

Virtually Sober

If there is free booze and Virtualization; I'm there!



Connecting to Microsoft SQL Databases using PowerShell Invoke-Sqlcmd 1

Published May 30, 2018 by Joshua Stenhouse

```

File Edit View Tools Debug Add-ons Help
MSSQLConnectionExamples\1-Simple.ps1 X
93 #####
94 # Testing query against Remote SQL named instance using SQL server login
95 #####
96 # Running the SQL Query, setting result of query to $False if any errors caaught
97 Try
98 {
99 # Setting to null first to prevent seeing previous query results
100 $SQLDBSizeResult = $null
101 # Running the query
102 $SQLDBSizeResult = Invoke-Sqlcmd -Query $SQLDBSizeQuery -ServerInstance $RemoteSQLInstance -Username $RemoteSQLUser -Password $RemoteSQLPassword
103 # Setting the query result
104 $SQLQuerySuccess = $TRUE
105 }
106 Catch
107 {
108 # Overwriting result if it failed
109 $SQLQuerySuccess = $FALSE
110 }
111 # Output of the results for you to see
112 "SQLInstance: $RemoteSQLInstance"
113 "SQLQueryResult: $SQLQuerySuccess"
114 "SQLQueryOutput:"
115 $SQLDBSizeResult
116 #####
117 # Example 3 - Remote SQL with SA Authentication

```

```

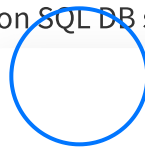
SQLInstance: localhost\SQLEXPRESS
SQLQueryResult: True
SQLQueryOutput:

DatabaseName DBSizeMB LogSizeMB
-----
master        4          2
tempdb        8          8
model         8          8
msdb          14.6875    0.75
LocalDemo01   8          8
CSVDB01       8          8
SourceDB01    8          8

```

Since installing Drift on my blog I get to see and answer questions from my readers real-time. Lately, I've had a whole bunch of questions about Microsoft SQL and PowerShell Invoke-Sqlcmd. From basic things such as connecting to different SQL servers to importing a CSV, reporting on SQL DB sizes, deleting DBs, and transforming SQL data using PowerShell. It's been a challenge.

To share this work, I've decided to write a series of posts. I'm being asked, starting with the most common different types of SQL instance with A

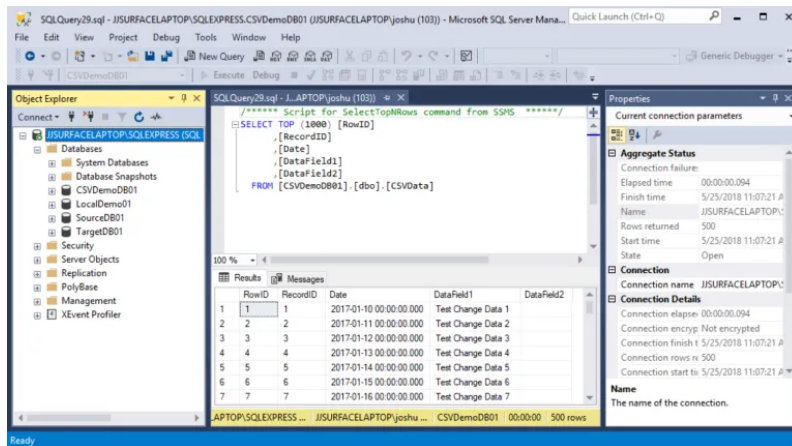


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If you can't connect and authenticate with the SQL Instance, then you'll never be able to work with any SQL DB using PowerShell. So, to help you get over this initial hurdle I'm going to share with you the following Invoke-Sqlcmd connection examples:

- Local SQL instance using Windows authentication
- Remote SQL instance using SQL authentication
- Remote SQL default instance using SA authentication

Download all 3 examples from the .zip file below:

[MSSQLConnectionExamplesv1.zip](#)

Included are 2 scripts, simple and advanced. Simple stores the password in plaintext so you can see the method. Advanced securely stores the credentials in an xml file and it includes a ping test to the SQL hostname to help you troubleshoot. The scripts were tested using Windows 10, PowerShell 5.1 and a mix of SQL Server 2016 and 2017. I see no reason they won't work on earlier versions of SQL, but I advise against anything lower than PowerShell 5. Included in both is a sample query for getting the size of any DBs on the SQL instance, which is used to whatever you want.

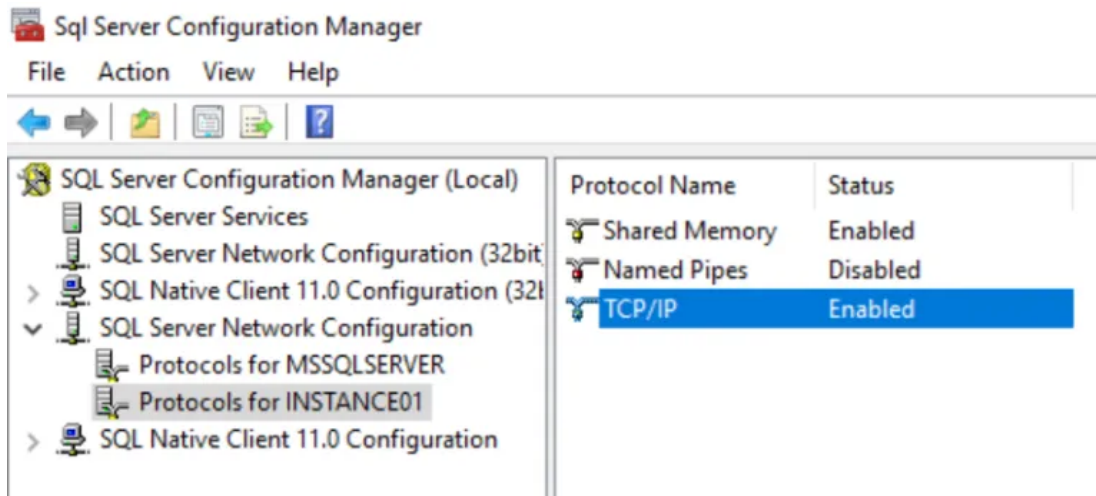
Make sure remote connections are enabled on the SQL instance.

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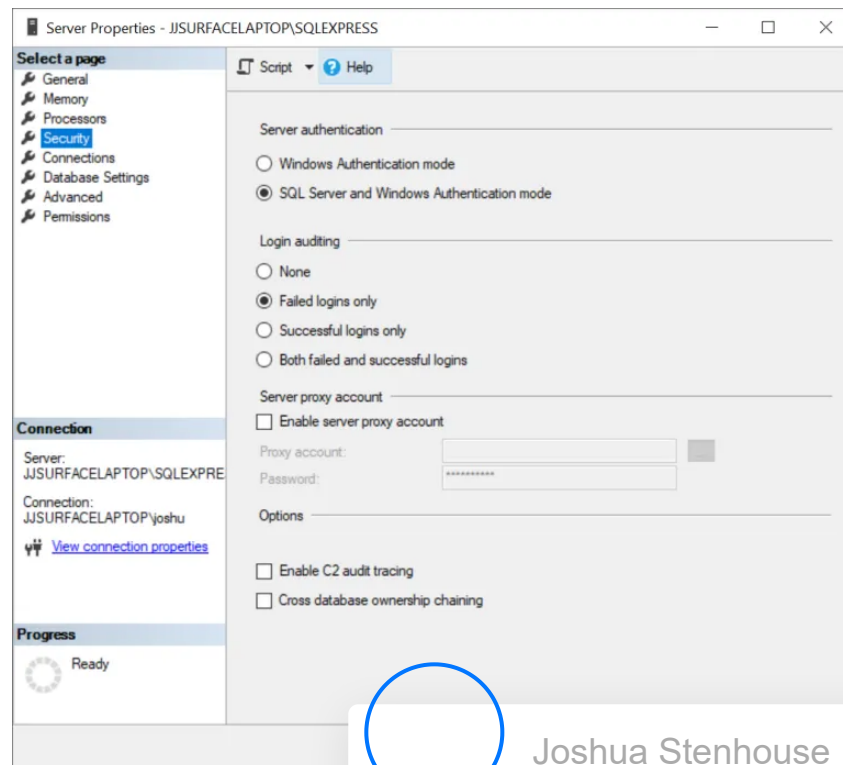
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And when using SQL/SA, that their login is enabled:



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```
#####
```

```
# Configure the variables below
```

```
#####
```

```
# Local SQL instance using Windows authentication of the user running the script
```

```
$LocalSQLInstance = "localhost\SQLEXPRESS"
```

```
# Remote SQL named instance using SQL server login
```

```
$RemoteSQLInstance = "SQL16-VM01.lab.local\INSTANCE01"
```

```
$RemoteSQLUser = "localsqluser"
```

```

$RemoteSQLPassword = "Srt1234!"
# Remote SQL default MSSQLSERVER instance using sa login
$RemoteDefaultSQLInstance = "SQL16-VM01.lab.local"
$RemoteDefaultSQLInstanceUser = "sa"
$RemoteDefaultSQLInstancePassword = "Srt1234!"
#####
# Nothing to change below this line, commented throughout to explain
#####
#####
# Checking to see if the SqlServer module is already installed, if not
installing it for the current user
#####
$SQLModuleCheck = Get-Module -ListAvailable SqlServer
if ($SQLModuleCheck -eq $null)
{
write-host "SqlServer Module Not Found - Installing"
# Not installed, trusting PS Gallery to remove prompt on install
Set-PSRepository -Name PSGallery -InstallationPolicy Trusted
# Installing module
Install-Module -Name SqlServer -Scope CurrentUser -Confirm:$false -
AllowClobber
}
#####
# Importing the SqlServer module
#####
Import-Module SqlServer
#####
# Creating SQL Query to get the size of all DBs on each Instance
#####
# Change this to whatever you want to test, but this is a good one to start
with!
$SQLDBSizeQuery = "SELECT
    DB_NAME(db.database_id) DatabaseName,
    (CAST(mfrows.RowSize AS FLOAT)*8)/1024 DBSizeMB,
    (CAST(mflog.LogSize AS FLOAT)*8)/1024 LogSizeMB
FROM sys.databases db
    LEFT JOIN (SELECT database_id
WHERE type = 0 GROUP BY database_
db.database_id
    LEFT JOIN (SELECT database_id
WHERE type = 1 GROUP BY database_
db.database_id"
#####
##
# Example 1 - Local SQL with Wind
#####
##
#####
# Testing query against Local SQL instance using Windows auth
#####
# Running the SQL Query, setting result of query to $False if any errors

```



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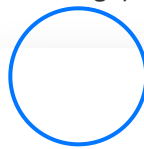
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```

caught
Try
{
# Setting to null first to prevent seeing previous query results
$SQLDBSizeResult = $null
# Running the query
$SQLDBSizeResult = Invoke-SqlCmd -Query $SQLDBSizeQuery -ServerInstance
$LocalSQLInstance
# Setting the query result
$SQLQuerySuccess = $TRUE
}
Catch
{
# Overwriting result if it failed
$SQLQuerySuccess = $FALSE
}
# Output of the results for you to see
"SQLInstance: $LocalSQLInstance"
"SQLQueryResult: $SQLQuerySuccess"
"SQLQueryOutput:"
$SQLDBSizeResult
#####
##
# Example 2 - Remote SQL with SQL User Authentication
#####
##
#####
# Testing query against Remote SQL named instance using SQL server login
#####
# Running the SQL Query, setting result of query to $False if any errors
caught
Try
{
# Setting to null first to prevent seeing previous query results
$SQLDBSizeResult = $null
# Running the query
$SQLDBSizeResult = Invoke-SqlCmd
$RemoteSQLInstance -Username $Rem
# Setting the query result
$SQLQuerySuccess = $TRUE
}
Catch
{
# Overwriting result if it failed
$SQLQuerySuccess = $FALSE
}
# Output of the results for you to see
"SQLInstance: $RemoteSQLInstance"
"SQLQueryResult: $SQLQuerySuccess"
"SQLQueryOutput:"
$SQLDBSizeResult

```



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```
#####
##
# Example 3 - Remote SQL with SA Authentication
#####
##
#####
# Testing query against Remote SQL default MSSQLSERVER instance using sa
login
#####
# Running the SQL Query, setting result of query to $False if any errors
caught
Try
{
# Setting to null first to prevent seeing previous query results
$SQLDBSizeResult = $null
# Running the query
$SQLDBSizeResult = Invoke-SqlCmd -Query $SQLDBSizeQuery -ServerInstance
$RemoteDefaultSQLInstance -Username $RemoteDefaultSQLInstanceUser -Password
$RemoteDefaultSQLInstancePassword
# Setting the query result
$SQLQuerySuccess = $TRUE
}
Catch
{
# Overwriting result if it failed
$SQLQuerySuccess = $FALSE
}
# Output of the results for you to see
"SQLInstance: $RemoteSQLInstance"
"SQLQueryResult: $SQLQuerySuccess"
"SQLQueryOutput:"
$SQLDBSizeResult
#####
# End of script
#####
```

I hope you found this useful. If so, tweet
on Drift. Happy scripting,

Joshua

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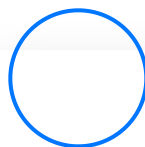
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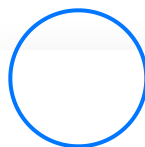
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