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# Real time auditing of failed SQL Server logins with user settable performance counters in Performance Monitor

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## Problem

In some circumstances you will need to raise an alert when there are repeated SQL Server login failures. For example, let's say we need to be notified of a potential brute force attack on our SQL Servers. See how you can address this need with a User Settable Object Performance Counter in [Performance Monitor](#).

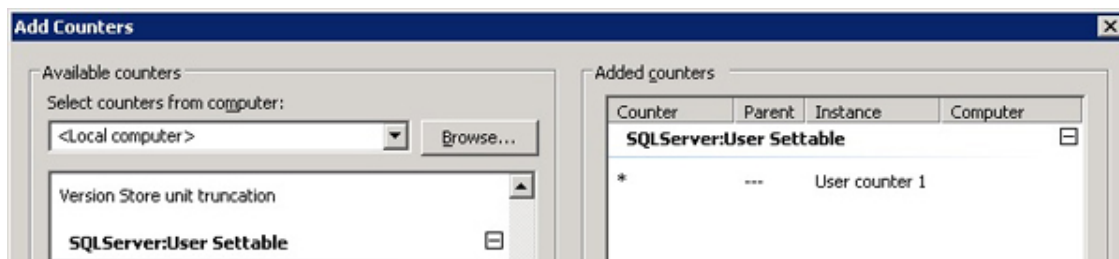
## Solution

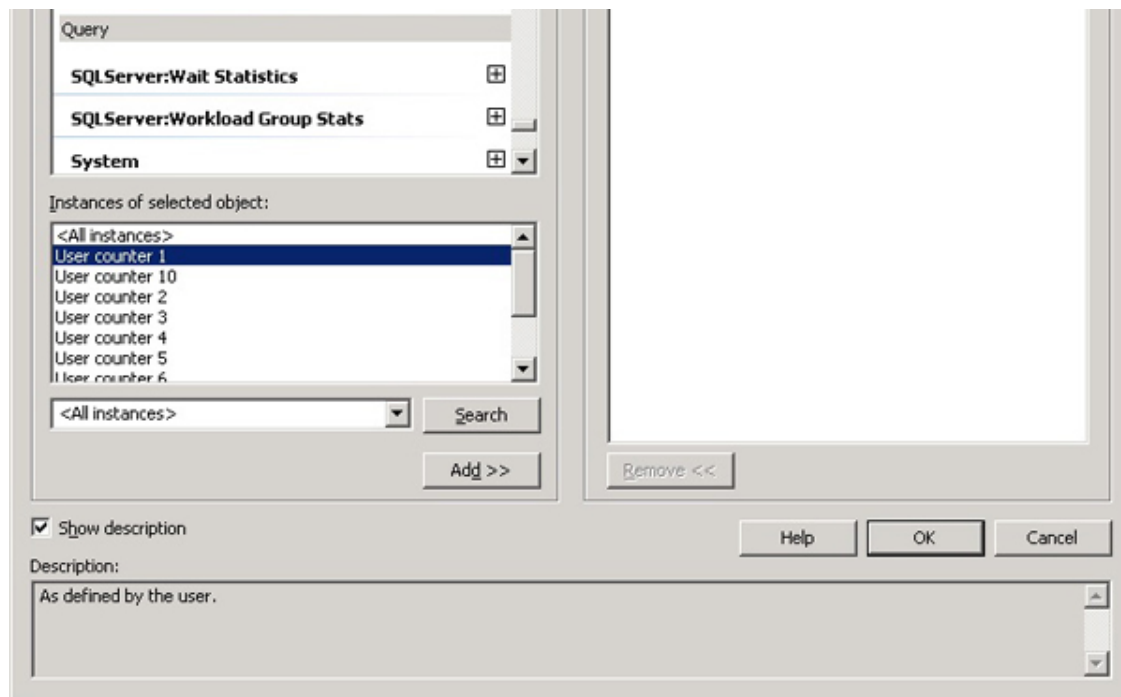
In [Performance Monitor](#), have you ever asked yourself what are the User Settable object Performance Counters and how can I use them? In this tip, I will show you how to [audit failed logins](#) with these parameters in [Performance Monitor](#).

### User Settable Object Performance Counter in Performance Monitor

The User Settable object allows you to create custom performance counter instances. It contains 10 instances of the query counter: User counter 1 through User counter 10. These counters map to the SQL Server stored procedures **sp\_user\_counter1** through **sp\_user\_counter10**. As these stored procedures are executed by user applications, the values set by the stored procedures are displayed in System Monitor. A counter can monitor any single integer value.

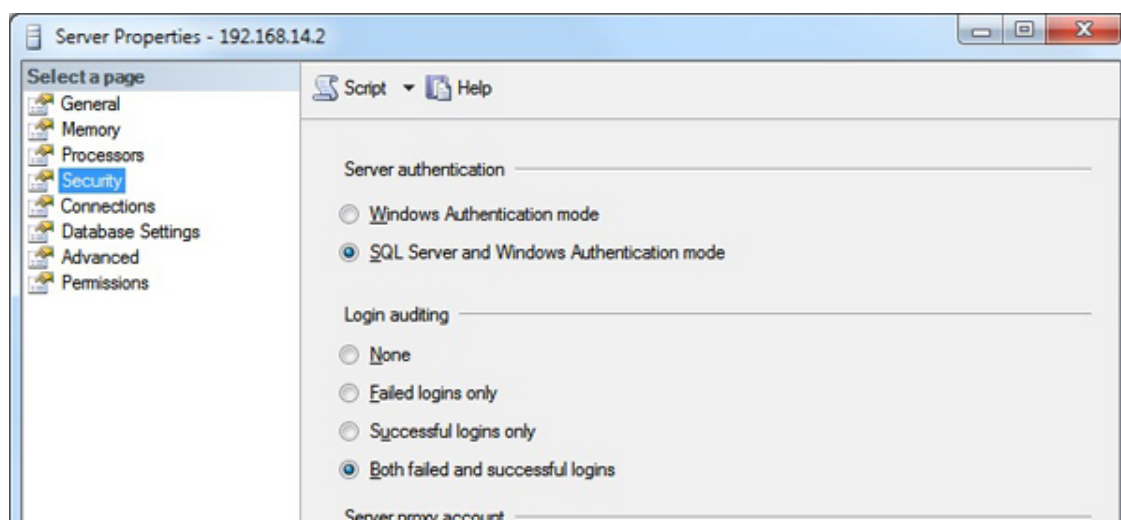
Something to keep in mind is that these counters aren't automatically pooled by the OS. Instead you have to change their values by calling the **sp\_user\_counter#** stored procedure, where # is a number from 1 to 10.

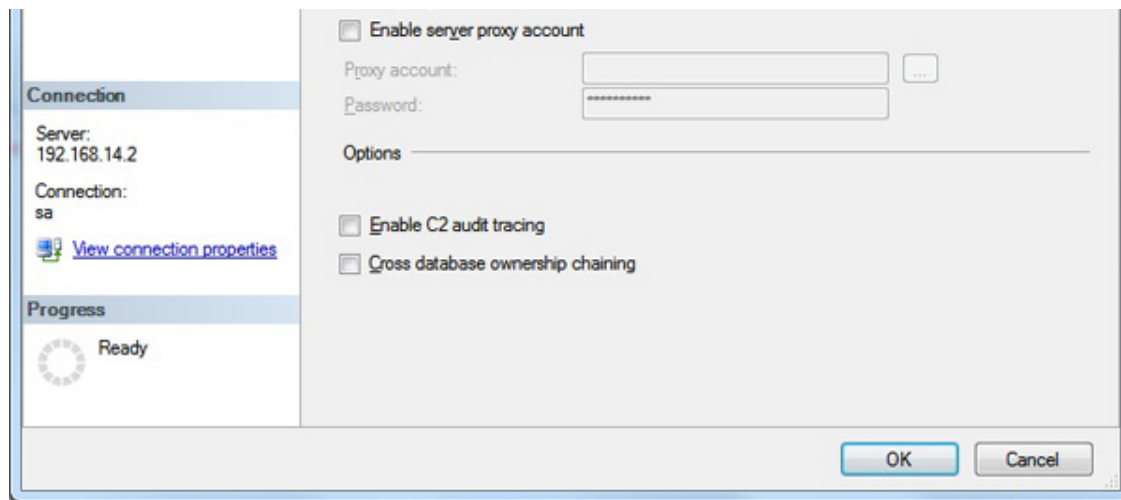




## Configuring SQL Server to Audit for Failed Logins

In order to [audit failed logins](#), you have to configure login auditing in the server properties security page.





## Setting the counter for master.dbo.sp\_user\_counter1

I have created a script that sets the value of User counter 1 by calling `sp_user_counter1` and passing the number of failed logins. This script only reads the current error log because its purpose is the real time monitoring of failed logins, so I think that is useless to check for historical data. But remember, SQL Server switches the error log on every service restart, so you may want to handle this issue on the script. Here is a clue: use the [sp\\_enumerrorlogs](#) system stored procedure to find the log numbers by date.

```
-- =====
-- Author: Daniel Farina
-- Create date: 07/26/2013
-- Description: Reads Error log to find the number of
-- failed logins and sets sp_user_counter1 with that value.
--
-- @LogDate: Date to start search. Default NULL = No limit
-- =====
CREATE PROCEDURE AuditFailedLoginsUserCounter
@LogDate DATETIME = NULL
AS
BEGIN

SET NOCOUNT ON;

DECLARE @FailedCount INT

CREATE TABLE #ErrorLog
(
ID INT IDENTITY(1,1),
LogDate DATETIME,
ProcessInfo VARCHAR(50),
TextMsg VARCHAR(1000),
CONSTRAINT PK1 PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED (ID)
)

INSERT INTO #ErrorLog
EXEC master.dbo.sp_readerrorlog 0, 1, 'Login failed'

SELECT @FailedCount = COUNT(0)
FROM #ErrorLog
WHERE @LogDate IS NULL OR LogDate >= @LogDate

EXEC master.dbo.sp_user_counter1 @FailedCount

DROP TABLE #ErrorLog
END
GO
```

## Configure a SQL Server Agent Job to Monitor for Failed Logins

Remember that you have to manually update the counter value, so in order to achieve that we must create a [SQL Server Agent Job](#) that executes the [stored procedure](#). I have configured the job to run every half hour. In order to run this script you will need to change the 'SELECT @Database = N'MyDB' parameter to your database.

```
-- =====
-- Author: Daniel Farina
-- Create date: 07/26/2013
-- Description: Create job to set User Settable Performance Counter
-- with [AuditFailedLoginsUserCounter] Stored Procedure
-- =====
USE [msdb]
GO

/***** Object: Job [Failed Login Audit Performance Counter] *****/
BEGIN TRANSACTION
DECLARE @ReturnCode INT
DECLARE @Database NVARCHAR(50)
-- SET @Database to the database in which the stored procedure AuditFailedLoginsUserCounter is.
SELECT @Database = N'MyDB'
SELECT @ReturnCode = 0

/***** Object: JobCategory [[Uncategorized (Local)]] *****/
```

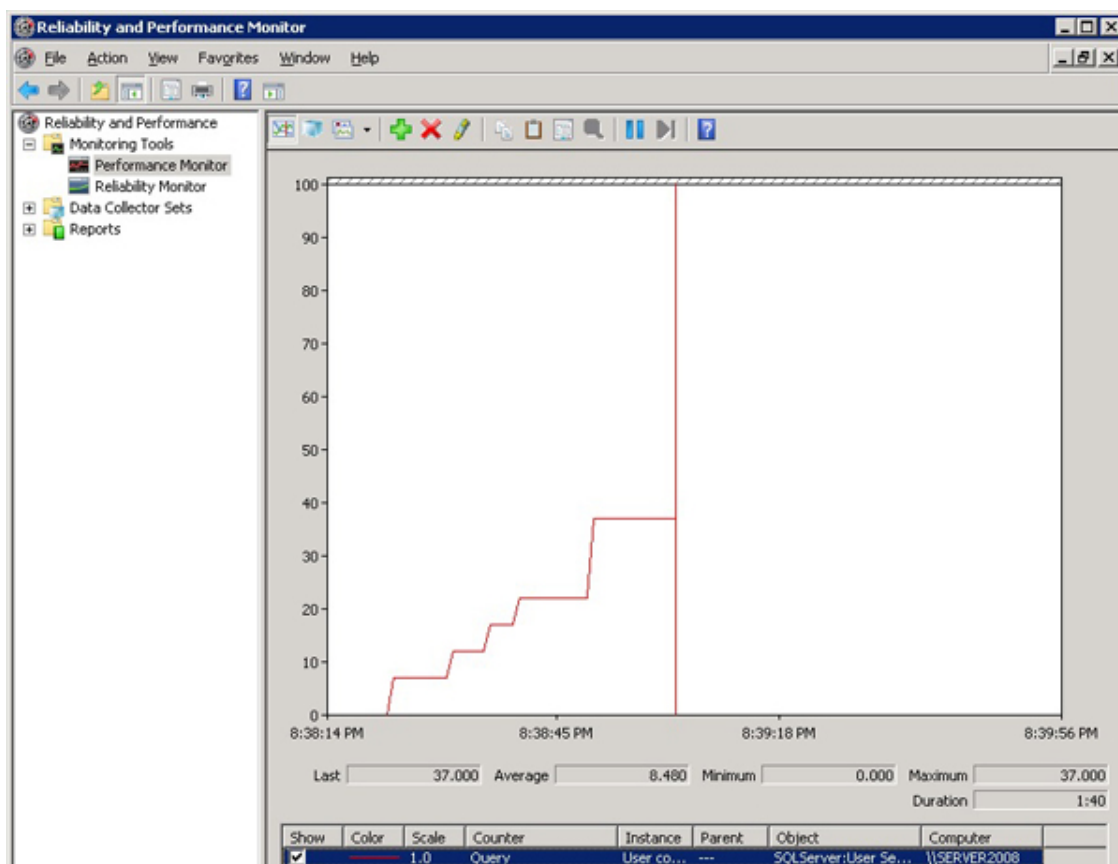
## Test the SQL Server Failed Login Process

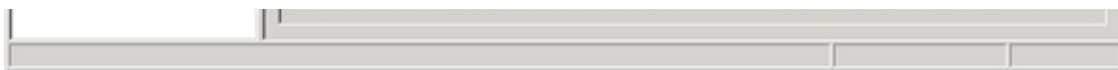
First, configure Performance Monitor to capture the data for the SQLServer:User Settable Counter 1.

Here is a test script that connects with wrong credentials to show you the counter in action. Update this script to have your development SQL Server name for the server parameter i.e. '-S SERVER2008' for sqlcmd. Run this code to generate data in Performance Monitor.

```
DECLARE @FailedCount INT
SET @FailedCount = 5
WHILE @FailedCount > 0
BEGIN
    EXEC master.dbo.xp_cmdshell 'sqlcmd -S SERVER2008 -U sa -P 1234' , NO_OUTPUT
    SET @FailedCount = @FailedCount - 1
END
```

And here you have a screen capture from Performance Monitor of the User Settable performance counter showing the failed logins count.





## Next Steps

- Review Error log management - <http://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/1155/sql-server-2005-error-log-management/>.
- See how to read SQL server log files with T-SQL - <http://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertip/1476/reading-the-sql-server-log-files-using-tsql/>.
- Check out these categories of tips:
  - [SQL Server Monitoring](#)
  - [SQL Server Security](#)
- Look for other uses of the user settable performance counter.

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