

How to move the OperationsManager Database to a new SQL server

1.

Backup	database and encrypt key
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- a. On opsmgr-sql2
 - i. Backup the following
D:\backup\OperationsManager.bak
D:\backup\OperationsManagerDW.bak(This backup is not needed for this piece. But do it anyways as a best practice.)
- b. On opsmgr-rms2
 - i. This step needs to be done to avoid errors. <http://www.expta.com/2008/05/error-running-securestoragebackup.html>
 1. copy **Microsoft.Mom.Common.dll** from C:\Program Files\System Center Operations Manager 2007 to C:\Downloads\SCOM\OpsMgrSP1\SupportTools
 - ii. Open a command prompt
 1. From C:\Downloads\SCOM\OpsMgrSP1\SupportTools>
 2. Run this command **SecureStorageBackup.exe backup c:\opsmgrkey**
 3. Enter a password when prompted. I am using the same password as the mom action account.

2.

Stop all services	on RMS and MS servers
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- a. On opsmgr-rms2 stop the following
 - i. Opsmgr config
 - ii. Opsmgr sdk
 - iii. Opsmgr health
- b. On opsmgr-ms2 stop the following
 - i. Opsmgr health

3.

Delete the database	on the current SQL server that is hosting OperationsManger database
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- a. On opsmgr-sql2 In Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio, navigate to **Databases**.
- b. Right-click **OperationsManager**, and then click **Delete**.
- c. In the **Delete Object** dialog box, ensure that the **Delete backup and restore history information for databases** and the **Close existing connections** options are both selected.
- d. Click **OK** to complete the operation.

4.

Restore the database	on new SQL server OpsMgr-SQL1
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- a. Copy the backup of the database to [\\opsmgr-sql1\d\\$\restore](\\opsmgr-sql1\d$\restore)
- b. On SQL1 open SQL Server Management Studio
 - i. In the left Column Expand opsmgr-sql1 and right click on databases
 - ii. Select restore database
 - iii. Source for restore (do this before setting destination)
 1. Select **"From device"** click on the navigate button on the right
 2. Select file for Backup Media and say add
 3. Navigate to D:\Restore and select OperationsManager.bak and say ok twice
 - iv. Destination for Restore
 1. Click on the dropdown arrow beside **"To database"**
 2. Select OperationsManager
 3. Place a checkmark beside OperationsManager-Full Database Backup

4. Click on **OK**
5. Progress is shown in the bottom left corner. When complete there will hopefully be a successful window popup. Say ok.
6. You are done restoring the database

5.

Update the registry on each management server	new SQL Server-based computer. Complete this step also on the Root Management Server,
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- If the Root Management Server is clustered, then you must complete this step on all the nodes in the cluster.
- Opsmgr-rms2 is the current root management server
- Opmgr-ms2 is the current management server
- Opsmgr-sql1 is the new SQL server

- a. Under **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Microsoft Operations Manager\3.0\Setup**, double-click the value **DatabaseServerName**, and then change the value to opsmgr-sql1
- b. Click **OK**.
- c. Close the Registry Editor.
- d. After you have completed this step on all management servers in the management group, restart the following services on all management and root management servers
 - i. Opsmgr-rms2 (Root Management Server)
 1. OpsMgr Config Service
 2. OpsMgr SDK Service
 3. OpsMgr Health Service
 - ii. Opsmgr-ms2 (Management Servers.)
 1. OpsMgr Health Service

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Update the OperationsManager Database	with the New Database Server Name, ensure that the account that you are logged on with has sufficient privileges on the SQL Server instance.
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- a. Log onto opsmgr-sql1
- b. Open SQL Server Management Studio.
- c. Expand **Databases, OperationsManager** and **Tables**.
- d. Right-click **dbo.MT_ManagementGroup**, and then click **Open Table**.
- e. Change the value in the **SQLServerName_6B1D1BE8_EBB4_B425_08DC_2385C5930B04** column to reflect the name opsmgr-sql1
- f. Save your change.

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Add SDK Account	On opsmgr-sql1 hosting the OperationsManager database, add the correct permission for the Login of the Root Management Server on which the SDK Account is running, as follows:
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- a. Open Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio, and in the **Object Explorer** pane, navigate to **Security** and then expand **Logins**.
- b. Add the **SDK Account**
 - i. Right click on Logins and select **New Login**
 - ii. For login name use **domain\mom_sdkconfig**
 - iii. Use windows authentication
 - iv. Say ok
- c. Settings for **SDK Account**
 - i. Right click **domain\mom_sdkconfig** select properties

- ii. Under "**select a page**" on the left side click on **User Mapping**
 - 1. In the right window under "**Users mapped to this login:**" place a check beside **OperationsManger**.
 - 2. In the right window under "**Database role membership for: OperationsManager**" make sure the following items are checked:
 - **configsvc_users**
 - **db_datareader**
 - **db_datawriter**
 - **db_ddladmin**
 - **sdk_users**

Add Action Account	On opsmgr-sql1 hosting the OperationsManager database, add the correct permission for the Login of the Root Management Server on which the Action Account is running, as follows:
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- a. Open Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio, and in the **Object Explorer** pane, navigate to **Security** and then expand **Logins**.
- b. Add the **Action Account**
 - i. Right click on Logins and select **New Login**
 - ii. For login name use **domain\Action_Account**
 - iii. Use windows authentication
 - iv. Say ok
- c. Settings for **Action Account**
 - i. In the right window under "**Database role membership for: OperationsManager**" make sure the following items are checked:
 - **db_datareader**
 - **db_datawriter**
 - **db_ddladmin**
 - **dbmodule_users**

Add Data Warehouse write account	On opsmgr-sql1 hosting the OperationsManager database, add the correct permission for the Login of the Root Management Server on which the Data warehouse write Account is running, as follows:
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- a. Open Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio, and in the **Object Explorer** pane, navigate to **Security** and then expand **Logins**.
- b. Add the **Data Warehouse write Account**
 - i. Right click on Logins and select **New Login**
 - ii. For login name use **domain\DW_Write_Account**
 - iii. Use windows authentication
 - iv. Say ok
- Settings for **Data Warehouse write Account**
 - a. In the right window under "**Database role membership for: OperationsManager**" make sure the following items are checked:
 - **db_datareader**
 - **dwsynch_users**

Check SQL Broker	After moving the OperationsManager database, the status of the Sql Broker Availability Monitor might be set to 'critical' or to 'Sql Broker is disabled'. You can check the state of the Sql Broker Availability Monitor by running the following SQL query:
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- a. Stop the following services on the RMS and MS servers

- i. Opsmgr-rms2 (Root Management Server)
 - 1. OpsMgr Config Service
 - 2. OpsMgr SDK Service
 - 3. OpsMgr Health Service
 - ii. Opsmgr-ms2 (Management Servers.)
 - 1. OpsMgr Health Service
 - b. Open Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio
 - i. Select the OperationsManager database
 - ii. Click on **New Query**
 - 1. Enter the following statement and execute
 - **SELECT is_broker_enabled FROM sys.databases WHERE name='OperationsManager'**
 - 2. If the result is '0' then the broker is disabled and will need to be enabled.
 - 3. In the query window enter the following query
 - **ALTER DATABASE OperationsManager SET SINGLE_USER WITH ROLLBACK IMMEDIATE**
 - **You should receive a success.**
 - 4. Enter the next query
 - **ALTER DATABASE OperationsManager SET ENABLE_BROKER**
 - **You should receive a success.**
 - 5. Close SQL Server Management Studio.
 - 6. Stop the following services on the RMS and MS servers
 - Opsmgr-rms2 (Root Management Server)
 - i. OpsMgr Config Service
 - ii. OpsMgr SDK Service
 - iii. OpsMgr Health Service
 - Opsmgr-ms2 (Management Servers.)
 - i. OpsMgr Health Service
 - c. Enable Multi user again
 - i. Open Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio
 - ii. Select the OperationsManager database
 - iii. Click on **New Query**
 - 1. Enter the following statement and execute
 - **ALTER DATABASE OperationsManager SET MULTI_USER**
 - d. Verify that broker is now enable
 - i. enter the following statement and execute
 - i. **SELECT is_broker_enabled FROM sys.databases WHERE name='OperationsManager'**
 - Reboot opsmgr-rms2 (root manager server)
 - **DONE!**

After completion the health service on opsmgr-rms2 appeared to be off. It was running as a service on the server. But in the console the server appeared to not be monitored. After rebooting the server it appeared to be good but went to a bad state in 15 minutes.

To resolve this we added the rms computer account to domain group domain\SCOM - Full Admins. This group is in turn a member of the local admin group on the SQL server.