To determine the size of a table in SQL Server

USE YourDatabaseName;

-- Method 1: sp\_spaceused stored procedure

EXEC sp\_spaceused ' creditfacilitydb ';

-- Method 2: Using sys.dm\_db\_partition\_stats

SELECT

OBJECT\_NAME(object\_id) AS TableName,

SUM(reserved\_page\_count) \* 8 AS TotalSizeKB,

SUM(used\_page\_count) \* 8 AS UsedSizeKB,

(SUM(reserved\_page\_count) - SUM(used\_page\_count)) \* 8 AS UnusedSizeKB

FROM sys.dm\_db\_partition\_stats

WHERE object\_id = OBJECT\_ID(' creditfacilitydb ')

GROUP BY object\_id;

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Determine only the DB Size

use creditfacilitydb;

EXEC sp\_spaceused; or sp\_spaceused;

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Determine the Size of DB and its Logs

USE creditfacilitydb;

SELECT

DB\_NAME(database\_id) AS DatabaseName,

type\_desc AS FileType,

name AS FileName,

size \* 8 / 1024 AS SizeMB

FROM sys.master\_files

WHERE DB\_NAME(database\_id) = 'creditfacilitydb';

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For Shrinking the Entire Database

USE YourDatabaseName;

DBCC SHRINKDATABASE (YourDatabaseName);

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For Shrinking a Specific Data File:

USE YourDatabaseName;

DBCC SHRINKFILE ('YourDataFileName', SIZE);

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To physically release the space back to the operating system and increase the free storage space on the disk you need to perform a few additional steps:

i) Shrink the Database File: You can use the DBCC SHRINKFILE command to reduce the size of the database file after dropping the table.

USE YourDatabaseName;

DBCC SHRINKFILE ('YourDataFileName', EMPTYFILE);

ii) After shrinking the file, you can remove the empty file from the database. Note that this step is optional, and you should only remove the file if you are sure

it is no longer needed.

USE YourDatabaseName;

ALTER DATABASE YourDatabaseName

REMOVE FILE 'YourDataFileName';

Display transaction log space usage: DBCC SQLPERF ('LOGSPACE')

Delete datafile but not drop it: truncate table tablename

In SQL Server, you cannot directly shrink a specific table; the DBCC SHRINKDATABASE command shrinks the entire database, not individual tables. However, you can still achieve a similar result by following these steps:

Create a new filegroup and move the table to that filegroup.

Empty the original table.

Shrink the database to release the empty space from the original filegroup.

Optionally, drop the new filegroup if it's no longer needed.

Here's a script to accomplish this

USE YourDatabaseName;

-- Step 1: Create a new filegroup

ALTER DATABASE YourDatabaseName

ADD FILEGROUP NewFileGroup;

ALTER DATABASE YourDatabaseName

ADD FILE

(

NAME = NewFileGroupData,

FILENAME = 'C:\YourPath\NewFileGroupData.ndf', -- Specify a valid path for the new file

SIZE = 10MB, -- Initial size for the new file

MAXSIZE = UNLIMITED,

FILEGROWTH = 5MB -- File growth increment

) TO FILEGROUP NewFileGroup;

-- Step 2: Move the table to the new filegroup

ALTER TABLE YourSchemaName.YourTableName

MOVE TO NewFileGroup;

-- Step 3: Empty the original table

TRUNCATE TABLE YourSchemaName.YourTableName;

-- Step 4: Shrink the database to release empty space from the original filegroup

DBCC SHRINKFILE (YourDatabaseName, EMPTYFILE);

-- Optional: Drop the new filegroup if it's no longer needed

ALTER DATABASE YourDatabaseName

REMOVE FILE NewFileGroupData;

ALTER DATABASE YourDatabaseName

REMOVE FILEGROUP NewFileGroup;