

## ITM 6.2/6.1 Attribute Difference Report

<b>Application</b>	<b>KNT</b>
<b>Product</b>	<b>NT</b>
<b>Agent</b>	<b>Windows OS</b>

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## [=] TABLE: NT\_System

*Use System attributes to monitor total count information for all processors on a system.*

[+] System_Up_Days	<i>Total Time (in days) that the computer has been operational since it was last started.</i>
[+] Total_Memory_Size	<i>The number of MBs of installed random access memory (RAM) in the computer.</i>
[+] Page_File_Size	<i>Size of the system paging file, in MB.</i>
[+] Processor_Queue_Length_Excess	<i>The number of processor queue length requests in excess of the number of processors in the system.</i>
[+] Network_Address_IPv6	<i>The IPv6 host address for the computer.</i>

## [=] TABLE: NT\_Memory

*Use Memory attributes to create reports that monitor counter information for real and virtual memory.*

[+] Total_Working_Set_Bytes	<i>The number of bytes of real memory allocated to currently running processes.</i>
[+] Total_Working_Set_Usage_Percentage	<i>The percent of bytes of real memory allocated to currently running processes.</i>
[+] Cache_Usage_Percentage	<i>The percent of bytes of real memory allocated to the system cache.</i>
[+] Available_Usage_Percentage	<i>The percent of bytes of real memory available.</i>
[+] Memory_Usage_Percentage	<i>The percent of bytes of real memory in use.</i>
[+] Commit_Avail_kBytes	<i>The number of KBs until the commit limit is reached.</i>
[+] %_Committed_Bytes_In_Use	<i>The ratio of Committed Bytes to the Commit Limit.</i>
[+] Total_Working_Set_kBytes	<i>The number of KBs of real memory allocated to currently running processes.</i>
[+] Total_Memory_Bytes	<i>The number of bytes of installed random access memory (RAM) in the computer.</i>
[+] Total_Memory_kBytes	<i>The number of kilobytes of installed random access memory (RAM) in the computer.</i>
[+] Total_Memory_mBytes	<i>The number of megabytes of installed random access memory (RAM) in the computer.</i>

## [=] TABLE: NT\_Logical\_Disk

*Use Logical Disk attributes to create reports that monitor information about disk drive partitions that have been assigned a drive letter.*

[+] Physical_Disk_Number	<i>The number of the physical disk that contains this logical disk.</i>
[+] Avg_Disk_Queue_Length	<i>The average number of both read and write requests that were queued for the selected disk during the sample interval.</i>
[+] Avg_Disk_Read_Queue_Length	<i>The average number of read requests that were queued for the selected disk during the sample interval.</i>
[+] Avg_Disk_Write_Queue_Length	<i>The average number of write requests that were queued for the selected disk during the sample interval.</i>

## [=] TABLE: NT\_Physical\_Disk

*Use Physical Disk attributes to create reports that monitor information about fixed and hard disk drives.*

[+] Disk_Number	<i>The number of a physical disk.</i>
[+] Avg_Disk_Bytes/Write	<i>Average number of bytes transferred to the disk during write operations.</i>
[+] Avg_Disk_Bytes/Transfer	<i>Average number of bytes transferred to or from the disk during write or read operations.</i>
[+] Avg_Disk_Milliseconds/Read	<i>Average time in milliseconds of a read of data from the disk.</i>
[+] Avg_Disk_Milliseconds/Write	<i>Average time in milliseconds of a write of data to the disk.</i>
[+] Avg_Disk_Milliseconds/Transfer	<i>Time in milliseconds of the average disk transfer.</i>
[+] Avg_Disk_Queue_Length	<i>The average number of both read and write requests that were queued for the selected disk during the sample interval.</i>
[+] Avg_Disk_Read_Queue_Length	<i>The average number of read requests that were queued for the selected disk during the sample interval.</i>
[+] Avg_Disk_Write_Queue_Length	<i>The average number of write requests that were queued for the selected disk during the sample interval.</i>

## [=] TABLE: NT\_Process

*Use Process attributes to monitor information about a specific process, such as the amount of time the process runs, its thread count, and how it uses real and virtual memory.*

[+] Avg_%_Processor_Time	<i>Percentage of processor use, as an average across all processors in the system.</i>
[+] User	<i>The user ID associated with the running process.</i>
[+] Working_Set_kBytes	<i>The size of the current working set of a process in KBs.</i>

## [=] TABLE: NT\_Event\_Log

*Use Event Log attributes to create reports about actual records that are written to the Application, DNS Server, Security, and System logs, such as date and time of the event and event identification information.*

[+] Event_ID_String	<i>Event ID represented as a string.</i>
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## [=] TABLE: IP\_Statistics

*Use IP Statistics attributes to monitor traffic and fragmentation statistics for data using the IP (Internet Protocol) protocol.*

[+] Datagram_Fragmentation_Percentage	<i>Measure of datagram fragmentation.</i>
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## [=] TABLE: Network\_Interface

*Use Network Interface attributes to monitor the rates at which bytes and packets are sent and received over the named network interface.*

[+] Bandwidth_Utilization_Percentage	<i>Measure of network interface bandwidth utilization.</i>
[+] IPv4_Address	<i>The IPv4 interface address.</i>
[+] IPv6_Global_Address	<i>The IPv6 Global interface address.</i>
[+] IPv6_Link_Local_Address	<i>The IPv6 Link Local interface address.</i>
[+] Network_Interface_Instance_Unicode	<i>The instance name of the Network Interface object (Connection Name) in UTF-8.</i>

## [=] TABLE: NT\_Cache

*Use the Cache attributes to create reports to monitor cache activity, such as the frequency of reads from cache pages, the percentage of cache copy requests that were successful, and the number of pages the cache has flushed to disk.*

[+] Copy_Read_Hits_Dyn_Avg	<i>A running average of the Copy Read Hits % attribute.</i>
[+] Data_Map_Hits_Dyn_Avg	<i>A running average of the Data Map Hits % attribute.</i>
[+] MDL_Read_Hits_Dyn_Avg	<i>A running average of the MDL Read Hits % attribute.</i>
[+] Pin_Read_Hits_Dyn_Avg	<i>A running average of the Pin Read Hits % attribute.</i>

## [=] TABLE: NT\_Services

*Use Services attributes to obtain status and configuration information about all of the services installed on the Windows Server.*

[+] Service_Name_U	<i>The internal name of the service in the Service Control Manager database.</i>
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## [=] TABLE: Print\_Queue

*Use the Print Queue attributes to create reports that monitor the performance and operation of printers locally attached to a computer.*

[+] Average_Job_Errors/Day	<i>Average number of job errors per day, where a day is a complete 24 hour period, since the system was last started.</i>
[+] Average_Not_Ready_Errors/Day	<i>Average number of not ready errors per day, where a day is a complete 24 hour period, since the system was last started.</i>
[+] Average_Out_Of_Paper_Errors/Day	<i>Average number of out of paper errors per day, where a day is a complete 24 hour period, since the system was last started.</i>

## [=] TABLE: NT\_Server

*Use the Server attributes to monitor connections and throughput between the local computer (Server/Redirector) and the network.*

[+] Total_Ended_Sessions	<i>Total number of sessions that have ended.</i>
[+] Error_Session_Percent	<i>Percentage of total sessions that ended due to errors.</i>
[+] High_%_Bytes/Sec	<i>The percentage of network card bandwidth used by the server service.</i>

## [+] TABLE: NT\_Redirector

*Use Redirector attributes to monitor IO Statistics of Processes.*

[+] Bytes_Received/Sec	<i>The rate of bytes coming in to the redirector from the network.</i>
[+] Bytes_Total/Sec	<i>The rate the redirector is processing data bytes.</i>
[+] Bytes_Transmitted/Sec	<i>The rate at which bytes are leaving the redirector to the network.</i>
[+] Connects_Core	<i>The number of connections you have to servers running the original MS-Net SMB protocol, including MS-Net itself, Xenix, and VAXs.</i>
[+] Connects_LAN_Manager_20	<i>Counts connections to LAN Manager 2(dot)0 servers, including LMX servers.</i>
[+] Connects_LAN_Manager_21	<i>Counts connections to LAN Manager 2(dot)1 servers, including LMX servers.</i>
[+] Connects_Windows_NT	<i>Counts the connections to Windows 2000 or earlier computers.</i>
[+] Current_Commands	<i>Counts the number of requests to the redirector that are currently queued for service.</i>
[+] File_Data_Operations/Sec	<i>The rate at which the redirector is processing data operations.</i>
[+] File_Read_Operations/Sec	<i>The rate at which applications are asking the redirector for data.</i>
[+] File_Write_Operations/Sec	<i>The rate at which applications are sending data to the redirector.</i>
[+] Network_Errors/Sec	<i>The rate at which serious unexpected errors are occurring.</i>
[+] Packets_Received/Sec	<i>The rate at which the redirector is receiving packets (also called SMBs or Server Message Blocks).</i>
[+] Packets_Transmitted/Sec	<i>The rate at which the redirector is sending packets (also called SMBs or Server Message Blocks).</i>
[+] Packets/Sec	<i>The rate the redirector is processing data packets.</i>
[+] Read_Bytes_Cache/Sec	<i>The rate at which applications are accessing the file system cache by using the redirector.</i>
[+] Read_Bytes_Network/Sec	<i>The rate at which applications are reading data across the network.</i>
[+] Read_Bytes_Non-Paging/Sec	<i>The bytes read by the redirector in response to normal file requests by an application when they are redirected to come from another computer.</i>
[+] Read_Bytes_Paging/Sec	<i>The rate at which the redirector is attempting to read bytes in response to page faults.</i>
[+] Read_Operations_Random/Sec	<i>The rate at which, on a file-by-file basis, reads are made that are not sequential.</i>
[+] Read_Packets_Small/Sec	<i>The rate at which reads less than one-fourth of the server negotiated buffer size are made by applications.</i>
[+] Read_Packets/Sec	<i>The rate at which read packets are being placed on the network.</i>
[+] Reads_Denied/Sec	<i>The rate at which the server is unable to accommodate requests for raw reads.</i>
[+] Reads_Large/Sec	<i>The rate at which reads more than twice the negotiated buffer size of the server are made by applications.</i>
[+] Server_Disconnects	<i>The number of times a server has disconnected your redirector.</i>
[+] Server_Reconnects	<i>The number of times your redirector has had to reconnect to a server in order to complete a new active request.</i>
[+] Server_Sessions	<i>The total number of security objects the redirector has managed.</i>
[+] Server_Sessions_Hung	<i>The number of active sessions that are timed out and unable to proceed due to a lack of response from the remote server.</i>
[+] Write_Bytes_Cache/Sec	<i>The rate at which applications on your computer are writing to the file system cache by using the redirector.</i>
[+] Write_Bytes_Network/Sec	<i>The rate at which applications are writing data across the network.</i>
[+] Write_Bytes_Non-Paging/Sec	<i>The rate at which bytes are written by the redirector in response to normal file outputs by an application when they are redirected to another computer.</i>
[+] Write_Bytes_Paging/Sec	<i>The rate at which the redirector is attempting to write bytes changed in the pages being used by applications.</i>
[+] Write_Operations_Random/Sec	<i>The rate at which, on a file-by-file basis, writes are made that are not sequential.</i>
[+] Write_Packets_Small/Sec	<i>The rate at which writes are made by applications that are less than one-fourth of the negotiated buffer size of the server.</i>
[+] Write_Packets/Sec	<i>The rate at which writes are being sent to the network.</i>
[+] Writes_Denied/Sec	<i>The rate at which the server is unable to accommodate requests for Raw Writes.</i>
[+] Writes_Large/Sec	<i>The rate at which writes are made by applications that are more than twice the negotiated buffer size of the server.</i>
[+] High_%_Bytes/Sec	<i>The percentage of network card bandwidth that is used by the redirector (workstation) service.</i>
[+] High_Current_Mod	<i>The average number of requests, per network interface card, to the redirector that are currently queued for service.</i>

## [+] TABLE: NT\_Network\_Port

*Use Network Port attributes to monitor connection information about network ports.*

[+] Protocol	<i>The port protocol.</i>
[+] Local_Port	<i>The local port number.</i>
[+] Remote_Port	<i>The remote port number.</i>
[+] Local_Port_Name	<i>The local port name.</i>
[+] State	<i>The port state.</i>
[+] Local_Host_IP_Address	<i>The IP address of the local host.</i>
[+] Local_Host_Name	<i>The host name of the local host.</i>
[+] Remote_Host_IP_Address	<i>The IP address of the remote host when the protocol is TCP.</i>
[+] Remote_Host_Name	<i>The host name of the remote host when the protocol is TCP.</i>

## [+] TABLE: NT\_Processor\_Summary

*Use the Processor Summary attributes to monitor high and low processor information for one server.*

[+] High_Processor	<i>Name of the processor with the highest utilization.</i>
[+] High_Interrupts/sec	<i>Number of interrupts per second for the High Processor.</i>
[+] Low_Processor	<i>Name of the processor with the lowest utilization.</i>
[+] Low_Interrupts/sec	<i>Number of interrupts per second for the Low Processor.</i>
[+] Processor_Utilization_Difference	<i>On a multi-processor computer, the difference in processor total utilization between the processor with the highest total utilization percentage and the processor with the lowest total utilization percentage.</i>
[+] Processor_Privileged_Difference	<i>On a multi-processor computer, the difference in processor utilization for privileged handling between the processor with the highest total utilization percentage and the processor with the lowest total utilization percentage.</i>
[+] Processor_User_Difference	<i>On a multi-processor computer, the difference in processor utilization for user handling between the processor with the highest total utilization percentage and the processor with the lowest total utilization percentage.</i>
[+] Processor_Interrupt_Difference	<i>On a multi-processor computer, the difference in processor utilization for interrupt handling between the processor with the highest total utilization percentage and the processor with the lowest total utilization percentage.</i>
[+] High_Process_Name	<i>The name of the process with the highest processor utilization on this server.</i>
[+] High_Process_ID	<i>The process ID of the process with the highest processor utilization on this server.</i>
[+] High_Process_Utilization	<i>The total processor utilization of the process with the highest processor utilization on this server.</i>
[+] High_Process_Avg_Utilization	<i>The average processor utilization of the process with the highest processor utilization on this server.</i>

## [+] TABLE: NT\_Processor\_Information

*Use the Process Information attributes to monitor system processors.*

[+] Processor_Device_ID	<i>Unique identifier of a processor on the system.</i>
[+] Processor_Address_Width	<i>Processor address width, in bits.</i>
[+] Processor_Data_Width	<i>Processor data width, in bits.</i>
[+] Current_Clock_Speed	<i>Current speed of the processor, in MHz.</i>
[+] Maximum_Clock_Speed	<i>Maximum speed of the processor, in MHz.</i>
[+] L2_Cache_Size	<i>L2 cache size of the processor.</i>
[+] Load_Percentage	<i>Load capacity of each processor, averaged to the last second.</i>
[+] Socket_Designation	<i>Type of chip socket used on the circuit card.</i>
[+] Processor_Name	<i>Processor name.</i>
[+] Processor_Manufacturer	<i>Name of the processor manufacturer.</i>
[+] Processor_Description	<i>Processor description.</i>
[+] Power_Management_Support	<i>If TRUE, the power of the device can be managed, which means that it can be put into suspend mode, and so on.</i>
[+] Processor_ID	<i>Processor information that describes the processor features.</i>
[+] Processor_Version	<i>Processor revision number that depends on the architecture.</i>

## [+] TABLE: NT\_BIOS\_Information

*Use BIOS Information attributes to monitor general information about the System BIOS.*

[+] BIOS_Version	<i>Version of the BIOS.</i>
[+] BIOS_Description	<i>BIOS description of the manufacturer.</i>
[+] BIOS_Manufacturer	<i>Manufacturer of the BIOS.</i>
[+] BIOS_Serial_Number	<i>Release date of the Windows BIOS in the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) format of YYYYMMDDHHMMSS.</i>

## [+] TABLE: NT\_Computer\_Information

*Use Computer Information attributes to monitor general information about the computer system.*

[+] Computer_System_Description	<i>Computer system description.</i>
[+] Computer_ID_Number	<i>This attribute value can be equal to the BIOS serial number for some Manufacturers.</i>
[+] Computer_Name	<i>Commonly used product name.</i>
[+] Computer_UUID_Number	<i>Universally unique identifier (UUID) for this product.</i>
[+] Computer_Vendor	<i>Supplier name of the product.</i>
[+] Computer_Version	<i>Product version information.</i>
[+] Computer_Hostname	<i>N/A</i>
[+] Computer_Domain_Name	<i>The fully qualified domain name of the host computer.</i>

## [+] TABLE: NT\_IP\_Address

*Use IP Address attributes to obtain IP (Internet Protocol) address information.*

[+] Network_Interface_Name	<i>The name of the network interface.</i>
[+] IP_Address	<i>An IP address associated with the network interface.</i>
[+] DNS_Name	<i>The Domain Name Server entry associated with the IP network address.</i>