SET ANSI\_NULL\_DEFAULT OFF: In SQL Server means that columns created without explicitly specifying NULL or NOT NULL will allow NULL values by default.

SET ANSI\_NULLS OFF: In SQL Server means that NULL comparisons follow the traditional behavior, treating NULL as equal to NULL, rather than the ANSI standard behavior where NULL is not considered equal to NULL.

SET ANSI\_PADDING OFF: In SQL Server means that trailing spaces are not automatically padded to fixed-length character columns when values are inserted or updated.

SET ANSI\_WARNINGS OFF: In SQL Server means that ANSI warning messages regarding issues such as arithmetic overflow, NULL values in aggregate functions, and string truncation are suppressed.

SET ARITHABORT OFF: In SQL Server means that arithmetic abort is disabled, allowing a query to continue executing even if an overflow or divide-by-zero error occurs during query execution.

SET AUTO\_CLOSE OFF: In SQL Server means that the database option AUTO\_CLOSE is disabled, preventing the automatic closing of user databases when there are no active connections.

SET AUTO\_SHRINK OFF: In SQL Server means that the database option AUTO\_SHRINK is disabled, preventing the automatic shrinking of database files to reclaim unused space.

SET AUTO\_UPDATE\_STATISTICS ON: In SQL Server means that automatic statistics updating is enabled, allowing the database engine to update statistics on tables automatically when needed to improve query performance.

SET CURSOR\_CLOSE\_ON\_COMMIT OFF: In SQL Server means that cursors remain open after a transaction commits, allowing continued access to the cursor's result set.

SET CURSOR\_DEFAULT GLOBAL: In SQL Server means that cursors remain open after a transaction commits.

SET CONCAT\_NULL\_YIELDS\_NULL OFF: In SQL Server means that concatenating a NULL value with a string results in the string, rather than NULL.

SET NUMERIC\_ROUNDABORT OFF: In SQL Server means that numeric round-off errors during expression evaluation are not treated as errors, and the results are returned as is.

SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER OFF: In SQL Server means that double quotation marks can be used to delimit identifiers, and string literals can be specified using either single or double quotation marks.

SET RECURSIVE\_TRIGGERS OFF: In SQL Server means that recursive firing of triggers is disabled, preventing triggers from being fired recursively.

SET DISABLE\_BROKER:

**ALTER DATABASE ... SET DISABLE\_BROKER**, it's used to disable the Service Broker for a specified database.

SET AUTO\_UPDATE\_STATISTICS\_ASYNC OFF: in SQL Server means that the asynchronous auto-update statistics option is disabled, causing the auto-update statistics process to occur synchronously instead of asynchronously.

SET DATE\_CORRELATION\_OPTIMIZATION OFF: in SQL Server means that the query optimizer does not use date correlation optimization, which is a feature that helps optimize queries involving multiple columns with date or datetime data types.

SET TRUSTWORTHY OFF: The provided SQL statement alters the database `[EMP]` to set `DATE\_CORRELATION\_OPTIMIZATION` to `OFF`. This disables the feature that helps optimize queries involving multiple columns with date or datetime data types in the specified database.

SET ALLOW\_SNAPSHOT\_ISOLATION OF: The provided SQL statement enables snapshot isolation for the database `[YourDatabaseName]`. This allows transactions to use snapshot isolation, which provides consistent query results without being blocked by other transactions.

SET PARAMETERIZATION SIMPLE: The provided SQL statement alters the database `[EMP]` to set the `TRUSTWORTHY` property to `OFF`. This means the database will not be marked as trustworthy, which helps enhance security by preventing certain operations from executing under elevated privileges.

SET READ\_COMMITTED\_SNAPSHOT OFF: in SQL Server means that the database is configured to use the traditional Read Committed isolation level instead of the Read Committed Snapshot Isolation (RCSI) level, where each statement sees a snapshot of committed data as of the beginning of the statement's transaction.

SET HONOR\_BROKER\_PRIORITY OFF: in SQL Server means that the Service Broker message processing does not honor message priority levels when delivering messages.

SET RECOVERY FULL: The provided SQL statement sets the recovery model of the database `[EMP]` to FULL. This means that the database will use full recovery mode, which allows for complete data recovery to a specific point in time using transaction log backups.

SET MULTI\_USER: The provided SQL statement sets the database `[EMP]` to multi-user mode, allowing multiple users to connect to it simultaneously.

SET PAGE\_VERIFY CHECKSUM: The provided SQL statement alters the database `[EMP]` to set the page verification option to `CHECKSUM`. This means that SQL Server will use checksums to detect page corruption in the database.

SET DB\_CHAINING OFF: The provided SQL statement disables cross-database ownership chaining for the database `[EMP]`. This means that permissions are not automatically passed from one database to another within the chaining relationship.

ALTER DATABASE [EMP] SET FILESTREAM( NON\_TRANSACTED\_ACCESS = OFF ): The provided SQL statement alters the database `[EMP]` to set the `NON\_TRANSACTED\_ACCESS` option for Filestream to `OFF`. This means that non-transactional access to Filestream data is not allowed for the specified database.

ALTER DATABASE [EMP] SET FILESTREAM( NON\_TRANSACTED\_ACCESS = OFF ): The provided SQL statement sets the target recovery time for database **[YourDatabaseName]** to 60 seconds. This option is typically used in Always On Availability Groups to specify the desired maximum time to recover a database after a failover.

ALTER DATABASE [EMP] SET DELAYED\_DURABILITY = DISABLED: The provided SQL statement disables delayed durability for the database **[EMP]**. This means that transactions in this database will not use delayed durability, ensuring that committed transactions are immediately hardened to the transaction log before being acknowledged to the client.

ALTER DATABASE [EMP] SET ACCELERATED\_DATABASE\_RECOVERY = OFF: The provided SQL statement disables accelerated database recovery for the database **[EMP]**. This means that the accelerated database recovery feature, which allows for faster database recovery after a crash or restart, will be turned off for the specified database.

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ALTER DATABASE [EMP] SET QUERY\_STORE = ON: The provided SQL statement enables the Query Store feature for the database **[EMP]**. This feature helps to automatically capture and manage the history of queries, their runtime statistics, and execution plans, allowing for better query performance analysis and troubleshooting.

ALTER DATABASE [EMP] SET QUERY\_STORE (OPERATION\_MODE = READ\_WRITE, CLEANUP\_POLICY = (STALE\_QUERY\_THRESHOLD\_DAYS = 30), DATA\_FLUSH\_INTERVAL\_SECONDS = 900, INTERVAL\_LENGTH\_MINUTES = 60, MAX\_STORAGE\_SIZE\_MB = 1000, QUERY\_CAPTURE\_MODE = AUTO, SIZE\_BASED\_CLEANUP\_MODE = AUTO, MAX\_PLANS\_PER\_QUERY = 200, WAIT\_STATS\_CAPTURE\_MODE = ON):

The provided SQL statement configures the Query Store settings for the database `[EMP]` with various options:

- `OPERATION\_MODE`: Set to `READ\_WRITE`.

- `CLEANUP\_POLICY`: Specifies the cleanup policy with a stale query threshold of 30 days.

- `DATA\_FLUSH\_INTERVAL\_SECONDS`: Sets the interval for flushing data to 900 seconds (15 minutes).

- `INTERVAL\_LENGTH\_MINUTES`: Sets the interval length to 60 minutes.

- `MAX\_STORAGE\_SIZE\_MB`: Sets the maximum storage size to 1000 MB.

- `QUERY\_CAPTURE\_MODE`: Enables automatic query capture.

- `SIZE\_BASED\_CLEANUP\_MODE`: Sets the size-based cleanup mode to automatic.

- `MAX\_PLANS\_PER\_QUERY`: Sets the maximum number of plans to store per query to 200.

- `WAIT\_STATS\_CAPTURE\_MODE`: Enables wait statistics capture.

The `GO` statement indicates the end of the batch.

ALTER DATABASE [EMP] SET READ\_WRITE: The provided SQL statement sets the database `[EMP]` to read-write mode, allowing both reading and writing operations to be performed on the database.