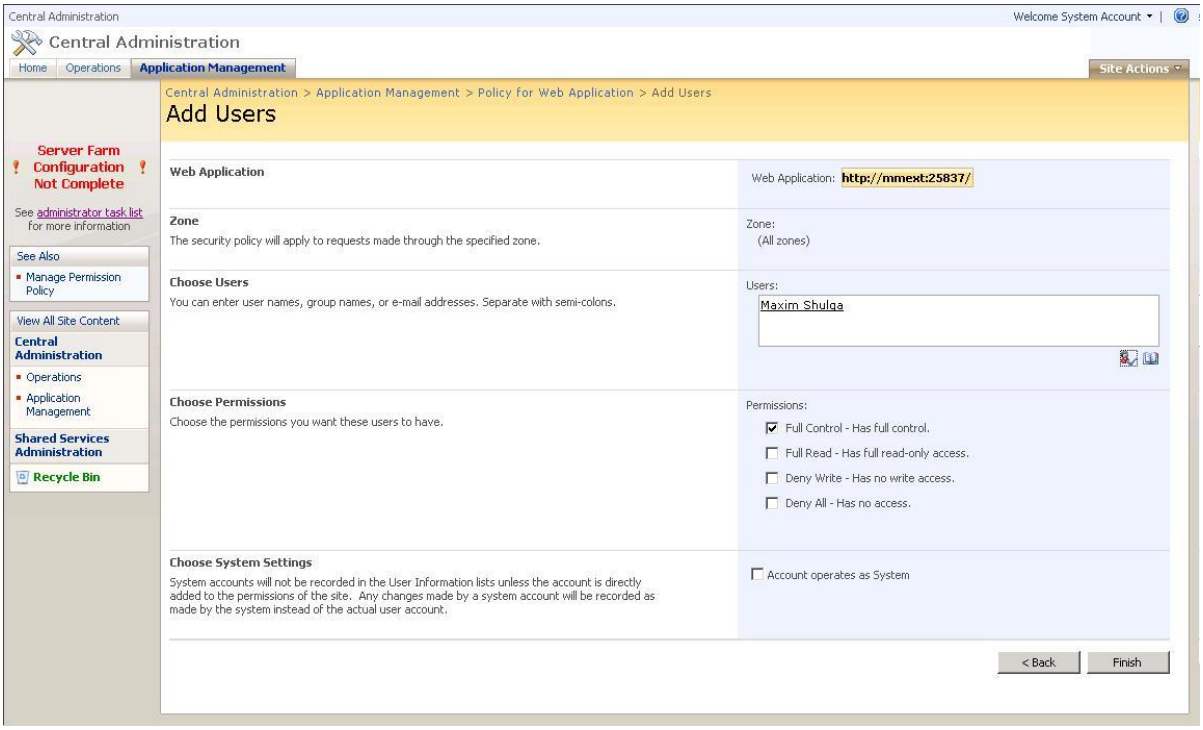
1. Expand your SQL instance node.
2. Expand the **Databases** node. Locate the required database.
3. Go to **Security**.
4. Right-click the **Users** node and select a new user. The **Database User-New** window is displayed.
5. Specify the login name and find it in the AD.
6. Select the appropriate permission in the Database role membership pane. Click **OK**.

Repeat these steps to grant permissions to the Site Administrator account for the content and configuration SharePoint databases.

Granting SharePoint Permissions

1. Go to **Start | SharePoint | Central Administration**.
2. In the **Central Administration** window select the **Application Management** tab.
3. In the Application Management window go to the **Application Security** section and select **Policy for Web application**. The **Policy for Web Application** window appears.
4. At the top bar of the **Policy for Web Application** window select the **Web Application** from the drop-down list and click the **Add Users** icon. The **Add Users** window appears.
5. In the right part of the **Add Users** window select the user in the **Users** field and check the appropriate permissions in the **Permissions** section.

Setting SharePoint Permissions



6. Click **Finish**.
7. The **Policy for Web Application** window displays the new user permissions.

Granting Local Administrator Right

On every computer where Site Administrator for SharePoint is installed, perform the following:

1. Right-click **My Computer** and select **Manage** from the short-cut menu. The Computer Management window appears.
2. Go to **System Tools | Local Users and Groups | Groups**.
3. In the right pane select **Administrators**. The **Administrators Properties** window appears.
4. Click **Add**. The **Select Users, Computers, or Groups** dialog appears.

5. In the **Select Users, Computers, or Groups** dialog, enter the user name you want to grant administrators rights to.
6. Click **OK**.

1. Go to **Start | Control Panel**.
2. In the **Control Panel** window, select **User Accounts**. The **User Accounts** dialog appears.
3. In the **User Accounts** dialog, select the **Add...** button. The **Add New User** window appears.
4. Enter the domain and name of a user you want to grant permissions. Click **Next**.
5. Select the **Other** radio button and then **Administrators** from the drop-down list.
6. Click **Finish**.

Installation Procedure

In this section:

- Installing Site Administrator for SharePoint
- Installing Site Administrator for SharePoint - Security Explorer

Installing Site Administrator for SharePoint

NOTE: If you install Site Administrator for SharePoint on Windows Server 2008, it is required to disable the **Network access: Do not allow storage of passwords and credentials for network authentication** policy (Security Settings > Local Policies > Security Options) in the Local Group Policy editor. Otherwise, Site Administrator will fail to create scheduled tasks.

To install Site Administrator for SharePoint, run the autorun.exe file and select Install Site Administrator for SharePoint. The Installation Wizard starts.

Complete the installation wizard as follows:

1. On the **Welcome** page, click **Next**.
2. On the **License Agreement** page, read and accept the license agreement. Click **Next**.
3. On the **Configuration Database** page, specify the SQL server instance to host the configuration database and the database name to create (**QSP_Repository** by default).

TIP: You should have permissions to create a database on the specified SQL server for the first installation to a new database.

NOTE: If Site Administrator for SharePoint is installed on a SharePoint server, the farm is automatically added to the configuration database during setup.

TIP: The account used to run Site Administrator for SharePoint services should have **Read** permissions on the SharePoint configuration and content databases.

4. On the **Additional Parameters** page, specify the account to run Site Administrator for SharePoint services.
5. On the **Ready to Install Application** page, click **Next** to begin installation.
6. Click **Finish**. The Site Administrator for SharePoint Welcome page is automatically opened.

NOTE: During the installation, the Getting Started and Information Portal shortcuts are created in **Start | Programs | AgreeYa Solutions | Site Administrator for SharePoint. By selecting the** Getting Started shortcut, you are taken to the **Welcome** page of the tool. Selecting the **Information Portal** shortcut opens the **Enterprise** report.

NOTE: To access Site Administrator for SharePoint remotely, the port used by Site Administrator should be opened in Windows Firewall. To get the port number, run the Site Administrator for SharePoint shortcut. The port number is displayed in the URL of your browser.

NOTE: Site Administrator for SharePoint is installed with the Try Me license valid for 30 days. After installation, it is required to update the license using the Site Administrator settings.

NOTE: If multiple users are supposed to work with Site Administrator for SharePoint simultaneously, install the product on several front-end servers, and then configure load-balancing between them.

It is also recommended to deploy multiple instances configuration using the balancer.cmd script. Please see How to Get the Best Performance for Multiple Concurrent Users Working with Information Portal

Configuring Web Application Port

By default, Site Administrator for SharePoint uses port 3141. To change it to 80, perform the following steps:

1. Open the **httpd.conf** file located in the **Site Administrator for SharePoint\SharePoint Information Portal\Python25\conf** folder.

NOTE: It is recommended to backup this file before configuring it.

2. Replace the **3141** value (5 occurrences) with **80**.
3. Restart the **AgreeYa.InfoPortal.WebAccess** service.

NOTE: If the service does not start, the port is not free and cannot be used by Site Administrator.

Installing Site Administrator for SharePoint - Security Explorer

To install Security Explorer, run the **autorun.exe** file, select **Install Site Administrator - Security Explorer** and follow the steps of the Installation Wizard.

Uninstalling Site Administrator for SharePoint

To uninstall Site Administrator for SharePoint, perform the following steps:

1. Remove the following products from Site Administrator server using the Add or Remove Programs tool:
   - Site Administrator for SharePoint
   - Security Explorer 7 for SharePoint
2. Remove the Reporting (**QSP_Repository** by default) database if needed.
3. Delete the log files written to the product installation folder (the default path is `C:\Program Files\AgreeYa Solutions\ProductName`]) during the uninstallation process if needed.

Uninstalling Management Console

If you want to remove Management Console from your computer, perform the following steps:

1. Backup the registry key:
   - 32 bit: `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\AgreeYa Software\SharePoint Manager`
   - 64 bit: `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\AgreeYa Software\SharePoint Manager`
2. Remove Site Administrator for SharePoint 4.3.
3. Restore the registry key.

   If the registry key is lost, you must create the STRING values manually:

   - 32 bit: [`HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\AgreeYa Software\SharePoint Manager`]
   - 64 bit: [`HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\AgreeYa Software\Sharepoint Manager`]

     `"StorageProvider"="SQL"`

     `"StorageName"="QSP_Repository"`

     `"StorageMachineName"="sqlserver"`

     Here:

     - `QSP_Repository` - the database name (assuming that it was created by Site Administrator installation);
     - `sqlserver` - SQl server where the repository is located.

Upgrading Site Administrator

To upgrade Site Administrator from an earlier version to 5.2.4, run the Site Administrator for SharePoint 5.2.4 setup.

The new version of Site Administrator for SharePoint requires new license 5.X. After the upgrade, the product will use the Try Me license 5.X for 30 days. When the 30-day period expires, you will need to update the license.

To upgrade Site Administrator - Security Explorer, uninstall the older version, and then install the new version of Security Explorer.

Working with Site Administrator for SharePoint

In this section:

- Getting Started
- Information Portal Levels of Access
- Search
- SharePoint Online
- Reporting
- Managing SharePoint
- Policies
- Site Administrator Settings
- How It Works

Getting Started

Site Administrator for SharePoint is a web-based tool that allows you to monitor, audit and gain valuable insight from the content, security and activity information within your SharePoint 2007, 2010 or 2013 environment. A Welcome page opens at the end of the product installation. Click the tiles on the start page to view the required dashboard report or the product tour.

NOTE: : In case the tool is installed on a separate server or no farms were added to the product scope during installation, you will be redirected to the **Search SharePoint Farms** page. For more information, please refer to the Adding SharePoint Farms section.

NOTE: If you access the tool as site collection administrator, the Site Collection Administrator page is displayed. If you access the tool as site owner, the Site Owner page is displayed. For more information, please refer to the Information Portal Levels of Access section.

Alternatively, you can open the start page by selecting **Start | Programs | AgreeYa Solutions Software | Site Administrator for SharePoint | Getting Started**.

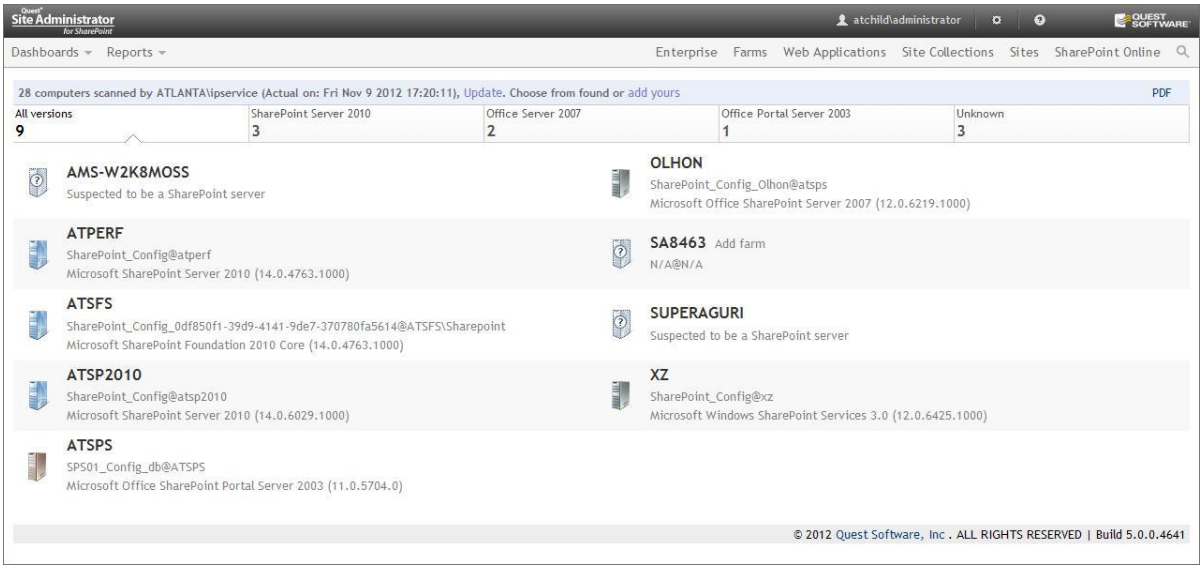
You can also access Site Administrator for SharePoint with a Start menu shortcut: **Programs| AgreeYa Solutions | Site Administrator for SharePoint | Information Portal**.

Adding SharePoint Farms

If no farms were added to the product scope during installation, the discovery of SharePoint servers within your environment is initiated and you are redirected to the **Search SharePoint Farms** page when you try to access

dashboard reports on the start page. On the **Search SharePoint Farms** you can see the list of SharePoint servers discovered in your environment:

Figure 3: Available SharePoint Servers



After the discovery process completes, you can add a SharePoint farm to the product scope by clicking the **Add farm** link, which appears when pointing to the required server. When the farm is successfully added, the **Enterprise** report opens.

You can also add a SharePoint farm as follows: select **add yours**, specify NETBIOS or DNS name or IP address of the server in the farm you want to add and click **Add**.

> **NOTE:** Site Administrator may not discover SharePoint servers in certain specific advanced configurations (hardware and software load-balancers, SSL-enabled servers, etc.). For more information, please see How to Override Add Farm Behavior.

To update the list of discovered SharePoint servers, select **Update**.

To filter servers by SharePoint version, click the appropriate column header.

To export the data to a PDF file, click the **PDF** link in the right upper corner of the page.

Adding SharePoint Server with Configured SQL Aliases

Site Administrator is on 32 bit Server

If Site Administrator is installed on the SharePoint server being added, the Add Farm wizard starts to work immediately.

If Information Portal is installed on a separate server, it is required to configure SQL aliases on the machine hosting Site Administrator the same way they were configured on a front-end server. Run **C:\Windows\System32\cliconfg.exe** both on the SharePoint and Site Administrator servers, and then add all SharePoint server aliases to the Site Administrator server.

Site Administrator is on 64 bit Server

Regardless of the fact whether Site Administrator is installed on the SharePoint front-end server being added or not, it is required to copy 64-bit SQL aliases of the SharePoint server to 32-bit aliases of the Site Administrator server. To do that, perform the following:

1. On the SharePoint server, run **C:\Windows\System32\cliconfg.exe**.
2. On the Site Administrator server, run **C:\Windows\SysWOW64\cliconfg.exe**.
3. Copy the SharePoint server aliases to the Site Administrator server.

For information on how to configure SQL aliases, please refer to http://www.mssqltips.com/tip.asp?tip=1620.

Information Portal Levels of Access

To use Site Administrator web UI (Information Portal), access to SharePoint servers is not required. Web UI is security trimmed and provides the following levels of access:

- **Information Portal Administrator**

  Information Portal administrators have full access to all Site Administrator reports and actions. Full access can be granted to individual administrators using the Information Portal settings. Users are not required to have administrator rights on any of the servers.

  By default, the Enterprise report displays an overview of all SharePoint farms, content databases and web applications.

- **SharePoint Site Collection Administrator**

  Users with site collection administrator privileges can access reports and perform actions within their management scope (i.e. within the sites and site collections where they have rights in SharePoint). No additional configuration is required. Information Portal checks the user permissions in SharePoint and automatically trims user access based on the SharePoint security.

  When running Information Portal, site collection administrators are redirected to a page which displays all sites from all site collections the user has the administrator access to. User can run reports or perform actions on this page.

  Reports are also available on the SharePoint site settings page which is extended with the corresponding links after Site Administrator installation.

- **SharePoint Site Owner**

  Users with full control access to individual sites/sub-sites can view reports for these sites.

NOTE: Reports display information about all document libraries, lists, list items and documents in a site even if some of them have unique permissions with no access to a site owner.

When running Information Portal, site owners are redirected to a page which displays all sites they have full control access to. On this page, users can search across all these sites by any part of site URL or view reports for the selected site.

Reports are also available from the SharePoint site settings page which is extended with the corresponding links after Site Administrator installation.

Sign In Under Different User Account

Information Portal users can sign in to the tool under different user account for evaluation and troubleshooting purposes.

Perform the following:

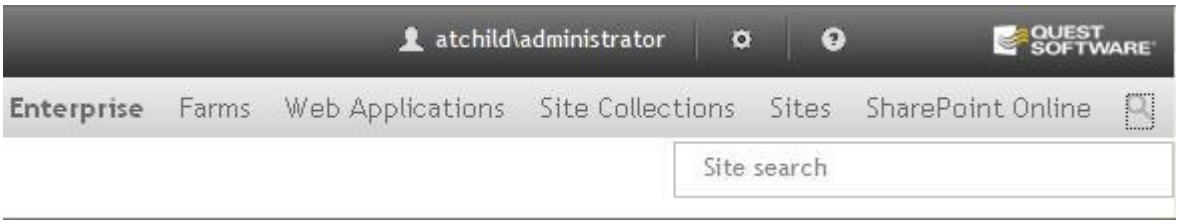
1. Click the current account you are logged in.
2. Provide the user name in the **domain\user** format and password and click **OK**.

Search

The search option allows you to search for any SharePoint site you need to review in more detail across all your SharePoint storage using a URL or a part of the URL. Wildcard search is supported.

To start the search, click in the Information Portal menu. In the displayed field, specify the site URL and press **Enter**.

Search



You can limit your search to looking in Farms, Web Applications, Site Collections and Sites by selecting the corresponding from the Information Portal menu.

To limit the search results number to display, specify the following in the URL: search_limit=N, where N is the search results number to display.

SharePoint Online

In the Information Portal menu you can see the SharePoint Online link, which allows you to view Information Portal reports for SharePoint Online within Microsoft Office 365 cloud.

ⓘ | **NOTE:** Note that the **SharePoint Online** link is available only for Information Portal administrators.

Sign in

Build-in Domain Accounts

The accounts of built-in or non-federated domains like Admin@<TenantName>.onmicrosoft.com should be used to log in to IPO 365. The login account should have the Global Administrator role. Only the Global Administrator account can access administrative site collection and is able to get site collections list. The account should be the site collection administrator for all site collections to gather report data.

NOTE: In case the provided account does not have permissions to access the site collection, the site collection data will not be included into the report.

Federated Domain Accounts

Sign in using Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS) is not supported in IPO 365. In case the ADFS 2.0 service is an intranet site, the IPO 365 server is not able to access it. If the ADFS 2.0 service is globally available, then it could be accessed by the IPO 365 server, but it has not been implemented yet.

Reporting

Site Administrator provides over a dozen of various valuable reports available on different scopes. All reports are grouped under 4 major governance areas: IT Infrastructure, Content Management, Security, and User Activity. For each of these areas a specific dashboard is provided to roll up aggregated data, give users a quick summary view and expose one-step drill down to all reports relevant to the area.

All Site Administrator reports and dashboards are security trimmed. Depending on your security level, you can view the following dashboards and reports:

Table 1: Security Levels and Available Reports

Reports	Information Portal administrator	Site Collection administrator	Site owner
IT Infrastructure	+	-	
Content Management	+	+	+
Security	+	+	+
Enterprise	+	+	+
Servers	+	-	-
Farm metrics	+	-	-
Web Applications	+	-	-
Content Databases	+	-	-
Site Collections	+	+	-
Site Metrics	+	+	+
Sites	+	+	-
Document and Pages	+	+	+
Lists	+	+	+
Document	+	+	+

Reports	Information Portal administrator	Site Collection administrator	Site owner
Libraries			
Site Permissions	+	+	+
User Permissions	+	+	+
Security Changes	+	+	+
Usage	+	+	+
Activity	+	+	+
Daily Usage	+	+	+
Content Changes	+	+	+

Information Portal reports and dashboards are supported for SharePoint 2007, SharePoint 2010 and SharePoint 2013.

Dashboards

Viewing Dashboards

To view a dashboard, select the desired item from the **Dashboards** menu.

> **NOTE:** If your current scope is enterprise, farm or web application, you will see the **Select site** window when trying to view the dashboard for a site. Specify the desired site for which you want to view the dashboard and click **OK**.

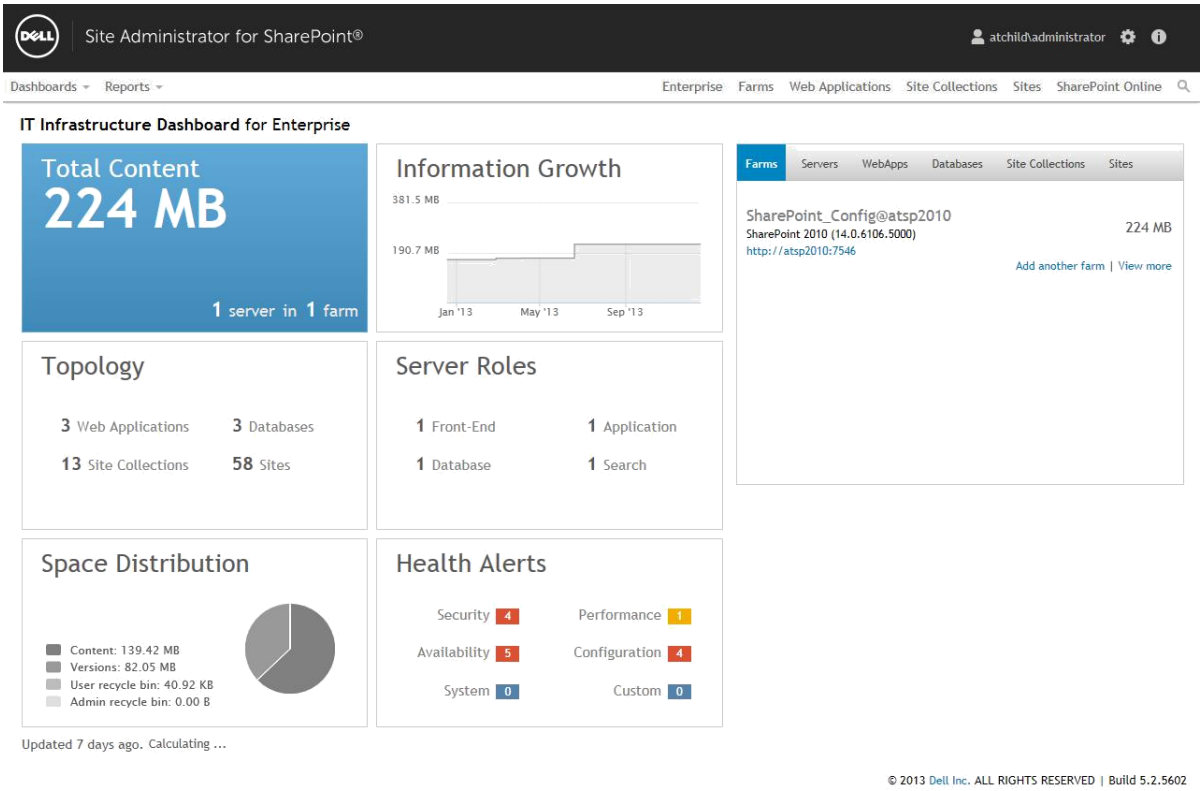
Dashboard Descriptions

This section contains detailed description of the Site Administrator dashboards:

- IT Infrastructure
- Content Management
- Security
- Activity

IT Infrastructure

The IT Infrastructure dashboard provides summary information about your SharePoint infrastructure across the enterprise. The dashboard allows you to drill down into details on farms, servers, web applications, content databases and sites as well as to quickly assess storage used by SharePoint content and health of the SharePoint environment.



The dashboard contains the following information:

- the total content size of multiple farms and the total number of servers and farms. Click **View more** to see the Enterprise report.
- the **Information Growth** graph displaying the total growth of all SharePoint farms content. Click **View more** to see the Enterprise report.
- the number of content databases, web applications, site collections, and sites. Click **View more** to see the Enterprise report.
- the Storage Space Distribution chart displaying the ratio of total sizes for content, versions, user and administrator recycle bins. Click **View more** to see the Documents and Pages report for the enterprise scope
- the number of servers in each role

NOTE: Each server can have several roles.

- the number of alerts in each category. Selecting any alert category opens a dialog displaying detailed information on each alert in the selected category. All alerts are sorted by severity and marked with particular color.

NOTE: Health alerts are not supported for SharePoint 2007. If only 2007 SharePoint farms are available in your SharePoint environment, the "Not available" message will be displayed.

- top 10 farms, servers, web applications, content databases, site collections and sites.

NOTE: Top 10 farms are displayed only if the dashboard is opened for the enterprise scope.

Selecting the farm title in the farms list opens the IT Infrastructure report for this farm.

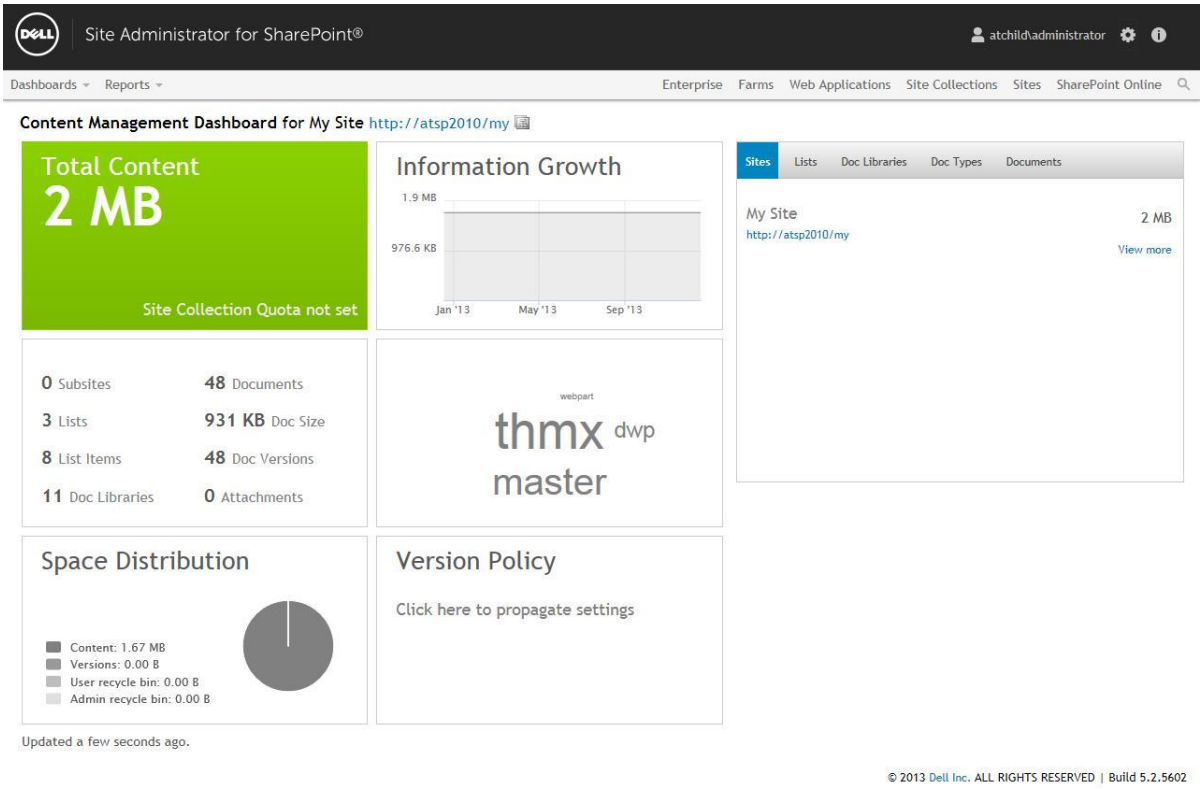
To add a farm to the product scope, click the **Add another farm** link. For more information, please refer to the Adding SharePoint Farms section.

To view all farms, web applications, content databases, site collections and sites available in your enterprise, click the **View more** link.

Content Management

The Content Management dashboard provides information that allows you to understand how much storage is used by the site or site collection, whether this storage space is used efficiently, and identify opportunities for cleanup. The report allows you to modify and propagate version settings for document libraries, and enforce these settings as an ongoing policy.

Figure 4: Content Management Dashboard



The dashboard contains the following information:

- Total Content - displays the total content size of the current site, limit of the site collection size (if set) and available space (if set). The following formula is used to calculate the available space: Site Collection Quota - Space Already Used by Site Collection.

  Clicking the tile opens the Site metrics report for the current site.

- the **Information Growth** graph displaying the total growth of the site content. Clicking the tile opens the Site metrics report for the current site.
- the number of sub-sites, lists, list items, document libraries, documents, document versions, attachments and the total size of all documents.

NOTE: The number of sub-sites is not available for site owners.

Clicking the tile opens the Site metrics report for the current site.

- the top used document types. Clicking the tile opens the Documents and Pages report for the current site.
- the **Space Distribution** pie-chart, displaying the ratio of total sizes for content, versions, user and administrator recycle bins. Clicking the tile opens the Documents and Pages report for the current site.

l Version Policy - allows you to enforce version settings for document libraries in the current site scope. For more information, please refer to Configuring Version Settings for Document Libraries.

- 10 top sized sub-sites, lists, document libraries, document types, documents.

ⓘ | **NOTE:** The top sized sub-sites are not available for site owners.

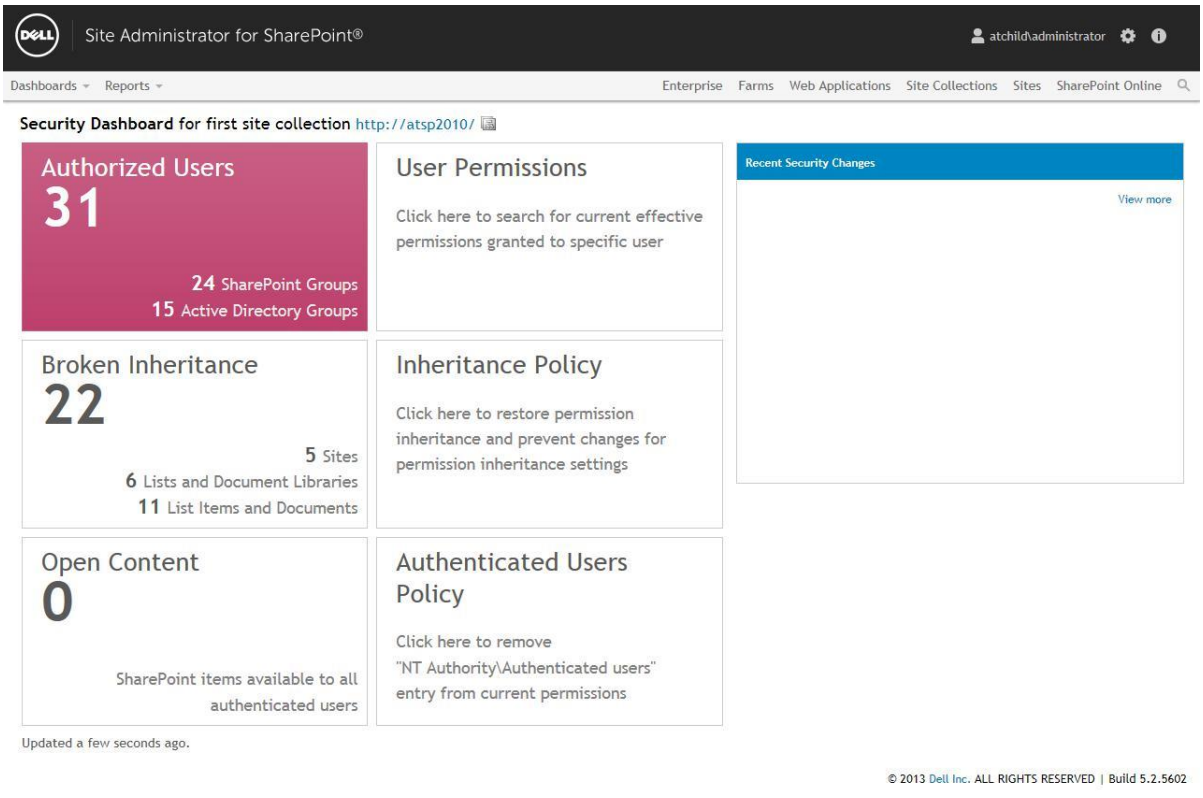
To view all sub-sites, lists, document libraries, document types, documents for the current site, click the **View more** link.

To select another site for the dashboard click next to the report title, and then select the desired site using the search option in the **Select site** window.

Security

The Security dashboard provides access to the key permission-related indicators and detailed security reports. It uncovers potential security issues, such as broken permission inheritance and content open to all users.

Figure 5: Security Dashboard



The dashboard contains the following information:

- Authorized Users - the total number users having permissions within the current site; the number of SharePoint and Active Directory groups used to grant permissions to the current scope. Clicking the tile opens the Site Permissions report for the current scope.
- Broken Inheritance - the total number of SharePoint objects with unique permissions; the number of sites, lists and document libraries, list items and pages with unique permissions. Clicking the tile opens the Site Permissions report for the current scope.
- Open Content - the total number of SharePoint objects (i.e. sites, lists, document libraries, pages, documents, and items) where NT Authority\Authenticated Users have permissions. Clicking the tile opens the User Permissions report for NT Authority\Authenticated Users.
- User Permissions - allows you to search for permissions that a specific user has within the current scope. Clicking the tile allows you to view the User Permissions report for the current site.
- l Inheritance Policy - allows you to enforce permission inheritance for the current site. For more information, please see Applying Security Settings.
- l Authenticated Users Policy - allows you to remove permissions granted to NT Authority\Authenticated Users within the current site scope. For more information, please see Applying Security Settings.
- Recent Security Changes - the list of recent security changes. Clicking **View more** opens the Security Changes report for the current site.

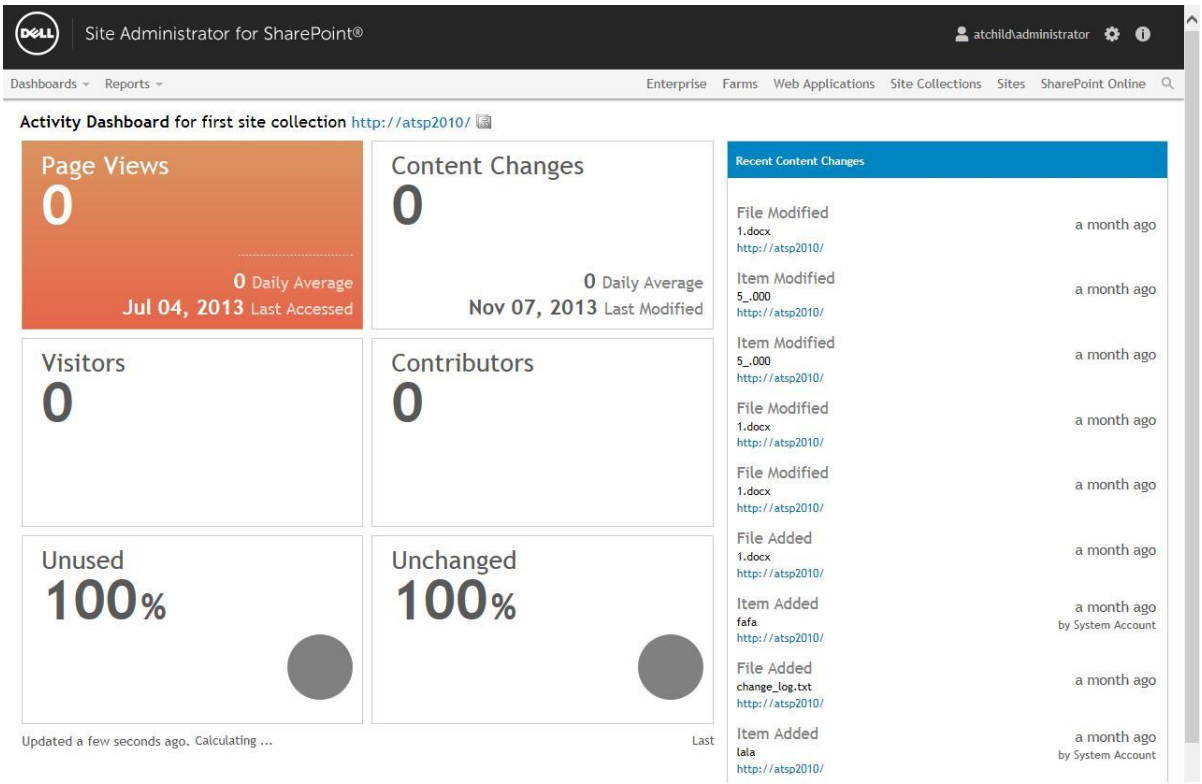
To select another site for the dashboard click next to the dashboard title, and then select the desired site using the search option in the **Select site** window.

Activity

It is essential to understand who is using your SharePoint environment, and how they are using it. The Activity dashboard provides information on both read and modification activity, giving you a comprehensive picture of how the site is being used. The dashboard helps IT and site owners to assess user adoption of a particular site/project, quickly identify unused and stalled content, assess how current is the site content; see most active users and contributors.

NOTE: For SharePoint 2007, the dashboard displays information over two weeks' period. For SharePoint 2010 and SharePoint 2013, the report displays information over a month's period.

Figure 6: Activity Dashboard



The dashboard contains the following information:

- Page Views - displays the total number of page hits over the reported period, average number of page views per day and when the site was last accessed. The bar chart displays the usage of the site over the reported period daily. Clicking the tile opens the Usage report for the current site.
- Visitors - displays the total number of users who accessed the site pages over the reported period and lists 3 most active visitors. Clicking the tile opens the Daily Usage report for the current site.
- Unused - displays the percentage of unused content. The following formula is used to calculate the percentage: 100% (Total Number of Documents and Pages - Number of Accessed Pages over Last month) / Total Number of Documents and Pages. Clicking the tile opens the Documents and Pages report for the current site.
- Content Changes - displays the total number of content and security changes made within the current site, average number of content changes per day and when the content was last modified. The bar chart displays the number of changes over the reported period daily. Clicking the tile opens the Activity report for the current site.
- Contributors - displays the total number of users who modified the site content over the reported period and lists 3 most active contributors. Clicking the tile opens the Content Changes report for the current site.
- Unchanged - displays the percentage of unchanged content. The following formula is used to calculate the percentage: 100% Number of Documents and Pages Modified over a month's period / Total Number of Documents and Pages. Clicking the tile opens the Documents and Pages report for the current site.
- Recent Content Changes - displays 10 recent content changes. Clicking View more opens the Content Changes report for the current site.

NOTE: The usage data displayed in the dashboard for SharePoint 2013 will be incomplete until the data has been accumulated in the QSP_Repository database for one month. The dashboard will display current data that affects monthly aggregated values, such as total views and users. After initial synchronization the data collected for two weeks will be displayed since SharePoint stores this history. Two weeks after a farm was added to the product scope, the dashboard will display the data collected for one month.

To select another site for the dashboard click next to the dashboard title, and then select the desired site using the search option in the **Select site** window.

Reports

In this section:

- Viewing Reports
- Report Descriptions
- IT Infrastructure Reports
- Content Management Reports
- Security Reports
- Activity Reports

Viewing Reports

To view a report, select the desired item from the Reports menu.

To view a report on the farm or web application scope, select **Farms** or **Web Applications** from the upper menu. Navigate to the object you want to view the report for, and then select the required report link.

Report Descriptions

Site Administrator for SharePoint provides the following reports:

IT Infrastructure reports:

- Enterprise
- Servers
- Farm Metrics
- Web Applications
- Content Databases
- Site Collections

Content Management reports:

- Site Metrics
- Sites
- Documents and Pages

- Lists
- Document

Libraries Security reports:

- Site Permissions
- User Permissions
- Security Changes

Activity reports:

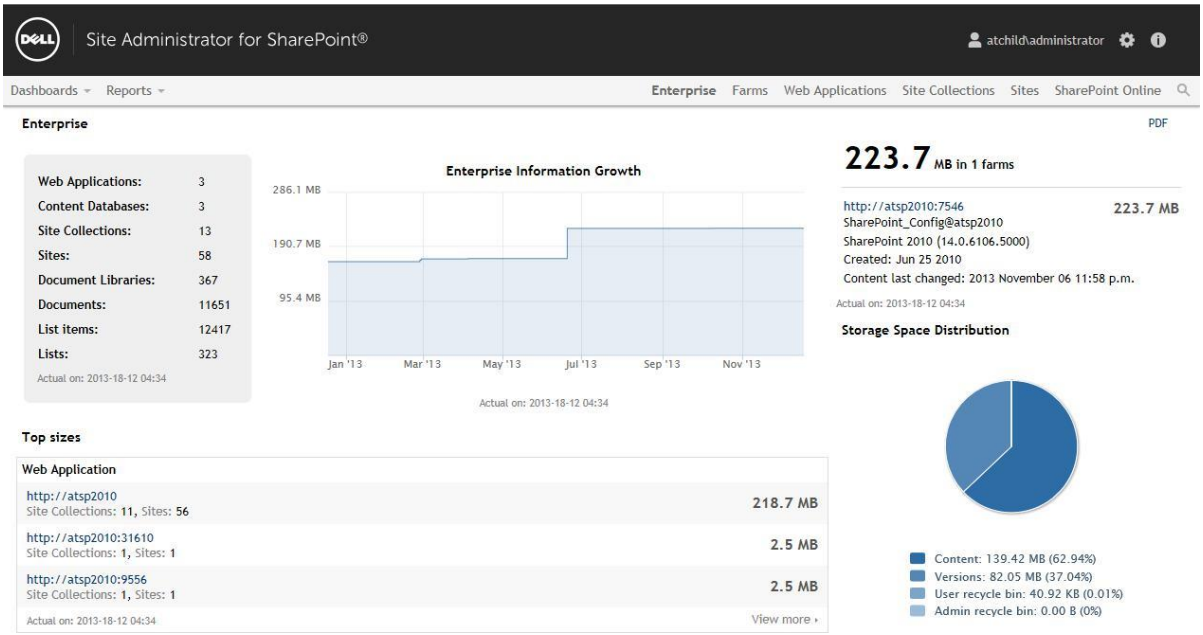
- Usage
- Activity
- Daily Usage
- Content Changes

IT Infrastructure Reports

Enterprise Report

This report provides detailed information about your SharePoint environment:

Figure 7: Enterprise Report



The report contains the following information:

- **Enterprise** - This section provides information on the number of: Web applications, Content databases, Site Collections, Sites, Document Libraries, Documents, List Items and Lists.

  The **Enterprise Information Growth** graph displays the total growth of all SharePoint farms content over a year's period. To construct the graph, the document creation dates stored in the SharePoint content

database are used. The Y axis shows the total size of the documents created by the date marked on the X axis. You can select the period you want to view the graph for.

- **Top Sizes** - This section provides the data on five biggest web applications, content databases, site collections, sites and documents.

  When navigating to a web application or site/site collection, links to specific reports and dashboards appear. Selecting any of the given links opens the corresponding dashboard or report for the selected web application or site scope.

  Selecting View more in the **Web Application/ Content Database/ Site Collections/ Sites/ Documents** block opens a report displaying information on all web applications/content databases/site collections/sites/documents within your whole enterprise.

  You can specify the file types to be displayed in the **Documents** block by using the File Filter Settings.

  To do this, click the icon next to the block title.

- **Farms** - This section displays the list of farms within your SharePoint. Selecting the Add another farm link, which appears when navigating to the total farms' size, opens a page, displaying all available SharePoint servers within your environment. Please refer to Adding SharePoint Farms for more information.

  When navigating to a farm, the **Farm metrics** and **Remove** links appear. Selecting the **Farm metrics** link opens the Farm Metrics report. Selecting the **Remove** link removes the farm from your SharePoint.

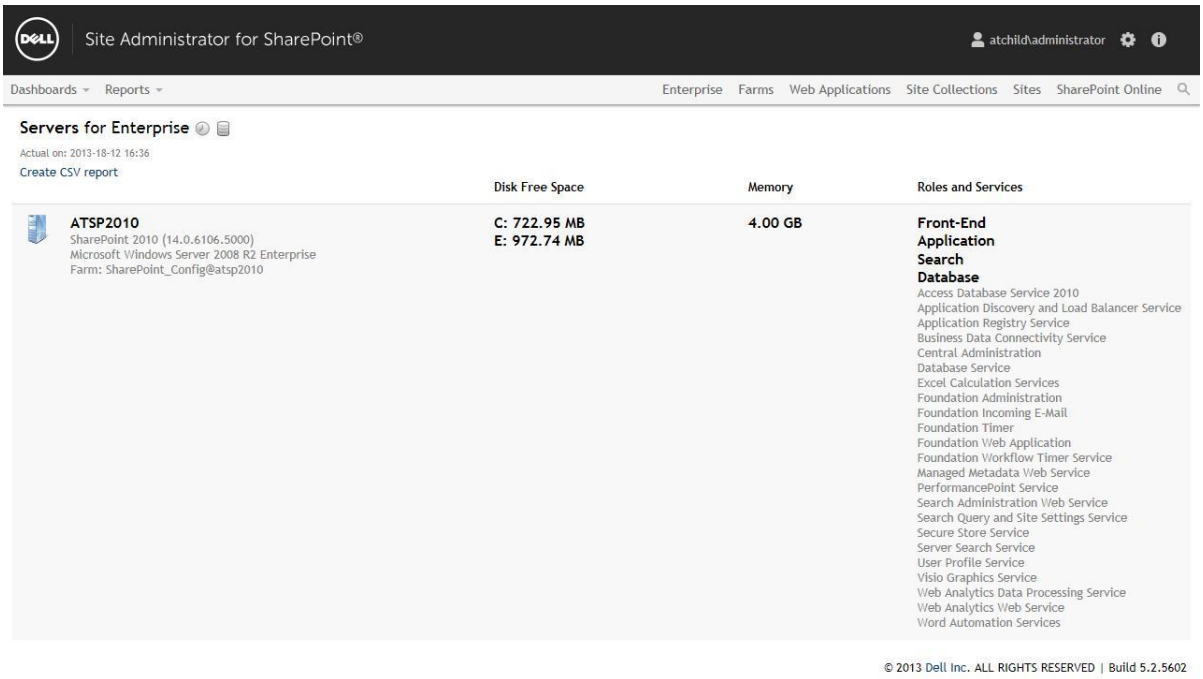
- **Storage Space Distribution** - This section is a pie-chart, displaying the ratio of total sizes for content, versions, user and administrator recycle bins.

- **Document Types** - This section provides the list of all document types available in your environment, including the document extensions, the number and size for documents of each type. Click **View more** to view the Documents and Pages report for your whole enterprise.

Servers Report

This report provides the key metrics for all servers within the enterprise or farm scope.

Figure 8: Servers Report



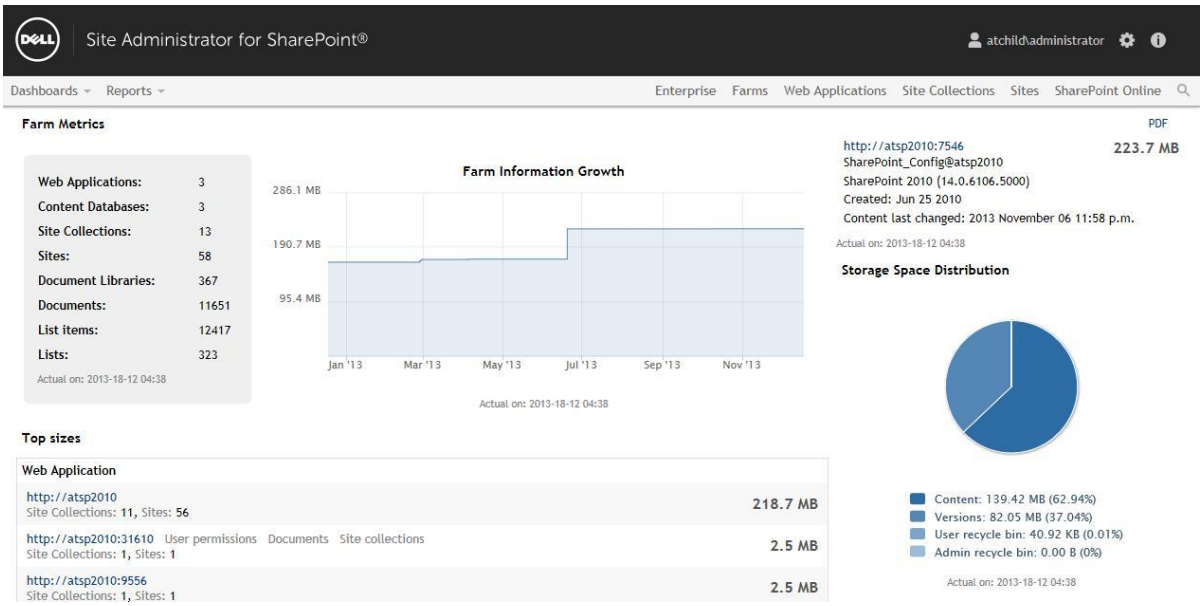
The report provides the following information for each server:

- the name of the SharePoint server
- the SharePoint version
- the operating system the server is running
- the name of the host server farm
- the disk free space
- the amount of memory used by the server
- the list of roles and services

Farm Metrics Report

This report provides detailed information on the selected SharePoint farm.

Figure 9: Farm Metrics Report



The report contains the following information:

- **Farm Metrics** - This section provides information on the number of: Web applications, Content databases, Site Collections, Sites, Document Libraries, Documents, List Items and Lists.

  The **Farm Information Growth** graph displays the total growth of all SharePoint farm content over a year's period. To construct the graph, the document creation dates stored in the SharePoint content database are used. The Y axis shows the total size of the documents created by the date marked on the X axis.

- **Top Sizes** - This section provides the data on five biggest web applications, content databases, site collections, sites and documents.

  When navigating to a web application or site/site collection, links to specific reports and dashboards appear. Selecting any of the given links opens the corresponding dashboard or report for the selected web application or site scope.

  Selecting **View more** in the **Web Application/ Content Database/ Site Collections/ Sites/ Documents** block opens a report displaying information on all web applications/content databases/site collections/sites/documents within your farm.

  You can specify the file types to be displayed in the **Documents** block by using File Filter Settings. To do this, click the icon next to the block title.

- **Farm Information** - This section displays information on the farm.
- **Storage Space Distribution** - This section is a pie-chart, displaying the ratio of total sizes for content, versions, user and administrator recycle bins.
- **Document Types** - This section provides the list of all document types available within the selected farm, including the document extensions, the number and size for documents of each type. Click **View more** to view the Documents and Pages report for the selected farm.

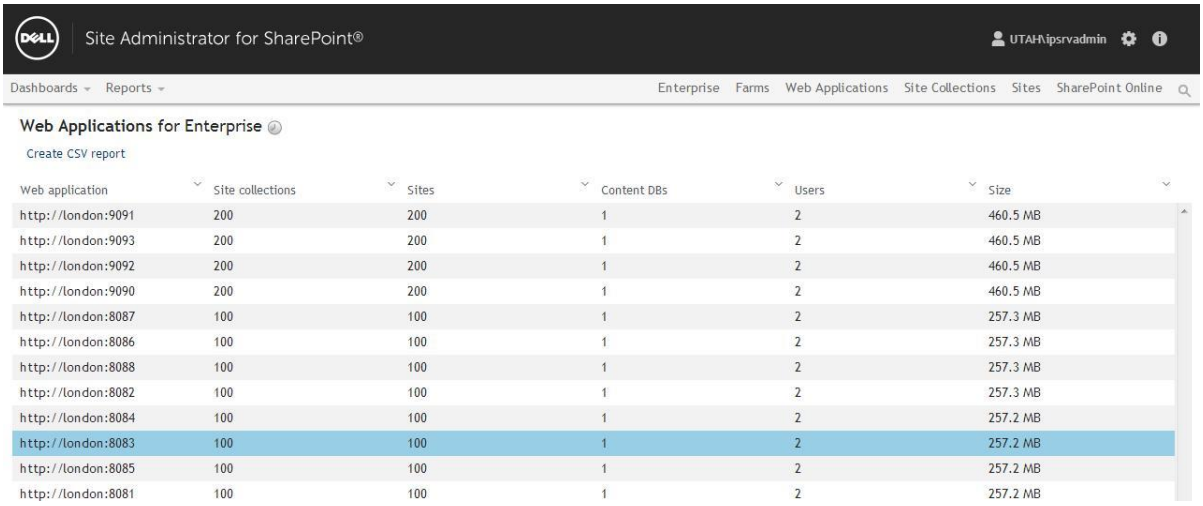
Web Applications Report

This report presented as a grid provides the key metrics for all web applications within the enterprise or farm scope.

> **NOTE:** Please note that the report will not contain any data until it is collected by the data gathering task.

> **NOTE:** The list of web applications is taken from the SharePoint configuration database. Each time a user opens the report, the web application list is refreshed, i.e. the report displays all the web applications including those created after the farm was discovered. If for some reason the SharePoint configuration database is unavailable, the list of web applications is taken from the QMC repository.

Figure 10: Web Applications Report



By default, the report displays the following information:

- the name of the farm hosting the web application
- the number of all site collections within the web application
- the number of all sites within the web application
- the number of all content databases within the web application
- the total number of users. The users number value is taken from the Users table in every content database
- the total size of all site collections within the web application

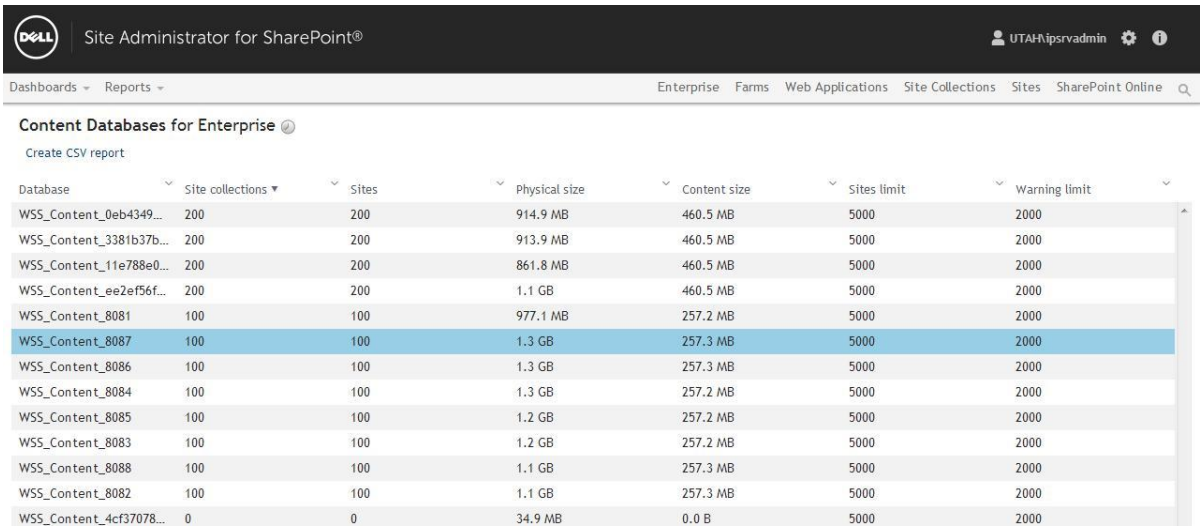
You can filter and sort the report contents as well as add or delete columns to/from the report using the options from the drop-down menu.

Content Databases Report

This report provides the key metrics for all content databases within the enterprise or farm scope.

> **NOTE:** Please note that the report will not contain any data until it is collected by the data gathering task.

Figure 11: Content Databases Report



By default, the report displays the following information:

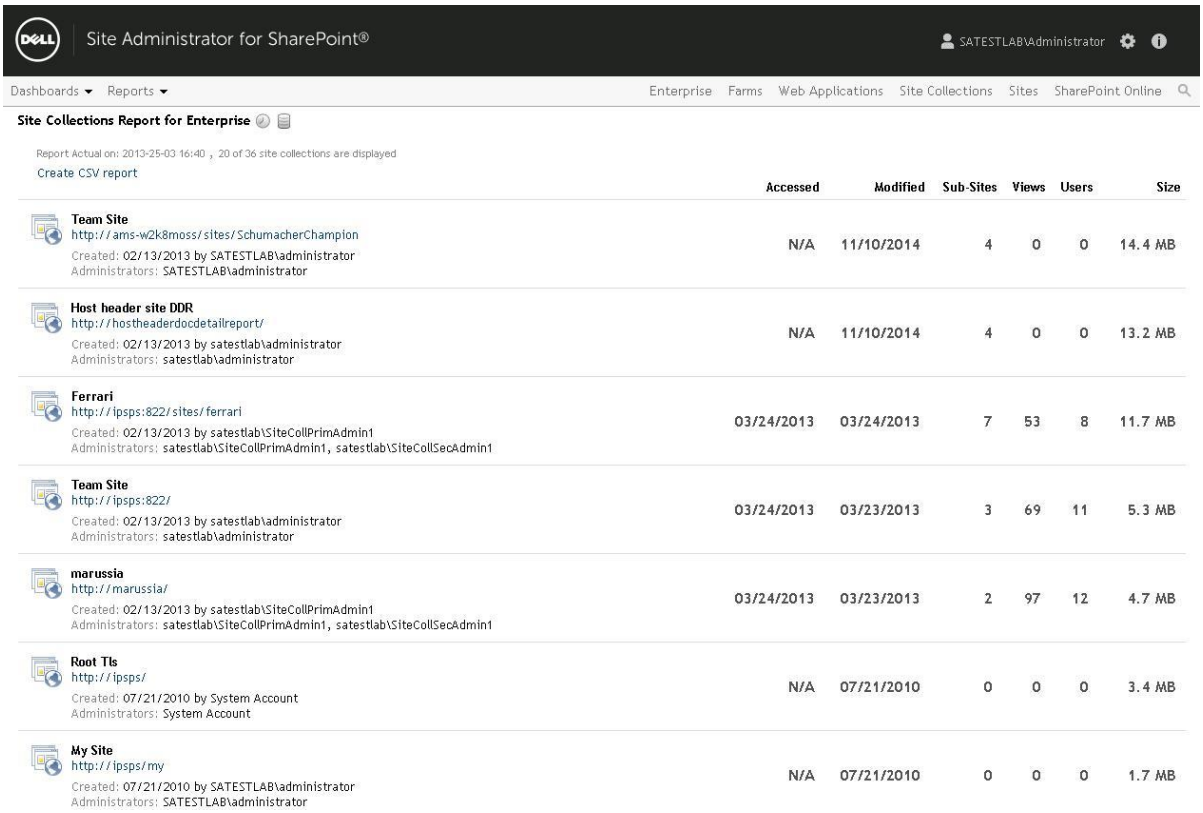
- the name of the database
- the number of all site collections in the content database
- the number of all sites in the content database
- the total size of all files in the content database including transaction logs
- the total size of all the content such as documents, lists, and list items in the content database
- the maximum number of sites that the content database can contain
- the number of sites that can be created before a warning event is generated and sent to the site collection owner

You can filter and sort the report contents as well as add or delete columns to/from the report using the options from the drop-down menu.

Site Collections Report

This report provides you with the key metrics for all site collections within the web application, farm or the enterprise scope.

Figure 12: Site Collections Report



The report provides the following information for each site collection:

- the name of the site collection;
- the path to the site collection;
- l the links to the Activity, Content Management, and Security dashboards. The links appear when navigating to the required site collection.
- the date when the site collection was created;
- the name of the user who created the site collection;
- the name of the site collection administrator;
- the date when any content, page or document within the site or site collection was last accessed;
- the date when the site collection was last modified;
- the number of sites within the site collection;
- the total number of the document/page views within the scope over the past 30 days;
- the number of unique users who accessed any content within the site collection scope over the past 30 days;
- the total size of the site collection.

NOTE:

- For SharePoint 2010 Foundation, the usage information (the number of views and the last access date) is displayed only for pages. The documents usage information is not displayed.

- The usage data displayed in the report for SharePoint 2013 will be incomplete until the data has been accumulated in the QSP_Repository database for one month. The report will display current data that affects monthly aggregated values, such as total views and users. After initial synchronization the data collected for two weeks will be displayed since SharePoint stores this history. Two weeks after a farm was added to the product scope, the report will display the data collected for one month.

By default, the report displays only 20 site collections. To adjust the scope, change the report setting on the Information Portal Settings page. For more information, please refer to Report Settings.

NOTE: Each site can generate 5-10 seconds. If, for example, you change the default value to 200, the process of generating report may take up to 3 hours.

You can export the report to CSV or SQL format. For more information, please refer to Exporting Reports.

NOTE: If any issues occur when running the report, you will see them at the top of the page.

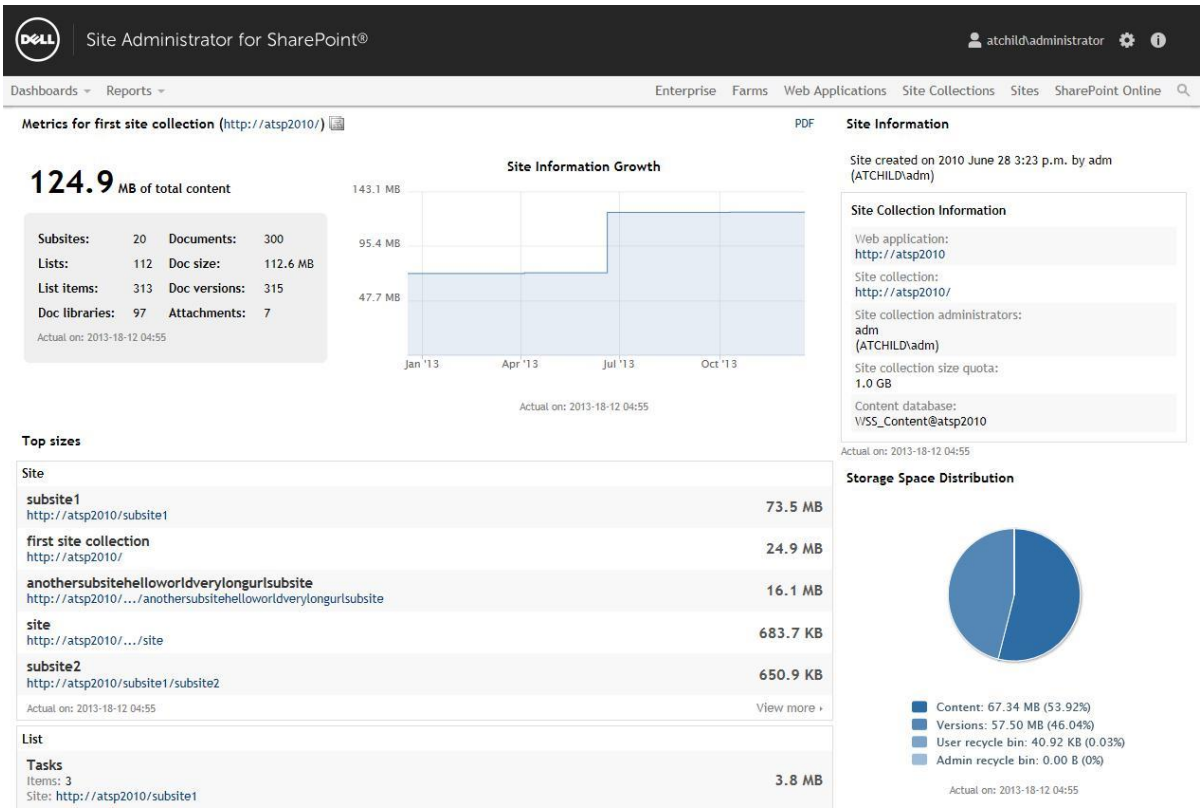
Content Management Reports

Content Management Reports

Site Metrics Report

The Site Metrics report provides detailed information on the selected SharePoint site.

Figure 13: Site Metrics Report



The report contains the following information:

- **Metrics for {Site name (URL)}** - This section provides information on the site total content size, the number of Sub-sites, Lists, List Items, Document Libraries, Documents, and the total size of all documents, the number of their versions and attachments.

  The **Site Information Growth** graph displays the total growth of the site content with all its sub-sites over a month's period. If you work with Information Portal as site owner, the graph displays the total growth of the site content only. To construct the graph, the document creation dates stored in the SharePoint content database are used. The Y axis shows the total size of the documents created by the date marked on the X axis.

  To select another site for the report, click the icon and then select the desired site using the search option in the **Select site** window.

- **Top Sizes** - This section provides the data on five biggest sub-sites, document libraries, lists and documents on the site.

  When navigating to a site/site collection, links to specific dashboards appear. Selecting any of the given links opens the corresponding dashboard for the selected scope.

  Selecting **View more** in the **Sites/ Documents/ List/ Doc library** block opens a report displaying information on all sub-sites/documents/lists/ document libraries within the current site scope.

ⓘ | **NOTE:** The **View more** link in the Sites block is not available for site owners.

You can specify the file types to be displayed in this section by using File Filter Settings. To do this, click the icon next to the section title.

ⓘ | **NOTE:** The filter option is available only for Information Portal administrators.

- **Site Information** - This section displays the site creation information.

  Site Collection Information provides the URLs of the web application and site collection, site administrators, size quota and content database.

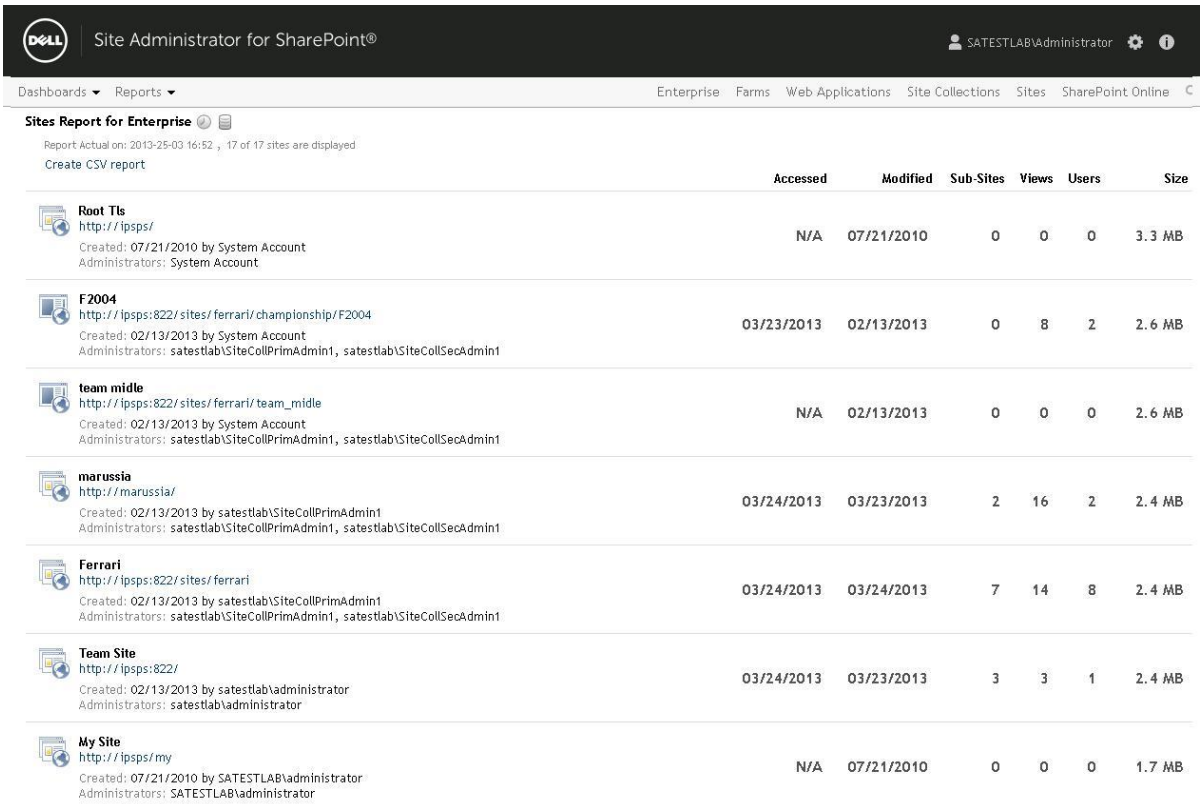
  Storage Space Distribution - This section is a pie-chart, displaying the ratio of total sizes for content, versions, user and administrator recycle bins.

- **Document Types** - This section provides the list of all document types available in your environment, including the document extensions, the number and size for documents of each type. Click **View more** to view the Documents and Pages report for the site.

Sites Report

This report provides you with the key metrics for all sites and sub-sites within the site collection, site, farm or enterprise scope.

Figure 14: Sites Report



The report provides the following information for each site:

- the name of the site;
- the path to the site;
- l the links to the Activity, Content Management, and Security dashboards. The links appear when navigating to the required site collection.
- the date when the site was created;
- the name of the user who created the site;
- the name of the site administrator;
- the date when the site was last accessed;
- the date when the site content was last modified;
- the number of sub-sites within the site;
- the number of the site views over the past month;
- the number of site unique users over the past month;
- the site size excluding its sub-sites.

NOTE:

- For SharePoint 2010 Foundation, the usage information (the number of views and the last access date) is displayed only for pages. The documents usage information is not displayed.
- The usage data displayed in the report for SharePoint 2013 will be incomplete until the data has

been accumulated in the QSP_Repository database for one month. The report will display current data that affects monthly aggregated values, such as total views and users. After initial synchronization the data collected for two weeks will be displayed since SharePoint stores this history. Two weeks after a farm was added to the product scope, the report will display the data collected for one month.

- Site properties are displayed for each site individually, i.e. the Views property displays the number of views only for this particular site, etc.

By default, the report displays only 20 sites. To adjust the scope, change the report settings on the Information Portal Settings page. For more information, please refer to Report Settings.

NOTE: Each site can generate 5-10 seconds. If, for example, you change the default value to 200, the process of generating report may take up to 3 hours.

You can export the report to CSV or SQL format. For more information, please refer to Exporting Reports.

NOTE: If any issues occur when running the report, you will see them at the top of the page.

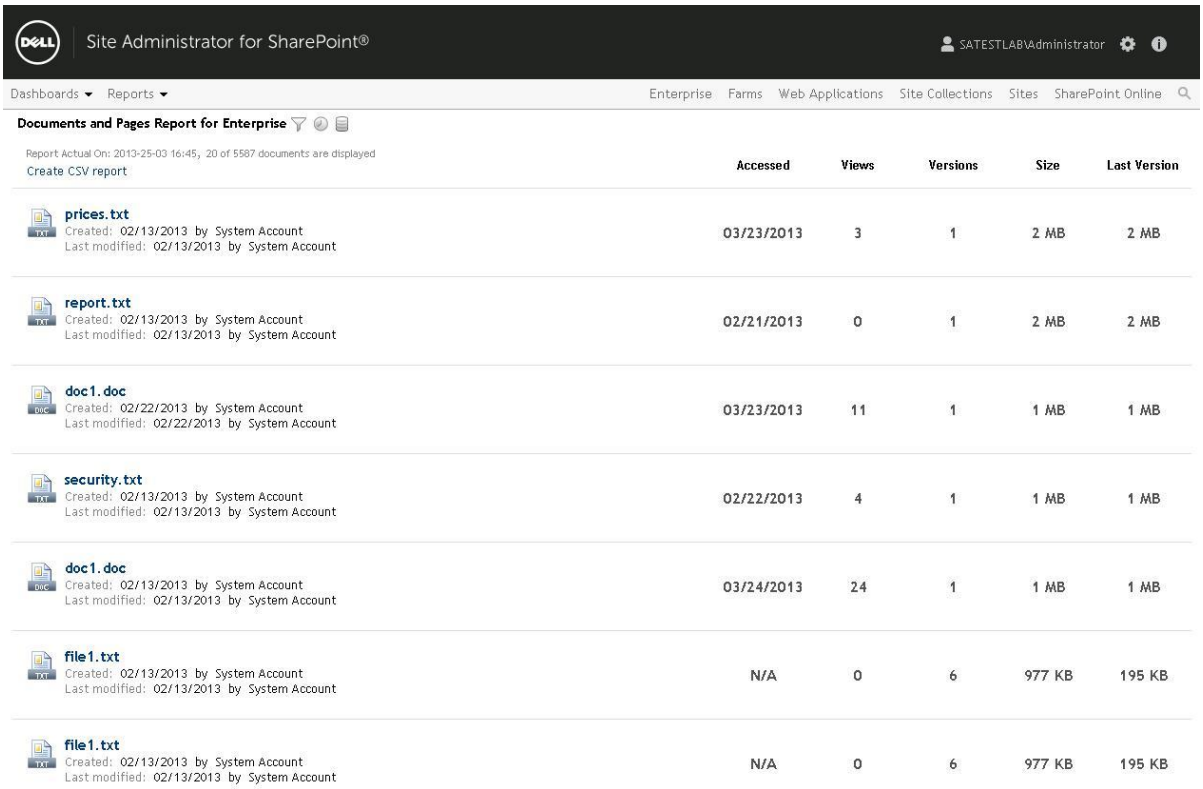
Documents and Pages Report

This report allows you to view the key metrics for all documents and pages within the enterprise, farm, web application, site collection or site scope including its subsites.

NOTE: For site owners the report displays information for the site scope excluding its sub-sites.

A site owner will see all documents and pages in the report even if documents and pages are in the library with broken permissions inheritance and the site owner's access to this library is revoked.

Figure 15: Documents and Pages Report



The report provides the following information for each document and page:

- the name of the document/page;
- the path to the document/page. Displayed only for documents in document libraries;
- the type of the document/page. Displayed only in CSV report;
- the time when the document/page was created;
- the time when the document/page was last modified;
- the name of the user who created the document/page;
- the name of the user who modified the document/page;
- the date when the document/page was last accessed;
- the total number of the document/page views within the scope over the past 30 days;
- the number of the document versions;
- the total size of the document/page;
- the size of the last document/page version.

NOTE:

- For SharePoint 2010 Foundation, the usage information (the number of views and the last access date) is displayed only for pages. The documents usage information is not displayed.
- The usage data displayed in the report for SharePoint 2013 will be incomplete until the data has been accumulated in the QSP_Repository database for one month. The report will display current data that affects monthly aggregated values, such as total views and users. After initial synchronization the data collected for two weeks will be displayed since SharePoint stores this history. Two weeks after a farm was added to the product scope, the report will display the data collected for one month.

By default, the report displays all document and page types. You can specify the file types to be displayed in the report by using File Filter Settings. To do this, click the icon next to the report title. To filter the contents of the grid report, use the filter option from the drop-down.

NOTE:

- The filter option is available only for Information Portal administrators.
- Note that filter settings are not applied to CSV version of the report. Therefore, it will contain unfiltered data.

By default, the report displays only 20 sites. To adjust the scope, change the report settings on the Information Portal Settings page. For more information, please refer to Report Settings.

You can export the report to CSV or SQL format. For more information, please refer to Exporting Reports.

To change the site scope for the report, click the icon next to the report title, and then select the desired site using the search option in the **Select site** window.

NOTE: If any issues occur when running the report, you will see them at the top of the page.

Lists Report

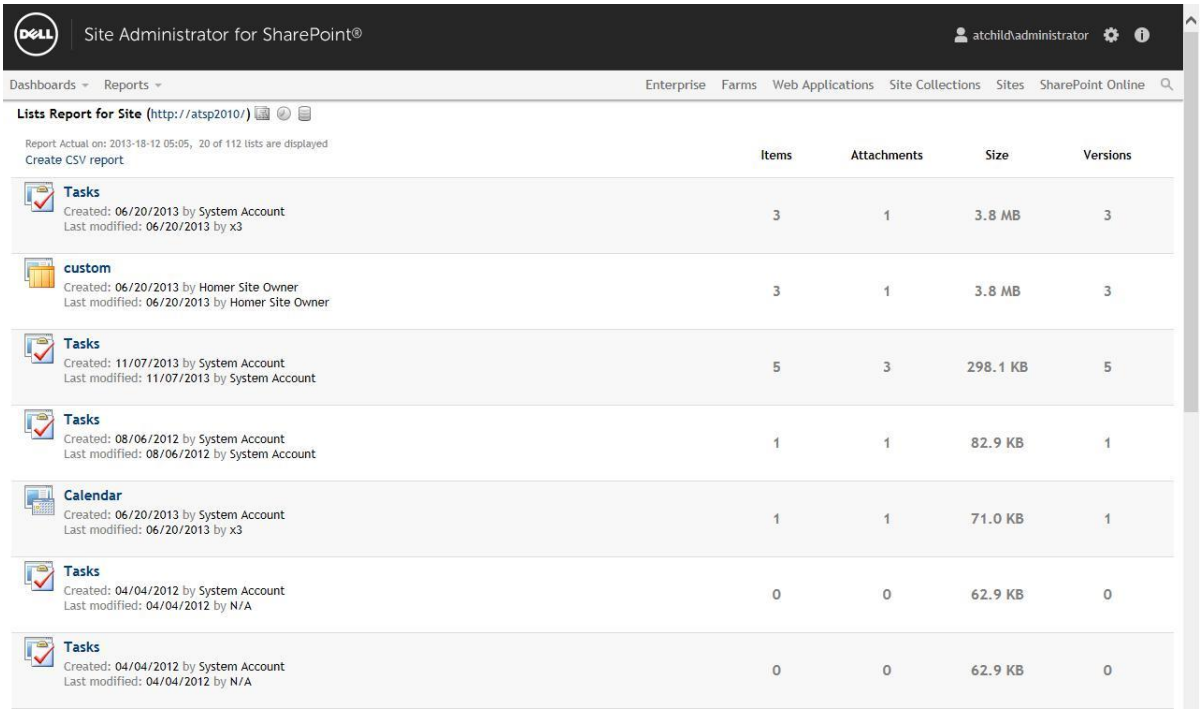
This report provides the key metrics for all lists within the site collection or site scope including its sub-sites.

NOTE: For site owners the report displays information for the site scope excluding its sub-sites.

System lists are displayed only in the CSV report.

Lists from the Recycle Bin are not displayed.

Figure 16: Lists Report



The report provides the following information for each list:

- the type of the list;
- the name of the list;
- the path to its parent site;
- the date when the list was created;
- the date when the list was last modified;
- the number of all list items;
- the number of all list attachments;
- the total size of the list;
- the number of all item versions.

By default, the report displays only 20 lists. To adjust the scope, change the report settings. For more information, please refer to the Site Administrator Settings section.

To change the site scope for the report, click the icon next to the report title, and then select the desired site using the search option in the **Select site** window.

Document Libraries Report

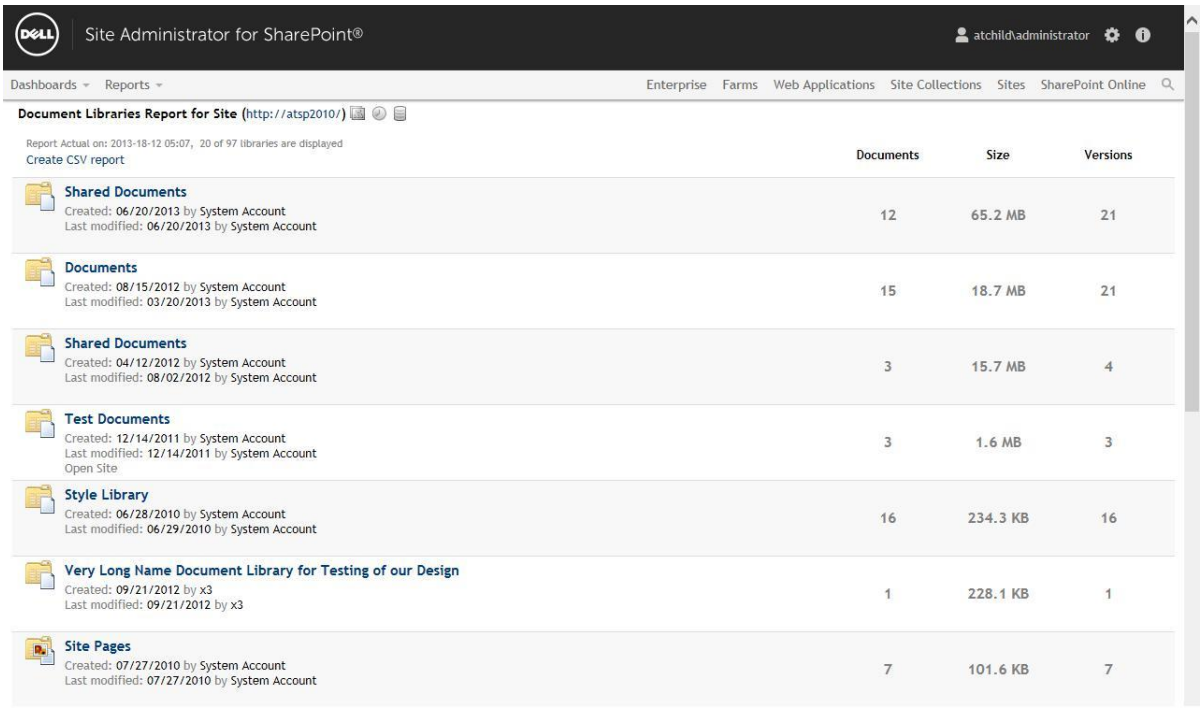
This report provides the key metrics for all document libraries within the site collection or site scope including its sub-sites.

NOTE: For site owners the report displays information for the site scope excluding its sub-sites.

System document libraries are displayed only in the CSV report.

Document libraries from the Recycle Bin are not displayed.

Figure 17: Document Libraries Report



The report provides the following information for each document library:

- the type of the document library
- the name of the document library
- the path to its parent site
- the date when the document library was created
- the date when the document library was last modified
- the number of documents in the document library
- the total size of the document library
- the number of all documents versions

By default, the report displays only 20 document libraries. To adjust the scope, change the report settings. For more information, please refer to the Site Administrator Settings section.

To change the site scope for the report, click the icon next to the report title, and then select the desired site using the search option in the **Select site** window.

Security Reports

Site Permissions Report

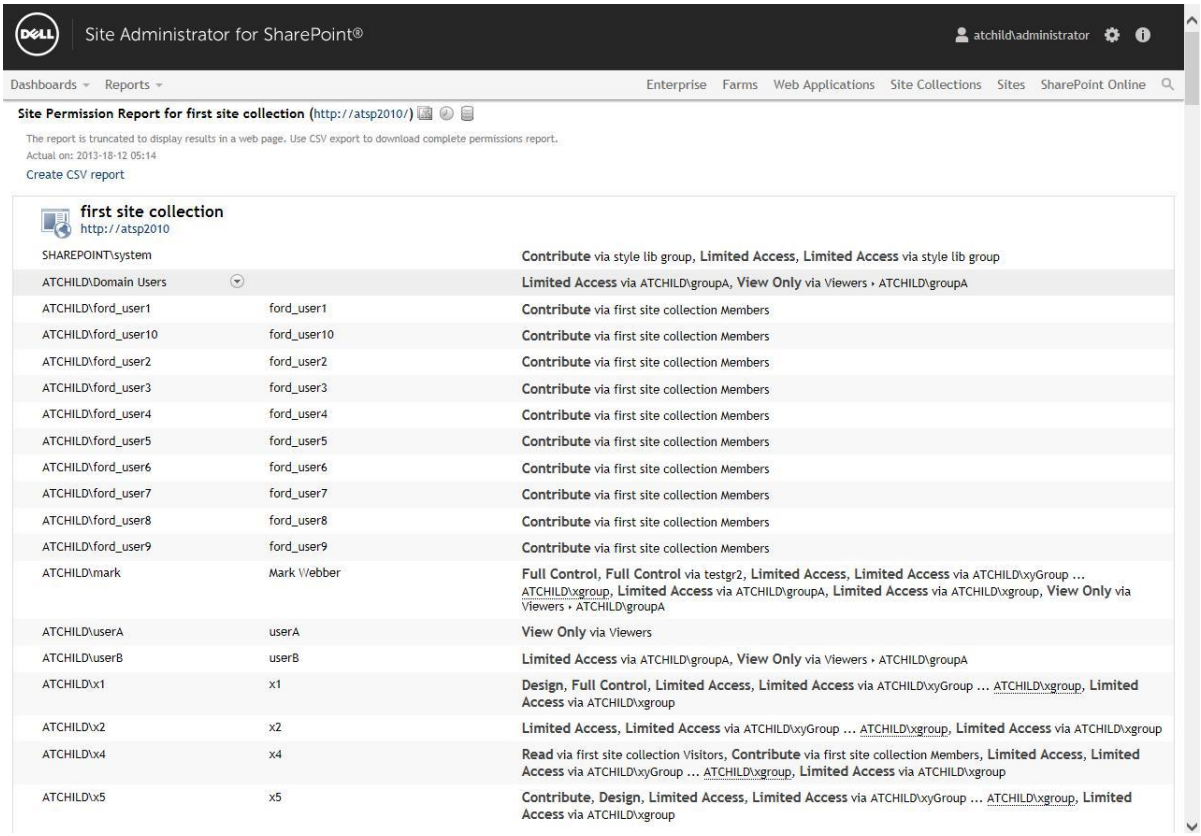
The site permissions report allows you to view the list of users having access to a specific site, its sub-sites, lists, document libraries, folders and documents and their permission levels, with expanded SharePoint and Active Directory group membership. You can also see how each permission level has been granted to a user.

NOTE: User permissions for system lists are not displayed.

The report displays permissions of the groups and users from external forests even with one-way trusts.

Groups (except for the well-known groups like Authenticated users) are automatically expanded to the list of users.

Figure 18: Site Permissions Report



The report contains the following information:

- the name of the user who has access to the site
- the user name (received from Active Directory)
- the level of user access and how it is granted

NOTE: The report displays only the leading and trailing groups through which permissions were granted. Click the trailing group to view the complete list of groups.

Note that the number of unique permissions displayed in the report is limited to 500.

To change the site scope for the report, click the icon next to the report title, and then select the desired site using the search option in the **Select site** window.

User Permissions Report

This report provides a summary view of security permissions that a user or group (SharePoint or Active Directory) has within the farm, web application, site collection or site scope. You can also see how each permission level has been granted to a user or group. The report:

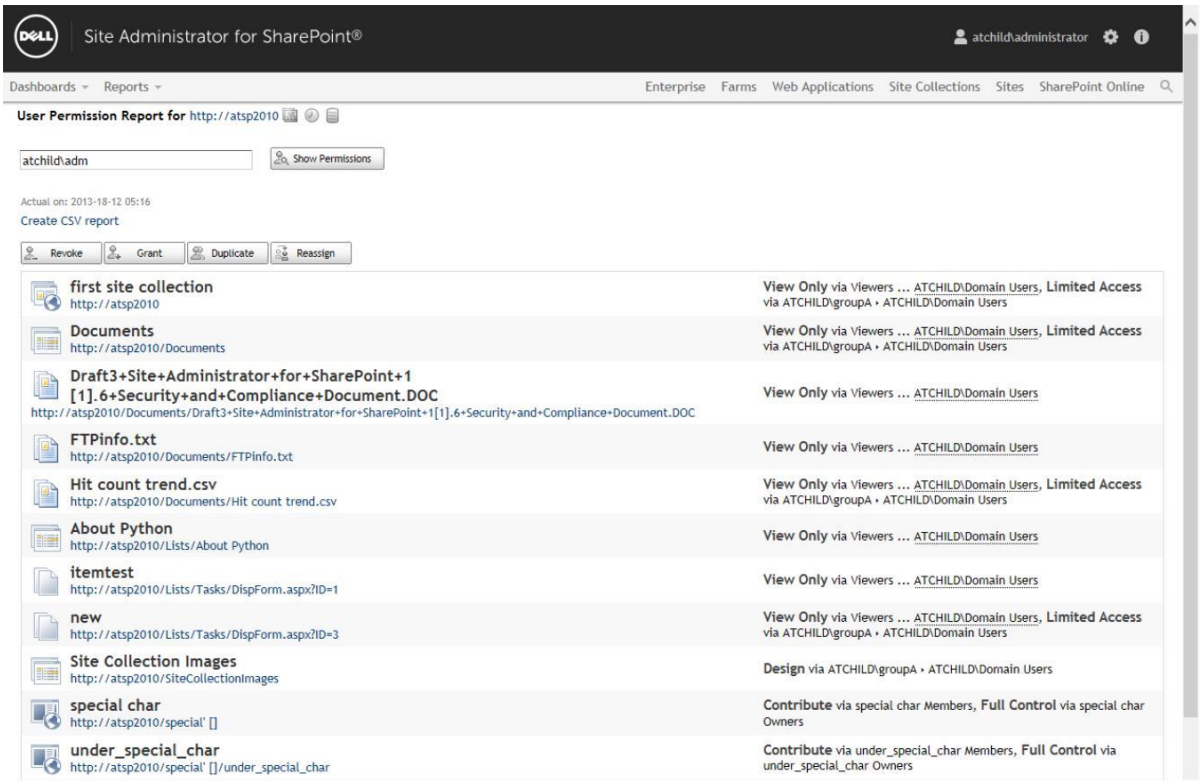
- Displays all sites/sub-sites a user or group has permissions for within the current farm/web application/site collection/site, permission level for each site/ sub-site and how it is granted
- Displays any lists and libraries that do not inherit site permissions
- Displays any document, folder and list item with explicit permissions
- Supports complex multi-domain and multi-forest environments

NOTE: For Active Directory groups the report displays only permissions granted explicitly or via SharePoint groups. Permissions granted via another Active Directory group are not displayed.

In multi-forest environments, make sure the Information Portal service account has all required permissions and sufficient trusts for the domains involved.

To view the report, select **User Permissions** from the **Reports** menu, specify the account you want to view permissions for and click **Show Permissions**.

Figure 19: User Permissions Report



NOTE: The report displays only the leading and trailing groups through which permission were granted. Click the trailing group to view the complete list of groups.

Note that the number of unique permissions displayed in the report is limited to 500.

To change the site scope for the report, click the icon next to the report title, and then select the desired site using the search option in the Select site window.

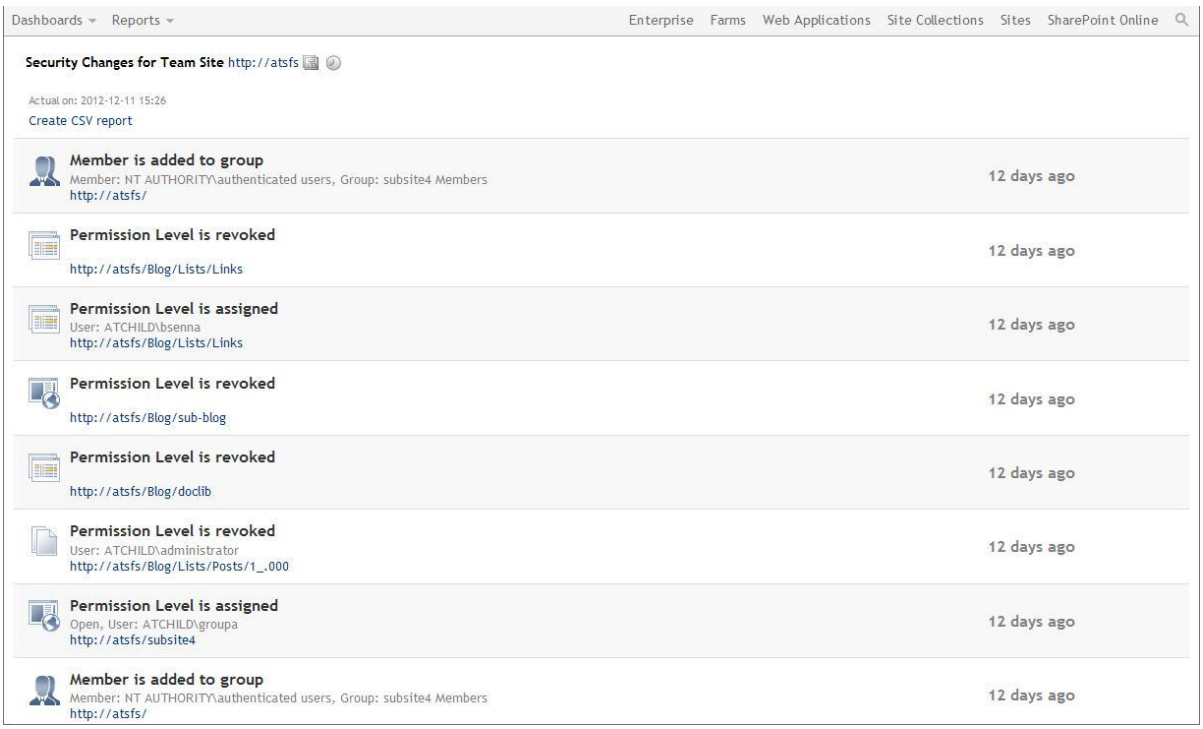
> **NOTE:** Both the User Permissions and Site Permissions reports have management options allowing you to perform a number of actions on permissions. For more information, please refer to the Managing Security section.

Security Changes Report

This report displays all the security changes within the site scope including its sub-sites and when the changes were made.

> **NOTE:** The following site collection level security changes are displayed for site owners:
>
> - create/delete a SharePoint group
> - add/remove a member to/from a SharePoint group
> - create site collection event

Figure 20: Security Changes Report



By default, the report displays only 20 changes. To adjust the scope, change the report settings. For more information, please refer to the Site Administrator Settings section.

To change the site scope for the report, click the icon next to the report title, and then select the desired site using the search option in the **Select site** window.

Activity Reports

Usage Report

This report provides you with the site usage statistics over a month's period.

NOTE: The usage report displays the data collected by SharePoint. SharePoint collects data only if the **Usage Analysis Processing** option is enabled.

In WSS 3.0 and MOSS 2007, the Usage Analysis Processing option is disabled by default. You must enable it manually from Central Administration. For information on how to enable the option, please refer to http://support.microsoft.com/kb/825541. After the Usage Analysis Processing option is enabled, the SharePoint usage analysis job operates daily on each front-end server and gathers yesterday logs. This process is not supposed to be very resource intensive as the job collects information for one day only. The data is accumulated, and then moved to the SharePoint content database. It is not required to configure MOSS 2007 Shared Services provider. The Information Portal data is based on the SharePoint Services usage analysis job only.

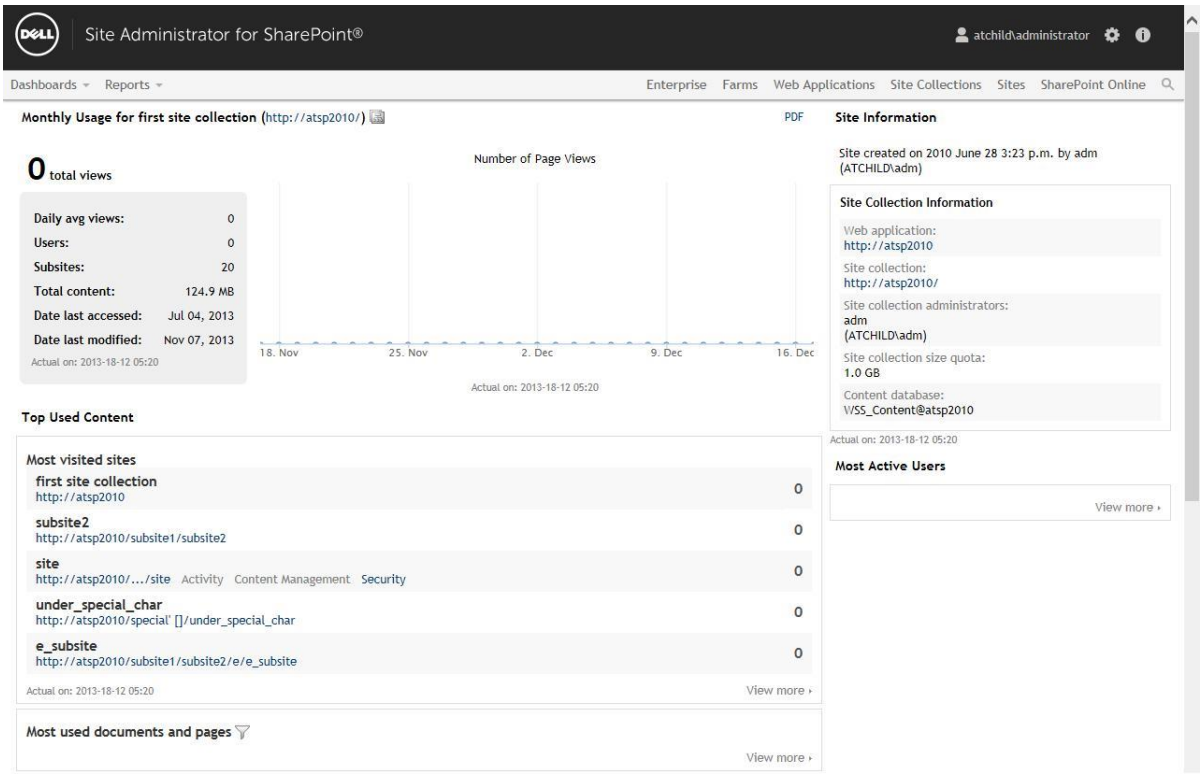
In SharePoint 2010 Foundation, the Usage Analysis Processing option is enabled by default. In case it was disabled, enable it manually. SharePoint has a new mechanism which collects usage information from text logs and moves it to the WSS_Logging database every 30 minutes. Then the usage analysis processing job processes the database and moves the usage data to content database (the same location and format as in SharePoint 2007). Information Portal displays the data the same way as in SharePoint 2007.

SharePoint 2010 Server has the Web analytics feature, which is configured by default and includes the Web Analytics services, the Web Analytics staging and reporting databases. The usage data is collected from text logs and moved to the staging database by the SharePoint job every 30 minutes. Every day the Web Analytics service collects and aggregates data from the staging to the reporting database. The data format is different from the one in SharePoint 2010 Foundation. Information Portal uses the web analytics reporting database to display usage statistics.

For SharePoint 2013, the usage data gathering process is initiated by the SASP_Usage_Collector_task scheduled task (usage collector) at 2 a.m every day. The usage data is collected from the WSS_Logging database and stored in the QSP_Repository database. The usage data collection may result in growth of the QSP_Repository database as a result of the usage collector work. To prevent unlimited growth and impact on the report performance, old data is removed from the database at 1 a.m. every day (the process is initiated by the SASP_Repository_Cleanup_task scheduled task). The scheduling can be modified by updating the SASP_Usage_Collector_task and SASP_Repository_Cleanup_task properties using the Windows Task Scheduler.

IMPORTANT: The usage data displayed in the report for SharePoint 2013 will be incomplete until the data has been accumulated in the QSP_Repository database for one month. The report will display current data that affects monthly aggregated values, such as total views and users. After initial synchronization the data collected for two weeks will be displayed since SharePoint stores this history. Two weeks after a farm was added to the product scope, the report will display the data collected for one month.

Figure 21: Usage Report



The report contains the following information:

- **Monthly Usage for {Site name (URL)}** - This section provides summary information on the: average number of daily views, number of users accessing the site, number of sub-sites, total content size, date when the site was last accessed and modified.

NOTE: For SharePoint 2010 Foundation, the information is displayed only for pages. The documents usage information is not displayed.

Number of Page Views is a graph displaying the number of page views per month.

- **Top Used Content** - This section provides information on five most visited sites, documents and pages within the site.

NOTE: For SharePoint 2010 Foundation, the information is displayed only for pages. The documents information is not displayed.

When navigating to a sub-site, links to specific dashboards appear. Selecting any of the given links opens the corresponding dashboards for the selected sub-site scope.

Selecting View more in one of the displayed blocks opens a report displaying information on all sub-sites or documents within the current site scope.

You can specify the file types to be displayed in the Most used documents and pages block of the section by using File Filter Settings. To do this, click the icon next to the block title.

NOTE: Only Information Portal administrators can use the filtering option.

- **Top Unused Content** - This section provides the data on five least visited sites and five long unused sites. Long unused sites are top five sites sorted by the last access date in the following order: from

least to most recently accessed. Note that the access date is the date when a page in the sub-site tree was last accessed.

When navigating to a sub-site, links to specific dashboards appear. Selecting any of the given links opens the corresponding dashboards for the selected sub-site scope.

Selecting **View more** in one of the displayed blocks opens a report displaying information on all sub-sites within the current site scope. For more information, see the Sites report section.

- **Site Information** - This section displays the site creation information.

  Site Collection Information provides the URLs of the web application and site collection, site administrators, size quota and content database.

- **Most Active Users** - This section lists five most active users and indicates the number of hits in the scope of the selected site including its sub-sites.

  Selecting **View more** opens the Daily Usage report for the current site.

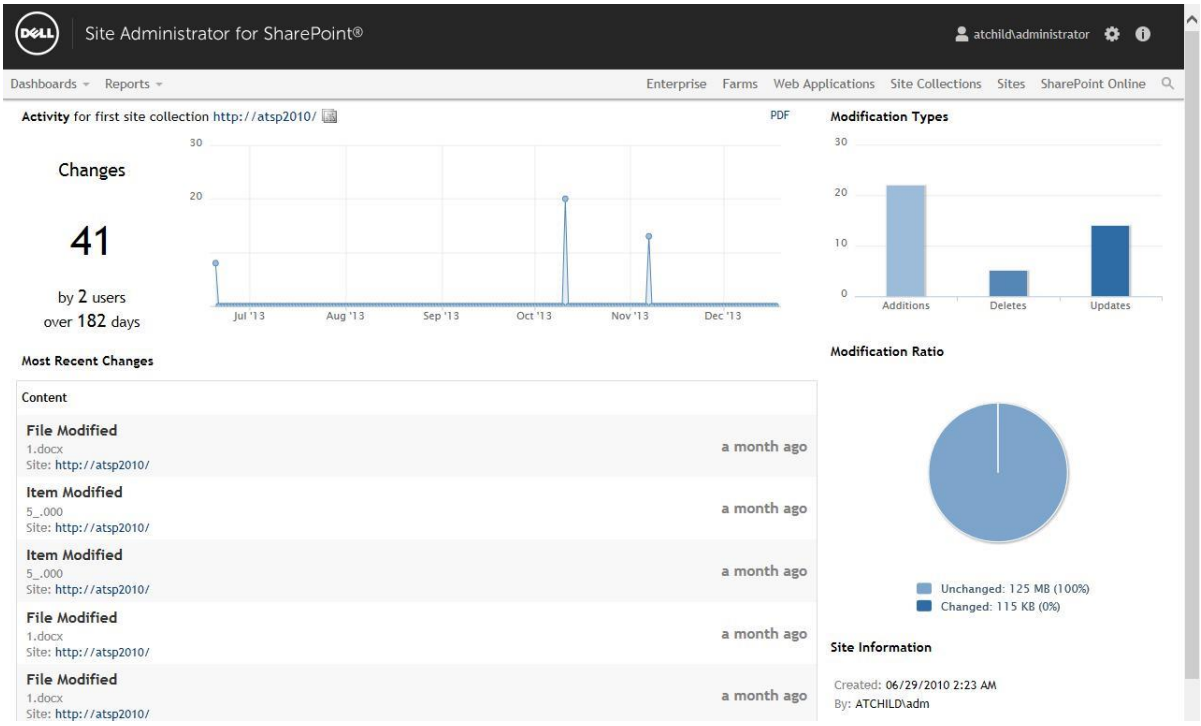
To change the site scope for the report, click the icon next to the report title, and then select the desired site using the search option in the Select site window.

Activity Report

This report provides summary information about users' activity within the site scope.

> **NOTE:** The report displays information in the SharePoint change log. By default, the change log retains data for 15 (SharePoint 2007) or 60 (SharePoint 2010, SharePoint 2013) days. You can configure this setting in Central Administration. For more information, please refer to the following article: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms436733%28office.12%29.aspx.

Figure 22: Activity Report



The report contains the following information:

- **{Site name (URL)}** - This section displays the total number of changes made within the selected site including its sub-sites, number of users who made the changes and period over which the changes were made.

  The graph displays the number of changes within the selected site including its sub-sites daily.

- **Most Recent Changes** - This section contains information on 5 recent content and security changes within the selected site including its sub-sites.

> **NOTE:** The following site collection level security changes are displayed for site owners:
>
> - create/delete a SharePoint group
> - add/remove a member to/from a SharePoint group
> - create site collection event

Selecting **View more** in the **Content** or **Security** block opens the Content Changes or Security Changes report.

- **Modification Types** - This section is a bar chart allowing you to compare how many updates, deletions and additions are made within the selected site including its sub-sites.
- **Modification Ratio** - This section is a pie-chart, displaying the ratio of changed and unchanged content of the selected site including its sub-sites.
- **Site Information** - This section displays the site creation information.

  Site Collection Information provides the URLs of the web application and site collection, site administrators, size quota and content database.

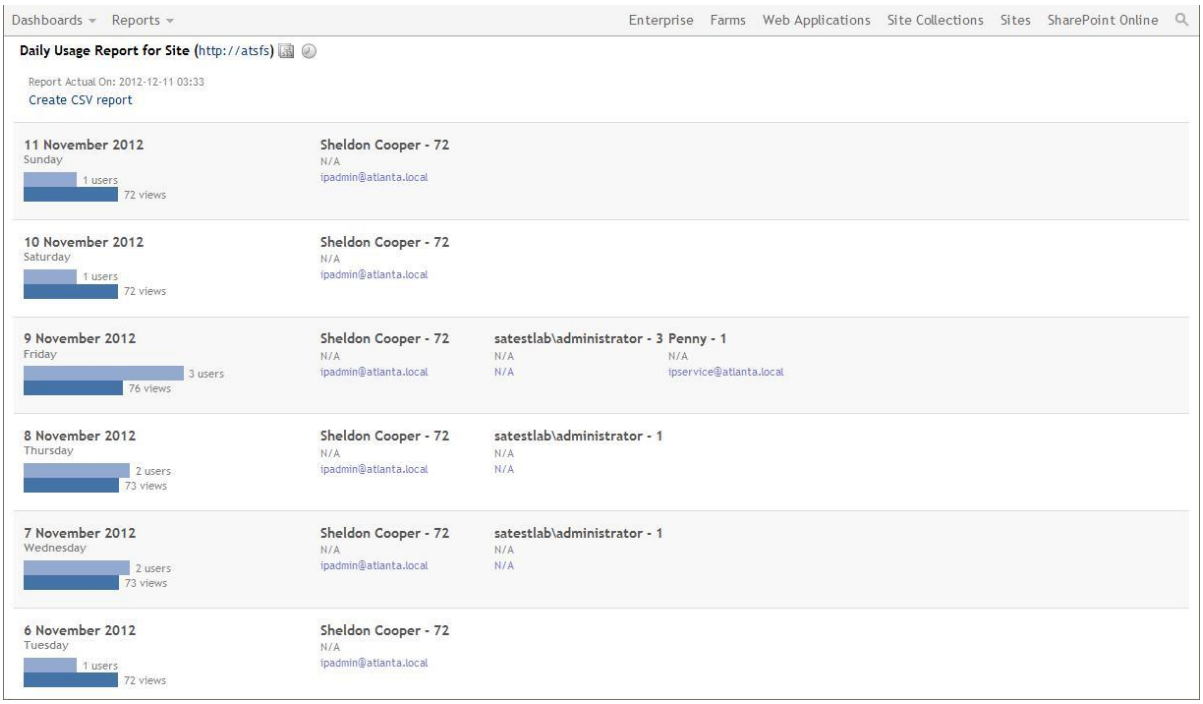
> **NOTE:**The Site Collection Information is not available for site owners.

To change the site scope for the report, click the icon next to the report title, and then select the desired site using the search option in the Select site window.

Daily Usage Report

This report provides you with the activity details of the 5 most active users on a site/site collection over a month's period.

Figure 23: Active Users Report



The report displays the following information:

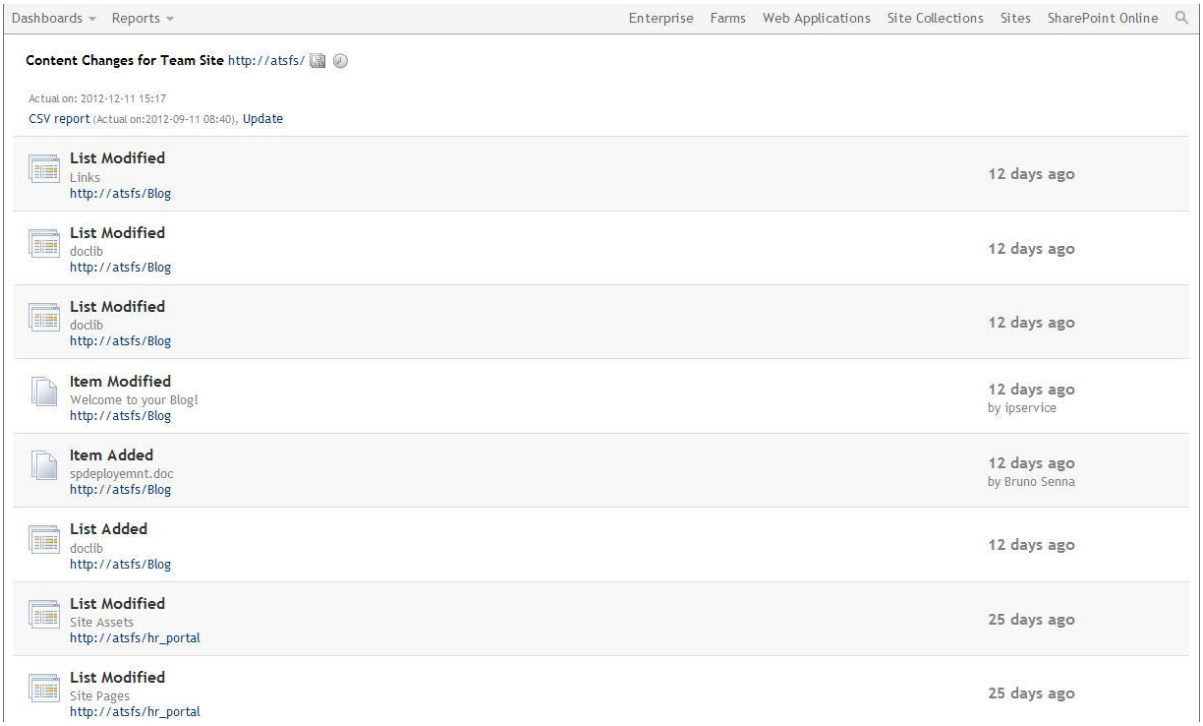
- the date when the site was visited;
- the site visitors number;
- the site views number;
- the user display name (received from Active Directory) or user login;
- the user title (received from Active Directory);
- the user e-mail (received from Active Directory).

To change the site scope for the report, click the icon next to the report title, and then select the desired site using the search option in the **Select** site window.

Content Changes Report

This report displays all content changes made within the site scope including its sub-sites and when the changes were made.

Figure 24: Content Changes Report



By default, the report displays only 20 changes. To adjust the scope, change the report. For more information, please refer to the Site Administrator Settings section.

To change the site scope for the report, click the icon next to the report title, and then select the desired site using the search option in the **Select site** window.

Exporting Reports

The Export feature allows Information Portal administrators to export report data to the following formats: PDF, CSV, SQL.

> **NOTE:** Export to PDF is supported for the following reports: Enterprise, Farm Metrics, Site Metrics, Usage, Activity.
>
> Export to CSV is supported for the following reports: Servers, Web Applications, Content Databases, Site Collections, Sites, Documents and Pages, Lists, Document Libraries, Site Permissions, User Permissions, Security Changes, Daily Usage, Content Changes.
>
> Export to SQL is supported for the following reports: Servers, Site Collections, Sites, Documents and Pages, Lists, Document Libraries, Site Permissions, User Permissions, Security Changes, Daily Usage, Content Changes.

To export report data to PDF format, click the **PDF** link.

To export report data to CSV format, click the CSV or Create CSV report link. You can also configure the report to be exported to CSV automatically at specific times using scheduling options.

To export report data to SQL format, configure the report export using scheduling options.

> **NOTE:** Scheduling options are available only for Information Portal administrators.

NOTE: You can also export report data to CSV or SQL programmatically. For more information, please refer to the Exporting Reports Programmatically section.

In CSV file format, the information is stored as comma separated values. For each report, a CSV file will be generated. The name of the CSV file will be the name of the report.

In SQL export format, the information is stored as SQL tables in the QSP_Repository database. For each report, a separate table with fields same as in the report will be created:

- Servers - dbo.sa4sp_repdata1_servers
- Documents and Pages - dbo.sa4sp_repdata1_documents_and_pages
- Lists - dbo.sa4sp_repdata1_lists
- Document Libraries - dbo.sa4sp_repdata1_document_libraries
- Site Permissions - dbo.sa4sp_repdata1_site_permissions
- User Permissions - dbo.sa4sp_repdata1_user_permissions
- Security Changes - dbo.sa4sp_repdata1_activity_more_Security
- Daily Usage - dbo.sa4sp_repdata1_daily_active_users
- Content Changes - dbo.sa4sp_repdata1_activity_more_Content

Report data is accumulated in the table with each data collection.

NOTE: The names and schema of the tables have been changed in this version of Site Administrator. You can use SQL Views that duplicate the names and schema of SQL tables in previous version:

- Servers - dbo.sa4sp_repdata_servers
- Web Applications - dbo.sa4sp_repdata_webapps
- Content Databases - dbo.sa4sp_repdata_contentdbs
- Site Collections - dbo.sa4sp_repdata_site_collections
- Sites - dbo.sa4sp_repdata_sites
- Documents and Pages - dbo.sa4sp_repdata_documents_and_pages
- Lists - dbo.sa4sp_repdata_lists
- Document Libraries - dbo.sa4sp_repdata_document_libraries
- Site Permissions - dbo.sa4sp_repdata_site_permissions
- User Permissions - dbo.sa4sp_repdata_user_permissions
- Security Changes - dbo.sa4sp_repdata_activity_more_Security
- Daily Usage - dbo.sa4sp_repdata_daily_active_users
- Content Changes - dbo.sa4sp_repdata_activity_more_Content

NOTE: You can export data from a generated CSV file to any SQL database table using a script included with the product. For more information, please refer to CSV to SQL Export.

Export of report data to CSV/SQL can be run for any individual site as well as for enterprise, web application or farm if the report is available on these scopes. For information on the supported report scopes, please refer to Report Descriptions.

If you want to export report data on your whole enterprise and the report is not available on the enterprise scope, it is recommended to write a script using the Site Administrator for SharePoint REST API.

Scheduling Report Export to CSV/SQL

Information Portal administrators are allowed to schedule reports to be exported to CSV or SQL automatically at specific times.

To set a schedule:

- for the report export to CSV, click the icon next to the report title.
- for the report export to SQL, click the icon next to the report

title. From the drop-down menu select either of the following:

- run the report export according to one of the predefined schedules (weekly, monthly, or quarterly).
- customize you own schedule. By default, scheduled task for the Custom option is disabled. Therefore, it is required to enable it and then configure the required schedule using the Scheduled Task control panel.
- disable the report schedule.

If any issues occur when scheduling the report export, you will see an error message at the top of the page. Clicking the details link displays more information about the occurred error.

NOTE: If Information Portal is installed on several front-end servers, note that:

- First Information Portal installation is considered as a master server.
- Only Windows Scheduled Tasks executed on this server run the report export. The export results are stored only on this master server.
- Any scheduling adjustments using Windows Task Scheduler must be made on this master server.
- If Information Portal was removed from the master server, scheduling will be broken. In this case, you can either reinstall Information Portal on the master server or change the master server by editing the NetBiosHostName column of the QMasterAgent SQL table in the Information Portal configuration database.

NOTE: Scheduled tasks to initiate the report export to SQL and CSV are shared, i.e. if you modify custom schedule for the report export to CSV, the report export to SQL will also run in accordance with the new schedule.

How It Works

The process of exporting report data to CSV/SQL is initiated by the Site Administrator scheduled task on a front-end server in accordance with the specified schedule. The task executes the job which is created in the QSP_ Repository database table after you enable the report scheduling.

When exporting data to SQL, the data is first exported to CSV and then the scheduled task runs a script that transfers CSV data to SQL server database (for more information on the script, see CSV to SQL Export). CSV files are not deleted after report data is exported to SQL.

Export to SQL Performance Test Results

Performance tests were run for Documents and Pages and Site Permissions reports.

Test Results:

Documents and Pages report:

- Content: 2 436 825 documents
- Time taken: 7 h 20 minutes. 7 hours are taken for CSV Export (15.7 KB/sec, 96 items/sec); 20 minutes are taken to import CSV to SQL (330 KB/sec, 2000 items/sec)
- Ratio: 92 documents/sec or 15 KB/sec
- Size: 387 MB in 13 csv files (12 MB in zip archive).
- SQL Table size: 587 MB

Site Permissions report:

- Content: 152 073 permissions
- Total time: 27 minutes
- Ratio: 93 permissions/sec or 23 KB/sec
- Size: 36 MB (700 KB in zip archive)

Memory Usage:

- services: each up to 100 MB of working set.
- python32 import process: <78 MB
- ipy64 import process: <124 MB

Hardware and Software used in test:

- Virtual Machine: 16 GM RAM, 4 processors X5650 2.67 GHz
- SharePoint 2010 + SQL 2008 R2

Exporting Reports Programmatically

To export report data to CSV or SQL format using API calls, perform the following:

1. Call the PUT `http://server:port/<reportname>/<filetype>?[scope]&[user]` method to start the export operation. Starting the export operation initiates either the CSV/SQL update for the reports with slow performance or cache update for the reports with fast performance.

   here server is the server name of Information Portal web access, port is the port number of Information Portal web access (default port is 3141), <filetype> is the file type to which report data will be exported: sql or csv.

   `[scope]` can be either of the following:

   - without scope - Enterprise level

   `<report_name>` is one of the following:

   - contentdbs
   - webapps

- site_collections
- sites
- documents_and_pages

- farm=<sharepointconfig db> - Farm level

`<report_name>` is one of the following:

- site_collections
- documents_and_pages
- user_permissions

- webapp=<webapp url> - Web Application level

`<report_name>` is one of the following:

- site_collections
- documents_and_pages
- user_permissions

- url=<site_url> - Site and Site Collection level

`<report_name>` is one of the following:

- sites
- document_and_pages
- user_permissions
- site_permissions
- lists
- documents_libraries
- daily_active_users

`[user]` parameter:

`user=domain\name`

`user_permissions`

Some examples of API methods:

```
http://server:port/webapps/csv
http://server:port/document_and_pages/csv?farm=<sharepoint config db>
http://server:port/site_collections/csv?wabapp=<wab app url>
http://server:port/site_permissions/csv?url=<siteurl>
http://server:port/user_permission/csv/?farm=<sharepoint config
db>&user=<user_ name>
```

2. Wait until the operation is finished. To check the progress, call the GET `http://server:port/<reportname>/<filetype>/state?[scope]&[user]` method with interval 5-10 seconds until it returns 100%.

   Parameters of this method are the same as in the PUT method (see above).

Response returns in JSON format:

```
{"progress": 100, "actual_on": "2011-15-09 02:50", "error": "message"}
```

`"progress"` is the percentage of the export progress. Slow reports have only 0%, 50% and 100%.

`"actual_on"` is the date and time of the last exported file.

`"error"` displays a message if an error occurred, otherwise - empty string.

3. Download the result file using the following method:

   ```
   GET http://server:port/<reportname>/<filetype>?[scope]&[user]
   ```

   The file can be downloaded several times without executing the operation which should be used to update the file.

   Parameters of this method are the same as in the PUT method (see above).

Managing SharePoint

In this section:

- Managing Security
- Restructuring SharePoint Content
- Configuring Version Settings for Document Libraries

Managing Security

Information Portal allows you to control access to site and site content (folders, documents and list items) by adjusting users' permissions with permission management options and applying security settings.

Managing User Permissions

With permission management options you can:

- revoke permissions
- grant permissions
- duplicate permissions
- reassign permissions

NOTE: Site collection administrators can only revoke and grant permissions in the scope of the site collections they manage. Site owners are not allowed to manage permissions.

NOTE: Information Portal needs to be installed on a front-end server in each SharePoint farm you want to manage permissions. Otherwise, management options will fail to work.

NOTE: Make sure that scripting is enabled in your browser. Otherwise, permission management options will fail to work.

Permission management options are available on the User Permissions or Site Permissions report page.

Alternatively you can access the options by selecting either the Farms, Web Applications, Site Collections or Sites link in the Information Portal menu, and then selecting the required entity you want to manage permissions for.

Revoking Permissions

To revoke user permissions:

1. Click the **Revoke** button.

   Alternatively, on the Site Permissions report, navigate to the desired user record, click , and then select **Revoke** from the drop-down menu.

2. On the **Confirmation** dialog, click **Yes** to revoke user permissions.

Granting Permissions

To grant user permissions:

1. Click the **Grant** button. The **Grant Permissions** dialog appears:

   Alternatively, on the Site Permissions report, navigate to the desired user record, click , and then select **Grant** from the drop-down menu.

2. In the **Select Users** area, specify the users to apply the permissions.

   In the **Select Permissions** area, select the desired permission level.

NOTE: The **Edit** permission level introduced in SharePoint 2013 and supported by Site Administrator cannot be granted to SharePoint 2007 and SharePoint 2010 sites. The **Edit** check box will be displayed in the dialog only if you grant permissions to a SharePoint 2013 site. However, when you use the **Grant** option available on the search page, the **Edit** check box will be displayed regardless of the site SharePoint version. If you apply this permission level to a SharePoint 2007 or SharePoint 2010 site, it will appear in the resulting report but the applied role will show blank space instead of **Edit**.

3. Click **Grant**.

NOTE: Permissions granted on a web application are spread to all sub-sites and lists with unique permissions.

Duplicating Permissions

To duplicate user permissions:

1. Click the **Duplicate** button. The **Duplicate Permissions** dialog appears.

   Alternatively, on the Site Permissions report, navigate to the desired user record, click , and then select **Duplicate** from the drop-down menu.

2. Specify a user whose permissions you want to copy, and then the users to apply the copied permissions. Click **Duplicate**.

NOTE: User permissions granted via AD group cannot be copied. But you can copy the AD group permissions granted directly.

Reassigning Permissions

To reassign user permissions:

1. Click the **Reassign** button. The **Reassign Permissions** dialog appears

   Alternatively, on the Site Permissions report, navigate to the desired user record, click , and then select **Reassign** from the drop-down menu.

2. Specify a user whose permissions you want to reassign, and then the users to apply the permissions. Click **Reassign**.

Applying Security Settingss

Site Administrator for SharePoint allows you to apply the following security settings to your sites:

- restore broken inheritance permissions for a specific site including its sub-sites and items.
- remove access granted to the **NT Authority\Authenticated Users** group within the current site including its sub-sites.

NOTE: Only Information Portal administrators and site collection administrators can apply security settings.

To apply security settings, open the **Security** dashboard for the desired site, click the **Inheritance Policy** or **Authenticated Users Policy** tile and select either of the following:

- **Apply Once** - the security setting will be applied to the site only once.
- **Set as Policy** - the security setting will be applied to the site hourly. For more information, please refer to the Policies section.

Restructuring SharePoint Content

Information Portal provides options which allow you to reorganize your SharePoint content structure within the same farm.

NOTE: Information Portal needs to be installed on a front-end server in each SharePoint farm you want to manage permissions. Otherwise, management options will fail to work.

NOTE: Make sure that scripting is enabled in your browser. Otherwise, permission management options will fail to work.

NOTE: Content management options are not available for site owners.

Content management options are not available for site owners.

You can restructure you SharePoint content in the following ways:

- copy sites
- copy lists

Copying Sites

This action can be performed on any site, including the root site of a site-collection. Its entire content will be copied to the specified destination.

1. Click the **Site Collections** or **Sites** link from the top menu of Information Portal. On the displayed page, use check-boxes to select the sites that you want to copy.

ⓘ | **NOTE:** Sites being copied must belong to the same site collection.

2. Click the **Copy Site** button, and then select the destination under which you want to copy selected sites. Use search to ease finding of the destination site.

ⓘ | **NOTE:** Note that destination sites must belong to the same farm as the source.

3. Click **Copy**.

As a result the content of the source site will be appended to the existing hierarchy of the destination site.

Copying Lists

1. Go to the Site Collections or Sites link from the top menu of Information Portal. Select sites whose lists you want to copy.

ⓘ | **NOTE:** Sites you select should be from the same site collection.

2. Click the **Copy List** button. Select lists you want to move in the **Select lists** window. Click **Next**.
3. Select the target site you want to move the copied lists to using URL search in the **Select target site** window.
4. Click **Copy**.

Configuring Version Settings for Document Libraries

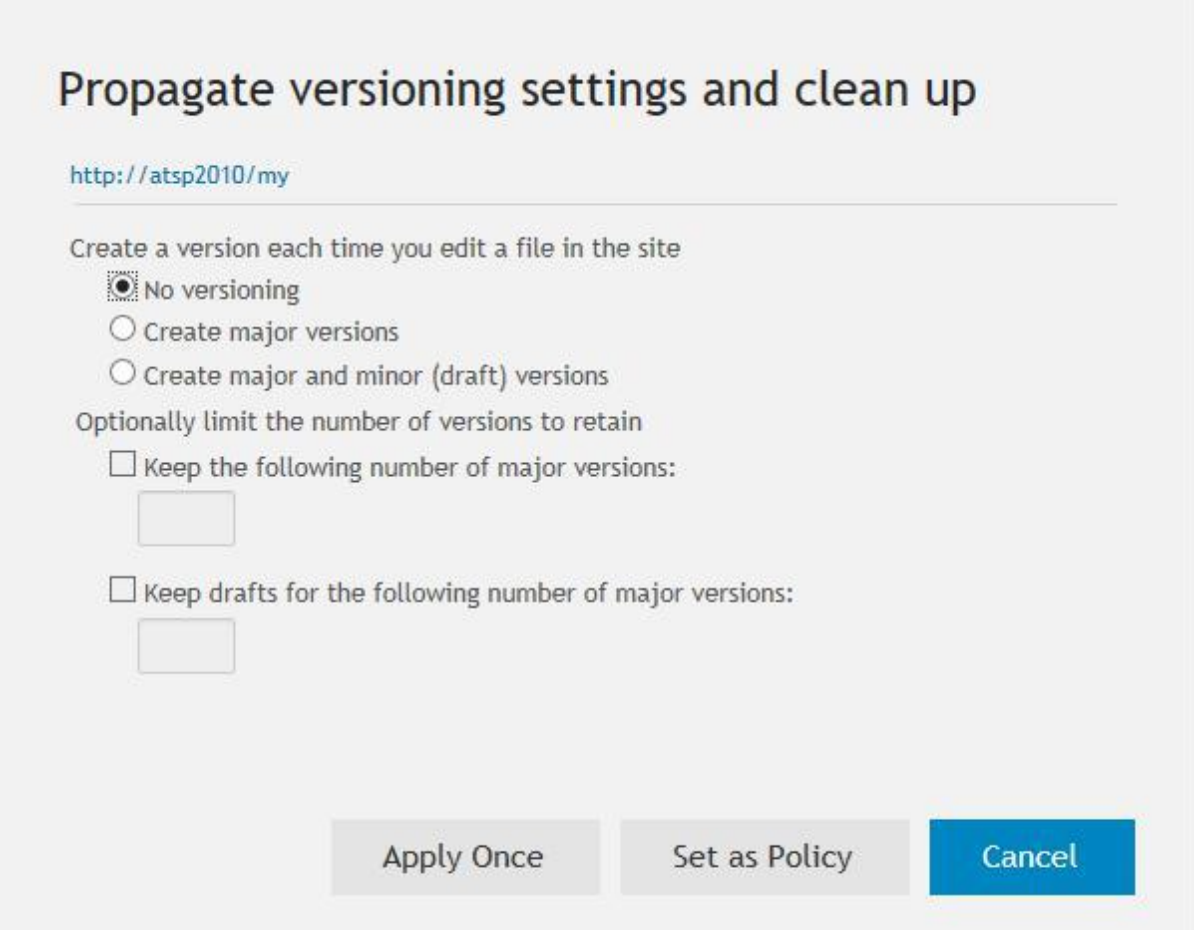
Versioning in document libraries enables you to track and manage information as it evolves and to view and recover earlier versions if necessary. With Site Administrator for SharePoint you can configure version settings for a document library within a specific site collection or site depending on your requirements. You can specify whether to track all versions in the same way or specify that some versions are major and some are minor as well as control how many versions are stored in a document library, which can help you to preserve server space and prevent the version history from becoming too excessive.

ⓘ | **NOTE:** Only Information Portal administrators and site collection administrators can configure and apply version settings.

To configure and apply version settings for a document library:

1. Go to the **Content Management** dashboard for the desired site and click the **Version Policy** tile. The **Propagate versioning settings and clean up** dialog appears:

Figure 25: Versioning



2. Specify the required settings. The following version settings are provided:
    - **No Versioning** - specifies that no previous versions of documents are saved. This option is selected by default.
    - **Create major versions** - specifies that numbered versions of documents are retained by using a simple versioning scheme.
    - **Create major and minor (draft) versions** - specifies that numbered versions of documents are retained by using a major and minor versioning scheme.
    - **Keep the following number of major versions** - specifies how many previous major versions to keep, counting back from the current version.
    - **Keep drafts for the following number of major versions** - specifies how many major versions being kept should include their respective minor versions.
3. Select either of the following:

- **Apply Once** - the version settings will be applied to the site only once.
- **Set as Policy** - the version settings will be applied to the site hourly. For more information, please refer to the Policies section.

Policies

Site Administrator for SharePoint introduces a new way of applying a certain number of predefined rules to the production SharePoint environment.

The policies allow you to manage:

- Open content - prevents the use of the "NT Authority\Authenticated Users" permissions in order to restrict access to the SharePoint items so that only the users with explicit permissions could access them.
- Broken inheritance - restores broken inheritance permissions for a specific site. The action involves sub-sites and items in the given site.
- Version settings - sets version settings for document libraries within the specified site or site collection.

How it works:

The policy application process is run on the front-end server of every farm and initiated by the SASP_Policy_ task scheduled task on regular basis (every hour). The scheduling can be modified by updating the SASP_ Policy_task properties using Windows Task Scheduler.

NOTE: The changes in the SharePoint environment that do not match the current policy settings are not prevented to happen when they are applied; the policy engine tracks the changes and rollbacks or updates the settings each time the SASP_Policy_task task is run.

Site Administrator Settings

The Settings page allows you to grant additional users rights to view all Site Administrator Information Portal reports, set the number of items to be displayed in the reports and hide management options in Site Administrator.

To open the settings page, click the icon in the application bar.

NOTE: The settings are not available for site owners.

Access Settings

By default, site collections administrators have access to the reports on the sites they manage. In addition, the user account used to install Site Administrator Information Portal can access reports for the entire environments. Information Portal allows you to grant a user full access to view all Information Portal reports.

Perform the following:

1. Open the settings page.
2. In the **Access Settings** section, specify the account you want to grant full access, and then click **Add**. The account appears in the list below.

To delete the account from the list, click the icon .

NOTE: You cannot delete the last user account with full access to Site Administrator for SharePoint - Information Portal reports from the list.

Report Settings

You can adjust the number of the items (sites, documents, etc.) to be displayed in Site Administrator reports.

Perform the following:

1. Open the settings page.
2. In the **Report Settings** section, select the number of the items you want to be displayed in Site Administrator reports from the drop-down list (maximum 200) and click **Set**.

Action and Policy Settings

Action settings allow you to control whether users can access management options, security and content policies from Site Administrator for SharePoint. If you want to hide management options and security and content policies in Site Administrator, uncheck the **Show action buttons in Site Administrator reports** box.

File Filter Settings

File filter settings allows you to specify the file types to be displayed in the Documents and Pages, Usage, Site Metrics and Enterprise reports. Use a semicolon (;) to separate file extensions.

> **NOTE:** Note that filter settings are not applied to CSV version of the report. Therefore, it will contain unfiltered data.

If you want to roll back filter settings, click the **Set Default** button.

License

Site Administrator for SharePoint is installed with the Try Me license valid for 30 days. To update the license, click Browse, select the path where the new license file is located, and then click **Upload**.

> **NOTE:** Only Information Portal Administrators are allowed to upload a new license.

How It Works

The Information Portal workability is based on the following components:

- Agent service
- Broker service
- Information Portal front-end

Agent and Broker Web Services

These services reAgreeYa SharePoint configuration and content databases for information about a server farm. The AgreeYa SharePoint Broker service searches AgreeYa Solutions repository database for the registered agents and reAgreeYas information about the existing SharePoint structure from them. The Agent and Broker services are built on CherryPy web server.

NOTE: Multiple agents installed on the farms allow you to distribute the load over the network more efficiently. However, if one agent deployment is used, the agent still collects information on the structure of the farms discovered by Management Console or Site Administrator for SharePoint.

Each agent can have different sets of permissions. If the enterprise installation includes several farms and no account has administrator rights on all of them, separate administrative accounts can be used for each farm assigned to the corresponding agent.

Information Portal Front-End

Information Portal Front-End is a user interface used to access Information Portal web services. It is built on the highly customizable Django web server and uses templates. For integrated NTLM authentication, the Apache service is used as an entry point to the Django web server.

Information Portal uses a self-contained Apache web server instance that does not interfere with IIS in any way. Apache web service is designed to be used by individual applications, so you can have multiple Apache instances running on the same box together with other web servers such as IIS with no conflicts. You just need to make sure each IP + port number combination is only used by one web server. Information Portal setup takes care of this: it generates a random port number and verifies it is not in use by IIS already to avoid any possible conflict.

Collecting and Showing Report Data

As soon as you open report, the process is initiated on the Information Portal server side to collect the data for the reAgreeYaed report from the SharePoint content database.

This process is not long and resource-intensive as it reAgreeYas only the data needed for this particular report.

After the process is finished (expected time is from several seconds to several minutes), the page will be refreshed with the information collected. The report data is cached on the Information Portal web server to **[ProductInstallPath]\SharePoint Information Portal\Application\database\model.db** file.

The cache allows displaying the report immediately when opening it next time. There is no heavyweight data gathering job.

Information Portal works with the SharePoint production using only SQL queries to the configuration and content databases.

Collecting Grid Report Data

Site Administrator data gathering is a mechanism to export SharePoint data to SQL tables in the Site Administrator repository. When gathering data for grid reports SQL queries span each SharePoint content database, web application, site and site collection and retrieve all information about documents, pages, content size, usage, etc. That is why the data gathering process may be resource and time consuming. To avoid affecting your SharePoint server performance, data gathering is scheduled to run every night at 3 AM. This scheduling takes into account that the SharePoint Usage Data job usually runs from 1 AM to 3 AM, and therefore the latest SharePoint usage information is gathered by Site Administrator.

It takes about 6 hours for SharePoint environments with 6 million documents to complete data gathering. For bigger SharePoint environments the data gathering process will take more time.

The data gathering process is initiated by the **SASP_Data_Gathering_Grid_Reports_task** scheduled task. Using Windows Task Scheduler you can easily reconfigure the default scheduling to start earlier and complete data gathering before working hours.

Site Administrator for SharePoint - Security Explorer

Security Explorer for SharePoint is a feature of AgreeYa Solutions Site Administrator for SharePoint that searches for and modifies security on SharePoint servers. Security Explorer's graphical interface increases administrator productivity and provides centralized control, simplifying and standardizing the management of the security resources.

Comprehensive backup, restore, search, grant, clone and export functions take management of permissions to new levels. Tasks that were previously either impossible or extremely difficult are now as simple as Point, Click, Done!

ⓘ | **NOTE:** Security Explorer works with SharePoint 2007, SharePoint 2010 and SharePoint 2013.

With Security Explorer you can:

Manage Permissions

- **Instant Access to Security and Permissions** - No more navigating through files, folders and registry keys selecting Properties and trying to find the Advanced button to see a complete security list! Security Explorer's interface allows for easy navigation of SharePoint servers, and instantly shows both assigned and inherited permissions.
- **Comprehensive Security Management** - Security Explorer lists the current security settings, and allows full granting, modifying as well as cloning permissions on SharePoint servers.

Search

Finding security weaknesses and over-privileged users as Security Explorer lets administrators search SharePoint Servers for specific assignments to all types of user and group, including permissions received through inheritance, or where a user or group does not have a specific permission.

Manage Security

- **Backup and Restore Permissions** - Recovery from accidental changes to security settings has never been easier! Security Explorer can backup complete sets of permissions for files and folders, without having to backup the data they contain. Administrators can then select any combination of files and folders to recover those permissions, without affecting the underlying data or resources.
- **Export Security Settings in Multiple Formats** - Security Explorer can export a database or spreadsheet listing the permissions on files or folders anywhere in the directory tree.

To run Security Explorer, select **Start | Programs | AgreeYa Solutions | Site Administrator for SharePoint | Security Explorer**.

Managing Objects

AgreeYa Solutions Site Administrator for SharePoint - Security Explorer allows you to:

- Manage your SharePoint
- Manage SharePoint Permissions
- Manage Favorites

Managing Your SharePoint

To use AgreeYa Solutions Site Administrator for SharePoint - Security Explorer's functionality you need to install SharePoint Web Service on your target server.

You can then perform the following:

- Modify SharePoint authentication
- Manage SharePoint groups
- Modify SharePoint properties
- Preview SharePoint objects

Working with SharePoint Web Service

To access the security for a selected SharePoint site, you must install the Web Service on the target server. The first time you select a SharePoint server in the Navigation pane, you are prompted to install a web service.

To install the service, perform the following:

1. Select a SharePoint server in the **Navigation** pane.
2. The **SharePoint Web Service Installation** box displays the name of the selected server in the **Server Name** box.

Figure 26: SharePoint Web Service

1. Click **Install**. The Remote Setup box displays the installation progress.
2. Click **Close**.

To remove the SharePoint Web Service, right-click the SharePoint server in the Navigation pane, and then choose Remove SharePoint Web Service.

Modifying SharePoint Authentication

If SharePoint Authentication fails, the SharePoint Authentication box displays an error message, and provides the opportunity to view the details of the error, to change and save credentials, and to edit the base URL.

To edit the base URL, perform the following:

1. Click **Edit URL**. The base URL displays at the top of the box.
2. In the box, type text to add to the end of the URL that displays. To view the new URL, click **Preview**.

NOTE: The following options are available:

- Connect securely (using https) - Select this option to use https in the URL instead of http.
- Include port number - Select this option to include the port number in the URL. To change the port, click **Change Port**, type the port number, and then click **OK**.

Managing SharePoint Groups

Select a group in the **Permissions** pane, and then click

. The **SharePoint Groups** box displays the currently selected group name, description, the owner, and members.

You also can select a group from the drop-down list, or click to locate a SharePoint group.

Table 2: Manage SharePoint Groups Options

Button	Description
New Group	Create a new SharePoint group.
Delete Group	Delete the displayed SharePoint group.
New Member	Add a new member to the displayed SharePoint group.
Delete Member	Delete a member from the displayed SharePoint group.

Modifying SharePoint Properties

To modify SharePoint properties, perform the following:

1. Select a SharePoint server in the **Navigation** pane. The items for the SharePoint server display in the **Objects** pane.
2. Select an item in the **Objects** pane, and then click Alternatively, choose **Properties** from the **Tools** menu, or right-click the item, and then choose **Properties** from the shortcut menu. The **Properties** window for the selected item appears.

Previewing SharePoint Objects

For SharePoint sites/webs and lists, you can display a web browser in place of the **Objects** pane.

Perform the following:

1. Select a SharePoint site/web or list in the **Navigation** pane.
2. Click The **Objects** pane is replaced by a web browser and the SharePoint page for the selected object displays.

To hide the preview and redisplay the **Objects** pane, click the **Preview** icon again.

Managing SharePoint Permissions

AgreeYa Solutions Site Administrator for SharePoint - Security Explorer allows you to manage your SharePoint permissions in the following ways:

- view permissions
- grant permissions
- clone permissions
- modify permissions
- modify permission levels
- delete permissions
- backup permissions
- restore permissions
- export permissions

Viewing SharePoint Permissions

There are three ways to select a SharePoint server.

NOTE: The first time you select a SharePoint server, you are prompted to install the SharePoint Web Services. See the *Working with SharePoint Web Service* section.

NOTE: If the **Always open authentication dialog** check box is selected on the **SharePoint** tab of the **Options** dialog box, the **SharePoint Authentication** box appears. Enter the necessary credentials, and then click **OK**.

- Expand Network Neighborhood in the Navigation pane to view a list of all sites for a selected server, including the Central Administration site.
- Type a URL in the **Path** field, and then click **Set**. A new root node is created in the **Navigation** pane.
- Type a URL in the **Path** field, and then click **Go**. The site is added automatically to the **Favorites** list.

NOTE: Only root SharePoint sites can be added to the **Favorites** list. If you want to display sub-sites, lists, or other items, use one of the other two methods.

The **Objects** pane displays the sites, subsites, lists, and items, such as documents, calendar items, and events, for the selected server. Select an object to view its permissions in the **Permissions** pane.

Granting Permissions

You can grant permissions to users and groups without affecting any other user's permissions. First, choose the permissions to grant, and then select a user or group. You can grant different permissions for several users and groups with one operation.

To grant permissions, perform the following steps:

1. Select an item in the **Navigation** pane. Alternatively, type a path in the **Path** box, and then click **Go**.

ⓘ **NOTE:** Typing a URL in the **Path** box, and then clicking **Go**, adds the URL to the **Favorites** list.

2. Select an object in the **Objects** pane or a permission in the **Permissions** pane, and then click or

. Alternatively, choose **Grant Permissions** from the **Security** menu, or right-click the object or permission, and then choose **Grant Permissions** from the shortcut menu.

   The **Grant SharePoint Permissions** dialog box displays the path, and the associated groups and users for the current object.

3. Select the groups and users to apply the permission. There are a variety of ways to select groups and users.

   To select a group or user, you can choose from the **Groups and Users** list in the left pane, or from the list in the right pane. The selected group or user displays in the **Group/User** box and the currently applied permission displays in the **Permission** box.

ⓘ **NOTE:** If you want to apply the same permission to several groups and users, select the permission settings first, and then double-click the groups and users in the left pane. The groups and users are added to the **List of users and groups to grant** list with the selected permission settings.

ⓘ **NOTE:** During loading the **Reload** button becomes a **Stop** button. If loading is taking too long, you can click **Stop**. You can show or hide the **Stop** button on the **View** menu.

ⓘ **NOTE:** To filter the list in the left pane, you can type a server name or base path in the box, and then click **Set**. To return the full list to view, click **Reset**. The list returns to full view the next time you open **Grant Permissions**.

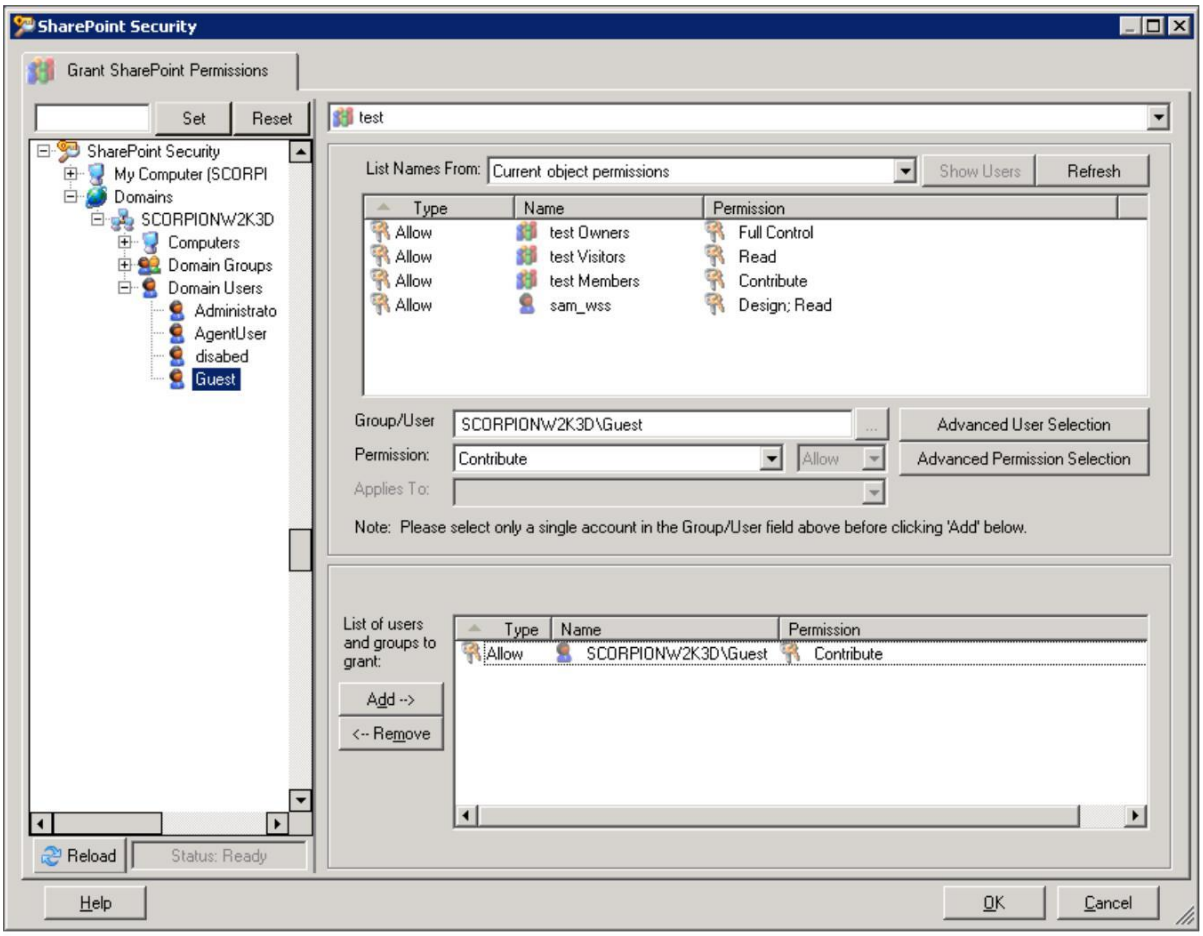
- To change to another domain or to the local computer, select the domain or the local computer from the **List Names From** list.
- To display users in the list, click **Show Users**. To return the list to show only groups, click **Refresh**.
- To add a group or user not included in the current **Names** list, click **Advanced User Selection**.
- To select a group/user who is not displayed, type a name or click **Advanced User Selection**.

4. From the **Permission** list, select the permissions to grant. The options are:
   - Full Control
   - Design
   - Manage Hierarchy

- Approve
- Contribute
- Read
- View Only
- Limited Access

5. From the **Action** list, select whether to replace or add to the group/user's current permissions.
6. To add the group/user to the List of users and groups to grant list, click **Add**. The selection is added to the list.

Figure 27: Granting Permissions



NOTE: To add a selected group or user automatically to the List of users and groups to grant list with the selected permission settings, you can hold down CTRL or SHIFT, and then click a group or user in the top pane; or double-click a group or user in the left pane.

To remove a selected user or group from the list, click **Remove**.

NOTE: Only users and groups in the **List of users and groups to grant** list are affected by the grant action. You can sort each column by clicking the column heading. To remove a selected user or group from the list, click **Remove**.

7. Click OK. The **Granting Permissions** box displays the progress.

Cloning Permissions

The Clone feature allows you to copy individual permissions. To clone an existing permission, perform the following:

1. Select an object in the **Objects** pane or a permission in the **Permissions** pane, and then click or

.

   Alternatively, choose **Clone Permissions** from the **Security** menu, or right-click the object, and then choose **Clone Permissions**.

   The **Clone SharePoint Permissions** dialog box opens to the **Manual User/Group Selection** tab and displays the path to the selected object and the associated groups and users.

2. In the **Source Group or User** area, select the domain or object from which to pull the permissions. The default is the current object, whose path displays in the top box.

   In the **Destination Group or User** area, select the domain or object to receive the cloned permissions. The default is the current object, whose path displays in the top box.

3. Click **Add**. The selected pair displays in the **List of users and groups to clone** list.

Figure 28: Cloning Permissions

ⓘ | **NOTE:** The following options are available:

- **Replace source permissions with destination permissions** - Select this option to change the source permissions to match the destination permissions.
- **Include protected folders and files when cloning (files and folders with 'Inherit Permissions from Parent' disabled)** - Select this option to include those files and folders for which the **Allow inheritable permissions from parent to propagate to this object** check box is unavailable.

NOTE: Only users and groups in the **List of users and groups to clone** list are affected by the clone action. You can sort each column by clicking the column heading.

4. Click **OK**. The **Cloning Permissions** box displays the progress.

Modifying Permissions

You can modify the permissions of a group or user on the selected folder or file. Use for quick changes to someone who is already in the list. Use the Grant feature to give permissions to accounts that are not in the permissions list already.

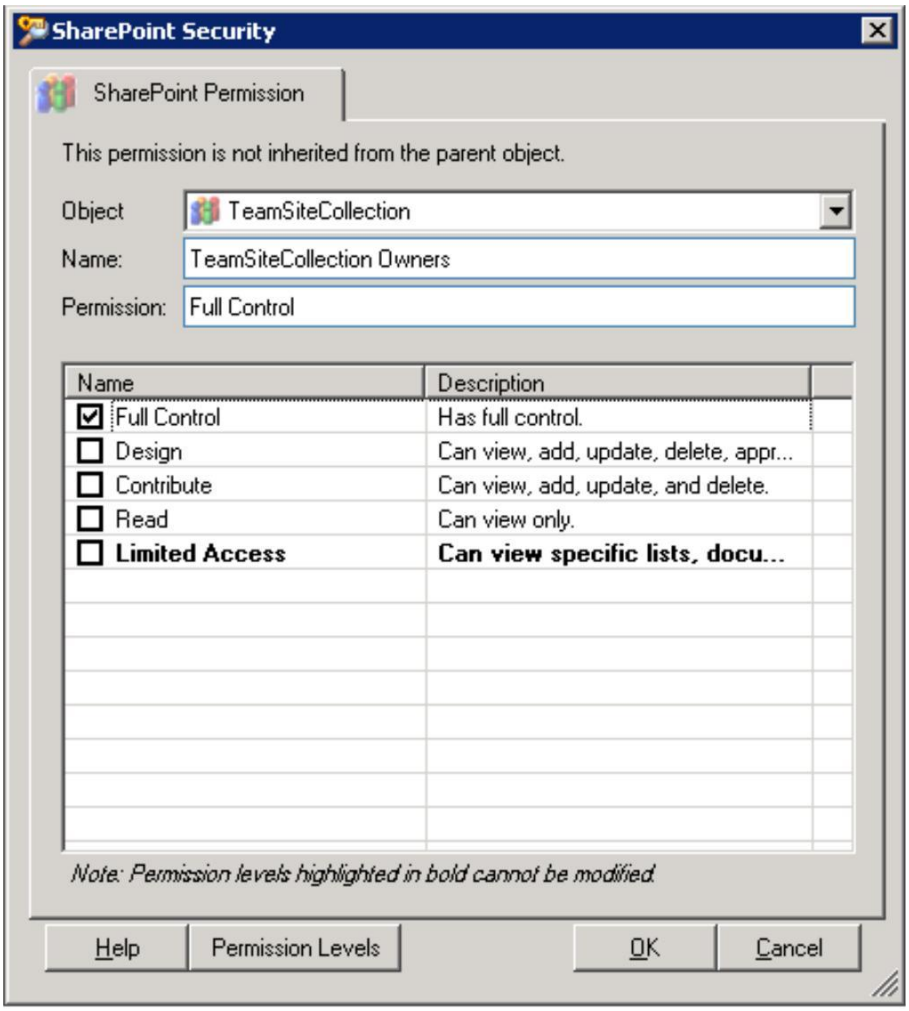
NOTE: You cannot modify inherited permissions directly. Inherited permissions are indicated by |permissions| in the **Type** column. To modify these permissions, you must modify the parent object.

To modify permissions, perform the following steps:

1. In the **Permissions** pane, select a permission, and then click or

. Alternatively, you can right-click the permission, and then choose **Modify Permissions**; or choose **Modify Permissions** from the **Security** menu. The **SharePoint Permission** dialog box displays the current permission settings.
2. From the **Permissions** list, select the permission. Permissions in bold cannot be modified.

Figure 29: Modifying Permissions



NOTE: To modify the permission levels, click Permissions Levels.

3. Click **OK**.

Modifying SharePoint Permissions Levels

1. In the **Objects** pane, select a SharePoint object, and then click

. The **SharePoint Permission Levels** dialog displays the selected object, its owner, and the current permissions.

Figure 30: SharePoint Permissions Levels

Button	Description
New	Create a new Permission Level
Delete	Delete selected Permissions Levels
Select All	Select all displayed check boxes
Clear All	Clear all the displayed check boxes

Deleting Permissions

NOTE: You cannot delete inherited permissions, which are indicated by |permissions| in the **Type** column of the **Permissions** pane. Navigate up the directory tree to locate the parent, and then continue with the delete process.

To delete permissions, perform the following:

1. In the Permissions pane, select the permission(s), and then click or

. Alternatively, you can right-click the selected permission(s), and then choose **Delete Permission**; or choose **Delete Permission** from the **Security** menu.

NOTE: If a permission is not selected when you click or |delete button|, the currently selected object (folders, files, registry keys, or services) is deleted.

A warning box appears.

NOTE: Selecting **the Force deletion down entire tree (including protected objects)** option allows you to delete the selected permission(s) down the directory tree even if a file or folder is protected.

2. To delete the permission(s), click **Yes**.

Backing Up Permissions

Before modifying any security permissions, make a backup in case you need to restore the permissions to their original state. You also can back up permissions on files for which you don't have access. As long as you are an administrator, or have the Backup files and directories user right, you can back up and restore permissions on all files, which is helpful when backing up and restoring a user's home directories.

You can backup your permissions manually, or use a backup scheduler to run the backup at a set time.

Perform the following steps to backup manually:

1. From the **Navigation** or **Object** pane, select an object to back up, and then click . Alternatively, select **Backup Security** from the **Security** menu, or right-click an object, and then select **Backup Security**.

NOTE: Acceptable objects are volumes, folders, or shares. Files cannot be backed up individually, but can be backed up within the parent folder.

The **Backup Security** dialog box appears with the selected objects displayed in the **Path** list box.

2. In the **Backup File Name** box, click to locate a path and name the backup file (Security Explorer SharePoint Backup File has the * .spb extension).
3. To back up the selected paths, click **Backup Security**. The **Backing Up Permissions** box displays the progress.

Perform the following steps to schedule a backup:

1. From the **Backup Security** dialog box, use the **Backup Scheduler** section and type a name for the job in the **Job Name** box, and then click **Schedule**.
2. The **Schedule a Backup** box opens. If the backup paths are local, **Create single scheduled task on local machine** is selected. The **Job Name**, **Wildcard**, and **Backup Name** carry over from the previous screen.

3. In the **Account** box, click |dots| to locate an account under which to run the backup. If you do not enter an account, the backup runs under the local system account.
4. To schedule the task, click **Schedule**. The task is assigned the default run time of Weekly, every Monday at midnight.

ⓘ | **NOTE:** To change the run time, edit the backup using the Backup Scheduler.

Errors that occur during the task are captured in the Windows Event Log.

Using the Backup Scheduler

The Backup Scheduler provides a convenient place in which to create, edit, and delete backup jobs.

1. Click . Alternatively, select **Backup Scheduler** from the **Security** menu, or right-click an object, and then select **Backup Scheduler** from the shortcut menu. The **Backup Scheduler Task List** box lists the currently defined backup jobs in ascending alphabetical order by computer name.
2. To sort the columns, click the column heading once for ascending order and again for descending order.
3. To create a new backup job, click **New**. The **Backup Security** dialog box opens where you can create a new backup job.
4. To edit a selected backup job, click **Edit**. The **Backup Security** dialog box opens where you can make changes to the backup job
5. To delete a selected backup job, click **Delete**. A warning message appears. To continue with the deletion, click **Yes**.

Restoring Permissions

You can restore your permissions from a backup file created by using the Backup function. You can restore some or all of the backup files. Prior to initiating the restore process, you can verify the permissions against the current permissions.

To restore security, perform the following:

1. Click . Alternatively, choose **Restore Security** from the **Security** menu, or right-click an object, and then choose **Restore Security** from the shortcut menu.
2. In the **Backup File Name** box, type the full path and name for the backup file, or click **Load** to locate a backup file. The contents of the backup file display in the left pane.
3. Expand the backup file and examine the contents. You can choose specific objects to restore by selecting the box next to the object.
4. Click **Restore**. The **Restoring Permissions** box displays the progress.

Exporting Permissions

To export SharePoint permissions, perform the following:

1. Select the type of group or user in the **Navigation** pane, or select a single group or user in the **Objects** pane, and then click .

Alternatively, right-click a type of group of user in the **Navigation** pane or anywhere in the **Objects** pane, and then choose **Export** from the shortcut menu. The **Export** box displays the selected type of group or user.

By default, the **Save to Microsoft Excel(R) Spreadsheet** radio box is checked. Group and user information can be saved only to a delimited file for use with Microsoft Excel. Select either **Comma-delimited file (.CSV)** or **Tab-delimited file (.TXT)**.

2. Click to locate a destination for the file.
3. To export the data in the specified format, click **OK**.

Managing Favorites

You can add frequently-accessed sites (prefixed with **http://** or **https://**) and computers (prefixed with \) to a list of favorites.

You can add an object to the **Favorites** list as you are browsing, or, if you know what objects you want in your **Favorites** list, you can use the **Manage Favorites** function to add them all at once.

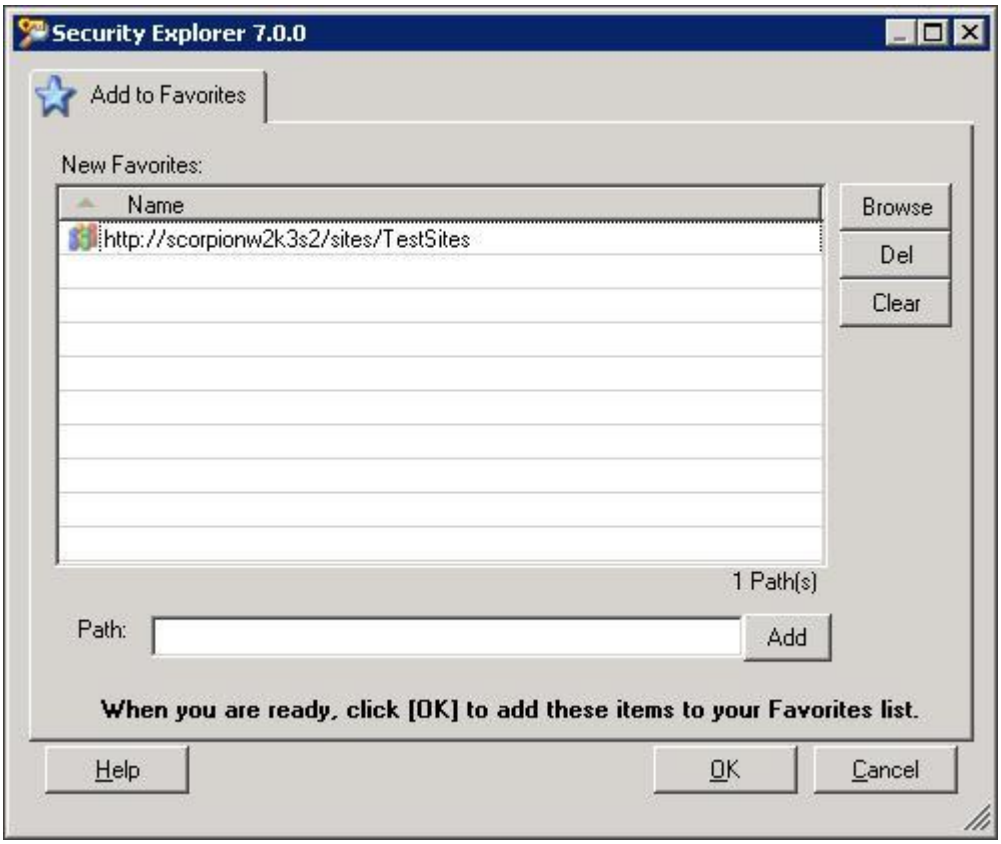
Similarly, you can remove Favorites one at a time or in batches. Removing an object from the **Favorites** list does not remove the object from the system.

Adding Favorites While Browsing

While you are browsing, you can add objects quickly to the **Favorites** list:

1. Select the object, and then click . Alternatively, choose **Add to Favorites** from the **Tools** menu, or right-click an object, and then choose **Add to Favorites** from the shortcut menu. The **Add to Favorites** box opens showing the selected path in the **New Favorites** list.
    - To add additional paths to the **New Favorites** list, click **Browse**, and then select a path; or type a path in the **Path** box, and then click **Add**.
    - To remove a selected path from the **New Favorites** list, click **Del**.
    - To remove all paths from the **New Favorites** list, click **Clear**.

Figure 31: Adding Favorites



Adding Favorites

You can add **Favorites** using the **Manage Favorites** option:

1. Click or choose **Manage Favorites** from the **Tools** menu. The **Manage Favorites (All types)** box lists the objects in the **Favorites** list.
2. Click **New**. The **Add to Favorites** box opens.
3. You can add objects one at a time by typing a path in the **Path** box, and then clicking **Add**. Repeat as many times as necessary.

   To add multiple objects while browsing, click **Browse**. The **Add (All Types)** box appears. Select the objects, and then click **OK**.

   - To remove a selected path from the **New Favorites** list, click **Del**.
   - To remove all paths from the **New Favorites** list, click **Clear**.
4. Click **OK**. The object[s] appears under the **Favorites** heading in the **Navigation** pane.

Removing Favorites

NOTE: Removing an object from the **Favorites** list does not delete the object from the system.

To remove an object from the **Favorites**, perform one of the following:

- Right-click the object in the **Navigation** pane, and then choose **Remove from Favorites** from the shortcut menu.
- Click or choose **Manage Favorites** from the **Tools** menu. The **Manage Favorites (All types)** box lists the objects in the **Favorites** list.
- Select the object, and then click **Remove**. A warning message will appear. To remove the object, click **Yes**.

Managing Enterprise Scope

An Enterprise Scope is grouping of sites, similar to a folder that contains multiple files, on which you can manipulate permissions. Use Enterprise Scopes to organize sites into logical groups so that you can more easily manage the permissions associated with these objects.

There are two ways to create an Enterprise Scope. As you are navigating through the Navigation and Object panes, you can select an object and add it to an Enterprise Scope. You also can create Enterprise Scopes through the Manage Enterprise Scopes feature, which is an efficient method for creating multiple scopes in an organized manner.

Creating an Enterprise Scope While Browsing

When you are navigating through the Navigation and Object panes, you can create an Enterprise Scope quickly by selecting an object and then adding it to a scope.

1. Select a site in the **Navigation** or **Objects** pane, and then click . Alternatively, choose **Add to Enterprise Scope** from the **Tools** menu, or right-click a site object, and then choose **Add to Enterprise Scope.**

   The **Enterprise Scope** box displays the path to the selected site in the Paths box. Select one of the following options:

   - **Add to existing Enterprise Scope** - Select to add the URL displayed in the Paths box to an existing Enterprise Scope, and then select an Enterprise Scope from the Name list. Available only if at least one Enterprise Scope exists.
   - **Create and add to existing Enterprise Scope** - Select to create a new Enterprise Scope for the URL displayed in the Paths box, and then type a name for the scope in the Name box.
   - **Edit contents of enterprise scope** - Select to open the Manage Enterprise Scope dialog box where you can edit or remove URLs from the Enterprise scope.

2. Click **OK**.

   If you did not select the **Edit contents of enterprise scope** check box, the scope appears under **Enterprise Scope** in the **Navigation** pane.

   If you selected the **Edit contents of enterprise scope** check box, the **Edit Enterprise Scope** box appears where you can add more paths to the scope.

Creating an Enterprise Scope

If you have several **Enterprise Scopes** to define, creating the scopes through the **Manage Enterprise Scope** feature is efficient.

1. Click . Alternatively, choose **Manage Enterprise Scope** from the **Tools** menu. The **Manage Enterprise Scope** dialog box lists the existing **Enterprise Scopes** for the selected module.
2. Click **New**. The **Create Enterprise Scope** box opens.
3. In the **Name** box, type a name for the **Enterprise Scope**, and then click **OK**. The **Enterprise Scope** is listed in the **Manage Enterprise Scope** box.
4. Select the **Enterprise Scope**, and then click **Edit**. The **Edit Enterprise Scope** list box appears.
5. To add a URL, click **Browse**, and then select a URL; or type a URL in the **Path** box, and then click **Add**. Repeat as many times as necessary.
6. Click **OK**.

Editing an Enterprise Scope

1. Click . Alternatively, choose **Manage Enterprise Scope** from the **Tools** menu.
2. Select an Enterprise Scope, and then click **Edit**. The **Edit Enterprise Scope** box displays the paths currently assigned to the selected Enterprise Scope.
3. To add a URL, click **Browse**, and then select a URL; or type a URL in the **Path** box, and then click **Add**.
4. To remove a selected URL from the **Name** list, click **Del**.
5. To remove all paths from the **Name** list, click **Clear**.
6. When you are finished editing, click **OK** to apply the changes.

Removing an Enterprise Scope

1. Click . Alternatively, choose **Manage Enterprise Scope** from the **Tools** menu.
2. Select the Enterprise Scope[s] to remove, and then click **Remove**. A confirmation message appears. To remove the selected Enterprise Scope[s], click **Yes**.

Searching For Permissions

Searching is a very powerful tool to analyze your user's permissions and close hard-to-find security holes. Simply choose a group or user, and a set of permissions to search for, and begin your search. When the search results display, you can click on any files or directories in your search results to modify their permissions immediately.

1. In the **Navigation** pane, open the **Search** tab. Alternatively, you could open a new Search window by choosing **Add Search Scope** from the **Search** menu.
2. Select a Search Scope. For more information please refer to Adding a Search Scope.

Adding a Search Scope While Browsing

While you are browsing in the **Navigation** or **Objects** pane, you can select a path, and then add it automatically to a Search Scope.

NOTE: If you want to create a more complex Search Scope with multiple paths, use the **Add Search Scope** function.

To add an object to a Search Scope, right click an object in the **Navigation** or **Objects** pane, and then choose **Search in a New Window** from the shortcut menu. The selected object is added automatically to a Search Scope.

Adding a Search Scope

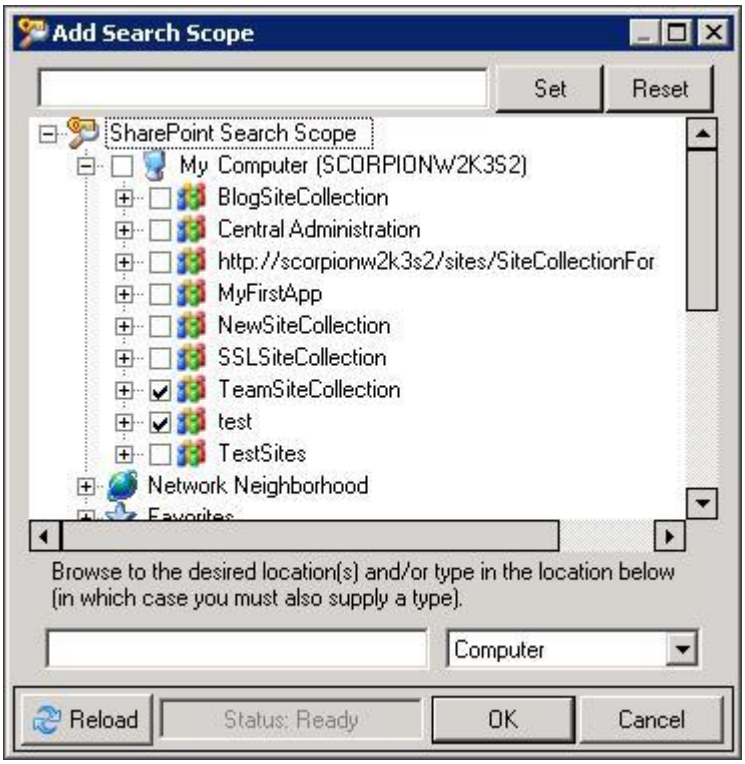
Use this process when you want to create complex Search Scopes that may have multiple paths.

NOTE: You can quickly add a single path to a Search Scope while you are browsing in the **Navigation** and **Objects** pane.

Perform the following steps:

1. In the **Navigation** pane, open the **Search** tab. Alternatively, you could open a new Search window by choosing **New Search Window** from the **Search** menu.
2. Click **Add Search Scope**. The **Add Search Scope** box appears.
3. Select from the tree, or type a location in the box. If you enter a location, you must select a type: **Domain**, **Computer**, **AD Forest**, **AD OU**.

Figure 32: Adding Search Scope



4. Click **OK**. The scope displays in the **Search** tab.

Searching for SharePoint Objects

To search for SharePoint objects, complete the following steps:

1. In the **Navigation** pane, open the **Search** tab. Alternatively, you can open a new Search window by choosing **New Search Window** from the **Search** menu.
2. Select a Search Scope.
3. Type a group or user name in the **Group/User** box, or click ... or **Advanced User Selection** to browse for a group or user. The selected group or user displays in the **Group/User** box.

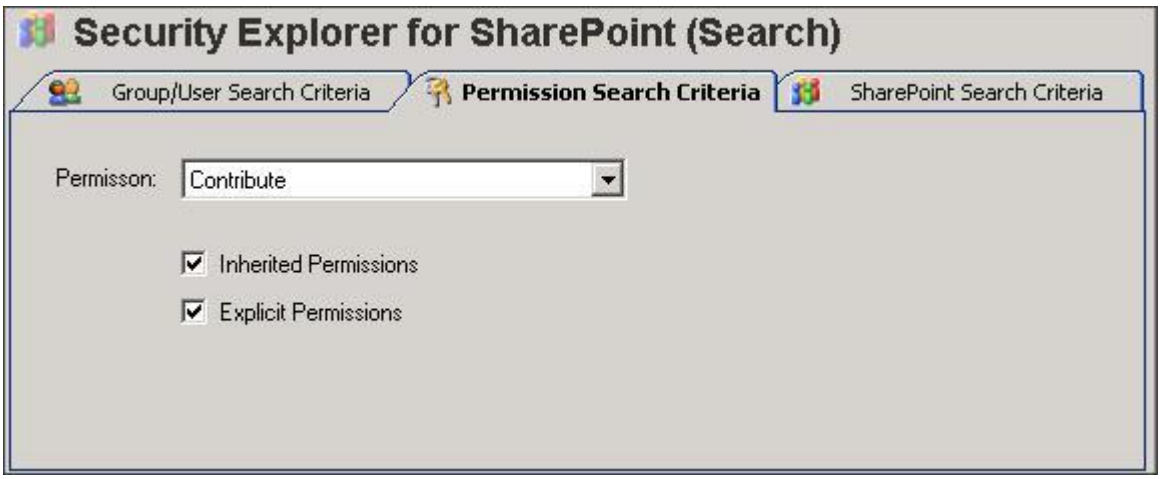
Figure 33: Group/User Search Criteria

Setting Permission Search Criteria

By default, inherited and explicit permissions are included in the search.

1. From the **Search** dialog box, open the **Permission Search Criteria** tab.
2. Choose what permissions to search.

Figure 34: Permission Search Criteria



NOTE: The following options are available:

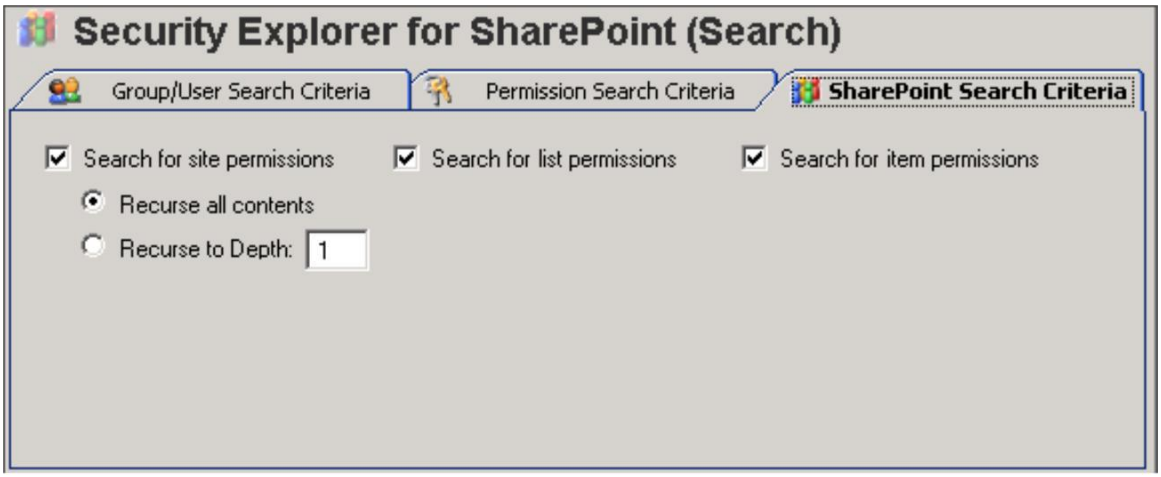
- Inherited Permissions - Select this option to include inherited permissions in the search results. Inherited permissions are indicated by (I) in the Type column.
- Explicit Permissions - Select this option to include explicit permissions in the search results.

Setting SharePoint Search Criteria

By default, a search includes site, list, and item permissions for all contents.

1. Click to scroll right, if necessary. Open the SharePoint Search Criteria tab.
2. Choose whether to search sites, lists, and/or item permissions. You can choose to recurse across all contents or to a specific depth.

Figure 35: SharePoint Search Criteria



NOTE: The following options are available:

- **Search for site permissions** - By default, site permissions are included in the search. To remove site permissions from the search, clear the check box.
- **Search for list permissions** - By default, list permissions are included in the search. To remove list permissions from the search, clear the check box.
- **Search for item permissions** - By default, item permissions are included in the search. To remove item permissions from the search, clear the check box.
- **Recurse all contents** - By default, all contents are included in the search results.
- **Recurse to Depth** - Select this radio button to include contents to the depth specified in the box. The default depth is 1, which is one level below the selected object.

Starting the Search

Now that you defined the search scope and criteria, you can start the search.

To start the search, click **Start Search**. The results will be displayed in the Search Results area. The status bar displays the number of objects searched and permissions/services/tasks found.

ⓘ | **NOTE:** To stop the search, click **Stop**. To clear the results, click **Clear Results**.

Within the **Search Results** area when searching for permissions, you can use the buttons along the bottom, the toolbar icons, or the menus to grant, revoke, clone, modify, delete, or print the permissions.

ⓘ | **NOTE:** The **Automatically update results** option allows you to automatically update the search results after you select to grant, revoke, clone, replace, modify, or delete a permission.

Saving Search Results

You can save the results of a search to a Security Explorer Search Results (* .txt) file. The search criteria and scope are not saved. To save search criteria and scope, see Saving Search Criteria.

To save search results, perform the following steps:

1. Right-click in the **Search Results** area, and then choose **Save Search Results** from the shortcut menu.
2. In the **Save As** box, locate a folder, type a name for the file, and then click **Save**. You can open the Security Explorer Search Results (* .txt) file in any word processing application.

Saving Search Criteria

You can save search criteria and scope for use at a later time. The actual search results are not saved. To save search results, see Saving Search Results.

To save search criteria, perform the following steps:

1. After defining the search criteria and search scope, click **Save**. The **Save Search** box appears.
2. In the **Name** box, type a name for the search. In the **Description** box, type an optional description which may be helpful if you have multiple user searches.
3. Click **OK**. The search appears under **User Searches** in the **Saved Searches** area.

Customizing Security Explorer

You can use the following to customize Security Explorer:

- General options
- Advanced options
- SharePoint options

Setting General Options

To set **General** options, select **Options** from the **Tools** menu, or click . The **Options** dialog box opens to the **General** tab. Select the options you want and click **OK**.

In the **Reload at Startup** area the following options are available:

- **Window state (size and view menu entries)** - Select this option to restore the size of the Security Explorer window and view the menu entries. Clear to use the standard size and center the Security

Explorer window on your display (default).

In the **Modifying Permissions** area the following options are available:

- **Always display progress dialog**
- **Display progress dialog for long operations only**
- **Never display progress dialog**

  Select one of these options to manage the display of the progress dialog when you modify permissions

  Choosing to display the progress dialog for long operations only (default) or to never display the progress dialog may help with memory management.

- **Auto-close progress dialog on completion** - Select this option to always close the progress dialog box upon completion of a process, such as granting or cloning.
- **Perform an inheritance check after creating new folders** - Select this option to always perform an inheritance check and repair after creating new folders, select the.

In the **Logging** area the following options are available:

- **Log all security changes** - Select this option to log all permission changes to the selected root path displayed in the **Folder** box. Click to locate the root folder. Only information about the selected root path is logged; no information about changes to sub-items is logged.
- **Show detailed error messages** - Select this option to show detail for error messages in the log file.

Setting Advanced Options

To set **Advanced** options, select **Options** from the **Tools** menu, or click . The **Options** dialog box opens to the **General** tab. Go to the **Advanced** tab, select the options you want and click **OK**.

In the **Domains and Computers** area the following options are available:

- **Load domain computers, groups and users using Active Directory** - By default, Security Explorer loads domain computers, groups and users using Active Directory.
- **Include unknown computers when browsing/searching domains** - Select this option to include unknown computers in the **Navigation** pane.
- Highlight domain controllers when browsing domains - Select this option to display domain controller| next to domain controllers.
- **Highlight workstations and servers when browsing domains** - By default, the servers are identified by next to the server name, and workstations are identified by next to the workstation name. If you clear the **Highlight workstations and servers when browsing domains** check box, both servers and workstations are identified by .
- **Auto-detect computers which are members of a cluster** - Select this option to automatically select the Show Cluster File Shares check box when browsing computers that are members of a cluster. If selected, a warning message displays when you click OK. Click Yes to verify the selection.
- **Check connection before loading (Ping)** - Select this option to ping computers before loading. If a computer is unavailable, a warning message appears. The default time-out is set to 1,500 ms. By default, Security Explorer does not check the connection, which could cause a response delay if that computer is unavailable.

In the **Cache Options (Browsing)** area the following options are available:

- **Use cache when browsing** - By default, if the user browses to a path, such as c:\windows, the contents of c:\windows is stored in the cache as one entry. You can set the cache up to 250 entries in the Size (entries) box. Clear the **Use cache when browsing** check box to always reload information from the disk.
- **Do not use cached entries older than** - By default, the age of the cache entry is examined prior to loading a path. By default, entries older than 3 hours are reloaded from the disk. You can set the value in the **Period (hours)** box up to 24 hours.

  If the user revisits a path, the age of the cached entry is inspected to determine if the path is loaded from the cache or disk.

  - If the age of the cache entry is less (younger) than the value set in the **Period (hours)** box, the entry is reloaded from the cache.
  - If the age of the cache entry is greater (older) than the value set in the **Period (hours)** box, then the cache entry is removed and the entry is reloaded from disk.

  To load the contents of c:\windows from the disk regardless of the age of the entry in the cache, click **Reload**.
- **View indicator when items loaded from cache** - By default, displays next to items loaded from the cache. CACHE displays in the status bar. Clear to remove the indicator from display.

In the **Thread Count** area, enter a value in the type box to modify the number of searches and process operations that will run concurrently (by default, up to 10 searches and some process operations can run concurrently).

Setting SharePoint Options

To set SharePoint options, select Options from the Tools menu, or click . The Options dialog box opens to the General tab. Go to the SharePoint tab, select the options you want and click OK.

In the SharePoint Options area the following options are available:

Download SharePoint Icons when Browsing - By default, icons representing each SharePoint object display next to each item. These icons are downloaded automatically from the SharePoint site. To remove the icons and use simpler default icons, clear the check box.

In the Default SharePoint Credentials area the following options are available:

- **Use Windows Authentication** - By default, Security Explorer uses Windows Authentication when connecting to a SharePoint server.
- **Always open authentication dialog** - Select this option to display the open authentication dialog box when connecting to a SharePoint server.
- **Use alternate credentials list** - Select this option to use the alternate credentials list when connecting to a SharePoint server. Security Explorer tries each account in the order they appear in the list until an account is found with sufficient privileges. If no account is found, **Access Denied** is displayed.

To add alternate credentials:

1. In the **Account** box, type an account name, or click to select an account.
2. In the **Password** and **Confirm** boxes, type the password.
3. Click **Add**. Security Explorer uses the accounts in the order listed in the **Alternate Credentials** list.

To delete a name from the list, click **Del**.

To clear all names from the list, click **Clear**.

To remove all saved and alternate SharePoint credentials, click **Reset All**. A message box asks for confirmation.

Site Administrator for SharePoint REST

Site Administrator for SharePoint REST API allows you to programmatically access and update your SharePoint 2007 and 2010 data with an easy to use JSON API over HTTPS.

ReAgreeYa and Response Format

The reAgreeYa and response format for all reAgreeYas and responses is a JSON object.

REST Resources and URL Structure

Urls for a Site Administrator for SharePoint REST API resource have the following structure:

```
HTTP://[SERVER]:[PORT]/api/resource_name
```

Here [SERVER] is the Information Portal web access server, [Port] is the port number and resource_name identifies the required resource. For more information on the REST resources, please refer to REST Resources.

REST Resources

This section describes every REST resources of the Site Administrator for SharePoint API:

- GET /farms
- PUT /farms
- GET /farms/actual_on
- GET /servers
- PUT /servers
- GET /servers/actual_on
- GET /sitecollections
- PUT /sitecollections
- GET /sitecollections/actual_on
- GET /sites
- PUT /sites
- GET /sites/actual_on

- GET /site/common_info
- PUT /site/common_info
- GET /site/common_info/actual_on
- GET /content/site_info
- PUT /content/site_info
- GET /content/site_info/actual_on
- GET /content/lists
- PUT /content/lists
- GET /content/lists/actual_on
- GET /content/doclibs
- PUT /content/doclibs
- GET /content/doclibs/actual_on
- GET /storage_growth
- PUT /storage_growth
- GET /storage_growth/actual_on
- GET /space_distribution
- PUT /space_distribution
- GET /space_distribution/actual_on
- GET /alerts
- PUT /alerts
- GET /alerts/actual_on
- GET /security/counters/unique_perms
- PUT /security/counters/unique_perms
- GET /security/counters/unique_perms/actual_on
- GET /security/counters/ad_objs
- PUT /security/counters/ad_objs
- GET /security/counters/ad_objs/actual_on
- GET /security/counters/open_content
- PUT /security/counters/open_content
- GET /security/counters/open_content/actual_on
- GET /security/counters/sp_groups
- PUT /security/counters/sp_groups
- GET /security/counters/sp_groups/actual_on
- GET /usage
- PUT /usage
- GET /usage/actual_on

- GET /usage/counters/unused_pages
- PUT /usage/counters/unused_pages
- GET /usage/counters/unused_pages/actual_on
- GET /document/counters/docs_and_pages
- PUT /document/counters/docs_and_pages
- GET /document/counters/docs_and_pages/actual_on
- GET /activity/changes
- PUT /activity/changes
- GET /activity/changes/actual_on
- GET /activity/users/most_active
- PUT /activity/users/most_active
- GET /activity/users/most_active/actual_on
- GET /schedule/report
- PUT /schedule/report
- DELETE /schedule/report
- POST /job/disallow_everyone
- DELETE /job/disallow_everyone
- GET /job/disallow_everyone
- POST /job/propagate_version_settings
- DELETE /job/propagate_version_settings
- GET /job/propagate_version_settings
- POST /job/restore_broken_inheritance
- DELETE /job/restore_broken_inheritance
- GET /job/restore_broken_inheritance

GET /farms

ⓘ | **NOTE:** This method is available only for Information Portal administrators.

Table 3: GET /farms

Description	Query String	Returns
returns information on farms including top biggest web applications and content databases within the enterprise or farm scope.	• `farm=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm URL. If this parameter is not specified, you will get information about all farms within your whole enterprise scope. • `limit=[LIMIT]`, where `[LIMIT]` is a parameter, which specifies how many records should be returned. By default, it is set to 10.	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1 http://infoportal:3141/api/farms // enterprise
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1
http://infoportal:3141/api/farms?id=Sharepoint_ Config@SATESTLAB // farm
```

Response body example

```
{
"actual_on": "08/07/2012 02:06:39 AM", // time when data was cached
"estimation_time": 0, // estimated time(in seconds) to update the cache
data":
{
"SitesCount": 30, // total Sites count for all farms
"TLSCount": 10, // total Site Collections count for all farms
"WebAppCount": 2, // total Web Applications count for all farms
"FarmCount": 1, // farms number
"Size": 123553324, // total size of the farm content
"Farms":
[
{
"CentrlAdminUrl": "http://arthur10:10000", // SharePoint Central Administration URL
"SQLConfigDB": "SharePoint_Config", // SQL Config database name
"Created": "Dec 27 2010", // date when the farm was created
"SQLHost": "ARTHUR10", // Database Server host name
"SPVersion": "14.0.4762.1000", // SharePoint version
```

```
"LastContentChange": "12,08,03,02,44", // date and time when farm content was
last modified
"SitesCount": 30, // total Sites count for the current farm
"TLSCount": 10, // total Site Collections count for the current farm
"WebAppCount": 2, // total Web Applications count for the current farm
"ContentDBCount": 3, // total Content Databases count for the current farm
"Size": 123553324 // total Content size of the current farm
}
],
"WebApps":
[
{
"CentrlAdminUrl": "http://arthur10:10000", // SharePoint Central Administration URL
"TLSCount": 2, // number of site collections in the web application
"FarmHost": "ARTHUR10", // farm host name
"Url": "http://arthur10:3716", // web application URL
"SitesCount": 2, // number of sites in web application
"FarmConfigDB": "SharePoint_Config", // config database name of the farm
"LastContentChange": "12,06,11,09,18", // date and time when the web
application content was last modified
"Size": 7023296 // web application size, in bytes
}
],
"ContentDBs":
[
{
"ContentDBName": "WSS_Content_3716", // content database name
"PhysicalSize": "31.31 MB", // total size of all files in the content
database, including trasation logs
"webapp": "http://arthur10:3716", // web application URL related to the Content
Database
"Size": 7023296, // total size of all files in the content database,
including trasation logs, in bytes
"ContentDBServer": "ARTHUR10" // content database server
}
],
}
}
```

PUT /farms

NOTE: This method is available only for Information Portal administrators.

Table 4: Put/farms

Description	Query String	Returns
updates information either about all farms or about the specified farm	• `farm=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm URL. If this parameter is not specified, you will get information about all farms within your whole enterprise scope. • `limit=[LIMIT]`, where `[LIMIT]` is a parameter, which specifies how many records should be returned. By default, it is set to 10.	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1 -X PUT http://infoportal:3141/api/farms // enterprise
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1 -X PUT http://infoportal:3141/api/farms?id=Sharepoint_Config@SATESTLAB // farm
```

GET /farms/actual_on

NOTE: This method is available only for Information Portal administrators.

Table 5: GET /farms/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves date and time when farms information was last updated	• `farm=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm URL. • `limit=[LIMIT]`, where `[LIMIT]` is a parameter, which specifies how many records should be returned. By default, it is set to 10.	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1 http://infoportal:3141/api/farms/actual_on // enterprise
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1 http://infoportal:3141/api/farms/actual_on?id=Sharepoint_Config@SATESTLAB // farm
```

Response body example:

```
"05/31/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /servers

ⓘ | **NOTE:** This method is available only for Information Portal administrators.

Table 6: Insert

Description	Query String	Returns
returns a list of servers	`farm=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm URL.	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1
http://infoportal:3141/api/farms/actual_on // enterprise
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1 http://infoportal:3141/api/farms/actual_
on?id=Sharepoint_Config@SATESTLAB // farm
```

The following parameters are returned for all servers: ServerName, Role and Version.

The server Role can be one of the following: Front-End, Application, Database, Search. Each server can have several roles.

The following roles should be assigned to the server if one of the services is running on that server:

Table 7: Roles and Services

Role	Services Running
Application	Access, Business Data Connectivity, Excel Services Application, Managed Metadata, PerformancePoint Service Application, Visio Graphics, Web Analytics, Word Automation, Secure Store, User Profile, Subscription Settings, Lotus Notes Connector, Application Registry, Document Conversions Launcher, Document Conversions Load Balancer.
Front-End	Foundation Web Application
Database	Database Service
Search	SharePoint Server Search Service

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user administrator@velaskec.spb.qsft:1
http://SP2010N01:3141/api/servers // enterprise
curl --ntlm --user administrator@velaskec.spb.qsft:1
http://SP2010N01:3141/api/servers?farm=SharePoint_Config@SP2010N01 // farm
```

Response body example:

```
{
"estimation_time": 0, // estimated time(seconds) to update the cache
"actual_on": "08/07/2012 02:06:39 AM", // time when data was cached
"data":{
"ServerServices": [
```

```
{
"ServerName": "WSS3BE",
"ServiceName": "Microsoft.SharePoint.Administration.SPDatabaseServiceInstance",
"ServiceStatus": "0" // (0 - running, 1 - stopped)
},
{"ServerName": "WSS3FE", "ServiceName":
"Microsoft.Office.Server.Search.Administration.SearchServiceInstance",
"ServiceStatus": "0"},
{"ServerName": "WSS3FE", "ServiceName":
"Microsoft.SharePoint.Administration.SPAdministrationServiceInstance",
"ServiceStatus": "0"},
{"ServerName": "WSS3FE", "ServiceName":
"Microsoft.Office.Excel.Server.ExcelServerSharedWebServiceInstance",
                                                                    "ServiceStatus":
"1"},
{"ServerName": "WSS3FERMSP", "ServiceName":
"Microsoft.Office.Server.Search.Administration.SearchServiceInstance",
"ServiceStatus": "0"},
{"ServerName": "WSS3FERMSP", "ServiceName":
"Microsoft.Office.Excel.Server.ExcelServerSharedWebServiceInstance",
"ServiceStatus": "0"},
{"ServerName": "WSS3FERMSP", "ServiceName":
"Microsoft.SharePoint.Administration.SPAdministrationServiceInstance",
"ServiceStatus": "0"}
],
"ServersInfo": [
{
"Status": "0", // (0 - running, 1 - stopped)
"ServerName": "WSS3BE",
"Version": "12.0.0.6545", // the latest version installed
"ServerRole": "SQL" // (FrontEnd, Application, SQL, SingleServer)
},
{"Status": "0", "ServerName": "WSS3FE", "Version": "12.0.0.6545", "ServerRole":
"Application"},
{"Status": "0", "ServerName": "WSS3FERMSP", "Version": "12.0.0.6545", "ServerRole":
"Application"}
]
},
"errors": [] // list of errors (if any occur)
}
```

PUT /servers

NOTE: This method is available only for Information Portal administrators.

Table 8: PUT /servers

Description	Query String	Returns
updates topology information either for the enterprise or farm scope	`farm=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm URL. If this parameter is not specified, you will get information for the whole enterprise scope	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user administrator@velaskec.spb.qsft:1 -X
PUT http://SP2010N01:3141/api/servers // enterprise
curl --ntlm --user administrator@velaskec.spb.qsft:1 -X PUT
http://SP2010N01:3141/api/servers?farm=SharePoint_Config@SP2010N01 // farm
```

GET /servers/actual_on

NOTE: This method is available only for Information Portal administrators.

Table 9: Get/servers/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves date and time when topology information was last updated	`id=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm URL. If this parameter is not specified, information wii be returned for the whole enterprise	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user administrator@velaskec.spb.qsft:1
http://SP2010N01:3141/api/servers/actual_on // enterprise
curl --ntlm --user administrator@velaskec.spb.qsft:1
http://SP2010N01:3141/api/servers/actual_on?farm=SharePoint_Config@SP2010N01 // farm
```

Response body example:

```
"05/31/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /sitecollections

ⓘ | **NOTE:** This method is available only for Information Portal administrators.

Table 10: GET /sitecollections

Description	Query String	Returns
returns information on site collections within the enterprise or farm scope	• `farm=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm URL in the configdbname@servername format. Note that if this parameter is not specified, you will get information about site collections within your whole enterprise scope. • `limit=[LIMIT]`, where `[LIMIT]` is a parameter, which specifies how many records should be returned. By default, it is set to 10.	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 http://warrior10-1:3141/api/sitecollections?farm=Sharepoint_Config@warrior10-1&limit=10
```

Response body example:

```
{
"estimation_time": 0, // estimated time (in seconds) to update the cache
"actual_on": "08/07/2012 02:06:39 AM", // time when data was cached
"data":
[
{
"title": "Test Blank123", // site collection title
"quota": 0, // disk quota size, in bytes
"size": 183939314, // site collection size, in bytes
"fullurl": "http://worksp07/sites/sc1", // full url of the site collection
"database": "WORKSP07@WSS_Content" // content database name with which the site collection is associated
} ,,,,
]
"errors": [] // list of errors (if any occur)
}
```

PUT /sitecollections

ⓘ | **NOTE:** This method is available only for Information Portal administrators.

Table 11: PUT /sitecollections

Description	Query String	Returns
updates information about site collections within the enterprise or farm scope	• `farm=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm URL in the configdbname@servername format. • `limit=[LIMIT]`, where `[LIMIT]` is a parameter, which specifies how many records should be returned. By default, it is set to 10.	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 -X PUT http://warrior10-1:3141/api/sitecollections?farm=Sharepoint_Config@warrior10-1&limit=10
```

GET /sitecollections/actual_on

NOTE: This method is available only for Information Portal administrators.

Table 12: GET /sitecollections/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves date and time when site collections information was last updated	• `farm=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm URL in the configdbname@servername format. • `limit=[LIMIT]`, where `[LIMIT]` is a parameter, which specifies how many records should be returned. By default, it is set to 10.	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 http://warrior10-1:3141/api/sitecollections/actual_on?farm=Sharepoint_Config@warrior10-1&limit=10
```

Response body example:

```
"2/18/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /sites

NOTE: This method is available only for Information Portal administrators.

Table 13: GET /sites

Description	Query String	Returns
returns information on sites within the enterprise or farm scope	• `farm=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm URL in the configdbname@servername format. Note that if this parameter is not specified, you will get information about sites within your whole enterprise scope. • `limit=[LIMIT]`, where `[LIMIT]` is a parameter, which specifies how many records should be returned. By default, it is set to 10.	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 http://warrior10-
1:3141/api/sites?farm=SharePoint_Config@warrior10-1&limit=10
```

Response body example:

```
{
"estimation_time": 0, // estimated time(in seconds) to update the cache
"actual_on": "08/07/2012 02:06:39 AM", // time when data was cached
"data":
[
{
"title": "removeuserfromsite", // site title
"type": "Site", // site type
"size": 8912051, // site size, in bytes
"fullurl": "http://worksp07/sites/sc1http://worksp07/sites/sc1/removeuserfromsite",
// full url of the site
"database": "WORKSP07@WSS_Content" // content database name with which the site
is associated
} ,,,,
]
"errors": [] // list of errors (if any occur)
```

PUT /sites

NOTE: This method is available only for Information Portal administrators.

Table 14: PUT /sites

Description	Query String	Returns
updates information about sites within the enterprise or farm scope	• `farm=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm URL in the configdbname@servername format. • `limit=[LIMIT]`, where `[LIMIT]` is a parameter, which specifies how many records should be returned. By default, it is set to 10.	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 -X PUT
http://warrior10-1:3141/api/sites?farm=SharePoint_Config&limit=10
```

GET /sites/actual_on

ⓘ | **NOTE:** This method is available only for Information Portal administrators.

Table 15: GET /sites/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves date and time when sites information was last updated	• `farm=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm URL in the configdbname@servername format. Note that if this parameter is not specified, you will get information about sites within your whole enterprise scope. • `limit=[LIMIT]`, where `[LIMIT]` is a parameter, which specifies how many records should be returned. By default, it is set to 10.	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 http://warrior10-
1:3141/api/sites/actual_ on?farm=SharePoint_Config&limit=10
```

Response body example:

```
"2/18/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /site/common_info

ⓘ | **NOTE:** This method is available only for Information Portal administrators.

Table 16: GET /site/common_info

Description	Query String	Returns
returns common information on the specified site collection or site	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve information	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 http://warrior10-
1:3141/api/site/common_ info?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

Response body example:

```
{
"estimation_time": 0, // estimated time(in seconds) to update the cache
"actual_on": "08/07/2012 02:06:39 AM", // time when data was cached
"data":
{
"FirstAdminLogin": "WARRIOR\\administrator", // login of the first site
collection administrator
"Errors": [], // list of errors
"FirstAdminTitle": "WARRIOR\\administrator", // title of the first site
collection administrator
"Database": "WSS_Content", // content database name with which the
site collection/site is associated
"diskquota": 0, // diskquota size, in bytes
"SqlServer": "WORKSP07", // sql sever name
"selfTitle": "Test Blank123", // site title
"CreatorTitle": "WARRIOR\\administrator", // site collection/site author title
"SecondAdminLogin": "WARRIOR\\sheldon", // login of the second site
collection administrator
"SecondAdminTitle": "Sheldon", // title of the second site collection administrator
"CreatorLogin": "WARRIOR\\administrator", // site collection/site author login
"CreatedDate": "09/02/2011 05:34", // time (mm/dd/yyyy HH:MM) when the
site collection/site was created
"tlsurl": "http://worksp07/sites/sc1", // site collection url with which the site
is associated
"WebAppUrl": "http://worksp07" // web application url with which the site is
associated
},
```

```
"errors": [] // list of errors (if any occur)
}
```

NOTE: The following parameters are not available for site owners: "Database", "SqlServer" and "tlsurl".

PUT /site/common_info

Table 17: PUT /site/common_info

Description	Query String	Returns
updates information about the specified site collection or site	url=[SITE_URL], where [SITE_URL] is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve information	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 -X PUT http://warrior10-1:3141/api/site/common_info?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

GET /site/common_info/actual_on

Table 18: GET /site/common_info/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves date and time when information on the specified site collection or site was last updated	url=[SITE_URL], where [SITE_URL] is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve information	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 http://warrior10-1:3141/api/site/common_ info/actual_on?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

Response body example:

```
"2/18/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /content/site_info

Table 19: GET /content/site_info

Description	Query String	Returns
returns information on the specified site (including top sites, site overview, top files and document extension information)	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve information	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 http://warrior10-
1:3141/api/content/site_ info?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

Response body example:

```
{
"actual_on": "5/23/2012 12:23 PM", // time when data was cached
"estimation_time": 23, // estimated time to update the cache
"data":{"FirstAdminLogin": "WARRIOR\\administrator",
"Errors": [],
"DocumentsCount": 392,
"tlsurl": "http://jimmymoss2010/",
"WebAppUrl": "http://jimmymoss2010",
"AttachmentsCount": 0,
"AllDocExtensionsWithSize": [{"Count": 4, "Name": "zip", "Size": 16020476}, ...],
"diskquota": 1254247,
"CreatorTitle": "Peter Ng",
"ListsCount": 206,
"SitesInfo": [{"Url": "http://jimmymoss2010/", "Type": "Site Collection", "SiteSize":
41099778, "Title": "mySite"}, ...],
"AllSiteSize": 62128852,
"AllDocVesrionsCount": 400,
"FirstAdminTitle": "WARRIOR\administrator",
"Database": "WSS_Content",
"SubSitesCount": 34,
"SqlServer": "JIMMYMOSS2010",
"SecondAdminLogin": "",
```

"TopDocsBySize": [{"dir_name": "http://jimmymoss2010/TestAdmin", "leaf_name": "Application.zip", "d_id": "D1036193-FDBE-4257-8FB1-CEEA52C91421", "w_id": "1256E444-B2C7-4604-AB4C-FD0A234AAF1A", "RowNum": 1, "size": 5579841, "count_ver": 1, "curr_size": 5579841}, ...],
"ListItemsCount": 602,
"AllDocumentsSize": 22121357,
"DocLibsCount": 161,
"selfTitle": "mySite",
"SecondAdminTitle": "",
"CreatorLogin": "WARRIOR\peter",
"CreatedDate": "10,09,21,09,09"}
}

PUT /content/site_info

Table 20: PUT /content/site_info

Description	Query String	Returns
updates information about the specified collection or site URL used to retrieve information site	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 -X PUT http://warrior10-1:3141/api/content/site_info?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

GET /content/site_info/actual_on

Table 21: GET /content/site_info/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves date and time when the total content size was last updated	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve information	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 http://warrior10-1:3141/api/content/site_ info/actual_on?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

Response body example:

```
"2/18/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /content/lists

Table 22: GET /content/lists

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves information on the largest lists within the specified site collection or site	• `url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve information • `limit=[LIMIT]`, where `[LIMIT]` is a parameter, which specifies how many records should be returned. By default, it is set to 10	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 http://warrior10-
1:3141/api/content/lists?url=http://sharepoint/site&limit=10
```

Response body example:

```
{
"actual_on": "5/23/2012 12:23 PM", // time when data was cached
"estimation_time": 23, // estimated time(seconds) to update the cache
"data":
{
"totalCount": 1995, // total count of lists in the scope of the given site
url.(system lists are hidden, and hidden lists will be counted in)
"Errors": [], // list of errors (if any occur)
"lists": [ // list of SharePoint lists
{
"EditorLogin": "SHAREPOINT\\system", // login of the latest editor
"AuthorLogin": "SHAREPOINT\\system", // login of the list author
"ListSize": 12560433, // list size, in bytes
"WebTitle": "subsite1", // site title with which the list is associated
"attachments": 0, // attachments number
"Title": "Shared Documents", // list title
"Url": "http://worksp07/sites/sc1/subsite1/Lists/cuslist", // list url
"AuthorDispName": "System Account", // author name
"WebUrl": "http://worksp07/sites/sc1/site/subsite1", // site url with which the
list is associated
```

```
"Modified": "11,11,14,07,27", // time (yy,mm,dd,hh,mm) when list items were last
modified
"EditorDispName": "System Account", // display name of the latest editor
"ListId": "F81AC49B-810D-4A42-B934-B19E3974ED94", // list id
"VerCount": 0, // list versions number, current version will not be counted in
"UniquePerms": 0, // list unique psermissions number
"Flags": 67112968, // list flags
"ItemCount": 1, // list items number
"ServerTemplate": 101, // server templates number
"Created": "11,11,14,07,27" // time (yy,mm,dd,hh,mm) when the list was created
, , , ,
}
]
}
}
```

PUT /content/lists

Table 23: PUT /content/lists

Description	Query String	Returns
updates information on the largest lists within the specified site collection or site	• `url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve information • `limit=[LIMIT]`, where `[LIMIT]` is a parameter, which specifies how many records should be returned. By default, it is set to 10	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 -X PUT http://warrior10-
1:3141/api/content/lists?url=http://sharepoint/site&limit=10
```

GET /content/lists/actual_on

NOTE: This method is available only for Information Portal administrators.

Table 24: GET /content/lists/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves date and time when information on the lists within the specified site was last updated	• `url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve information • `limit=[LIMIT]`, where `[LIMIT]` is a parameter, which specifies how many records should be returned. By default, it is set to 10	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 http://warrior10-1:3141/api/content/lists/actual_on?url=http://sharepoint/site&limit=10
```

Response body example:

```
"2/18/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /content/doclibs

Table 25: GET /content/doclibs

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves information on the largest document libraries within the specified site collection or site	• `url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve information • `limit=[LIMIT]`, where `[LIMIT]` is a parameter, which specifies how many records should be returned. By default, it is set to 10	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 http://warrior10-1:3141/api/content/doclibs?url=http://sharepoint/site&limit=10
```

Response body example:

```
{
"actual_on": "5/23/2012 12:23 PM", // time when data was cached
"estimation_time": 23, // estimated time(seconds) to update the cache
"data":
{
```

"totalCount": 1995, // total count of lists in the scope of given site url.(system lists are hidden, and hidden lists will be counted in)
"Errors": [], // list of errors (if any ocur)
"lists": [// document libraries list
{
"EditorLogin": "SHAREPOINT\\system", // login of the latest editor
"AuthorLogin": "SHAREPOINT\\system", // login of the document library author
"ListSize": 51084, // list size, in bytes
"WebTitle": "Test Title of Web", // site title with which the document library is associated
"attachments": 0, // attachments number
"Title": "Shared Documents", // document library title
"Url": "http://worksp07/sites/sc1/site110/Shared Documents", // document library url
"AuthorDispName": "System Account", // author name
"WebUrl": "http://worksp07/sites/sc1/site110", // site url with which the document library is associated
"Modified": "12,06,04,07,28", // time (yy,mm,dd,hh,mm) when documents in the document library were last modified
"EditorDispName": "System Account", // display name of the latest editor
"ListId": "61A121DE-445B-47EB-B71A-93668140A49B", // document library id
"VerCount": 0, // document library versions number, current version will not be counted in
"UniquePerms": 1, // document library unique psermissions number
"Flags": 67112968, // document library flags
"ItemCount": 1, // documents number in the document library
"ServerTemplate": 101, // server template number
"Created": "12,06,04,07,28" // time (yy,mm,dd,hh,mm) when the document library was created
, , , ,
}
]
}
}

PUT /content/doclibs

Table 26: PUT /content/doclibs

Description	Query String	Returns
updates information on the document libraries within the specified site collection or site	• `url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve information • `limit=[LIMIT]`, where `[LIMIT]` is a parameter, which specifies how many records should be returned. By default, it is set to 10	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 -X PUT http://warrior10-
1:3141/api/content/doclibs?url=http://sharepoint/site&limit=10
```

GET /content/doclibs/actual_on

Table 27: GET /content/doclibs/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves date and time when information on the documents libraries within the specified site was last updated	• `url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve information • `limit=[LIMIT]`, where `[LIMIT]` is a parameter, which specifies how many records should be returned. By default, it is set to 10	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 http://warrior10-
1:3141/api/content/doclibs/actual_on?url=http://sharepoint/site&limit=10
```

Response body example:

```
"2/18/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /storage_growth

Table 28: GET /storage_growth

Description	Query String	Returns
this method returns storage growth trend data for enterprise, farm or site scope depending on the query parameter. Note that site collections administrators and site owners can use this method only to retrieve data for the site scope	• `farm=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm ID for which you want to retrieve storage growth trend data • `url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve storage growth trend data • `period=[PERIOD]`, where `[PERIOD]` is the period (in days) for which you want to retrieve storage growth trend data. The default value is 365. This parameter is required to be specified for all scopes	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1
http://infoportal:3141/api/storage_ growth?period=30 // enterprise
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1 http://infoportal:3141/api/storage_
growth?farm=Sharepoint_Config@SATESTLAB&period=30 // farm
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1 http://infoportal:3141/api/storage_
growth?url=http://testlab/sharepointsite&period=30 // site
```

Response body example:

```
{
"actual_on": "12/28/2011 12:14 PM", // time when data was cached
"time_estimation": 80, // estimated time (in seconds) to update the cache
"data": [
{"date": "2010.12.28", // date in the "yyyy.mm.dd" format when the site content
size was modified
"size": 10479279 // content size, in bytes
},
{"date": "2010.12.29", "size": 12342545},
{"date": "2010.12.30", "size": 12389897}
],
"errors": []
}
```

PUT /storage_growth

Table 29: PUT /storage_growth

Description	Query String	Returns
this method updates storage growth trend data for enterprise, farm or site scope depending on the query parameter. Note that site collections administrators and site owners can use this method only to retrieve data for the site scope	• `farm=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm ID for which you want to update storage growth trend data • `url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to update storage growth trend data • `period=[PERIOD]`, where `[PERIOD]` is the period (in days) for which you want to update storage growth trend data. The default value is 365. This parameter is required to be specified for all scopes	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl -X PUT --user satestlab\\administrator 1
http://infoportal:3141/api/storage_ growth?period=30 // enterprise
curl -X PUT --user satestlab\\administrator 1 http://infoportal:3141/api/storage_
growth?farm=Sharepoint_Config@SATESTLAB&period=30 // farm
curl -X PUT --user satestlab\\administrator 1 http://infoportal:3141/api/storage_
growth?url=http://testlab/sharepointsite&period=30 // site
```

GET /storage_growth/actual_on

Table 30: GET /storage_growth/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
this method retrieves the date and time when storage growth trend data for enterprise, farm or site scope was last updated	• `farm=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm ID for which you want to retrieve data • `url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve data • `period=[PERIOD]`, where `[PERIOD]` is the period (in days) for which you want to retrieve data	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1 http://infoportal:3141/api/storage_
growth/actual_on?period=30 // enterprise
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1 http://infoportal:3141/api/storage_
growth/actual_on?farm=Sharepoint_Config@SATESTLAB&period=30 // farm
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1 http://infoportal:3141/api/storage_
growth/actual_on?url=http://testlab/sharepointsite&period=30 // site
```

Response body example:

```
"05/31/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /space_distribution

Table 31: GET /space_distribution

Description	Query String	Returns
this method returns storage space distribution data for enterprise, farm or site scope depending on the query parameter. Note that site collections administrators and site owners can use this method only to retrieve data for the site scope	• `farm=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm ID for which you want to retrieve storage space distribution data • `url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve storage space distribution data	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1
http://infoportal:3141/api/space_distribution // enterprise
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1 http://infoportal:3141/api/space_
distribution?farm=Sharepoint_Config@SATESTLAB // farm
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1 http://infoportal:3141/api/space_
distribution?url=http://testlab/sharepointsite // site
```

Response body example:

```
{
"actual_on": "12/28/2011 12:14 PM", // time when data was cached
"time_estimation": 80, // estimated time (in seconds) to update the
cache "data":{
"content": 18813960, // content size, in bytes
```

```
"userRecBin": 14052352, // size of the user recycle bin content, in bytes
"adminRecBin": 0, // content size of the sharepoint central administration
recycle bin, in bytes
"versions": 0 // version size, in bytes
},
"errors": []
}
```

PUT /space_distribution

Table 32: PUT /space_distribution

Description	Query String	Returns
this method updates storage space distribution data for enterprise, farm or site scope depending on the query parameter. Note that site collections administrators and site owners can use this method only to retrieve data for the site scope	• `farm=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm ID for which you want to update storage space distribution data • `url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to update storage space distribution data	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl -X PUT --user satestlab\\administrator 1
http://infoportal:3141/api/space_ distribution //enterprise
curl -X PUT --user satestlab\\administrator 1 http://infoportal:3141/api/space_
distribution?farm=Sharepoint_Config@SATESTLAB //farm
curl -X PUT --user satestlab\\administrator 1 http://infoportal:3141/api/space_
distribution?url=http://testlab/sharepointsite //site
```

GET /space_distribution/actual_on

Table 33: GET /space_distribution/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
this method retrieves the date and time when storage space distribution data for enterprise, farm or site scope was last updated	• `farm=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm ID for which you want to	• 200 - OK. • 401 -

Description	Query String	Returns
	retrieve data • url=[SITE_URL], where [SITE_URL] is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve data	Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1
http://infoportal:3141/api/space_ distribution/actual_on //enterprise
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1 http://infoportal:3141/api/space_
distribution/actual_on?farm=Sharepoint_Config@SATESTLAB //farm
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1 http://infoportal:3141/api/space_
distribution/actual_on?url=http://testlab/sharepointsite //site
```

Response body example:

```
"05/31/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /alerts

Table 34: GET /alerts

Description	Query String	Returns
returns a list of Health Analyzer alerts	farm=[FARM_ID], where [FARM_ID] is the farm ID for which you want to retrieve data. If this parameter is not specified, you will get information for all farms within your enterprise	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Table 35: List Alert Attributes

Attribute	Attribute Description
Category	Specifies the category for the health analyzer: • System - identifies a problem with the SharePoint Health Analyzer • Security - identifies a problem that could affect the security of the system • Performance - identifies a problem that could affect how well the system performs • Configuration - identifies a problem with SharePoint Foundation configuration • Availability - identifies a problem that could reduce availability

Attribute	Attribute Description
	• Custom - identifies a problem in a custom category
	• 0 - Rule Execution Failure • 1 - Error • 2 - Warning • 3 - Information • 4 - Success
AlertType	The full type name, e.g. Microsoft.SharePoint.Administration.Health.ServiceIsNotRunning, Microsoft.SharePoint.Health, Version=14.0.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=71e9bce111e9429c
Title	The alert title displayed in the Central Administration
LastModified	The time when the alert has been last updated
Servers	Either NULL or the string of \r\n-separated servers where alert has occurred
Services	The service name that alert has executed. Can be: SPTimerService (SPTimerV4), SPWebService, SPWebService (WSS_Administration), OfficeServerService, SPSecurityTokenService (SecurityTokenService), etc.
Explanation	The description displayed in the Central Administration
Remedy	Describes what needs to be done
FarmName	The farm name of the SharePoint_Config@sp14-be type

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user administrator@velaskec.spb.qsft:1
http://SP2010N01:3141/api/alerts // enterprise
curl --ntlm --user administrator@velaskec.spb.qsft:1
http://SP2010N01:3141/api/alerts?farm=SharePoint_Config@SP2010N01 // farm
```

Response body example:

```
{
"estimation_time": 0,
"actual_on": "10/04/2012 11:36:04 AM",
"data": [
{
"ItemId": 39,
"Category": "Security",
"AlertType":
"Microsoft.SharePoint.Administration.Health.FarmAccountIsSharedWithUserServices,
Microsoft.SharePoint.Health, Version=14.0.0.0, Culture=neutral,
PublicKeyToken=71e9bce111e9429c",
"Severity": "1 - Error",
```

"Title": "The server farm account should not be used for other services.",

"LastModified": "2012-09-29 20:00:40",

"Explanation": "VELASKEC\\SPAdmin, the account used for the SharePoint timer service and the central administration site, is highly privileged and should not be used for any other services on any machines in the server farm. The following services were found to use this account: \tSharePoint - 80 (Application Pool)\r\n\tSharePoint - 8080 (Application Pool)\r\n",
"Servers": null,

"Remedy": "Browse to http://sp2010-02:555/_admin/FarmCredentialManagement.aspx and change the account used for the services listed in the explanation. For more information about this rule, see \"http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=142685\".",
"Services": "SPTimerService (SPTimerV4)",

"FarmName": "SharePoint_Config@sp14-be"

},

{

"ItemId": 40,

"Category": "Configuration",

"AlertType": "Microsoft.SharePoint.Administration.Health.OutgoingEmailIsNotConfigured, Microsoft.SharePoint.Health, Version=14.0.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=71e9bce111e9429c",
"Severity": "1 - Error",

"Title": "Outbound e-mail has not been configured.",

"LastModified": "2012-09-29 20:00:40",

"Explanation": "A default SMTP server has not been configured. One or more web applications do not have SMTP servers configured. Because of this, features such as alerts will not function properly.",
"Servers": null,

"Remedy": "Configure an outgoing e-mail server from the central administration site or execute the following command: C:\\Program Files\\Common Files\\Microsoft Shared\\Web Server Extensions\\14\\bin\\stsadm.exe-o email -outsmtpserver <SMTP server> - fromaddress <someone@example.com> -replytoaddress <someone@example.com> -codepage <codepage> For more information about this rule, see \"http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=142684\".",
"Services": "SPTimerService (SPTimerV4)"

"FarmName": "SharePoint_Config@sp14-be"

},

{

"ItemId": 7,

"Category": "Availability",

"AlertType": "Microsoft.SharePoint.Administration.Health.ServiceIsNotRunning, Microsoft.SharePoint.Health, Version=14.0.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=71e9bce111e9429c",

```
"Severity": "1 - Error",
"Title": "One or more services have started or stopped unexpectedly.",
"LastModified": "2012-10-04 11:00:02",
"Explanation": "The following services are managed by SharePoint, but their running state does not match what SharePoint expects: SPAdminV4. This can happen if a service crashes or if an administrator starts or stops a service using a non-SharePoint interface. If SharePoint-managed services do not match their expected running state, SharePoint will be unable to correctly distribute work to the service.",
"Servers": "SP2010-02 \r\n",
"Remedy": "To stop or start a service managed by SharePoint, use the SharePoint service management interface in the SharePoint Central Administration Site. If a service has crashed, restart the service manually on the affected servers by running \"net start [service name]\" from a command prompt. For more information about this rule, see \"http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=142683\".",
"Services": "SPTimerService (SPTimerV4)",
"FarmName": "SharePoint_Config@SP2010-02"
}
],
"errors": []
}
```


PUT /alerts

Table 36: PUT /alerts

Description	Query String	Returns
updates the Health Analyzer Alerts information for all farms or for the given farm	`farm=[FARM_ID]`, where `[FARM_ID]` is the farm ID for which you want to retrieve data. If this parameter is not specified, you will get information for all farms within your enterprise	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user administrator@velaskec.spb.qsft:1 -X
PUT http://SP2010N01:3141/api/alerts // enterprise
curl --ntlm --user administrator@velaskec.spb.qsft:1 -X PUT
http://SP2010N01:3141/api/alerts?farm=SharePoint_Config@SP2010N01 // farm
```

GET /alerts/actual_on

Table 37: GET /alerts/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves date and time when the Health Analyzer Alerts information was last updated	`id=[FARM_ID]` is the farm ID for which you want to retrieve data. If this parameter is not specified, you will get information for all farms within your enterprise	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user administrator@velaskec.spb.qsft:1
http://SP2010N01:3141/api/alerts/actual_on // enterprise
curl --ntlm --user administrator@velaskec.spb.qsft:1
http://SP2010N01:3141/api/alerts/actual_on?farm=SharePoint_Config@SP2010N01 // farm
```

Response body example:

```
"05/31/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /security/counters/unique_perms

Table 38: GET /security/counters/unique_perms

Description	Query String	Returns
returns the number of unique permissions on sites, lists/ document libraries and list items/ documents with unique permissions within the specified site collection or site	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve the permissions number	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 http://warrior10-
1:3141/api/security/counters/unique_perms?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

Response body example:

```
{
"actual_on": "5/23/2012 12:23 PM", // time when data was cached
```

```
"time_estimation": 23, // estimated time to update the cache
"data":
{
"number": // number of unique permissions
{
"sites": 32,
"lists": 251,
"items": 3541
},
"errors": []
}
}
```

PUT /security/counters/unique_perms

Table 39: PUT /security/counters/unique_perms

Description	Query String	Returns
updates the number of unique permissions for the specified site	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to update the permissions number	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 -X PUT http://warrior10-1:3141/api/security/counters/unique_perms?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

GET /security/counters/unique_perms/actual_on

Table 40: GET /security/counters/unique_perms/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves the date and time when the unique permissions number was last updated	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve information	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\\administrator:1 http://warrior10-
1:3141/api/security/counters/unique_perms/actual_on?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

Response body example:

```
"2/18/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /security/counters/ad_objs

Table 41: GET /security/counters/ad_objs

Description	Query String	Returns
returns the number of AD users and groups which have the Limit Access permission level on the specified SharePoint site	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve the number of AD objects	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1
http://infoportal:3141/api/security/counters/ad_objs?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

Response body example:

```
{
"actual_on": "12/28/2011 12:14 PM", // time when data was cached
"time_estimation": 60, // estimated time(seconds) to update the cache
"data":
{
"number": // unique permissions number
{
"ad_users": 30, // AD users number
"ad_groups": 20 // AD groups number
},
"errors": [ ] // list of errors (if any occur)
}
}
```

PUT /security/counters/ad_objs

Table 42: PUT /security/counters/ad_objs

Description	Query String	Returns
updates the number of AD objects within the specified site	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to update the number of AD objects	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1 -X PUT
http://infoportal:3141/api/security/counters/ad_objs?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

GET /security/counters/ad_objs/actual_on

Table 43: GET /security/counters/ad_objs/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves date and time when the AD objects number was last updated	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve the number of AD objects	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1
http://infoportal:3141/api/security/counters/ad_objs/actual_
on?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

Response body example:

```
"05/31/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /security/counters/open_content

Table 44: GET /security/counters/open_content

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves the Open Content counter (the total number of	`url=[SITE_URL],`	• 200 - OK.

Description	Query String	Returns
sites, lists, document libraries, list items and documents where the NT Authority\Authenticated users group have permissions) for the specified SharePoint site. Objects with inherited permissions are counted too	where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve information	• 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1
http://infoportal:3141/api/security/counters/open_content?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

Response body example:

```
{
"actual_on": "12/28/2011 12:14 PM", // time when data was cached
"time_estimation": 60, // estimated time to update the cache
"data":{"value": 20, "errors": [ ] }
}
```

PUT /security/counters/open_content

Table 45: PUT /security/counters/open_content

Description	Query String	Returns
updates the Open Content counter for the specified SharePoint site	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to update information	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1 -X PUT
http://infoportal:3141/api/security/counters/open_content?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

GET /security/counters/open_content/actual_on

Table 46: GET /security/counters/open_content/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves the date and time when	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is	• 200 - OK.

Description	Query String	Returns
the Open Content counter was last updated	the site collection or site URL used to retrieve information	• 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1
http://infoportal:3141/api/security/counters/open_content/actual_
on?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

Response body example:

```
"05/31/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /security/counters/sp_groups

Table 47: GET /security/counters/sp_groups

Description	Query String	Returns
returns the number of SharePoint groups created on a site collection within the specified SharePoint site	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site URL used to retrieve the number of SharePoint groups	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1
http://infoportal:3141/api/security/counters/sp_groups?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

Response body example:

```
{
"actual_on": "12/28/2011 12:14 PM", // time when data was cached
"time_estimation": 60, // estimated time to update the
cache "data":{
"value": 20, // SharePoint groups number
"errors": [] // list of errors (if any occur)
}
}
```

Response body example if an error occurs:

```
{
"actual_on": "12/28/2011 12:14 PM", // time when data was cached "time_estimation":
60, // estimated time to update the cache
"data":{
"value": 20, // SharePoint groups number
"errors": [{
"errors": "WARRIOR10-1@WSS_Content_100",
"errors": "(ProgrammingError) ('42000', '[42000] [Microsoft][ODBC SQL Server
Driver][SQL Server]Cannot open database...Invalid connection string attribute (0)
') None None"
}]
}
}
```

PUT /security/counters/sp_groups

Table 48: PUT /security/counters/sp_groups

Description	Query String	Returns
updates the number of SharePoint groups for the specified site	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site URL used to update the number of unique permissions	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1 -X PUT
http://infoportal:3141/api/security/counters/sp_groups?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

GET /security/counters/sp_groups/actual_on

Table 49: GET /security/counters/sp_groups/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves the date and time when the number of SharePoint groups was last updated	url=[SITE_URL], where [SITE_URL] is the site URL used to retrieve information	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\\administrator 1
http://infoportal:3141/api/security/counters/sp_groups/actual_
on?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

Response body example:

```
"2/18/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /usage

Table 50: GET /usage

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves the usage statistics for the specified site including its sub-sites	`url=[SITE_URL][&period][&limit=DATA_LIMIT]` `[&extensions=DATA_EXTENSION]` • `[SITE_URL]` - the site collection or site URL used to retrieve the usage information. • `[&period]` - if this parameter is specified, the retrieved information will be limited by SharePoint defaults. • `[&extensions=DATA_EXTENSION]` - the list of file extensions to be displayed in the most_ active_pages table. Use a comma (,) to separate file extensions	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user satestlab\\administrator:1
http://siteadmin:3141/api/usage?url=http://sharepoint/site&period&limit=10&extensions=
pdf,doc,aspx
```

Response body example:

```
{
"actual_on": "06/25/2012 10:46:03 AM", // time when data was cached
"estimation_time": 12, // estimated time to update the cache
"data":
{
"page views": [{"date": "2012.06.18", "views": 10},...], // list of views by date
"most_long_visited_sites": [{"url": "http://osasps/web1", "is_tls": false,
"last_ accessed_dates": "May 22, 2012", "visits": 0, "title": "web1"}, ...], //
top 5 long unused sites
"visitors": [{"display_name": "administrator", "name": "satestlab\\administrator",
"visits": 18}, ... ], // top 5 most active visitors
"most_active_pages": [{"name": "page", "url": "http://osasps/page.aspx", "visits": 5,
"site_url": "http://osasps", "last_access_date": 1341385200.0, "site_title":
"RootTls"}, ... ],
"summary": {"day_last_accessed": "Jul 05, 2012", // date when site was last accessed
```

```
"avg_views": 0, // average views by period
"subsites": 2, // subsites number
"total_views": 23, // total number of views
"day_last_modified": "Jul 05, 2012", // date of last modification
"unique_users": 2, // unique users number
"unique_pages": 12,}, // number of pages and documents accessed over a month's period
"least_visited_sites": [{"url":"http://osasps/web1", "is_tls": false, "visits": 0,
"title": "web1"}, ... ], // top 5 least visited sites
"most_visited_sites": [{"url": "http://osasps", "is_tls": false, "visits": 21,
"title": "Root Tls"}, ... ] // top 5 most visited sites
}
}
```

PUT /usage

Table 51: PUT /usage

Description	Query String	Returns
updates the usage statistics for the specified site including its sub-sites	`url=[SITE_URL][&period][&limit=DATA_LIMIT] [&extensions=DATA_EXTENSION]` • `[SITE_URL]` - the site collection or site URL used to retrieve the usage information. • `[&period]` - if this parameter is specified, the retrieved information will be limited by SharePoint defaults. • `[&extensions=DATA_EXTENSION]` - the list of file extensions to be displayed in the most_active_pages table. Use a comma (,) to separate file extensions	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user satestlab\\administrator:1 -X PUT
http://siteadmin:3141/api/usage?url=http://sharepoint/site&period
```

GET /usage/actual_on

Table 52: GET /usage/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves the date and time when the usage information was last updated	`url=[SITE_URL][&period][&limit=DATA_LIMIT] [&extensions=DATA_EXTENSION]` • `[SITE_URL]` - the site collection or site URL	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized.

Description	Query String	Returns
	used to retrieve the usage information. • `[&period]` - if this parameter is specified, the retrieved information will be limited by SharePoint defaults. • `[&extensions=DATA_EXTENSION]` - the list of file extensions to be displayed in the most_active_pages table. Use a comma (,) to separate file extensions	• 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user satestlab\\administrator:1
http://siteadmin:3141/api/usage/actual_ on?url=http://sharepoint/site&period
```

Response body example:

```
"2/18/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /usage/counters/unused_pages

Table 53: GET /usage/counters/unused_pages

Description	Query String	Returns
returns the total number of unused documents (including attachments and .aspx pages) over a month's period within the specified site collection or site	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to calculate the number of unused documents	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user satestlab\\administrator:1
http://ip1sp2k10:3141/api/usage/counters/unused_pages?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

Response body example:

```
{
"actual_on": "5/23/2012 12:23 PM", // time when data was cached
"time_estimation": 23, // estimated time to update the cache
"data":157
}
```

PUT /usage/counters/unused_pages

Table 54: PUT /usage/counters/unused_pages

Description	Query String	Returns
updates the number of unused documents for the specified site collection or site	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to calculate the number of unused documents	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user satestlab\\administrator:1 -X PUT
http://ip1sp2k10:3141/api/usage/counters/unused_pages?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

GET /usage/counters/unused_pages/actual_on

Table 55: GET /usage/counters/unused_pages/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves the date and time when the total number of unused documents was last updated	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to calculate the number of unused documents	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user satestlab\\administrator:1
http://ip1sp2k10:3141//api/usage/counters/unused_pages/actual_
on?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

Response body example:

```
"2/18/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /document/counters/docs_and_pages

Table 56: GET /document/counters/docs_and_pages

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves the total number of documents (including attachments and .aspx pages) for the specified site collection or site. Documents, attachments and pages should not have size = 0 and should have allowed extension (the list of allowed extensions can be modified on the Settings page)	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to calculate the documents number	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user satestlab\\administrator:1
http://ip1sp2k10:3141/api/document/counters/docs_and_pages?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

Response body example:

```
{
"actual_on": "5/23/2012 12:23 PM", // time when data was cached
"time_estimation": 23, // estimated time to update the cache
"data":157
}
```

PUT /document/counters/docs_and_pages

Table 57: PUT /document/counters/docs_and_pages

Description	Query String	Returns
updates the number of documents for the specified site	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to calculate the documents number	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user satestlab\\administrator:1 -X PUT
http://ip1sp2k10:3141/api/document/counters/docs_and_pages?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

GET /document/counters/docs_and_pages/actual_on

Table 58: GET /document/counters/docs_and_pages/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves the date and time when the documents number was last updated	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to calculate the documents number	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user satestlab\\administrator:1
http://ip1sp2k10:3141/api//document/counters/docs_and_pages/actual_
on?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

Response body example:

```
"2/18/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /activity/changes

Table 59: GET /activity/changes

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves information on the content changes made within the selected site	`url=[SITE_URL][&period]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve information on the content changes, `[&period]` is an optional parameter that specifies whether the retrieved data is limited by date or not. If the parameter is not set, all data will be retrieved. If it is set (and no value is specified), the data over past 15 days for SharePoint 2007 and 30 days for SharePoint 2010 will be retrieved	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user satestlab\\administrator:1
http://siteadmin:3141/api/activity/changes?url=http://sharepoint/site
curl --ntlm --user satestlab\\administrator:1
http://siteadmin:3141/api/activity/changes?url=http://sharepoint/site&period
```

Response body example:

```
{
"actual_on": "06/25/2012 10:46:03 AM", // time when data was cached
"estimation_time": 12, // estimated time to update the cache
```

```
"data": {"users":2,"changes":45,"days":80},
"errors": [] // list of errors (if any occur)
}
```

PUT /activity/changes

Table 60: PUT /activity/changes

Description	Query String	Returns
updates information on the content changes made within the selected site	`url=[SITE_URL][&period]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve information on the content changes, `[&period]` is an optional parameter that specifies whether the retrieved data is limited by date or not. If the parameter is not set, all data will be retrieved. If it is set (and no value is specified), the data over past 15 days for SharePoint 2007 and 30 days for SharePoint 2010 will be retrieved	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user satestlab\\administrator:1 -X PUT
http://siteadmin:3141/api/activity/changes?url=http://sharepoint/site
curl --ntlm --user satestlab\\administrator:1 -X PUT
http://siteadmin:3141/api/activity/changes?url=http://sharepoint/site&period
```

GET /activity/changes/actual_on

Table 61: GET /activity/changes/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves the date and time when information on the content changes was updated	`url=[SITE_URL][&period]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve information on the content changes, `[&period]` is an optional parameter that specifies whether the retrieved data is limited by date or not. If the parameter is not set, all data will be retrieved. If it is set (and no value is specified), the data over past 15 days for SharePoint 2007 and 30 days for SharePoint 2010 will be retrieved	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user satestlab\\administrator:1
http://siteadmin:3141/api/activity/changes/actual_on?url=http://sharepoint/site&period
```

Response body example:

```
"2/18/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /activity/users/most_active

Table 62: GET /activity/users/most_active

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves the list of most active editors of SharePoint content or security within the specified site	`url=[SITE_URL][&period]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve information on the active users, `[&period]` is an optional parameter that specifies whether the retrieved data is limited by date or not. If the parameter is not set, all data will be retrieved. If it is set (and no value is specified), the data over past 15 days for SharePoint 2007 and 30 days for SharePoint 2010 will be retrieved	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user satestlab\\administrator:1
http://ip1sp2k10:3141/api/activity/users/most_active?url=http://sharepoint/site
curl --ntlm --user satestlab\\administrator:1
http://ip1sp2k10:3141/api/activity/users/most_
active?url=http://sharepoint/site&limited_period
```

Response body example:

```
{
"actual_on": "06/25/2012 10:46:03 AM", // time when data was cached
"estimation_time": 12 // estimated time to update the cache
"data": // list of most active editors
[
{"name":"John Smith", "changes":45},
{"name":"Ben Johnson", "changes":23}
]
,
"errors": [] // list of errors
}
```

PUT /activity/users/most_active

Table 63: PUT /activity/users/most_active

Description	Query String	Returns
updates the list of active users for the specified site	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve the list of active users	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized.

Description	Query String	Returns
		• 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user satestlab\\administrator:1 -X PUT
http://ip1sp2k10:3141/api/activity/users/most_active?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

GET /activity/users/most_active/actual_on

Table 64: GET /activity/users/most_active/actual_on

Description	Query String	Returns
retrieves the date and time when the list of most active editors was last updated	`url=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL used to retrieve the list of the most active users	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user satestlab\\administrator:1
http://ip1sp2k10:3141/api/activity/users/most_active/actual_
on?url=http://sharepoint/site
```

Response body example:

```
"2/18/2012 1:01 PM"
```

GET /schedule/report

NOTE: This method is available only for Information Portal administrators.

Table 65: GET /schedule/report

Description	Query String	Returns
returns all schedule information for the given scope, report name and target parameters	• report_name:[REPORTNAME]-the name of the report to be scheduled for export • url:[URL] - the scope URL (Enterprise, Farms, Web Applications and Sites) • target: [TARGET] - can be either csv or sql. By default, the value is set to csv. Please note that the value is case-sensitive	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\administrator:1
http://infoportal:3141/api/schedule/report?report_
name=sites&url=http://sharepoint/site&target=csv
```

Response body example:

```
[
{
"TaskToRun": "\"C:\\Program Files (x86)\\AgreeYa Solutions\\Site Administrator for
SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\\Application\\scheduler\\runner.bat\"
SASP_ Reports_Monthly_task", // specify the task action
"selected": true, // the flag indicating which scheduler type is set
"occurrence": "2",
"Author": "Administrator", // the task author
"ShareLocalPath": "C:\\Program Files (x86)\\AgreeYa Solutions\\Site Administrator for
SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\\Exports", // the local directory to share
"NetbiosName": "INFOPORTAL", // Network Basic Input/ Output System name
"NextRunTime": "2/1/2013 2:00:00 AM", // indicates when the task will run next time
"ScheduleType": "Monthly", // the schedule type value
"Status": "Ready", // the task status value
"StartDate": "12/19/2012", // the date when the task will be started
"Repeat": "Stop If Still Running: Disabled",
"EndDate": "N/A",
"Description": "Monthly", // the description text
"Schedule": "Scheduling data is not available in this format.",
"IdleTime": "Disabled",
"HostName": "INFOPORTAL", // the host name where the task is running
"ScheduledTaskState": "Enabled",
"LastResult": "1",
"ShareNetworkPath": "\\\\INFOPORTAL\\SASP_Exports", // the network path to share
"DeleteTaskIfNotRescheduled": "Enabled",
"StartIn": "N/A",
"RunAsUser": "satestlab\\administrator", // the user running the task
"Months": ["Every month"], // months to run the task
"Days": ["01"], // indicates what day of the month the task will be run
"PowerManagement": "Stop On Battery Mode, No Start On Batteries",
"LastRunTime": "N/A",
"TaskName": "SASP_Reports_Monthly_task", // the task name
"Comment": "N/A",
```

```
"FileName": "sites_%TIMESTAMP%", // the report file name format
"StopTaskIfRunsXHoursandXMins": "72:00:00",
"StartTime": "2:00:00 AM",
"LogonMode": "Interactive/Background"
// these two values are returned for export to SQL.
"SqlServer": "SqlServerHostName", // the sql server host name "Database": "dbName"
// the database name
},
{...}, {...}
]
```

PUT /schedule/report

ⓘ | **NOTE:** This method is available only for Information Portal administrators.

Table 66: PUT /schedule/report

Description	Query String	Returns
enables scheduling for the report export	• task_id: [TASKID] - the scheduler task type (SASP_Reports_Custom_task, SASP_Reports_Monthly_task, SASP_Reports_Quarterly_task and SASP_Reports_Weekly_task) • report_name: [REPORTNAME] - the name of the report to be scheduled for export • url: [URL] - the scope URL (Enterprise, Farms, Web Applications and Sites) • target: [TARGET] - can be either csv or sql. By default, the value is set to csv. Please note that the value is case-sensitive	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\administrator:1 -X PUT -d "task_id=SASP_Reports_Monthly_
task&report_name=sites&url=http://sharepoint/site&target=sql"
http://infoportal:3141/api/schedule/report
```

DELETE /schedule/report

ⓘ | **NOTE:** This method is available only for Information Portal administrators.

Table 67: DELETE /schedule/report

Description	Query String	Returns
disables scheduling for the report	• task_id: [TASKID] - the scheduler task type (SASP_Reports_Custom_task, SASP_Reports_Monthly_task, SASP_Reports_Quarterly_task and SASP_Reports_Weekly_task)	• 200 - OK. • 401 -

Description	Query String	Returns
export	• report_name: [REPORTNAME] - the name of the report to be scheduled for export • url: [URL] - the scope URL (Enterprise, Farms, Web Applications and Sites) • target: [TARGET] - can be either csv or sql. By default, the value is set to csv. Please note that the value is case-sensitive	Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --user satestlab\administrator:1 -X DELETE -d "task_id=SASP_Reports_Monthly_
task&report_name=sites&url=http://sharepoint/site&target=sql"
http://infoportal:3141/api/schedule/report
```

POST /job/disallow_everyone

Table 68: POST /job/disallow_everyone

Description	Query String	Returns
creates a policy to prevent NT AUTHORITY\authenticated users from being used for permissioning and applies it to the specified site collection or web application	`siteurl=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or web application URL to which you want to apply the policy run_type=policy	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user administrator@velaskec.spb.qsft:1 -X POST -d '
{"siteurl":"http://sp14-alt/sites/Test", "run_type":"policy"}'
http://sp14-alt:3141/api/job/disallow_everyone
```

DELETE /job/disallow_everyone

Table 69: DELETE /job/disallow_everyone

Description	Query String	Returns
deletes the policy for the specified site collection or web application	`siteurl=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or web application URL for which you want to delete the policy	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal

Description	Query String	Returns
		Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user administrator@velaskec.spb.qsft:1 -X DELETE -d '
{"siteurl":"http://sp14-alt/sites/Test"}' http://sp14-
alt:3141/api/job/disallow_ everyone
```

GET /job/disallow_everyone

Table 70: GET /job/disallow_everyone

Description	Query String	Returns
returns policy details for the specified site collection or web application	`siteurl=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or web application URL used to retrieve the policy details	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user administrator@velaskec.spb.qsft:1 -X GET http://sp14-
alt:3141/api/job/disallow_everyone?siteurl=http://sp14-alt/sites/Test
```

Response body example:

```
{
"job_type": "disallow_everyone",
"sch_type": "policy",
"agent": "sp14-alt",
"scope": "http://sp14-alt/sites/Test/SubSite1/",
"user_name": "VELASKEC\Administrator",
"create_time": 1341873885.0,
"status": -1,
"args": {"with_subsites": true, "run_type": "policy",
"siteurl":"http://sp14-alt/sites/Test/SubSite1"},
"id":15
}
```

here:

- job_type - the job name, const = disallow_everyone
- sch_type - execution type, const = policy
- agent - the netbios name of the InfoPoral agent running the job
- scope- the site collection or web application url to which the policy is applied
- user_name - the user name who created the task
- create_time - the time when the policy was created in numeric format
- status - the task status:
    - NULL - the job execution has not started yet
    - 1 - the job is in progress
    - 100 - the job is completed
    - -1 - an error has occurred during the job execution
- args - policy settings
- siteurl - the site collection or web url to which the policy is applied
- with_subsites - applies the policy to all subsites recursively

POST /job/propagate_version_settings

Table 71: POST /job/propagate_version_settings

Description	Query String	Returns

creates a policy to set version settings for document libraries within the specified site collection or site	{
	siteurl:[SITE_URL] // site url to propagate settings
	keep_major: [TRUE / FALSE] // limit the number of major versions flag
	keep_draft: [TRUE / FALSE] // limit the number of minor versions flag
	major: [NUMBER] // number of major versions to keep
	minor: [NUMBER] // number of minor versions to keep
	do_cleanup: [TRUE/FALSE] // cleanup flag for the first apply time run_type=policy
	}
		• 200 - OK.
		• 401 - Unauthorized.
		• 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user caissa\\administrator:1 -X POST -d
{"siteurl":"http://sp2007single/sites/Test","keep_draft":true,"keep_
major":true,"major":5,"minor":3,"run_type":"policy","do_cleanup":true}
http://sp2007single:3141/api/job/propagate_version_settings
```

DELETE /job/propagate_version_settings

Table 72: DELETE /job/propagate_version_settings

Description	Query String	Returns
deletes the policy for the specified site collection or site	`siteurl=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL for which you want to disable the policy	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user administrator@velaskec.spb.qsft:1 -X DELETE -d '
{"siteurl":"http://sp14-alt/sites/Test"}' http://sp14-
alt:3141/api/job/propagate_ version_settings
```

GET /job/propagate_version_settings

Table 73: GET /job/propagate_version_settings

Description	Query String	Returns
returns policy details for the specified site collection or site	`siteurl=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or site URL for which you want to retrieve the policy details	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user caissa\administrator:1 -X GET
http://sp2007single:3141/api/job/propagate_version_
settings?siteurl=http://sp2007single/sites/Test&run_type=policy
```

Response body example:

```
{
"job_type": "propagate_version_settings", // job name
"sch_type": "policy", // execution type
"agent": "sp2007single", // netbios name of the InfoPoral agent running the job
"scope": "http://sp2007single/sites/Test" // site url to propagate settings
"user_name": "UTAH\administrator", // user name who created the task
"create_time": 1342100767, // creation time (UTC) in numeric format "status": 100,
// task status:
```

```
// NULL has not been executed yet
// 1 is in progress
// 100 done
// -1 an error occurred
"args": { // version settings to propagate:
"siteurl": "http://sharepoint/site", // site url to propagate settings
"keep_major": true, // limit number of major versions flag
"keep_draft": false, // limit number of minor versions flag
"major": 5, // number of major versions to keep
"minor": 0, // number of minor versions to keep
}
}
```

POST /job/restore_broken_inheritance

Table 74: POST /job/restore_broken_inheritance

Description	Query String	Returns
creates a policy to restore broken permissions inheritance for a site including its subsites and items	`siteurl=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or web URL the policy is to be applied to run_type=policy	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\administrator:1 -X POST -d '{"siteurl":"http://warrior10-1/sites/Test", "run_type":"policy"}' http://warrior10-1:3141/api/job/restore_broken_inheritance
```

DELETE /job/restore_broken_inheritance

Table 75: DELETE /job/restore_broken_inheritance

Description	Query String	Returns
disables the policy for the specified site	`siteurl=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or web URL for which you want to disable the policy run_type=policy	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\administrator:1 -X DELETE http://warrior10-1:3141/api/job/restore_broken_inheritance?siteurl=http://warrior10-1/sites/Test&run_type=policy
```

GET /job/restore_broken_inheritance

Table 76: GET /job/restore_broken_inheritance

Description	Query String	Returns
returns policy details for the specified site	`siteurl=[SITE_URL]`, where `[SITE_URL]` is the site collection or web URL used to retrieve the policy details run_type=policy	• 200 - OK. • 401 - Unauthorized. • 500 - Internal Server Error. Error details are in response body

Example:

```
curl --ntlm --user warrior\administrator:1 -X GET http://warrior10-1:3141/api/job/restore_broken_inheritance?siteurl=http://warrior10-1/sites/Test
```

Response body example:

```
{
"job_type": "restore_broken_inheritance",
"sch_type": "policy",
"agent": "warrior10-1",
"scope": "http://warrior10-1/sites/Test/SubSite1/",
"user_name": "warrior\Administrator",
"create_time": 1341873885.0,
"status": -1,
"args": {"with_subsites": true, "run_type": "policy",
"siteurl":"http://warrior10-1/sites/Test/SubSite1"},
"id":15
}
```

here:

- job_type - the job name, const = restore_broken_inheritance
- sch_type - execution type, const = policy
- agent - the netbios name of the InfoPoral agent running the job
- scope - the site collection or web url to which the policy is applied
- user_name - the user name who is created the task
- create_time - the time when the policy was created

- status - the task status:
    - NULL - the job execution has not started yet
    - 1 - the job is in progress
    - 100 - the job is completed
    - -1 - an error has occurred during the job execution
- args - policy settings
- siteurl - the site collection or web url to which the policy is applied
- with_subsites - applies the policy to all subsites recursively

Site Administrator for SharePoint Scripts

In this section:

- CSV to SQL Export
- Export Grid Reports to PDF
- Clean Up Report Data
- Clean Up Usage Collector Data
- Data Gathering for Enterprise Level Reports

CSV to SQL Export

You can export report data from a generated CSV file to any SQL database table using a script located in the **{SA4SP installation folder}/SharePoint Information Portal/Scripts/CSV2SQL** folder.

If the target table exists, the tool appends new data without modifying existing data.

ⓘ | **NOTE:** The following file formats are supported for export: .csv and .zip (CSV files compressed using zip).

Prerequisites

Before you run the script, make sure the following software is installed on the machine:

- .Net 2.0 or later.

One of the following:

- SQL Server 2005
- SQL Server 2008
- SQL SERVER 2012

Synopsis and Usage

To export report data from CSV to SQL, run `python.exe csv2sql.py [options]` or `csv2sql.cmd [options]`.

Options:

- `-h`, --help - shows this help message and exits
- `-p CSVPATH, --csvPath=CSVPATH` - the path to the csv file

- `-s DBSERVER, --dbServer=DBSERVER` - the database server host
- `-d DBNAME, --dbName=DBNAME` - the name of the database to be used for csv to sql export
- `-t TABLENAME, --tableName=TABLENAME` - the table name (same as the report name)

The `-p`, `-s`, `-d`, `-t` options are required to be specified. If they are not specified or incorrect, the usage information will be displayed.

Exit Code Description:

1 - An exception occurred

2 -- No input parameters are specified

3 -- The parameter is incomplete

Example:

```
python.exe csv2sql.py -p "c:\documentreport\documentreport.csv" -s "Warrior10-1"
-d "QSP_Repository" -t "DocumentDetails"
```

Command line examples:

```
csv2sql.cmd "c:\documentreport\documentreport.zip" "Warrior10-1" "QSP_Repository"
"DocumentDetails"
csv2sql.cmd "c:\documentreport\ContentDataBase.csv" "Warrior10-1" "QSP_Repository"
"ContentDataBaseReport"
```

Export Grid Reports to PDF

You can export grid reports to PDF using a script located in the **{SA4SP installation folder}/ SharePoint Information Portal\OData2PDF** folder.

Synopsis and Usage

To export report data to PDF, run OData2PDF.cmd [options].

Options:

- `-h, --help` - shows this help message and exits
- `-u, --URL` - the ODataService URL in the `http://127.0.0.1:[ ODataService port]/[name of the data table]?[ODATA filter]` format
- `-t, --template` - the template name

The `-u`, `-t` options are required to be specified. If they are not specified or incorrect, the usage information will be displayed.

Exit Code Description:

2 - An error occurred when retrieving data from the OData service

1 – An exception occurred

0 – The operation completed successfully

-1 – BIRT error occurred

The following example will generate a PDF file with 10 sites created after December 9, 2012 and number of views not equal to 0. $top=10&$filter=(Created gt datetime'2012-04-09' and (Views ne 0)) is the ODATA filter. For more information refer to http://www.odata.org/docs/ and http://www.odata.org/documentation/odata-v3-documentation/odata-core/.

NOTE: By default port 3147 is used by ODataService. In case it is busy, use the port specified in the **Site Administrator for SharePoint\SharePoint Information Portal\OData4SQL\OdataProvider\WebSettings.conf** (server.socket_port variable value).

NOTE: PDF files will be stored in the **{SA4SP installation folder}/ SharePoint Information Portal\OData2PDF\exportFiles** folder.

NOTE: The Site Administrator for SharePoint package contains the 64 bit version of Java Runtime Environment. If you are running a 32-bit Windows operating systems, you can install the 32 bit Java version. In this case, you will need to modify the JAVA_HOME and JAVACMD variables in the **Site Administrator for SharePoint\SharePoint Information Portal\birt-runtime\ReportEngine\genReport.bat** file.

NOTE: When exporting a large amount of data to PDF, the Java process for BIRT requires sufficient physical memory, otherwise, there will be errors when generating PDF files and data will be incomplete. As a workaround, set the maximum Java heap size.

Table 77: Template Names for Grid Reports

Report	Template Name	Data Table
Documents and Pages	documents_and_pages_report	sa4sp_repdata2_documents_and_pages
Sites	sites_report	sa4sp_repdata2_sites
Site Collections	site_collections_report	sa4sp_repdata2_site_collections
Content Databases	contentdbs_report	sa4sp_repdata2_contentdbs
Web Applications	webapps_report	sa4sp_repdata2_webapps

Example:

OData2PDF.cmd -u “http://127.0.0.1:3147/sa4sp_repdata2_sites?$top=10&$filter=(Created gt datetime'2012-12-09')” -t "sites_report"

Clean Up Report Data

To clean up old report data exported to SQL by the CSV to SQL command line tool or by schedule, use a script located in the **{SA4SP installation folder}/SharePoint Information Portal/Scripts/CleanUpReporting** folder.

Synopsis and Usage

To clean up report data, run `python.exe cleanup_reporting.py [options]` or `cleanup_ reporting.cmd [options]`.

Options:

- `-h, --help` - shows this help message and exits
- `-s DBSERVER, --dbServer=DBSERVER` - the database server host
- `-d DBNAME, --dbName=DBNAME` - the name of the database to be cleaned up
- `-n NUMBEROFDAY , --numberOfDay=NUMBEROFDAY` - specifies the cutoff date for deleting report data. All report data that was collected the specified number of days ago and earlier will be deleted.

The `-s`, `-d`, `-n` options are required to be specified. If they are not specified or incorrect, the usage information will be displayed.

Exit Code Description:

1 -- Exception occurred

2 -- No input parameters are specified

3 -- The parameter is incomplete

Example:

```
python.exe cleanup_reporting.py Warrior10-1 QSP_Reporsitory 12
```

Command line examples:

```
cleanup_reporting.cmd Warrior10-1 QSP_Reporsitory 12
```

Clean Up Usage Collector Data

Site Administrator for SharePoint stores the usage report data in the QSP_Repository database. Over time, the usage data collection results in growth of the database as a result of the usage collector work. To prevent unlimited growth and impact on the report performance, Site Administrator provides a script allowing users to purge old data from the database.

The script removes data older than N days specified as an input parameter. At the same time, it preserves the most recent data on each page and user. This data is displayed as Last accessed in the Activity reports.

NOTE: 31 days are supposed to be specified as an input parameter because the Activity reports require one month of history data.

NOTE: The script removes data from the [SA4SP_Usage_Users] and [SA4SP_Usage_Pages] tables of the QSP_Repository database.

Synopsis and Usage

To purge the usage collector data, run Python.exe `cleanup_usage_data [option]` or `cleanup_usage_ data.cmd [option]` located in the **{SA4SP installation folder}/SharePoint Information Portal/UsageCollector** folder.

Options:

- `-h, --help` - shows this help message and exits
- `-n NUMBEROFDAY , --numberOfDay=NUMBEROFDAY` - specifies the cutoff date for deleting the usage collector data. All data that was collected the specified number of days ago and earlier will be deleted.

The `-n` option is required to be specified.

Exit Code Description:

1 - An exception occurred

2 -- No input parameters are specified

Example:

```
python.exe cleanup_usage_data.py -n 31
```

Command line examples:

```
cleanup_usage_data.cmd 31
```

Data Gathering for Enterprise Level Reports

Information Portal administrators can gather the enterprise level report data to the QSP_Repository database by running data_gathering.cmd located in the **{SA4SP installation folder}/SharePoint Information Portal/DataGathering** folder.

data_gathering.cmd run by Python 2.7 starts the data gathering process.

NOTE: Before data gathering, the tool will discover all SharePoint farms available in your environment to make sure all changes on the farms are up-to-date.

NOTE: All old data will be cleaned up before writing report data to the database.

The following table lists all enterprise level reports and QSP_Repository database tables to which the report data is gathered:

Table 78: Data Tables

Report	Data Table
Documents and Pages	sa4sp_repdata_documents_and_pages
Lists	sa4sp_repdata_lists
Document Libraries	sa4sp_repdata_document_libraries
Sites	sa4sp_repdata_sites
Site Collections	sa4sp_repdata_site_collections
Site Permissions	sa4sp_repdata_site_permissions
Security Changes	sa4sp_repdata_activity_security
Content Changes	sa4sp_repdata_activity_content
Daily Usage	sa4sp_repdata_daily_active_users
Content Databases	sa4sp_repdata_contentdbs
Web Applications	sa4sp_repdata_webapps
Servers	sa4sp_repdata_servers

FAQ

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- How to Get the Best Performance for Multiple Concurrent Users Working with Information Portal
- How to Install Information Portal SharePoint Solution (SharePoint Integration Module) without Installing Full Information Portal Setup on a SharePoint Front-end Server
- How to Uninstall Information Portal SharePoint Solution (SharePoint Integration Module)
- How to Automate PDF Export of Site Metrics Report for Specific Site
- How to Configure IIS 7 as Web Front-end Server for Information Portal
- How to Change Port for Information Portal
- How to Change Ports for Information Portal Services
- How to Change Password for Install and Service Accounts
- What Permissions Are Required for Site Owners
- Why is the Actual Size of the SharePoint Content Database Shown in the Reports Much Bigger than Size of the Site Collection Located in this Database?
- Information Portal Reports Show Zero or N/A in Usage Data (e.g. the Number of Views, the Number of Users, Most Used Content)
- Information Portal Detailed Reports (Site Collections, Sites, Documents, Lists, Document Libraries) Display Only 20 Records. How to View all Results if the Number of Objects Exceeds this Limit?
- Why Is the Site Size Different in Enterprise/Site Metrics and Sites Reports?
- How to Clear Authorization Cache
- How to Move Reporting Database to Another SQL Server
- How to View What Users are Using Site Administrator for SharePoint
- How to Override Add Farm Behavior
- Information Portal Advanced Troubleshooting

How to Install Information Portal Using Command Line

To install Information Portal using the command line, run the following command: msiexec */i qsInfoPortal.msi /quiet AGENT_ACCOUNT=%1 AGENT_PASSWORD=%2 SQLSERVER=%3 DBNAME=%4 /lv! ipsetup.log*.

How to Get the Best Performance for Multiple Concurrent Users Working with Information Portal

If hundred of users work with Information Portal reports, it is recommended to deploy multiple instances configuration.

Perform the following steps:

1. Run **cmd.exe** as Administrator.
2. Change directory to **[Product Install Path]\SharePoint Information Portal\Scripts**.
3. Run balancer.cmd "[domainuser]" "[password]", where [domainuser] and [password] is the service account used for the Web Access service.

By default, the script creates 8 instances for Web Access, which can be found in the **services.msc** snapin. It may be required to modify the instances number depending on the hardware configuration.

To change the number of the BrowserBroker and BrowserAgent services, modify the following command line in **balancer.cmd**: `@..\Python25\python.exe balancer.py "%1" "%2" [ApacheInstances] [BrowserServicesInstances]`, where [ApacheInstances] is the number of Apache instances (8 by default) and [BrowserServicesInstances] is the number of BrowserAgent and BrowserBroker instances (4 by default).

To uninstall multiple instances, run **remove_balancer.cmd**.

> **NOTE:** When uninstalling or upgrading the product, multiple instances are automatically removed. You should deploy multiple instances configuration using the balancer.cmd script each time you upgrade the product.

It is also recommended to install Information Portal on several SharePoint front-end servers and configure load-balancing between them. Installing Information Portal on several front-ends improves the tool performance and provides fault tolerance.

> **NOTE:** Each Information Portal installation has its own Settings database. So, each setting should be configured individually on each Information Portal server. The following settings are affected: Information Portal Administrators, Number of items shown in reports, Show action buttons, License settings.

How to Install Information Portal SharePoint Solution (SharePoint Integration Module) without Installing Full Information Portal Setup on a SharePoint Front-end Server

> **NOTE:** Please note that all Information Portal actions (such as permissions grant, revoke, site or copy)

> are available only if Information Portal is installed on a front-end within the farm. The actions will not work in the described scenario. For more information about action capabilities, see Manage Security.

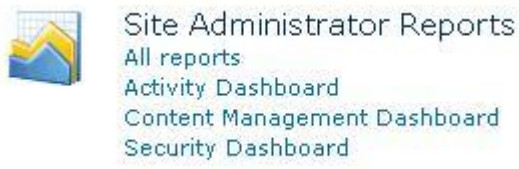
Applied both for SharePoint 2007, SharePoint 2010 and SharePoint 2013.

Perform the following steps:

1. Install Information Portal on the server where you plan to use it. Save Information Portal Enterprise Report URL. It should be like: *http://info_portal_server:3141*.
2. Create a temporary folder on a SharePoint front-end server to deploy the solution. For example: **C:\AgreeYaSPSolution**.
3. Copy the **[ProductInstalPath]\SharePoint Information Portal\SPIntegration** and **[ProductInstalPath] \SharePoint Information Portal\IronPython26** for SharePoint 2007 and 2010 or **[ProductInstalPath] \SharePoint Information Portal\IronPython27** for SharePoint 2013 folders from the server hosting Information Portal to the **AgreeYaSPSolution** folder on a front-end server.
4. Run **cmd.exe** on a front-end server.
5. Make the **AgreeYaSPSolutionSPIntegration** folder current: `cd c:AgreeYaSPSolutionSPIntegration`
6. Make sure that Windows SharePoint Services Administration (SharePoint 2007) or SharePoint 2010 Administration (Sharepoint 2010) service is started on the front-end.
7. Run the following command:
   For SharePoint 2007 and 2010: `..\IronPython26\ipy64.exe wsp_install.py http://info_ portal_server:3141`
   For SharePoint 2013: `..\IronPython27\ipy64.exe wsp_install.py http://info_portal_ server:3141`
8. Make sure the output does not contain errors. The process successfully completed should look like:

```
1/28/2011 8:57:50 PM: Sharepoint Integration install
['wsp_install.py', 'http://info_portal_server:3141']
1/28/2011 8:57:53 PM: Generating wsp solution in .\\SPIntegrationFeature
for http://info_portal_server:3141
1/28/2011 8:57:55 PM: setup solution:
.\\SPIntegrationFeature\SPIntegrationFeature.wsp
1/28/2011 8:57:55 PM: stop running jobs 1/28/2011
8:57:56 PM: remove old solution 1/28/2011 8:57:59
PM: add solution
1/28/2011 8:58:09 PM: deploy solution
```

9. Ensure that SharePoint sites have the **Site Administrator Reports** section containing the links to the Information Portal reports in the Site Settings. In SharePoint 2010, it looks as follows:



10. Now the **AgreeYaSPSolution** folder can be deleted.

How to Uninstall Information Portal SharePoint Solution (SharePoint Integration Module)

To uninstall Information Portal SharePoint solution from a farm, run the following commands on the SharePoint front-end server where Information Portal is installed:

```
cd C:\\Program Files (x86)\\AgreeYa Solutions\\Site Administrator for
SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\\SPIntegration
..\\IronPython26\\ipy64.exe wsp_uninstall.py
```

where **C:\Program Files (x86)\AgreeYa Solutions\Site Administrator for SharePoint** is the folder where Information Portal is installed.

The following lines indicate that Information Portal SharePoint solution is successfully uninstalled:

```
Removing solution SharePoint Integration
uninstall solution: a96ccaa2-44fe-8501-04e3-
756c6ab95697 stop running jobs
retracting solution a96ccaa2-44fe-8501-04e3-756c6ab95697
```

How to Automate PDF Export of Site Metrics Report for Specific Site

To automate the PDF export of the Site Metrics report for the specified site, run the following PowerShell script:

```
### the following part should be configured according to you environment
$siteadmin = "http://siteadmin_server:3141" # site administrator reports
URL $site = "http://sharepoint/site" # generate PDF for this Sharepoint
site $pdf_path = "c:\site_metrics.pdf" # result PDF file path

# report specific:
$pdf_url = '/site_metrics/pdf' # URL of PDF export for this
report $report = "/site_collection"
###

$wc = New-Object System.Net.WebClient
$wc.Credentials = [System.Net.CredentialCache]::DefaultCredentials
$act = $wc.DownloadString( $siteadmin + $report + "?url=" + $site ) | %{ if ($_ -
match '&diagrams_actual_on=.*esgt_actual_on=(None|\d*.\d*)') {$matches[0]} }
$act
```

```
$pat = '{"sgtBusy": false, "listsBusy": false, "docsBusy": false, "docExtBusy": false,
"doclibsBusy": false, "esgt_busy": false, "siteInfoBusy": false, "ssdBusy": false}'
$st = ''
while ( $st -ne $pat)
{
sleep 5
$st = $wc.DownloadString( $siteadmin + "/site/state" + "?url=" + $site + $act )
$st
}
$wc.DownloadFile( $siteadmin + $pdf_url + "?url=" + $site , $pdf_path )
```

To run the script:

1. Provide values specific for your environment for the *$siteadmin*, *$site* and *$pdf_path* variables.
2. Save the file with **.ps1** extension.
3. Open the PowerShell console and run the script.

How to Configure IIS 7 as Web Front-end Server for Information Portal

By default, Information Portal uses Apache (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache_HTTP_Server) as a web server. It is included in the Information Portal installation package and automatically configured to be accessed by the URL like: *http://server:3141*.

You can configure IIS 7 to work as a web server for Information Portal if it is required to use IIS for all web applications by the company policy. The following are additional options available in IIS 7:

- Configure SSL encryption
- Configure a host-header with the default port
- Configure load distribution
- Use automatic Windows updates to always have IIS in the most secured

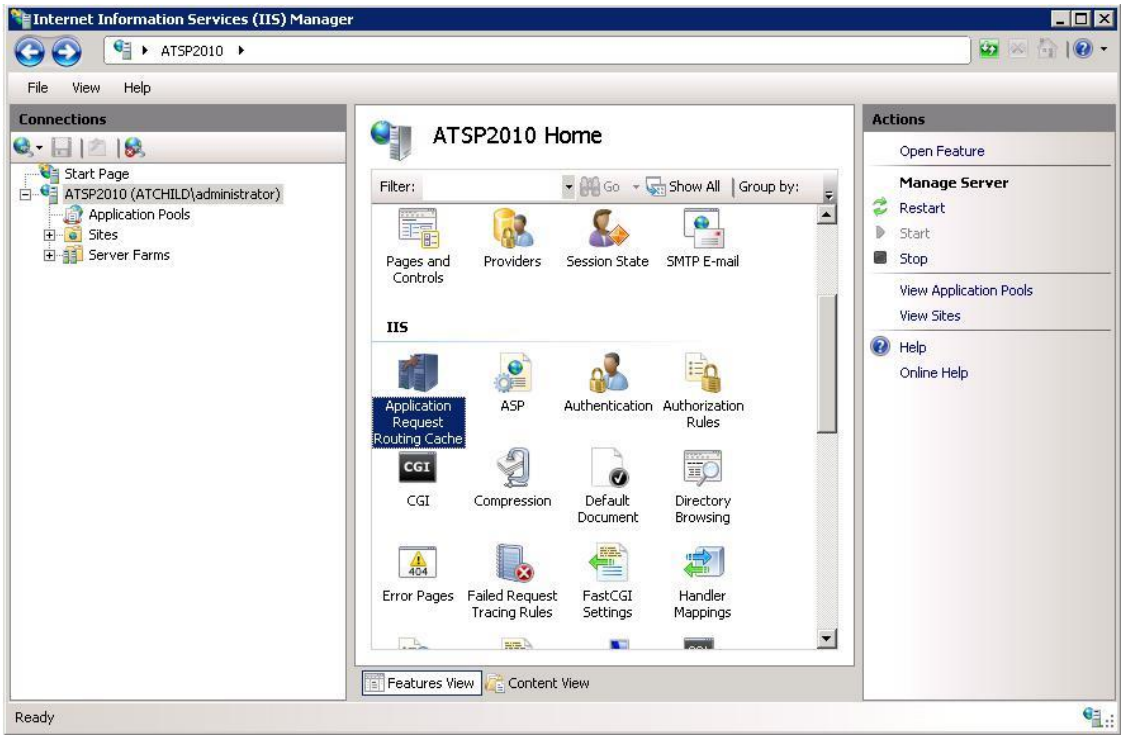
state. Configuration includes three steps:

1. Configure IIS 7 as a reverse proxy (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reverse_proxy). This means that all reAgreeYas from users are sent to IIS 7 site and then redirected to the Portal Apache server. The response from Apache goes back to IIS, and then IIS sends it back to the user. We use Application ReAgreeYa Routing Module http://www.iis.net/download/ApplicationReAgreeYaRouting to implement this process.
2. To avoid the direct access to Information Portal via Apache server, disable listening external reAgreeYas. Apache is hidden for all users since listening external reAgreeYas are disabled.
3. Reconfigure the Information Portal SharePoint Integration feature to point to a new IIS site.

Step 1. Configure IIS 7 as Reverse Proxy

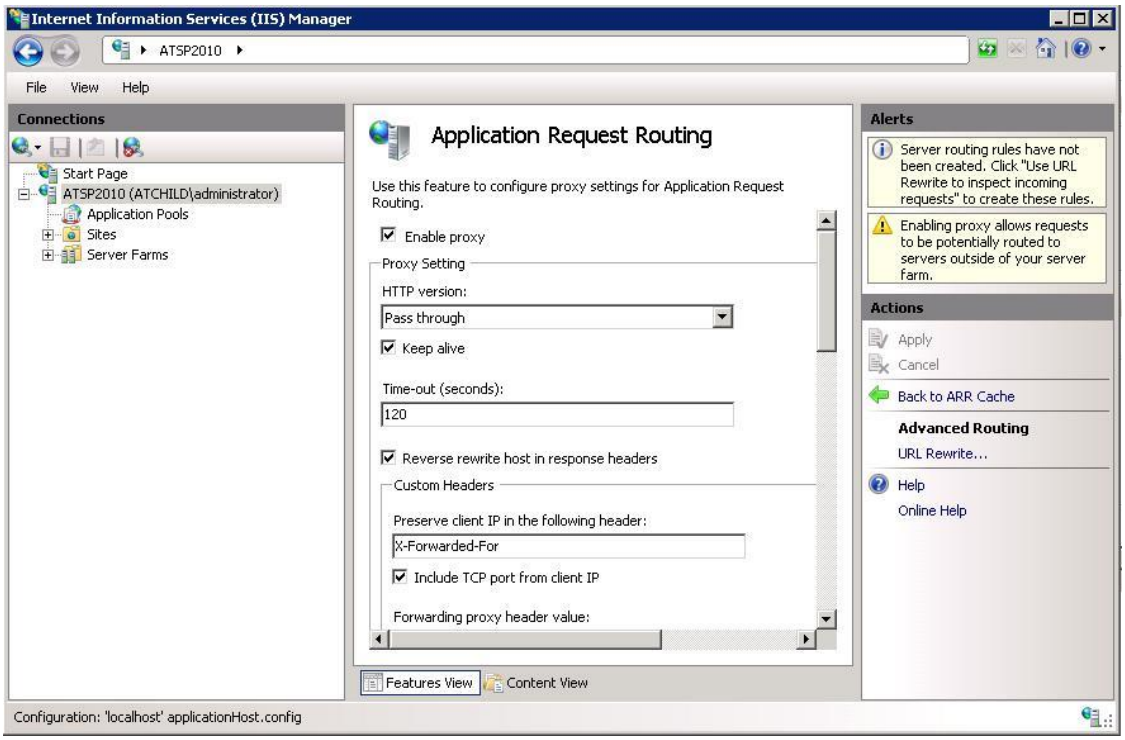
The solution is based on the standard IIS extension - the Application ReAgreeYa Routing module. Install it on the server hosting Information Portal and IIS 7. The Application ReAgreeYa Routing module can be downloaded at http://www.iis.net/download/ApplicationReAgreeYaRouting.

1. After the Application ReAgreeYa Routing (ARR) module has been installed, it should be configured to act as a proxy server (this functionality is not enabled by default). In IIS Manager, highlight the **Application ReAgreeYa Routing Cache** feature and click **Open Feature** in the **Actions** pane.

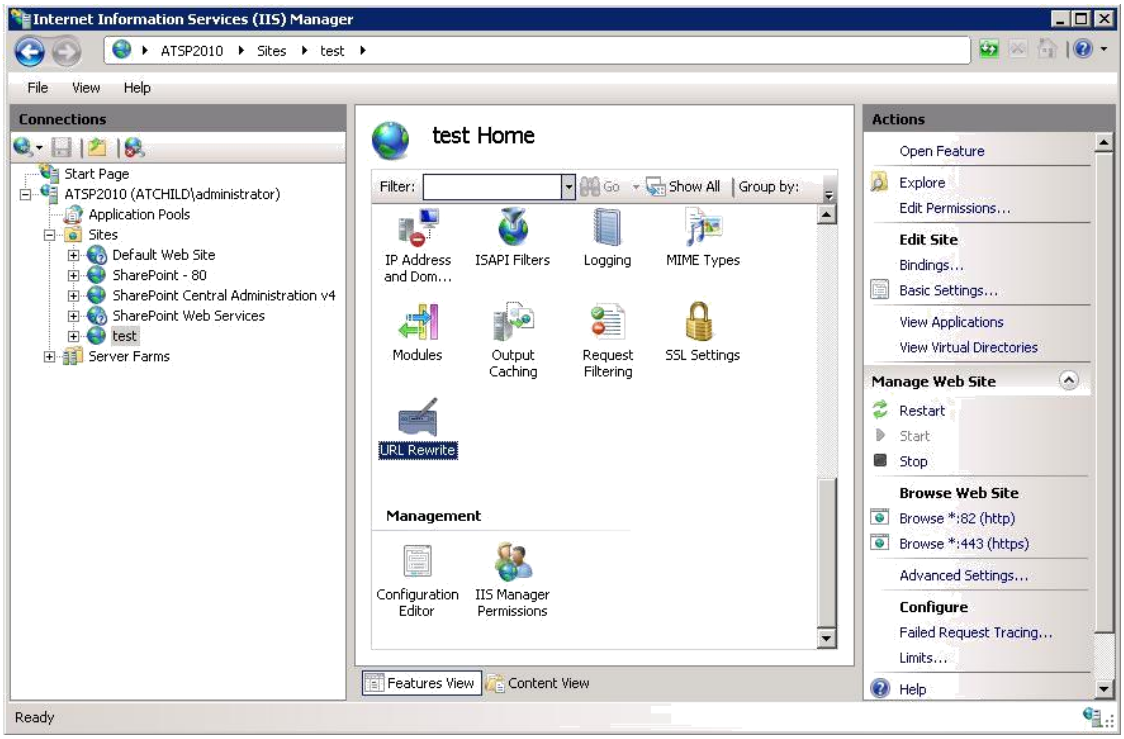


2. Click **Server Proxy Settings** in the **Actions** pane.

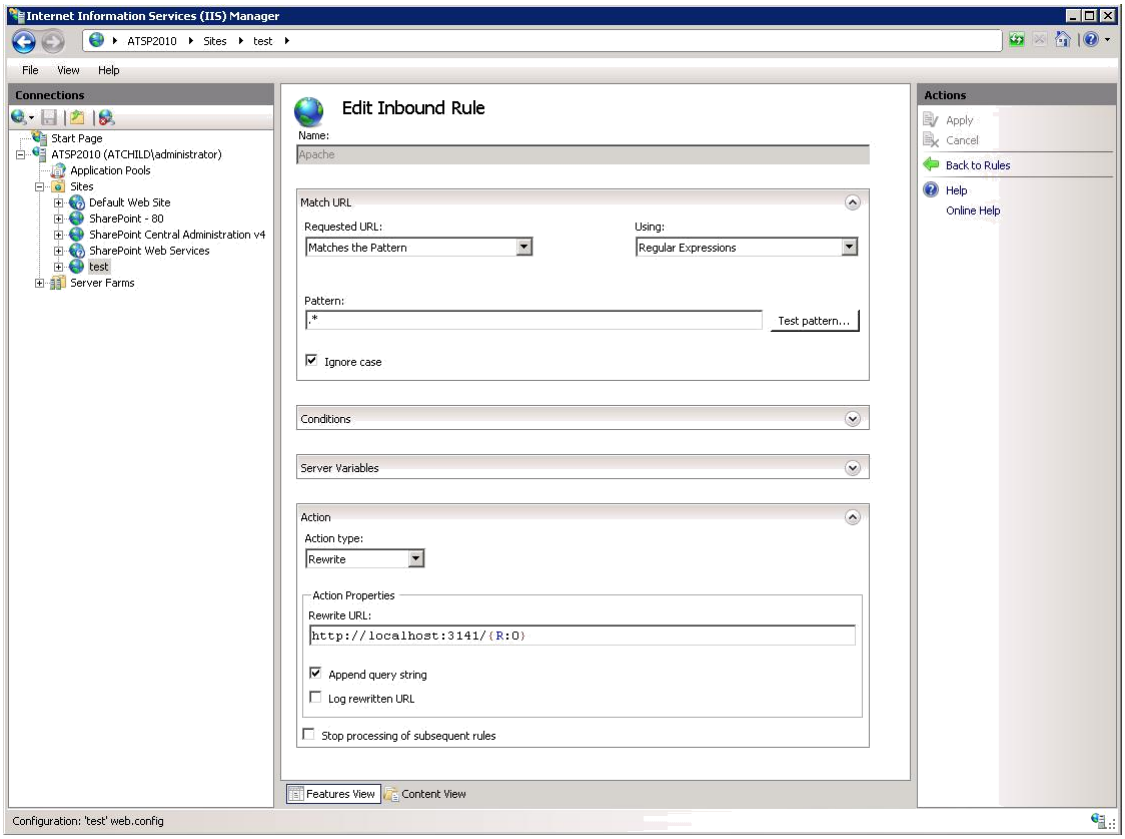
3. Tick the **Enable proxy** checkbox, and then click **Apply**. Leave all the default values in place.



4. Next, configure the **URL Rewrite** rule, so that IIS knows what to do with reAgreeYas which you want to forward to Information Portal Apache. Click a site which is supposed to be used for Information Portal. If you do not have any site, create it. In our example, a test site (*http://atsp2010:82*) is used. Highlight the **URL Rewrite** icon, and then click **Open Feature** in the **Actions** pane.



5. In the **URL Rewrite** feature, click **Add Rules** in the **Actions** pane.
6. In the **Add Rule(s)** dialog box, select **Blank** rule and click **OK**.
7. In the **Edit Inbound Rule** feature, specify the new rule name and type .* in the **Pattern** dialog box. The new rule should default to using Regular Expressions (if it does not, ensure that you select this option). In the **Action** section of the **Edit Inbound Rule** feature, ensure that the **Action** type is set to **Rewrite** and then enter *http://localhost:3141/{R:0}* in the **Rewrite URL** dialog box as shown below. Click **Apply** to create the new rule.
   We assume that Information Portal is installed on port 3141 (default), so *http://locahost:3141* is the Information Portal Apache server URL.



8. Now you can test the *URL: http://atsp2010:82*. It displays the Information Portal Enterprise report in the same way as the *http://localhost:3141 URL*.
9. SSL can be configured on this IIS site. For more information, see the following article: http://learn.iis.net/page.aspx/144/how-to-set-up-ssl-on-iis-7.

Step 2. Configure Apache to be Localhost Only

Now disable the direct access to Information Portal via Apache server.

Perform the following:

1. Open **C:\Program Files (x86)\AgreeYa Solutions\Site Administrator for SharePoint\SharePoint Information Portal\Python25\conf\httpd.conf** in notepad. (here we assume that the product is installed in the default path on x64 OS).
2. Change **ServerName atsp2010:3141** to **ServerName 127.0.0.1:3141** (assuming that atsp2010 is the name of this server).
3. Change **Listen 3141** to **Listen 127.0.0.1:3141**. The modified httpd.config file will look as follows:

```
ServerRoot "C:\Program Files (x86)\AgreeYa Solutions\Site
Administrator for SharePoint\SharePoint Information
Portal\Python25"
ServerName 127.0.0.1:3141
ServerSignature Off
ServerTokens Prod
```

```
DocumentRoot "C:\Program Files (x86)\AgreeYa Solutions\Site Administrator for
SharePoint\SharePoint Information Portal\Python25"
Listen 127.0.0.1:3141
...
```

4. Restart the **AgreeYa.InfoPortal.WebAccess** service.

Verify that *http://atsp2010:3141* does not work from other servers (atsp2010 is the name of the server hosting Information Portal. Replace it with your server name).

Verify that *http://atsp2010:82* works.

Now you have Information Portal installed with the IIS web front-end server.

Step 3. Reconfigure Information Portal SharePoint Integration Feature

As the Information Portal URL has been changed to *http://atsp2010:82*, it is required to reconfigure the SharePoint Integration feature.

Perform the following:

1. Run **cmd.exe** on the server hosting Information Portal.
2. Make the **C:\Program Files (x86)\AgreeYa Solutions\Site Administrator for SharePoint\SharePoint Information Portal\SPIntegration** folder current.
3. Make sure that Windows SharePoint Services Administration (SharePoint 2007) or SharePoint 2010 Administration (Sharepoint 2010) service is started on the front-end.
4. Run the following command:
   ```
   ..\IronPython26\ipy64.exe wsp_install.py http://atsp2010:82
   ```
5. Make sure the output does not contain errors. The process successfully completed should look like:
   ```
   1/28/2011 8:57:50 PM: Sharepoint Integration install
   ['wsp_install.py', 'http://atsp2010:82']
   1/28/2011 8:57:53 PM: Generating wsp solution in .\\SPIntegrationFeature
   for http://atsp2010:82
   1/28/2011 8:57:55 PM: setup solution:
   .\\SPIntegrationFeature\SPIntegrationFeature.wsp
   1/28/2011 8:57:55 PM: stop running jobs 1/28/2011
   8:57:56 PM: remove old solution 1/28/2011 8:57:59
   PM: add solution
   1/28/2011 8:58:09 PM: deploy solution
   ```
6. Ensure that SharePoint sites have the **Site Administrator Reports** section containing the links to the Information Portal reports in the Site Settings. Try to open these links. In SharePoint 2010, it looks as follows:

How to Change Port for Information Portal

By default, Information Portal is installed on port 3141. To change it, perform the following steps:

1. Open the Apache configuration file: **[ProductInstallDir]\SharePoint Information Portal\Python25\conf\httpd.conf**.
   It contains the following:

```
ServerRoot c:\Program Files\AgreeYa Solutions\Site Administrator for
SharePoint\SharePoint Information Portal\Python25
ServerName hostname:3141
ServerSignature Off
ServerTokens Prod
DocumentRoot c:\Program Files\AgreeYa Solutions\Site Administrator for
SharePoint\SharePoint Information Portal\Python25
Listen 3141
```

2. Replace 3141 port number with the one you need both in the **ServerName** and **Listen** properties. For example, if you change the default port to 8080, the httpd.conf file will look as follows:

```
ServerRoot c:\Program Files\AgreeYa Solutions\Site Administrator for
SharePoint\SharePoint Information Portal\Python25
ServerName hostname:8080
ServerSignature Off
ServerTokens Prod
DocumentRoot c:\Program Files\AgreeYa Solutions\Site
Administrator for SharePoint\SharePoint Information
Portal\Python25
Listen  8080
```

   If you apply port 80, the httpd.conf file will look as follows:

```
ServerRoot c:\Program Files\AgreeYa Solutions\Site Administrator for
SharePoint\SharePoint Information Portal\Python25
ServerName  hostname
ServerSignature  Off
ServerTokens Prod
DocumentRoot c:\Program Files\AgreeYa Solutions\Site
Administrator for SharePoint\SharePoint Information
Portal\Python25
Listen  80
```

   NOTE: Ensure that the port you apply is free. No IIS site or other application should use this port. You can verify that the port is free by the netstat utility.

3. Restart the **AgreeYa.InfoPortal.WebAccess** service.
4. Check the new URL in your browser: *http://hostname:8080* or *http://hostname*.
5. Reinstall Information Portal SharePoint Solution (SharePoint Integration Module) on any front-end server of each discovered farm as described in the following article.
   The new port will be preserved in future upgrades.

How to Change Ports for Information Portal Services

NOTE: The default port numbers used by the Information Portal services are 3142 and 3143. However, in some cases they may be different.

To change the default ports, perform the following:

1. Open the **SPInfo.conf** file to change 3142 port and **SPInfoBroker.conf** to change 3143 port. The files are located in the **[ProductInstallDir]\SharePoint Information Portal\SharePoint Browser** folder.
2. Replace the default port number with the one you need in **server.socket_port**.
3. Restart all the services, including **AgreeYa.InfoPortal.WebAccess**.

How to Change Password for Install and Service Accounts

Credentials should be changed for all AgreeYa.InfoPortal.* services and SASP_* scheduled tasks in all Site Administrator installations.

What Permissions Are Required for Site Owners

All reAgreeYas are performed by Information Portal services under service account that should have the **db_ reader** acess to content databases. Information portal restricts access for Site Collection Administrators/Site Owners and they can see reports about any content below the site they have access to.

Why is the Actual Size of the SharePoint Content Database Shown in the Reports Much Bigger than Size of the Site Collection Located in this Database?

The database size is the physical size of the database files (mdf and ldf). It is queried by the sp_helpdb stored procedure. This size includes all SQL data related to the database: transactions logs, indexes, SQL database schema, permissions and tables metadata. Depending on SQL administration it may include pre-allocated space for future growth - around 10-25%.

The site collection size in our reports is the total size of the following data:

- documents
- doc versions
- list items
- account personalization info
- webparts
- document metadata.

Content size does not include SharePoint permissions structures, audit and events data. The same approach is used by the SharePoint Storage Space Allocation page.

If a user uploads 10 x 1 MB documents to a site, the site content in our report is increased by 10 MB. At the same time, the SQL database size either may not change in case space has already been allocated for these data; or the change will be greater as SQL needs to keep auxiliary structures such as transactions logs, indexes, document properties in order to store these documents. So, there will be storage overhead added by the SharePoint and possibly by SQL auxiliary data.

Using Information Portal reports, you can identify this overhead as we show both the database size and the site collection content size. If the overhead is too big (30% or more), you can clean up the space by the SQL database defragmentation and shrink operations.

Information Portal Reports Show Zero or N/A in Usage Data (e.g. the Number of Views, the Number of Users, Most Used Content)

Verify the following:

1. Usage Analysis Processing is enabled in **Central Administration > Operations > Usage Analysis Processing**.
2. The usage analysis job is successfully executed. You can check the job status in **Central Administration > Operations > Timer Job Status**. Make sure the job is scheduled to run daily.
3. Windows SharePoint Services Timer is started on each front-end server.
4. The account used in Windows SharePoint Services Timer has read and write permissions for the SharePoint Logs folder (specified in **Central Administration > Operations > Usage Analysis Processing**). To do that:

To verify that the account used in Windows SharePoint Services Timer has read and write permissions for the SharePoint Logs folder, perform the following:

1. Execute the runas command under the current account.
2. Open NotePad, and then try to open SharePoint Usage Log. You can find the path to the log in **Central Administration > Operations > Usage Analysis Processing**.
3. Make sure the account can create and edit a file in the logs folder.

Information Portal Detailed Reports (Site Collections, Sites, Documents, Lists, Document Libraries) Display Only 20 Records. How to View all Results if the Number of Objects Exceeds this Limit?

You can increase the number of the objects displayed up to 200 on the **Settings** page.

To view a complete list of objects, export the report to a CSV file. Then you can analyze, sort and filter the report data in Excel.

Why Is the Site Size Different in Enterprise/Site Metrics and Sites Reports?

Enterprise and Site Metrics (refer Content Management Reports and IT Infrastructure Reports) reports display the size of a site including its sub-sites. The Sites report displays the size of each site without its sub-sites. The total size of a site including its sub-sites must be equal to the size displayed in the Enterprise report.

General idea of Information Portal reports is to display all key metrics for the selected site including its subsites. However, the Sites report is an exception. This report allows you to understand how the size and traffic are distributed among sites within the selected site collection.

How to Clear Authorization Cache

Because of the 5 minutes Authorization Cache used in Information Portal, a user whom you have just granted Site Collection Administrator or Site Owner privileges may not have access to Information Portal reports. To resolve the issue either wait 5 minutes or clear the cache.

To clear the cache, run the **[ProductInstallPath]\SharePoint Information Portal\Scripts\clear_authorization_ cache.cmd** file.

All rows in the **AutorizationCache** table of **[ProductInstallPath]\SharePoint Information Portal\Application\database\model.db** will be removed.

ⓘ | **NOTE:** You do not need to restart the services for the change to take effect.

How to Move Reporting Database to Another SQL Server

1. Close Site Administrator Console. Ensure the Data Gathering process is stopped.
2. Use **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\AgreeYa Software\SharePoint Manager** to obtain the current database name specified in the **StorageName** and **StorageMachineName** of the key.
3. Move the database to another SQL server. You can use **Tasks>Import Data** wizard in SQL Management Studio.
4. In **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\AgreeYa Software\SharePoint Manage**r or **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\AgreeYa Software\SharePoint Manager** in case of 64-bit OS, change the following values:
    - StorageName - the database name (QSP_Repository, by default).
    - StorageMachineName - the SQL instance name specified in the following format: computer nameinstance (e.g. satestxpsqlexpress), or computer name for the default SQL instance.
5. In **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\AgreeYa Software\SharePoint Manager\Statistic Collector** or **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\AgreeYa Software\SharePoint Manager\Statistic Collector** in case of 64-bit OS, change the **StorageName** and **StorageMachineName** values.
6. Change the **ServerName** field in the **ShgReportingDatabases** table in the **QSP_Repository** database. If the database name is changed, you can also modify the **DBName** field. This field is reserved for future support of separate configuration and reporting databases. The **ServerName** value must be the same as **StorageMachineName**.
7. Change the following values in **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\AgreeYa Software\SharePoint Manager\ConfigSetAgent** on every computer hosting policy agent:
    - StoreName - the database name (it should be the same as in **StorageName**).
    - DataHost - the SQL server instance name (it should be the same as in **StorageMachineName**).

How to View What Users are Using Site Administrator for SharePoint

For this purpose, the Information Portal web service HTTP calls logging can be used. To enable it, add the following lines to the end of the apache configuration file (**SharePoint Information Portal\Python25\conf\httpd.conf**):

```
LogFormat "%h; %u; %t" common

CustomLog ../logs/InfoPortalAccess.log common
```

Restart the **AgreeYa.InfoPortal.WebAcces**s service. **In the InfoPortalAccess.lo**g file you will find the user usage information.

ⓘ | **NOTE:** Pay attention that the LogFormat string defines format for each logging record.

How to Override Add Farm Behavior

Site Administrator may not discover SharePoint servers in certain specific advanced configurations (hardware and software load-balancers, SSL-enabled servers, etc.). Typical symptoms of this issue are the following:

- SharePoint Farm is not displayed in the Enterprise report and Farms list.

Site Administrator for SharePoint allows you to override the default discovery process by providing correct bindings for your SharePoint servers. You should perform the following:

1. Create an XML file with correct binding information for SharePoint web applications to be added.
2. Add Farm.

Creating XML File with Correct Binding Information

The binding file (by default **PreferredIISSettings.XML**) contains binding information for SharePoint-extended IIS sites, which allows Site Administrator Discovery Wizard to access SharePoint web applications using the right addresses. When the binding file is configured, the discovery engine uses the file as follows:

1. Performs a search for the NetBIOS computer name in the binding file (Host elements).
2. If the computer name is found in the file, the discovery engine uses the binding settings from the matched Host element to access SharePoint-extended IIS sites.
3. If the computer name is not found in the file, the discovery engine reAgreeYas bindings for its IIS sites directly from the IIS metabase on the computer.
4. Repeats the procedure for each computer in the discovery scope.

The file contains a bunch of the Host elements, each corresponding to a physical SharePoint front-end server computer. The **Name** attribute is the computer NetBIOS name. The Host element contains one child **IISSRV** element for each SharePoint-extended IIS site. Each **IISSRV** element defines correct bindings for the corresponding SharePoint web application:

Attribute	Value
ID	The IIS site ID, i.e. W3SVC/1289790654
Host Header	Host header string, i.e. extranet.lblab.local
Port	TCP port on which the site listens for HTTP reAgreeYas, i.e. 80
SSL Port	TCP port on which the site listens for HTTPS reAgreeYas, i.e. 443
Comment	Optional comment for a site - used as the title of the web application in the Site Administrator console

It is recommended to create a new file using the **EnumIISSites.exe** utility. The utility is located in the **C:\Program Files\Common Files\AgreeYa Solutions Shared** folder.

For each front-end server hosting SharePoint extended sites to be overriden in the binding file, run the command line utility as follows:

```
EnumIISSites.exe <computer name>
```

The command line should return `Success!`.

NOTE: If errors occurred, make sure you have the local administrator rights on the <computer name> server, or run the utility locally on this server.

A new Host element will be added to the **PreferredIISSettings.xml** file located in the folder with the **EnumIISSites.exe** utility.

Next, remove non-SharePoint IISSRV elements in each Host element and specify correct bindings in the attribute values.

ⓘ | **NOTE:** Note that Host element for the SharePoint Central Administration site should also be removed.

Adding Farm

Run Site Administrator and add the farm (see the Adding SharePoint Farms section). Specify one of your front-end SharePoint server computers specified in the XML binding file.

To check whether the discovery has applied the bindings, search the discovery log file for the Reading preferred settings XML file... line.

Information Portal Advanced Troubleshooting

If some data are missing in Information Portal reports or these reports are not generated, please analyze the following log files:

ⓘ | **NOTE:** [ProductInstallPath] is the product installation folder. By default, the product is installed to C:\Program Files (x86)\AgreeYa Solutions\Site Administrator for SharePoint.

1. **[ProductInstallPath]\Console\Logs**
    - **QsSPDiscovery.log** - the log file of the Add Farm and Discovery SharePoint operations. If your farm is not displayed in the search results or in the Enterprise report, try to add a farm and see this log for details.
2. **[ProductInstallPath]\SharePoint Information Portal\Logs**
    - **setup.log** - the log file of the Information Portal installation and un-installation operations.
    - **WebReports.log** - the log file of the **AgreeYa.InfoPortal.WebAccess** service. This Apache service calls Django framework to render html pages displayed for users.
    - **httpd.log** - the log file of the **AgreeYa.InfoPortal.WebAccess** service. This Apache log may contain authentication issues.
    - **BrokerWorker.log** - the **pythonw.exe** process created by the **AgreeYa.InfoPortal.WebAccess** service to collect the report data. This process calls local **AgreeYa.InfoPortal.SPBrowserBroker** service via http and puts results to the .json file in **[ProductInstallPath]\SharePoint Information Portal\cache**.
    - **SpBrowserBroker.log** - the log file of the **AgreeYa.InfoPortal.SPBrowserBroker** service. This service works with QSP_Repository, Active Directory and with local or remote AgreeYa.InfoPortal.SPBrowserAgent via http.
    - **SpBrowserAgent.log** - the log file of the **AgreeYa.InfoPortal.SPBrowserAgent** service. This service works with SharePoint configuration and content database. It also may work with Active Directory.
    - **AgreeYa.InfoPortal.ServiceMonitor.log** - the log file of AgreeYa.InfoPortal.ServiceMonitor service. This service monitors memory and handles consumption of other services. It restarts services if

they handle more than 2 GB of memory or 15000 handles. If the services crash by some reason, **AgreeYa.InfoPortal.ServiceMonitor** automatically restarts them. All these actions are written to this log file.

3. **[ProductInstallPath]\SharePoint Information Portal\Logs**
    - **JobsManager.log - the log file for python.exe (run by the scheduled task), which handles policy jobs and one time actions from QSP_Repository and runs external ipy64.exe.**
    - **SpService.log - the log file for ipy64.exe which is responsible for applying changes to SharePoint.**

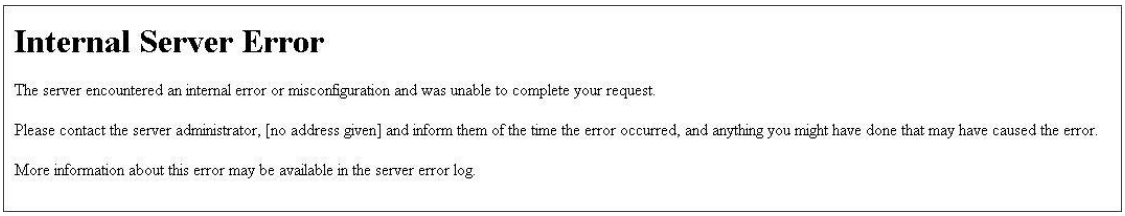
In some cases it may be necessary to enable additional logging for more advanced troubleshooting.

1. To enable debug logging for all Information Portal services:
    a. Replace ERROR with DEBUG in the **[ProductInstallPath]\SharePoint Information Portal\Logs\logger.conf** file.
    b. Restart **AgreeYa.InfoPortal.SPBrowserAgent**, **AgreeYa.InfoPortal.SPBrowserBroker** and **AgreeYa.InfoPortal.WebAccess** services.
    c. Confirm the issue with enabled logging and send all logs to developers.
2. To enable logging of all HTTP calls to Information Portal web service, add the following lines to the end of the apache configuration file (**SharePoint Information Portal\Python25\conf\httpd.conf**):

```
LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b %T" common

CustomLog ../logs/access_log.log common
```

    The log will be written to [ProductInstallPath]\SharePoint Information Portal\Logs\access_log.log.
3. If Information Portal page displays the following error:



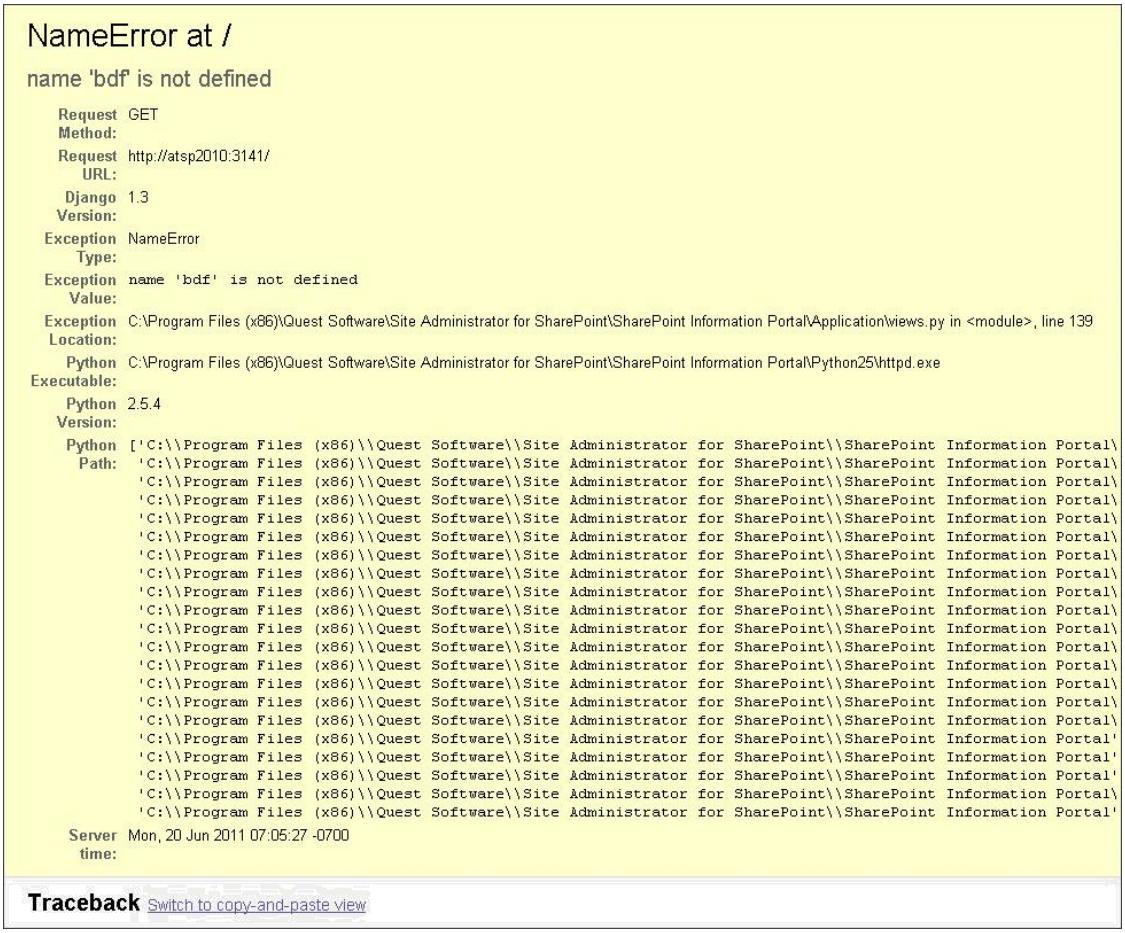
perform the following:

a. Replace the following lines in the [ProductInstallPath]\SharePoint Information Portal\Application\settings.py file:

```
#DEBUG = True

#TEMPLATE_DEBUG =
DEBUG with:
DEBUG = True
TEMPLATE_DEBUG = DEBUG
```

b. Restart the **AgreeYa.InfoPortal.WebAccess** service and refresh the page. The advanced troubleshooting page should be displayed:



NameError at /

name 'bdf' is not defined

Request Method:	GET
Request URL:	http://atsp2010:3141/
Django Version:	1.3
Exception Type:	NameError
Exception Value:	name 'bdf' is not defined
Exception Location:	C:\Program Files (x86)\Quest Software\Site Administrator for SharePoint\SharePoint Information Portal\Application\views.py in <module>, line 139
Python Executable:	C:\Program Files (x86)\Quest Software\Site Administrator for SharePoint\SharePoint Information Portal\Python25\httpd.exe
Python Version:	2.5.4
Python Path:	['C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\ 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\ 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\ 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\ 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\ 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\ 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\ 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\ 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\ 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\ 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\ 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\ 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\ 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\ 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\ 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\ 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal' 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal' 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal' 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal\ 'C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Quest Software\\Site Administrator for SharePoint\\SharePoint Information Portal'
Server time:	Mon, 20 Jun 2011 07:05:27 -0700

Traceback Switch to copy-and-paste view

Send this page to developers if the error message is not helpful.

After troubleshooting, roll all the logging back to the initial state. Otherwise, the size of the logs may grow too much and affect the product performance.

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Contacting AgreeYa Solutions

For sales or other inquiries, visit http://software.AgreeYa Solutions.com/company/contact-us.aspx or call +1 949 754-8000.

Technical support resources

Technical support is available to customers who have purchased AgreeYa Solutions software with a valid maintenance contract and to customers who have trial versions. To access the Support Portal, go to http://support.software.AgreeYa Solutions.com.

The Support Portal provides self-help tools you can use to solve problems quickly and independently, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. In addition, the Support Portal provides direct access to product support engineers through an online Service ReAgreeYa system.

The Support Portal enables you to:

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- Obtain product notifications
- l Download software. For trial software, go to http://software.AgreeYa Solutions.com/trials.
- View how-to videos
- Engage in community discussions
- Chat with a support engineer