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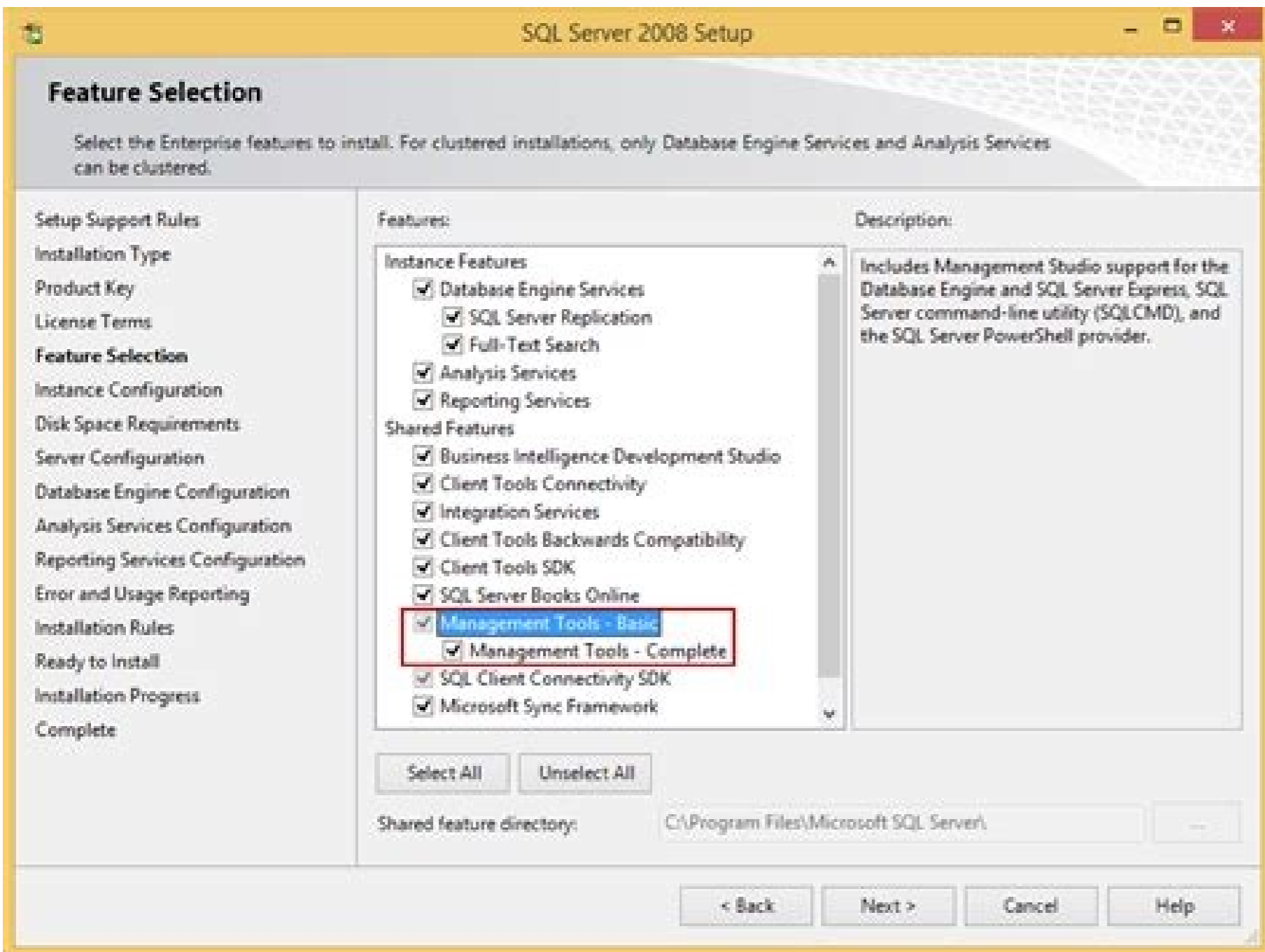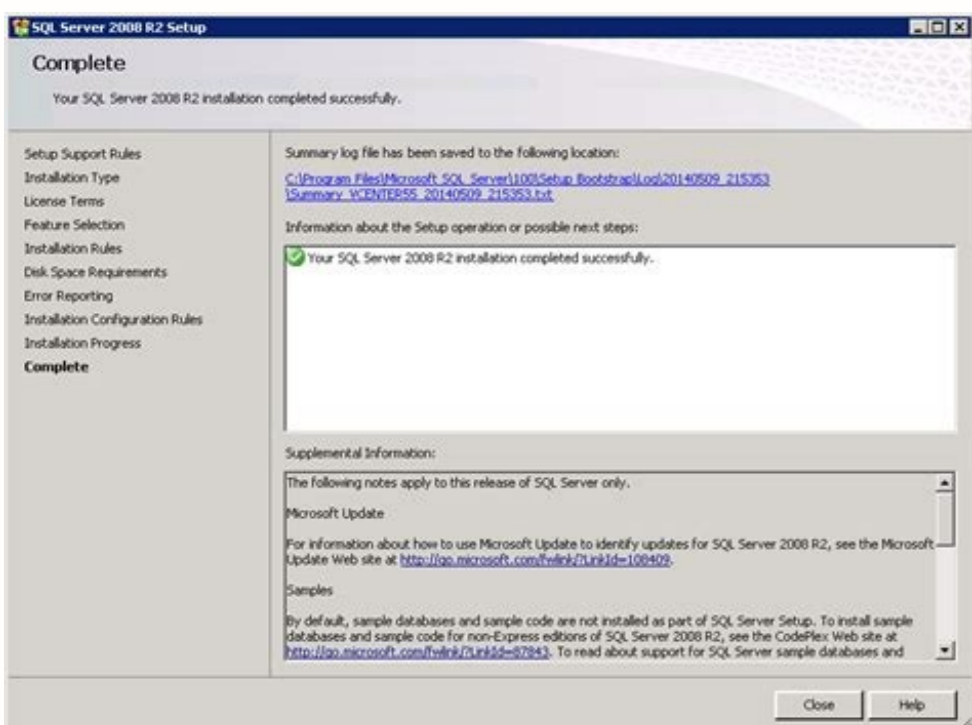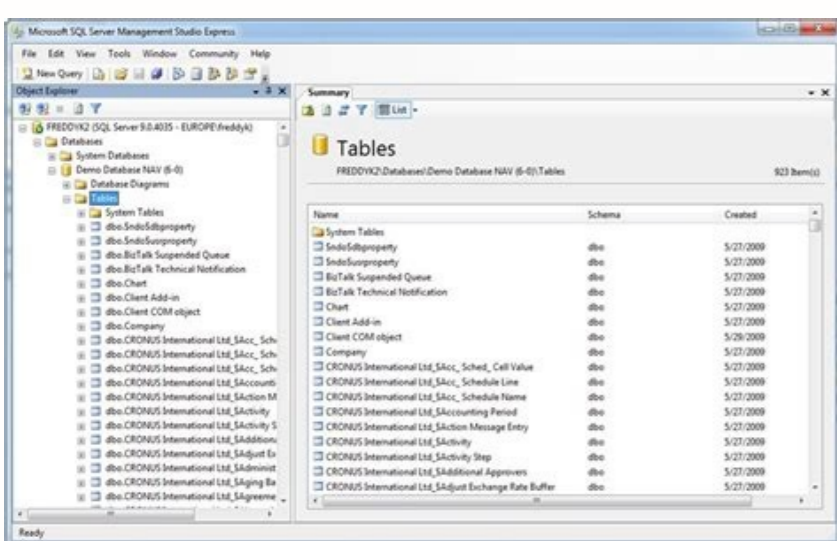
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Sql server 2008 management studio r2

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Microsoft SQL SERVERDEVELOPER (S) Initial Microsoft Database Software Family April24 April 1989; 32 years ago (1989-04-24), as SQL Server 1.0Allanzing STABLESQL Server 2019 [1] / November 4, 2019; 2 years ago (November 4, 2019) Written ENC, C ++ [2] Operative SystemOLinux, Microsoft Windows Server, Microsoft Windows Available Enaleman, English, Chinese, Spain, France, Italian, Japan , Korean, Portuguese (Brazil), Russian and Indonesian [3] Data Base Management TypesSoftwareOther ownershipwww.microsoft.com/sql-server Microsoft SQL Server is a relational database management system developed by Microsoft. As a database server, it is a software product whose main function is to store and retrieve data to request from other software applications that can be executed on the same computer or on another computer through a network (including Internet). Microsoft markets at least a dozen different editions of Microsoft SQL Server, targeting different public and workloads ranging from small applications from a single machine to large applications oriented to the Internet with many concurrent users. History Main Article: Microsoft SQL Server History The Microsoft SQL Server story begins with the first Microsoft SQL Server 1.0 product, a 16-bit server for the OS / 2 operating system in 1989 and extends to the present. MS SQL Server for OS / 2 started as a project for Portar Sybase SQL Server A OS / 2 in 1989, by Sybase, Ashton-Tate and Microsoft. SQL Server 4.2 for NT is launched in 1993, marking the entry into Windows NT. SQL Server 6.0 was launched in 1995, marking the end of the collaboration with Sybase; Sybase would continue to develop its own variant of SQL Server, Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise, regardless of Microsoft. SQL Server 7.0 is released in 1998, marking the conversion of the source code of a C++. SQL Server 2005, released in 2005, ends the complete revision of the old Sybase code inCode. SQL Server 2012, released in 2012, adds storage in aka XVelocity column memory. SQL Server 2017, launched in 2017, adds Linux compatibility for the following Linux platforms: Red Hat Enterprise Linux, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, Ubuntu & Docker Engine.[4] Currently, from May 2020[update], Microsoft supports the following versions: SQL Server 2012[5] SQL Server 2014 SQL Server 2016 SQL Server 2017 SQL Server 2019 From SQL Server 2016, the product is only compatible with x64 processors.[6] The current version is Microsoft SQL Server 2019, published on November 4, 2019. The RTM version is 15.0.2000.5.[7] Microsoft Editions offers SQL Server in several editions, with different features and targeted to different users. These editions are:[8][9] Main Editions Enterprise SQL Server Enterprise Edition includes both the main database engine and the complementary services, with a number of tools to create and manage an SQL Server cluster. You can manage databases as large as 524 petabytes and board 12 terabytes of memory and supports 640 logical processors (CPU cores).[10] Standard SQL Server The standard edition includes the main database engine, along with the independent services. It differs from the Enterprise edition in which it supports less active instances (number of nodes in a cluster) and does not include some high-availability functions, such as the hot-add memory (which allows to add memory while the server is still running), and the parallel indices. Web SQL Server Web Edition is a low TCO option for web hosting. Business Intelligence Introduced in SQL Server 2012 and focused on self-service and corporate business intelligence. Includes Standard Edition capabilities and Business Intelligence tools: PowerPivot, Power View, Semantic Model BI, Master Data Services, DataSERVICES AND XVELOCITY IN-MEMORY ANALYTICS. [11] Workgroup SQL Server Workgroup Edition includes the basic functionality of the database, but does not include additional services. Note Note This edition was removed from SQL Server 2012.[12] Express SQL Server Express Edition is a reduced, free version of SQL Server, which includes the main database engine. Although there are no limitations on the number of databases or users supported, it is limited to using one processor, 1 GB of memory and 10 GB of database files (4 GB of database files prior to SQL Server Express 2008 R2).[13] It is intended to replace MSDE. Two additional editions provide a super-set of features that are not in the original Express Edition. The first is SQL Server Express with Tools, which includes SQL Server Management Studio Basic. SQL Server Express with Advanced Services adds full-text search capability and reporting services.[14] Azure Specialized Editions Microsoft Azure SQL Database is the cloud-based version of Microsoft SQL Server, presented as a platform as a service offering on Microsoft Azure. Azure MPP Azure SQL Data Warehouse is the cloud-based version of Microsoft SQL Server in an MPP (parallel mass processing) architecture for analytical workloads, presented as a platform as a service offering in Microsoft Azure. Compact (SQL CE) The compact edition is an integrated database engine. Unlike other editions of SQL Server, the SQL CE engine is based on SQL Mobile (initially designed for use with portable devices) and does not share the same binaries. Due to its small size (1 MB of DLL footprint), it has a remarkably reduced set of functions compared to the other editions. For example, it supports a subset of standard data types, it does not support stored procedures or views or batches of multiple declarations (among other limitations). It is limited to a maximum size of 4 GB of database and cannot be run as a Windows service, Compact Edition must be hosted by the application He uses it. Version 3.5 includes support for ADO.NET sync services. SQL CE does not support ODBC connectivity, unlike SQL Server itself. Developer SQL Server Developer Edition includes the same featuresSQL Server Enterprise Edition, but is limited by the license so that it can only be used as a development and testing system, and not as a production server. Starting in early 2016, Microsoft made this issue free of charge to the public. [15] EMBEDDED (SSEE) SQL Server 2005 EMBEDDED Edition is a specially named instance of the SQL Server Express database engine that is accessible only to certain Windows services. SQL Server Evaluation Editing Evaluation, also known as Test Editing, has all the features of Enterprise Edition, but is limited to 180 days, after which the tools will continue to run, but the server services will continue to run. They will stop. [16] FAST TRACT SQL Server Fast Track is specifically for storage storage storage of enterprise-scale data storage items and enterprise intelligence processing, and runs on reference architecture hardware that is optimized for a fast track. [17] LocalDB introduced in SQL Server 2012, LOCALDB is a minimum, on-demand version of SQL Server designed for application developers. [18] It can also be used as an embedded database. [19] Analytics Platform System (APS) Parallel Data Material (PDW) A massively parallel processing SQL Server (MPP) device optimized for storing large-scale data, such as hundreds of terabytes. [20] Datawarehouse Appliance Edition pre-installed and configured as part of a device partnered with Dell & HP Base in the Quick Tracking Architecture. This edition does not include SQL Server Integration Services, Analysis Services, or Reporting Services.SQLCMD Discontinued MSDE Editions Microsoft SQL Server Data Engine / Desktop Engine / Desktop Edition. Designed for use as an application component, no GUI management tools. Later, Microsoft also made available a web management tool. Included with some versions of Microsoft Access, Microsoft Development Tools and other SQL Server editions. [21] Personal Edition SQL Server 2000. It had workload or connection limits such as MSDE, MSDE,There is no data base size limit. It includes standard management tools. Destined for use as a mobile/disconnected proxy, licensed for use with standard SQL Server 2000 edition. [21] DataCenter SQL Server 2008 R2 Datacenter is an edition with all SQL Server functions and is designed to detect data that need high levels of application support and scalability. It supports 256 logical processors and a virtually unlimited memory and comes with Streaminsight Premium Edition. [22] The Datacenter edition has been withdrawn in SQL Server 2012; All its features are available in SQL Server 2012 Enterprise Edition. [12] Architecture The protocol layer implements the external interface to SQL Server. All operations that can be invoked in SQL Server are communicated through a defined Microsoft format, called Tabular Data Stream (TDS). TDS is an application layer protocol, which is used to transfer data between a database server and a client. Initially designed and developed by Sybase Inc. for its Sybase SQL Server relational database engine in 1984, and later by Microsoft in Microsoft SQL Server, TDS packages can be locked into other physical transport-dependent protocols, including TCP/IP, with TCP/IP name, with Tuberes name and memory shares. Consequently, access to SQL Server functions these protocols. In addition, the SQL Server API is also exposed to web services. [9] Data storage is a database, which is a collection of tables with typed columns. SQL Server supports different types of data, including primitive types such as integer, floater, decimal, char (including character strings), varchar (variable length character strings), binary (for unstructured data bubbles), text (for textual data) among others. The roundFloats to the integers use the symmetric arithmetic rounding or the symmetrical round (fixed) depending on the arguments: Select Round (2.5, 0) Da 3. Microsoft SQL Server also allows to be defined and was Use the types of compounds defined by the user (UDTS). . Also causes server statistics to be available as as Tables and views (called dynamic management or DMVS views). In addition to tables, a database can also contain other objects, such as views, stored procedures, indexes and restrictions, together with a transaction log. A SQL Server database may contain a maximum of 231 objects, and can cover multiple OS level files with a maximum size of 260 bytes (1 Exabyte). [9] The data from the database is stored in primary data files with an .ndf extension. The secondary data files, identified with an .ndf extension, are used to allow data from a single database to extend through more than one file, and optionally through more of a file system. The log files are identified with the .LDF extension. [9] The storage space assigned to a database is divided into pages numbered sequentially, each of 8, KB. A page is the I / O Basic Unit for SQL Server operations. A page is marked with a 96-byte header that stores metadata on the page, including the page number, the type of page, the free space and the object ID that possesses it. The type of page defines the data contained in the page. These data include: data stored in the database, an index, an assignment map, which contains information on how the pages are assigned to tables and indexes; and a map of changes that contains information on changes made to other pages from the last backup or registration, or containing large types of data such as images or texts. While a page is the basic unit of an I / O operation, the space is managed in terms of an extension consisting of 8 pages. A database object can cover the 8 pages in an extension (Á «uniform extension») or share an extension with up to 7 more objects («Mixed extension»). A row on a table of Data can not cover more than one page, so it is limited to 8, KB of size. However, if the data exceeds 8, KB and row contains VARCHAR or VARBINARY data, the data of those columns move to a new page (or possibly a pragle sequence, called the assignment unit) and They are replaced with a pointer to the data. [23] Data. [23] Physical storage of a table, its rows are divided into a series of partitions (number 1 to N). The size of the partition is the defined user; By default all rows are in a single participation. A table is divided into multiple partitions in order to spread a database on a group of computers. The rows in each part are stored in the B-Tree structure or in the MONTLE. If the table has an associated and grouped index to allow quick recovery of rows, the rows are stored in order according to their index values, with a BBB provided by the index. The data is on the sheet node, and other nodes storing the index values for the reachable sheet data from the respective nodes. If the index is not included, the ranks are not classified according to the keys of the index. An indexed view has the same storage structure as an indexed table. A table without a grouped index is stored in a lot of lot without order. However, the table may have indexes not included to allow rapid recovery of rows. In some situations, the structure of the montha has performance advantages over the grouped structure.Both the piles and the BROOLS B can cover multiple assignment units. [24] SQL Server Shock Absorbers Handling Pages in RAM to minimize the I / O disk. Any page of 8 kb can be cushioned in memory, and the set of all the pages currently in buffered is called the cushion cache. The amount of memory available for SQL Server decides how many pages will be recorded in memory. The cushion cache is managed by the Buffer administrator. Any reading or writing to any page Copy it to the cushion cache. Subsequent readings or writings are redirected to the memory copy, instead of the version on disk. The page is updated on the disk by the buffer administrator only if the cache It has not been referenced for some time. When writing pages back to the disk, the I / O asynchrony is used by which the operation I / O is performed in a background thread so that other operations do not have to wait for the I / O operation to be completed. Each page is written together with its checking sum check It's written. When reading the page back, your checksum is computed again and is combined with the version stored on the disk. If both do not match, the page has not been corrupted or manipulated in the meantime. [25] Concurrency and blocking SQL Server allows multiple clients to use the same database simultaneously. As such, you need to control simultaneous access to shared data, ensure data integrity, when multiple customers update the same data, or customers try to read data that are in the process of being changed by another customer. SQL Server provides two concurrence control modes: pessimistic concurrency control is used, When pessimistic concurrency control is used access through blockages. Locks can be shared or exclusive. The exclusive lock allows the user to access the data exclusively, and no other user can access the data while the lock is maintained. Shared blockages are used when reading some data: multiple users can read from blocked data with a shared block, but do not acquire an exclusive blockage. The latter would have to wait for all shared locks to be released. Locks can be applied at different levels of granularity, in tables, full pages, or even on a per-row basis on tables. For indexes, it may be in the entire index or index sheets. The level of granularity to be used is defined on a database basis by the database administrator. While a fine locking system allows more users to use the table or index simultaneously, it requires more resources, so it does not automatically produce greater performance. SQL Server also includes two lighter mutual exclusion solutions (latches and hats) that are less robust than locks, but are less resource intensive. SQL Server uses themDMVs and other resources that are usually not occupied. SQL Server also monitors all working threads that acquire locks to make sure they don't end up in locks, if they do, SQL Server takes corrective action, which in many many They are to kill one of the tangled threads at a neutral point and retreat the transaction that began. [9] To implement the lock, SQL Server contains the locking manager. The blocking manager maintains a table in memory that manages the locks and blockages of the database, if any, on them along with other metadata on the block. Access to any shared object is mediated by the blocking administrator, which grants access to the resource or blocks it. SQL Server also provides the optimistic concurrency control mechanism, which is similar to the multiversa concurrence control used in other databases. The mechanism allows you to create a new version of a row each time the row is updated, unlike overwriting the row, that is, a row is further identified by the transaction ID that created the version of the row. Both the previous versions and the new versions of the row are maintained, although the previous versions move out of the database in a database of the system identified as TempDB. When a row is in the process of being updated, any other request is not blocked (unlike blocking), but is executed in the previous version of the row. If the other application is an update statement, it will result in two different versions of the ranks, which both will be stored by the database, identified by their respective transaction IDs. [9] Data recovery and programmability The main data recovery mode of a SQL Server database is consulting for it. The query is expressed using a SQL variant called T-SQL, a Microsoft SQL Server dialect shares with Sybase SQL Server due to its legacy. The consultation says decliningly what must be recovered. It is processed by the consultation processor, which makes the sequence of steps that will be necessary to recover the requested. The sequence of actions needed to execute a query is called a query plan. There may be multiple ways to process the same query. For example, for a query that contains a union declaration and a selection declaration, selection, Join in both tables and then execute SELECT in the results would give the same result as to select from each table and then execute the combination, but it would give rise to different execution plans. In this case, SQL Server chooses the plan that is expected to produce results in the shortest possible time. This is called consultation optimization and the consultation processor is performed. [9] SQL Server includes an expense-based consultation optimizer trying to optimize the cost, in terms of the resources needed to execute the query. Given a query, then the query optimizer looks at the database scheme, the statistics of the database and the system load at that time. Next, decide what sequence access the tables referred to in the query, what sequence to execute the operations and what access to use to access the tables. For example, if the table has an associated index, the index must be used or not: if the index is it a column that is not exclusive to most of the columns (low «" selectivity "), it may not be worth the Pure Use the Index to access the data. Finally, decide if the query is executed simultaneously or not. While a simultaneous execution is more expensive in terms of total processor time, because the execution is divided into different processors, it may mean that more quickly will be executed. Once a query plan is generated for a query, it is temporarily stored in cache. For other invocations of the same query, the Cacho plan is used. The unused plans are discarded after some time. [9] [26] SQL Server also allows defining stored procedures. The stored procedures are parameterized T-SQL queries, which are stored on the server itself (and are not issued by the client application as is the case of general queries). Stored procedures can accept Sent by the client as input parameters and send results as output parameters. They can call defined functions and other stored procedures, including the same stored

procedure (up to a certain number of times). Them them Be selectively provided access to. Unlike other queries, stored procedures have an associated name, which is used in execution time to be resolved in the actual queries. In addition, because the code does not need to be sent from the client each time (as it can be accessed by name), it reduces the network traffic and improves a bit of performance. [27] Executing plans for stored procedures are also stored in cache as necessary. Main Article of T-SQL: T-SQL T-SQL (Transact-SQL) is Microsoft's proprietary procedural language extension for SQL Server. Provides Replant instructions (LEAD-EVAL-PRINT-LOOP) that extend the standard SQL instructions for data handling instructions (DML) and data definition (DDL), including specific configurations of SQL Server, the safety and management of statistics in the database. Exhibits keywords for operations that can be performed on SQL Server, which include creating and altering the database schemes, entering and editing data in the database, as well as monitoring and administration of the server itself. The applications of customers who consume data or manage the server take advantage of the SQL Server functionality by sending the T-SQL queries and statements that are then processed by the server and results (or errors) returned to the client application. For this, it exposes the read-only tables from which the server statistics can be read. The management functionality is exposed through stored procedures defined by the system that can be invoked from the T-SQL queries to perform the administration operation. It is also possible to create linked servers using T-SQL. The linked servers allow a single query to process the operations carried out in multiple servers. [28] SQL Native Client (A.K.A. SNAC) SQL Server Native Client is the native client-side Data Access Library for Microsoft SQL Server, version 2005 onwards. Support for SQL server functions, including tabular data flow implementation, supports SQL Server databases, supports all SQL Server-compatible data types, asynchronous operations, queries Encryption support, as well as receiving multiple sets of results in a single database session. The native SQL Server client is used under the cap by SQL Server add-ons for other data access technologies, including ADO or OLE DB. The native SQL Server client can also be used directly, avoiding generic data access layers. [29] On November 28, 2011, a previous version of the SQL Server ODBC controller for Linux was released. [30] SQL CLR's main article: SQL CLR Microsoft SQL Server 2005 includes a component called SQL CLR ("Common Language Execution Time") through which it is integrated with .NET Framework. Unlike most of the other applications using .NET Framework, SQL Server, hosts the Run Time of .NET Framework, i.e., memory requirements, enhebration and resource management of .NET Framework are satisfied by SQLOS itself, instead of the underlying Windows operating system. SQLOS offers dead-point detection and resolution services for .NET code as well. With SQL CLR, stored procedures and triggers can be written in any managed .NET language, including C # and VB.NET. The managed code can also be used to define UDT (user-defined types), which may persist in the database. The managed code is compiled to the CLI assemblies and after being verified for type security, registered in the database. After that, they can be invoked as any other procedure. [31] However, only a subset of the base-class library is available when running the code under SQL CLR. Most APIs related to user interface functionality are not available. [31] When you type code for SQL CLR, you can access the data stored in the SQL Server databases using the ADO.NET APIs, such asAnother administered application that accesses the SQL server data. However, doing so creates a new database session, different from the one that is running the code. To avoid this, SQL Server provides some improvements in the ADO.NET provider that allows the connection to be redirected to the same session that already houses the execution code. Such connections are called context context and are set when setting the context connection parameter in real on the connection chain. SQL Server also provides several other improvements to the ADO.NET API, including classes to work with tabular data or a single row of data, as well as classes to work with internal metadata on data stored in the database. It also provides access to XML functions in SQL Server, including the XQuery support. These improvements are also available in T-SQL procedures as a result of the introduction of the new XML DataTPE data type (see, value, node functions). [32] SQL Server services also includes a range of additional services. While these are not essential for the operation of the database system, they provide value-added services at the top of the central database management system. These services are run as part of some SQL Server component or out of process as Windows service and presents your own API to control and interact with them. Automatic Learning Services The learning services of the SQL Server machine operates within the SQL Server instance, which allows people to perform machine learning and data analysis without having to send data through the network or be limited by memory of their own computers. The services come with the distributions of Microsoft R and Python that contain packages of common use for data science, along with some proprietary packages (e.g., revoscalepy, revoscaler, microsoftml) that can be used to create scale machine learning models. Analysts can configure your client machine to connect to a remote SQL server and press command sequence executions, or they can run the R or Python scripts as an external script within a T-SQL query. The Learning Model of theCapable can be stored within a database and used for annotating. [33] Service broker used within an instance, programming environment. For cross-instance applications, the service agent communicates via TCP/IP and allows the different components to be synchronized, via message exchange. The service agent, that you As part of the database engine, it provides a reliable message platform and message queues for SQL Server applications. [34] Service Broker Services consists of the following parts: [35] Types of messages Contracts SERVICE PROGRAMMEs Route The message type defines the data format used for the message. This can be an XML object, plain text or binary data, as well as a null message agency for notifications. The contract defines what messages are used in a service conversation and that can messages in the queue. The tail acts as a storage provider for messages. They are implemented internally as tables by SQL Server, but do not support inserting, updating or removing functionality. The service program receives and processes service agent messages. The service program is usually implemented as a stored procedure or CLR application. The routes are network addresses where the service Broker is on the network. [35] In addition, the service agent is compatible with multiple SQL Server databases. Queries can be created visually or using a code. The database servers through the network, or in cache of the database on the client side. The replication services follow a model of editor/subscriber, that is, the changes are sent by a database server ("Publisher") and received by others ("Subscribers"). SQL Server supports three different types of replication: [36] Transactions reclaim Each transaction made to the Publisher database (Database Master) isTo subscribers, who update their databases with the transaction. Transactional replication synchronizes the databases in almost real time. [37] Combining replication changes made in both the publisher and the databases of the subscriber are tracked and periodically periode Changes are synchronized bidirectionally between the editor and subscriber. If the same data have been modified differently in both the editor database and the subscriber, synchronization will result in a conflict that must be resolved, either manually or using predefined policies. Rowquid must be configured in a column if the merger replication is configured. [38] Replication of snacks The replication of snacks publishes a copy of the entire database (the instantaneous of the data) and replicates the subscribers. The changes subsequent to the instantaneous are not followed. [39] Analysis Services Main Article: SQL Server Analysis Services SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS) adds OLAP and data mining capabilities for SQL Server databases. The OLAP engine supports Molap, Rolap and HELP data storage modes. Analysis Services supports the standard XML for Analysis as an underlying communication protocol. The cube data can be accessed through MDX and LINQ queries [40]. The specific functionality of data mining is exposed through the DMX query language. Analysis services include several algorithms «Decision trees, grouping algorithm, naive Bayes algorithm, temporary series analysis, sequence grouping algorithm, linear regression analysis and logistics and neuronal networks. »For use in data mining. [42] Reporting Services Main Article: SQL Server Reporting Services SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS) is a report generation environment for data collected from SQL Server databases. It is administered through a web service interface. Report presentation services have a web service interface to support the development of reports presentation applications. Reports are created as RDL, files. [43] Reports can be designed using recent versions of Microsoft Visual Studio Studio.NET 2003, 2005 and 2008) [44] with Business Intelligence Development Studio, installed or with the included reporting generator. Once created, RDL files can be rendered in a variety of formats,[45] [46] including Excel, PDF, PDF, PDF,XML, BMP, EMF, GIF, JPEG, PNG and TIFF,[47] and HTML Web Archive. Notification Services Main article: SQL Server Notification Services Originally introduced as a post-release add-on for SQL Server 2000,[48] Notification Services was included as part of the Microsoft SQL Server platform for the first and only time with SQL Server 2005.[49][50] SQL Server Notification Services is a mechanism for generating data-based notifications, which are sent to Notification Services subscribers. A subscriber registers for a specific event or transaction (which is logged to the database server as a trigger); when the event occurs, the Notification Services may use one of three methods to send a message to the subscriber informing about the occurrence of the event. These methods include SMTP, SOAP or writing to a file on the file system. [51] Notification Services was discontinued by Microsoft with the release of SQL Server 2008 in August 2008, and is no longer an officially supported component of the SQL Server database platform. Integration Services Main article: SQL Server Integration Services SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) provides ETL capabilities for SQL Server for import, data integration, and data storage needs. Integration services include graphical interface tools to create workflows, such as extracting data from various sources, searching for data, transforming data, including aggregation, deduplication, de-normalization, and merging of data, and then the export of transformed data into databases or target files. [52] Full Text Search Service The SQL Server Full Text Search The SQL Server Full Text Search is a specialized indexing and query service for unstructured text stored in SQL Server databases. Full text search index can be created in any column with character-based text data. lets you search for words in the text columns. while it can be done with the operator sql com, using sql server full text searchIt may be more efficient. Full allows the inaccurate combination of the source chain, indicated by a Rank value that may vary from 0 to 1000 â € "a higher range means a more accurate party. It also allows the linguistic variants (such as a verb in a different time) to be compatible with a certain word (but with a range lower than an exact match). The proximity busers are also compatible, that is, if the searched words do not occur in the sequence specified in the query but are close to each other, they are also considered a party. T-SQL Exhibits Special Operators that can be used to access FTS capabilities. [53] [54] The complete search engine text is divided into two processes: the demon filter process (MSFTEFD.EXE) and the search process (MSFTESQL.EXE). These processes interact with the SQL Server. The search process includes the iFilters (which creates full text indexes) and the full-text query processor. The indexer scans through text columns in the database. You can also index through binary columns, and use iFilters to extract significant text from the binary block (for example, when a Microsoft Word document is stored as an unstructured binary file in a database). The iFilters are housed by the daemon filter process. Once the text is extracted, the Daemon filter process breaks it into a word sequence and gives it to the indexer. The indexer filters noise words, that is, A, and, etc., which occur frequently and are not useful for the search. With the remaining words, an inverted index is created, associating each word with the columns in which they were found. SQL The server in SÃ indexes is a Gatherer component that monitors changes in tables and invokes the indexer in case of updates. [55] When the SQL Server query processor receives a complete, is delivered to the query processor fis in the search process. the query processor fis breaks the query in the constitutive, constitutive words.Out the noise words, and use a built-in thesaurus to figure out the linguistic variants for each word. Then, the words are asked against the inverted index and a range of their accuracy is calculated. The results are returned to the client through the SQL Server process. [55] SQLCMD SQLCMD is a command-line application that comes with Microsoft SQL Server, and exposes the management functions of SQL Server. Allows SQL queries to be written and executed from the system symbol. It can also act as a scripting language to create and execute a set of SQL statements as a script. Such scripts are stored as a .sql file, and used for database management or to create the database schema during a database implementation. SQLCMD was introduced with SQL Server 2005 and continued with SQL Servers versions 2008, 2008 R2, 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2019. Its predecessor for earlier versions was OSQL and ISQL, which were functionally equivalent as it pertains to the TSQL execution, and many of the command-line parameters are identical, although SQLCMD adds extra versatility. Visual Studio Main Article: Microsoft Visual Studio Microsoft Visual Studio includes native support for data programming with Microsoft SQL Server. It can be used to write and debug the code to be executed by SQL CLR. It also includes a data designer that can be used to graphically create, view or edit database schemas. Queries can be created visually or using a code. The 2008 SSMS onwards provides IntelliSense for SQL queries as well. SQL Server Management Studio Main article: SQL Server Management Studio SQL Server Management Studio is a GUI tool included with SQL Server 2005 and later to configure, manage and manage all components within SQL Server 2005 SQL Server. The tool includes both script editors as graphical tools that work with server objects and features. [56] SQL Server Management Studio replaces Enterprise Manager as the main management interface for Microsoft SQL Server ServerSQL Server 2005. A version of SQL Server Management Studio is also available for SQL Server Express Edition, for which it is known as SQL Server Management Studio Express (SSMSE). [57] A central characteristic of SQL Server Management Studio is the Object Explorer, which allows the user to navigate, select and act on any of the objects within the server. [58] It can be used to observe and analyze the consultation plans visually and optimize the performance of the database, among others. [59] SQL Server Management Studio can also be used to create a new database, alter any existing base scheme by adding or modifying tables and indexes, or analyzing performance. Includes the query windows that provide a GUI-based interface to write and execute queries. [9] Azure Data Studio Azure Data Studio is a cross-platform queries editor available as an optional download. The tool allows users to write queries; Export search results; Commit SQL scripts to the GIT repositories and perform basic server diagnoses. Azure Data Studio supports Windows, Mac and Linux systems. [60] It was launched General Availability in September 2018. Before launching the preview version of the application, it was known as SQL Server Operations Studio. Business Intelligence Development Studio Business Intelligence Development Studio Main Article: Business Intelligence Development Studio Business Intelligence Development Studio (BIDS) is the Microsoft IDE used to develop Business Analysis and Business Intelligence Solutions using Microsoft SQL server analysis services, Information services and integration services. It is based on the Microsoft Visual Studio development environment, but adapts to the extensions and types of SQL Server specific services, including tools, controls and projects Reports (using reporting services), cubes and data extraction structures (using analysis services). [61] For SQL Server 2012 and later, this IDE has been renamed SQL Server Data Tools (SSDT). See also Comparison of relational relational database management systems of management database management systems with objects Comparison of data modeling tools List of relational database management systems Compliance with SQL

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