Paessler WMI Tester

Introduction

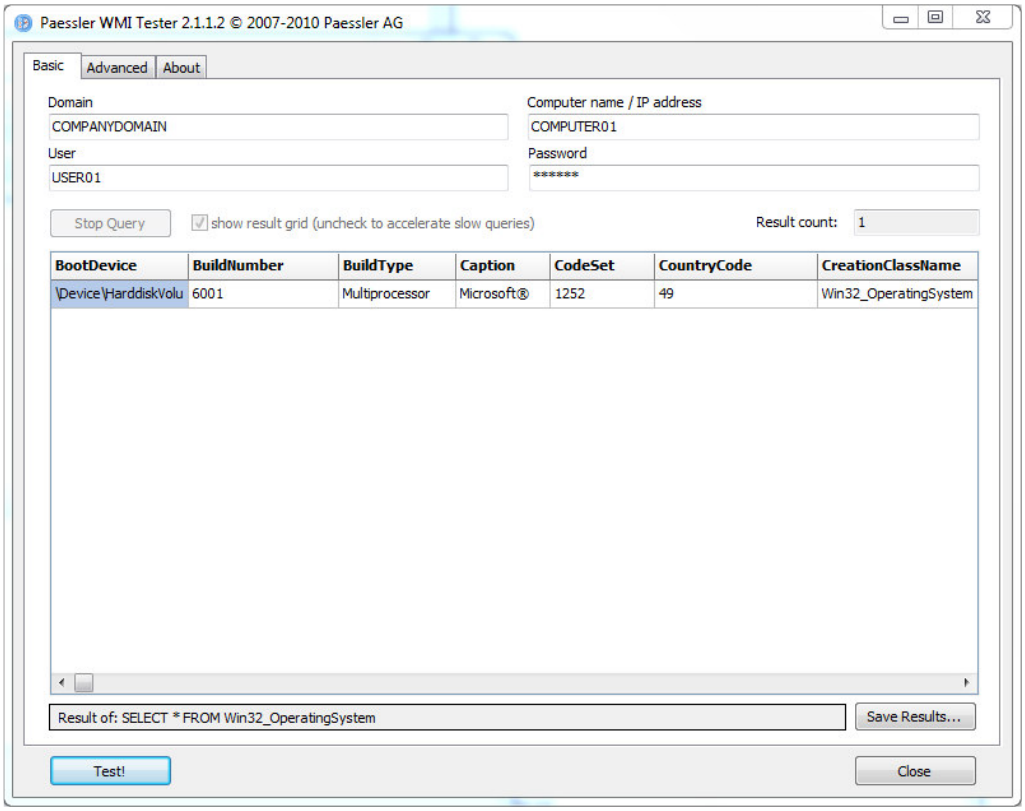
WMI is a database that offers a variety of useful monitoring values of Computers running Microsoft Windows. Products like Paessler's PRTG Network Monitor make use of the WMI functionality for monitoring computers in network environments.
As WMI access over a network is not quite trivial, the Paessler WMI Tester is a tool for testing the accessibility of WMI in a quick and easy-to-use way.

Usage

Basic

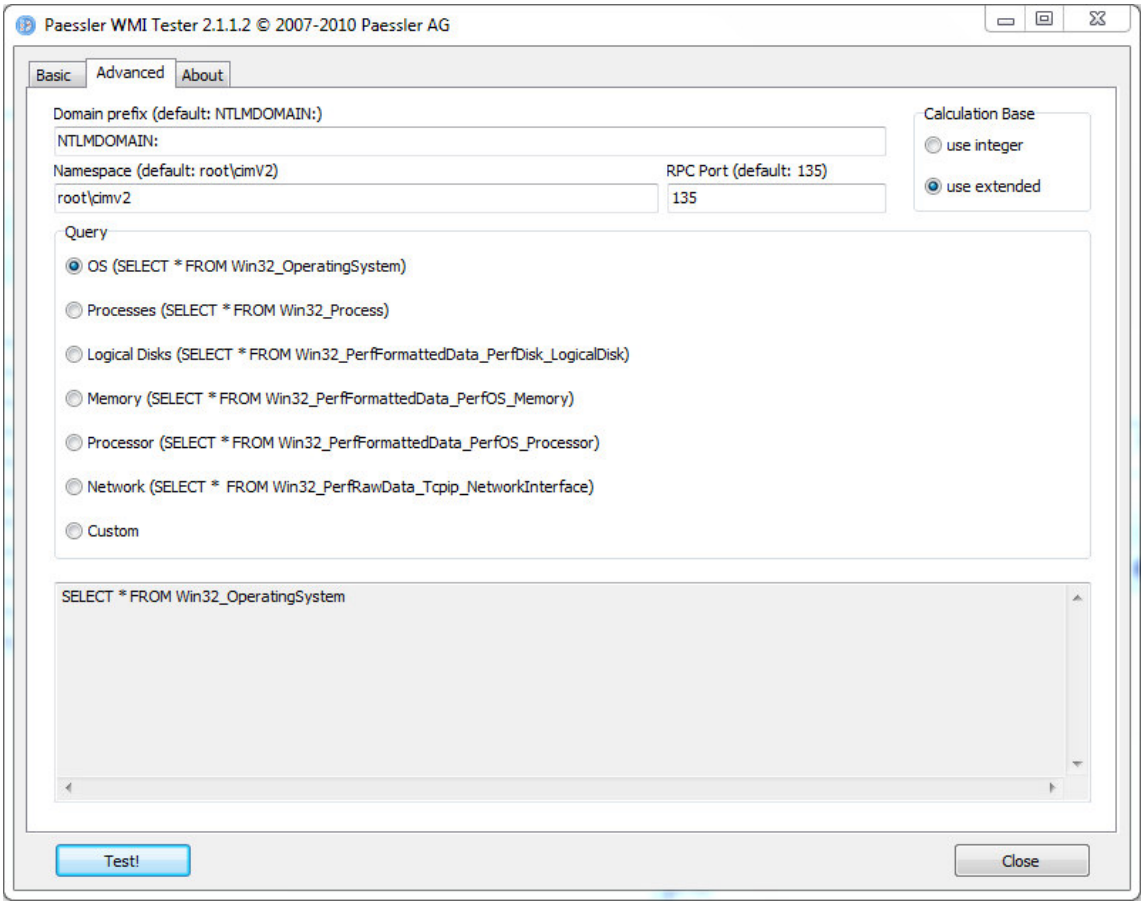
After starting Paessler WMI Tester you can enter the following data:
Domain: the Windows domain in which the computer you want to test is in. Leave empty when testing your own machine. Enter the computer's name when testing a domainless machine (i.e. a standalone computer or a computer in a workgroup).
Host: the name of the computer you want to test. Leave empty when testing your own machine. Try to enter the specific IP address in case the connection fails. Also check if your domain controller is accessible from the target machine because it is needed to verify the Windows credentials.
User: the name of the user that is allowed to log in on the machine you want to test. You MUST leave this empty when testing your own machine.
Password: the password of the user. You MUST leave this empty when testing your own machine.

Now click the "Test!" button. After a short time you will either see a result table showing information about the Windows system on the machine or an error message if something went wrong.



Advanced

On this tab you can enter:
Domain prefix: will be added internally to the Host name (usually you can leave this at NTLMDOMAIN:)
Namespace: the name space the WMI query will use, standard is root\CIMV2
RPC Port: WMI Tester does a fast port scan to check if the RPC server is running and accessible on the target machine prior to opening a WMI Connection. Here you can specify the configured port number, usually 135.
Calculation Base: WMI often returns with large numbers, so the calculation base is defaulted to “use extended”. Change only when resulting numbers seem odd.
Query: choose between six predefined query sets (operating system, processes, logical disks, memory, processor, network) or enter your own query (if you know how WMI works!)



Disclaimer:

Use at your own risk!