<u>AUTHORIZATION PERMISSION ON SECURABLE::NAME TO PRINCIPAL</u>

 AUTHORIZATION must be GRANT, REVOKE or DENY. PERMISSION is listed in the charts below.

Most permission statements have the format :

• ON SECURABLE::NAME is the server, server object, database, or database object and its name. Some permissions do not

PRINCIPAL is the login, user, or role which receives or loses the permission. Grant permissions to roles whenever possible. Sample grant statement: GRANT UPDATE ON OBJECT::Production.Parts TO PartsTeam

Denying a permission at any level, overrides a related grant. To remove a previously granted permission, use REVOKE, not DENY

How to Read this Chart

• Most of the more granular permissions are included in more than one higher level scope permission. So permissions can be inherited

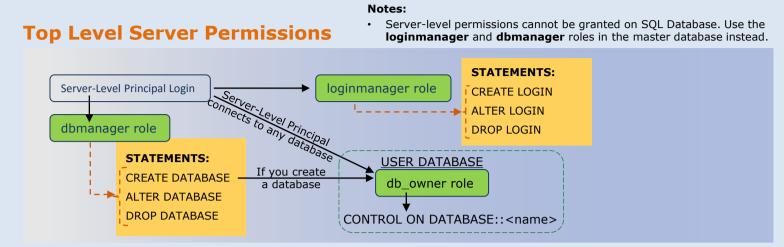
• Black, green, and purple arrows and boxes point to subordinate permissions that are included in the scope of higher a level permission. • Brown arrows and boxes indicate some of the statements that can use the permission.

 Permissions in black apply to both SQL Server 2016 and Azure SQL Database Permissions in red apply only to SQL Server 2016

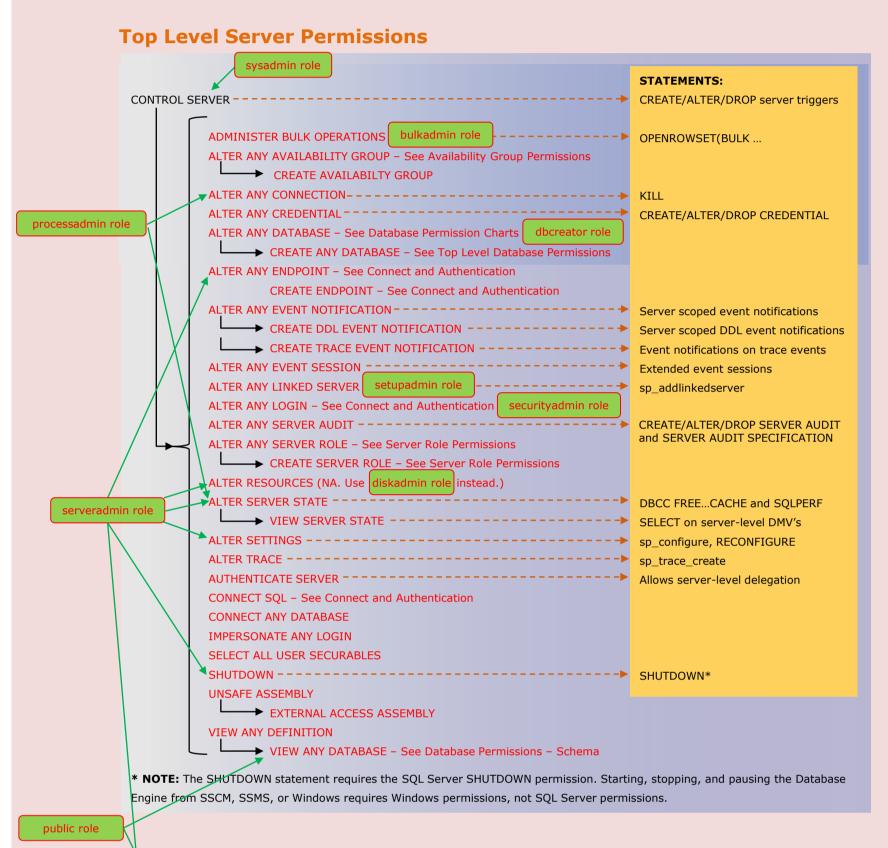
Permissions in blue apply only to Azure SQL Database

The newest permissions are underlined

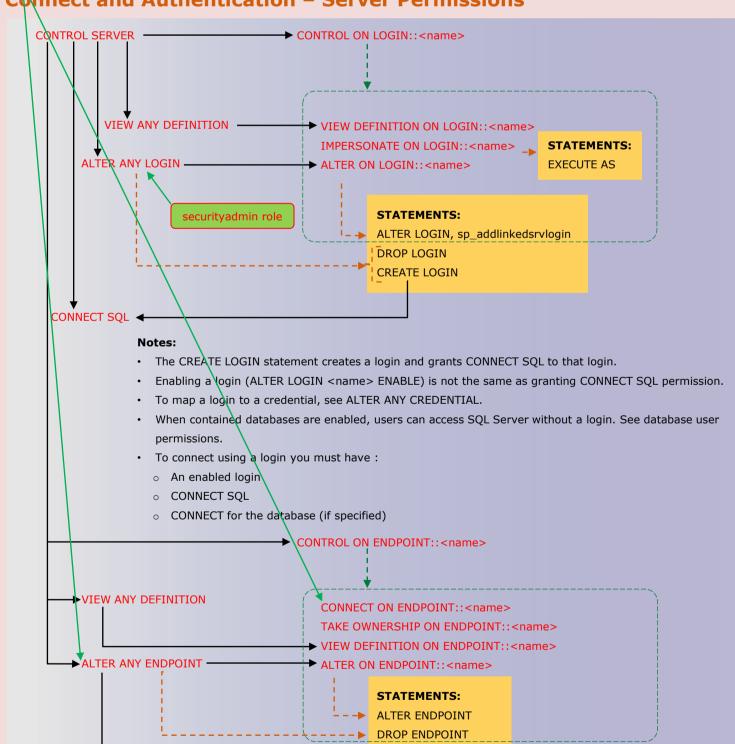
Azure SQL Database Permissions Outside the Database



Server Level Permissions for SQL Server



Connect and Authentication – Server Permissions



CONTROL SERVER — CONTROL ON SERVER ROLE::<name> VIEW ANY DEFINITION → VIEW DEFINITION ON SERVER ROLE::<name> TAKE OWNERSHIP ON SERVER ROLE::<name> ALTER SERVER ROLE < name > ADD MEMBER

----- DROP SERVER ROLE

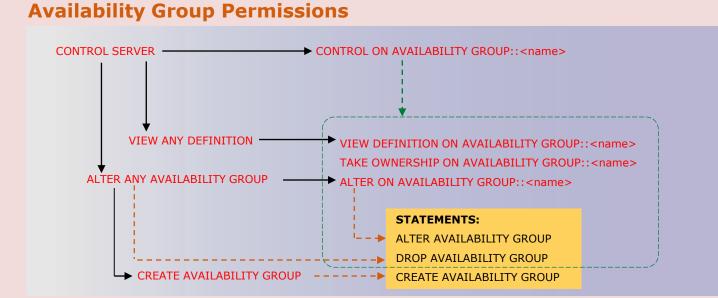
CREATE ENDPOINT ----- CREATE ENDPOINT

that fixed server role, or be a member of the sysadmin fixed server role.

NOTES: To add a member to a fixed server role, you must be a member of

CREATE SERVER ROLE ----- CREATE SERVER ROLE

Server Role Permissions



STATEMENTS:

DROP FULLTEXT CATALOG

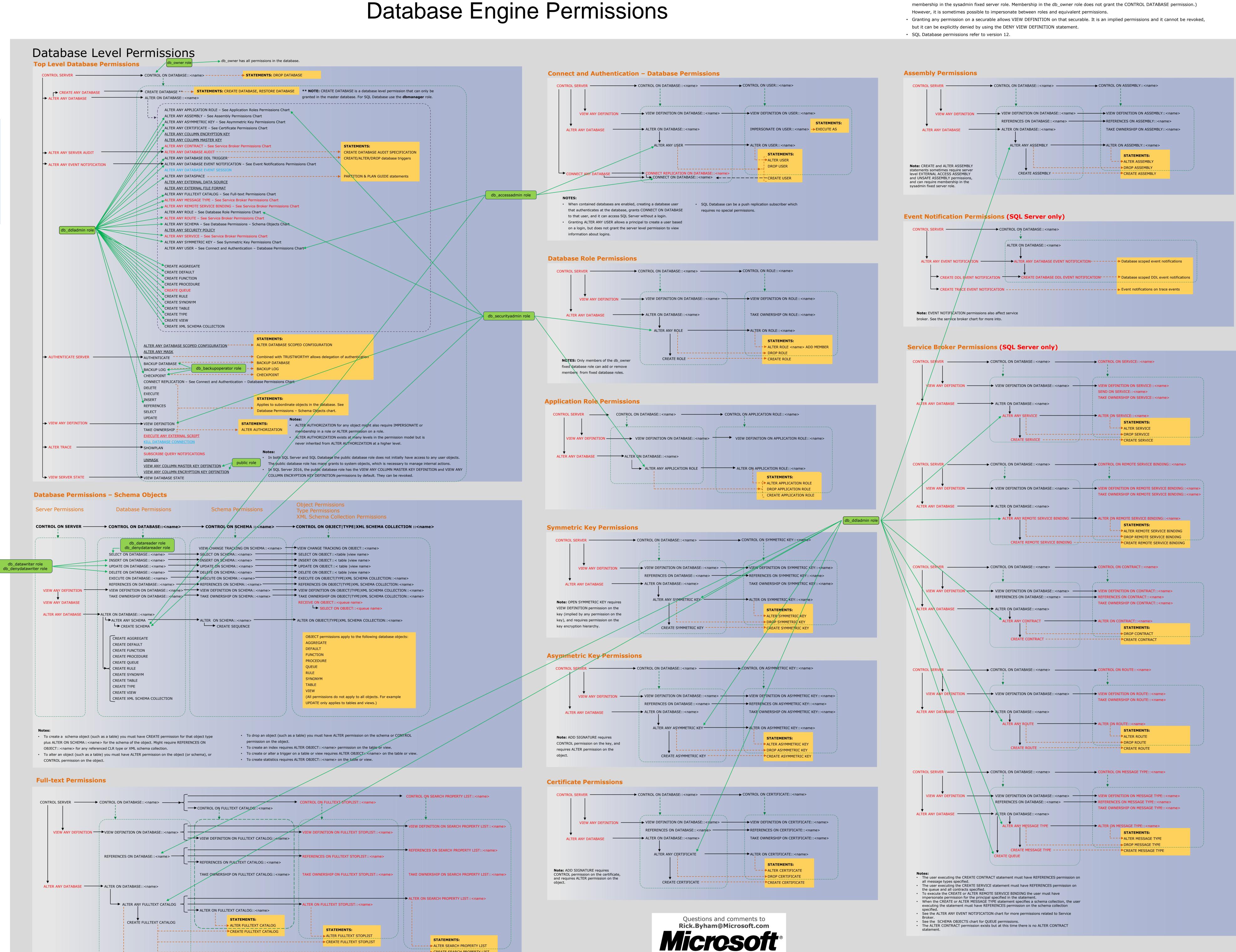
DROP FULLTEXT STOPLIST

DROP FULLTEXT SEARCH PROPERTYLIST

• Creating a full-text index requires ALTER permission on the table and REFERENCES permission on the full-text catalog.

Dropping a full-text index requires ALTER permission on the table.

Microsoft SQL Server 2016 and Azure SQL Database Database Engine Permissions



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• The CONTROL SERVER permission has all permissions on the instance of SQL Server or SQL Database.

• Permissions do not imply role memberships and role memberships do not grant permissions. (E.g. CONTROL SERVER does not imply

• The CONTROL DATABASE permission has all permissions on the database.