1/6/2011 VBScript to back up SQL Server data to... 7,497,847 members and growing! (22,516 online) Sign in Join Remember me? Lost password? Password Automate your software builds with isual Build Your Development Resource Search Articles Questions & Answers Learning Zones Features Help! The Lounge Home 🏫 » Database » Database » SQL Server Licence **BSD** Part of The SQL Zone sponsored 7 May 2008 VBScript to back up SQL Server data to First Posted Views 23,467 by redgate Bookmarked 21 times pure SQL VBScript, Windows, See Also DBA, Dev, ADO,_+ By alex turner | 7 May 2008 · Articles like this • Articles by this author A VBScript which creates Delete and Insert statements to backup data from SQL Server. 4.85 (8 votes) 18 **Sponsored Links** Article Browse Code Stats Revisions (2) Download source code - 5.63 KB Introduction Repeatedly, over the last 8 years, I have needed to do the same thing - back up SQL Server (actually it started with Sybase 11) to pure SQL. I started out using Perl - but here is a pure VBScript evolution of the technique I devised. Let us get one thing straight here - this is not an official technique. If you are administering a SQL Server database and you use this technique - you are totally on your own. Yes - I know there are all sorts of official tools like bulk copy and data translation services. However, this technique is useful sometimes, and is flexible. The idea is simple. Create a single SQL script that removes all the data from a database and then restores it all to a pre-recorded state. This boils down to a whole load of DELETE and INSERT statements. It is something that is done quite a bit in the MySQL world, but I have not seen it done in See Also... SQL Server land apart from by a loony like me! So - what sort of thing do I use this for? Backing all the data up out of a SQL 2005 database and inserting it into a SQL Server 2000 database of the same structure. Backing up all the data from a test database, updating the database image from CVS (to get the latest sproc changes), and then resetting the data to that from the old image. This is kind of the whole point - this technique backs up the data, not the structure. Storing database data in CVS - the output of the script is text SQL. Backup and restore with extra logic (you can fiddle with the script to put COVERTS etc. to mess with data types and stuff). Overnight backup over a slow network. This one is risky - but as the SQL file compresses really small, it is sometimes an alternative to trying to back up to binary. I would not recommend it for a Sending people the data from a database via email or FTP without them having to restore a binary image. You just say - unzip and run this script. • I am sure there are others - but I have long since forgotten. The Code So here it is! I am 100% certain that there are many situations in which it will break. If you find one, let me know. If you find solutions, please let me know! I have done a walk through below of how it works. **Announcements** □ Collapse

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' ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT
' (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS
' SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.
Option Explicit
^{\prime} Configure this script then run from CMD using cscript
' Use the constants below to configure the script
' Database server name
Const server
             = "localhost"
' Use trusted (windows authenitcation) or standard (SQL Server authentication)
Const. trusted = FALSE
' Database user name - not needed for trusted connection
             = "deployview"
Const userId
' Database password - not needed for trusted connection
Const password = "deployview"
' Database
Const dataBase = "dv"
' Set to true to create a unicode SQL File (safest)
' and false for an asci one (asci will loose data if you have
' unicode fields in the db)
Const useUnicode = TRUE
' Set the name of the created file
Const fileName = "Data.sgl"
' DO NOT EDIT BELOW THIS LINE UNLESS YOU WANT TO ENCHANCE/CHANGE
' THE FUNCTIONALLITY OF THE SCRIPT
' Variables used in the script
Dim db,i,connectString,fields,rs
' Userful ADODB constants
Const adOpenStatic = 3
Const adLockReadOnly
                     = 1
Const adCmdText
                     = 1
Const adUseClient
                     = 3
Const adLockBatchOptimistic = 4
' SQL that is used to get important info
Dim GetTriggers,GetUserTables_SQLServer,GetKeyOrder
GetTriggers = "SELECT spus.name + '.' + sp.name, s.name FROM " &
" sysobjects s inner join sysobjects" &
" sp on s.parent_obj = sp.id inner join sysusers spus on sp.uid = spus.uid " & _
" WHERE s.xtype='TR' AND OBJECTPROPERTY(s.[id], 'ExecIsTriggerDisabled')=0"
GetUserTables SQLServer = "SELECT usrs.name + '.' + obs.name 'Full Name' FROM " & _
" sysobjects obs, sysusers usrs WHERE obs.xtype = 'U' AND obs.uid = usrs.uid "
GetKeyOrder = "SELECT usrs1.name + '.' + o.name , usrs2.name + '.' + oo.name FROM " &
" sysobjects o, sysforeignkeys f ,sysobjects oo,sysusers usrs1,sysusers usrs2 " &
" WHERE o.id = f.rkeyid AND oo.id = f.fkeyid AND usrs1.uid=o.uid AND usrs2.uid=oo.uid"
' Connect to the db
If trusted Then
  connectString="Provider=SQLNCLI;Server=" & server & _
";Database=" & dataBase & ";Trusted Connection=yes;"
Else
  connectString="Provider=SQLNCLI; Server=" & server &
";Database=" & dataBase & ";Uid=" &
   userId & ";Pwd=" & password & ";"
End If
Set db = CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
db.Open connectString
db.Execute "USE " + dataBase
DumpDBDataToFile db, fileName, GetUserTables (db), dataBase, useUnicode
WScript.Echo "All done"
WScript.Quit
```



```
' Pass in a connection and an array of table names
' and it will sort the tables names into dependency order.
^{\prime} IE if table B depends on table A then A will be earlier in
' the list than B. Again, if B m->1 A, then A comes first
' in the list.
' Author: Alexander J Turner - 1 May 2008
Public Sub SortDepOrder(ado,tables)
  Dim recset
  Set recset = GetDisconRS(ado, GetKeyOrder)
  Dim inpa
  Dim rc
  Dim i
  i = 0
  rc = recset.RecordCount
  Dim pc()
  ReDim pc(rc, 2)
  recset.MoveFirst
  While Not recset.EOF
     pc(i, 0) = recset.fields(0)
      pc(i, 1) = recset.fields(1)
      recset.MoveNext
     i = i + 1
  Wend
  recset.Close
  Dim cnt
  cnt = True
   ' Keep sorting until no changes are made
  While cnt
      cnt = False
      Dim cfind
      ' scan over all elements
      For cfind = 0 To ubound(tables)
         Dim child
         child = tables(cfind)
          ' see if the current element is a reference child
          For i = 0 To rc
             ' if we find a child find the parent
             If pc(i, 1) = child Then
                 ' found child
                 ' so get parent
                 Dim prnt
                 prnt = pc(i, 0)
                 Dim pfind
                 ' loop over the whole input looking for the parent
                 For pfind = 0 To ubound(tables)
                     ' if we find it.
                    If tables(pfind) = prnt Then
                        ' and it is after the child, swap
                        If pfind > cfind Then
                            ' parent lower than child swap
                            Dim tmp
                           tmp = tables(pfind)
                            tables(pfind) = tables(cfind)
                           tables(cfind) = tmp
                           WScript.Echo tables(pfind) & " X " & tables(cfind)
                        End If
                    End If
                 Next
             End If
         Next
      Next.
End Sub
' Pass an database connection and get an array of all the user
' tables
' Author: Alexander J Turner - 1 May 2008
Public Function GetUserTables(ado)
  Dim tabs(), ntab
  ado. Execute "BEGIN TRANSACTION"
  Dim recset
  Set recset = GetDisconRS(ado,GetUserTables SQLServer)
  recset.MoveFirst
```

```
ηταρ=υ
  While Not recset.EOF
      ntab=ntab+1
      recset.MoveNext
  Wend
  recset.MoveFirst
  redim tabs(ntab-1)
  While Not recset.EOF
      tabs(ntab) = recset.fields(0).value
      recset.MoveNext
      ntab=ntab+1
  Wend
  recset.Close
  ado. Execute "COMMIT"
  GetUserTables = tabs
  Exit Function
End Function
' Pass an database connection and get an array of all the enabled user
' table triggers as TABLE, TRIGGER strings
' Author: Alexander J Turner - 1 May 2008
Public Function GetUserTriggers (ado)
  Dim trigs(), ntrig
  ado. Execute "BEGIN TRANSACTION"
  Dim recset
  Set recset = GetDisconRS(ado,GetTriggers)
  recset.MoveFirst
  ntrig=0
  While Not recset.EOF
      ntrig=ntrig+1
      recset.MoveNext
  Wend
  recset.MoveFirst
  redim trigs(ntrig-1)
  ntria=0
  While Not recset.EOF
      trigs(ntrig) = recset.fields(0).value & "," & recset.fields(1)
      recset.MoveNext
      ntrig=ntrig+1
  recset.Close
  ado. Execute "COMMIT"
  GetUserTriggers = trigs
  Exit Function
End Function
' This function writes SQL to restore all the data into a set of tables
' without changing the structure - IE a data only backup of the tables
' in pure SQL (ie loads of delete and insert statements).
' Parameters:
             - a ADODB database connection objects
' ado
' fileName
            - the file to which to write the SQL
            - a list of tables owner.name (like dbo.mytab)
' dataBase
            - the name of the database the tables are in
' userUnicode - is the file to be unicode (recommended)
' Author: Alexander J Turner - 1 May 2008
Public Sub DumpDBDataToFile(ado, fileName, tabs,dataBase,useUnicode)
  Dim tro
  trc=0
  Dim fs
   ' Open the output file and select the chosen format
  Set fs = CreateObject("Scripting.FileSystemObject")
  Dim ts
  If useUnicode Then
      Set ts = fs.OpenTextFile(fileName, 2, True,-1)
  Else
      Set ts = fs.OpenTextFile(fileName, 2, True)
  End If
  Dim t,tt
  Dim rec
  Dim c
  Dim trias
```

```
' Putting no count in the output script makes it run faster
ts.WriteLine "SET NOCOUNT ON"
ts.WriteLine "GO"
ts.WriteLine "USE " & dataBase
ts.WriteLine "GO"
' I had trouble with transactions, though under some conditions
' running with transactions was faster, often the transactions are
' so large that SQL Server 'jams up' and takes ages (even hours) to
' recover - this way is safer!
ts.WriteLine "SET IMPLICIT TRANSACTIONS OFF"
ts.WriteLine "GO"
' It is important to turn off all enabled triggers else the db will
' be updating as it is loading and so all sorts of problems will ensue
trigs=GetUserTriggers (ado)
For Each t In trigs
    t=Split(t,",")
    For Each tt In tabs
        If UCase(Trim(tt)) = UCase(Trim(t(0))) Then
            WScript.Echo "Disabling trigger: " & t(1) & " on " & t(0)
            ts.WriteLine "ALTER TABLE " & t(0) & " DISABLE TRIGGER " & t(1)
            ts.WriteLine "GO"
            Exit For
        End If
   Next.
^{\prime} sort the dependency order so that deletes and inserts will fit
' with FK restraints. There might be a way of turning off the restraints
' but this works as well.
WScript.Echo "Sorting table order"
SortDepOrder ado, tabs
For c = ubound(tabs) To 0 Step -1
    ts.WriteLine "DELETE FROM " & tabs(c) & " WITH (TABLOCKX) "
    ts.WriteLine "GO"
Next.
' Now we write out the inserts to restore the data. The tables are
^{\prime} loaded in the opposite order to that in which they are deleted from
For Each t In tabs
    ado. Execute "BEGIN TRANSACTION"
    ' This allows insertion into identity columns
    ts.WriteLine
        "IF OBJECTPROPERTY ( object_id('" & t & "'), 'TableHasIdentity') = 1 " +
            "SET IDENTITY INSERT " & t & " ON "
    ts.WriteLine "GO"
    Set rec = GetDisconRS(ado, "SELECT * FROM " & t)
    Dim sql
    Dim sql1
    Dim first
    first = True
    If Not rec.EOF Then
    rec.MoveFirst
    While Not rec.EOF
        Dim i
        If first Then
            sql1 = "INSERT INTO " & t & " ("
            For i = 0 To rec.fields.count - 1
                If i > 0 Then sql1 = sql1 + ","
                sql1 = sql1 + rec.fields(i).name
            sql1 = sql1 + ") VALUES ("
            first = False
            WScript.Echo "Dumping " & t
        sql = sql1
        Dim vt
        Dim f
        ^{\prime} Use the returning data type to work out how to escape the SQL
        ' this is far from perfect, I am sure that some translations
        ' will not work properly, but for now it seems to work on the DBs
        ' I am working with
        For i = 0 To rec.fields.count - 1
            f = rec.fields(i).value
            vt = varType(f)
            If vt = 1 Then
                f = "Nulll"
            ElseIf vt = 2 Or vt = 3 Or vt = 4 Or vt = 5 Or vt = 6 Or vt = 14 Then
                f = DBEscapeNumber(CStr(f))
            ElseIf vt = 11 Then
```

```
If vt Then
                     f = "1"
                     f = "0"
                  End If
              ElseIf vt = 8 Then
                 f = DBEscapeString(CStr(f))
              ElseIf vt = 7 Then
                  f = DBEscapeDate(CStr(f))
              ElseIf vt = 17 Then
                 f = "0x" + Right("0" & Hex(f), 2)
              ElseIf vt = 8209 Then
                 f = "0x" + BinToHex(f)
                  WScript.Echo "Could not reformat", "Table=" &
                   t & " Col=" & rec.fields(i).name & " vt=" & vt
                  WScript.Ouit
              End If
              If i > 0 Then sql = sql + ","
             sql = sql + f
          Next.
          sql = sql + ")"
          ts.WriteLine sql
          ts.WriteLine "GO"
          trc=trc+1
          ' I like to see some record of what is going on
          if tro mod 1000 = 0 Then
              WScript.Echo "Total row count=" & trc
          End If
          rec.MoveNext
      Wend
      End If
      rec.Close
       ' Turn back on normal identity rules
       ' It would be better to check if identity insert was on before we
      ' turned it off - this way we might turn it off when it is supposed to
      ^{\prime} on for the DBs normal function. I should fix this some time soon
      ts.WriteLine
          "IF OBJECTPROPERTY ( object_id('" & t & "'), 'TableHasIdentity') = 1 " + _
             "SET IDENTITY INSERT " & t & " OFF "
      ts.WriteLine "GO"
  Next.
   ' Turn back on triggers
  For Each t In trigs
      t=Split(t,",")
      For Each tt In tabs
          If UCase(Trim(tt)) = UCase(Trim(t(0))) Then
              WScript.Echo "Enabling trigger: " & t(1) & " on " & t(0)
              ts.WriteLine "ALTER TABLE " & t(0) & " ENABLE TRIGGER " & t(1)
              ts.WriteLine "GO"
             Exit For
          End If
      Next
  Next.
  ts.Close
End Sub
' This function returns a disconnected RS
' given a connection to the db and some SQL
' Author: Alexander J Turner - 1 May 2008
Function GetDisconRS(ado,sql)
  Dim recset
  Set recset = CreateObject("ADODB.Recordset")
  recset.CursorLocation = adUseClient
  recset.CursorType = adOpenStatic
  recset.LockType = adLockBatchOptimistic
  recset.Open sql, ado, , , adCmdText
  Set recset.ActiveConnection = Nothing
  Set GetDisconRS = recset
End Function
' Given a variable of type Date returns a variable of type String in
^{\prime} long date format in English. For example a Date 01/01/2008 will
' become "1 January 2008". If that passed variable is a String, not
' a Date, then the results will still be a long date if VBScript can
' parse the passed String as a Date. However, the Date created will
' be dependent upon the local in which VBScript is running.
```

```
' Author: Alexander J Turner - 12 Feb 2008
Function DateLong(mvDate)
 Dim months
 months=Split("january, february, march, april, may, june, july, august, " & _
             "september,october,november,december",",")
 DateLong=
                          & " " &
     DatePart("D", mydate)
            DatePart("M", myDate)-1) & " " & _
     months (
     DatePart("YYYY", mydate)
End Function
' Given any variable, will return a String which is safe for direct
^{\prime} inclusion in an SQL Server SQL Statement. E.g. 01/01/2008 will
' result in '1 January 2008'. Note that the ' marks are included imn
' the returned String.
' Author: Alexander J Turner - 12 Feb 2008
Function DBEscapeDate(myDate)
 ' The full String escape should never be required but it is here
 ' to ensure that a malevalent injection cannot cause
 ' commands to be passed via a Date field
 DBEscapeDate=DBEscapeString(DateLong(myDate))
End Function
' Given any variable, will return a String which is safe for direct
' inclusion in an SQL Server SQL Statement.
' Note that the ' marks are included in the returned String.
' Author: Alexander J Turner - 12 Feb 2008
Function DBEscapeString(myString)
 DBEscapeString=""" & Replace(myString,""","""") & """
End Function
' Given any variable, will return a Number which is safe for direct
' inclusion in an SQL Server SQL Statement. Note than non numeric
' values will be converted to 0.
' Author: Alexander J Turner - 12 Feb 2008
............
                                   Function DBEscapeNumber(myNumber)
 If NOT IsNumeric(myNumber) Then myNumber=0
 mvNumber=mvNumber*1.0
 DBEscapeNumber=Replace(myNumber & "","","")
End Function
^{\prime} Pass in an array of numbers (byte or between 0 and 255)
' and get out a string of hex representing the same numbers
' Author: Alexander J Turner - 1 May 2008
Function BinToHex(data)
  Dim ret
  Dim 1
  Dim i
  Dim 1b
  Dim h
  Dim d
  Dim o
  lb = LBound(data) - 1
  1 = UBound(data) - LBound(data) + 1
  ret = String(1 * 2, "0")
  Redim o(1-1)
  ' Use arrays and join as just adding to the end of a
  ' string scales badly as the length of the string increases
  For i = 1 To 1
     d = 255 and ascb(midb(data,i,1))
     If d > 15 Then
        o(i-1) = Hex(d)
     Else
        o(i-1) = "0" + Hex(d)
     End If
```

```
BinToHex = Join(o,"")
End Function
```

How it Works

Step one is just to log onto the database using ADODB. This connects to the server using the OLEDB database provider. I have set it so it can use a trusted (Windows authentication) or SQL Server authentication connection.

Next, all the activity goes to the function <code>DumpDBDataToFile</code>. This opens the file to which the SQL is to be written. A constant at the top of the script sets if this is to be written in Unicode or not. I would recommend Unicode as SQL Server supports Unicode data fields. After it has the output file sorted, it needs to start creating the SQL.

A lot of the development work I did on this surrounded speed. Not the speed of writing the SQL backup, but the speed of the resulting SQL reloading the database. I found that, counter to expectation, it worked faster if implicit transactions are turned off.

Before any Delete or Insert statements can be used reliably in the database restore, all triggers have to be turned off. By joining the sysobjects table to itself, it is possible to get all the active triggers and the tables on which they depend. The SQL to do this is in the script, but here it is again:

SELECT spus.name + '.' + sp.name, s.name

FROM sysobjects s inner join sysobjects sp on

s.parent_obj = sp.id inner join sysusers spus on sp.uid = spus.uid

WHERE s.xtype='TR' AND OBJECTPROPERTY(s.[id], 'ExecIsTriggerDisabled')=0

The script stores the trigger information so that it can create SQL to turn off all active triggers at the head of the output file and then turn them back on at the tail.

Once the triggers are all off, the script needs to write out the <code>Delete</code> statements to clear any data from the tables before new data is inserted. To do this, the dependency order of the tables needs to be worked out. This is done via sysobjects once again, in the function <code>SortDepOrder</code>. Once this is found, the <code>Delete</code> statements work in the opposite order to the <code>Inserts</code>.

Just to explain, the TABLOCKX on the DELETE statements just mean that the server will use a table lock straight away, and so saves a lot of lock escalation and performance issues. Chances are it may not have much effect most of the time; however, it appears to help sometimes. Any and all comments welcome on the subject.

Once all the Deletes are out the way, the Inserts which reload the data are created. The trick here is to know the format of each Insert statement. The field names can be acquired from the result set. Then, the way the data is added into the Insert statement is worked out from the data type of the elements in the fields of the recordset. The code below does that bit:

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```
For i = 0 To rec.fields.count - 1
    f = rec.fields(i).value
    vt = varType(f)
    If vt = 1 Then
       f = "Null"
    ElseIf vt = 2 Or vt = 3 Or vt = 4 Or vt = 5 Or vt = 6 Or vt = 14 Then
        f = DBEscapeNumber(CStr(f))
    ElseIf vt = 11 Then
        If vt Then
           f = "1"
        Else
           f = "0"
        End If
    ElseIf vt = 8 Then
       f = DBEscapeString(CStr(f))
    ElseIf vt = 7 Then
       f = DBEscapeDate(CStr(f))
    ElseIf vt = 17 Then
        f = "0x" + Right("0" & Hex(f), 2)
    ElseIf vt = 8209 Then
       f = "0x" + BinToHex(f)
    Else
        WScript.Echo "Could not reformat", "Table=" &
         t & " Col=" & rec.fields(i).name & " vt=" & vt
       WScript.Quit
    End If
    If i > 0 Then sql = sql + ","
   sql = sql + f
Next
```

To be honest, this is probably the most important piece of the whole script. It is also where the script is going to fail for data types for which I have not yet accounted. DBEscapeNumber, DBEscapeString, BinToHex are all functions in the script which I have written to make string representations which can

Running the Script To run, set the constants at the top of the script and then run it from cscript, like this:	
C:\Documents and Settings\user\Desktop>cscript DBBackup.vbs	
he script will report its progress like this (from a real example):	
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```
Microsoft (R) Windows Script Host Version 5.6
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation 1996-2001. All rights reserved.
Disabling trigger: Trig_ChckBusnUnitProjSlots on dbo.T_ProjBusnUnit
Disabling trigger: TRG_ChckSlotStat on dbo.T_Slot
Disabling trigger: TRIG BusnUnitUpdate on dbo.T BusnUnit
Disabling trigger: Trig_ChckLocnSlots on dbo.T_Locn
Disabling trigger: TRIG_LocnUpdate on dbo.T_Locn
Disabling trigger: Trig ChckLocnProjSlots on dbo.T LocnProj
Disabling trigger: TRIG_MchnPropTypeUC on dbo.T_MchnPrpsType
Disabling trigger: TRIG UpdtSlotSlotHist1 on dbo.T Slot
Disabling trigger: TRIG_UpdtSlotSlotHist2 on dbo.T_SlotStatHist
Disabling trigger: TRIG UserNameChck on dbo.T User
Disabling trigger: Trig_ChckUserBusnUnitSlots on dbo.T_UserBusnUnit
Sorting table order
dbo.T Bndl X dbo.T Proj
dbo.T_BndlDepl X dbo.T_Depl
dbo.T BndlPrps X dbo.T Bndl
dbo.T BndlSlot X dbo.T Slot
dbo.T BndlTypeBULocn X dbo.T BusnUnit
dbo.T_BusnUnit X dbo.T_Locn
dbo.T BndlTypeMchn X dbo.T Mchn
dbo.T BndlTypeSlotCata X dbo.T SlotCata
dbo.T_BndlTypeBULocn X dbo.T_BusnUnit
dbo.T DyncExpn X dbo.T DyncExpnType
dbo.T_RedyTrak X dbo.T_TrakStat
dbo.T_TrakStat X dbo.T_TrakStep
dbo.T TrakStep X dbo.T User
dbo.T SlotEvntTrig X dbo.T SlotStatType
dbo.T_SlotHistData X dbo.T_SlotHistDataType
dbo.T_SlotHistDataType X dbo.T_SlotStatHist
dbo.T SlotHistData X dbo.T SlotHistDataType
dbo.T RedyTrak X dbo.T TrakStat
dbo.T_TrakStat X dbo.T_TrakStep
dbo.T RedyTrak X dbo.T TrakStat
dbo.T UserEvnt X dbo.T UserEvntStat
dbo.T_UserEvntStat X dbo.T_UserEvntType
dbo.T_UserEvnt X dbo.T_UserEvntStat
dbo.T Slot X dbo.T Locn
dbo.T_Locn X dbo.T_SlotCata
dbo.T Slot X dbo.T Locn
dbo.T Mchn X dbo.T User
dbo.T_BusnUnit X dbo.T_BusnUnitType
dbo.T BndlTypeMchn X dbo.T Mchn
dbo.T SlotCata X dbo.T Actn
dbo.T_Locn X dbo.T_Lang
dbo.T Lang X dbo.T LocnType
dbo.T_User X dbo.T_Locn
dbo.T_Slot X dbo.T_SlotCata
dbo.T MchnSlot X dbo.T Slot
dbo.T_Locn X dbo.T_Lang
dbo.T User X dbo.T Locn
Dumping dbo.T_Proj
Dumping dbo.T_Depl
Dumping dbo.T Bndl
Dumping dbo.T Actn
Dumping dbo.T BndlType
Dumping dbo.T LocnType
Dumping dbo.T Lang
Dumping dbo.T_BndlTypePrps
Dumping dbo.T SlotCata
Dumping dbo.T BrknData
Dumping dbo.T_BusnUnitType
Dumping dbo.T BusnUnitPrnt
Dumping dbo.T BusnUnitTree
Dumping dbo.T_BusnUnit
Dumping dbo.T_CodeBook
Total row count=1000
Total row count=2000
Dumping dbo.T ActnSubActn
Enabling trigger: Trig ChckBusnUnitProjSlots on dbo.T ProjBusnUnit
Enabling trigger: TRG_ChckSlotStat on dbo.T_Slot
Enabling trigger: TRIG BusnUnitUpdate on dbo.T BusnUnit
Enabling trigger: Trig_ChckLocnSlots on dbo.T_Locn
Enabling trigger: TRIG_LocnUpdate on dbo.T_Locn
Enabling trigger: Trig_ChckLocnProjSlots on dbo.T_LocnProj
Enabling trigger: TRIG_MchnPropTypeUC on dbo.T_MchnPrpsType
Enabling trigger: TRIG UpdtSlotSlotHist1 on dbo.T Slot
Enabling trigger: TRIG UpdtSlotSlotHist2 on dbo.T SlotStatHist
Enabling trigger: TRIG UserNameChck on dbo.T User
Enabling trigger: Trig ChckUserBusnUnitSlots on dbo.T UserBusnUnit
```

So here are some extracts from a produced SQL file:

```
□ Collapse
SET NOCOUNT ON
USE dv
GO
SET IMPLICIT TRANSACTIONS OFF
GO
ALTER TABLE dbo.T_ProjBusnUnit DISABLE TRIGGER Trig_ChckBusnUnitProjSlots
ALTER TABLE dbo.T_Slot DISABLE TRIGGER TRG_ChckSlotStat
GO
ALTER TABLE dbo.T_BusnUnit DISABLE TRIGGER TRIG_BusnUnitUpdate
ALTER TABLE dbo.T Locn DISABLE TRIGGER Trig ChckLocnSlots
GO
DELETE FROM dbo.T AuthRuleDlig WITH (TABLOCKX)
GO
DELETE FROM dbo.T_AuthRuleBU WITH (TABLOCKX)
DELETE FROM dbo.T AuthRule WITH (TABLOCKX)
DELETE FROM dbo.T ActnSubActn WITH (TABLOCKX)
GO
IF OBJECTPROPERTY ( object id('dbo.T CodeBook'), 'TableHasIdentity') = 1
   SET IDENTITY INSERT dbo.T CodeBook ON
INSERT INTO dbo.T_CodeBook (Sequ, Valu) VALUES (559,0xF5B2AADA26EAA6CE)
INSERT INTO dbo.T CodeBook (Sequ, Valu) VALUES (560, 0xEDAC5014F0F50B0D)
GO
IF OBJECTPROPERTY ( object id('dbo.T MchnPrps'), 'TableHasIdentity') = 1
   SET IDENTITY INSERT dbo.T MchnPrps ON
GO
INSERT INTO dbo.T_MchnPrps (MchnId, Sequ, Type, Data, Prnt)
       VALUES (1,1,1,'RbsManuf1',1)
GO
INSERT INTO dbo.T_MchnPrps (MchnId, Sequ, Type, Data, Prnt)
       VALUES (1,2,2,'IBM T42',1)
GO
```

Note that the script turns IDENTITY INSERT on and off to allow exact re-creation of the identity columns on the tables.

That's all Folks

This is a bit fast and brief. I hope to add more explanation in the future, and I will try to answer any questions asked.

For more stuff like this - see my blog index page: http://nerds-central.blogspot.com/2008/01/excelvbscript-index-page.html.

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