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| SET ANSI\_NULLS { ON | OFF } |  |
| SET ANSI\_NULLS ON | Compare with NULL return UNKOWN  Example: Employee   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | ID | Name | Salary | | 1 | Hoang | NULL | | 2 | An | 10 |   SELECT \* FROM #Employee WHERE Salary IS NULL;  Return UNKOWN   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | ID | Name | Salary |   SELECT \* FROM #Employee WHERE Salary IS NOT NULL;  Return UNKOWN   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | ID | Name | Salary | |
| SET ANSI\_NULLS OFF | Compare with NULL return object with NULL value  SELECT \* FROM #Employee WHERE Salary IS NULL;  Return   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | ID | Name | Salary | | 1 | Hoang | NULL |   SELECT \* FROM #Employee WHERE Salary IS NOT NULL;  Return   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | ID | Name | Salary | | 2 | An | 10 | |

|  | SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIERS ON | SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIERS OFF |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Characters Enclosed within double quotes | is treated as Identifier | is treated as Literal |
| Try using Characters Enclosed within double quotes as identifier | **Works** Example: Below statement to create a table with table name “Table” succeeds.  Hide   Copy Code  SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER ON GO  CREATE TABLE dbo."Table"  (id int,"Function" VARCHAR(20)) GO | **Fails** Example: Below statement to create a table with table name “Table” Fails.  Hide   Copy Code  SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER OFF \_  GO  CREATE TABLE dbo."Table"  (id int,"Function" \_  VARCHAR(20)) GO  Error Message: Msg 102, Level 15, State 1, Line 1 Incorrect syntax  near ‘Table’. |
| Try using Characters Enclosed within double quotes as Literal. | **Fails** Example: Below statement fails.  Hide   Copy Code  SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER ON  GO  SELECT "BIRADAR"  Error Message: Msg 207, Level 16, State 1,  Line 1 Invalid column name ‘BIRADAR’. | **Works** Example: Below Statement Works.  Hide   Copy Code  SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER OFF  GO  SELECT "BIRADAR" |
| Characters Enclosed within single quotes | is treated as Literal Example:  Hide   Copy Code  SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER ON  GO  SELECT ‘BIRADAR’ | is treated as Literal Example:  Hide   Copy Code  SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER ON  GO  SELECT ‘BIRADAR’ |
| How to find all the objects which are created with SET QUTOED\_IDENTIFIERS ON/OFF | Below Statement can be used to find all the objects created with  Hide   Copy Code  SET QUTOED\_IDENTIFIERS setting  as ON:SELECT OBJECT\_NAME \_  (object\_id) \_  FROM sys.sql\_modules \_  WHERE uses\_quoted\_identifier = **1** | Below Statement can be used to find all the objects created  Hide   Copy Code  with SET QUTOED\_IDENTIFIERS\_  setting as OFF:\_  SELECT OBJECT\_NAME \_  (object\_id) \_  FROM sys.sql\_modules \_  WHERE \_  uses\_quoted\_identifier = **0** |

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| CLUSTERED/ NONCLUSTERED  Indexes are used to speed-up query process in SQL Server, resulting in high performance. They are similar to textbook indexes. In textbooks, if you need to go to a particular chapter, you go to the index, find the page number of the chapter and go directly to that page. Without indexes, the process of finding your desired chapter would have been very slow  There are two types of Indexes in SQL Server:   1. Clustered Index : A clustered index defines the order in which data is physically stored in a table 2. Non-Clustered Index: A non-clustered index doesn’t sort the physical data inside the table. In fact, a non-clustered index is stored at one place and table data is stored in another place.   https://www.sqlshack.com/what-is-the-difference-between-clustered-and-non-clustered-indexes-in-sql-server/ |

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| ALLOW\_ROW\_LOCKS = ON, ALLOW\_PAGE\_LOCKS = ON  Locking is used to assure transactional integrity and database consistency. Locking prevents users from reading data that is being changed by other users, and prevents multiple users from changing the same data at the same time. If locking is not used, data within the database might become logically incorrect, and queries run against that data might produce unexpected results.  https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/connect/jdbc/understanding-row-locking?view=sql-server-2017 |

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| PAD\_INDEX = OFF   * FILLFACTOR applies to the bottom layer This is the leaf node/data layer in the picture below * PAD\_INDEX ON means "Apply FILLFACTOR to all layers" This is the intermediate levels in the picture below (between root and data)   https://stackoverflow.com/questions/6857007/what-is-the-purpose-of-pad-index-in-this-sql-server-constraint |
| STATISTICS\_NORECOMPUTE = OFF  What that setting does control, is whether the auto-update of stats will be on or off for this statistics/index. This is the auto-update statis you define as a database option. You can have the db option on and turn it off for selective indexes/statistics. I.e.  <https://dba.stackovernet.com/vi/q/15386>  <https://social.msdn.microsoft.com/Forums/sqlserver/en-US/850d6f7e-a975-4cf7-886d-90bb6c20b154/statisticsnorecompute-off-in-rebuild-index-task?forum=transactsql> |
| IGNORE\_DUP\_KEY |
| ALLOW\_ROW\_LOCKS = ON, ALLOW\_PAGE\_LOCKS = ON  https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/connect/jdbc/understanding-row-locking?view=sql-server-2017 |
| TEXTIMAGE\_ON [PRIMARY]  TEXTIMAGE\_ON { filegroup| "default" }  Indicates that the text, ntext, image, xml, varchar(max), nvarchar(max), varbinary(max), and CLR user-defined type columns (including geometry and geography) are stored on the specified filegroup.  TEXTIMAGE\_ON is not allowed if there are no large value columns in the table. TEXTIMAGE\_ON cannot be specified if partition\_scheme is specified. If "default" is specified, or if TEXTIMAGE\_ON is not specified at all, the large value columns are stored in the default filegroup. The storage of any large value column data specified in CREATE TABLE cannot be subsequently altered. |
| ON [PRIMARY]  When you create a database in Microsoft SQL Server you can have multiple file groups, where storage is created in multiple places, directories or disks. Each file group can be named. The PRIMARY file group is the default one, which is always created, and so the SQL you've given creates your table ON the PRIMARY file group.  https://stackoverflow.com/questions/2798213/what-does-on-primary-mean |