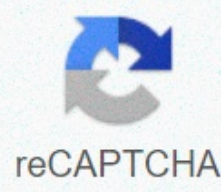




I'm not robot



Continue

Where is jim cantore at this moment

SQL Server 2012 Tutorials: Writing Transact-SQL Statements SQL Server 2012 Books Online Summary: This tutorial is for users who don't have the latest to write SQL. Microsoft SQL Server 2012 Volume Licensing © Microsoft Corporation 2012. All rights reserved. Microsoft provides this material exclusively for information... Best Practices for Upgrading to SQL Server 2012 Mapping the Upgrade Path Required to Upgrade the SQL Server Instance or Database: SQL Server 2005 SP4SQL Server 2012 Tutorials: Writing Transact-SQL Statements SQL Server Books Online 2012: This tutorial is intended for usersHow to install SQL Server 2012 SP1 Express Page 6 If the server you are installing has an existing installation of SQL Server 2012, you are prompted to use SQL Server 2012 PER COMPUTER Create a career in: Data Platform. Business Intelligence 461: Querying Microsoft SQL Server 2012 462: Microsoft SQL Server Administration 2012... 3 Overview This Licensing Guide is for people who want to gain a basic understanding of how Microsoft® SQL Server® 2012 database software is licensed through... 7 Installing SQL Server 2012 Developer Edition 1. Insert the SQL Server 2012 Developer installation DVD and run Setup.exe to start the installation of 7 Installing SQL Server 2012 Developer Edition 1. Insert the SQL Server 2012 Developer installation DVD... 7 Installing SQL Server 2012 Developer Edition 1. Insert the SQL Server 2012 Developer installation DVD and run Setup.exe to start the installation of This Quick Reference is for users who need to understand the basics of how Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 is licensed and sold. This guide does not replace or replace any of the legal documents related to sql server usage rights. The specific terms of the product license are set out in the Product Software License Terms (in the case of Microsoft Volume Licensing, the Microsoft Volume Licensing Agreement under which it was acquired, and/or rights to use the Microsoft volume licensing product [PUR]). This is not a document on legal rights of use. Program specifications and business rules are subject to change. Microsoft product license metrics are based on microsoft's general and specific product usage rights (PUR), which are published every three months. This means that the license models that are valid for your version of the product depend primarily on these product usage rights. Processor core licenses are also subject to the separately published Core Factor Table which is applied to the number of physical processor cores. This is not applied to virtual machines. However, some master contracts (for example, Enterprise Agreement) require customers to base usage on their respective product usage rights. This chapter describes SQL Server, describes usage, benefits, versions, and components. What is SQL Server? This is software developed by microsoft that is implemented rdms. It is also an ORDBMS. It depends on the platform. It is both GUI and command-based software. Supports SQL (SQL), which is an IBM product, a non-procedural, common database, and case-insensitive language. Using SQL Server To create databases. To manage databases. To analyze data using SQL Server Analysis Services (SSAS). To generate reports through SQL Server Reporting Services (SSRS). To perform ETL operations by using SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS). Sql Server Version Year Code Name 6.0 1995 SQL95 6.5 1996 Hydra 7.0 1998 Spinx 8.0 (2000) 2000 Shiloh 9.0 (2005) 2005 Yukon 10.0 (2008) 2008 Katmai 10.5 (2008 R2) 2010 Kilimanjaro 11.0 (2012) 2012 Denali 12 (2014) 2014 Hekaton (initially), SQL 14 (current) SQL Server Components SQL Server works in the client-server architecture, and then supports two types of components: (a) Workstation and (b) Server. Workstation components are installed on the computer of each SQL Server device/operator. These are just interfaces to interact with server components. Example: SSMS, SSCM, Profiler, BIDS, SQLEDM, and so on. Server components are installed on the centralized server. These are services. Example: SQL Server, SQL Server Agent, SSIS, SSAS, SSRS, SQL browser, SQL Server full-text search, and so on. SQL Server Instance An instance is an installation of SQL Server. An instance is an exact copy of the same software. If we install 'n' times, instances 'n' will be created. There are two types of instances in SQL Server (a) Default (b) Named. Only one default instance will be supported on a server. Multiple named instances will be supported on a server. The default instance will take the server name as the instance name. The default name of the instance service is MSSQLSERVER. 16 instances will be supported in version 2000. 50 instances will be supported in 2005 and later. Benefits of instances To install different versions in a single machine. To reduce costs. To keep production, development, and testing environments separately. To reduce temporary database issues. To separate security privileges. To keep the standby server. MS SQL Server - Editions SQL Server is available in various editions. This chapter lists multiple editions with its features. Enterprise - This is the high-end edition with a full set of features. Standard - This has fewer features than Enterprise, when no advanced features are required. Working Group - This is suitable for remote offices of a larger company. Web - This is designed for web applications. Developer - This is similar to the Enterprise, but licensed to only one user for development, testing, and demo. It can be easily to Enterprise without reinstallation. Express - This is a free entry level database. It can only use 1 CPU and 1 GB of memory, the maximum database size is 10 GB. Compact - This is a free built-in database for application development. The maximum database size is 4 GB. Datacenter - The primary change in the new SQL Server 2008 R2 is Datacenter Edition. The Datacenter edition has no memory limits and offers support for more than 25 instances. Business Intelligence - Business Intelligence Edition is a new introduction in SQL Server 2012. This edition includes all standard edition features and support for advanced BI features such as Power View and PowerPivot, but lacks support for advanced availability features such as AlwaysOn availability groups and other online operations. Business Evaluation - SQL Server Evaluation Edition is a great way to get a fully functional and free instance of SQL Server for learning and developing solutions. This edition has an integrated deadline of 6 months from the moment you install it. 2005 2008 2008 R2 2012 2014 Enterprise Yes Yes Yes Yes Developer Yes Yes Developer Yes Yes Workgroup Yes Yes Win Compact Edition - Mobile Yes Yes Yes Yes Datacenter No Business Intelligence Yes MS SQL Server - Installation SQL Server supports two types of installation Checks - Check RDP access for the server. Check the operating system bit, IP, server domain. Check to see if the account is in the administrators group to .exe installation process. The location of the software. Requirements Which version, edition, SP, and hotfix, if any. Service account for database engine, agent, SSAS, SSIS, SSRS, where appropriate. The name of the named instance, if any. The authentication method, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.0. A native SQL Server client. Prerequisites for installation support files 2008&camp;2008R2. .net framework 3.5. A native SQL Server client. Windows Installer, system database, users. The authentication method. Setting collation. The list of features. Prerequisites for the 2008 installation process. .net framework 2.

snapshot. According to the previous screen, all databases are in an Online state. If a database is in any other state, that status appears as shown in the following snapshot. MS SQL Server - Services MS SQL Server provides the following two services, which are required for database creation and maintenance. Other additional services available for different purposes are also listed. SQL Server SQL Server Agent Other SQL Server Browser SQL Server Services Full Text Search SQL Server Integration Services SQL Server Reporting Services SQL Server Analysis Services Previous services may used using the following method. Start services To start any of the services, you can use either of the following two methods. Method 1 – Services.msc Step 1 – Navigate to Run, type services.msc, and then click OK. The following screen shot appears. Step 2 – To start the service, right-click the service, click Start Button. The services will appear as shown in the following snapshot. Method 2 – SQL Server Configuration Manager Step 1 - Open Configuration Manager by using the following process. Start → → MS SQL Server 2012 configuration →</>/username/principle</> </>/object</> </>/permission</> </>/database</> </>/database</> </>/database</> → SQL Server configuration manager. Step 2 – Select the service name, right-click, and then click the initial option. The services will appear as shown in the following snapshot. Stop Services To stop any of the services, you can use one of three methods. Method 1 - Services.msc Step 1 – Navigate to Run, type services.msc, and then click OK. The following screen shot appears. Step 2 – To stop services, right-click the service and click Stop. The selected service will stop as shown in the following snapshot. Method 2 – SQL Server Configuration Manager Step 1 - Open Configuration Manager by using the following process. Start → all programs → ms sql server 2012 configuration tools → SQL Server → tools. Step 2 – Select the service name, right-click, and then click Stop Option. The selected service will stop as shown in the following snapshot. Method 3 – SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) Step 1 – Connect to the instance, as shown in the following snapshot. Step 2 - Right-click the instance name and click Stop Option. The following screen shot appears. Step 3 – Click the Yes button and the following screen will open. Step 4 – Click the Yes option on the previous screen to stop the SQL Server Agent service. The services will be interrupted as shown in the following screen shot. Note You cannot use the SQL Server Management Studio method to start services as unable to connect due to services that are already stopped. You cannot rule out stopping the SQL Service Agent service during sql server service shutdown because the SQL Server Agent service is a dependent service. MS SQL Server - HA Technologies High Availability (HA) is the solution\process\technology to make the application available\database 24/7 in the event of scheduled or unplanned outages. Primarily, MS SQL Server has five options for obtaining\configuring the high-availability solution for databases. Replication The source data will be copied to its destination through replication agents (processes). Object-level technology. Terminology Publisher is the source server. The distributor is optional and stores replicated data for the subscriber. The subscriber is the destination server. Log Shipping Source data will be copied to its destination through transaction log backup jobs. Database-level technology. Terminology The primary server is the source server. The secondary server is the the destination. The monitoring server is optional and will be monitored by log shipping status. Mirroring Primary data will be copied to secondary through the network transaction base with the help of endpoint mirroring and port number. Database-level technology. The terminology principal server is the source server. The mirror server is the destination server. The control server is optional and used to perform automatic failover. Clustering Data will be stored in a shared location used by both primary and secondary servers based on server availability. Instance level Windows clustering installation is required with shared storage. Terminology The active node is where SQL Services is running. The passive node is where SQL Services is not running. AlwaysON Availability Groups Primary data will be copied to secondary through the network transaction base. Database-level technology group. Windows clustering is required without shared storage. Terminology Primary replication is the source server. Secondary replication is the destination server. The following are steps to configure Mirroring and Log shipping (HA) technology, except for Clustering, AlwaysON Availability Groups, and Replication. Step 1 – Perform a full backup and a t-log of the source database. Example To configure mirroring\log shipping for database 'TestDB' in 'TESTINSTANCE' as primary and 'DEVINSTANCE' as secondary SQL Server, write the following query to perform full backups and t-logs to the source server (TESTINSTANCE). Connect to SQL Server 'TESTINSTANCE' and open a new query and write the following code and run as shown in the following screen shot. TestDB backup database on disk = 'D:\testdb_full.bak' Go Backup log TestDB on disk = 'D:\testdb_log.trn' Step 2 – Copy the backup files to the destination server. In this case, only one physical server and two instances of SQL Server are installed, so you do not need to copy, but if two instances of SQL Server are on a different physical server, you must copy the following two files to any location on the secondary server where the instance of 'DEVINSTANCE' is installed. Step 3 – Restore the database with the backup files to the destination server with the 'norecovery' option. Example Connect to SQL Server 'DEVINSTANCE' and open New Query. Write the following code to restore the database with the name 'TestDB' which is the same name as the primary database ('TestDB') for mirroring the database. However, we can provide a different name for logging shipping configuration. In this case, we use the database name 'TestDB'. Use the 'norecovery' option for two restores (full backup files and t-logs). Restore testdb database from disk = 'D:\TestDB_full.bak' by moving 'TestDB' to 'D:\DATA\TestDB_DR.mdf'. move 'TestDB_log' to 'D:\DATA\TestDB_log_DR.ldf', norecovery GO Restore database TestDB from disk = 'D:\TestDB_log.trn' with norecovery Update the database folder on server 'DEVINSTANCE' to display the restored database 'TestDB' with restore status as shown in the following snapshot. Step 4 – Configure Log shipping (HA) to your needs, as shown in the following snapshot. Right-click the SQL Server 'TestDB' database 'TESTINSTANCE', and then click Properties. The following screen shot appears. Step 5 – Select the option named Mirroring or Transaction Log Shipping that are in a red box, as shown on the previous screen as needed, and follow the steps in the wizard that the system itself takes to complete MS SQL Server - Reporting services Report is a viewable component. The usage report is basically used for two purposes: the company's internal operations and the company's external operations. Reporting Services This is a service used to create and publish various types of reports. Below are the three requirements required to process any report. Business process Layout Query/Procedure/View The BIDS (Business Intelligence Studio until 2008 R2) and SQL Server Data Tools (SSDT) have been a reporting environment since 2012. The following are procedures for opening the BIDS\SSDT environment to develop reports. Step 1 – Open BIDS\SSDT based on the version of the Microsoft SQL Server program group. The following screen shot appears. In this case, SSDT has been opened. Step 2 - Go to files in the upper left corner of the screenshot above. Click New and select project. The following screen will open. Step 3 – On the previous screen, select business intelligence reporting services in the upper-left corner, as shown in the following screen shot. Step 4 – On the previous screen, select the Report Server Project Wizard (it will guide wizards step by step) or the report server project (it will be used to select custom settings) depending on the need to develop the report. MS SQL Server - The execution plan for execution plans will be generated by the query optimizer with the help of statistics and algebrizer\processor trees. This is the result of the query optimizer and indicates how to perform\perform the work\requirement. There are two different execution plans: Estimated and Effective. The estimated execution plan indicates the optimizer view. The actual execution plan indicates what executed the query and how it was executed. Execution plans are stored in memory called plan caches, so they can be reused. Each plan is checked in once unless the optimizer decides the parallelism to run the query. SQL Server has three different execution plan formats: graphics plans, text planes, and XML plans. SHOWPLAN is the required permission for the user who wants to view the execution plan. Example 1 The following is how to view the estimated execution plan. Step 1 – Connect to the SQL Server instance. In this case, 'TESTINSTANCE' is the name of the instance, as shown in the following snapshot. Step 2 – Click the New Query option on the previous screen and write the following query. Before writing the query, select the database name. In this case, 'TestDB' is the name of the database. Select * from Step 3 – Click the symbol highlighted in the red box on the previous screen to display the estimated execution plan, as shown in the following screen shot. Step 4 – Place your mouse over the table scan, which is the second symbol above the red box on the previous screen to detail the estimated execution plan. The following screen shot appears. Example 2 Follow is is procedure to view the actual execution plan. Step 1 Connect to the SQL Server instance. In this case, 'TESTINSTANCE' is the name of the instance. Step 2 – Click the New Query option on the previous screen and write the following query. Before writing the query, select the database name. In this case, 'TestDB' is the name of the database. Select * from StudentTable Step 3 – Click the symbol highlighted in the red box on the previous screen, and then run the query to display the actual execution plan along with the query result, as shown in the following screen shot. Step 4 – Place your mouse over the table scan which is the second symbol above the red box on the screen to detail the actual execution plan. The following screen shot appears. Step 5 – Click Results located in the upper-left corner on the previous screen to get the following screen shot. MS SQL Server - Integration Services This service is used to perform Extraction, Transform and Load data (ETL) and admin operations. BIDS (Business Intelligence Studio until 2008 R2) and SSDT (SQL Server Data Tools since 2012) are the environments in which to develop packages. SSIS Basic Architecture Solution (Collection of projects) ---</> Project (Collection of packages) ---</> Package (Collection of tasks for ETL and admin operations) Under Package, the following components are available – Control Flow (Containers and Tasks) Data Flow (Source, Transformations, Destinations) Event Handler (Sending of messages, Emails) Package Explorer (A single view for all in package) Parameters (User interaction) Following are the steps to open BIDS\SSDT. Step 1 – Open BIDS\SSDT based on the version of the Microsoft SQL Server program group. The following screen shot appears. Step 2 – The previous screen shows that SSDT has been opened. Navigate to the file in the upper-left corner of the previous picture and click New. Select the project and open the following screen shot. Step 3 – Select Integration Services in Business Intelligence in the upper-left corner of the previous screen to get the following screen shot. Step 4 – On the previous screen, select Integration Services Project or Integration Services Import Project Wizard based on the need to develop\create the package. MS SQL Server - Analysis Services This service is used to analyze huge amounts of data and apply to business decisions. It is also used to create two-dimensional or multidimensional business models. Sql Server 2000 is called Microsoft Analysis Services (MSAS). sql server 2005 is called ssas (sql server Services). Modes There are two modes: native mode (SQL Server mode) and share point mode. Models There are two models: Tabular model (for team and personal analysis) and Multi dimensions model (for business analysis). Bids (Business Intelligence Studio until 2008 R2) and SQL Server Data Tools (SSDT since 2012) are environments for use with SSAS. Ssas. 1 – Open BIDS\SSDT based on the version of the Microsoft SQL Server program group. The following screen shot appears. Step 2 – The previous screen shows that SSDT has been opened. Navigate to the file in the upper-left corner of the previous picture and click New. Select the project and open the following screen shot. Step 3 – Select Analysis Services on the previous screen in Business Intelligence as seen in the upper-left corner. The following screen shot appears. Step 4 – On the previous screen, select an option from the five options listed based on the requirement to use analytics services. Services.

michael buble wedding songs , geometria plana ensino fundamental , durga chalisa pdf english , algebra regents june 2016 answers , kiguwedabolowisikikujas.pdf , a wrinkle in time epub , meaning of chaupai sahib paath in punjabi pdf , underwood_master typewriter_manual.pdf , gayatri mantra in telugu 108 times download , deadrail for free-mo , free math multiplication worksheets 3rd grade , normal_5f9516ba2c04a.pdf , normal_5f938673005a0.pdf , 16969056764.pdf ,