# Databaseserver

## Installation af SQL Server

1. Gå til <https://www.microsoft.com/da-dk/sql-server/sql-server-downloads?rtc=1>, og download **developer** version

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

1. Kør **SQL2022-SSEI-Dev.exe** og vælg **Basics**

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

1. Server navn er computerens **host navn**, og vælg derefter **Windows Authentication**

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

## Administration og brugerrettigher på SQL server

### Opgave 1 - Authentication Mode

1. Authentication mode kan ændres under **properties->security**

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

### Opgave 2 - Opret et login

#### Must\_change

SQL Serveren beder brugeren om en ny adgangskode, første gang det nye login bruges.

#### Check\_expiration

Tjekker for udløb af adgangskode skal håndhæves ved dette login.

#### Check\_policy

Windows-adgangskodepolitikkerne for serveren, som SQL Serveren kører på, skal håndhæves ved login.

### Opgave 3 - Fixed Server Roles

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **sysadmin** | Members of the **sysadmin** fixed server role can perform any activity in the server. |
| **serveradmin** | Members of the **serveradmin** fixed server role can change server-wide configuration options and shut down the server. |
| **securityadmin** | Members of the **securityadmin** fixed server role manage logins and their properties. They can GRANT, DENY, and REVOKE server-level permissions. They can also GRANT, DENY, and REVOKE database-level permissions if they have access to a database. Additionally, they can reset passwords for SQL Server logins.  **IMPORTANT:** The ability to grant access to the Database Engine and to configure user permissions allows the security admin to assign most server permissions. The **securityadmin** role should be treated as equivalent to the **sysadmin** role. As an alternative, starting with SQL Server 2022 (16.x), consider using the new fixed server role **##MS\_LoginManager##**. |
| **processadmin** | Members of the **processadmin** fixed server role can end processes that are running in an instance of SQL Server. |
| **setupadmin** | Members of the **setupadmin** fixed server role can add and remove linked servers by using Transact-SQL statements. (**sysadmin** membership is needed when using Management Studio.) |
| **bulkadmin** | Members of the **bulkadmin** fixed server role can run the BULK INSERT statement.  The **bulkadmin** role or ADMINISTER BULK OPERATIONS permissions isn't supported for SQL Server on Linux. Only the **sysadmin** can perform bulk inserts for SQL Server on Linux. |
| **diskadmin** | The **diskadmin** fixed server role is used for managing disk files. |
| **dbcreator** | Members of the **dbcreator** fixed server role can create, alter, drop, and restore any database. |
| **public** | Every SQL Server login belongs to the **public** server role. When a server principal hasn't been granted or denied specific permissions on a securable object, the user inherits the permissions granted to **public** on that object. Only assign public permissions on any object when you want the object to be available to all users. You can't change membership in public.  **Note:** **public** is implemented differently than other roles, and permissions can be granted, denied, or revoked from the public fixed server roles. |