



Guardian One

Enterprise Portal and Demonstration Estate

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Purpose and Audience

Current version	1.1
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Document owner	Product owner: Adam Timothy
Change summary	Manager-readability and controlled-publication review

Version history

Version	Date	Change	Status
1.0	Initial issue	Initial controlled document	Superseded
1.1	28 July 2026	Manager-readability and publication review	Current

This document explains the enterprise portal's database-backed architecture, supported addresses, interactions, demonstration estate and customer-managed publication boundary. It is intended for customer administrators, DBAs, implementation engineers, demonstrators, testers and governance reviewers. The portal presents stored results from completed SQL Server assessments. Customers choose whether it is available only on a local network or published through their own approved internet-access mechanism.

The portal belongs to Guardian One Compliance and Guardian One Quantum. Entitlement is enforced by the server-side portal entry point before repository data is queried; hiding a link is not an entitlement control.

Supported addresses

Component	Address	Purpose
Original product website	http://host:8080/index.html	Product and service information
Enterprise portal primary page	http://host:8080/estate.html	Repository-backed estate reporting in the same web application
Enterprise portal alternate page	http://host:8080/index2.html	Customer publishing alias
Individual assessment	http://host:8080/assessments/{run-id}	Database-rendered full assessment
Contact page	http://host:8080/contact	Local share/download enquiry workflow

The enterprise portal does not expose /index.html; that name remains reserved for the original website.

The original website and enterprise portal are served by the same Guardian One web application. Sample Enterprise Portal is a same-origin link to /estate.html; it does not depend on a second website, hostname, or port. The customer controls how the single application is published, secured and made available.

Data architecture

HTML is generated at request time and is not stored in the repository. Assessment inputs, findings, compliance results, machine evidence and optional bounded evidence payloads are stored in SQL Server. Optional exported HTML files may be retained for customers who need to pass reports to other authorised people, but files are not the portal data source.

The portal queries the latest completed assessment for each SQL Server instance and obtains history from `dbo.Assessment_Run`. Typed evidence is read from repository tables including `dbo.ComplianceSnapshot`, `dbo.DatabaseInventory`, `dbo.StorageSnapshot` and `dbo.AssessmentFinding`. Migration 017 adds `IsReadOnly` and `IsAutoShrinkOn` to database inventory so operating states remain queryable and reportable.

Estate presentation

The header uses the Guardian One blue treatment and owl logo. Summary cards show SQL Server versions, machines, SQL Server instances, instances needing compliance attention and database-backed assessment reports.

The SQL Server version chart is clickable and filters both estate views. The chart translates stored product major versions into release names from SQL Server 2012 through SQL Server 2025.

Detailed reports is the default view. It presents one row per SQL Server instance, health and compliance counts, assessment history and links to full database-rendered reports.

Compliance data presents one row per SQL Server instance and dynamically creates one column for each distinct stored compliance test. Each cell shows Pass, Needs attention or Not assessed, plus observed evidence and recommendations. Missing evidence is Not assessed and never interpreted as a pass.

Changes since review compares the latest retained assessment at or before two selected review dates. It identifies new and resolved failures, persistent failures, exception changes, and unavailable or restored evidence. This is a Guardian One Compliance and Guardian One Quantum capability. The portal enforces the entitlement before querying comparison data; Foundation and Advisor licences cannot open the comparison through a direct URL.

Filters and interaction

Status filters evaluate all test statuses present for a server rather than only its overall status. Matching cells are highlighted and non-matching cells are de-emphasised. A live message states how many SQL Servers are displayed.

The portal also supports SQL version filters, server search, sortable detailed-report columns and history windows for most recent, today, rolling 24 hours, three, six, nine and twelve months, or all retained history. Filters can be combined.

Central collection and Windows access

A central Windows machine can assess remote SQL Server instances using Windows integrated authentication or another approved centrally managed authentication method. MAIN-EstateAssessments.cmd reads the enabled targets from the customer-controlled config/estate-targets.json, runs each target in an isolated process, continues after target-specific failures, and writes successful results to the SQL Server endpoint configured by SQL_REPOSITORY_SERVER. The catalogue must contain no credentials. Repository access, target SQL access, and optional Windows collection permissions must be granted separately to the process identity.

Windows metrics may require Windows Remote Management, CIM/WMI or equivalent customer-approved remote access, firewall rules, name resolution and least-privilege account rights. If permissions, configuration or firewalls prevent collection, Guardian One stores a classified unavailable or not-configured result. SQL-derived evidence remains available, unavailable Windows metrics are not assessed, and missing Windows evidence does not indicate a healthy or unhealthy machine.

When Windows collection succeeds, the stored host snapshot includes the Windows domain alongside operating-system, memory, CPU, page-file, drive, mount-point and disk-performance evidence. The estate portal displays the environment classification and template-conformance outcome persisted with the assessment; it does not reclassify historic runs against later policy changes.

The compliance views distinguish Approved exception from both Pass and Needs attention. An approved exception retains the underlying failed result and is governed by two agreeing parties, a reason and review date in the repository. Expired or inactive exceptions are not applied to later assessments.

The estate scheduler is sequential in its first release to keep target load and repository writes predictable. Its final console summary identifies completed and failed targets. Windows Task Scheduler may invoke it at the customer-approved assessment cadence; the portal reads the resulting completed assessments and does not initiate collection.

Demonstration estate

The fictional estate contains five machines and seven SQL Server instances. Seven approved monthly Guardian One Demo assessments are retained for each instance from January through July 2026 so review-to-review changes can be demonstrated. The seeder reconciles only runs explicitly marked with that assessment type and does not modify genuine assessments.

Every demo instance contains master, model, msdb and tempdb. Application databases use recognisable training-style names such as AdventureWorks, WideWorldImporters, Northwind and pubs; sample database contents are not installed or copied.

SQL Server instance	Release and build	Application databases
GO-DEMO-SQL01	SQL Server 2022, 16.0.4265.3	AdventureWorks2022, AdventureWorksLT2022
GO-DEMO-SQL02\ERP	SQL Server 2019, 15.0.4430.1	WideWorldImporters
GO-DEMO-SQL02\REPORTING	SQL Server 2017, 14.0.3456.2	WideWorldImportersDW
GO-DEMO-SQL03\WAREHOUSE	SQL Server 2025, 17.0.4065.4	AdventureWorksDW2022, WWI_Integration
GO-DEMO-SQL04\DEV	SQL Server 2016, 13.0.6300.2	Northwind_Development, TicketReservations
GO-DEMO-SQL04\TEST	SQL Server 2014, 12.0.6024.0	Northwind_Test
GO-DEMO-SQL05\LEGACY	SQL Server 2012, 11.0.7001.0	NorthwindLegacy, pubs

Read-only databases are AdventureWorksLT2022, WideWorldImportersDW, Northwind_Test and pubs. Read-only by design is informational. Auto-shrink is enabled on WWI_Integration, Northwind_Development and NorthwindLegacy; these generate findings because repeated shrink and growth can increase fragmentation and unpredictable I/O.

Storage follows the agreed role convention: D for TempDB, E for data, F for transaction logs and G for backups. The warehouse instance demonstrates mount points below those role drives.

Risks and recommendations

- Treat unavailable evidence as unknown, not clear.
- Publish the portal only through customer-approved authentication, TLS, network and reverse-proxy controls.
- Restrict repository accounts to required read or write operations and audit privileged changes.
- Do not seed demonstration data into a production repository without explicit customer approval and separation controls.
- Review end-of-support SQL Server releases as lifecycle risks even if their final service pack or update is installed.
- Validate auto-shrink changes, capacity, growth settings and rollback through approved change control.
- Retain native Guardian One findings when optional third-party diagnostic toolkits are unavailable.

Validation evidence

The applied demonstration estate contains seven demo runs, zero missing system-database rows and zero D/E/F/G storage-role violations. Four approved read-only databases and three approved auto-shrink databases are persisted. The full automated unit suite must pass before publication. The browser interaction test validates status filters, version filters, view switching, search, sorting, history periods, report links, branding and report controls.

Content review decision

Add this document to the controlled pack because the portal and demonstration estate are now implemented product capabilities. Remove earlier descriptions that imply four retained demo assessments per instance, file-backed portal reporting, HTML stored in the repository, or /index.html as an enterprise portal route. Keep optional exported report folders documented as a customer-controlled sharing feature rather than a portal dependency.