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Sql server 2008 r2 developer

Family Database Software microsoft SQL ServerDeveloper(s)MicrosoftInitial releaseApril 24, 1989; 31 years ago (1989-04-24) as sql server 1.0Stable releaseSQL Server 2019[1] / 2019-11-04[±] Written inC, C++[2]Operating SystemLinux, Microsoft WindowsServer, Microsoft WindowsAvailable inEnglish, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese (Brazil), Russian, Spanish and Indonesian[3]TypeRelational Database Management SystemLicenseProprietary softwareWebsitewww.microsoft.com/sql-server Microsoft SQL Server is a relational database management system developed by Microsoft. As a database server, this is a software product that has the primary function of storing and retrieve data, as required by other software programs that can run on the same computer or on another computer (including the Internet). Microsoft sells at least a dozen different editions of Microsoft SQL Server for different audiences and workloads, from small single-computer applications to large web applications with multiple simultaneous users. History key article: Microsoft SQL Server history Microsoft SQL Server history begins with the first Microsoft SQL Server product, SQL Server 1.0, a 16-bit server for OS/2 operating system in 1989, and continues to this day. Milestones MS SQL Server for OS/2 started as a project to port Sybase to SQL Server OS/2 in 1989, Sybase, Ashton-Tate and Microsoft. SQL Server 4.2 NT is released in 1993, tagging entry in Windows NT. SQL Server 6.0 is released in 1995, marking the end of a collaboration with Sybase; Sybase continues to develop its OWN VERSION of SQL Server, Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise, regardless of Microsoft. SQL Server 7.0 is released in 1998, marking source code conversion from C to C++. SQL Server 2005, released in 2005, completes a full review of the old Sybase code into Microsoft code. SQL Server 2017, released in 2017, adds Linux support to the following Linux platforms: Red Hat Enterprise Linux, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, Ubuntu & Docker Engine. [4] Currently starting in May 2020 [update], the following versions are supported by Microsoft: SQL Server 2012[5] SQL Server 2014 SQL Server 2016 FOR SQL Server 2017 SQL Server 2019 from SQL Server 2016 Forward, the product is supported only for x64 processors. [6] The current version is Microsoft SQL Server 2019, released on November 4, 2019. The RTM version is 15.0.2000.5. [7] Microsoft editions provide SQL Server with multiple releases with different feature sets for different users. The following editions are:[8][9] The main editions of Enterprise SQL Server Enterprise Edition include both the core database engine and add-on services, with tools for creating and managing the SQL Server cluster. It can manage databases as high as 524 petabytes and address 12 terabytes of memory and supports 640 logical processors (CPU cores). [10] SQL Server Server the main engine of the database together with the autonomous services. It differs from Enterprise edition so that it supports fewer active instances (the number of nodes in the cluster) and does not contain some high availability features such as hot add memory (allowing memory to be added while the server is still running), and parallel indices. Web SQL Server Web Edition has a low TCO option for web hosting. Business Intelligence introduced SQL Server 2012 and focusing on self-service and corporate business intelligence. This includes Standard Edition capabilities and business intelligence tools: PowerPivot, Power View, BI Semantic Model, Master Data Services, Data Quality Services, and xVelocity memory analysis. [11] Workgroup SQL Server Workgroup Edition includes basic database functionality, but does not include additional services. Note that this release has been deleted in SQL Server 2012. [12] Express SQL Server Express Edition is a reduced, free edition of SQL Server that includes the main database engine. Although there are no databases or user-friendly limitations, it is limited to single processor, 1 GB of memory, and 10 GB of database files (4 GB database files before using SQL Server Express 2008 R2). [13] It is intended for msde replacement. Two additional editions provide a superset for features that are not available in the original Express Edition. The first is SQL Server Express with tools that contain SQL Server Management Studio Basic. SQL Server Express adds full-text search functionality and reporting services to advanced services. [14] The specialized editions of SQL Server 2005 Developer Edition installation disc azure of Microsoft Azure SQL Database is a cloud-based version of Microsoft SQL Server that is presented as a Microsoft Azure service. Azure Azure SQL Data Storage is a cloud-based version of Microsoft SQL Server in an MRP (massive parallel processing) architecture for analysis loads that are provided as a platform as a Microsoft Azure service. Compact Edition is an embedded database engine. Unlike other sql server releases, the SQL CE engine is based on SQL Mobile (originally designed for manual use) and does not share the binaries themselves. Due to the small size (1 MB DLL footprint), it has a significant reduction in the set of functions compared to other editions. For example, it supports subsets of standard data types, does not support stored procedures or views or multiple statement packages (among other restrictions). It is limited to 4 GB maximum database size and cannot be run as a Windows service, compact edition must be hosted using it in the application. Version 3.5 supports the ADO.NET synchronization service. SQL CE does not support odbc connectivity, unlike SQL Server correctly. Developer SQL Server Developer Edition has the same features as SQL Server Enterprise Edition, is limited to the license to be as a development and testing system, not as a production server. Since the beginning of 2016, Microsoft has made this release free of charge to the public. [15] Embedded (SSEE) SQL Server 2005 Embedded Edition is a specially configured named instance of the SQL Server Express database engine that can only be accessed by certain Windows services. The rating of SQL Server Grade Edition, also known as Trial Edition, has all the Enterprise Edition features, but is only 180 days after which the tools will continue to run, but the server service will stop. [16] Fast Track SQL Server Fast Track is specifically for enterprise-wide data storage and business intelligence processing, and runs the reference architecture of hardware that is optimized for Fast Track. [17] LocalDB introduced sql server express 2012, LocalDB has a minimal, on-demand, version of SQL Server for application developers. [18] It can also be used as an embedded database. [19] Analytics Platform System (APS) Previously Parallel Data Storage (PDW) Mass Parallel Processing (MRP) SQL Server Device, optimized for large-scale data storage, such as hundreds of terabytes. [20] Datawarehouse Appliance Edition Pre-installed and configured as part of the device in collaboration with Dell & HP-based Fast Track architecture. This release does not contain SQL Server Integration Services, Analysis Services, or Reporting Services.sqlcmd aborted editions of MSDE Microsoft SQL Server Data Engine/Desktop Module/desktop Edition. SQL Server 7 and SQL Server 2000. Designed to be used as an application component, it did not contain GUI management tools. Microsoft later also provided the Web Administration Tool. Included in some Microsoft Access, Microsoft programming tools, and other SQL Server releases. [21] Personal Edition of SQL Server 2000. There were workload or connection restrictions, such as MSDE, but there are no database size limits. Includes standard control tools. Intended for use as a mobile/disconnected proxy server licensed for use with SQL Server 2000 Standard edition. [21] The Datacenter SQL Server 2008 R2 Datacenter is a full edition of SQL Server and is designed for data centers that require a high level of application support and scalability. It supports 256 logical processors and almost unlimited memory and comes with StreamInsight Premium edition. [22] The datacenter release was revoked in SQL Server 2012; all its features are in SQL Server 2012 Enterprise Edition. [12] Architecture Protocol layer implements an external interface with SQL Server. All transactions that can be called on SQL Server are transmitted to it in a Microsoft-defined format called table data flow (TDS). TDS is an application-level protocol that is used to transfer data between the database server and the client. Originally developed and developed by Sybase Inc. for its Sybase SQL Server relational database engine in 1984, and later by Microsoft TDS packets can be added to other physical transport-dependent protocols, including TCP/IP, named channels, and shared memory. Therefore, access to SQL Server is through the following protocols. Additionally, the SQL Server API also runs through the Web service. [9] Data retention Data retention is a database that is a set of tables with columns entered. SQL Server supports different types of data, including primitive types, such as Integer, Float, Decimal, Symbol (including character strings), Varchar (variable-length character strings), binary (unstructured data blobs), Text (text data). Rounding floats to integers uses symmetric arithmetic rounding or symmetric rounding (correct), depending on the arguments: SELECT Round(2.5, 0) provides 3. Microsoft SQL Server also allows you to identify and use user-defined composite types (UDTs). It also makes server statistics available as virtual tables and views (called Dynamic Management Views or DMVs). In addition to tables, the database may also contain other objects, including views, stored procedures, indexes, and limitations, along with the transaction log. The SQL Server database can contain up to 231 objects, and can include multiple OS-level files with a maximum file size of 260 bytes (1 exabyte). [9] Database data is stored in the original data files with an extension .ndf. Secondary data files identified with the .ndf extension are used to allow data from one database to be distributed across more than one file and optionally to more than one file system. Log files are identified with the .ldf extension. [9] The storage space for the database is divided into sequentially numbered pages, each of which is 8 KB in size. The page is the primary unit of i/o SQL Server operations. The page is marked with a 96-byte header that stores page metadata, including page number, page type, free space on the page, and ID of the entity to which it belongs. These data include: data stored in the database, index, distribution scheme, which stores information about how pages are distributed between tables and indexes; and a change map that contains information about changes made to other pages since the last backup or registration, or which contains large data types, such as image or text. Although the page is the main unit of the company's operation, the space is actually managed as much as 8 pages. A database object can cover all 8 pages both (equal scale) or share with up to 7 objects (on a mixed scale). A table row in a database cannot cover more than one page and is therefore limited to 8 KB in size. However, if the data exceeds 8 KB and the row contains varchar or varbinary data, the following the data is moved to a new page (or possibly a series of pages called a distribution unit) and replaced by an index to the data. [23] In order to physically store the table, its rows are divided into (numbered 1 to n). Partition size is defined by the user; by default, all rows are on one partition. The table is divided into multiple partitions to distribute the database to a computer cluster. The rows on each partition are stored in the structure of tree B or heap. If a table contains a linked clustered index that allows you to quickly retrieve rows, the rows are stored by their index values, and tree B returns the index. The data is in the leaf sheet node, and other nodes that protect index values for leaf data that is available from the corresponding nodes. If the index is non-clustered, the lines are not sorted by index keys. The indexed view has the same retention structure as the indexed table. A table without a clustered index is stored in a heap heap structure. However, the table may contain non-clustered indices so that you can quickly get the row. In some cases, the heap structure has performance advantages over the clustered structure. Both heaps and B trees can include several distribution units. [24] Buffer management for SQL Server buffers pages in RAM reduce disk input/restart. Any 8 KB page may contain buffered memory, and all pages are currently in the buffer set called the buffer cache. The amount of SQL Server memory determines how many pages will be cached in memory. The buffer cache is controlled by Buffer Manager. Reading from any page or writing to any page copies it to the buffer cache. Subsequent readings or writing are routed to a copy of memory instead of to a version of the disk. The page to disk is updated by Buffer Manager only if the memory cache has not been specified for a certain period of time. When writing pages back to disk, asynchronous to/ is used when the start/o operation is performed in the background thread so that the next operation does not have to wait for the i/o operation to be completed. Each page is written along with a checkpoint when it is written. When reading the page back, its checksum is again calculated and corresponds to the protected version to ensure that the page was not damaged or damaged during that time. [25] Multiple clients can use the same database at the same time when you can lock and lock SQL Server. Therefore, it must control parallel access to shared data, ensure data integrity when multiple customers update the same data, ensure data integrity when multiple customers update the same data, or customers try to read data that is changed by another customer. SQL Server provides two modes of overlapping control: pessimistic overlap and optimistic overlap. When a pessimistic overlap control is used, SQL Server controls parallel access by using locks. Locks can be shared or exclusive. The exclusive lock gives the user exclusive access to the data – no other user can access the data while the lock is stored. Shared locks are used when some data is read – several can read from data locked using a shared lock but do not acquire an exclusive lock. The latter should wait for all locks that will be released. Locks can be applied to different levels of detail—all tables, pages, or even tables in each row. In the case of indexes, it can be either in the index as a whole or on the index sheets. The level of detail to be used is determined by the database administrator for each database. While the fine-grained locking system allows more users to use a table or index at the same time, they need more resources, so it doesn't automatically deliver higher performance. SQL Server also has two less easy mutual exclusion solutions — locks and locks — that are less robust than locks but are less resource-intensive. SQL Server uses them for DMVs and other resources that are not normally busy. SQL Server also monitors all employee threads that acquire locks to ensure that they don't end in deadlocks if they do, so SQL Server takes corrective measures, which in most cases is to kill one of the threads entangled in the deadlock and cancel the operation it started. [9] To install locking, SQL Server has lock manager. Lock Manager supports a memory table that controls database objects and locks, if any, on them, along with other metadata about the lock. Access to any shared entity is mediated by lock manager, which provides access to or blocking the resource. SQL Server also provides an optimistic overlap management mechanism that is similar to the multi-line overlap management used in other databases. The mechanism allows you to create a new version of the line each time the row is updated instead of overwriting the row, that is, the row is additionally identified by the ID of the operation that created the line version. When a string is updated, any other queries are not blocked (unlike locking) but run in an earlier version of the row. If the next query is an update statement, there will be two different versions of the lines, both of which will be stored in a database identified by the corresponding DIN operations. [9] Data retrieval and programming The main way to retrieving data from a SQL Server database is to query them. The query is expressed by using a SQL variant called T-SQL, a Microsoft SQL Server dialect that shares with Sybase in SQL Server because of legacy. The request declares a declarative statement of what to scan. It is processed by a query processor that will calculate the sequence of actions required to retrieve the requested data. The sequence of actions required to execute the request is called a query plan. The same query can be processed in several ways. For example, a query that contains a join confirmation and confirmation of a selection would provide some amount of join in both tables and by performing the result selection as you select from each table and then execute the log, but result in different execution plans. In this scenario, SQL Server selects a plan that should yield results in the shortest possible time. This is called query optimization and is performed by the query processor itself. [9] SQL Server includes a cost query optimizer that tries to optimize costs in terms of the resources you will need to run the query. Depending on the query, query optimizer reviews the database schema, database statistics, and system loading at that time. It then decides which sequence to access the tables specified in the query, what sequence to perform operations, and what access method to use to access the tables. For example, if a table has a linked index, whether the index should be used or not: if the index is in a column that is not unique to most columns (low selectivity), it's possible that the value of using the index would not be useful to access the data. Finally, it decides whether to execute the request at the same time or not. Although simultaneous execution is more expensive, taking into account the total time of the processor, because the execution is actually divided into different processors can mean that it will run faster. When a query plan is generated, it is temporarily cached. For more calls in the same query, the cache plan is used. Unused plans were abandoned after a certain period of time. [9] [26] SQL Server also allows you to define stored procedures. The stored procedures are parameterized for T-SQL queries that are stored on the server itself (instead of issuing client applications, as is the case with generic queries). Stored procedures can accept values sent by the client as input parameters and send the results back as output settings. They can call out defined functions and other stored procedures, including the same stored procedure (up to a specified number of times). They may be given access to them. Unlike other queries, stored procedures have a linked name that is used during runtime to resolve actual queries. Also because the code doesn't have to be sent from the client every time (because it can be accessed by name), it reduces network traffic and slightly improves performance. [27] Saved procedures procedures are also stored in the cache, if necessary. T-SQL Base Article: T-SQL T-SQL (Transact-SQL) is a Microsoft proprietary procedural language extension for SQL Server. It provides INSTRUCTIONS FOR REPL (Read-Eval-Print-Loop) that extends standard SQL Data Manipulation (DML) and Data Definition (DDL) instructions, including SQL Server settings, security, and database statistics management. It reveals keywords for operations that can be performed in SQL Server, including creating and modifying database schemas, entering and editing data in a database, as well as monitor and manage the server itself. Client applications that use data or control a server will have sql server functionality, features, T-SQL queries and statements that are subsequently processed by the server and returned to the client application. To do this, it reveals read-only tables from which server statistics can be read. The management function is exposed through system-defined stored procedures that can be called from T-SQL queries to perform a management operation. You can also create linked servers using T-SQL. Linked servers allow a single request to process transactions that are performed on multiple servers. [28] Sql Server Native Client (a.k.a. SNAC) sql server native client is the primary client side data access library in Microsoft SQL Server, 2005. I natively implements support for SQL Server features, including tabular data flow deployment, support for mirrored SQL Server databases, full support for all data types supported by SQL Server, asynchronous operations, query messages, encryption support, as well as getting multiple result sets into a single database session. The SQL Server native client is used under the SQL Server add-in hood for other data access technologies, including ADO or OLE DB. The SQL Server native client can also be used directly by bypassing the generic data access layers. [29] On November 28, 2011, the Linux SQL Server ODBC Driver Preview Edition was released. [30] SQL CLR base article: SQL CLR in Microsoft SQL Server 2005 is a component named SQL CLR (Common Language Runtime) through which it is integrated with the .NET Framework. Unlike many other applications that use the .NET Framework, SQL Server's same host in the .NET Framework runtime, that is, the memory, thread, and resource management requirements of the .NET Framework are met by SQL/OS itself, not the underlying Windows operating system. SQL/OS provides deadlock detection and resolution services with .NET code as well. Using SQL CLR, stored procedures and triggers can be written in any managed .NET language, including C# and VB.NET. The code you manage can also be used to define UDT (user-defined types) that can remain in the database. The code that is managed is compiled into CLI sets and checked for type security registered in the database. After that, they can be relied upon like any other procedure. [31] However, only subset is a subset of the base class library when running code based on SQL CLR. Most APIs related to user interface features are not available. [31] When writing SQL CLR code, data stored in SQL Server databases can be accessed by using ADO.NET APIs, such as any other managed application that accesses SQL Server data. However, doing that creates a new database session that differs from the one in which the code executes. To avoid this, SQL Server provides some improvements ADO.NET provider that allows the connection to be redirected to the same session that already contains running code. Such relationships are called contextual and set the contextual connection setting as the correct correct Line. SQL Server also provides several other improvements to the ADO.NET API, including classes to work with tabular data or a single data line, as well as classes to work with internal metadata about the data stored in the database. It also provides access to XML features in SQL Server, including XQuery support. These improvements also include the introduction of the T-SQL procedure for the introduction of a new XML data type (query, value, node function). [32] The SQL Server service also includes a range of add-on services. Although this is not necessary for the operation of the database system, they provide value-added services, which are an addition to the basic database management system. These services either run as part of some SQL Server component or out of process as a Windows service and presents your API to control and communicate with them. The machine learning service SQL Server Machine Learning Services works on an instance of SQL Server, so people can perform machine learning and data analysis without sending data over the network or restricting their own computer memory. The services come with Microsoft R and Python distributions that contain the most commonly used data science packages, along with some proprietary packages (e.g. revoscalepy, RevoscaleR, microsfml) that can be used to create machine models on a scale. Analysts can configure their client computer to connect to a remote SQL Server and push script execution to it, or they can run R or Python scripts as an external script inside a T-SQL query. A trained machine learning model can be stored in a database and used for points. [33] The Service Broker is used internally in the application environment. In cross-instance applications, the service broker communicates through TCP/IP and allows various components to synchronize through the exchange of messages. Service Broker, which acts as part of the database engine, provides a trusted message and message queuing platform for SQL Server applications. [34] Service broker services consist of the following parts:[35] Message types contract queue service program routes Message type defines the message format. It can be an XML object, plain text, or binary data, as well as null message text. The contract defines which messages are used in service conversations and who can queue messages. The queue acts as a message store provider. They are internally installed as tables in SQL Server, but do not support insert, update, or delete features. The service program receives and processes service broker messages. Typically, the service application is implemented as a stored procedure or CLR application. Routes are network addresses that have a service broker on the network. [35] In addition, the service broker supports security features such as network authentication (using NTLM, Kerberos, or authorization integrity of the and message encryption. [35] Replication Services SQL Server Replication Service uses replicate and synchronize database objects, either in a whole or subset of objects, through replication agents that may be located on other database servers on the network, or database caches on the client side. Replication services are provided according to the publisher/subscription model, i.e. changes are sent by one database server (publisher) and received by others (subscribers). SQL Server supports three different types of replication:[36] Transactional replication Each operation in the publisher database (master database) is synchronized with the accounts that update their databases with the operation. Transactional replication synchronizes databases in near real time. [37] Merge replication Changes have been tracked in both publisher and subscriber databases, and periodic changes are synchronized in both directions between the publisher and subscribers. If the same data has been changed differently in both publisher and subscriber databases, synchronization will cause a conflict that needs to be resolved manually or using predefined policies. rowguid must be configured in the column if merge replication is configured. [38] Snapshot replication replicates a copy of the entire database (then a snapshot of the data) and replicates the subscribers. Other snapshot changes are not tracked. [39] Analysis Services Base Article: SQL Server Analysis Services SQL Server Analysis Services adds OLAP and data mining capabilities to SQL Server databases. The OLAP engine supports MOLAP, ROLAP, and HOLAP data storage modes. Analysis Services supports the analysis standard XML as the primary communication protocol. Cube data can be accessed through MDX and LINQ[40] queries. [41] Data mining-specific functions are exposed using the DMX query language. Analytics services include a variety of algorithms – solution trees, grouping algorithm, Naive Bayes algorithm, time series analysis, sequence grouping algorithm, linear and logistical regression analysis, and neural networks – for use in data mining. [42] Reporting Services base article: SQL Server Reporting Services SQL Server Reporting Services is a reporting rendering environment for data collected from SQL Server databases. It is administered through an internet interface. Reporting Services has a Web Services interface that helps you create custom reporting applications. Reports are created as RDL files. [43] Reports can be created using the latest versions of Microsoft Visual Studio (Visual Studio.NET 2003, 2005, and 2008)[44] with Business Intelligence Development Studio installed or added by Report Builder. When you create RDL files, you can generate in various formats[45][46], including Excel, PDF, CSV, XML, BMP, EMF, GIF, JPEG, PNG, and TIFF.[47] and html web archive. Messaging Services Home The SQL Server Alert Service was originally introduced as a post-release add-in for SQL Server 2000.[48] The Messaging Service was bundled as a Microsoft SQL Server platform for the first time and only with SQL Server 2005. [49] [50] SQL Server Messaging Services is a mechanism for generating data-based messages that are sent to messaging service subscribers. Account registers for a specific event or transaction (which is registered as a trigger on the database server); In the event of an event, messaging services can use one of three ways to send a message to an account informing you of an event event. These methods include SMTP, SOAP, or when you write to a file in a file system. [51] Microsoft terminated the messaging services in August 2008. Integration Services base article: SQL Server Integration Services SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) provides SQL Server ETL capabilities for data import, data integration, and data storage needs. Integration services include GUI tools to create workflows, such as extracting data from various sources, data query, data transformation, including totaling, deleting duplicates, de-normalization, and data merge, and then transforming data from the destination databases or files. [52] The full-text search service sql server full-text search service sql server full-text search service is a specialized indexing and query service for unstructured text stored in SQL Server databases. You can create a full-text search index in any column with character-based text data. This allows you to search for words in text columns. Although this can be done with a SQL like operator, using sql server's full-text search sql server may be more efficient. All allows inaccurate match of the source string, which is specified by a rank value that can range from 0 to 1000– the higher rank means a more accurate match. It also allows language matching (inflectional search), i.e. verbal language variants (e.g. a verb in another tense part) will also be the equivalent of a particular word (but lower rank than exact match). Proximity searches are also supported, i.e. if the words you are searching for do not occur in the sequence specified in the query but are close to each other, they are also considered matches. T-SQL reveals special operators that can be used to achieve FTS capabilities. [53] [54] The full-text search engine is divided into two processes: the filter daemon process (msftfeld.exe) and the Search Process (msftesql.exe). These processes interact with SQL Server. The search process includes the Indexer (which creates the full text index) and the entire text query processor. The indexer scans through text columns in the database. It can also index through binary columns and use Filters to extract text from a binary drop (for example, when a Microsoft Word document is stored as an unstructured binary file in a database). Filters is hosted on using the filter daemon process. When text is extracted, the filter daemon process breaks it into a word sequence and transmits it to the indexer. The indexer filters noise words, i.e. words like A, etc., that often occur and are not useful for search. An inverted index is created with the remaining words, linking each word to the columns in which they were found. SQL Server itself is an index update component that monitors changes in tables and calls the Indexer in the event of updates. [55] When a SQL Server query processor receives a full-text query, it is transmitted to the FTS query processor in the search process. The FTS query processor breaks down the query into constituent words, filters noise words, and uses an integrated thesaurus to find out the language variations of each word. Then the words are inquired about the inverted index and their accuracy rank is calculated. The results are returned to the client during the SQL Server process. [55] SQLCMD SQLCMD is a command-line application that comes with Microsoft SQL Server, and displays management features in SQL Server. This allows SQL queries to be written and executed from the command line. It can also act as a script language to create and run a set of SQL statements as a script. Such scenarios are stored as .sql file and used for database management or database schema creation during database installation. SQLCMD was introduced with SQL Server 2005 and ran through SQL Server versions 2008, 2008 R2, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2019. Its predecessor in earlier versions was OSQL and ISQL, which were functionally equivalent because it is associated with TSQL execution, and many command-line parameters are identical, although SQLCMD adds additional versatility. Visual Studio basic article: Microsoft Visual Studio microsoft visual studio is primary data programming support when you use Microsoft SQL Server. It can be used to write and debug code to execute SQL CLR. It also contains a data designer that can be used to graphically create, view, or edit database schemas. Queries can be created visually or by using code. SSMS 2008 and beyond provides intellense SQL queries as well.SQL Server Management Studio basic article: SQL Server Management Studio SQL Server Management Studio is a GUI tool that is included in SQL Server 2005 and later configures, manages, and administrators all components through Microsoft SQL Server. The tool includes script editor and graphical tools that work with objects and server features. [56] SQL Server Management Studio replaces Enterprise Manager as the primary management interface for Microsoft SQL Server from SQL Server 2005. The SQL Server Management Studio version also includes SQL Express Express known as SQL Server Management Studio Express (SSMSE). [57] The main feature of SQL Server Management Studio is the object browser, which allows the user to navigate, select, and operate on any of the server objects. [58] It can be used to visually monitor and analyze query plans and optimize database performance, including. [59] SQL Server Management Studio can also be used to create a new database, change any existing database schema by adding or modifying tables and indexes, or analyzing performance. It includes query windows that provide a GUI interface for writing and executing queries. [9] Azure Data Studio azure data studio is a multi-platform query editor that is available as a custom download. The tool allows users to write queries; the results of the export enquiry; commit to SQL scripts in Git repositories and perform basic server diagnostics. Azure Data Studio supports Windows, Mac, and Linux systems. [60] September 2018 The preview program version was known as SQL Server Operations Studio before the release. Business Intelligence Development Studio Base article: Business Intelligence Development Studio Business Intelligence Development Studio (BIDS) is a Microsoft IDE used to create data analysis and business intelligence solutions using Microsoft SQL Server Analysis Services, Reporting Services, and Integration Services. It is based on the Microsoft Visual Studio development environment, but is customized with SQL Server service extensions and project types, including reporting (Reporting Services), cubes, and data extraction structures (using Analysis Services) tools, controls, and projects. [61] In SQL Server 2012 and later, this IDE was renamed SQL Server Data Tools (SSDT). See also comparison of relational database management systems Comparison objects and communication data management systems comparison Data modeling list relational database management systems LIST SQL compliance references ^ Permissions and supported functions in SQL Server 2019 (15.x). microsoft.com. Retrieved February 20, 2020 ^ Lextrait, Vincent (July 2010). Programming Language Beacon, v10.3. Archived from the original on May 30, 2012. The reference was checked on September 5, 2010 ^ Download Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2. microsoft Assessment Center. Microsoft Corporation. Retrieved 18/06/2011. ^ Installation recommendations for SQL Server on Linux. December 21, 2017 The link was checked on February 1, 2018 ^ Published new options in SQL Server 2008. July 12, 2018 The reference was checked on September 20, 2018 ^ SQL Server 2016 installation requirements. msdn.microsoft.com. 2.5.2016. 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