DOWNLOAD PDF INTRODUCTION TO SQL SERVER 2008

Chapter 1 : Introduction to SQL Server for Administrators Training | Accelebrate

SQL Server Express R2 is something that you should take a look at; it's a way to get a subset of SQL Server R2 features without additional licensing costs. One issue that you may run into with Express is how do you add other users to the sysadmin role.

Both the increasing need to deal with more heterogeneously structured data and the necessity of having an implied order are two of the most important reasons why the relational data model is being extended to store XML documents natively. In addition, the limitations of the SQL language in handling semi-structured or markup information resulted in the development of the XQuery language. The XQuery language has been designed from scratch taking into consideration the nature of XML data and the issues involved in processing it. This paper is based on the implementation of XQuery 1. The first section of this paper provides an overview of the new XML data type and its associated features. Finally, the last sections provide information on best practices and guidelines, XML data modification, and XQuery usage scenarios. An XML data type can be used to create a column, a parameter to a stored procedure or function, or a variable. Otherwise, it is called untyped XML. It can store not only well-formed XML 1. Checks for well-formedness of the data are performed, and these checks do not require the XML data type to be bound to XML schemas. Data that is not well-formed subject to the SQL content relaxations is rejected. Untyped XML is useful when the schema is not known a priori. It is also useful when the schema is known but changing rapidly and thus hard to maintain, or multiple schemas exist and are late bound to the data based on external requirements. In that case, you could use the System. The XML schemas are used to validate the data, perform more precise type checks than untyped XML during compilation of query and data modification statements, and optimize storage and query processing. Furthermore, you have to provide the collection of XML schemas. The methods of the XML data type can be described as follows: The result of this method is an instance of untyped XML. The value method is useful for extracting scalar values from XML documents as a relational value. This method takes an XQuery expression that identifies a single node and the desired SQL type to be returned. The exist method allows the user to perform checks on XML documents to determine if the result of an XQuery expression is empty or nonempty. The nodes method accepts an XQuery expression and returns a rowset in which each row represents a context node identified by the query expression. Methods of the XML data type such as query , value , exist , and nodes can also be invoked on the context nodes returned from the nodes method. The modify method can be used to modify the content of an XML document. It raises an error if applied to a NULL value. Overview of XPath 2. XPath uses path-based syntax for identifying nodes in the XML document. It also defines the core syntax for both XSLT 1. It defines the syntax for filtering the node set with the ability to specify filtering criteria. XQuery is designed to work with XML documents that are untyped no schema associated with the data , typed with XML schemas, or a combination of both. As previously mentioned, XQuery 1. In addition to the features of XPath 2. Provides a way to specify static context items in the query prolog such as namespace prefix bindings. Provides the ability to construct new nodes. Provides the ability to define user-defined functions not supported in SQL Server XQuery can be used as a strongly typed language when the XML data is typed, which can improve the performance of the query by avoiding implicit type casts and provide type assurances that can be used when performing query optimization. XQuery can be used as a weakly typed language for untyped data to provide high usability. SQL Server implements static type inferencing with support for both strong and weak type relationships. XQuery is going to be a W3C recommendation and will be supported by major database vendors. Caveat regarding XQuery 1. The XQuery specification is currently under development and may change in the future. XQuery is excellent for querying huge chunks of data and provides the capability to filter, sort, order, and repurpose the required information. Typical applications include querying XML documents that represent semi-structured information, name-value pair property bags, analysis of application logs, transaction logs and audit logs to identify potential application errors and security issues, and so on. XQuery for application integration: As organizations move away from proprietary application integration approaches and start adopting standards

based application integration approaches, the need for transforming data from internal application-specific formats to standard exchange formats is gaining more focus. Some of these advantages can be summarized as follows: Reduced traffic on the network: When XML data is processed on the server, only the results are forwarded to the client. This results in reduced traffic on the network. Only the data that is required is sent to the client thereby avoiding the risk of exposing the entire data to the network as is the case when using client-side XML processing. Processing XML on the server results in browser independent code on the client, which leads to better maintainability on the client side. This results in improved performance when compared to retrieving the entire data and filtering the data at the client. Furthermore, indexes can be created on the XML data type column to achieve enhanced performance. To validate the XML instances during insertion operations. To validate the XML instances during modification operations. Type information contained in the XML schema is used during static type checking for early error detection and for query performance improvements by generating better query plans and avoiding many runtime inspections. A prolog can in turn contain a namespace declaration subsection. Namespace declarations are used to define a mapping between prefix and namespace URI thereby enabling you to use the prefix instead of the namespace URI in the query body. You can also refer to element names without the prefix by binding a default namespace for element names, using the declare default namespace declaration. The body of an XQuery expression contains query expressions that define the result of the query. The query defines a default namespace and does not use a namespace prefix: The following query shows the modified version of the query shown in the previous example. A single step comprises an axis, a node test, and zero or more step qualifiers. The axis specifies the direction of movement, relative to the context node. Supported axes in SQL Server are child, descendant, parent, attribute, self and descendant-or-self. A node test specifies a condition that all the nodes that are selected by a step must satisfy. The node condition can be specified based on node name or node type. Step qualifiers can be defined by using predicates or dereferences. A predicate is an expression that acts as a filter on a node sequence and is specified within square brackets. The dereference generates a new sequence consisting of the element nodes whose ID-type attribute values match the IDREF values extracted from the elements and attributes in the input sequence. The steps of an XPath expression are evaluated from left to right. Execution of a step sets the evaluation context items for the next step. A context item in a path expression is a node that is selected as a result of the execution of a step in an XPath expression. A step is evaluated relative to the context item that was obtained in the previous step. The result of an XPath expression is a sequence of nodes in document order that are obtained after executing all the steps in the expression in the order from left to right in the path expression. The following path expression selects all address nodes for which the address type is set to Home.

Chapter 2 : Introduction to Temporary Tables in SQL Server

SQL Server Extended Events are the new low level, high performance eventing system in SQL Server. They use less system resources and provide better tracking of SQL Server performance than previous methods like Perfmon and SQL Trace/Profiler events.

Can you provide some details and examples? What is new with Report Builder 2. How does the new interface look? What is the learning curve with this tool? The key new features in Report Builder 2. A completely new user interface that conforms to the Office look and feel A local client install rather than a click-once application that you download and install from Report manager Supports running reports locally or on the server A Report Model is not required; you can create your own queries using a query designer, import queries from existing reports, or manually type in your queries A Tablix report type which is a combination of the matrix and table reports In this tip we will review installing Report Builder 2. Installing Report Builder 2. Net Framework version 3. You will see a link to download the. Net Framework as well. As an aside you will find a number of other useful downloads on the feature pack site. Please note that this will not launch Report Builder 2. After installing Report Builder 2. The Office ribbon interface; on the Home tab shown above you can control just about everything about the format of your reports. The Report Data pane on the left provides a single place for accessing the built-in fields, report parameters, images, and data fields. The data fields will appear after you define your queries. The center region is the report designer; click on the Table or Matrix or Chart icons to begin designing a report or chart. Row Groups and Column Groups cut off in the screen shot above allow you to setup your groupings by dragging and dropping columns onto this area. Clicking the Insert tab on the ribbon bar displays the following: The Insert ribbon allows you to drag and drop elements onto the report designer. You will find that the new user interface is pretty intuitive and easy to use. Creating a Report with Report Builder 2. Create a data source Lay out the data fields into row groups, columns groups or values Choose a layout Choose a style The above sequence is very similar to the steps in the Report Wizard in prior versions of SQL Server Reporting Services. We will use the AdventureWorksDW sample database as the data source for our report; you can download the sample database from this site. To begin click on the Table or Matrix icon in the report designer area. The following dialog will be displayed: Click New to create a new data source. Fill in the following dialog as shown in my case I have SQL Server installed on my local machine as the named instance sql Click Import to retrieve a query from another report. You can browse the file system for a report file to open then copy a query from it. You can use the built-in query designer. Drag and drop the fields from the Available fields list into the Row groups and Values lists as shown below. Click Next to proceed to the Choose the Layout dialog as shown below: Accept the defaults as shown above then click Next to proceed to the Choose a Style dialog as shown below: Click Finish and you will now see the report in the designer as shown below: You can click in a cell and edit the contents. In the report designer above the title and column headings were edited. You can also select a cell and click on the various toolbar icons on the Home tab of the ribbon; e. Click the Run icon on the Home ribbon to run the report locally. You will see the following output: Although our sample report is a very simple one, you can see that this new version of the Report Builder may be a good fit for folks who are not developers. It may also be useful when you just want to create a simple report. Click the database icon in the top left portion of the Report Builder window and you will see the following popup menu: Click the Options button and you will see the settings dialog as shown below: For my installation the URL is: When you select Save or Save As from the popup menu that you launch by clicking the database icon in the top left corner of the Report Builder window, you can navigate to a folder in the file system or the URL of your report server or SharePoint site. As always you can also deploy a report to the report server by navigating to the report manager and clicking the Upload File button on the toolbar. In particular take a look at the webcast titled TechNet Webcast: Download the sample report here and experiment.

Chapter 3 : Introduction to SQL Server R2 Reporting Services (SSRS) Training | Accelebrate

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For example, in a double-hop authentication scenario, a client computer may pass the logon credentials to a computer that is running Microsoft Internet Information Services IIS. The computer that is running IIS must then pass the logon credentials to the Analysis Services server. To create the SPN, use the Setspn. This tool is also included in the Windows Server Support Tools. For more information about how to download the Setspn. Note You must be a member of the Domain Administrators group to run the Setspn command. To create the SPN for the Analysis Services server that is running under a domain account, run the following commands at a command prompt: If you are using a named instance, the same steps apply. However, you must configure the following SPN formats. Unlike with the SQL Server engine, you cannot specify a port after the colon. You must use the actual instance name for all functionality to work correctly. The Account is sensitive and cannot be delegated setting is not enabled for user accounts that will be delegated. The Account is trusted for delegation setting is enabled for the domain account of the middle tier that is connecting to Analysis Services. For example, if IIS is the middle tier and a domain account is used for the application pool, that application pool domain account must have the Account is trusted for delegation setting enabled. The Trust computer for delegation setting is enabled for all the computers that are involved in the process. Note All accounts and servers that are involved in the process must belong to the same Active Directory domain or to trusted domains in the same forest. If you have native Windows forests and you want more information about how to enable cross-forest delegation, see the "Forest Trusts" section of the following Microsoft Web site: Configure Analysis Services client computers Make sure that the following conditions are true on the Analysis Services client computers: Microsoft Internet Explorer 5. If Internet Explorer 6 is installed on the computer, the Enable Integrated Windows Authentication requires restart security option is enabled. For more information, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base: You may have to restart the computer for this setting to take effect. Configure the settings on the computer that is running IIS Make sure that the following conditions are true on the computer that is running IIS in a double-hop authentication scenario: The following settings are configured in IIS for the Web site or for the virtual directory that was created for the client Web application: The authentication method for the directory security is set to Integrated Windows Authentication or to Basic Authentication. The application protection level is set to High Isolated. The following Component Services settings are configured for the Web site or for the virtual directory that was created for the client Web application: For more information about how to set an impersonation level, visit the following Microsoft Web site:

Chapter 4 : Introduction to SQL Server Report Builder

create login - this video shows you how to create a window user, sql server login, sql server user and how to map the login to sql server user and the permission, securables, principal.

Chapter 5 : Introduction to SQL Server Express R2

Accelebrate's Introduction to SQL Server R2 Reporting Services (SSRS) training teaches attendees how to create, format, and manage SQL Server R2 Reporting Services reports.

Chapter 6 : Introduction to SQL Server Management Studio for BI | Microsoft Docs

Introduction to Microsoft SQL Server - Pradeep K Dash SQL Server Manage any data, any place, any time. Store data from structured, semistructured, and unstructured documents, such as images and rich media, directly within the

database.

Chapter 7 : A: Introduction to SQL Server Administration

SQL Server includes a brand new version of the Report Builder which was first introduced in SQL Server The key new features in Report Builder are: A completely new user interface that conforms to the Office look and feel.

Chapter 8 : Free ebook: Introducing Microsoft SQL Server R2 â€“ Microsoft Press blog

Introduction. SQL Server Profiler is a powerful tool that is available with SQL Server since a long time; however, it has mostly been underutilized by DBAs.

Chapter 9 : Introduction to XQuery in SQL Server

SQL Server Overview SQL Server is a relational database management and analysis system by Microsoft Targeting the enterprise-level database market.