

ADMINISTRATION ET SÉCURITÉ DES BASES DE DONNÉES

Les Vues et Rapports (A5)

Sauvegarde et Restauration (A6)

Support de cours et

Travail Dirigé - 03

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Par

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1. Les Vues et Rapports (A5)

1.1 Les Vues (Views)

1.1.1 Définitions

Indexed Views

Le résultat de la vue est stocké comme dans le cas d'une table. Permet d'améliorer les performances de certaines types requêtes. (Aggregate many rows)

Partitioned Views

Joindre horizontalement les données partionnées venant de plusieurs tables d'un ou + serveurs.

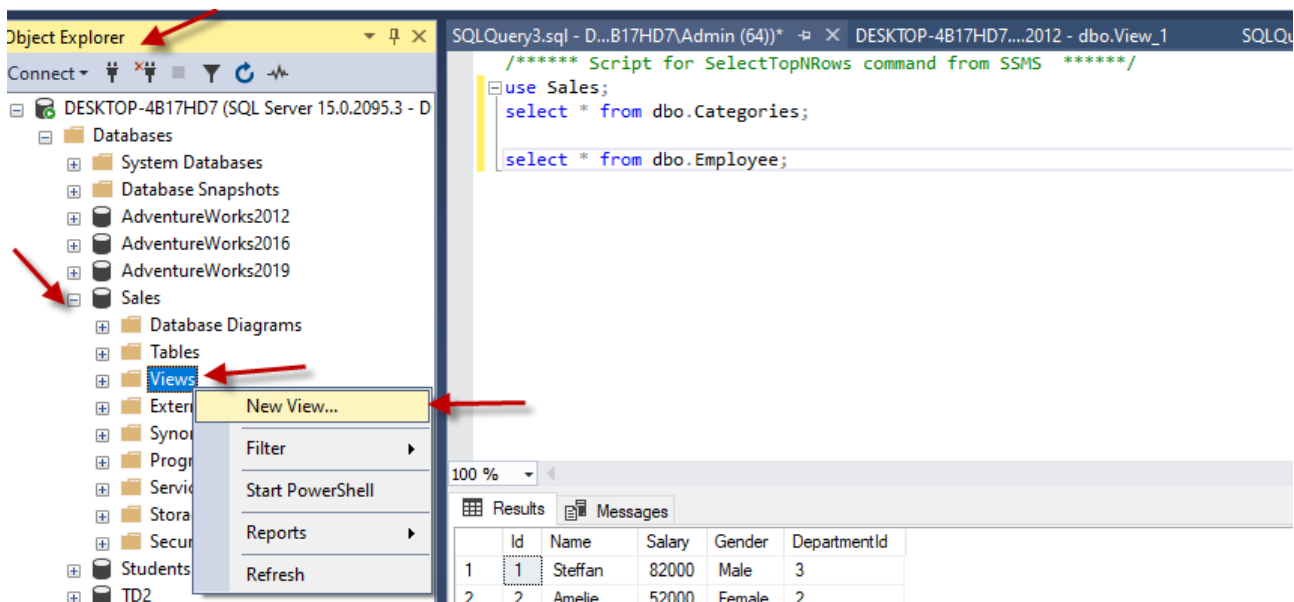
System Views

Les vues système exposent les métadonnées du catalogue. On peut interroger les vues du catalog sys.databases pour voir les informations définies par l'utilisateur.

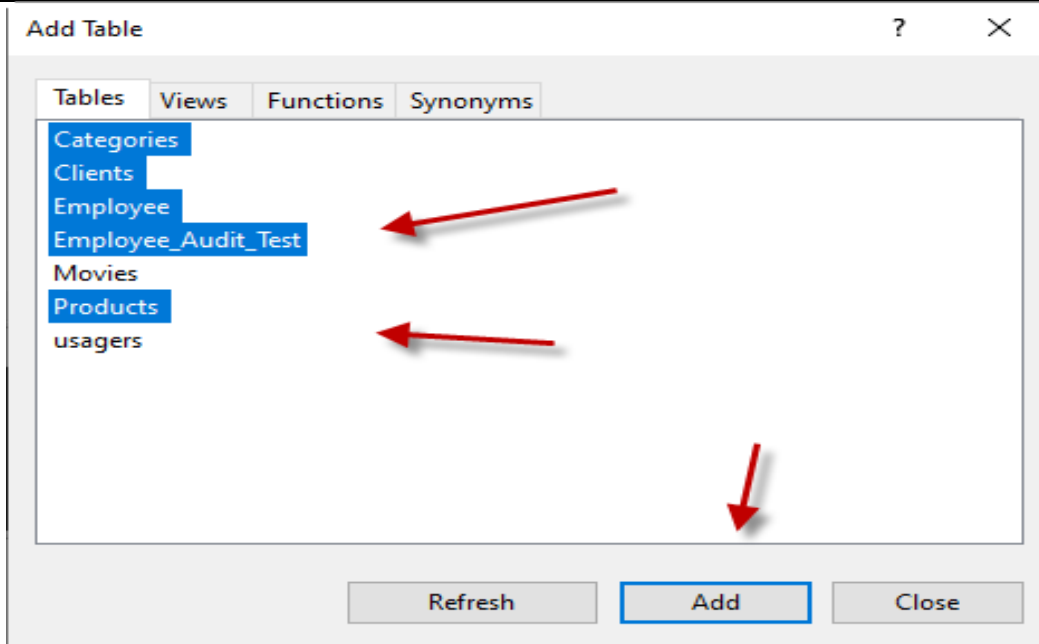
1.1.2 TD - Création des vues

a) Avec SSMS

Object Explorer => Choisir la base de données =>Clique-droit sur Views=>New view



Dans la boîte de dialogue Add Table, sélectionnez un ou plusieurs objets à inclure (Tables, Vues, Fonctions et Synonymes) dans votre nouvelle vue et cliquez sur le bouton Add. Puis cliquez sur Close lorsque la sélection est terminée.

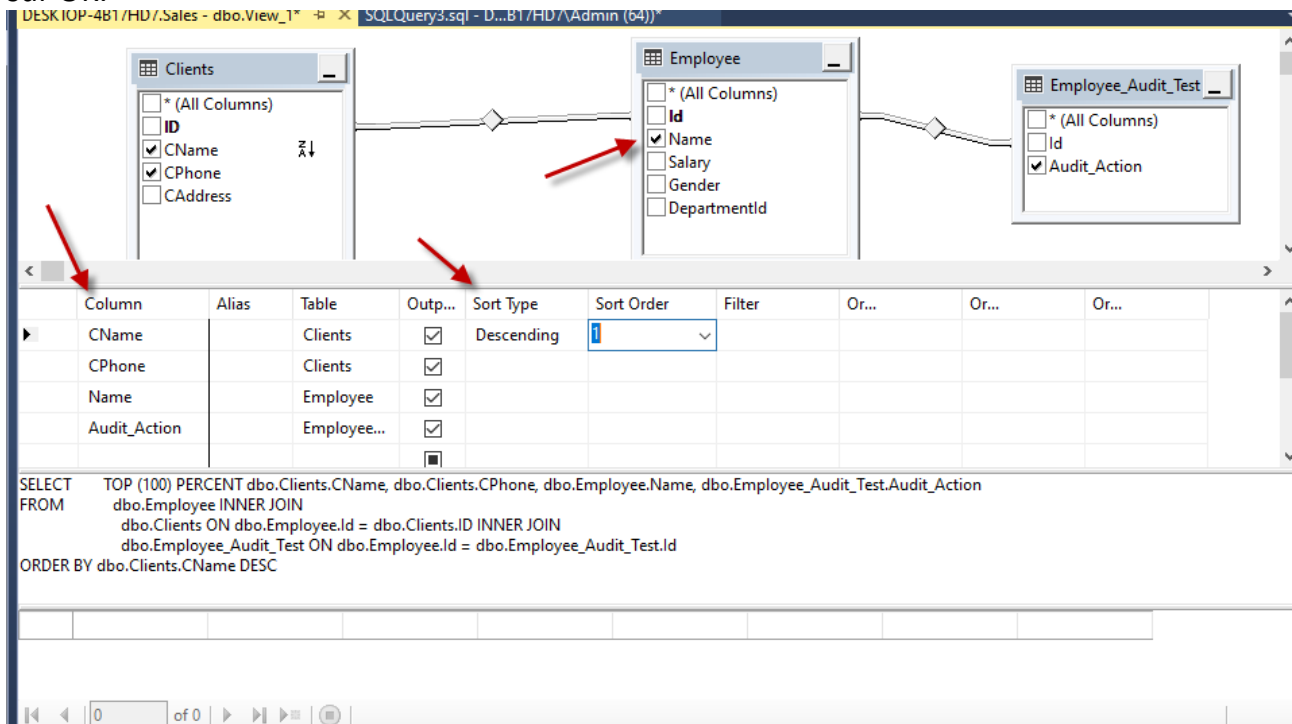


Dans le volet **Diagramme**, sélectionnez les colonnes ou autres éléments à inclure dans la nouvelle vue.

Dans la **zone des Critères**, sélectionnez des critères de tri ou de filtrage supplémentaires pour les colonnes.

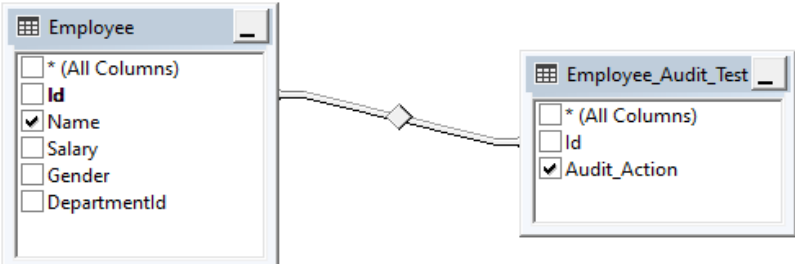
Dans le menu **File**, cliquez sur **Save** pour enregistrer le nom de la vue.

Dans la boîte de dialogue Choisir un nom, entrez un nom pour la nouvelle vue et cliquez sur OK.



DESKTOP-4B17HD7\Sales - dbo.View_1* SQLQuery6.sql - D:\B17HD7\Admin (69))* SQLQuery3.sql - D:\B17HD7\Admin (64))*

Diagramme



zone des colonnes

Column	Alias	Table	Output	Sort Type	Sort Order	Filter	Or...	Or...
Name		Employee	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Audit_Action		Employee...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
			<input type="checkbox"/>					
			<input type="checkbox"/>					

zone des critères

SELECT TOP (100) PERCENT dbo.Employee.Name, dbo.Employee_Audit_Test.Audit_Action
FROM
 dbo.Employee INNER JOIN
 dbo.Employee_Audit_Test ON dbo.Employee.Id = dbo.Employee_Audit_Test.Id

zone SQL

Name	Audit_Action
Steffan	New employee ...
Amelie	New employee ...
Antonio	New employee ...
M...	New employee ...

Zone des Résultats

b) Avec T-SQL

Syntaxes :

Pour créer une vue.

CREATE VIEW *nom de la vue*

AS

..... *Requête SQL avec la commande SELECT*

GO

Pour modifier une vue :

ALTER VIEW *nom de la vue*

AS

..... *Requête SQL avec la commande SELECT*

GO

Pour supprimer une vue :

DROP VIEW *nom de la vue*

USE AdventureWorks2012 ;

GO

IF OBJECT_ID ('HumanResources.EmployeeHireDate', 'V') IS NOT NULL

DROP VIEW HumanResources.EmployeeHireDate;

GO

Dans **Object Explorer**, sélectionnez la base de données **AdventureWorks2012** puis cliquez sur **New Query** ensuite, tapez le code suivant et écoutez les explications du prof :

```
USE AdventureWorks2012 ;
GO
CREATE VIEW HumanResources.EmployeeHireDate
AS
SELECT p.FirstName, p.LastName, e.HireDate
FROM HumanResources.Employee AS e JOIN Person.Person AS p
ON e.BusinessEntityID = p.BusinessEntityID ;
GO
-- Query the view
SELECT FirstName, LastName, HireDate
FROM HumanResources.EmployeeHireDate
ORDER BY LastName;
```

Pour vérifier la vue créée :

```
SELECT * FROM HumanResources.EmployeeHireDate
```

Pour voir toutes les vues de la base de données :

```
select * from AdventureWorks2012.sys.all_views;
```

Vérifiez que la vue créée s'y trouve.

Pour créer un Indexed Views (Vues indexées) (Notions avancées)

Exemple :

```
--Set the options to support indexed views.
SET NUMERIC_ROUNDABORT OFF;
SET ANSI_PADDING, ANSI_WARNINGS, CONCAT_NULL_YIELDS_NULL, ARITHABORT,
    QUOTED_IDENTIFIER, ANSI_NULLS ON;
--Create view with SCHEMABINDING.
IF OBJECT_ID ('Sales.vOrders', 'view') IS NOT NULL
    DROP VIEW Sales.vOrders ;
GO
CREATE VIEW Sales.vOrders
    WITH SCHEMABINDING
    AS
        SELECT SUM(UnitPrice * OrderQty * (1.00 - UnitPriceDiscount)) AS
Revenue,
        OrderDate, ProductID, COUNT_BIG(*) AS COUNT
    FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail AS od, Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS o
    WHERE od.SalesOrderID = o.SalesOrderID
    GROUP BY OrderDate, ProductID;
```

GO

--Create an index on the view.

```
CREATE UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX IDX_V1  
ON Sales.vOrders (OrderDate, ProductID);
```

GO

Comment utiliser les vues indexées : (Suivre les explications du prof.)

--This query can use the indexed view even though the view is not specified in the FROM clause.

```
SELECT SUM(UnitPrice * OrderQty * (1.00 - UnitPriceDiscount)) AS Rev,  
       OrderDate, ProductID  
FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail AS od  
JOIN Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS o  
  ON od.SalesOrderID=o.SalesOrderID  
   AND o.OrderDate >= CONVERT(datetime, '05/01/2012', 101)  
WHERE od.ProductID BETWEEN 700 and 800  
      GROUP BY OrderDate, ProductID  
      ORDER BY Rev DESC;
```

GO

--This query will also use the above indexed view.

```
SELECT OrderDate, SUM(UnitPrice * OrderQty * (1.00 - UnitPriceDiscount))  
AS Rev  
FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail AS od  
JOIN Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS o  
  ON od.SalesOrderID=o.SalesOrderID  
   AND o.OrderDate >= CONVERT(datetime, '03/01/2012', 101)  
   AND o.OrderDate < CONVERT(datetime, '04/01/2012', 101)  
GROUP BY OrderDate  
ORDER BY OrderDate ASC;
```

/*--Finally, this example shows querying directly from the indexed view. On SQL Server Standard edition, you must use the NOEXPAND query hint to query the indexed view directly.

*/

--This query uses the indexed view directly, on Enterprise edition.

```
SELECT OrderDate, Revenue  
FROM Sales.vOrders  
WHERE OrderDate >= CONVERT(datetime, '03/01/2012', 101)  
      AND OrderDate < CONVERT(datetime, '04/01/2012', 101)  
ORDER BY OrderDate ASC;
```

--This query uses the indexed view directly, with the NOEXPAND hint.

```
SELECT OrderDate, Revenue  
FROM Sales.vOrders WITH (NOEXPAND)  
WHERE OrderDate >= CONVERT(datetime, '03/01/2012', 101)  
      AND OrderDate < CONVERT(datetime, '04/01/2012', 101)
```

ORDER BY OrderDate ASC ;

Source : <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/views/create-indexed-views?view=sql-server-ver15>

Pour plus de détails pour la performance des vues :

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/performance/use-dmvs-determine-usage-performance-views?view=sql-server-ver15>

1.2 Les Rapports (Reports)

SQL Server Reporting Services (**SSRS**) fournit un ensemble d'outils et de services locaux qui créent, déploient et gèrent des rapports paginés.

En plus simple, c'est un outil de création de Rapports fournit par Microsoft pour produire des rapports formatés tels que les graphiques, les tableaux de bord et de données, les courbes, etc.

Il s'agit donc de 2 outils (Le **Report Server Configuration Manager** qui permet de démarrer ou d'arrêter le service SSRS et de configurer ses paramètres de compte, de données et service web et de sécurité. Et le **Report Builder** qui permet de construire les rapports.

Téléchargez ces 2 outils SSRS à partir de ces liens :

a) <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/confirmation.aspx?id=104502>

b) <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/confirmation.aspx?id=53613>

1.2.1 TD - Créer les Rapports

a) Créer un Rapport de base avec l'Assistant Table/Matrix ou Chart

Ouvrez l'outil Microsoft Report Builder et faites les étapes suivantes :

1. File>New>Table or Matrix Wizard pour créer un dataset

New Table or Matrix

Choose a dataset

Choose a dataset

☐ Choose an existing dataset in this report or a shared dataset

☒ Create a dataset

Browse...

Help

< Back

Next >

Cancel

2. Cliquez sur **Create a dataset** puis sur **Next** et enfin sur New

Data Source Properties

General

Credentials

Change name, type, and connection options.

Name:

Product_Sales

☐ Use a shared connection or report model

☒ Use a connection embedded in my report

Select connection type:

Microsoft SQL Server

Connection string:

Data Source= <servername>

Build...

fx

Test Connection

☐ Use single transaction when processing the queries

Help

OK

Cancel

Connection Properties ? X

Data source:
 Change...

Server name:
 Refresh

Log on to the server

☒ Use Windows Authentication
☐ Use SQL Server Authentication

User name:

Password:

☐ Save my password

Connect to a database

☒ Select or enter a database name:

☐ Attach a database file:
 Browse...

Logical name:

Advanced...

Test Connection OK Cancel

Data Source Properties X

General

Credentials

Change name, type, and connection options.

Name:

☐ Use a shared connection or report model
☒ Use a connection embedded in my report

Select connection type:

Connection string:

Build...

fx

Test Connection

☐ Use single transaction when processing the queries


Help OK Cancel

New Table or Matrix

Choose a connection to a data source

Choose a published data source, or create a connection for use only in this report.

Data Source Connections:

	Product_Sales (in this Report)
---	-----------------------------------

Browse... Edit... Test Connection

Help < Back Next > Cancel



3. Vous pouvez cliquer sur **Test connection** pour s'assurer que la connexion à la base de données est toujours bonne. Et puis sur OK

4. Créez une Requête pour le Rapport avec la fenêtre **Design a Query**

New Table or Matrix

Design a query

Build a query to specify the data you want from the data source.

 Edit as Text  Import... Run Query

Database view

- dbo
- HumanResources
- Person
- Production
- Purchasing
- Sales

Selected fields

Field	Aggregate

Relationships Auto Detect Edit Fields

Applied filters

Field name	Operator	Value	Parameter

Query results

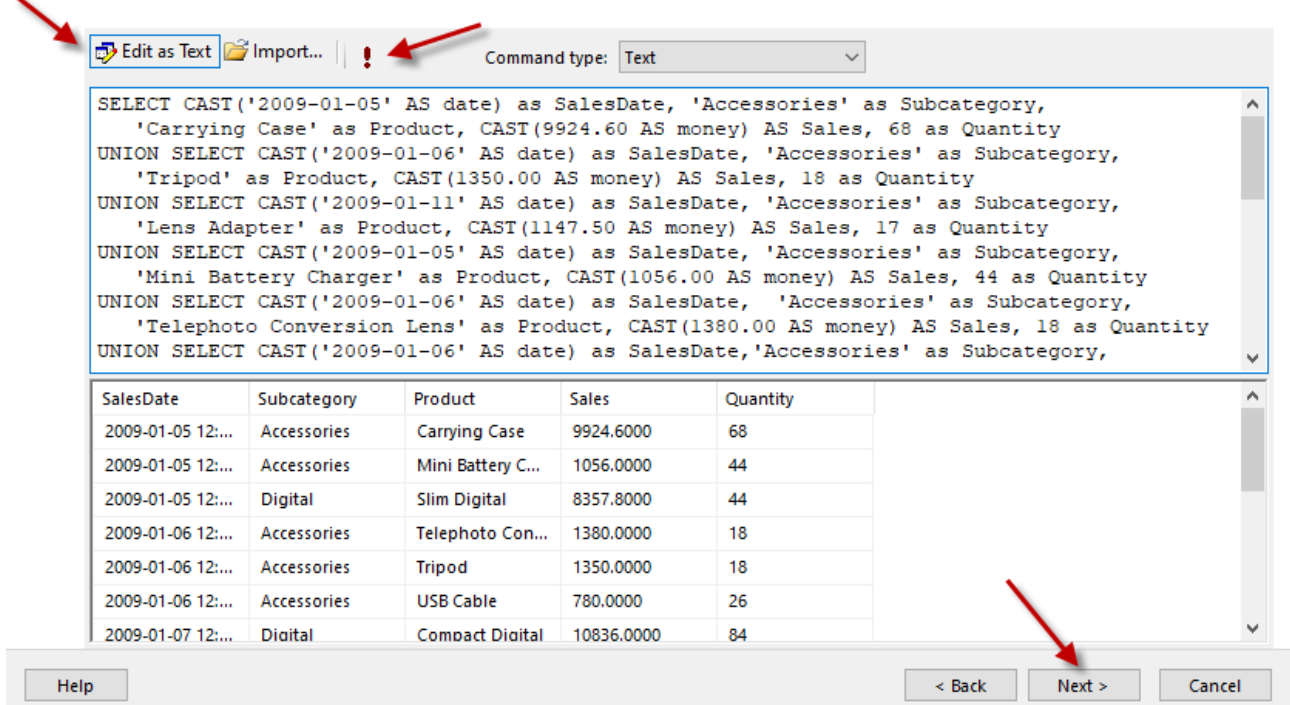
Help < Back Next > Cancel

Cliquez sur **Edit as Text** et copier-coller ce code suivant et écoutez les explications du prof.

```
SELECT CAST('2009-01-05' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Accessories' as Subcategory,
'Carrying Case' as Product, CAST(9924.60 AS money) AS Sales, 68 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-06' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Accessories' as Subcategory,
'Tripod' as Product, CAST(1350.00 AS money) AS Sales, 18 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-11' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Accessories' as Subcategory,
'Lens Adapter' as Product, CAST(1147.50 AS money) AS Sales, 17 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-05' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Accessories' as Subcategory,
'Mini Battery Charger' as Product, CAST(1056.00 AS money) AS Sales, 44 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-06' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Accessories' as Subcategory,
'Telephoto Conversion Lens' as Product, CAST(1380.00 AS money) AS Sales, 18 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-06' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Accessories' as Subcategory,
'USB Cable' as Product, CAST(780.00 AS money) AS Sales, 26 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-08' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Accessories' as Subcategory,
'Budget Movie-Maker' as Product, CAST(3798.00 AS money) AS Sales, 9 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-09' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Camcorders' as Subcategory,
'Business Videographer' as Product, CAST(10400.00 AS money) AS Sales, 13 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-10' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Camcorders' as Subcategory,
'Social Videographer' as Product, CAST(3000.00 AS money) AS Sales, 60 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-11' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Digital' as Subcategory,
'Advanced Digital' as Product, CAST(7234.50 AS money) AS Sales, 39 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-07' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Digital' as Subcategory,
'Compact Digital' as Product, CAST(10836.00 AS money) AS Sales, 84 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-08' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Digital' as Subcategory,
'Consumer Digital' as Product, CAST(2550.00 AS money) AS Sales, 17 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-05' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Digital' as Subcategory,
'Slim Digital' as Product, CAST(8357.80 AS money) AS Sales, 44 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-09' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Digital SLR' as Subcategory,
'SLR Camera 35mm' as Product, CAST(18530.00 AS money) AS Sales, 34 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-07' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Digital SLR' as Subcategory,
'SLR Camera' as Product, CAST(26576.00 AS money) AS Sales, 88 as Quantity
```

Design a query

Build a query to specify the data you want from the data source.



Command type: **Text**

```
SELECT CAST('2009-01-05' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Accessories' as Subcategory,
'Carrying Case' as Product, CAST(9924.60 AS money) AS Sales, 68 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-06' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Accessories' as Subcategory,
'Tripod' as Product, CAST(1350.00 AS money) AS Sales, 18 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-11' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Accessories' as Subcategory,
'Lens Adapter' as Product, CAST(1147.50 AS money) AS Sales, 17 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-05' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Accessories' as Subcategory,
'Mini Battery Charger' as Product, CAST(1056.00 AS money) AS Sales, 44 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-06' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Accessories' as Subcategory,
'Telephoto Conversion Lens' as Product, CAST(1380.00 AS money) AS Sales, 18 as Quantity
UNION SELECT CAST('2009-01-06' AS date) as SalesDate, 'Accessories' as Subcategory,
```

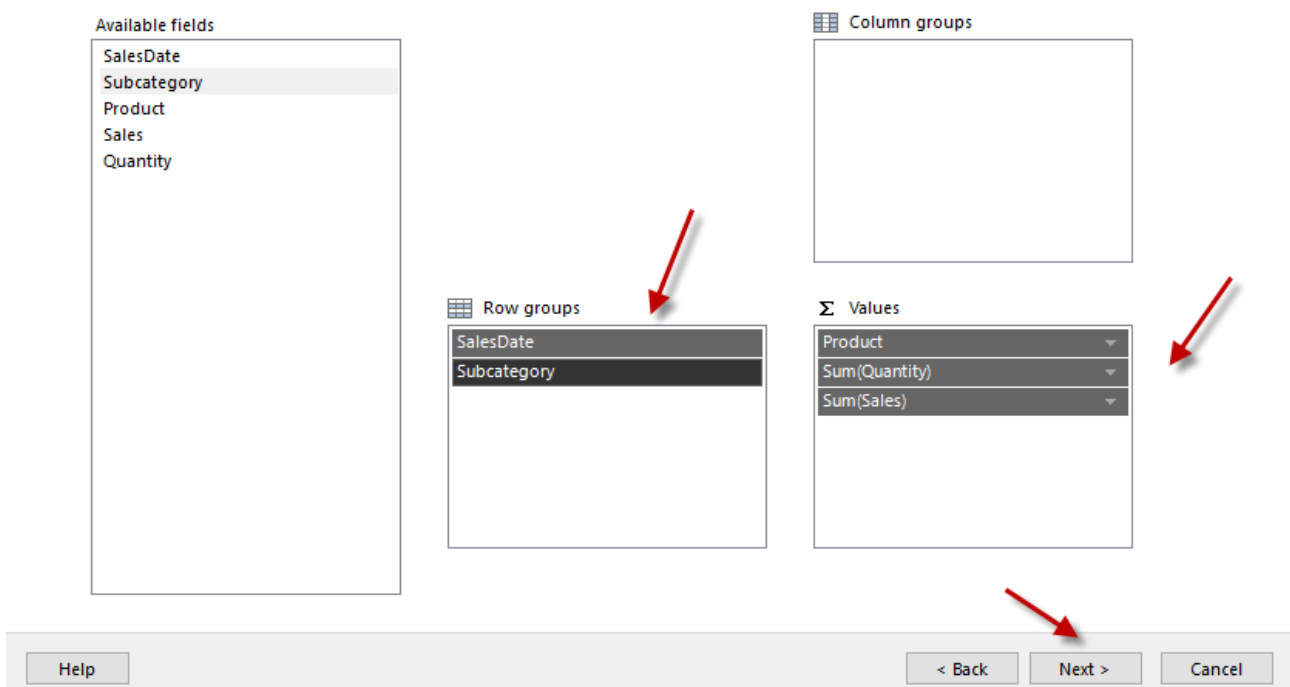
SalesDate	Subcategory	Product	Sales	Quantity
2009-01-05 12:...	Accessories	Carrying Case	9924.6000	68
2009-01-05 12:...	Accessories	Mini Battery C...	1056.0000	44
2009-01-05 12:...	Digital	Slim Digital	8357.8000	44
2009-01-06 12:...	Accessories	Telephoto Con...	1380.0000	18
2009-01-06 12:...	Accessories	Tripod	1350.0000	18
2009-01-06 12:...	Accessories	USB Cable	780.0000	26
2009-01-07 12:...	Digital	Compact Digital	10836.0000	84

Buttons: Help, < Back, Next >, Cancel

5. Organisez les données dans des Groups

Arrange fields

Arrange fields to group data in rows, columns, or both, and choose values to display. Data expands across the page in column groups and down the page in row groups. Use functions such as Sum, Avg, and Count on the fields in the Values box.



Available fields:

- SalesDate
- Subcategory
- Product
- Sales
- Quantity

Row groups:

- SalesDate
- Subcategory

Column groups:

Σ Values:

- Product
- Sum(Quantity)
- Sum(Sales)

Buttons: Help, < Back, Next >, Cancel

6. Ajoutez le Sous-Total et le Total dans la section Preview de l'Assistant comme le montre l'écran suivant puis écoutez les explications du Prof.

New Table or Matrix

Choose the layout

If you choose to show subtotals and grand totals, you can place them above or below the group. Stepped reports show hierarchical structure with indented groups in the same column.

Options:

- ☒ Show subtotals and grand totals
 - ☒ Blocked, subtotal below
 - ☐ Blocked, subtotal above
 - ☐ Stepped, subtotal above
- ☐ Expand/collapse groups

Preview

Sales Date	Subcategory	Product	Quantity	Sales
[Sales Date]	[Subcategory]	[Product]	[Sum(Quantity)]	[Sum(Sales)]
			[Sum(Quantity)]	[Sum(Sales)]
	Total		[Sum(Quantity)]	[Sum(Sales)]
Total			[Sum(Quantity)]	[Sum(Sales)]

Help < Back Next > Cancel

7. Formater la monnaie (Currency) et la date (Format Data as Date)

Microsoft Report Builder

File Home Insert View

Run Paste Segoe UI 10 1pt Default

Font Paragraph Border

Views Clipboard

Report Data

New Edit

- Built-in Fields
- Parameters
- Images
- Data Sources
- Datasets

Click to add title

Sales Date	Subcategory	Product	Quantity	Sales
[SalesDate]	[Subcategory]	[Product]	[Sum(Quantity)]	[\$12,345.00]
			[Sum(Quantity)]	[Sum(Sales)]
	Total		[Sum(Quantity)]	[Sum(Sales)]
Total			[Sum(Quantity)]	[Sum(Sales)]

[&ExecutionTime]

Home Insert View

Clipboard Font Paragraph Border Number Layout

Report Data

Click to add title

Sales Date	Subcategory	Product	Quantity	Sales
[SalesDate]	[Subcategory]	[Product]	[Sum(Quantity)]	\$12,345.00
			[Sum(Quantity)]	\$12,345.00
	Total		[Sum(Quantity)]	\$12,345.00
Total			[Sum(Quantity)]	\$12,345.00

File Run

Design Zoom First Previous 1 of 1 Next Last Refresh Stop Back

Print Page Setup Print

Sales Date	Subcategory	Product	Quantity	Sales
05/01/2009	Accessories	Carrying Case	68	\$9,924.60
		Mini Battery Charger	44	\$1,056.00
			112	\$10,980.60
	Digital	Slim Digital	44	\$8,357.80
			44	\$8,357.80
	Total		156	\$19,338.40
06/01/2009	Accessories	Telephoto Conversion Lens	18	\$1,380.00
		Tripod	18	\$1,350.00
		USB Cable	26	\$780.00
			62	\$3,510.00
	Total		62	\$3,510.00
07/01/2009	Digital	Compact Digital	84	\$10,836.00
			84	\$10,836.00
	Digital SLR	SLR Camera	88	\$26,576.00
			88	\$26,576.00
	Total		172	\$37,412.00
08/01/2009	Accessories	Budget Movie-	9	\$3,798.00

Vous pouvez changer la largeur de la colonne et Ajouter le Titre du Rapport.

Formatez le Rapport pour obtenir quelque chose semblable à ceci :

Rapport de Vente des Produits

Sales Date	Subcategory	Product	Quantity	Sales
05/01/2009	Accessories	Carrying Case	68	\$9,924.60
		Mini Battery Charger	44	\$1,056.00
			112	\$10,980.60
	Digital	Slim Digital	44	\$8,357.80
			44	\$8,357.80
	Total		156	\$19,338.40
06/01/2009	Accessories	Telephoto Conversion Lens	18	\$1,380.00
		Tripod	18	\$1,350.00
		USB Cable	26	\$780.00
			62	\$3,510.00
	Total		62	\$3,510.00
07/01/2009	Digital	Compact Digital	84	\$10,836.00
			84	\$10,836.00
	Digital SLR	SLR Camera	88	\$26,576.00
			88	\$26,576.00
	Total		172	\$37,412.00
08/01/2009	Accessories	Budget Movie-Maker	9	\$3,798.00
			9	\$3,798.00
	Digital	Consumer Digital	17	\$2,550.00
			17	\$2,550.00
	Total		26	\$6,348.00
09/01/2009	Camcorders	Business Videographer	13	\$10,400.00
			13	\$10,400.00
	Digital SLR	SLR Camera 35mm	34	\$18,530.00
			34	\$18,530.00
	Total		47	\$28,930.00
10/01/2009	Camcorders	Social Videographer	60	\$3,000.00
			60	\$3,000.00
	Total		60	\$3,000.00
11/01/2009	Accessories	Lens Adapter	17	\$1,147.50
			17	\$1,147.50
	Digital	Advanced Digital	39	\$7,234.50
			39	\$7,234.50
	Total		56	\$8,382.00
Total			579	\$106,920.40

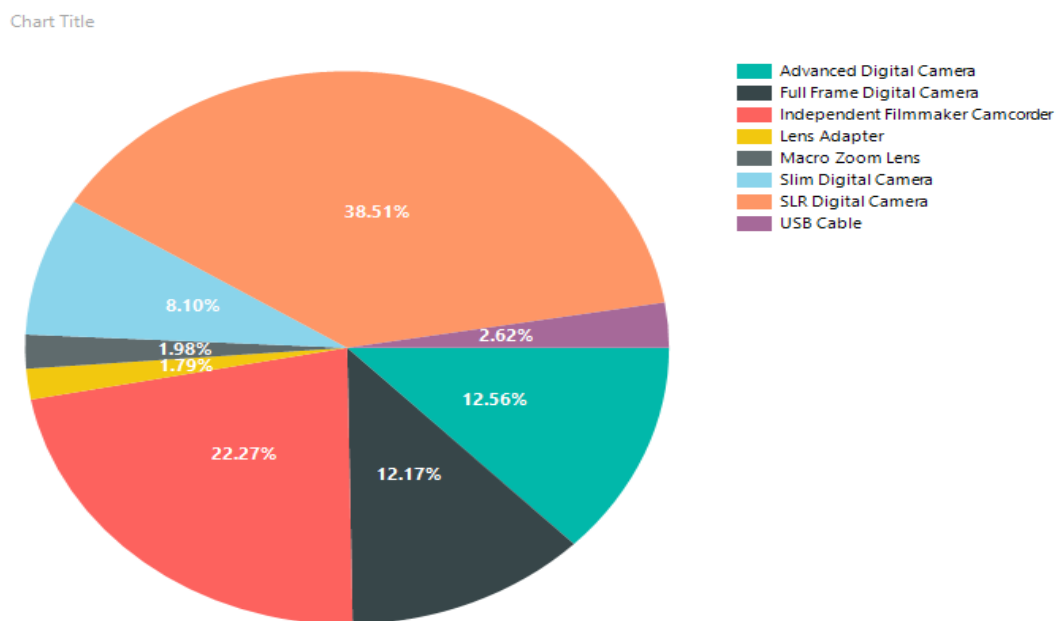
10/11/2022 05:21:59

Exportez le Rapport en Format Excel



Créez un Rapport qui présente le Graph des ventes de produits comme le montre l'écran suivant :

Graph des Ventes de produits



10/11/2022 05:47:10

2. Sauvegardes et Restaurations (A6)

2.1 Définition et meilleures pratiques

La composante de sauvegarde et de restauration SQL Server, fournit une sauvegarde essentielle pour protéger les données critiques stockées dans les bases de données SQL Server. Pour minimiser le risque de perte de données catastrophique, vous devez sauvegarder régulièrement vos bases de données afin de conserver les modifications apportées à vos données. Une stratégie de sauvegarde et de restauration bien planifiée aide à protéger les bases de données contre la perte de données causée par diverses défaillances. Testez votre stratégie en restaurant un ensemble de sauvegardes, puis en récupérant votre base de données pour vous préparer à réagir efficacement en cas de sinistre.

Les stratégies efficaces sont celles qui sont soigneusement planifiées, implémentées et testées. Les 3 facteurs suivants sont à considérer :

- Les objectifs de l'organisation concernant les bases de données de production, en particulier les exigences de disponibilité et de protection des données contre la perte ou les dommages.
- La nature de chaque base de données : sa taille, ses habitudes d'utilisation, la nature de son contenu, les exigences relatives à ses données, etc.
- Les Contraintes sur les ressources, telles que : le matériel, le personnel, l'espace pour stocker les supports de sauvegarde, la sécurité physique des supports stockés, etc.

Voici **les meilleures pratiques recommandées** par le fournisseur Microsoft :

1. Utiliser des espaces de stockage séparés
2. Choisir le modèle de recouvrement approprié
3. Concevoir votre stratégie de restauration
4. Estimer la taille totale nécessaire d'une restauration complète de la base de données
5. Planifier les restaurations de façon automatisée
6. Tester vos sauvegardes
7. Vérifier la stabilité et la consistance des médias ou matériels utilisés
8. Documenter votre Stratégie de Sauvegarde et de Restauration
9. Surveiller le progrès avec des outils adéquats.

2.1 TD - Créer un backup (Une Sauvegarde)

2.1.1 Créer un évènement de progrès avec xEvent (backup_restore_progress_trace)

Exemple : Copier-Coller ce code dans SSMS et écoutez les explications du prof.

```
-- Create the backup_restore_progress_trace extended event session
CREATE EVENT SESSION [BackupRestoreTrace] ON SERVER
ADD EVENT sqlserver.backup_restore_progress_trace
ADD TARGET package0.event_file(SET filename=N'BackupRestoreTrace')
WITH (MAX_MEMORY=4096
KB,EVENT_RETENTION_MODE=ALLOW_SINGLE_EVENT_LOSS,MAX_DISPATCH_LATENCY=5 SECONDS,MAX_EVENT_SIZE=0
KB,MEMORY_PARTITION_MODE=NONE,TRACK_CAUSALITY=OFF,STARTUP_STATE=OFF
)
GO

-- Start the event session
ALTER EVENT SESSION [BackupRestoreTrace]
ON SERVER
STATE = start;
GO

-- Stop the event session
ALTER EVENT SESSION [BackupRestoreTrace]
ON SERVER
STATE = stop;
GO
```

Back Up Database - AdventureWorks2012

Select a page
 General
 Media Options
 Backup Options

Script ? Help

Source
 Database: AdventureWorks2012
 Recovery model: SIMPLE
 Backup type: Full
☐ Copy-only backup
 Backup component:
☒ Database
☐ Files and filegroups:
 Destination
 Back up to: Disk
 E:\00_2022-2023-UPB\Administration SQL Server 2019\Etudiants\Semaine-02\DBSamples\AdventureWorks2012.bak
 Add...
 Remove
 Contents

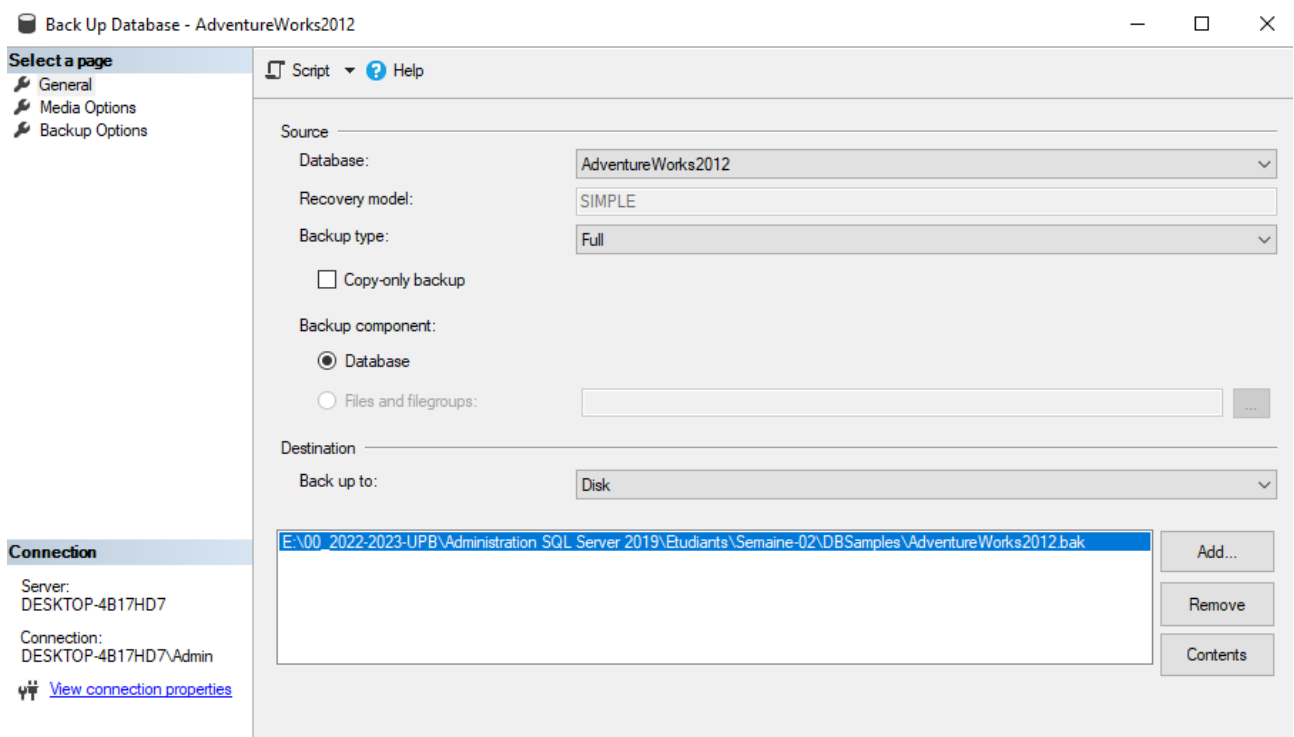
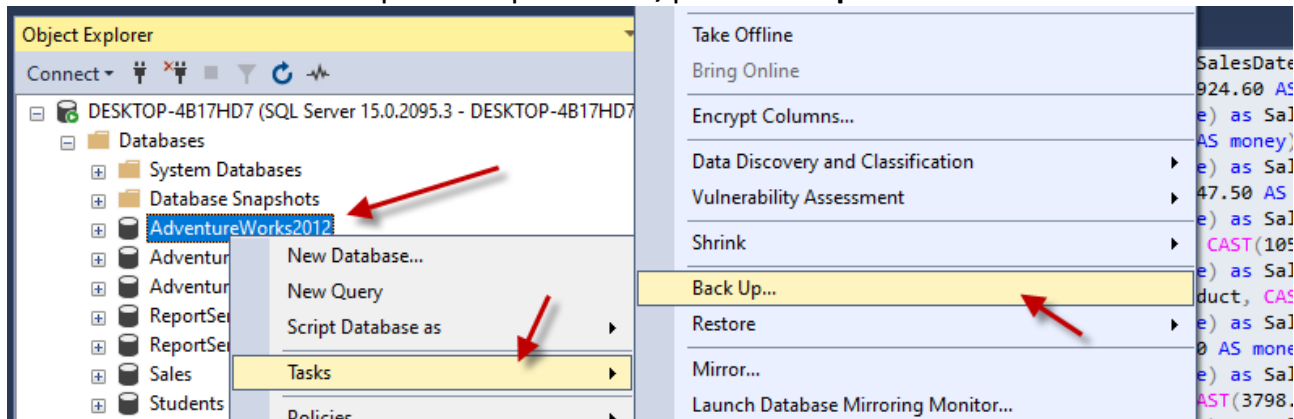
Connection
 Server: DESKTOP-4B17HD7
 Connection: DESKTOP-4B17HD7\Admin
[View connection properties](#)

2.1.2 TD - Créer un backup complet (Sauvegarde complète de la BD)

On a besoin de permission d'accès à la BD pour effectuer une tâche de sauvegarde.

a) On peut utiliser SSMS pour faire un backup

Selectionnez une BD et clique-droit puis **Tasks**, puis **Back Up**.



Suivez les instructions du prof pour les meilleurs choix d'options de backup.

b) En utilisant T-SQL

La Syntaxe est : `BACKUP DATABASE database TO backup_device [,...n] [WITH with_options [,...o]] ;`

1. Créez une base de données exemples en tapant ce code :

```
USE [master]
GO
```

```
CREATE DATABASE [SQLTestDB]
GO
```

```
USE [SQLTestDB]
GO
```

```
CREATE TABLE SQLTest (
    ID INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    c1 VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    dt1 DATETIME NOT NULL DEFAULT GETDATE()
)
GO
```

```
USE [SQLTestDB]
GO
```

```
INSERT INTO SQLTest (ID, c1) VALUES (1, 'test1')
INSERT INTO SQLTest (ID, c1) VALUES (2, 'test2')
INSERT INTO SQLTest (ID, c1) VALUES (3, 'test3')
INSERT INTO SQLTest (ID, c1) VALUES (4, 'test4')
INSERT INTO SQLTest (ID, c1) VALUES (5, 'test5')
GO
```

```
SELECT * FROM SQLTest
GO
```

2. Faites un Backup sur votre disque dur c:\mesbackups

```
USE SQLTestDB;
GO
BACKUP DATABASE SQLTestDB
TO DISK = 'c:\tmp\SQLTestDB.bak'
WITH FORMAT,
    MEDIANAME = 'SQLServerBackups',
    NAME = 'Full Backup of SQLTestDB';
GO
```

3. Faire le backup sur une clé USB
4. Faire un backup en Utilisant Windows PowerShell

```
PS C:\Users\Admin> $credential = Get-Credential  
Backup-SqlDatabase -ServerInstance Computer[\Instance] -Database Sales -BackupAction  
Database -Credential $credential
```

Pour plus de details avec PowerShell :

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/sqlserver/backup-sqldatabase?view=sqlserver-ps>

5. Créer un backup en 2 fichiers séparés avec T-SQL

```
--Backup the files in the SalesGroup1 secondary filegroup.  
BACKUP DATABASE Sales  
    FILE = 'SGrp1Fi2',  
    FILE = 'SGrp2Fi2'  
TO DISK = 'G:\SQL Server Backups\Sales\SalesGroup1.bck';  
GO
```

```
--Back up the files in SalesGroup1.  
BACKUP DATABASE Sales  
    FILEGROUP = 'SalesGroup1',  
    FILEGROUP = 'SalesGroup2'  
TO DISK = 'C:\MySQLServer\Backups\Sales\SalesFiles.bck';  
GO
```

```
Create a differential file backup of the secondary filegroups.  
--Back up the files in SalesGroup1  
BACKUP DATABASE Sales  
    FILEGROUP = 'SalesGroup1',  
    FILEGROUP = 'SalesGroup2'  
TO DISK = 'C:\MySQLServer\Backups\Sales\SalesFiles.bck'  
WITH  
    DIFFERENTIAL;  
GO
```

Sur PowerShell :

```
PS C:\Users\Admin> Backup-SqlDatabase -ServerInstance Computer\Instance  
-Database Sales -BackupAction Files -DatabaseFileGroup  
"FileGroup1","FileGroup2"
```

Backup d'une transaction "LOG"

```
BACKUP LOG AdventureWorks2012  
TO MyAdvWorks_FullRM_log1;  
GO
```

Avec Powershell on aura:

```
Backup-SqlDatabase -ServerInstance Computer\Instance -  
Database Sales -BackupAction Log
```

Planification des sauvegardes (Scheduled Backups) à voir très bientôt.

2.2 TD - Restaurations

2.2.1 TD- Avec SSMS

La Restauration avec SSMS a déjà été vu en Classe.

Restaurez un fichier de type .bak. Suivez les étapes C tirées du site Microsoft.

Source : Site Web de Microsoft :

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/restore-a-database-backup-using-ssms?view=sql-server-ver15>

C. Restore an earlier disk backup with a new database name where the original database still exists

The following example restores an earlier disk backup of `Sales` and creates a new database called `SalesTest`. The original database, `Sales`, still exists on the server.

1. In **Object Explorer**, connect to an instance of the SQL Server Database Engine and then expand that instance.
2. Right-click **Databases** and select **Restore Database...**
3. On the **General** page, select **Device** under the **Source** section.
4. Select the browse (...) button to open the **Select backup devices** dialog box. Select **Add** and navigate to your backup. Select **OK** after you've selected your disk backup file(s).
5. Select **OK** to return to the **General** page.
6. In the **Destination** section, the **Database** box is automatically populated with the name of the database to be restored. To change the name of the database, enter the new name in the **Database** box.
7. Select **Options** in the **Select a page** pane.
8. Under the **Tail-log backup** section, uncheck "Take tail-log backup before restore".

2.2.2 TD - Avec T-SQL

Restaurez la base de données par les fichiers(files) et groupes de fichiers (filegroups)

```
USE master;
GO
-- Restore the files and filegroups for MyDatabase.
RESTORE DATABASE MyDatabase
    FILE = 'MyDatabase_data_1',
    FILEGROUP = 'new_customers',
    FILE = 'MyDatabase_data_2',
    FILEGROUP = 'first_qtr_sales'
    FROM MyDatabase_1
    WITH NORECOVERY;
GO
-- Apply the first transaction log backup.
RESTORE LOG MyDatabase
    FROM MyDatabase_log1
    WITH NORECOVERY;
GO
-- Apply the last transaction log backup.
RESTORE LOG MyDatabase
    FROM MyDatabase_log2
    WITH RECOVERY;
GO
```

Pour plus de détails :

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/restore-a-transaction-log-backup-sql-server?view=sql-server-ver15>

3. Références

- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/reporting-services/create-deploy-and-manage-mobile-and-paginated-reports?view=sql-server-ver15>
- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/views/create-views?view=sql-server-ver15>
- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/reporting-services/create-deploy-and-manage-mobile-and-paginated-reports?view=sql-server-ver15>
- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/backup-restore/create-a-full-database-backup-sql-server?view=sql-server-ver15>
- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/sqlserver/backup-sqldatabase?view=sqlserver-ps>

4. Annexes