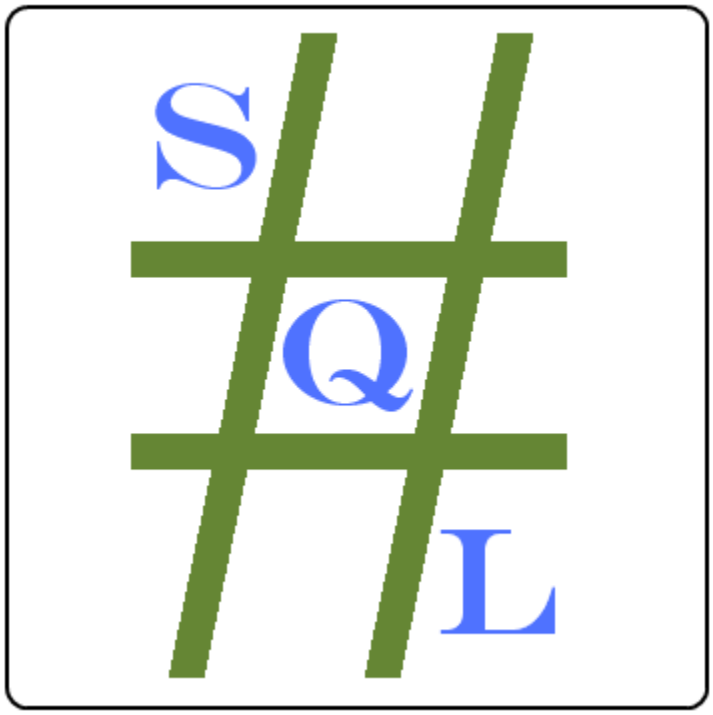
SQL#

EXPANDING THE CAPABILITIES OF T-SQL



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www.SQLsharp.com

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General Information

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SgmlReader:

Zlib (included in the DotNetZip code**):**

JsonFx:

Introduction

Welcome to SQL# (SQLsharp). SQL# is a small .Net / CLR library (Assembly to be specific) that resides in a SQL Server 2005 (or newer) database and provides a suite of User-Defined Functions, Stored Procedures, User-Defined Aggregates, and User-Defined Types. This set of tools is designed to make the lives of countless SQL Server professionals easier by providing the broad range of commands available in most other languages outside of SQL (we will not speak of JCL or IBM's horrendous Net.Data). The User-Defined Functions and Stored Procedures are all prefixed with a "library" name much like you would find in C#, Java / J#, C++, VB.Net, etc. The names of the commands are in mixed case but SQL Server is not case-sensitive so it does not matter if you use capitals or not. Most of the functions will work in SAFE_ACCESS mode (this refers to security setting of the SQL# Assemblies within Microsoft SQL Server). If you want to use the functions that access the Internet or the file-system, then you will have to change the security setting of the SQL# Assembly that has the function(s) that you wish to use to be EXTERNAL_ACCESS or maybe even UNRESTRICTED (so far only functions inside of the SQL#.OS Assembly require this security level). See details on SQLsharp_SetSecurity for more information on security levels.

Notes

- Most of the SQL# (SQLsharp) functions are User-Defined Functions. This was done mainly so that the output of the functions would be as usable and flexible as possible since output from Stored Procedures is more difficult to use. While User-Defined Functions are much more flexible, there are two drawbacks: not being able to display column headers for results and not being able to use RAISERROR to display friendly error messages. Hence, all error messages appear as .Net exceptions and while there is custom text in each one stating what the error is, it is also wrapped in more general .Net exception messages. While a minor annoyance, it is certainly worth the gain in flexibility of the User-Defined Function.

Requirements

1) Microsoft SQL Server 2005 (with SP3) or newer
2) CLR must be enabled (this will be done by the setup script if not done already)

Contact Information

Website: http://www.SQLsharp.com/

Suggestions for improvements, Feedback: http://www.SQLsharp.com/contact/

Problems to report / Questions: check the website at http://www.SQLsharp.com/faq/ or use the contact form at: http://www.SQLsharp.com/contact/

Installation and Updating

Installation / Setup

If you do not already have the CLR enabled (it is DISabled by default when creating a new SQL Server 2005+ Database), then it will be enabled automagically by the setup SQL script.

1) If you do not have the install SQL script for SQL#, or if you want the most recent version, then obtain the current installation SQL script from the SQL# website at: http://www.sqlsharp.com/download/
2) Save the SQL script in case you need it later or need to install on more than one machine.
3) Open the SQL script (named SQLsharp_Setup.sql) in SQL Server Management Studio.
4) Be sure to edit the USE statement just under the header comment block by replacing the `{replace_with_DB_name}` with the name of the target Database.
5) If you do not want to install one of the optional Assemblies – SQL#.Twitterizer, SQL#.OS, SQL#.DotNetZip (Full Version only), SQL#.DB, SQL#.FileSystem (Full Version only), SQL#.Network, SQL#.TypesAndAggregates, SQL#.JsonFx, and SQL#.SgmlReader – just update the variables just below the USE statement to equal 0, each of which follows this form:
   `SET @InstallSQL#{AssemblyName} = 1`
6) The script will create a SQL# login to be the owner of the SQL# assemblies. Whether or not any of the SQL# assemblies can be set to either External Access or Unrestricted Access depends on what permissions this SQL# login is given. If you do not want this login to have either Unrestricted Access OR both Unrestricted Access and External Access, then set the appropriate @Allow*Access variable to 0.
7) !Execute / F5 / Control-E (so many choices!) the code and it will display status information in the Messages tab.
8) All SQL# User-Defined Functions and Stored Procedures reside in the SQL# Schema so you might need to GRANT permissions to any Users or Roles that will be using them via the GrantPermissions Stored Procedure:
   SQL#.SQLsharp_GrantPermissions 'UserName_A, Role_B'
   Note: this is a single name or a comma-separated list.
9) Enjoy!

Updating

Internally (not available in Free version)

This method will download the most current SQLsharp installer from the SQLsharp.com website (no information from your computer is transmitted to the site, just the version number being upgraded), and save it in the location that you specify.

1) Make sure that SQLsharp is allowed access to Internet resources.
   a. You can see the current setting by running:
      SQL#.SQLsharp_SetSecurity 0
   b. if the setting of Permission_Set is 1, then run:
      SQL#.SQLsharp_SetSecurity 2
2) Execute the update Stored Procedure:
   `SQL#.SQLsharp_Download '{LicenseKey}', '{Download\Path}'`
3) You will see status information displayed in the Messages tab.
4) If you previously had a Permission_Set of 1 and would like to change it back to disallow access to external resources such as the Internet and file-system, then run:
   SQL#.SQLsharp_SetSecurity 1

Externally

This method is not preferred as it is not as easy (or cool!) as the internal method using the SQLsharp_Download Stored Procedure. But if you must, then it does happen to work:

1) Obtain the current installation SQL script from the SQL# website at:
    a. Free version: http://www.sqlsharp.com/download/
    b. Full version: http://www.sqlsharp.com/full/
2) Save the SQL script in case you need it later or need to install on more than one machine.
3) You do not need to uninstall the previous version as that will be done by the install script
4) Open the SQL script (named SQLsharp_Setup.sql) in SQL Server Management Studio.
5) Be sure to edit the USE statement by replacing the `{replace_with_DB_name}` with the name of the target Database.
6) !Execute / F5 / Control-E (so many choices!) the code and it will display status information in the Messages tab.

Functions and Procedures

These functions are prefixed with a pseudo-library name to give a logical separation as well as to provide a name-space (as you will see, there are two Split functions, one in String and one in RegEx). The User-Defined Function and Stored Procedure names are all in mixed-case but SQL Server is NOT case-sensitive so it does not matter how you type the names in. So, string_split will work just the same as String_Split. Functions and procs are in main SQL# assembly unless specified otherwise in each section.

Regular Expressions (RegEx)

For ALL RegEx functions, the StartAt input parameter specifies the absolute location in the string ExpressionToValidate to start at. The first position in a string in SQL Server is 1 and that holds true with all of these SQL# functions; they do NOT start at position 0 (zero). The syntax for a Regular Expression can be found at Microsoft's MSDN site (http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ae5bf541(VS.80).aspx) as well as right here:

Character	Description
\	Marks the next character as a special character, a literal, a backreference, or an octal escape. For example, 'n' matches the character "n". '\n' matches a newline character. The sequence '\\' matches "\" and "\(" matches "(".
^	Matches the position at the beginning of the input string. If the **RegExp** object's **Multiline** property is set, ^ also matches the position following '\n' or '\r'.
$	Matches the position at the end of the input string. If the **RegExp** object's **Multiline** property is set, $ also matches the position preceding '\n' or '\r'.
*	Matches the preceding character or subexpression zero or more times. For example, zo* matches "z" and "zoo". * is equivalent to {0,}.
+	Matches the preceding character or subexpression one or more times. For example, 'zo+' matches "zo" and "zoo", but not "z". + is equivalent to {1,}.
?	Matches the preceding character or subexpression zero or one time. For example, "do(es)?" matches the "do" in "do" or "does". ? is equivalent to {0,1}
{*n*}	*N* is a nonnegative integer. Matches exactly *n* times. For example, 'o{2}' does not match the 'o' in "Bob," but matches the two o's in "food".
{*n*,}	*N* is a nonnegative integer. Matches at least *n* times. For example, 'o{2,}' does not match the "o" in "Bob" and matches all the o's in "foooood". 'o{1,}' is equivalent to 'o+'. 'o{0,}' is equivalent to 'o*'.
{*n*,*m*}	*M* and *n* are nonnegative integers, where *n* <= *m*. Matches at least *n* and at most *m* times. For example, "o{1,3}" matches the first three o's in "fooooood". 'o{0,1}' is equivalent to 'o?'. Note that you cannot put a space between the comma and the numbers.
?	When this character immediately follows any of the other quantifiers (*, +, ?, {*n*}, {*n*,}, {*n*,*m*}), the matching pattern is non-greedy. A non-greedy pattern matches as little of the searched string as possible, whereas the default greedy pattern matches as much of the searched string as possible. For example, in the string "oooo", 'o+?' matches a single "o", while 'o+' matches all 'o's.

.	Matches any single character except "\n". To match any character including the '\n', use a pattern such as '[\s\S]'.
(*pattern*)	A subexpression that matches *pattern* and captures the match. The captured match can be retrieved from the resulting Matches collection using the **$0…$9** properties. To match parentheses characters ( ), use '\(' or '\)'.
(?:*pattern*)	A subexpression that matches *pattern* but does not capture the match, that is, it is a non-capturing match that is not stored for possible later use. This is useful for combining parts of a pattern with the "or" character (|). For example, 'industr(?:y|ies) is a more economical expression than 'industry|industries'.
(?=*pattern*)	A subexpression that performs a positive lookahead search, which matches the string at any point where a string matching *pattern* begins. This is a non-capturing match, that is, the match is not captured for possible later use. For example 'Windows (?=95|98|NT|2000)' matches "Windows" in "Windows 2000" but not "Windows" in "Windows 3.1". Lookaheads do not consume characters, that is, after a match occurs, the search for the next match begins immediately following the last match, not after the characters that comprised the lookahead.
(?!*pattern*)	A subexpression that performs a negative lookahead search, which matches the search string at any point where a string not matching *pattern* begins. This is a non-capturing match, that is, the match is not captured for possible later use. For example 'Windows (?!95|98|NT|2000)' matches "Windows" in "Windows 3.1" but does not match "Windows" in "Windows 2000". Lookaheads do not consume characters, that is, after a match occurs, the search for the next match begins immediately following the last match, not after the characters that comprised the lookahead.
x|*y*	Matches either *x* or *y*. For example, 'z|food' matches "z" or "food". '(z|f)ood' matches "zood" or "food".
[*xyz*]	A character set. Matches any one of the enclosed characters. For example, '[abc]' matches the 'a' in "plain".
[^*xyz*]	A negative character set. Matches any character not enclosed. For example, '[^abc]' matches the 'p' in "plain".
[*a-z*]	A range of characters. Matches any character in the specified range. For example, '[a-z]' matches any lowercase alphabetic character in the range 'a' through 'z'.
[^*a-z*]	A negative range characters. Matches any character not in the specified range. For example, '[^a-z]' matches any character not in the range 'a' through 'z'.
\b	Matches a word boundary, that is, the position between a word and a space. For example, 'er\b' matches the 'er' in "never" but not the 'er' in "verb".
\B	Matches a nonword boundary. 'er\B' matches the 'er' in "verb" but not the 'er' in "never".
\c*x*	Matches the control character indicated by *x*. For example, \cM matches a Control-M or carriage return character. The value of *x* must be in the range of A-Z or a-z. If not, c is assumed to be a literal 'c' character.
\d	Matches a digit character. Equivalent to [0-9].
\D	Matches a nondigit character. Equivalent to [^0-9].
\f	Matches a form-feed character. Equivalent to \x0c and \cL.
\n	Matches a newline character. Equivalent to \x0a and \cJ.
\r	Matches a carriage return character. Equivalent to \x0d and \cM.

\s	Matches any white space character including space, tab, form-feed, and so on. Equivalent to [\f\n\r\t\v].
\S	Matches any non-white space character. Equivalent to [^ \f\n\r\t\v].
\t	Matches a tab character. Equivalent to \x09 and \cI.
\v	Matches a vertical tab character. Equivalent to \x0b and \cK.
\w	Matches any word character including underscore. Equivalent to '[A-Za-z0-9_]'.
\W	Matches any nonword character. Equivalent to '[^A-Za-z0-9_]'.
\x*n*	Matches *n*, where *n* is a hexadecimal escape value. Hexadecimal escape values must be exactly two digits long. For example, '\x41' matches "A". '\x041' is equivalent to '\x04' & "1". Allows ASCII codes to be used in regular expressions.
num	Matches *num*, where *num* is a positive integer. A reference back to captured matches. For example, '(.)\1' matches two consecutive identical characters.
n	Identifies either an octal escape value or a backreference. If *n* is preceded by at least *n* captured subexpressions, *n* is a backreference. Otherwise, *n* is an octal escape value if *n* is an octal digit (0-7).
nm	Identifies either an octal escape value or a backreference. If *nm* is preceded by at least *nm* captured subexpressions, *nm* is a backreference. If *nm* is preceded by at least *n* captures, *n* is a backreference followed by literal *m*. If neither of the preceding conditions exists, *nm* matches octal escape value *nm* when *n* and *m* are octal digits (0-7).
\nml	Matches octal escape value *nml* when *n* is an octal digit (0-3) and *m* and *l* are octal digits (0-7).
\u*n*	Matches *n*, where *n* is a Unicode character expressed as four hexadecimal digits. For example, \u00A9 matches the copyright symbol (©).

Additional syntax found at:

- http://www.regular-expressions.info/reference.html
- http://www.regular-expressions.info/refadv.html
- Be sure to review the .Net-specific syntax noted here:
  - http://www.regular-expressions.info/refext.html
  - http://www.regular-expressions.info/refflavors.html
  - http://www.regular-expressions.info/refreplace.html

RegEx Options

Also, for all RegEx functions the RegExOptionsList parameter is a pipe-separated list of options that can be specified in any combination to control how the Regular Expression pattern matching is performed. You can pass in NULL or empty string ‘’ for “none”. Values are NOT case-sensitive. The valid values are:

CultureInvariant	Specifies that cultural differences in language are ignored. Ordinarily, the regular expression engine performs string comparisons based on the conventions of the current culture. If the **CultureInvariant** option is specified, it uses the conventions of the invariant culture.
ECMAScript	Enables ECMAScript-compliant behavior for the expression. This value can be used only in conjunction with the **IgnoreCase** and **Multiline** values. The use of this value with any other values results in an exception.

ExplicitCapture	Specifies that the only valid captures are explicitly named or numbered groups of the form (?<name>…). This allows unnamed parentheses to act as noncapturing groups without the syntactic clumsiness of the expression (?:…).
IgnoreCase	Specifies case-insensitive matching.
IgnorePatternWhitespace	Eliminates unescaped white space from the pattern and enables comments marked with #. However, the **IgnorePatternWhitespace** value does not affect or eliminate white space in character classes
Multiline	Multiline mode. Changes the meaning of ^ and $ so they match at the beginning and end, respectively, of any line, and not just the beginning and end of the entire string.
RightToLeft	Specifies that the search will be from right to left instead of from left to right.
Singleline	Specifies single-line mode. Changes the meaning of the dot (.) so it matches every character (instead of every character except \n).

Examples:
'IgnoreCase' or 'ignorecase|CultureInvariant'

RegEx_CaptureGroup

RegEx_CaptureGroup(ExpressionToValidate NVARCHAR(MAX), RegularExpression NVARCHAR(MAX), CaptureGroupNumber INT, NotFoundReplacement NVARCHAR(4000), StartAt INT, Length INT, RegExOptionsList NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

NOTES:

- CaptureGroupNumber >= 0
- CaptureGroupNumber of 0 returns the whole capture
- NotFoundReplacement can be empty string ‘’, any value, or NULL
- StartAt >= 1
- StartAt cannot be greater than the length of ExpressionToValidate
- Length of -1 = Search until the end of the ExpressionToValidate
- Thanks to Jason Pierce for the suggestion.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_CaptureGroup('there were 123 web errors + 5 ftp errors',
'(\d+) (web|ftp) errors', 2, NULL, 1, -1, '')
-- web
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_CaptureGroup('there were 123 web errors + 5 ftp errors',
'(\d+) (web|ftp) errors', 2, NULL, 1, 8, '')
-- NULL
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_CaptureGroup('there were 123 web errors + 5 ftp errors',
'(\d+) (web|ftp) errors', 2, NULL, 15, -1, '')
-- ftp
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_CaptureGroup('errors', '(\d+) (web|ftp) errors', 2, 'Not
Found', 1, -1, '')
-- Not Found
```

RegEx_CaptureGroups (Not available in Free version)

RegEx_CaptureGroups(ExpressionToValidate NVARCHAR(MAX), RegularExpression NVARCHAR(MAX), StartAt INT, RegExOptionsList NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: TABLE (MatchNum INT, GroupNum INT, Value NVARCHAR(MAX), StartPos INT, EndPos INT, Length INT)

NOTES:

- StartAt >= 1
- StartAt cannot be greater than the length of ExpressionToValidate

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.RegEx_CaptureGroups('phone: 800-555-1212', '((\d{3})-(\d{3})-
(\d{4}))', 1, 'IgnoreCase')
/*
MatchNum    GroupNum    Value            StartPos    EndPos      Length
1           1           800-555-1212     8           19          12
1           2           800              8           10          3
1           3           555              12          14          3
1           4           1212             16          19          4
*/

SELECT * FROM SQL#.RegEx_CaptureGroups('phone: 800-555-1212 and 800-555-5555',
'((\d{3})-(\d{3})-(\d{4}))', 1, NULL)
/*
MatchNum    GroupNum    Value            StartPos    EndPos      Length
1           1           800-555-1212     8           19          12
1           2           800              8           10          3
1           3           555              12          14          3
1           4           1212             16          19          4
2           1           800-555-5555     25          36          12
2           2           800              25          27          3
2           3           555              29          31          3
2           4           5555             33          36          4
*/
```

RegEx_Escape

RegEx_Escape(ExpressionToEscape NVARCHAR(MAX))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

Escapes a minimal set of metacharacters (\, *, +, ?, |, {, [, (,), ^, $,., #, and white space) by replacing them with their escape codes.

NOTES:

- See also: RegEx_Unescape

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_Escape('test(*.)')
-- test\(\*\.\)
```

RegEx_Index

RegEx_Index(ExpressionToValidate NVARCHAR(MAX), RegularExpression NVARCHAR(MAX), StartAt INT, Length INT, RegExOptionsList NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: INT

Returns the location of the first character of the first match that is found starting at StartAt.

NOTES:

- StartAt:
  - Must be >= 1
  - cannot be greater than the length of ExpressionToValidate
- Length:
  - 0 = search entire ExpressionToValidate
  - cannot be greater than the length of ExpressionToValidate

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_Index('thisAA is a isA fisAA bob', 'is[A]{2}', 1, 0, '')
-- 3
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_Index('thisAA is a isA fisAA bob', 'is[A]{2}', 4, 0, '')
-- 18
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_Index('thisAA is a isA fisAA bob', 'is[A]{2}', 4, 2, '')
-- 0
```

RegEx_IsMatch

RegEx_IsMatch(ExpressionToValidate NVARCHAR(MAX), RegularExpression NVARCHAR(MAX), StartAt INT, RegExOptionsList NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: BIT

NOTES:

- StartAt >= 1
- StartAt cannot be greater than the length of ExpressionToValidate

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_IsMatch('zo', 'zo{2}', 1, '')
-- 0
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_IsMatch('zoo', 'zo{2}', 1, '')
-- 1
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_IsMatch('Zoo', 'zo{2}', 1, '')
-- 0
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_IsMatch('Zoo', 'zo{2}', 1, 'IgnoreCase')
-- 1
```

RegEx_Match

RegEx_Match(ExpressionToValidate NVARCHAR(MAX), RegularExpression NVARCHAR(MAX), StartAt INT, RegExOptionsList NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: TABLE (MatchNum INT, Value NVARCHAR(MAX), StartPos INT, EndPos INT, Length INT)

NOTES:

- StartAt >= 1
- StartAt cannot be greater than the length of ExpressionToValidate
- Returns the FIRST match; will only return 1 row

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.RegEx_Match('This is a test that shows matching', 'th.{2}',
1, '')
--MatchNum  Value StartPos    EndPos      Length
--1         that  16          19          4
```

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.RegEx_Match('This is a test that shows matching', 'th.{2}',
1, 'IgnoreCase')
--MatchNum  Value StartPos    EndPos      Length
--1         This  1           4           4
```

RegEx_Matches

RegEx_Matches(ExpressionToValidate NVARCHAR(MAX), RegularExpression NVARCHAR(MAX), StartAt INT, RegExOptionsList NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: TABLE (MatchNum INT, Value NVARCHAR(MAX), StartPos INT, EndPos INT, Length INT)

NOTES:

- StartAt >= 1
- StartAt cannot be greater than the length of ExpressionToValidate
- Same as RegEx_Match but returns all matches

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.RegEx_Matches('This is a test that shows matching', 'th.{2}',
1, 'IgnoreCase')
--MatchNum  Value StartPos    EndPos      Length
--1         This  1           4           4
--2         that  16          19          4
```

RegEx_MatchLength

RegEx_MatchLength(ExpressionToValidate NVARCHAR(MAX), RegularExpression NVARCHAR(MAX), StartAt INT, Length INT, RegExOptionsList NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

Returns the first match that is found starting at StartAt but only looking as far as Length characters rather than until the end of the ExpressionToValidate.

NOTES:

- StartAt >= 1
- StartAt cannot be greater than the length of ExpressionToValidate
- Length cannot be greater than the length of ExpressionToValidate

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_MatchLength('This is a test that shows matching', 'th.{2}', 1,
20, '')
-- that
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_MatchLength('This is a test that shows matching', 'th.{2}', 1,
10, '')
-- (empty string)
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_MatchLength('This is a test that shows matching', 'th.{2}',
10, 10, '')
-- that
```

RegEx_MatchSimple

RegEx_MatchSimple(ExpressionToValidate NVARCHAR(MAX), RegularExpression NVARCHAR(MAX), StartAt INT, RegExOptionsList NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

NOTES:
- StartAt >= 1
- StartAt cannot be greater than the length of ExpressionToValidate
- Returns the first match that is found starting at StartAt but unlike RegEx_MatchLength it will search until the end of the ExpressionToValidate

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_MatchSimple('This is a test that shows matching', 'th.{2}', 1,
'IgnoreCase')
-- This
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_MatchSimple('This is a test that shows matching', 'th.{2}',
10, '')
-- that
```

RegEx_Replace

RegEx_Replace(ExpressionToValidate NVARCHAR(MAX), RegularExpression NVARCHAR(4000), Replacement NVARCHAR(4000), Count INT, StartAt INT, RegExOptionsList NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

NOTES:
- StartAt >= 1
- StartAt cannot be greater than the length of ExpressionToValidate
- Count cannot be less than -1
- Count of -1 = unlimited replacements
- Allows for capturing groups using parenthesis (look at the third example) and those groups can be used in the replacement expression using $ notation

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_Replace('This is a test that shows matching', 'th.{2}', 'bob',
2, 1, '')
-- This is a test bob shows matching
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_Replace('This is a test that is edifying', 'is', 'IS', 2, 1,
'')
-- ThIS IS a test that is edifying
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_Replace('This is a test that shows matching',
'(a)\s+(t.{2}t)\s+(that)', 'NOT $3 s$1me ol'' $2 which sometimes', 2, 1, '')
-- This is NOT that same ol' test which sometimes shows matching
```

RegEx_Split

RegEx_Split(ExpressionToValidate NVARCHAR(MAX), RegularExpression NVARCHAR(MAX), Count INT, StartAt INT, RegExOptionsList NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: TABLE (MatchNum INT, Value NVARCHAR(MAX), StartPos INT, EndPos INT, Length INT)

NOTES:
- StartAt >= 1
- StartAt cannot be greater than the length of ExpressionToValidate
- Count cannot be less than -1

- Count of -1 (or 0) = unlimited “parts”
- Works like String_Split but uses a Regular Expression to break a string into multiple records rather than a static character or string delimiter
- If the “part” is empty (Length = 0), StartPos and EndPos both equal -1

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.RegEx_Split('This is a test iff i ever saw one',
'i[fs]{1,2}', 0, 1, '')
/*
MatchNum    Value             StartPos    EndPos      Length
1           Th                1           2           2
2                             5           5           1
3            a test           8           15          8
4            i ever saw one   19          33          15
*/
```

RegEx_Unescape

RegEx_Unescape(ExpressionToUnescape NVARCHAR(MAX))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

Unescapes any escaped characters in the input string.
.
NOTES:

- See also: RegEx_Escape

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.RegEx_Unescape('test\(\*\.\)')
-- test(*.)
```

Strings

For String functions, the @StartIndex input parameter specifies the absolute location in the string @StringValue to start at. The first position in a string in SQL Server is 1 and that holds true with all of these SQL# functions; they do NOT start at position 0 (zero). This also holds true of the IndexOf and LastIndexOf functions that return the position of a string within another string.

String_CompareSplitValues (Not available in Free version)

String_CompareSplitValues(StringValueA NVARCHAR(MAX), StringValueB NVARCHAR(MAX), RegExDelimiter NVARCHAR(4000), @RegExOptionsList NVARCHAR(4000), @CaseSensitive BIT, @NullHandling NVARCHAR(10))

RETURNS: BIT

Compares two delimited lists of after the lists have been split into individual items. The lists must have the same number of elements once split. Meaning, an item from one list cannot match more than one item, even if the same text, in the other list.

NOTES:

- RegExDelimiter
  - What to split both lists on
- RegExOptionsList
  - Please see list of options here
  - Option “IgnoreCase” affects only the split, not the comparison
- CaseSensitive
  - How to compare the lists after being split
  - Does not affect the case-sensitivity of the split
- NullHandling
  - When to return a NULL if either or both StringValue parameters are NULL
  - Options are NOT case-sensitive
  - Options are:
    - Empty string ‘’ = never; return FALSE if either or both are NULL
    - Either = return NULL if either or both are NULL
    - Both = return NULL only if both are NULL or FALSE is only one is NULL

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.String_CompareSplitValues('a B', 'b a', ' ', '', 0, '')
-- 1
SELECT SQL#.String_CompareSplitValues('a B', 'b     a', '\s+', '', 0, '')
-- 1
SELECT SQL#.String_CompareSplitValues('a B', 'b     a', '\s+', '', 1, '')
-- 0
SELECT SQL#.String_CompareSplitValues(NULL, 'b     a', '\s+', '', 0, 'either')
-- NULL
SELECT SQL#.String_CompareSplitValues('a B', NULL, '\s+', '', 0, 'both')
-- 0
SELECT SQL#.String_CompareSplitValues(NULL, NULL, '\s+', '', 0, 'both')
-- NULL
SELECT SQL#.String_CompareSplitValues(NULL, NULL, '\s+', '', 0, '')
-- 0
```

String_Contains

String_Contains(StringValue NVARCHAR(MAX), SearchValue NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: BIT

String_Contains is a Case-Sensitive replacement for:

```
WHERE StringValue LIKE '%' + @SeachValue + '%'
```

While using the COLLATE clause will likely be more efficient, it might not be as easy to work with. Also keep in mind that if any SQL is coded with the COLLATE clause it will always be set for that codepage whereas the String_Contains() function will use the system's current language setting. Consider the following:

```
SELECT 1 WHERE 'ABC' LIKE '%a%' COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CS_AS
SELECT 1 WHERE 'ABC' LIKE '%a%' COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CS_AS
OR 'a' = 'A' COLLATE SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS
```

In the second SELECT, the OR condition does not have to specify the COLLATE clause if you want to use the default collation for the database. The example above would work the same if you had any *CI* collation set as the database default. FYI: the _CS_ means CaseSensitive whereas the _CI_ means CaseInsensitive. Specifying COLLATE works only for the expression it is to the right of.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.String_Contains('ABC', 'ab')
-- 0
SELECT SQL#.String_Contains('Abacab', 'ab')
-- 1
```

String_Count

String_Count(StringValue NVARCHAR(MAX), SearchValue NVARCHAR(MAX), StartAt INT, ComparisonType INT, CountOverlap BIT)

RETURNS: INT

String_Count returns the number of times SearchValue is found in StringValue.

NOTES:

- StartAt must be >= 1 and <= the length of StringValue
- ComparisonType:
  - 1 (case-sensitive)
  - 2 (case-INsensitive)
- If CountOverlap is set to 0 / False then the search will resume at the end of the previous match.
- If CountOverlap is set to 1 / True then the search will continue from the next character after the start of the previous match.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.String_Count('aaAAaaa', 'aa', 1, 2, 0)--insensitive, no ovrlap
-- 3
SELECT SQL#.String_Count('aaAAaaa', 'aa', 1, 2, 1) -- insensitive, overlap
-- 6
SELECT SQL#.String_Count('aaAAaaa', 'aa', 1, 1, 1) -- sensitive, overlap
-- 3
SELECT SQL#.String_Count('aaAAaaa', 'aa', 1, 1, 0) -- sensitive, no ovrlap
-- 2
SELECT SQL#.String_Count('aaAAaaa', 'aa', 3, 1, 1) -- sensitive, overlap
-- 2
```

String_Cut

String_Cut(StringValue NVARCHAR(MAX), Delimiter NVARCHAR(4000), Fields NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

String_Cut returns a string of the fields specified in Fields from StringValue. String_Cut emulates the UNIX "cut" command when using the –f flag.

NOTES:

- Delimiter cannot be NULL
- IF StringValue IS NULL returns NULL
- Empty StringValue returns empty string
- IF Delimiter is empty string returns StringValue unchanged
- Fields = [BeginField-] | [-EndField] | [BeginField- EndField] | [FieldNum] [,]

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.String_Cut('one two three four five', ' ', '1,3')
-- one three
SELECT SQL#.String_Cut('one two three four five', ' ', '-2')
-- one two
SELECT SQL#.String_Cut('one two three four five', ' ', '3-')
-- three four five
SELECT SQL#.String_Cut('one two three four five', ' ', '1,2,4-')
-- one two four five
SELECT SQL#.String_Cut('one two three four five', ' ', '-2, 5')
-- one two five
```

String_EndsWith

String_EndsWith(StringValue NVARCHAR(MAX), SearchValue NVARCHAR(4000), ComparisonType INT)

RETURNS: BIT

String_EndsWith is an optionally Case-Sensitive replacement for:

```
WHERE StringValue LIKE '%' + @SeachValue
```

NOTES:

- ComparisonType:
  - 1 (case-sensitive)
  - 2 (case-INsensitive)
- See discussion of COLLATE clause in String_Contains

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.String_EndsWith('Frankly, Mr. Shankly', 'shankly', 1)
-- 0
SELECT SQL#.String_EndsWith('Frankly, Mr. Shankly', 'shankly', 2)
-- 1
```

String_Equals

String_Equals(StringValueA NVARCHAR(MAX), StringValueB NVARCHAR(MAX))

RETURNS: BIT

NOTES:
- See discussion of COLLATE clause in String_Contains

String_Equals is a Case-Sensitive replacement for:
```
WHERE StringValue = @SeachValue
```

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.String_Equals('Plainsong', 'plainsong')
-- 0
SELECT SQL#.String_Equals('Plainsong', 'Plainsong')
-- 1
```

String_FixedWidthIndex (Not available in Free version)

String_FixedWidthIndex(StringToSearch NVARCHAR(MAX), StringToFind NVARCHAR(4000), Width INT, StartAt INT, CaseSensitive BIT, ReturnValue NVARCHAR(50))

RETURNS: INT

Finds the first occurrence of a string within another string which is parsed into fixed-width elements

NOTES:
- Returns 0 if not found
- ReturnValue:
  - NOT case-sensitive
  - Options:
    - **PositionFromBeginning**: the position, starting at the beginning of the StringToSearch regardless of StartAt
    - **PositionFromStartAt**: the position relative to the StartAt value
    - **ElementNumber**: which element within the set that was parsed into fixed-width elements

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.String_FixedWidthIndex('1234567890', '34', 0, 1, 0, 'ElementNumber')
-- 2
SELECT SQL#.String_FixedWidthIndex('1234567890', '45', 0, 1, 0, 'ElementNumber')
-- 0
SELECT SQL#.String_FixedWidthIndex('zzz1234567890', '34', 0, 4, 0,
'ElementNumber') -- 2
SELECT SQL#.String_FixedWidthIndex('zzz1234567890', '34', 0, 4, 0,
'PositionFromBeginning') -- 6
SELECT SQL#.String_FixedWidthIndex('zzz1234567890', '34', 0, 4, 0,
'PositionFromStartAt') -- 3
SELECT SQL#.String_FixedWidthIndex('zzz1234567890', '34', 4, 1, 0,
'PositionFromStartAt') -- 6
SELECT SQL#.String_FixedWidthIndex('zzz1234567890', '34', 4, 4, 0,
'ElementNumber') -- 1
SELECT SQL#.String_FixedWidthIndex('aabbccdd', 'CC', 0, 1, 0, 'ElementNumber') -
- 3
SELECT SQL#.String_FixedWidthIndex('aabbccdd', 'CC', 0, 1, 1, 'ElementNumber') -
- 0
```

String_FixedWidthSplit (Not available in Free version)

String_FixedWidthSplit(StringToSplit NVARCHAR(MAX), Width INT, StartAt INT)

RETURNS: TABLE (ElementNumber INT, ElementValue NVARCHAR(4000))

Splits a string into chunks of the specified number of characters each

NOTES:

- Final ElementValue might be less than Width characters if there are not Width characters left in the StringToSplit

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.String_FixedWidthSplit('1234567890', 2, 1)
/*
ElementNumber     ElementValue
1                       12
2                       34
3                       56
4                       78
5                       90
*/

SELECT * FROM SQL#.String_FixedWidthSplit('1234567890', 4, 2)
/*
ElementNumber     ElementValue
1                       2345
2                       6789
3                       0
*/
```

String_IndexOf

String_IndexOf(StringValue NVARCHAR(4000), SearchValue NVARCHAR(4000), StartIndex INT, ComparisonType INT)

RETURNS: INT

String_IndexOf returns the position of the *first* occurrence of SearchValue in StringValue starting at StartIndex. If no occurrence of SearchValue is found within that range, String_IndexOf returns 0 (zero).

NOTES:

- StartIndex >= 1
- StartIndex <= LEN(StringValue)
- ComparisonType:
  - 1 (case-sensitive)
  - 2 (case-INsensitive)

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.String_IndexOf('Sound of Music', 's', 1, 1)
-- 12
SELECT SQL#.String_IndexOf('Sound of Music', 's', 1, 2)
-- 1
SELECT SQL#.String_IndexOf('Sound of Music', 'o', 1, 1)
-- 2
SELECT SQL#.String_IndexOf('Sound of Music', 'o', 5, 1)
-- 7
```

String_InitCap

String_InitCap(StringValue NVARCHAR(MAX))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

String_InitCap capitalizes the first letter of each word as separated by spaces.

EXAMPLE:

```
SELECT SQL#.String_InitCap('the boy with the thorn in his side')
-- The Boy With The Thorn In His Side
```

String_IsNumeric

String_IsNumeric(StringValue NVARCHAR(MAX), NumberTypeMask INT)

RETURNS: BIT

Determines if the StringValue is a number as defined by NumberTypeMask. Works much like the T-SQL built-in ISNUMERIC() but can handle more than 8000 bytes, can handle more numeric formats, and can distinguish between numeric formats.

NOTES:

- NumberTypeMask:
  - A bit-mask value used to specify one or more (or all) numeric formats
  - Number Format Values:
    - 1 = No thousands separator, Period as radix point, optional Scientific Notation. Example: [+/-]12345[.67][e/E+/-10]
    - 2 = No thousands separator, Comma as radix point, optional Scientific Notation. Example: [+/-]12345[,67][e/E+/-10]
    - 4 = Comma as thousands separator, Period as radix point, optional Currency symbol. Example: [[+/-$]or[$+/-]][12,]345[.67]
    - 8 = Period as thousands separator, Comma as radix point, optional Currency symbol. Example: [[+/-$]or[$+/-]][12.]345[,67]
    - 16 = Space as thousands separator, Period as radix point, optional Currency symbol. Example: [[+/-$]or[$+/-]][12]345[.67]
    - 32 = Space as thousands separator, Comma as radix point, optional Currency symbol. Example: [[+/-$]or[$+/-]][12]345[,67]
    - 63 = ALL formats

Symbol	Currency	Hexadecimal value
$	Dollar sign	0024
¢	Cent sign	00A2
£	Pound sign	00A3
¤	Currency sign	00A4
¥	Yen sign	00A5
৲	Bengali Rupee mark	09F2
৳	Bengali Rupee sign	09F3
฿	Thai currency symbol Baht	0E3F
៛	Khmer currency symbol Riel	17DB
€	Euro-Currency sign	20A0
₡	Colon sign	20A1
₢	Cruzeiro sign	20A2
₣	French Franc sign	20A3
₤	Lira sign	20A4
₥	Mill sign	20A5
₦	Naira sign	20A6
₧	Peseta sign	20A7
₨	Rupee sign	20A8
₩	Won sign	20A9
₪	New Sheqel sign	20AA
₫	Dong sign	20AB
€	Euro sign	20AC
₭	Kip sign	20AD
₮	Tugrik sign	20AE
₯	Drachma sign	20AF
₰	German Penny sign	20B0
₱	Peso sign	20B1
﷼	Rial sign	FDFC
﹩	Small Dollar sign	FE69
＄	Fullwidth Dollar sign	FF04
￠	Fullwidth Cent sign	FFE0
￡	Fullwidth Pound sign	FFE1
￥	Fullwidth Yen sign	FFE5
￦	Fullwidth Won sign	FFE6

-
- Above chart shows all valid Currency symbols (as taken from Microsoft SQL Server Books Online)
- Additional info: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decimal_separator

EXAMPLE:
```
SELECT SQL#.String_IsNumeric('$123,121.55', 4)
-- 1
SELECT SQL#.String_IsNumeric('$123,121.55', 8)
-- 0
```

String_Join

String_Join(SQL NVARCHAR(MAX), Separator NVARCHAR(4000), JoinOption INT)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

String_Join will create a single string from the rows of a single string column. If you want to combine numbers, you must convert them to a string datatype in the SQL. The SQL can be any SELECT statement as long as it returns a single column of a text datatype. The SELECT statement can even be from a Temp Table (but not a Table Variable).

NOTES:

- Separator can be more than 1 character
- CombineOption:
  - 1 = for Keep Empty Entries
  - 2 = Remove Empty Entries
- Depending on your situation, you might be able to get away with this:
```
DECLARE @JoinedString VARCHAR(MAX)
SET @JoinedString = ''
SELECT      @JoinedString = @JoinedString + alias.Column + ','
FROM        SchemaName.TableName alias
```

EXAMPLE:
```
SELECT so.name INTO #temp_name FROM sys.objects so
SELECT SQL#.String_Join('SELECT name FROM #temp_name', ',', 1)
DROP TABLE #temp_name
GO
-- sysrowsetcolumns,sysrowsets,sysallocunits,sysfiles1,...
```

String_LastIndexOf

String_LastIndexOf(StringValue NVARCHAR(MAX), SearchValue NVARCHAR(4000), StartIndex INT, ComparisonType INT)

RETURNS: INT

String_LastIndexOf returns the position of the *last* occurrence of SearchValue in StringValue starting at StartIndex and proceeding backwards, towards the start of the string. If no occurrence of SearchValue is found within that range, String_LastIndexOf returns 0 (zero).

NOTES:

- StartIndex
  - >= 1
  - <= LEN(StringValue)
  - Where search begins at and proceeds backwards
- ComparisonType:
  - 1 (case-sensitive)
  - 2 (case-INsensitive)

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.String_LastIndexOf('Temptation', 'T', LEN('Temptation'), 1)
-- 1
SELECT SQL#.String_LastIndexOf('Temptation', 'T', LEN('Temptation'), 2)
-- 7
SELECT SQL#.String_LastIndexOf('Temptation', 't', LEN('Temptation'), 1)
-- 7
SELECT SQL#.String_LastIndexOf('Temptation', 't', 5, 1)
-- 5
```

String_Newline

String_Newline(EOLType NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

String_Newline returns the newline character(s) for the particular OS / End-Of-Line Type that is specified.

NOTES:

- EOLType can be:
  - CRLF, WIN, WINDOWS, DOS, or OS/2
  - LF or UNIX
  - CR or MAC
  - FF
  - NEL, 390, OS/390, or EBCDIC
  - HTML
  - XHTML
- EOLType is not case-sensitive

EXAMPLES:
```
PRINT 'This is a test of ' +
      SQL#.String_Newline('win') +
      'how newlines' +
      SQL#.String_Newline('html') +
      'work in SQL strings.'
```

```
This is a test of
how newlines<br>work in SQL strings.
```

String_NthIndexOf

String_NthIndexOf(StringValue NVARCHAR(MAX), Search NVARCHAR(MAX), StartAt INT, NthOccurance INT, ComparisonType INT, CountOverlap BIT)

RETURNS: INT

String_NthIndexOf finds the location of the specified occurance of Search in StringValue. It returns 0 if not found.

NOTES:

- If StringValue is NULL, 0 is returned
- Search cannot be NULL or empty string
- StartAt >= 1
- StartAt <= LEN(StringValue)
- NthOccurance >= 1

- ComparisonType = 1 (case-sensitive) or 2 (case-INsensitive)

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.String_NthIndexOf('aaa  AAaa', 'aa', 1, 3, 1, 1)
-- StartAt 1, 3rd Occurance, case Sensitive, do count OverLaps
-- 8
SELECT SQL#.String_NthIndexOf('aaa  AAaa', 'aa', 1, 3, 2, 1)
-- StartAt 1, 3rd Occurance, case INsensitive, do count OverLaps
-- 6
SELECT SQL#.String_NthIndexOf('aaa  AAaa', 'aa', 1, 3, 2, 0)
-- StartAt 1, 3rd Occurance, case INsensitive, do NOT count OverLaps
-- 8
SELECT SQL#.String_NthIndexOf('aaa  AAaa', 'aa', 2, 3, 2, 1)
-- StartAt 2, 3rd Occurance, case INsensitive, do count OverLaps
-- 7
SELECT SQL#.String_NthIndexOf('aaa  AAaa', 'aa', 1, 3, 1, 0)
-- StartAt 1, 3rd Occurance, case INsensitive, do NOT count OverLaps
-- 0
```

String_PadLeft

String_PadLeft(StringValue NVARCHAR(MAX), StringWidth INT, PadCharacter NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

String_PadLeft returns a string of StringWidth characters with StringValue right-justified and padded on the left with PadCharacter.

NOTES:
- StringWidth >= LEN(StringValue)
- PadCharacter can only be a single character; any characters after the first one will be ignored.

EXAMPLE:
```
SELECT SQL#.String_PadLeft('Kathy'' Song', 30, '*')
-- ******************Kathy' Song
```

String_PadRight

String_PadRight(StringValue NVARCHAR(MAX), StringWidth INT, PadCharacter NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

String_PadRight returns a string of StringWidth characters with StringValue left-justified and padded on the right with PadCharacter.

NOTES:
- StringWidth >= LEN(StringValue)
- PadCharacter can only be a single character; any characters after the first one will be ignored.

EXAMPLE:
```
SELECT SQL#.String_PadRight('Colorwheel', 30, '-')
-- Colorwheel******************
```

String_Replace

String_Replace(Expression NVARCHAR(MAX), Find NVARCHAR(MAX), Replacement NVARCHAR(MAX))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

Works the same as the builtin T-SQL REPLACE function but accepts NVARCHAR(MAX) for all parameters.

EXAMPLES:

```
DECLARE @String NVARCHAR(MAX),
            @Find NVARCHAR(MAX),
            @Replacement NVARCHAR(MAX),
            @Result NVARCHAR(MAX)
SET @String = REPLICATE(CONVERT(NVARCHAR(MAX), 'a'), 12000)
SET @String = @String + REPLICATE(CONVERT(NVARCHAR(MAX), 'b'), 12000)
SET @String = @String + REPLICATE(CONVERT(NVARCHAR(MAX), 'a'), 12000)
SET @String = @String + REPLICATE(CONVERT(NVARCHAR(MAX), 'c'), 12000)
SET @String = @String + REPLICATE(CONVERT(NVARCHAR(MAX), 'a'), 12000)

SET @Find = REPLICATE(CONVERT(NVARCHAR(MAX), 'a'), 11000)
SET @Replacement = REPLICATE(CONVERT(NVARCHAR(MAX), 'z'), 20000)

SELECT @Result = SQL#.String_Replace(@String, @Find, @Replacement)
SELECT      LEN(@String) AS [String], LEN(@Find) AS [Find],
            LEN(@Replacement) AS [Replacement], LEN(@Result) AS [Result]

SET @Find = REPLICATE(CONVERT(NVARCHAR(MAX), 'c'), 9000)
SET @Replacement = REPLICATE(CONVERT(NVARCHAR(MAX), 'y'), 1000)
SELECT @Result = SQL#.String_Replace(@String, @Find, @Replacement)
SELECT      LEN(@String) AS [String], LEN(@Find) AS [Find],
            LEN(@Replacement) AS [Replacement], LEN(@Result) AS [Result]
```

String_Split

String_Split(StringValue NVARCHAR(MAX), Separator NVARCHAR(4000), SplitOption INT)

RETURNS: TABLE (SplitNum INT, SplitVal NVARCHAR(4000))

String_Split takes a delimited string (based on the Separator) and returns a table of its elements after removing the Separator.

NOTES:

- Separator can be more than 1 character
- SplitOption:
    - 1 = for Keep Empty Entries
    - 2 = Remove Empty Entries

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.String_Split('12,1,45,646,8978,90,4,3,6,15', ',', 1)
/*
1     12
2     1
3     45
4     646
5     8978
6     90
```

```
7       4
8       3
9       6
10      15
*/
SELECT * FROM SQL#.String_Split('Bob<br><br>Sally<br><br>', '<br>', 1)
/*
1       Bob
2
3       Sally
4
5
*/
SELECT * FROM SQL#.String_Split('Bob<br><br>Sally<br><br>', '<br>', 2)
/*
1       Bob
2       Sally
*/
```

String_SplitIntoFields (Not available in Free version)

String_SplitResultIntoFields (Not available in Free version)

String_SplitResultIntoFields @Query NVARCHAR(4000), @RegExDelimiter NVARCHAR(4000) [, @ColumnNames NVARCHAR(4000)] [, @DataTypes NVARCHAR(4000)]

PROC: Result set is the NVARCHAR(MAX) field specified in @Query broken into fields based on @RegExDelimiter

NOTES:

- **Change references for String_SplitIntoFields to be String_SplitResultIntoFields !!**
- @Query:
  - must return a string field (CHAR, VARCHAR, NCHAR, NVARCHAR, TEXT, NTEXT) as the first column of a SELECT statement
  - Any additional columns returned by @Query will be ignored
- @RegExDelimiter is a full Regular Expression (See RegEx section)
- @ColumnNames:
  - Optional parameter
  - Comma-separated list of values that will be used to name the columns of the result set
  - Extra spaces around each name will be trimmed
  - If more fields are in the data than specified in ColumnNames then additional fields will be named as FieldN where N is the field number
  - If more fields are specified in ColumnNames than in the first row of the result set then extra Column Names will be ignored
  - If not set or set to NULL then all field names will be FieldN where N is the field number starting with 1
- @DataTypes:
  - Optional parameter
  - Value is NOT case-sensitive
  - Comma-separated list of values that will be used to specify the datatype of the columns of the result set
  - If more fields are in the data than specified in DataTypes then additional fields will be set to NVARCHAR(MAX)
  - If more fields are specified in DataTypes than in the first row of the result set then extra values will be ignored

    - If not set or set to NULL then all field datatypes will be set to NVARCHAR(MAX)
    - Empty value in source data will return empty string for (N)(VAR)CHAR / XML datatypes, 0x00 for (VAR)BINARY, and NULL for number / date datatypes.
    - Currently, the TIME and DATETIMEOFFSET datatypes do not work properly.
- Number of fields returned in result set is based on first row of data
- After first row of data, rows with more fields will have the additional fields ignored (see example)
- After number of fields to return is set, rows with fewer fields will return empty strings for the missing fields (see example)
- Thanks to Olivier Moschkowitz for the suggestion of adding the @ColumnNames parameter
- See also: File_SplitIntoFields and INET_SplitIntoFields

EXAMPLES:
```
CREATE TABLE #SplitTest (Column1 VARCHAR(MAX), Column2 VARCHAR(MAX))

INSERT INTO #SplitTest (Column1, Column2)
VALUES ('Value1 Value2 Value3 Value4  ', 'bob')
INSERT INTO #SplitTest (Column1, Column2)
VALUES ('NewValue1   NewValue2   NewValue3 Value4  ', 'bob')
INSERT INTO #SplitTest (Column1, Column2)
VALUES ('Another1       Another2   Another3', 'bob')
INSERT INTO #SplitTest (Column1, Column2)
VALUES ('a b c d e f', 'bob')

EXEC SQL#.String_SplitIntoFields 'SELECT * FROM #SplitTest', '[ ]+', 'Name,Title
,    Alias    '

/*
Name        Title       Alias       Field4      Field5
--------    --------    --------    --------    --------
Value1      Value2      Value3      Value4
NewValue1   NewValue2   NewValue3   Value4
Another1    Another2    Another3
a           b           c           d           e
*/
```

String_SplitKeyValuePairs (Not available in Free version)

String_SplitKeyValuePairs(KeyValuePairs NVARCHAR(MAX), PairSeparator NVARCHAR(4000), KeyValueSeparator NVARCHAR(4000), RemoveEmptyPairs BIT, Trim NVARCHAR(50), Decode NVARCHAR(50), Unquote NVARCHAR(1))

RETURNS: TABLE (KeyID INT, Key NVARCHAR(MAX), Value NVARCHAR(MAX))

Splits a delimited set of Key-Value pairs into a result set. A Common use of this is a HTTP Query String which has Key-Value pairs (key=value) separated by ampersands (&).

NOTES:
- PairSeparator:
    - 1 or more characters that separates each set of Key-Value pairs.
    - Typically this is an ampersand (&)
- KeyValueSeparator:
    - 1 or more characters that separates each Key and Value
    - Typically this is an equal-sign (=)
- RemoveEmptyPairs:
    - If set to 1, removes Pairs where both Key and Value are empty

    - Example of empty KeyValuePair: &=&
- Trim:
    - These are NOT case-sensitive
    - “Key” does a Trim on just the Key
    - “Value” does a Trim on just the Value
    - “Both” does a Trim on both Key and Value
    - NULL or empty string ‘’ else does nothing
- Decode:
    - These are NOT case-sensitive
    - “Key” does a URIDecode on just the Key
    - “Value” does a URIDecode on just the Value
    - “Both” does a URIDecode on both Key and Value
    - NULL or empty string ‘’ does nothing
    - Use “Value” or “Both” when splitting a HTTP Query String
- Unquote:
    - Use this only if the Values are quoted
    - Single character to remove from Value only (has no effect on Key)
    - The character is only removed if it is present on both sides of the Value

EXAMPLES:
```
DECLARE @String NVARCHAR(MAX)
SET @String = 'asd=234&=& asd = 234
&qw234234&asd=234&qw=234234&&qw=234234&asd=234&qw=234234&as%3dd=2%203%3e4&f=asd"
&g="234"'
SELECT * FROM SQL#.String_SplitKeyValuePairs(@String, '&', '=', 0, null, null,
null) -- row 2 is empty
SELECT * FROM SQL#.String_SplitKeyValuePairs(@String, '&', '=', 1, null, null,
null) -- empty row is gone
SELECT * FROM SQL#.String_SplitKeyValuePairs(@String, '&', '=', 1, 'key', null,
null) -- row 2 key is trimmed
SELECT * FROM SQL#.String_SplitKeyValuePairs(@String, '&', '=', 1, 'key',
'value', null) -- row 8 value is decoded
SELECT * FROM SQL#.String_SplitKeyValuePairs(@String, '&', '=', 1, 'key',
'value', '"') -- row 10 value is unquoted
```

String_StartsWith

String_StartsWith(StringValue NVARCHAR(4000), SearchValue NVARCHAR(4000), ComparisonType INT)

RETURNS: BIT

String_StartsWith is an optionally Case-Sensitive replacement for:
```
WHERE StringValue LIKE @SeachValue + '%'
```

NOTES:
- ComparisonType:
    - 1 (case-sensitive)
    - 2 (case-INsensitive)
- See discussion of COLLATE clause in String_Contains

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.String_StartsWith('Hey Nineteen', 'hey', 1)
-- 0
SELECT SQL#.String_StartsWith('Hey Nineteen', 'hey', 2)
-- 1
```

String_Trim

String_Trim(StringValue NVARCHAR(MAX))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

String_Trim is a replacement for the silly LTRIM(RTRIM()) combination.

EXAMPLE:
```
SELECT '*' + SQL#.String_Trim('   Deacon Blues   ') + '*'
--  *Deacon Blues*
```

String_TrimChars (Not available in Free version)

String_TrimChars(StringValue NVARCHAR(MAX), CharsToTrim NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

This works like String_Trim, but instead of removing whitespace characters, it removes all occurrences of the characters passed in via @CharsToTrim.

EXAMPLE:
```
SELECT SQL#.String_TrimChars('"'''aasasa34985as"sa398475as'''"', '"''as')
-- 34985as"sa398475
```

String_TrimEnd (Not available in Free version)

String_TrimEnd(StringValue NVARCHAR(MAX), CharsToTrim NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

This works like the built-in RTRIM function, but instead of removing whitespace characters, it removes all occurrences of the characters passed in via @CharsToTrim until it reaches the first character NOT in @CharsToTrim.

EXAMPLE:
```
SELECT SQL#.String_TrimEnd('"'''aasasa34985as"sa398475as'''"', '"''as')
-- "''aasasa34985as"sa398475
```

String_TrimStart (Not available in Free version)

String_TrimStart(StringValue NVARCHAR(MAX), CharsToTrim NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

This works like the built-in LTRIM function, but instead of removing whitespace characters, it removes all occurrences of the characters passed in via @CharsToTrim until it reaches the first character NOT in @CharsToTrim.

EXAMPLE:
```
SELECT SQL#.String_TrimStart('"'''aasasa34985as"sa398475as'''"', '"''as')
-- 34985as"sa398475as'"
```

String_WordWrap

String_WordWrap(StringValue NVARCHAR(MAX), LineWidth INT, Separator NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

String_WordWrap returns a string broken into lines of LineWidth characters with Separator between each line.

EXAMPLE:

```
DECLARE @String NVARCHAR(MAX)

SELECT      TOP 1 @String = text
FROM  master.sys.syscomments
WHERE OBJECT_NAME(id) = 'sp_who2'

SET @String = REPLACE(@String, CHAR(13)+CHAR(10), '')
PRINT SQL#.String_WordWrap(@String, 60, '<br>'+CHAR(13)+CHAR(10))
/*
create procedure sys.sp_who2  --- 1995/11/03 10:16   <br>
@loginame     sysname = NULLasset nocount ondeclare   <br>
@retcode         intdeclare    @sidlow         varbinary(85)<br>
  ,@sidhigh        varbinary(85)   ,@sid1          <br>
varbinary(85)   ,@spidlow         int   ,@spidhigh       <br>
intdeclare    @charMaxLenLoginName      varchar(6)  <br>
...
*/
```

Math

As with any of the other SQL# functions, any string options sent into a function are NOT case-sensitive; mixed-case options are shown here for easier reading.

Math_CompoundAmortizationSchedule

Math_CompoundAmortizationSchedule(LoanAmount FLOAT, AnnualInterestRate FLOAT, YearsOfLoan INT, PaymentsPerYear INT, LoanStartDate DATETIME, OptionalExtraPayment FLOAT)

RETURNS: TABLE (PaymentNum INT, PaymentDate DATETIME, BeginningBalance FLOAT, ScheduledPayment FLOAT, ExtraPayment FLOAT, TotalPayment FLOAT, Principal FLOAT, Interest FLOAT, EndingBalance FLOAT, CumulativeInterest FLOAT, TotalInterest FLOAT, TotalPayments INT, PaymentsLeft INT)

NOTES:

- LoanAmount must be >= 0
- YearsOfLoan must be >= 1
- PaymentsPerYear must be >= 1
- OptionalExtraPayment must be >= 0

EXAMPLE:

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.Math_CompoundAmortizationSchedule(100000, 5.5, 2, 12,
'1/1/2006', 0)
```

Payment Num	Date	Beginning Balance	Payment	Extra	Total Payment	Principle	Interest	Ending Balance	Cumulative Interest	Total Interest	Total Payments	Payments Left
1	2/1/2006	100000.00	4409.57	0	4409.57	3951.24	458.33	96048.76	458.33	5829.53	24	23
2	3/1/2006	96048.76	4409.57	0	4409.57	3969.35	440.22	92079.41	898.55	5829.53	24	22
3	4/1/2006	92079.41	4409.57	0	4409.57	3987.54	422.03	88091.87	1320.58	5829.53	24	21
4	5/1/2006	88091.87	4409.57	0	4409.57	4005.82	403.75	84086.05	1724.33	5829.53	24	20
5	6/1/2006	84086.05	4409.57	0	4409.57	4024.18	385.39	80061.87	2109.72	5829.53	24	19
6	7/1/2006	80061.87	4409.57	0	4409.57	4042.62	366.95	76019.25	2476.67	5829.53	24	18
7	8/1/2006	76019.25	4409.57	0	4409.57	4061.15	348.42	71958.1	2825.09	5829.53	24	17
8	9/1/2006	71958.10	4409.57	0	4409.57	4079.76	329.81	67878.34	3154.9	5829.53	24	16
9	10/1/2006	67878.34	4409.57	0	4409.57	4098.46	311.11	63779.88	3466.01	5829.53	24	15
10	11/1/2006	63779.88	4409.57	0	4409.57	4117.25	292.32	59662.63	3758.33	5829.53	24	14
11	12/1/2006	59662.63	4409.57	0	4409.57	4136.12	273.45	55526.51	4031.78	5829.53	24	13
12	1/1/2007	55526.51	4409.57	0	4409.57	4155.07	254.5	51371.44	4286.28	5829.53	24	12
13	2/1/2007	51371.44	4409.57	0	4409.57	4174.12	235.45	47197.32	4521.73	5829.53	24	11
14	3/1/2007	47197.32	4409.57	0	4409.57	4193.25	216.32	43004.07	4738.05	5829.53	24	10
15	4/1/2007	43004.07	4409.57	0	4409.57	4212.47	197.1	38791.6	4935.15	5829.53	24	9
16	5/1/2007	38791.60	4409.57	0	4409.57	4231.78	177.79	34559.82	5112.94	5829.53	24	8
17	6/1/2007	34559.82	4409.57	0	4409.57	4251.17	158.4	30308.65	5271.34	5829.53	24	7
18	7/1/2007	30308.65	4409.57	0	4409.57	4270.66	138.91	26037.99	5410.25	5829.53	24	6
19	8/1/2007	26037.99	4409.57	0	4409.57	4290.23	119.34	21747.76	5529.59	5829.53	24	5
20	9/1/2007	21747.76	4409.57	0	4409.57	4309.89	99.68	17437.87	5629.27	5829.53	24	4
21	10/1/2007	17437.87	4409.57	0	4409.57	4329.65	79.92	13108.22	5709.19	5829.53	24	3
22	11/1/2007	13108.22	4409.57	0	4409.57	4349.49	60.08	8758.73	5769.27	5829.53	24	2

23	12/1/2007	8758.73	4409.57	0	4409.57	4369.43	40.14	4389.3	5809.41	5829.53	24	1
24	1/1/2008	4389.30	4409.42	0	4409.42	4389.30	20.12	0	5829.53	5829.53	24	0

Math_Constant

Math_Constant(ConstantName NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: FLOAT

NOTES:

1. SpeedOfLight
2. Gravity
3. GravitationalAcceleration
4. ElectronMass
5. ProtonMass
6. NeutronMass
7. AtomicMassUnit
8. ElectronCharge
9. Planck
10. Boltzmann
11. MagneticPermeability
12. DielectricPermittivity
13. ClassicalElectronRadius
14. FineStructure
15. BohrRadius
16. Rydberg
17. FluxQuantum
18. BohrMagneton
19. ElectronMagnetMoment
20. NuclearMagneton
21. ProtonMagnetMoment
22. NeutronMagnetMoment
23. ComptonElectronWavelength
24. ComptonProtonWavelength
25. Stefan-Boltzmann
26. Avogadro
27. IdealGasVolume
28. Gas
29. Faraday
30. QuantumHoleResistance

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Math_Constant('SpeedOfLight')
-- 299792458
SELECT SQL#.Math_Constant('GAS')
-- 8.31451
```

Math_Convert

Math_Convert(BaseNumber FLOAT, From NVARCHAR(4000), To NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: FLOAT

You can convert between any of the units of measurement within a group, but not between groups (duh!).

NOTES:

- Distance & Length
  1. Nanometer
  2. Micrometer
  3. Millimeter
  4. Centimeter
  5. Meter
  6. Kilometer
  7. Inch
  8. Foot
  9. Yard
  10. Mile
- Temperature
  1. Kelvin
  2. Celsius
  3. Fahrenheit
  4. Rankine
  5. Reaumur
- Computer Data Size
  1. Bit
  2. Byte
  3. Kilobyte
  4. Megabyte
  5. Gigabyte
  6. Terabyte
  7. Petabyte

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Math_Convert(1.0, 'yard' ,'mile')
-- 0.000568181818181818
SELECT SQL#.Math_Convert(1.0, 'mile' ,'centimeter')
-- 160934.4
SELECT SQL#.Math_Convert(-40.0, 'fahrenheit' ,'celsius')
-- -40
SELECT SQL#.Math_Convert(0, 'kelvin' ,'celsius')
-- -273.15
```

Math_Cosh

Math_Cosh(BaseNumber FLOAT)

RETURNS: FLOAT

Returns the hyperbolic cosine of the specified angle.

EXAMPLE:

```
SELECT SQL#.Math_Cosh(1.5)
-- 2.35240961524325
```

Math_CubeRoot

Math_CubeRoot(BaseNumber FLOAT)

RETURNS: FLOAT

Returns the cube root of the specified number.

NOTES:
- Same as Math_NthRoot(@Number, 3) but faster
- Same as PostgreSQL function: cbrt

EXAMPLE:
```
SELECT SQL#.Math_CubeRoot(27)
-- 3
SELECT SQL#.Math_CubeRoot(28)
-- 3.03658897187566
```

Math_Factorial

Math_Factorial(BaseNumber INT)

RETURNS: INT

NOTES: BaseNumber BETWEEN 0 and 170

EXAMPLE:
```
SELECT SQL#.Math_Factorial(10)
-- 3628800
```

Math_FormatDecimal

Math_FormatDecimal(TheNumber DECIMAL(38, 18), NumberFormat NVARCHAR(4000), Culture NVARCHAR(10))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Returns a string representing the number in the specified format and optional culture.

NOTES:
- NumberFormat
  - Standard formats: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dwhawy9k(VS.80).aspx
  - Custom formats: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/0c899ak8(VS.80).aspx
- Culture
  - Optional, use empty string ('') to default to "current culture"
  - Available culture names: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-US/library/system.globalization.cultureinfo(v=vs.80).aspx
- Essentially the same as the new FORMAT command in SQL Server 2012: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh213505(v=sql.110).aspx

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Math_FormatDecimal(12345678.0987654, 'C2', 'FR-fr')
-- 12 345 678,10 €
SELECT SQL#.Math_FormatDecimal(12345678.0987654, 'C4', 'ja-jp')
-- ¥12,345,678.0988
SELECT SQL#.Math_FormatDecimal(12345678.0987654, 'C', '')
-- $12,345,678.10
SELECT SQL#.Math_FormatDecimal(12345678.0987654, '### - ### . #|#|# // #', '')
-- 12345 - 678 . 0|9|8 // 8
```

Math_FormatFloat (Not available in Free version)

Math_FormatFloat(TheNumber FLOAT, NumberFormat NVARCHAR(4000), Culture NVARCHAR(10))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Returns a string representing the number in the specified format and optional culture.

NOTES:

- NumberFormat
  - Standard formats: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dwhawy9k(VS.80).aspx
  - Custom formats: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/0c899ak8(VS.80).aspx
- Culture
  - Optional, use empty string ('') to default to "current culture"
  - Available culture names: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-US/library/system.globalization.cultureinfo(v=vs.80).aspx
- Essentially the same as the new FORMAT command in SQL Server 2012: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh213505(v=sql.110).aspx

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Math_FormatFloat(123.123192, 'N', 'ja-jp')
-- 123.12
SELECT SQL#.Math_FormatFloat(123.123192, 'p', 'FR-fr')
-- 12 312,32 %
SELECT SQL#.Math_FormatFloat(123.123192, 'P', '')
-- 12,312.32 %
```

Math_FormatInteger (Not available in Free version)

Math_FormatInteger(TheNumber BIGINT, NumberFormat NVARCHAR(4000), Culture NVARCHAR(10))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Returns a string representing the number in the specified format and optional culture.

NOTES:

- NumberFormat
  - Standard formats: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dwhawy9k(VS.80).aspx
  - Custom formats: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/0c899ak8(VS.80).aspx
- Culture
  - Optional, use empty string ('') to default to "current culture"
  - Available culture names: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-US/library/system.globalization.cultureinfo(v=vs.80).aspx
- Essentially the same as the new FORMAT command in SQL Server 2012: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh213505(v=sql.110).aspx

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Math_FormatInteger(9223372036854775807, 'N', 'FR-fr')
-- 9 223 372 036 854 775 807,00
SELECT SQL#.Math_FormatInteger(123112, 'X', '')
-- 1E0E8
SELECT SQL#.Math_FormatInteger(9223372036854775807, '## - ## / ## h ## k ## l ##
(##)bob', '')
-- 9223372 - 03 / 68 h 54 k 77 l 58 (07)bob
```

Math_IEEERemainder (Not available in Free version)

Math_IEEERemainder(Dividend FLOAT, Divisor FLOAT)

RETURNS: FLOAT

NOTES:

- From the MSDN documentation:

  This operation complies with the remainder operation defined in Section 5.1 of ANSI/IEEE Std 754-1985; IEEE Standard for Binary Floating-Point Arithmetic; Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc; 1985.

  The IEEERemainder method is not the same as the modulus operator. Although both return the remainder after division, the formulas they use are different. The formula for theIEEERemainder method is:

  IEEERemainder = dividend - (divisor * Math.Round(dividend / divisor))

  In contrast, the formula for the modulus operator is:

  **Modulus = (Math.Abs(dividend) - (Math.Abs(divisor) *
  (Math.Floor(Math.Abs(dividend) / Math.Abs(divisor))))) *
  Math.Sign(dividend)**

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Math_IEEERemainder(25.4, 4.5), 25.4 % 4.5
--    -1.6                    2.9
SELECT SQL#.Math_IEEERemainder(-16.3, 4.1), -16.3 % 4.1
--    0.0999999999999979      04.0
```

Math_IsPrime

Math_IsPrime(BaseNumber BIGINT)

RETURNS: BIT

EXAMPLE:

```
SELECT SQL#.Math_IsPrime(12318237133333)
-- 1
```

Math_NthRoot (Not available in Free version)

Math_NthRoot(BaseNumber FLOAT, Root FLOAT)

RETURNS: FLOAT

NOTES:

- If using Root value of 3, use Math_CubeRoot instead as it is slightly faster

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Math_NthRoot(27, 3)
-- 3
```

```
SELECT SQL#.Math_NthRoot(27.5, 3.5)
-- 2.57773288800724
```

Math_RandomRange

Math_RandomRange(Seed INT, LowerBound INT, UpperBound INT)

RETURNS: INT

NOTES:

- Seed can be NULL
- Random number generation might not work as you anticipate; please see examples and notes below
- LowerBound must be less than or equal to the @UpperBound

EXAMPLE:

```
SELECT SQL#.Math_RandomRange(NULL, -10, 10), RAND()
SELECT SQL#.Math_RandomRange(NULL, -10, 10), RAND(4)
SELECT SQL#.Math_RandomRange(NULL, -10, 10), RAND(4), RAND()

SELECT *, RAND(ints.IntNum), RAND(),
       SQL#.Math_RandomRange(ints.IntNum, 1, 8),
       SQL#.Math_RandomRange(NULL, 1, 8)
FROM   SQL#.Util_GenerateInts(1, 200, 2) ints
```

```
Num    Val    RAND(Num)          RAND()             RR(Num)      RR(NULL)
1      1      0.713591993212924  0.842605911809958  2            2
2      3      0.713610626184182  0.842605911809958  6            2
3      5      0.71362925915544   0.842605911809958  3            2
4      7      0.713647892126698  0.842605911809958  6            2
5      9      0.713666525097956  0.842605911809958  3            1
6      11     0.713685158069215  0.842605911809958  7            1

Num    Val    RAND(Num)          RAND()             RR(Num)      RR(NULL)
1      1      0.713591993212924  0.842605911809958  2            4
2      3      0.713610626184182  0.842605911809958  6            4
3      5      0.71362925915544   0.842605911809958  3            4
4      7      0.713647892126698  0.842605911809958  6            4
5      9      0.713666525097956  0.842605911809958  3            4
6      11     0.713685158069215  0.842605911809958  7            4
```

```
SELECT RAND(),
       SQL#.Math_RandomRange(NULL, 1, 8)
FROM   SQL#.Util_GenerateInts(1, 200, 2) ints
```

Randomize functions, in native T-SQL or even in .Net languages do not produce truly random numbers. How they are used plays a large role in how they generate numbers. For example, to run RAND() by itself across several executions will produce a different number each time. However if you pass in a seed, such as calling RAND(4) will produce the same number each time. One nuance that is not obvious is that the number generate by RAND() will only be random if called only once in a batch—yes, in a batch, not just a single query. To see the effect of this, try the top three examples above. Run each one independently several times. Then, run all three at the same time several times. You will notice that once RAND() and RAND(4) are combined in the same batch (such as when highlighting just the top 2 SELECT statements and executing) the RAND() function works differently than when only the first SELECT statement above is ran several times.

The Math_RandomRange function provides something that the native RAND() function cannot: changing values between executions and even sometimes within a single execution in a result set of more than one

row. The output shown below the SELECT statements is the first six rows returned from the fourth SELECT statement above (the one with the FROM clause). As you can see, the RAND() function returns the same value across all rows, whether or not a seed value is passed in. Across several executions of this query the same numbers are always produced for; although if you removed the RAND(ints.IntNum) column the RAND() column would produce a different number each time, but it would still be the same across all rows. Now, looking at the two Math_RandomRange columns (RR) we can see that when passing in a see value, the return values are different across each row, but they will also be same the values across multiple executions of the query, just like we see with the RAND(ints.IntNum) function call. What is truly different here is the Math_RandomRange call when passing in NULL as the seed value. In this case we get two benefits over the T-SQL RAND() function: first is that across several executions of the query the return values will be different, and second is that sometimes the return values per row can differ—something not possible even when using RAND() by itself in a query! When you run the fourth query above, look through all 200 rows returned and you can see that the value changes at least once. The fifth (and final) query above is a simple side-by-side comparison of this so you can see more clearly.

Math_Sinh

Math_Sinh(BaseNumber FLOAT)

RETURNS: FLOAT

Returns the hyperbolic sine of the specified angle

EXAMPLE:

```
SELECT SQL#.Math_Sinh(1.5)
-- 2.12927945509482
```

Math_Tanh

Math_Tanh(BaseNumber FLOAT)

RETURNS: FLOAT

Returns the hyperbolic tangent of the specified angle.

EXAMPLE:

```
SELECT SQL#.Math_Tanh(1.5)
-- 0.905148253644866
```

Math_Truncate

Math_Truncate(BaseNumber FLOAT, DecimalPlaces TINYINT)

RETURNS: FLOAT

NOTES:

- This does not round up or down; it merely chops the value off at the specified decimal place
- This is the same as the PostgreSQL function: trunc

EXAMPLE:

```
SELECT SQL#.Math_Truncate(123.4567, 2)
-- 123.45
```

Network

The **INET** functions reside in the SQL#.Network assembly. The following assemblies require the SQL#.Network assembly to be installed in order to use them: SQL#.DB.

If you use any of the functions that access the file system or network, then this assembly will need a security setting of EXTERNAL_ACCESS (2). You can set this by executing the following query:

```
EXEC SQL#.SQLsharp_SetSecurity 2, 'SQL#.Network'
```

If you do not want to have this assembly in your system at all, you can do either of the following:

- Do not install the SQL#.Network assembly by setting the `@InstallSQL#Network` variable (towards the top of the script) to 0 before installing
- Uninstall the assembly by running:
  ```
  EXEC SQL#.SQLsharp_Uninstall N'SQL#.Network'
  ```

Please note that when accessing the file system, the Operating System user account that will be used is the one that is currently running (i.e. "log on as") the main SQL Server process (it might be Local System Account or an account created specifically for SQL Server).

INET_AddressToNumber

INET_AddressToNumber(IPAddress NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: BIGINT

Converts standard four-part dotted IP Address (IPv4) into a single numerical equivalent. This function mirrors (mostly) INET_ATON in MySQL and ip2long in PHP.

NOTES:

- IF IPAddress IS NULL, is an empty string, or is not a valid IP Address, NULL is returned
- See also: INET_NumberToAddress

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.INET_AddressToNumber('192.168.1.100')
-- 3232235876
SELECT SQL#.INET_AddressToNumber('192.168.1.300')
-- NULL
```

INET_DownloadFile (Not available in Free version)

INET_DownloadFile(URI NVARCHAR(4000), FileName NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: VARBINARY(8000)

Retrieves a file from the specified URI either as a scalar value OR to a file.

NOTES:

- URI:
  - Is the full location of the file, starting with the protocol ("http://", etc.)
  - If NULL or empty string '' a NULL will be returned
- FileName:
  - IF NULL or empty string '' the contents of the remote file will be returned as the scalar value

    - IF a value, it should be the full path to the filename that will be created from the contents of the remote file
    - IF a value, scalar value returned is 0x00
- Downloading directly can also be done via INET_GetWebPages but this is easier if you don't need all of the options available in GetWebPages or if you want to download directly to a file.

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.INET_DownloadFile('http://google.com/images/logos/ps_logo2.png', '')
-- 0x89504E470D0A1A0A0000000D494844520000016C0000007E08020000008F94BCCA...
SELECT SQL#.INET_DownloadFile('http://google.com/images/logos/ps_logo2.png',
'c:\GoogleLogo.png')
-- 0x00
DECLARE @HTML VARCHAR(MAX)
SELECT @HTML = CONVERT(VARCHAR(MAX),
      SQL#.INET_DownloadFile('http://www.google.com', ''))
SELECT @HTML
```

INET_FTPDo (Not available in Free version)

INET_FTPDo(Address NVARCHAR(4000), User NVARCHAR(4000), Password NVARCHAR(4000), FTPCommand NVARCHAR(4000), UseSSL BIT, RenameTo NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

NOTES:
- Address must begin with "ftp://"
- Options for FTPCommand:
    - del | delete | DeleteFile
    - mk | mkdir | MakeDirectory
    - rm | rmdir | RemoveDirectory
    - ren | rename
- FTPCommand options are NOT case-sensitive
- RenameTo is only used and required if FTPCommand = ren | rename
- Return value is completion status

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.INET_FTPDo('ftp://sqlsharp.com/favicon.ico', 'xxxx', 'xxxx', 'ren',
0, 'favicon.txt')

SELECT SQL#.INET_FTPDo('ftp://sqlsharp.com/favicon.txt', 'xxxx', 'xxxx', 'del',
0, '')
```

INET_FTPGet (Not available in Free version)

INET_FTPGet(Address NVARCHAR(4000), User NVARCHAR(4000), Password NVARCHAR(4000), FTPCommand NVARCHAR(4000), UseSSL BIT, ContentOffset BIGINT)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

Gets a non-Binary file from an FTP location to a return value.

NOTES:
- This is for ASCII / Text files only; this command does NOT work with Binary files or VARBINARY data
- Address must begin with "ftp://"

- Options for FTPCommand:
  - get | recv | DownloadFile
  - ls | ListDirectory
  - dir | ListDirectoryDetails
- FTPCommand options are NOT case-sensitive
- ContentOffset is how many bytes from the beginning of the file to skip. This number has to be >= 0 and if > 0 then FTP will use the RESTART command which can resume a previously stopped download.
- SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) can FTP a file from a server, but only to disk, not to a local variable and hence not directly to a column in a table, nor does SSIS support incremental downloads.
- Thanks to Andy Krafft for the suggestion of allowing Incremental Downloads

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.INET_FTPGet('ftp://sqlsharp.com/ ', 'xxxx', 'xxxx', 'dir', 0, 0)
SELECT SQL#.INET_FTPGet('ftp://sqlsharp.com/index.html', 'xxxx', 'xxxx', 'get',
0, 0)
SELECT SQL#.INET_FTPGet('ftp://sqlsharp.com/index.html', 'xxxx', 'xxxx', 'get',
0, 100)
```

INET_FTPGetBinary (Not available in Free version)

INET_FTPGetBinary(Address NVARCHAR(4000), User NVARCHAR(4000), Password NVARCHAR(4000), FTPCommand NVARCHAR(4000), UseSSL BIT, ContentOffset BIGINT)

RETURNS: VARBINARY(MAX)

Gets a Binary file from an FTP location into a return value.

NOTES:
- This is mainly for Binary files or VARBINARY data; if used for ASCII files, it will NOT do the translation of OS specific items such as CRLF <=> LF
- Address must begin with “ftp://”
- Options for @FTPCommand:
  - get | recv | DownloadFile
  - ls | ListDirectory
  - dir | ListDirectoryDetails
- FTPCommand options are NOT case-sensitive
- ContentOffset is how many bytes from the beginning of the file to skip. This number has to be >= 0 and if > 0 then FTP will use the RESTART command which can resume a previously stopped download.
- SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) can FTP a file from a server, but only to disk, not to a local variable and hence not directly to a column in a table, nor does SSIS support incremental downloads.
- Sometimes an FTP error is thrown (`The remote server returned an error: (503) Bad sequence of commands.`), just try again and it should work.
- Thanks to Andy Krafft for the suggestion of allowing Incremental Downloads

EXAMPLES:
```
DECLARE @File VARBINARY(MAX)
SELECT @File = SQL#.INET_FTPGetBinary('ftp://www.domain.com/file.zip', 'login',
'passwd', 'get', 0, 0)
SELECT @File = SQL#.INET_FTPGetBinary('ftp://www.domain.com/file.zip', 'login',
'passwd', 'get', 0, 100)
```

INET_FTPGetFile (Not available in Free version)

INET_FTPGetFile(Address NVARCHAR(4000), User NVARCHAR(4000), Password NVARCHAR(4000), FTPCommand NVARCHAR(4000), UseSSL BIT, BinaryMode BIT, FilePath NVARCHAR(4000), FileHandling TINYINT)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Gets a file from an FTP location directly to disk.

NOTES:

- If BinaryMode is set to False / 0, it will NOT do the translation of OS specific items such as CRLF <=> LF
- Address must begin with “ftp://”
- Options for @FTPCommand:
  - get | recv | DownloadFile
  - ls | ListDirectory
  - dir | ListDirectoryDetails
- FTPCommand options are NOT case-sensitive
- FileHandling values:
  - 0 – do NOT overwrite an existing file – if the file already exists, you will get an FTP error (`The remote server returned an error: (451) Local error in processing.`)
  - 1 – overwrite existing files
  - 2 – Incremental download – if the file already exists, autodetect where to start the download from in the remote file to “resume” the download
- Thanks to Andy Krafft for the suggestion of allowing Incremental Downloads

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.INET_FTPGetFile('ftp://www.domain.com/file.zip', 'login', 'passwd',
'get', 0, 1, 'C:\file.zip', 0)
```

INET_FTPPut (Not available in Free version)

INET_FTPPut(Address NVARCHAR(4000), User NVARCHAR(4000), Password NVARCHAR(4000), FTPCommand NVARCHAR(4000), UseSSL BIT, FileData NVARCHAR(MAX))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Sends a non-Binary file from an input parameter to an FTP location.

NOTES:

- This is for ASCII / Text files only; this command does NOT work with Binary files or VARBINARY data
- Address must begin with “ftp://”
- Options for FTPCommand:
  - app | append | AppendFile
  - put | send | UploadFile
- FTPCommand options are NOT case-sensitive
- Return value is completion status
- SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) can FTP a file to a server, but only from disk, not from a local variable and hence not directly from a column in a table.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.INET_FTPPut('ftp://sqlsharp.com/test.txt', 'xxxx', 'xxxx', 'put', 0,
'this is a test, duh!')
```

```
SELECT so.name, so.object_id INTO #temp_name FROM sys.objects so
SELECT SQL#.INET_FTPPut('ftp://sqlsharp.com/test2.txt', 'xxxx', 'xxxx', 'put',
0, SQL#.String_Join('SELECT name + '','' + CONVERT(NVARCHAR, object_id) FROM
#temp_name', CHAR(13)+CHAR(10), 1))
DROP TABLE #temp_name
```

INET_FTPPutBinary (Not available in Free version)

INET_FTPPutBinary(Address NVARCHAR(4000), User NVARCHAR(4000), Password NVARCHAR(4000), FTPCommand NVARCHAR(4000), UseSSL BIT, FileData VARBINARY(MAX))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Sends a Binary file from an input parameter to an FTP location.

NOTES:

- This is mainly for Binary files or VARBINARY data; if used for ASCII files, it will NOT do the translation of OS specific items such as CRLF <=> LF
- Address must begin with “ftp://”
- Options for FTPCommand:
  - app | append | AppendFile
  - put | send | UploadFile
- FTPCommand options are NOT case-sensitive
- Return value is completion status
- SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) can FTP a file to a server, but only from disk, not from a local variable and hence not directly from a column in a table.

EXAMPLES:

```
DECLARE @File VARBINARY(MAX)

SELECT      @File = FileData
FROM        dbo.Documents
WHERE       FileId = @FileId

SELECT SQL#.INET_FTPPutBinary('ftp://www.domain.com/file.zip', 'login',
'passwd', 'put', 0, @File)
```

INET_FTPPutFile (Not available in Free version)

INET_FTPPutBinaryFile(Address NVARCHAR(4000), User NVARCHAR(4000), Password NVARCHAR(4000), FTPCommand NVARCHAR(4000), UseSSL BIT, BinaryMode BIT, FilePath NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Sends a file from disk to an FTP location.

NOTES:

- If BinaryMode is set to True / 1, it will NOT do the translation of OS specific items such as CRLF <=> LF
- Address must begin with “ftp://”
- Options for FTPCommand:
  - app | append | AppendFile
  - put | send | UploadFile

- FTPCommand options are NOT case-sensitive
- Return value is completion status

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.INET_FTPPutFile('ftp://www.domain.com/file.zip', 'login', 'passwd',
'put', 0, 1, 'C:\file.zip')
```

INET_GetHostName (Not available in Free version)

INET_GetHostName(Address NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

EXAMPLE:
```
SELECT SQL#.INET_GetHostName('209.73.186.238')
-- f1.www.vip.re3.yahoo.com
```

INET_GetIPAddress (Not available in Free version)

INET_GetIPAddress(HostName NVARCHAR(126))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(50)

EXAMPLE:
```
SELECT SQL#.INET_GetIPAddress('google.com')
-- 74.125.65.147
```

INET_GetIPAddressList (Not available in Free version)

INET_GetIPAddressList(HostName NVARCHAR(126))

RETURNS: TABLE (NVARCHAR(50))

EXAMPLE:
```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.INET_GetIPAddressList('google.com')
--74.125.65.147
--74.125.65.99
--74.125.65.103
--74.125.65.104
--74.125.65.105
--74.125.65.106
```

INET_GetWebPages (Not available in Free version)

INET_GetWebPages(URI NVARCHAR(4000), SplitLines BIT, TrapErrorInline BIT, MaximumAutomaticRedirections SMALLINT, Timeout INT, MaximumResponseHeadersLength INT, CustomHeaders Type_HashTable, Method NVARCHAR(10), PostData NVARCHAR(MAX), ContentDetection NVARCHAR(10))

RETURNS: TABLE (num INT, line_num INT, content_encoding NVARCHAR(50), content_length BIGINT, content_type NVARCHAR(50), Server NVARCHAR(500), Content NVARCHAR(MAX), IsFromCache BIT, LastModified DATETIME, StatusCode INT, StatusDescription NVARChAR(1000), ResponseUri NVARCHAR(4000), ContentBinary VARBINARY(MAX))

NOTES:

- URI must begin with “http://” or “https://”
- SplitLines:
  - 0 returns 1 row with LineNum = COUNT(lines)
  - 1 splits HTML content per newline
- TrapErrorInline:
  - 0 (or NULL) = HTTP errors throw an exception that can be caught via TRY / CATCH block
  - 1 = HTTP errors are caught and returned in result set
- MaximumAutomaticRedirections:
  - The number of times the process will automatically redirect after receiving a 300 level response before giving the final response.
  - A value of < 0 will result in the default value of 50 being used.
- Timeout:
  - The number of Milliseconds before the operation times-out.
  - Set to -1 for Unlimited
  - A setting of 0 will always timeout
- MaximumResponseHeadersLength:
  - The maximum size in kilobytes (1024 bytes) of the Response headers.
  - Set to -1 for Unlimited
  - A setting of 0 will make all requests fail
- CustomHeaders:
  - A collection of Name-Value pairs injected into the request headers via the SQL#.Type_HashTable User-Defined Type
  - Set to NULL when not using Custom Headers.
- Method:
  - NOT case-sensitive
  - Can be: Get, Post, Head, Put, or Delete
  - If using “Post”, two custom headers will be automatically set:
    - ContentType set to “application/x-www-form-urlencoded”
    - ContentLength set to LEN(PostData)
- PostData:
  - Only needed if Method is set to “Post”
  - Data takes the form of “Var1=Value1&Var2=Value2...”
  - Values for each Variable should be URL encoded using INET_URIEncodeData
- ContentDetection:
  - Values are NOT case-sensitive
  - Text = Always interpret response data as text
  - Binary = Always interpret response data as binary
  - Auto = Interpret response data as text only if ContentType starts with “text\”, else interpret response data as binary
- Either Content XOR ContentBinary fields will be NULL
- See also: INET_DownloadFile

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.INET_GetWebPages('http://www.yahoo.com/', 0, 0, 5, -1, -1,
NULL, NULL, NULL, 'Auto')
/*
1     209         -1    text/html; charset=utf-8           <html><head>
<title>Yahoo!</title> <meta http-equiv="...
*/
SELECT * FROM SQL#.INET_GetWebPages('http://www.yahoo.com/', 1, 0, 5, -1, -1,
NULL, NULL, NULL, 'Auto')
/*
1     1           -1    text/html; charset=utf-8           <html><head>
```

```
1     2           -1    text/html; charset=utf-8
      <title>Yahoo!</title>
1     3           -1    text/html; charset=utf-8           <meta http-
equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
...
*/

SELECT StatusCode, StatusDescription FROM
SQL#.INET_GetWebPages('http://SQLsharp.com', 0, 1, 0, -1, -1, NULL, NULL, NULL,
'Auto')
-- 301      Moved Permanently
SELECT StatusCode, StatusDescription FROM
SQL#.INET_GetWebPages('http://SQLsharp.com', 0, 1, 2, -1, -1, NULL, NULL, NULL,
'Auto')
-- 200      OK

DECLARE @CustomHeaders SQL#.Type_HashTable -- name/value pairs
SET @CustomHeaders = '' -- initialize
SET @CustomHeaders = @CustomHeaders.AddItem('USER_AGENT', 'SQL#') -- repeat as
necessary
SELECT * FROM SQL#.INET_GetWebPages('http://www.SQLsharp.com', 0, 1, 5, -1, -1,
@CustomHeaders, 'GET', '', 'Text')
```

INET_HTMLDecode

INET_HTMLDecode(EncodedHTML NVARCHAR(MAX))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

Decodes a string, translating HTML-encoded characters into their decoded values.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.INET_HTMLDecode('&lt;b&gt;test&lt;/b&gt;')
-- <b>test</b>
```

INET_HTMLEncode

INET_HTMLEncode(DecodedHTML NVARCHAR(MAX), WhiteSpaceHandling NVARCHAR(4000), ContinuousEncoding BIT)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

Encodes a string, translating characters either reserved for HTML mark-up or special characters into their HTML-specific values.

NOTES:

- WhiteSpaceHandling:
  - This option only controls how white-space (spaces and/or returns, but not tabs) are translated; all other applicable characters will always be translated
  - Value cannot be NULL
  - Value is NOT case-sensitive
  - Valid values are:
    - 'None' does not encode spaces or returns
    - 'Spaces' encodes only spaces
    - 'Returns' encodes only returns (\r\n, \r, and \n)

    - 'Both' encodes both spaces and returns
- ContinuousEncoding set to True / 1 will encode values already encoded (i.e. starting with an ampersand (&)). If set to False / 0, values already encoded will not have their ampersand turned into &

EXAMPLES:
```
DECLARE @HTML NVARCHAR(MAX)

SET @HTML = 'This is a <b>test</b>.
Encoded Character: &amp;lt;'

SELECT SQL#.INET_HTMLEncode(@HTML, 'spaces', 0)
/*
This is a &lt;b&gt;test&lt;/b&gt;.
Encoded Character: &amp;lt;
*/
SELECT SQL#.INET_HTMLEncode(@HTML, 'returns', 1)
/*
This is a &lt;b&gt;test&lt;/b&gt;.<br />Encoded Character: &amp;amp;lt;
*/
```

INET_IsValidIPAddress

INET_IsValidIPAddress(IPAddress NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: BIT

Validates whether supplied IPAddress represents a valid IPv4 IP Address is proper four-part dot-notation with each octect being between 0 and 255.

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.INET_IsValidIPAddress('192.168.1.100')
-- 1
SELECT SQL#.INET_IsValidIPAddress('192.168.1.300')
-- 0
```

INET_NumberToAddress

INET_NumberToAddress(IPNumber BIGINT)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Converts a numerical IP Address equivalent to a standard four-part dotted IP Address (IPv4). This function mirrors (mostly) INET_NTOA in MySQL and long2ip in PHP.

NOTES:
- IF IPNumber IS NULL, < 0, or > 4294967295, NULL is returned
- See also: INET_AddressToNumber

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.INET_NumberToAddress(3232235876)
-- 192.168.1.100
SELECT SQL#.INET_NumberToAddress(4294967296)
-- null
```

INET_Ping (Not available in Free version)

INET_Ping(HostName NVARCHAR(4000), PacketSize INT, TimeOut INT, TTL INT, DontFragment BIT, Iterations INT)

RETURNS: TABLE (Num INT, Status NVARCHAR(MAX), RoundTripTime FLOAT, Address NVARCHAR(MAX), BufferSize INT)

NOTES:

- PacketSize BETWEEN 1 AND 65500
- TimeOut BETWEEN 1 AND 10240
- TTL BETWEEN 1 AND 10240
- Iterations BETWEEN 1 AND 2048

EXAMPLE:

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.INET_Ping('www.yahoo.com', 300, 1200, 20, 0, 5)
/*
1     Success     37    69.147.114.210    300
2     Success     147   69.147.114.210    300
3     Success     31    69.147.114.210    300
4     Success     141   69.147.114.210    300
5     Success     33    69.147.114.210    300
*/
```

INET_PingTime (Not available in Free version)

INET_PingTime(HostName NVARCHAR(4000), PacketSize INT, TimeOut INT, TTL INT, DontFragment BIT)

RETURNS: FLOAT

NOTES:

- PacketSize BETWEEN 1 AND 65500
- TimeOut BETWEEN 1 AND 10240
- TTL BETWEEN 1 AND 10240
- Return value is Number of Milliseconds

EXAMPLE:

```
SELECT SQL#.INET_PingTime('www.yahoo.com', 3000, 1200, 200, 0)
-- 43
```

INET_SplitIntoFields (Not available in Free version)

INET_SplitIntoFields @URI NVARCHAR(4000), @Timeout INT, @RegExDelimiter NVARCHAR(4000) [, @RowsToSkip INT] [, @ColumnNames NVARCHAR(4000)] [, @FileEncoding NVARCHAR(20)] [, @DataTypes NVARCHAR(4000)]

PROC: Result set is each row of delimited text returned by @URI, broken into fields based on @RegExDelimiter.

NOTES:

- @URI:
  - cannot be NULL or empty string
  - location (file or page) should respond with delimited text
- @Timeout:
  - How many seconds to wait for a response before timing out

    - Set to -1 for unlimited
- @RegExDelimiter is a full Regular Expression (See RegEx section)
- @RowsToSkip:
    - Optional parameter
    - Default = 0
    - Use = 1 to ignore header row
- @ColumnNames:
    - Optional parameter
    - Comma-separated list of values that will be used to name the columns of the result set
    - Extra spaces around each name will be trimmed
    - If more fields are in the data than specified in ColumnNames then additional fields will be named as FieldN where N is the field number
    - If more fields are specified in ColumnNames than in the first row of the result set then extra Column Names will be ignored
    - If not set or set to NULL then all field names will be FieldN where N is the field number starting with 1
- @FileEncoding:
    - Optional parameter
    - Value is NOT case-sensitive
    - Value can be:
        - ASCII
        - UNICODE [implied Little Endian]
        - UTF8
        - UTF7
        - UnicodeBigEndian
        - UTF32 [implied Little Endian]
        - Any other value, including NULL, will select your server's system default
- @DataTypes:
    - Optional parameter
    - Value is NOT case-sensitive
    - Comma-separated list of values that will be used to specify the datatype of the columns of the result set
    - If more fields are in the data than specified in DataTypes then additional fields will be set to NVARCHAR(MAX)
    - If more fields are specified in DataTypes than in the first row of the result set then extra values will be ignored
    - If not set or set to NULL then all field datatypes will be set to NVARCHAR(MAX)
    - Empty value in source data will return empty string for (N)(VAR)CHAR / XML datatypes, 0x00 for (VAR)BINARY, and NULL for number / date datatypes.
    - Currently, the TIME and DATETIMEOFFSET datatypes do not work properly.
- Number of fields returned in result set is based on first row of data returned (meaning, if @RowsToSkip = 1 then the first row of data is Row 2)
- After number of fields to return is set, rows with more fields will have the additional fields ignored
- After number of fields to return is set, rows with fewer fields will return empty strings for the missing fields
- See also: File_SplitIntoFields and String_SplitIntoFields

EXAMPLES:

```
EXEC SQL#.INET_SplitIntoFields 'http://www.place.tld/file.csv', -1, ','
-- split a comma-separated response, starting with the first row returned,
-- using "Field"# as the column names, and NVARCHAR(MAX) as all datatypes

EXEC SQL#.INET_SplitIntoFields 'http://www.place.tld/page.aspx', -1, '\t', 2,
'OrderID,OrderDate','INT,DATETIME'
-- split the tab-separated response, starting with the third row returned,
```

```
-- using "OrderID" and "OrderDate" for the first two column-names and
-- "Field"# for any remaining column-names, and setting the datatypes for
-- the first two columns to be INT and DATETIME while any remaining
-- columns will be NVARCHAR(MAX)
```

INET_URIDecode

INET_URIDecode(EncodedURI NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Decodes a string, translating URI-encoded characters into their decoded values.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT
SQL#.INET_URIDecode('http://www.test.tld/file%20with%20space.aspx?test=one%20two
')
-- http://www.test.tld/file with space.aspx?test=one two
```

INET_URIDecodePlus (Not available in Free version)

INET_URIDecodePlus(EncodedURI NVARCHAR(4000), TrapErrorsInline BIT, ErrorReplacement NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Decodes a string, translating URI-encoded characters into their decoded values. Unlike INET_URIDecode, it will also decode Unicode characters that were encoded with the non-standard %uXXYY encoding. INET_URIDecodePlus also has the option of trapping errors inline and reporting them via the return value as opposed to throwing a hard-error and failing like the regular INET_URIDecode does.

NOTES:

- ErrorReplacement:
  - Only used if TrapErrorsInline is set to 1
  - Will be the return value if EncodedURI produces an error
  - Can be NULL, empty string (‘’), or any replacement string
  - Can include optional replacement tag of {SQL#ErrorMessage} which will contain the actual error text
  - Replacement tag {SQL#ErrorMessage} is case-sensitive

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.INET_URIDecodePlus(N'bob+%ec', 0, '')
-- SQL error!
SELECT SQL#.INET_URIDecodePlus(N'bob+%8f', 1, 'error: {SQL#ErrorMessage}')
-- error: Invalid URI: There is an invalid sequence in the string.
SELECT SQL#.INET_URIDecodePlus(N'bob+%8f', 1, NULL)
-- NULL
SELECT SQL#.INET_URIDecodePlus(N'bob+%u00a4', 0, '')
-- bob ¤
```

INET_URIEncode

INET_URIEncode(DecodedURI NVARCHAR(MAX))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

Encodes a URI, translating special characters into their safe / appropriate values except for characters need to make the URI work, such as: **/**, **:**, **?**, **&**, **+**, and **#**.

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.INET_URIEncode('http://www.test.tld/file with space.aspx?test=one
two')
-- http://www.test.tld/file%20with%20space.aspx?test=one%20two
```

INET_URIEncodeData

INET_URIEncodeData(DecodedURIData NVARCHAR(MAX))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

Encodes a URI data string, translating special characters into their safe / appropriate values including URI special characters such as: **/**, **:**, **?**, **&**, **+**, and **#**.

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.INET_URIEncodeData('http://www.test.tld/file with
space.aspx?test=one two')
-- http%3A%2F%2Fwww.test.tld%2Ffile%20with%20space.aspx%3Ftest%3Done%20two
```

INET_URIGetInfo

INET_URIGetInfo(URI NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: TABLE (AbsolutePath NVARCHAR(4000), AbsoluteUri NVARCHAR(4000), Authority NVARCHAR(4000), DnsSafeHost NVARCHAR(4000), Fragment NVARCHAR(4000), HashCode INT, Host NVARCHAR(4000), HostNameType NVARCHAR(50), IsAbsoluteUri BIT, IsDefaultPort BIT, IsFile BIT, IsLoopback BIT, IsUnc BIT, IsWellFormedOriginalString BIT, LocalPath NVARCHAR(4000), PathAndQuery NVARCHAR(4000), Port INT, Query NVARCHAR(4000), Scheme NVARCHAR(50), UserEscaped BIT, UserInfo NVARCHAR(4000))

Returns various details and sub-parts of a URI.

NOTES:
- A NULL URI value will NOT return a row
- Thanks to Mitch Schroeter for the suggestion of adding this function

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT AbsolutePath, Query FROM
SQL#.INET_URIGetInfo('http://www.SQLsharp.com/path/page.php?test=1')
-- /path/page.php ?test=1

SELECT tab.TheURI, info.*  FROM
(
      SELECT 'http://www.place.com/dir/page.aspx?var1=val&var2=somethingElse' AS
[TheURI]
      UNION ALL
      SELECT NULL
      UNION ALL
      SELECT 'https://196.168.12.6:23/'
      UNION ALL
```

```
      SELECT 'https://user:pass@localhost/page.htm&var=f%26g'
) tab
CROSS APPLY SQL#.INET_URIGetInfo(tab.TheURI) info
```

INET_URIGetLeftPart

INET_URIGetLeftPart(URI NVARCHAR(4000), PartialType NVARCHAR(50))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Returns the left-most substring ending with the specified PartialType

NOTES:

- PartialType:
  - Values are NOT case-sensitive
  - Valid values are:
    - Authority
    - Path
    - Query
    - Scheme

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT
SQL#.INET_URIGetLeftPart('http://www.someplace.www/path/page.php?var1=sql&var2=sharp', 'Scheme')
-- http://
SELECT
SQL#.INET_URIGetLeftPart('http://www.someplace.www/path/page.php?var1=sql&var2=sharp', 'Authority')
-- http://www.someplace.www
SELECT
SQL#.INET_URIGetLeftPart('http://www.someplace.www/path/page.php?var1=sql&var2=sharp', 'Path')
-- http://www.someplace.www/path/page.php
SELECT
SQL#.INET_URIGetLeftPart('http://www.someplace.www/path/page.php?var1=sql&var2=sharp', 'Query')
-- http://www.someplace.www/path/page.php?var1=sql&var2=sharp
```

Miscellaneous

Util_CRC32

Util_CRC32(BaseData VARBINARY(MAX))

RETURNS: BIGINT

Performs the standard CRC32 algorithm over the @BaseData.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Util_CRC32(CONVERT(VARBINARY(MAX), some_text_field))

SELECT      photo.LargePhotoFileName,
            SQL#.Util_CRC32(photo.LargePhoto) AS 'CRC32'
FROM        AdventureWorks.Production.ProductPhoto photo
/*
LargePhotoFileName            CRC32
--------------------          -------
no_image_available_large.gif  1776513168
racer02_black_f_large.gif     3582859478
racer02_black_large.gif       1272921550
racer02_blue_f_large.gif      414335965
*/
```

Util_Deflate

Util_Deflate(DataToCompress VARBINARY(MAX))

RETURNS: VARBINARY(MAX)

NOTES:

- Be sure to test the data first as some file types, such as Zip archives and some image formats, are already compressed and actually become larger when put through this function. You will also want to compare the results with the Util_GZip function as in some cases that can provide better results than Util_Deflate.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Util_Deflate(CONVERT(VARBINARY, 'This is a test'))
-- 0xEDBD07601C499625262F6DCA7B7F4AF54AD7E074A10880601324D8904010ECC1...
```

Util_GenerateDateTimeRange

Util_GenerateDateTimeRange(StartDateTime DATETIME, EndDateTime DATETIME, Step INT, StepType NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: TABLE (DatetimeNum INT, DatetimeVal DATETIME)

NOTES:

- Step <> 0
- StepType IN (year, month, day, hour, minute, second, millisecond)

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.Util_GenerateDateTimeRange('1/1/2007', '1/31/2007', 7, 'day')
/*
1     2007-01-01 00:00:00.000
2     2007-01-08 00:00:00.000
3     2007-01-15 00:00:00.000
4     2007-01-22 00:00:00.000
5     2007-01-29 00:00:00.000
*/
```

Util_GenerateDateTimes

Util_GenerateDateTimes(StartDateTime DATETIME, TotalDateTimes INT, Step INT, StepType NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: TABLE (DatetimeNum INT, DatetimeVal DATETIME)

NOTES:
- Step <> 0
- TotalDateTimes >= 0
- StepType IN (year, month, day, hour, minute, second, millisecond)

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.Util_GenerateDateTimes('1/1/2007', 6, 2, 'week')
/*
1     2007-01-01 00:00:00.000
2     2007-01-15 00:00:00.000
3     2007-01-29 00:00:00.000
4     2007-02-12 00:00:00.000
5     2007-02-26 00:00:00.000
6     2007-03-12 00:00:00.000
*/
```

Util_GenerateFloatRange

Util_GenerateFloatRange(StartNum FLOAT, EndNum FLOAT, Step FLOAT)

RETURNS: TABLE (FloatNum INT, FloatVal FLOAT)

NOTES:
- Step <> 0

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.Util_GenerateFloatRange(.456, 2.2345, .354)
/*
1     0.456
2     0.81
3     1.164
4     1.518
5     1.872
6     2.226
*/
```

Util_GenerateFloats

Util_GenerateFloats(StartNum FLOAT, TotalNums INT, Step FLOAT)

RETURNS: TABLE (FloatNum INT, FloatVal FLOAT)

NOTES:

- Step <> 0
- TotalNums >= 0

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.Util_GenerateFloats(4.3, 5, .01231)
/*
1      4.3
2      4.31231
3      4.32462
4      4.33693
5      4.34924
*/
```

Util_GenerateIntRange

Util_GenerateIntRange(StartNum INT, EndNum INT, Step INT)

RETURNS: TABLE (IntNum INT, IntVal INT)

NOTES:

- Step <> 0

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.Util_GenerateIntRange(-5, 5, 2)
/*
1      -5
2      -3
3      -1
4      1
5      3
*/
```

Util_GenerateInts

Util_GenerateInts(StartNum INT, TotalNums INT, Step INT)

RETURNS: TABLE (IntNum INT, IntVal INT)

NOTES:

- Step <> 0
- TotalNums >= 0

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.Util_GenerateInts(1001, 5, 33)
/*
1      1001
2      1034
3      1067
```

```
4      1100
5      1133
*/
```

Util_GUnzip

Util_GUnzip(DataToDecompress VARBINARY(MAX))

RETURNS: VARBINARY(MAX)

NOTES:

- Use for data compressed with Util_GZip

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR, SQL#.Util_GUnzip(SQL#.Util_GZip(CONVERT(VARBINARY, 'This
is a test'))))
-- This is a test
```

Util_GZip

Util_GZip(DataToCompress VARBINARY(MAX))

RETURNS: VARBINARY(MAX)

NOTES:

- Be sure to test the data first as some file types, such as Zip archives and some image formats, are already compressed and actually become larger when put through this function. You will also want to compare the results with the Util_Deflate function as in some cases that can provide better results than Util_GZip.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Util_GZip(CONVERT(VARBINARY, 'This is a test'))
-- 0x1F8B0800000000000400EDBD07601C499625262F6DC...
```

Util_Hash

Util_Hash(Algorithm NVARCHAR(4000), BaseData VARBINARY(MAX))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

NOTES:

- Algorithm = MD5, SHA1, SHA256, SHA384, or SHA512
- Algorithm is NOT case-sensitive
- See also the native T-SQL HashBytes function. It has the following algorithms: MD2, MD4, MD5, SHA, and SHA1. However, it returns a VARBINARY instead of an NVARCHAR.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Util_Hash('SHA512', CONVERT(VARBINARY(MAX), some_text_field))

SELECT      photo.LargePhotoFileName,
            SQL#.Util_Hash('sha256', photo.LargePhoto) AS 'SHA256'
FROM        AdventureWorks.Production.ProductPhoto photo
/*
LargePhotoFileName            SHA256
--------------------          -------
```

```
no_image_available_large.gif
      F304005422457A5967287AD82C2E64909093EF5F2FC7E1E41A2D465213E0B969
racer02_black_f_large.gif
      12FB5792202A5685CDF53A35EC58B12DF1EE1E9366F1C8D78BC322DC7E22111F
racer02_black_large.gif
      B6A9F3B96023BA479AA91D3987D3E38A74055245BD7B83E0387E2982E690730D
racer02_blue_f_large.gif
      82544FDB4615A9DF969B959341A27E5161B1BC2AAA3C6743C0A836F6A8CBC4E9
*/
```

Util_HashBinary

Util_HashBinary(Algorithm NVARCHAR(4000), BaseData VARBINARY(MAX))

RETURNS: VARBINARY(8000)

NOTES:

- Algorithm = MD5, SHA1, SHA256, SHA384, or SHA512
- Algorithm is NOT case-sensitive
- See also the native T-SQL HashBytes function. It has the following algorithms: MD2, MD4, MD5, SHA, and SHA1. It also returns a VARBINARY.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Util_HashBinary('SHA512', CONVERT(VARBINARY(MAX), 'test!'))
--
0x49CD017D5AFF930CC9636D2BFBA95C9C319C7164A330ECCE35EC23271643C4BD1623BE510F25D5
EFCC4B031C5D68C25F908636A106A41D29F5657A0759CF0687
```

Util_Inflate

Util_Inflate(DataToDecompress VARBINARY(MAX))

RETURNS: VARBINARY(MAX)

NOTES:

- Use for data compressed with Util_Deflate

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR, SQL#.Util_Inflate(SQL#.Util_Deflate(CONVERT(VARBINARY,
'This is a test'))))
-- This is a test
```

Util_IsValidCC

Util_IsValidCC(CCNumber NVARCHAR(4000), CCType NVARCHAR(4000))
RETURNS: BIT

Determines if a Credit Card number is valid ONLY FOR the following types of Credit Cards: AmericanExpress, Diners Club, Discover, MasterCard, and Visa.

NOTES:

- This does NOT determine in any way if the Credit Card number is active or anything else about the number outside of it being a possible number that one of those companies would use
- CCNumber can have dashes or just the numbers; it is the same either way

- CCType can be one of the following values: empty string / '', amex, diners, disc, mc, visa
- CCType is not case-sensitive; 'MC' and 'mc' work just the same
- If CCType is an empty string / '' then it will evaluate the validity of the number based on the first few digits and the length of the number against each of those companies' rules as each company is different in those respects
- The Visa test number is: 4111111111111111
- If the CCType is not an empty string then the number will be evaluated only for that particular company, and hence is more accurate (meaning, you can know somebody is lying, or just made a mistake, if they enter in a number starting with 4 that is a valid Visa number but yet they selected 'amex' as the CCType. If CCType is '' and they enter in a valid Visa number it will pass as valid but that same valid Visa number will fail as invalid if the CCType is 'amex' or 'disc'

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidCC('4111111111111111', '')
-- 1
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidCC('4111111111111111', 'visa')
-- 1
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidCC('4111111111111111', 'amex')
-- 0
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidCC('6111111111111111', 'visa')
-- 0
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidCC('6111111111111111', '')
-- 0
```

Util_IsValidCheckRoutingNumber

Util_IsValidCheckRoutingNumber(RoutingNumber NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: BIT

Determines if a Check Routing Number (also known as the ABA Routing Number) is valid.

NOTES:
- This does NOT determine in any way if the Routing Number is active or has ever been used; it can only check that it is a number that "could" be used
- RoutingNumber can have dashes, spaces, or just the numbers

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidCheckRoutingNumber('271972572')
-- 1
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidCheckRoutingNumber('371972572')
-- 0
```

Util_IsValidConvert

Util_IsValidConvert(ValueToConvert NVARCHAR(MAX), ConvertToDataTypes NVARCHAR(4000), DecimalPrecision SMALLINT, DecimalScale SMALLINT)

RETURNS: BIT

Determines if a string can be converted to any of the specified datatypes.

NOTES:
- NULL for ValueToConvert returns True / 1

- DecimalPrecision and DecimalScale are only needed if Decimal / Numeric are specified and can be set to NULL otherwise
- ConvertToDataTypes:
  - Allows for one or more datatypes to be tested for possible conversion
  - Accepts both datatype names as well as numeric equivalents separated by pipes |
  - Is NOT case-sensitive
  - Datatype values:
    - BIT = 1
    - TINYINT = 2
    - SMALLINT = 4
    - INT = 8
    - BIGINT = 16
    - DECIMAL / NUMERIC = 32
    - MONEY = 64
    - SMALLMONEY = 128
    - REAL = 256
    - FLOAT = 512
    - SMALLDATETIME = 1024
    - DATETIME = 2048
    - DATETIME2 = 4096
    - DATE = 8192
    - TIME = 16384
    - DATETIMEOFFSET = 32768
    - XML = 65536
    - UNIQUEIDENTIFIER = 131072
    - TIMESTAMP / ROWVERSION = 262144

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidConvert('12331', 'int|SmallInt|xml', NULL, NULL) -- 1
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidConvert('12331', 1, NULL, NULL) -- 1
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidConvert('12331', 5, NULL, NULL) -- 1
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidConvert('12331', 4 | 8 | 16 | 32, NULL, NULL) -- 1
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidConvert('12312.3123123123124', 4 | 8 | 16 | 32, 5, 1) --
0
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidConvert('5555-12-01 12:12:12.121', 1024, 5, 1) -- 0
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidConvert('1922-12-01 12:12:12.121', 2048 | 32768, 5, 1) -
- 1
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidConvert('12312', 524288, 5, 1) -- 0
```

Util_IsValidPostalCode

Util_IsValidPostalCode(CountryCode NVARCHAR(4000), PostalCode NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: BIT

Determines if a Postal Code is valid for the given Country Code.

NOTES:
- This does NOT determine in any way if the PostalCode is active or has ever been used; it can only check that it is a code that “could” be used
- PostalCode is NOT case-sensitive
- CountryCode is NOT case-sensitive
- CountryCode is an ISO two-character Country Code (see LookUp_GetCountryInfo for more information on ISO Country Codes)
- If an unsupported CountryCode is given, a NULL is returned.

- Currently only US and CA are supported Country Codes.
  - US: 5 or 9 (Zip+4) digit Zipcodes; 9 digit can have dash or not
  - CA: 6 character code, or 7 with a space in the middle

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidPostalCode('us','55555-6794')
-- 1
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidPostalCode('US','555556794')
-- 1
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidPostalCode('us','55555+6794')
-- 0
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidPostalCode('ca','a1a 1a1')
-- 1
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidPostalCode('CA','a1a1a1')
-- 1
```

Util_IsValidSSN

Util_IsValidSSN(SSN NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: BIT

Determines if a Social Security Number is valid.

NOTES:
- This does NOT determine in any way if the SSN is active or has ever been used; it can only check that it is a number that “could” be used
- SSN can have dashes or just the numbers; it is the same either way

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidSSN('123-45-6789')
-- 1
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidSSN('123456789')
-- 1
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidSSN('1234567890')
-- 0
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidSSN('123bob789')
-- 0
SELECT SQL#.Util_IsValidSSN('888-23-4567')
-- 0
```

Util_ToWords

Util_ToWords(NumericValue FLOAT)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Converts a numerical value into it English word equivalent.

NOTES:
- This can be used for creating checks, much like the function in Crystal Reports.

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Util_ToWords(91231.67)
--Returns: Ninety One Thousand, Two Hundred Thirty One and 67
```

```
SELECT SQL#.Util_ToWords(47006.6)
--Returns: Forty Seven Thousand, Six and 60
```

Date

Date_Age

Date_Age(StartDate DATETIME, EndDate DATETIME, LeapYearHandling NVARCHAR(4000), IncludeDays BIT)

RETURNS: FLOAT

Determine the age assuming that StartDate is a Birth-date or Anniversary-date or some equivalent. The assumption is used to determine how many days from the most recent occurrence of the day component and the EndDate. Meaning, if a Birthday is 2000-05-21 and the EndDate is 2005-02-17, then the whole-value part of the Age is 4 (since 05-21 has not been reached yet) but there are 272 days between 2004-05-21 (the most recent occurrence of 05-21) and 2005-02-17.

NOTES:

- LeapYearHandling
  - Controls how calculations are made when the Month and Day for StartDate is February 29th (Leap Day).
  - Values are NOT case-sensitive
  - Valid values are:
    - 28 / F / Feb = when not in a leap-year, anniversary day is observed on February 28th.
    - 1 / M / March = when not in a leap-year, anniversary day is observed on March 1st.
- IncludeDays:
  - Whether or not to return the number of days from the most recent occurance of the Month and Day portion of StartDate prior to EndDate.
  - If set to True / 1, the number of days as the decimal component (i.e. days / 1000). The values will be between 0 and 365. A value of 365 will occur when the StartDate is on February 29th and EndDate is set to February 28th in a Leap Year while using “28” or “F” or “Feb” as the LeapYearHandling because the most recent occurrence of the anniversary day will have occurred in a non-leap year which is then observed on February 28th but in the current year (as specified in EndDate) there is a February 29th, which is 365 days later than the previous February 28th.
  - If set to False / 0, the number of days will not be calculated (to save time) and will always return .000 so that you do not have to use FLOOR() if you only want the INT value.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Date_Age('1996-02-29', '2007-11-23', '28', 1)
-- 11.268
SELECT SQL#.Date_Age('1996-02-29', '2007-11-23', '1', 1)
-- 11.267
SELECT SQL#.Date_Age('1996-02-29', '2007-11-23', '1', 0)
-- 11
```

Date_BusinessDays

Date_BusinessDays(StartDate DATETIME, EndDate DATETIME, ExcludeDaysMask INT)

RETURNS: INT

This function works much like the T-SQL DATEDIFF function except that it excludes a variety of non-Business Days based on the value passed in for ExcludeDaysMask. It is possible to exclude any combination of weekend days and various holidays from the given date-range.

NOTES:

- The time component of StartDate and EndDate are ignored; all are seen as having a time value of: 00:00:00.000
- ExcludeDaysMask is a “bit mask” field that allows for any combination of several options to be sent as a single INT value. Just add up the individual values for the days you want to exclude and use that total value. The chart of combinations is shown below. In the “Selected” column only two options (Saturday and Sunday) are selected. These two options correspond to the values of 1 and 2 respectively. In combination these two are added to come up with the total of 3 that is shown at the bottom. If “Labor Day” was also selected, the value of 1024 would be added to the total to come up with a new total of 1027 (1 + 2 + 1024). If all values are selected the total value will be: 33554431.

Day to Exclude	Value	Selected
Saturday	1	X
Sunday	2	X
New Year's Day (January 1st) IF Monday - Friday	4	
New Year's Day [observed] (December 31st) IF Jan 1 is on Saturday	8	
New Year's Day [observed] (January 2nd) IF Jan 1 is on Sunday	16	
Martin Luther King, Jr. Birthday [US] (3rd Monday in January)	32	
Memorial Day [US] (Last Monday in May)	64	
Independance Day [US] (July 4th) IF Monday - Friday	128	
Independance Day [US, observed] (July 3rd) IF July 4th is on Saturday	256	
Independance Day [US, observed] (July 5th) IF July 4th is on Sunday	512	
Labor Day [US] (1st Monday in September)	1024	
Thanksgiving [US] (4th Thurday in November)	2048	
Thanksgiving [US] (Friday after)	4096	
Christmas (December 25th) IF Monday - Friday	8192	
Christmas [observed] (December 24th) IF December 25th is on Saturday	16384	
Christmas [observed] (December 26th) IF December 25th is on Sunday	32768	
Friday	65536	
Good Friday (Gregorian calendar -- Western churches)	131072	
Easter (Gregorian calendar -- Western churches)	262144	
Good Friday (Julian calendar -- Eastern churches)	524288	
Easter (Julian calendar -- Eastern churches)	1048576	
Thanksgiving [CANADA] & Columbus Day [US] (2nd Monday in October)	2097152	
Thanksgiving [CANADA] (Friday before)	4194304	
Presidents' Day [US] (3rd Monday in February)	8388608	
Columbus Day [traditional] (October 12th)	16777216	
Maximum Value =	33554431	**3**

- The above chart can be found online in XLS format which will automatically calculate the correct value for you after you put an X in each row under "Selected". You can download this at: http://www.SQLsharp.com/download/SQLsharp_Date_BusinessDays.xls
- The ExcludeDaysMask field can be noted in two more readable ways:
  - Using simple addition (+):
    (1 + 2 + 4) -- Saturday, Sunday, and New Year’s Day
  - Using Bit-wise OR (|):
    (1 | 2 | 4) -- Saturday, Sunday, and New Year’s Day
- This function is independent of specific years or dates so it can find Thanksgiving in any year even though it is not the same date between years

- Unlike the DATEDIFF(DAY, StartDate, EndDate) function, Date_BusinessDays() will count ALL days in the range whereas DATEDIFF will return 1 less than the total number of days in order to give a "difference". For example, when comparing the same date, DATEDIFF will return 0 while Date_BusinessDays() will return 1 (assuming that the day isn't excluded for some reason). This difference is due to Date_BusinessDays() giving a true count of the number of Business Days within the given date-range as opposed to the difference in number of days within the date-range.
- Additional holidays will be added over time and can also be done by request

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT DATEDIFF(DAY, '11/18/2007', '11/25/2007')
-- Sunday, Nov. 18th - Sunday, Nov. 25th
-- 7

SELECT SQL#.Date_BusinessDays('11/18/2007', '11/25/2007', 0)
-- Sunday, Nov. 18th - Sunday, Nov. 25th
-- 8

SELECT SQL#.Date_BusinessDays('11/18/2007', '11/25/2007', 1)
-- remove only Saturdays (1 by itself)
-- 7
SELECT SQL#.Date_BusinessDays('11/18/2007', '11/25/2007', 2)
-- remove only Sundays (2 by itself)
-- 6
SELECT SQL#.Date_BusinessDays('11/18/2007', '11/25/2007', 3)
-- remove weekend days (1 + 2)
-- 5

SELECT SQL#.Date_BusinessDays('11/18/2007', '11/25/2007', 2051)
SELECT SQL#.Date_BusinessDays('11/18/2007', '11/25/2007', (1 | 2 | 2048))
SELECT SQL#.Date_BusinessDays('11/18/2007', '11/25/2007', (1 + 2 + 2048))
-- remove weekend days and Thanksgiving (1 + 2 + 2048)
-- 4
SELECT SQL#.Date_BusinessDays('11/18/2007', '11/25/2007', 6147)
-- remove weekends and typical Thanksgiving (1 + 2 + 2048 + 4096)
-- 3
```

Date_BusinessDaysAdd (not available in Free version)

Date_BusinessDaysAdd(StartDate DATETIME, NumDays INT, ExcludeDaysMask INT)

RETURNS: DATETIME

This function works much like the T-SQL DATEADD function except that it excludes a variety of non-Business Days based on the value passed in for ExcludeDaysMask. It is possible to exclude any combination of weekend days and various holidays from the given date-range.

NOTES:

- Please see the NOTES for Date_BusinessDays for information on ExcludeDaysMask values

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Date_BusinessDaysAdd('11/22/2011 13:25:47.678', 5, 0)
-- exclude nothing: 2011-11-27 13:25:47.677
SELECT SQL#.Date_BusinessDaysAdd('11/22/2011 13:25:47.678', 5, 3)
-- exclude Sat, Sun: 2011-11-29 13:25:47.677
SELECT SQL#.Date_BusinessDaysAdd('11/22/2011', 5, 1 + 2 + 2048)
-- exclude Sat, Sun, Thanksgiving [US]: 2011-11-30 00:00:00.000
```

```
SELECT SQL#.Date_BusinessDaysAdd('11/22/2011', 5, 1 + 2 + 2048 + 4096)
-- exclude Sat, Sun, Thanksgiving [US], Friday after Thanksgiving [US]:
-- 2011-12-01 00:00:00.000
SELECT SQL#.Date_BusinessDaysAdd('11/22/2011', -1, 1 + 2 + 2048)
-- exclude Sat, Sun, Thanksgiving [US]: 2011-11-21 00:00:00.000
SELECT SQL#.Date_BusinessDaysAdd('11/22/2011', -5, 1 + 2 + 2048)
-- exclude Sat, Sun, Thanksgiving [US]: 2011-11-15 00:00:00.000
SELECT SQL#.Date_BusinessDaysAdd('11/22/2011', 0, 1 + 2 + 2048)
-- exclude Sat, Sun, Thanksgiving [US]: 2011-11-22 00:00:00.000
```

Date_DaysInMonth

Date_DaysInMonth(Year INT, Month INT)

RETURNS: INT

NOTES:

- Takes Leap Years into account

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Date_DaysInMonth(2007, 2)
-- 28
SELECT SQL#.Date_DaysInMonth(2008, 2)
-- 29
SELECT SQL#.Date_DaysInMonth(2008, 3)
-- 31
```

Date_DaysLeftInYear

Date_DaysLeftInYear(TheDate DATETIME)

RETURNS: INT

NOTES:

- Takes Leap Years into account

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Date_DaysLeftInYear('02/20/2007')
-- 28
SELECT SQL#.Date_DaysLeftInYear('02/20/2008')
-- 29
```

Date_Extract

Date_Extract(DatePart NVARCHAR(4000), Date DATETIME)

RETURNS: INT

Much like the Microsoft SQL Server built-in DATEPART function, Extract returns a part of the given Date. This is modeled after the PostgreSQL function, Extract, and includes most of the DatePart values that are handled by the built-in DATEPART SQL Server function.

NOTES:

- DatePart:

    - Values are NOT case-sensitive
    - Valid values are:
        - Millennium – 1923 = 1
        - Century – 1923 = 19
        - Decade – 1923 = 192
        - ISOYear – Each year begins on the Monday of the week containing January 4th.
        - Year – 2010-05-03 = 2010
        - DayOfYear – 2010-05-03 = 123
        - Quarter - 2010-05-03 = 2
        - Month – 2010-05-03 = 5
        - Week – 2010-05-03 = 19
        - ISOWeek / ISO_WEEK – WeekNumber can be between 1 and 53, depending on ISOYear calculation
        - ISOWeekDay / ISODOW – Monday = 1, Sunday = 7
        - Weekday – 2010-05-03 = 2
        - Day – 2010-05-03 = 3
        - Hour – 2010-05-03 15:23:46.097 = 15
        - Minute – 2010-05-03 15:23:46.097 = 23
        - Second – 2010-05-03 15:23:46.097 = 46
        - Millisecond – 2010-05-03 15:23:46.097 = 97
    - ISO refers to ISO 8601
    - ISOWeek calculation taken from Rick McCarty: http://personal.ecu.edu/mccartyr/ISOwdALG.txt
- Will return NULL when Date is NULL

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Date_Extract('ISOYear', '2005-01-03')
-- 2005
SELECT SQL#.Date_Extract('ISOYear', '2005-01-02')
-- 2004
SELECT SQL#.Date_Extract('ISOWeek', '2005-01-02')
-- 53
```

Date_Format

Date_Format(TheDate DATETIME, DateTimeFormat NVARCHAR(4000), Culture NVARCHAR(10))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Returns a string representing the date in the specified format and optional culture.

NOTES:
- DateTimeFormat
    - Standard formats: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/az4se3k1(v=vs.80).aspx
    - Custom formats: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-US/library/8kb3ddd4(v=vs.80).aspx
- Culture
    - Optional, use empty string (‘’) to default to “current culture”
    - Available culture names: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-US/library/system.globalization.cultureinfo(v=vs.80).aspx
- Essentially the same as the new FORMAT command in SQL Server 2012: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh213505(v=sql.110).aspx

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Date_Format('2009-12-03 12:45:56.345', 'D', '')
-- Thursday, December 03, 2009
```

```
SELECT SQL#.Date_Format('2009-12-03 12:45:56.345', 'D', 'de')
-- Donnerstag, 3. Dezember 2009
SELECT SQL#.Date_Format('2009-12-03 12:45:56.345', 'D', 'he')
-- יום חמישי 30 דצמבר 9002
SELECT SQL#.Date_Format('2009-12-03 12:45:56.345', 'D', 'fr-fr')
-- jeudi 3 décembre 2009
SELECT SQL#.Date_Format('2009-12-03 12:45:56.345', 'dd', '')
-- 03
SELECT SQL#.Date_Format('2009-12-03 12:45:56.345', 'dd-MMM', '')
-- 03-Dec
SELECT SQL#.Date_Format('2009-12-03 12:45:56.345', 'dd-MMM', 'he')
-- 03- דצמ
SELECT SQL#.Date_Format('2009-12-03 12:45:56.345', 'tt', 'ja-jp')
-- 午後
```

Date_FormatTimeSpan

Date_FormatTimeSpan(StartDate DATETIME, EndDate DATETIME, OutputFormat NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Returns a formatted string representing the amount of time between the specified DATETIME values. This is like DATEDIFF except with DATEDIFF you can only see the difference expressed in terms of one particular DatePart. For example, you can see the difference between '1/1/2008 00:00:00.000' and '1/9/2008 13:42:57.098' in terms of minutes (12,342) only or in terms of days (8) only or in terms of hours (205) only. However, it is sometimes useful to express that time difference as being:

1 week, 1 day, 13 hours, 42 minutes, 57.097 seconds

NOTES:

- EndDate must be greater-than-or-equal-to StartDate
- OutputFormat works like "printf" in that it can contain both literals that will be returned as they are as well as variables that will be substituted for their particular values. The variables are structured to allow flexibility in terms of offering different text dependant on the numeric value of the TimeSpanPart of the variable. The three options are how to deal with values that are either, 0, 1, or greater-than 1. Meaning, it might be desired to not show anything for a value of 0 (e.g. ""or maybe even "no minutes" instead of "0 minutes"). It might also be desired to show the difference between 1 minute and 2 minutes as opposed to always having the same text and having to show 1 minutes or even 1 minute(s). The variables take the form of:
  %{TimeSpanPart ;; %d text for 0 ;; %d text for 1 ;; %d text for >1}
- Valid TimeSpanParts are:
  - ms = milliseconds
  - ss = seconds (1000 milliseconds)
  - sm = seconds with milliseconds (ss.mmm)
  - mi = minutes (60 seconds)
  - hh = hours (60 minutes)
  - dd = days (24 hours)
  - wk = weeks (7 days)
  - mm = months (30.44 days)
  - yy = years (365.25 days)
- The TimeSpanParts are NOT case-sensitive.
- The %d IS case-sensitive
- The %d will be replaced by the appropriate number for the TimeSpanPart specified.
- You do NOT have to use the %d in any of the 3 text spots. If you do not want the number show (such as might be the case with the zero spot) then it can be left out.

- There is no escape-sequence for the %d; all instances of %d will be translated to the number (e.g. %%d will be %{number} and \%d will be \{number})
- You can specify any number of TimeSpanPart variables and none are required. Meaning, the time spans will always be in terms of days, hours, and minutes, then just specify those three and not years, months, weeks, seconds, milliseconds, or seconds with milliseconds.
- The reason for having the "sm" TimeSpanPart (Seconds With Milliseconds) is to allow for seconds and milliseconds to be expressed with a decimal such as: ss.mmm. If a variable for seconds is used and then a separate one for milliseconds with a literal period between them, such as:
  %{ss;;%d;;%d;;%d}.{%ms;;%d;;%d;;%d} seconds
  then the output might look like:
  1.57 seconds
  when the real value is .057 for milliseconds. The problem is that as a distinct value it cannot have leading zeros. Instead, seconds and milliseconds can be expressed separately in the following manner:
  %{ss;;%d seconds;;%d second;;%d seconds} and {%ms;;%d milliseconds;;%d millisecond;;%d milliseconds}
- If a particular TimeSpanPart variable is not used but would still contain a value (i.e. not having a variable for Weeks but measuring a TimeSpan that is over 7 days) then the next lowest TimeSpanPart will NOT contain that missing information. Meaning, if measuring a TimeSpan of 9 days, the "dd" TimeSpanPart variable will contain the number 2 regardless if the TimeSpanPart of "wk" is used in OutputFormat or not. Hence, the days TimeSpanPart variable can never show anything greater than 6 since 7 would translate to 1 week.
- The largest values that the TimeSpanPart variables can show are:
  ms (milliseconds) = 997
  ss (seconds) = 59
  sm (seconds with milliseconds) = 59.997
  mi (minutes) = 59
  hh (hours) = 23
  dd (days) = 30
  wk (weeks) = 4
  mm (months) = 11
  yy (years) = unlimited
- .997 is the largest value for milliseconds that SQL Server can hold before rounding-up to the next second. This has nothing to do with SQL# or the .Net CLR; any T-SQL expression of .998 or .999 milliseconds will automatically round-up to the next second.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Date_FormatTimeSpan('1/9/2008 13:00:00.000', '1/9/2008
13:42:57.098',
'%{wk;;;;%d week, ;;%d weeks, }%{dd;;;;%d day, ;;%d days, }%{hh;;;;%d hour, ;;%d
hours, }%{mi;;;;%d minute, ;;%d minutes, }%{sm;;;;%d second;;%d seconds}')
-- 42 minutes, 57.097 seconds

/* %d in middle of text for 1 day slot; no %d for 0 minutes slot */
SELECT SQL#.Date_FormatTimeSpan('1/1/2008 13:00:00.000', '1/3/2008
07:00:42.067',
'%{dd;;;;only %d day, ;;%d days, }%{hh;;;;%d hour, ;;%d hours, }%{mi;;no min.,
;;%d minute, ;;%d minutes, }and %{ss;;;;%d second;;%d seconds}')
-- only 1 day, 18 hours, no min., and 42 seconds

/* "hours" is missing; 0 minutes slot set to empty */
SELECT SQL#.Date_FormatTimeSpan('1/1/2008 13:00:00.000', '1/3/2008
07:00:42.067',
'%{dd;;;;only %d day, ;;%d days, }%{mi;;;;%d minute, ;;%d minutes, }and
%{ss;;;;%d second;;%d seconds}')
-- only 1 day, and 42 seconds
```

Date_FirstDayOfMonth

Date_FirstDayOfMonth(TheDate DATETIME, NewHour INT, NewMinute INT, NewSecond INT, NewMillisecond INT)

RETURNS: DATETIME

Returns a full DATETIME value for the 1st of whatever month is passed in.

NOTES:

- Use NewHour, NewMinute, NewSecond, and NewMillisecond to control the time component of whatever date is returned
- Maximum values are: NewHour = 23, NewMinute = 59, NewSecond = 59, and NewMillisecond = 998
- Any NewMillisecond value between 995 and 998 will show in the returned value as 997; this is just how SQL Server works
- If you use set NewMillisecond to 999 then it will increase the "seconds" by 1

EXAMPLES:

```
DECLARE @DateVal DATETIME
SET @DateVal = '02/14/2008 17:45:32.867'
SELECT SQL#.Date_FirstDayOfMonth(@DateVal, 0, 0, 0, 0) -- first moment
-- 2008-02-01 00:00:00.000
SELECT SQL#.Date_FirstDayOfMonth(@DateVal, 23, 59, 59, 998) -- last moment
-- 2008-02-01 23:59:59.997
SELECT SQL#.Date_FirstDayOfMonth(@DateVal,
                                 DATEPART(HOUR, @DateVal),
                                 DATEPART(MINUTE, @DateVal),
                                 DATEPART(SECOND, @DateVal),
                                 DATEPART(MILLISECOND, @DateVal)
                               ) -- keep the previous time component
-- 2008-02-01 17:45:32.867
```

Date_FromUNIXTime

Date_FromUNIXTime(UNIXDate FLOAT)

RETURNS: DATETIME

NOTES:

- UNIX time is the number of seconds since 12:00 AM, January 1st, 1970

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Date_FromUNIXTime(1195386660)
-- 2007-11-18 11:51:00.000
```

Date_FullDateString

Date_FullDateString(TheDate DATETIME)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

NOTES:

- Displays the given date in the format of:
  {Full Day Name}, {Full Month Name} {Day}, {Year}
- Does not display any time information

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Date_FullDateString('02/20/2007 17:45:10.872')
-- Tuesday, February 20, 2007
```

Date_FullDateTimeString (not available in Free version)

Date_FullDateTimeString(TheDate DATETIME, Separator NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

NOTES:
- Displays the given date in the format of:
  {Full Day Name}, {Full Month Name} {Day}, {Year}
- Displays the given time in the format of:
  {Hour}:{Minute}:{Second} {AM / PM}
- Output = { Date }{ Separator }{ Time }

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Date_FullDateTimeString('02/20/2007 17:45:10.872', ' at ')
-- Tuesday, February 20, 2007 at 5:45:10 PM
```

Date_FullTimeString

Date_FullTimeString(TheDate DATETIME)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

NOTES:
- Displays the given time in the format of:
  {Hour}:{Minute}:{Second} {AM / PM}
- Does not display any date information

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Date_FullTimeString('02/20/2007 17:45:10.872')
-- 5:45:10 PM
```

Date_GetDateTimeFromIntVals

Date_GetDateTimeFromIntVals(IntDate INT, IntTime INT)

RETURNS: DATETIME

NOTES:
- IntDate should be formatted as: YYYYMMDD
- IntTime should be formatted as: HHMMSS
- Neither IntDate nor IntTime can be NULL
- See also: Date_GetIntDate
- See also: Date_GetIntTime

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Date_GetDateTimeFromIntVals(20100224, 5)
-- 2010-02-24 00:00:05.000
SELECT SQL#.Date_GetDateTimeFromIntVals(20101204, 4235)
-- 2010-12-04 00:42:35.000

SELECT      SQL#.Date_GetDateTimeFromIntVals(sjh.run_date, sjh.run_time)
            AS [RealDate], *
FROM        msdb.dbo.sysjobhistory sjh
WHERE       SQL#.Date_GetDateTimeFromIntVals(sjh.run_date, sjh.run_time)
            BETWEEN '02/23/2010' AND '05/07/2010'
```

Date_GetIntDate

Date_GetIntDate (TheDate DATETIME)

RETURNS: INT

NOTES:
- Returned value will be formatted as: YYYYMMDD
- See also: Date_GetDateTimeFromIntVals
- See also: Date_GetIntTime

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Date_GetIntDate('02/17/2010 10:34:23.3')
-- 20100217
```

Date_GetIntTime

Date_GetIntTime (TheDate DATETIME)

RETURNS: INT

NOTES:
- Returned value will be formatted as: HHMMSS
- See also: Date_GetDateTimeFromIntVals
- See also: Date_GetIntDate

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Date_GetIntTime('02/17/2010 01:34:23.3')
-- 13423
```

Date_IsBusinessDay

Date_IsBusinessDay(TheDate DATETIME, ExcludeDaysMask INT)

RETURNS: BIT

NOTES:
- See NOTES on Date_BusinessDays for an explanation of ExcludeDaysMask
- This function is independent of specific years or dates so it can find Thanksgiving in any year even though it is not the same date between years
- Additional holidays will be added over time and can also be done by request

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Date_IsBusinessDay('2008-03-21', 131072) --Good Friday
-- 0
```

Date_IsLeapYear

Date_IsLeapYear(Year INT)

RETURNS: BIT

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Date_IsLeapYear(2007)
-- 0
SELECT SQL#.Date_IsLeapYear(2008)
-- 1
SELECT SQL#.Date_IsLeapYear(DATEPART(YEAR, GETDATE())) -- current year = 2007
-- 0
```

Date_LastDayOfMonth

Date_LastDayOfMonth(TheDate DATETIME, NewHour INT, NewMinute INT, NewSecond INT, NewMillisecond INT)

RETURNS: DATETIME

Returns a full DATETIME value for the last day of whatever month is passed in.

NOTES:

- Takes Leap Years into account
- Use NewHour, NewMinute, NewSecond, and NewMillisecond to control the time component of whatever date is returned
- Maximum values are: NewHour = 23, NewMinute = 59, NewSecond = 59, and NewMillisecond = 998
- Any NewMillisecond value between 995 and 998 will show in the returned value as 997; this is just how SQL Server works
- If you use set NewMillisecond to 999 then it will increase the “seconds” by 1

EXAMPLES:
```
DECLARE @DateVal DATETIME
SET @DateVal = '02/14/2008 17:45:32.867'
SELECT SQL#.Date_LastDayOfMonth(@DateVal, 0, 0, 0, 0) -- first moment
-- 2008-02-29 00:00:00.000
SELECT SQL#.Date_LastDayOfMonth(@DateVal, 23, 59, 59, 998) -- last moment
-- 2008-02-29 23:59:59.997
SELECT SQL#.Date_LastDayOfMonth(@DateVal,
                                DATEPART(HOUR, @DateVal),
                                DATEPART(MINUTE, @DateVal),
                                DATEPART(SECOND, @DateVal),
                                DATEPART(MILLISECOND, @DateVal)
                            ) -- keep the previous time component
-- 2008-02-29 17:45:32.867
```

Date_NewDateTime

Date_NewDateTime(Year INT, Month INT, Day INT, Hour INT, Minute INT, Second INT, Millisecond)

RETURNS: DATETIME

NOTES:

- Result will be NULL if any input parameter is NULL

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Date_NewDateTime(2000, 5, 10, 16, 2, 3, 7)
-- 2000-05-10 16:02:03.007
SELECT SQL#.Date_NewDateTime(2000, 5, null, 16, 2, 3, 7)
-- NULL
```

Date_NthOccurrenceOfWeekday

Date_NthOccurrenceOfWeekday(Occurrence SMALLINT, Weekday NVARCHAR(10), StartDate DATETIME)

RETURNS: DATETIME

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Date_NthOccurrenceOfWeekday(20, 'Saturday', '1/1/2009')
-- 2009-05-16 00:00:00.000
SELECT SQL#.Date_NthOccurrenceOfWeekday(3, 'Thursday', '7/1/2009')
-- 2009-07-16 00:00:00.000
```

Date_ToUNIXTime

Date_ToUNIXTime(SQLDate DATETIME)

RETURNS: FLOAT

NOTES:

- UNIX time is the number of seconds since 12:00 AM, January 1st, 1970

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Date_ToUNIXTime(CONVERT(DATETIME, '2007/11/18 11:51'))
-- 1195386660
```

Date_Truncate

Date_Truncate(DatePart NVARCHAR(4000), Date DATETIME)

RETURNS: DATETIME

Returns the given Date but each piece (Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute, and Second) reset to the lowest value within the given DatePart. This is modeled after the PostgreSQL function, Trunc.

NOTES:

- DatePart:
  - Values are NOT case-sensitive
  - Valid values are (base date for examples = 2118-08-30 14:23:21.211):

  - Millennium = 2000-01-01 00:00:00.000
  - Century = 2100-01-01 00:00:00.000
  - Decade = 2110-01-01 00:00:00.000
  - Year = 2118-01-01 00:00:00.000
  - Quarter = 2118-07-01 00:00:00.000
  - Month = 2118-08-01 00:00:00.000
  - Week = 2118-08-28 00:00:00.000
  - Day = 2118-08-30 00:00:00.000
  - Hour = 2118-08-30 14:00:00.000
  - Minute = 2118-08-30 14:23:00.000
  - Second = 2118-08-30 14:23:21.000
- Will return NULL when Date is NULL

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Date_Truncate('week', '2118-08-30 14:23:21.211')
-- 2118-08-28 00:00:00.000
```

Internal

The SQLsharp functions reside in the main SQL# assembly. This assembly needs a security setting of at least EXTERNAL_ACCESS if you are using any functions that access the network. Please see SQLsharp_SetSecurity for both how to see the current settings and how to change them. However, even if you have a security setting of EXTERNAL_ACCESS or UNRESTRICTED, users still will not have access to these functions without being granted permission either explicitly or via SQLsharp_GrantPermissions.

SQLsharp_Download (Not available in Free version)

SQLsharp_Download @LicenseKey NVARCHAR(50), @DownloadPath NVARCHAR(2048)

This is a Stored Procedure. It downloads a new SQLsharp_SETUP_FullVersion.zip file from SQLsharp.com to the location specified by @DownloadPath.

NOTES:

- Requires security setting of EXTERNAL_ACCESS. You might need to use **SQLsharp_SetSecurity** to change the current security setting.
- An error will occir if the LicenseKey is invalid or no longer eligible for updates.

SQLsharp_GrantPermissions

SQLsharp_GrantPermissions @GrantTo NVARCHAR(4000) [, @SQLsharpSchema NVARCHAR(4000) = NULL]

This is a Stored Procedure. It GRANTs Permissions for SQL# Functions and Procedures to specified user(s)

NOTES:

- Will NOT grant permissions to the following: SQLsharp_Setup, SQLsharp_Update, SQLsharp_Uninstall, SQLsharp_SetSecurity, SQLsharp_GrantPermissions
- The following characters are removed: *****, **/**, **-**, and **;**
  as there is no reason to use them and filtering them can help reduce unintended use such as SQL Injection.
- SQLsharpSchema is optional and will default to 'SQL#' if not set or set to NULL
- SQLsharpSchema should be set to the Schema name that SQL# is installed as. By default SQL# is installed into a Schema named SQL#.

SQLsharp_Help

SQLsharp_Help

This is a Stored Procedure. It displays list of definitions (signatures) for all SQL# Functions and Procedures

SQLsharp_IsUpdateAvailable

SQLsharp_IsUpdateAvailable

RETURNS: BIT

NOTES: Requires security setting of EXTERNAL_ACCESS

SQLsharp_SetSecurity

SQLsharp_SetSecurity @PermissionSet INT [, @AssemblyName NVARCHAR(4000)] [, @SetTrustworthyIfNoUser BIT]

This is a Stored Procedure. It sets the specified Assembly PERMISSION_SET. Also, for a setting of either 2 or 3 it will also set the DB is_trustworthy_on setting to 1 (TRUE) if currently 0 (FALSE).

NOTES:

- @PermissionSet:
  - 0 = Display current setting
  - 1 = SAFE,
  - 2 = EXTERNAL_ACCESS
  - 3 = UNRESTRICTED
- @AssemblyName (optional):
  - If not set will default to [SQL#]
  - Can be set to SQL#, SQL#.OS, SQL#.Twitterizer, SQL#.SgmlReader, SQL#.FileSystem, SQL#.Network, SQL#.DB, or SQL#.DotNetZip
- @SetTrustworthyIfNoUser (optional):
  - If set to 1 will ensure that the Database setting of TRUSTWORTHY is ON if the assembly is not owned by a login that is based on an asymmetric key AND has the appropriate permission granted to it. A login meeting this requirement is created by the installer (as of Version 3.0.x) but if the install is customed to not use that login then this might come in useful.
  - Default = 0

SQLsharp_Setup

SQLsharp_Setup [@SQLsharpSchema NVARCHAR(128)] [, @SQLsharpAssembly NVARCHAR(128)]

This is a Stored Procedure. It creates Functions and Procedures. It is generally not needed after the initial install of SQL# and is called via the installation script.

NOTES:

- @SQLsharpSchema (optional):
  - If not set it will default to whatever @SQLsharpSchema variable towards the top of the install script was defined as (default = SQL#)
  - It should not be necessary to set this explicitly as the default value should always be correct
- @SQLsharpAssembly (optional):
  - If set will it only create the wrapper objects (Stored Procedures / Functions / Types / Aggregates) for the specified assembly.
  - If not set it will create the wrapper objects for all installed SQL# assemblies.
  - If SQL# was installed with an assembly set to skip (i.e. setting the @InstallSQL#____ variable to 0), then it can be installed later by manually running the CREATE ASSEMBLY command manually and then executing this procedure specifying just that assembly name.

SQLsharp_Uninstall

SQLsharp_Uninstall [@SQLsharpAssembly NVARCHAR(128)]

This is a Stored Procedure. It drops the SQL# Functions, Procedures, User-Defined Types, and User-Defined Aggregates wrapper objects for the specified assembly, or all assemblies if one is not specified, and then the assembly itself, or all assemblies if one is not specified.

NOTES:

- @SQLsharpAssembly (optional):
  - If set it will only uninstall the wrapper objects (Stored Procedures / Functions / Types / Aggregates) for the specified assembly and the assembly itself.
  - If not set it will uninstall:
    - the wrapper objects for all installed SQL# assemblies
    - all installed SQL# assemblies
    - the SQL# schema (if no other objects are left in it after the above items have been removed)
- This proc will check for dependent assemblies and, if found, will return an error with the name(s) of those assemblies.

SQLsharp_Version

SQLsharp_Version()

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Displays the version of SQL# currently installed.

SQLsharp_WebSite

SQLsharp_WebSite()

Displays the location (URL) of the SQL# website. Just in case you lose all information including this document ;-).

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

File (Not available in Free version)

The **File** functions reside mostly in the SQL#.FileSystem assembly, with the GZip functions residing in the SQL#.DotNetZip assembly.

If you use any of the functions that access the file system, then these assemblies will need a security setting of EXTERNAL_ACCESS (2). You can set this by executing the following query:

```
EXEC SQL#.SQLsharp_SetSecurity 2, 'SQL#.FileSystem' -- all except GZip functions
EXEC SQL#.SQLsharp_SetSecurity 2, 'SQL#.DotNetZip' -- needed for GZip functions
```

If you do not want to have these assemblies in your system at all, you can do either of the following:

- Do not install the SQL#.FileSystem and/or SQL#.DotNetZip assemblies by setting the `@InstallSQL#FileSystem` and/or `@InstallSQL#DotNetZip` variables (towards the top of the script) to 0 before installing
- Uninstall either or both of the assemblies by running:
  ```
  EXEC [SQL#].[SQLsharp_Uninstall] N'SQL#.FileSystem'
  EXEC [SQL#].[SQLsharp_Uninstall] N'SQL#.DotNetZip'
  ```

Please note that when accessing the file system, the Operating System user account that will be used is the one that is currently running (i.e. “log on as”) the main SQL Server process (it might be Local System Account or an account created specifically for SQL Server).

File_ChangeEncoding

File_ChangeEncoding(FilePath NVARCHAR(4000), FilePathNew NVARCHAR(4000), NewEncoding NVARCHAR(4000), OverwriteExistingFile BIT, RemoveOriginalFile BIT)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

NOTES:

- FilePath cannot be NULL or empty string
- IF FilePathNew IS NULL or is an empty string, then the file specified by FilePath will be over-written with the new encoding
- NewEncoding = ASCII / ANSI, BigEndianUnicode, Unicode, UTF7, UTF8, UTF32, or Default
- NewEncoding is NOT case-sensitive
- IF file specified by FilePathNew already exists, an error will be thrown unless OverwriteExistingFile is set to 1 (true)
- OverwriteExistingFile must be set to 1 (true) IF NewFilePath IS NULL or is empty string
- RemoveOriginalFile must be set to 0 (false) IF NewFilePath IS NULL or is empty string
- The return value is an empty string upon success or an error message

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.File_ChangeEncoding('C:\SQL\exported_unicode_file.sql', '', 'Ansi',
1, 0)
-- simply update the file to ANSI / ASCII format
SELECT SQL#.File_ChangeEncoding('C:\some_file.txt', 'C:\new_path\some_file.txt',
'utf8', 1, 1)
-- convert the file and save in a new location, removing the original
```

File_Copy

File_Copy(SourceFilePath NVARCHAR(4000), DestinationFilePath NVARCHAR(4000), OverWrite BIT)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Copies a single file from the Source to the Destination.

NOTES:

- SourceFilePath and DestinationFilePath cannot be empty string or NULL
- SourceFilePath and DestinationFilePath must be absolute paths (including the drive letter or UNC paths) and not relative ones
- If an error occurs it will be returned as the NVARCHAR(4000) else an empty string is returned
- If there is already a file at the DestinationFilePath of the same name as the SourceFilePath filename then it will either throw an error (if OverWrite is set to False / 0) or it will over-write the file (if OverWrite is set to True / 1)
- If the directory / folder portion of DestinationFilePath does not exist, it will NOT be created and an error will be thrown

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.File_CreateDirectory('C:\SQL#Test\Sub1\Sub2')
SELECT SQL#.File_WriteFile('C:\SQL#Test\Sub1\test.txt', 'Hello', 0, '')
SELECT SQL#.File_Copy('C:\SQL#Test\Sub1\test.txt', 'C:\SQL#Test\Sub3\test.txt',
0)
-- error caused since C:\SQL#TestFolder\Sub3 does not exist
SELECT SQL#.File_Copy('C:\SQL#Test\Sub1\test.txt',
'C:\SQL#Test\Sub1\Sub2\test.txt', 0)
-- copies file to Sub2 directory
SELECT SQL#.File_Copy('C:\SQL#Test\Sub1\test.txt',
'C:\SQL#Test\Sub1\Sub2\test.txt', 0)
-- error since file exists from previous command and OverWrite is set to 0
SELECT SQL#.File_Copy('C:\SQL#Test\Sub1\test.txt',
'C:\SQL#Test\Sub1\Sub2\test.txt', 1)
-- now it works since OverWrite is set to 1
```

File_CopyMultiple

File_CopyMultiple(StartingDirectory NVARCHAR(4000), Recursive BIT, DirectoryNamePattern NVARCHAR(4000), FileNamePattern NVARCHAR(4000), DestinationDirectory NVARCHAR(4000), OverWrite BIT)

RETURNS: TABLE (Name NVARCHAR(500), OriginalLocation NVARCHAR(1000), NewLocation NVARCHAR(1000), Length BIGINT, Operation NVARCHAR(10), Exception NVARCHAR(1000), Level INT)

Copies any files matching both the DirectoryNamePattern and FileNamePattern to the DestinationDirectory. Unlike File_Copy, File_CopyMultiple will create any directories in the DestinationDirectory that do not already exist rather than throwing an error.

NOTES:

- StartingDirectory cannot be empty string or NULL
- StartingDirectory must be an absolute path (including the drive letter or UNC path) and not a relative one
- DirectoryNamePattern and FileNamePattern are full Regular Expressions and if left empty will match everything
- DestinationDirectory cannot be empty string or NULL

- DestinationDirectory must be an absolute path (including the drive letter or UNC path) and not a relative one
- Any Exceptions / Errors will be reported per file and will not stop the rest of the operation
- An error will occur if there is a file of the same name at the Destination location AND OverWrite is set to False / 0
- If Recursive is set to True / 1 then any directories that contain files to be copied to the DestinationDirectory will be created at the Destination in order to preserve the Source's directory structure
- In the returned table:
    - OriginalLocation and NewLocation are just the directories and do not include the Name of the file as it will not change when copied. If you need to change file names at the Destination then you need to copy them individually using File_Copy
    - Operation is always "COPY"
- In the returned table, Level will always be 0 when Recursive is set to False / 0 and will start with 1 as the base directory when Recursive is set to True / 1

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.File_CopyMultiple('C:\DBFiles', 0, '', '\.bak$',
'C:\DBBackUps', 1)
-- copy all .bak files (non-recursively) to a backup location,
--    do not overwrite
SELECT * FROM SQL#.File_CopyMultiple('C:\INetPub\WWWRoot', 1, 'images',
'(\.gif|\.jpg)$', 'C:\WebSiteBackUps', 1)
-- copy GIF and JPG files from websites directories (recursively)
--    to backup location, overwritting existing files
```

File_CreateDirectory

File_CreateDirectory(FilePath NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Creates the specified directory.

NOTES:
- FilePath cannot be NULL or an empty string
- Will create all Directories in the path if they do not exist
- Nothing (empty string) is returned if successful or the error is returned
- An error will occur if the drive or UNC share path cannot be found

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.File_CreateDirectory('C:\doesnt_exist\sub1')
-- creates C:\doesnt_exist\ and then C:\doesnt_exist\sub1\
```

File_CreateTempFile

File_CreateTempFile

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Creates a uniquely-named, empty file and returns the full path to it.

NOTES:

- File is created in the temp directory associated with the user/account that the SQL Server process logs on as.

EXAMPLES:
```
DECLARE @Path NVARCHAR(1000)
SET @Path = SQL#.File_CreateTempFile()
```

File_CurrentEncoding

File_CurrentEncoding(FilePath NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Gets the current encoding of the specified file.

NOTES:
- FilePath cannot be NULL or an empty string
- Possible return values are:
  - Western European (Windows)
  - Unicode [implied Little-Endian]
  - Unicode (Big-Endian)
  - Unicode (UTF-8)
  - Unicode (UTF-32) [implied Little-Endian]

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.File_ChangeEncoding('c:\one.txt', 'c:\two.txt', 'utf32', 1, 0)
SELECT SQL#.File_CurrentEncoding('C:\two.txt')
-- Unicode (UTF-32)
```

File_Decrypt

File_Decrypt(FilePath NVARCHAR(4000))

Decrypts a file that has been: a) encrypted by the same user account that is trying to Decrypt it, and b) encrypted by either File_Encrypt or anything that calls the general Windows File System Encrypt function (such as right-clicking on a file, going to Properties | Advanced, and checking “Encypt Conents to Secure Data”)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

NOTES:
- FilePath cannot be NULL or an empty string
- Nothing (empty string) is returned if successful or the error is returned
- Only the OS user account that Encrypted the file can Decrypt it, in the case of running this within SQL Server it will be the account that SQL Server runs under
- See File_Encrypt for more details

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.File_Decrypt('C:\SQL#Test\test.txt')
```

File_Delete

File_Delete(FilePath NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Deletes a single file only.

NOTES:
- FilePath cannot be NULL or an empty string
- Nothing (empty string) is returned if successful or the error is returned
- Cannot delete an entire directory; for that use File_DeleteDirectory

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.File_Delete('C:\SQL#Test\test.txt')
```

File_DeleteDirectory

File_DeleteDirectory(FilePath NVARCHAR(4000), Recursive BIT)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Deletes a directory and its contents.

NOTES:
- FilePath cannot be NULL or an empty string
- Nothing (empty string) is returned if successful or the error is returned
- If Recursive is set to 1 / True, then it will delete the entire directory structure starting with FilePath (like “rm -r” in UNIX)
- If Recursive is set to 0 / False, then the directory must be empty (no files or subdirectories) or else an error will occur
- FilePath cannot be a file

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.File_DeleteDirectory('C:\SQL#Test\Sub1\Sub2', 0)
-- causes an error: The directory is not empty.
SELECT SQL#.File_DeleteDirectory('C:\SQL#Test\Sub1\Sub2', 1)
-- all gone!
```

File_DeleteMultiple

File_DeleteMultiple(StartingDirectory NVARCHAR(4000), Recursive BIT, DirectoryNamePattern NVARCHAR(4000), FileNamePattern NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: TABLE (Name NVARCHAR(500), OriginalLocation NVARCHAR(1000), NewLocation NVARCHAR(1000), Length BIGINT, Operation NVARCHAR(10), Exception NVARCHAR(1000), Level INT)

Deletes any files matching both the DirectoryNamePattern and FileNamePattern to the DestinationDirectory. DeleteMultiple will only delete files—not directories—and any directories left empty by deleting all of their files will still remain.

NOTES:
- StartingDirectory cannot be empty string or NULL
- StartingDirectory must be an absolute path (including the drive letter or UNC path) and not a relative one
- DirectoryNamePattern and FileNamePattern are full Regular Expressions and if left empty will match everything
- Any Exceptions / Errors will be reported per file and will not stop the rest of the operation

- If Recursive is set to True / 1 then any directories below StartingDirectory that contain files to be deleted will be traversed
- In the returned table:
  - OriginalLocation is just the directory and does not include the Name of the file
  - NewLocation is always NULL since it is not applicable
  - Operation is always “DELETE”
- In the returned table, Level will always be 0 when Recursive is set to False / 0 and will start with 1 as the base directory when Recursive is set to True / 1

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.File_DeleteMultiple('C:\DBFiles', 0, '', '\.bak$')
-- delete all .bak files (non-recursively) in C:\DBFiles,
SELECT * FROM SQL#.File_DeleteMultiple('C:\INetPub\WWWRoot', 1, 'images',
'(\.gif|\.jpg)$')
-- delete GIF and JPG files from websites directories (recursively)
```

File_Encrypt

File_Encrypt(FilePath NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Encrypts files so that only the OS user account that Encrypted it can read it. The file is readable while Encrypted, but cannot be read by any OS account other than the one that Encrypted it unless it is Decrypted by the OS account that Encrypted it.

NOTES:
- FilePath cannot be NULL or an empty string
- Nothing (empty string) is returned if successful or the error is returned
- Only the OS user account that Encrypts the file can Decrypt it, in the case of running this within SQL Server it will be the account that SQL Server runs under
- See File_Decrypt for more details
- Encrypted does not mean unreadable; the file is still fully readable but ONLY by the OS user account that Encrypted it

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.File_Encrypt('C:\SQL#Test\test.txt')
```

File_GetDirectoryListing

File_GetDirectoryListing(StartingDirectory NVARCHAR(4000), Recursive BIT, DirectoryNamePattern NVARCHAR(4000), FileNamePattern NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: TABLE (Name NVARCHAR(500), Location NVARCHAR(1000), Length BIGINT, CreationTime DATETIME, LastAccessTime DATETIME, LastWriteTime DATETIME, ReadOnly BIT, Hidden BIT, Archive BIT, System BIT, Compressed BIT, Encrypted BIT, Temporary BIT, Type NVARCHAR(5), Level INT)

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.File_GetDirectoryListing('C:\SQL#Test\', 0, '', '')
-- List all files and directories in C:\SQL#Test but not recursively
SELECT * FROM SQL#.File_GetDirectoryListing('C:\SQL#Test\', 1, '', '\.htm')
-- List files with .htm* extension, recursively starting in C:\SQL#Test
SELECT * FROM SQL#.File_GetDirectoryListing('C:\INetPub\WWWRoot\', 1,
'^images$', '(\.gif|\.jpg)')
```

```
-- List files with .gif or .jpg extensions, recursively starting in
--   C:\INetPub\WWWRoot\ and in folders named "images"
SELECT * FROM SQL#.File_GetDirectoryListing('C:\\\', 0, '', '')
-- get listing from root directory; notice the tripple \\\
SELECT SUM([Length]) FROM SQL#.File_GetDirectoryListing('C:\Windows\Temp', 1,
'', '') -- get total size (in bytes) of C:\Windows\Temp directory
```

File_GetDirectoryName

File_GetDirectoryName(FilePath NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Returns everything to the left of the filename.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.File_GetDirectoryName('C:\Test\Path\FileName.ext')
-- C:\Test\Path
SELECT SQL#.File_GetDirectoryName('\\SERVER\ShareName\Path\FileName.ext')
-- \\SERVER\ShareName\Path
```

File_GetDriveInfo

File_GetDriveInfo(DriveName NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: TABLE (Name NVARCHAR(500), VolumeLabel NVARCHAR(500), DriveFormat NVARCHAR(50), DriveType NVARCHAR(50), RootDirectory NVARCHAR(500), TotalSize BIGINT, UsedSpace BIGINT, TotalFreeSpace BIGINT, AvailableFreeSpace BIGINT)

NOTES:

- DriveName is NOT case-sensitive
- DriveName can be either a Drive Letter (e.g. ‘C’, ‘C:’, or ‘C:\’) or empty string ‘’ or NULL
- IF DriveName is to be an empty string or NULL, then a security setting of 3 (UNRESTRICTED) is required; see SQLsharp_SetSecurity for more details
- IF DriveName is a drive letter, then a security setting of 2 (EXTERNAL_ACCESS) will work
- In the result set:
  - Format can be: NTFS, CDFS, FAT32, etc
  - DriveType can be: CDRom, Fixed, Unknown, Network, NoRootDirectory, Ram, Removable

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.File_GetDriveInfo('')
/*
C:\           NTFS    Fixed   C:\     120023252992    55667834880     64355418112     64355418112
D:\     music CDFS    CDRom   D:\     650801152       650801152       0               0
*/
SELECT * FROM SQL#.File_GetDriveInfo('c')
/*
C:\           NTFS    Fixed   C:\     120023252992    55667834880     64355418112     64355418112
*/
```

File_GetFile

File_GetFile(FilePath NVARCHAR(4000), SplitLines BIT)

RETURNS: TABLE (LineNum INT, ContentEncoding NVARCHAR(50), ContentLength BIGINT, Content NVARCHAR(MAX))

NOTES:

- If FilePath does not exist, LineNum and ContentLength will be -1, ContentEncoding will be NULL, and Content will be the system error message.
- If SplitLines = 0, then LineNum will be the total number of lines
- **Known Issue**: The "ContentEncoding" field of the result set always displays "utf-8". See File_CurrentEncoding if you need to get the exact name.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.File_GetFile('C:\nofile', 0)
-- -1 NULL  -1    Could not find file 'C:\nofile'.
SELECT * FROM SQL#.File_GetFile('C:\Boot.ini', 0)
-- 6  utf-8 211   [boot loader]  timeout=30...
SELECT * FROM SQL#.File_GetFile('C:\Boot.ini', 1)
/*
1     utf-8 211   [boot loader]
2     utf-8 211   timeout=30
3     utf-8 211   default=multi(0)disk(0)rdisk(0)partition(2)\WINDOWS
4     utf-8 211   [operating systems]
...
*/
```

File_GetFileBinary

File_GetFileBinary(FilePath NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: VARBINARY(MAX)

Reads the contents of a binary file. File_GetFileBinary can read both binary and text files whereas File_GetFile can only read text files.

NOTES:

- FilePath cannot be NULL or an empty string
- This is a scalar-valued function unlike File_GetFile which is a table-valued function

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.File_GetFileBinary('C:\Temp\manual.pdf')
```

File_GetFileInfo

File_GetFileInfo(FilePath NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: TABLE (Name NVARCHAR(500), Location NVARCHAR(1000), Length BIGINT, CreationTime DATETIME, LastAccessTime DATETIME, LastWriteTime DATETIME, ReadOnly BIT, Hidden BIT, Archive BIT, System BIT, Compressed BIT, Encrypted BIT, Temporary BIT, Type NVARCHAR(5), Level INT)

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.File_GetFileInfo('c:\boot.ini')
```

File_GetFileName

File_GetFileName(FilePath NVARCHAR(4000), RemoveExtension BIT)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Returns just the filename.

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.File_GetFileName('C:\Test\Path\FileName.ext', 0)
-- FileName.ext
SELECT SQL#.File_GetFileName('C:\Test\Path\FileName.ext', 1)
-- FileName
SELECT SQL#.File_GetFileName('\\SERVER\ShareName\Path\FileName.ext', 0)
-- FileName.ext
SELECT SQL#.File_GetFileName('\\SERVER\ShareName\Path\FileName.ext', 1)
-- FileName
SELECT SQL#.File_GetFileName('C:\Test\Path\FileName.ext.zip', 1)
-- FileName.ext
```

File_GetRandomFileName

File_GetRandomFileName()

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

NOTES:
- Return value is a cryptographically strong, random string that can be used as either a folder name or a file name
- Returned File or Directory name is in standard 8.3 format

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.File_GetRandomFileName()
-- nfuiogeq.vt2
-- w5wkauub.bzz
```

File_GetRootDirectory

File_GetRootDirectory(FilePath NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Returns just the Root Directory or UNC Server and Share Name.

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.File_GetRootDirectory('C:\Test\Path\FileName.ext')
-- C:\
SELECT SQL#.File_GetRootDirectory('\\SERVER\ShareName\Path\FileName.ext')
-- \\SERVER\ShareName
```

File_GetTempPath

File_GetTempPath()

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

NOTES:

- Returns the path/directory of the system's Temp directory
- Can be used in conjunction with File_GetRandomFileName() for creating temporary files that should have unique and non-predictable names.

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.File_GetTempPath()
-- C:\WINDOWS\TEMP\
```

File_GUnzip

File_GUnzip(FilePath NVARCHAR(4000), OverwriteExistingFile BIT, RemoveOriginalFile BIT)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

NOTES:
- FilePath cannot be NULL or empty string
- FilePath filename must end in ".gz" else an error will be thrown
- IF filename of FilePath without the ".gz" extension already exists, an error will be thrown unless OverwriteExistingFile is set to 1 (true)
- Return value is empty string upon success or any errors generated
- This function can handle files of any size as it only operates on 8k at a time as opposed to Util_GUnzip which has to read the entire VARBINARY(MAX) into memory first.
- This function resides in the SQL#.DotNetZip assembly, not in SQL#.FileSystem.

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.File_GUnzip('C:\Manual.PDF.gz', 1, 1)
```

File_GZip

File_GZip(@FilePath NVARCHAR(4000), OverwriteExistingFile BIT, RemoveOriginalFile BIT)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

NOTES:
- FilePath cannot be NULL or empty string
- IF filename of FilePath with the ".gz" extension already exists, an error will be thrown unless OverwriteExistingFile is set to 1 (true)
- Return value is empty string upon success or any errors generated
- This function can handle files of any size as it only operates on 8k at a time as opposed to Util_GZip which has to read the entire VARBINARY(MAX) into memory first.
- This function resides in the SQL#.DotNetZip assembly, not in SQL#.FileSystem.

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.File_GZip('C:\Manual.PDF', 1, 1)
```

File_Move

File_Move(SourceFilePath NVARCHAR(4000), DestinationFilePath NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Moves one file or entire Directory structure

NOTES:

- SourceFilePath and DestinationFilePath cannot be empty string or NULL
- SourceFilePath can be either a full filename or just a directory
- If SourceFilePath is a filename, then DestinationPath must also be a filename
- Use File_Move to rename a file by keeping it in the same directory but specifying a new name in the DestinationFilePath
- If SourceFilePath is a directory, then DestinationFilePath will be taken as a directory name
- SourceFilePath and DestinationFilePath must be absolute paths (including the drive letter or UNC paths) and not relative ones
- If an error occurs it will be returned as the NVARCHAR(4000) else an empty string is returned
- If there is already a file at the DestinationFilePath of the same name as the SourceFilePath filename then it will throw an error
- If the directory / folder portion of DestinationFilePath does not exist, it will NOT be created and an error will be thrown

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.File_Move('C:\SQL#Test\test.txt', 'C:\SQL#Test\Sub1\t2.txt')
-- move the test.txt file to another directory with a new name
SELECT SQL#.File_Move('C:\SQL#Test\test.txt', 'C:\SQL#Test\t2.txt')
-- rename the test.txt file to t2.txt
SELECT SQL#.File_Move('C:\SQL#Test\Sub1', 'C:\Temp')
-- move the C:\SQL#Test\Sub1 directory structure to C:\Temp
```

File_MoveMultiple

File_MoveMultiple(StartingDirectory NVARCHAR(4000), Recursive BIT, DirectoryNamePattern NVARCHAR(4000), FileNamePattern NVARCHAR(4000), DestinationDirectory NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: TABLE (Name NVARCHAR(500), OriginalLocation NVARCHAR(1000), NewLocation NVARCHAR(1000), Length BIGINT, Operation NVARCHAR(10), Exception NVARCHAR(1000), Level INT)

NOTES:

- StartingDirectory cannot be empty string or NULL
- StartingDirectory must be an absolute path (including the drive letter or UNC path) and not a relative one
- DirectoryNamePattern and FileNamePattern are full Regular Expressions and if left empty will match everything
- DestinationDirectory cannot be empty string or NULL
- DestinationDirectory must be an absolute path (including the drive letter or UNC path) and not a relative one
- Any Exceptions / Errors will be reported per file and will not stop the rest of the operation
- An error will occur if there is a file of the same name at the Destination location
- If Recursive is set to True / 1 then any directories that contain files to be copied to the DestinationDirectory will be created at the Destination in order to preserve the Source's directory structure
- In the returned table:
    - OriginalLocation and NewLocation are just the directories and do not include the Name of the file as it will not change when moved. If you need to change file names at the Destination then you need to move them individually using File_Move
    - Operation is always "MOVE"
- In the returned table, Level will always be 0 when Recursive is set to False / 0 and will start with 1 as the base directory when Recursive is set to True / 1

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.File_MoveMultiple('C:\SQL#Test', 0, '', '\.txt$', 'C:\Temp')
-- move .txt files from C:\SQL#Test (but not its subfolders) to C:\Temp
SELECT * FROM SQL#.File_MoveMultiple('C:\INetPub', 1, 'images', '', 'C:\Temp')
-- move all files from folders named "images" within C:\INetPub to C:\Temp
```

File_PathExists

File_PathExists(InputPath NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: INT

NOTES:

- Return values: 0 = Does Not Exist; 1 = Is A Directory; 2 = Is A File
- This can be used in conjunction with File_WriteFile() to determine if the file already exists as File_WriteFile() will over-write an existing file as opposed to throwing an error.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.File_PathExists('C:\no_path')
-- 0
SELECT SQL#.File_PathExists('C:\')
-- 1
SELECT SQL#.File_PathExists('C:\Boot.ini')
-- 2
```

File_SplitIntoFields

File_SplitIntoFields @FilePath NVARCHAR(4000), @RegExDelimiter NVARCHAR(4000) [, @RowsToSkip INT] [, @ColumnNames NVARCHAR(4000)] [, @FileEncoding NVARCHAR(20)] [, @DataTypes NVARCHAR(4000)]

PROC: Result set is each row of file specified by @FilePath broken into fields based on @RegExDelimiter

NOTES:

- @FilePath:
  - cannot be NULL or empty string
  - IF @FilePath does not exist an error will be thrown
- @RegExDelimiter is a full Regular Expression (See RegEx section)
- @RowsToSkip:
  - Optional parameter
  - Default = 0
  - Use = 1 to ignore header row
- @ColumnNames:
  - Optional parameter
  - Comma-separated list of values that will be used to name the columns of the result set
  - Extra spaces around each name will be trimmed
  - If more fields are in the data than specified in ColumnNames then additional fields will be named as FieldN where N is the field number
  - If more fields are specified in ColumnNames than in the first row of the result set then extra Column Names will be ignored
  - If not set or set to NULL then all field names will be FieldN where N is the field number starting with 1
- @FileEncoding:
  - Optional parameter

    - Value is NOT case-sensitive
    - Value can be:
        - ASCII
        - UNICODE [implied Little Endian]
        - UTF8
        - UTF7
        - UnicodeBigEndian
        - UTF32 [implied Little Endian]
        - Any other value, including NULL, will select your server's system default
- @DataTypes:
    - Optional parameter
    - Value is NOT case-sensitive
    - Comma-separated list of values that will be used to specify the datatype of the columns of the result set
    - If more fields are in the data than specified in DataTypes then additional fields will be set to NVARCHAR(MAX)
    - If more fields are specified in DataTypes than in the first row of the result set then extra values will be ignored
    - If not set or set to NULL then all field datatypes will be set to NVARCHAR(MAX)
    - Empty value in source data will return empty string for (N)(VAR)CHAR / XML datatypes, 0x00 for (VAR)BINARY, and NULL for number / date datatypes.
    - Currently, the TIME and DATETIMEOFFSET datatypes do not work properly.
- Number of fields returned in result set is based on first row of data returned (meaning, if @RowsToSkip = 1 then the first row of data is Row 2)
- After number of fields to return is set, rows with more fields will have the additional fields ignored
- After number of fields to return is set, rows with fewer fields will return empty strings for the missing fields
- Thanks to Andy Krafft for the suggestion of allowing more than 1 skip row
- See also: String_SplitIntoFields and INET_SplitIntoFields

EXAMPLES:
```
INSERT INTO dbo.ImportTable (ProductNo, ProductName, SKU, Qty)
      EXEC SQL#.File_SplitIntoFields 'C:\test.txt', '\t', 1
-- this assumes that the "test.txt" file is tab-delimited, has
-- 4 columns, and that the first row contains the column names
```

File_Touch

File_Touch(FilePath NVARCHAR(4000), WhichTime NVARCHAR(20), NewAbsoluteTime DATETIME, NewRelativeTime BIGINT, RelativeFilePath NVARCHAR(4000), SkipFileCreation BIT)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Emulates the UNIX "touch" command.

NOTES:
- WhichTime:
    - Values are NOT case-sensitive
    - Values are:
        - "Both" or empty string '' = Update both Last Access and Last Write times
        - "Access" = only update the Last Access time
        - "Write" = only update the Last Write time
- NewRelativeTime can be used to modify, in MilliSeconds, either the current system time or the time of the file specified by RelativeFilePath
- NewRelativeTime can be positive or negative

- RelativeFilePath points to an optional file to get the Last Access and/or Last Write time(s) from
- SkipFileCreation, if set to 1 / true, will NOT create a file that does not already exist (the default behavior of “touch” is to create a file that does not exist) and will return a message of “File does not exist” but will not error
- If NewAbsoluteTime is specified, both NewRelativeTime and RelativeFilePath must be NULL
- If NewAbsoluteTime is NULL, NewRelativeTime and/or RelativeFilePath can be specified
- If both NewAbsoluteTime and RelativeFilePath are NULL then time used is the current system time

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.File_Touch('C:\Test1.txt', 'Both', NULL, NULL, NULL, 1)
-- File does not exist
SELECT SQL#.File_Touch('C:\Test1.txt', 'Both', NULL, NULL, NULL, 0)
-- {this mirrors the default behavior of the "touch" command}
SELECT SQL#.File_Touch('C:\Test1.txt', '', '12/12/2001', NULL, NULL, 0)
SELECT SQL#.File_Touch('C:\Test2.txt', 'Write', NULL, NULL, 'C:\Test1.txt', 0)
SELECT SQL#.File_Touch('C:\Test2.txt', 'Both', NULL, 300000, 'C:\Test1.txt', 0)
SELECT SQL#.File_Touch('C:\Test3.txt', 'Both', NULL, -600000, NULL, 0)
```

File_WriteFile

File_WriteFile(FilePath NVARCHAR(4000), FileData NVARCHAR(MAX), AppendData BIT, FileEncoding NVARCHAR(20))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

NOTES:
- FilePath must be an existing directory/folder but the filename does not need to already exist (e.g. C:\ExistingDirectory\NewFileName.txt)
- AppendData = 1 will append to existing file; AppendData = 0 will overwrite an existing file
- FileEncoding
  - Only applies if exporting to a file
  - Value is NOT case-sensitive
  - Value can be:
    - ASCII
    - UNICODE [implied Little Endian]
    - UTF8
    - UTF7
    - UnicodeBigEndian
    - UTF32 [implied Little Endian]
    - Any other value, including NULL, will select your server’s system default
- Return value is empty string '' for Success OR error message
- Since this command will always over-write an existing file (or append to it) but not throw an error that the file already exists, if you need to protect an already existing file then use File_PathExists() first before attempting to write the file.

EXAMPLES:
```
CREATE TABLE #TempCLR (CLRFunction SYSNAME)
INSERT INTO #TempCLR (CLRFunction)
      SELECT      SPECIFIC_NAME
      FROM  INFORMATION_SCHEMA.ROUTINES

SELECT SQL#.File_WriteFile('C:\clr_functions.txt', SQL#.String_Join('SELECT
CLRFunction FROM #TempCLR', CHAR(13)+CHAR(10), 1), 0, '')
DROP TABLE #TempCLR
```

```
-- to see the effect of the above, issue the following:
SELECT * FROM SQL#.File_GetFile('C:\clr_functions.txt', 1)
/*
1     utf-8 1095  File_GetTempPath
2     utf-8 1095  File_PathExists
3     utf-8 1095  File_WriteFile
4     utf-8 1095  File_GetFile
5     utf-8 1095  Agg_GeometricAvg
*/
```

File_WriteFileBinary

File_WriteFileBinary(FilePath NVARCHAR(4000), FileData VARBINARY(MAX), FileMode NVARCHAR(20), FileEncoding NVARCHAR(20))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

NOTES:

- FilePath cannot be NULL or an empty string
- FileMode is NOT case-sensitive
- FileMode = Create (File created if it doesn't exist or over-written if it does exist); CreateNew (Error throw if file already exists); Append (File created if it doesn't exist or appended to if it does exist)
- FileEncoding
    - Only applies if exporting to a file
    - Value is NOT case-sensitive
    - Value can be:
        - ASCII
        - UNICODE [implied Little Endian]
        - UTF8
        - UTF7
        - UnicodeBigEndian
        - UTF32 [implied Little Endian]
        - Any other value, including NULL, will select your server's system default

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.File_WriteFileBinary('C:\SQL#Test\test.txt', 0x48656C6C6F,
'CreateNew', '')
-- creates the file
SELECT * FROM SQL#.File_GetFile('c:\sql#Test\test.txt', 0)
--    LineNum     ContentEncoding   ContentLength     Content
--    1           utf-8             5                 Hello
SELECT SQL#.File_WriteFileBinary('C:\SQL#Test\test.txt', 0x48656C6C6F,
'CreateNew', '')
-- error since it already exists; could use "Create" instead
```

Database

The **Database** functions reside in the SQL#.DB assembly. The following assemblies need to be installed in order to use the DB functions: SQL#.Network.

If you use any of the functions that access the file system or network, then this assembly will need a security setting of EXTERNAL_ACCESS (2). You can set this by executing the following query:

```
EXEC SQL#.SQLsharp_SetSecurity 2, 'SQL#.DB'
```

If you do not want to have this assembly in your system at all, you can do either of the following:

- Do not install the SQL#.DB assembly by setting the `@InstallSQL#DB` variable (towards the top of the script) to 0 before installing
- Uninstall the assembly by running:
  ```
  EXEC [SQL#].[SQLsharp_Uninstall] N'SQL#.DB'
  ```

Please note that when accessing the file system, the Operating System user account that will be used is the one that is currently running (i.e. "log on as") the main SQL Server process (it might be Local System Account or an account created specifically for SQL Server).

DB_BulkCopy

```
DB_BulkCopy   [ @SourceType NVARCHAR(4000), ]
                    [ @SourceConnection NVARCHAR(4000), ]
                    @SourceQuery NVARCHAR(4000),
                    [ @DestinationConnection NVARCHAR(4000), ]
                    @DestinationTableName NVARCHAR(4000),
                    @BatchSize INT,
                    @NotifyAfterRows INT,
                    @TimeOut INT,
                    [ @ColumnMappings NVARCHAR(4000), ]
                    [ @BulkCopyOptionsList NVARCHAR(4000) ]
```

PROC: Uses the .Net SqlBulkCopy class to emulate bcp.exe and the T-SQL BULK INSERT command. It can connect natively to Microsoft SQL Server and Oracle. It can also be used with Linked Servers to connect to any DB type that is supported by Linked Servers.

NOTES:

- @SourceType:
  - Is not case-sensitive
  - Can be either MSSQL, Oracle, or NULL
  - Defaults to MSSQL if not specified or set to NULL
  - Specifying "Oracle" uses native Oracle drivers but initial testing has found that using a MSSQL SourceType and a Linked Server to Oracle in the SourceQuery was actually faster.
- @SourceConnection:
  - Connection string to source server
  - Defaults to current connection if not specified or set to NULL
- @SourceQuery:
  - Query to get the source data
  - Can be any query including one that uses a Linked Server
- @DestinationConnection:
  - Connection string to destination server
  - If specified must be a Microsoft SQL Server

    - Defaults to “Data Source=(local); Integrated Security=true; Initial Catalog=tempdb;” if not specified or set to NULL
- @DestinationTableName:
    - The name of the Table that the data will import into
- @BatchSize:
    - Number of Rows per batch
    - Setting of 0 will use a single batch
- @NotifyAfterRows:
    - The number of rows copied after which a notification is sent showing the user how many rows total have been copied
    - Setting of 0 will not notify
- @TimeOut:
    - Number of seconds for the operation to complete before it times out
- @ColumnMappings:
    - Only required if the SourceQuery result rows do not match in number and/or position with the DestinationTable
    - Pipe-delimited list of comma-separated pairs of column mappings
    - Each mapping takes the form of: SourceColumn,DestinationColumn
    - Columns can be referred to by name or position
    - If using column names it IS case-sensitive
    - Mappings must be either all names or all positions; you cannot mix specifying names and positions (even though MSDN says you can)
    - Basic example of 3 columns:
      IDField,TargetID|NameField,TargetName|Width,ItemWidth
      1,2|2,3|3,1
- @BulkCopyOptionsList:
    - Optional
    - Pipe-delimited list of options
    - Options are NOT case-sensitive
    - Options are:
        - **KeepIdentity** = Preserve source identity values. When not specified, identity values are assigned by the destination.
        - **CheckConstraints** = Check constraints while data is being inserted. By default, constraints are not checked.
        - **TableLock** = Obtain a bulk update lock for the duration of the bulk copy operation. When not specified, row locks are used.
        - **KeepNulls** = Preserve null values in the destination table regardless of the settings for default values. When not specified, null values are replaced by default values where applicable.
        - **FireTriggers** = When specified, cause the server to fire the insert triggers for the rows being inserted into the database.
        - **UseInternalTransaction** = When specified, each batch of the bulk-copy operation will occur within a transaction.
- Many thanks to DM Unseen (Martijn Evers) for suggesting this feature and for helping to test it.

DB_BulkExport (Not available in Free version)

```
DB_BulkExport  @Query NVARCHAR(4000),
               @TextQualifier NVARCHAR(4000),
               @TextQualifyAllColumns BIT,
               @ColumnHeaderHandling NVARCHAR(4000),
               @BitHandling NVARCHAR(4000),
               @FirstRow INT,
               @LastRow INT,
               @OutputFilePath NVARCHAR(4000),
```

```
@FieldTerminator NVARCHAR(4000),
@RowTerminator NVARCHAR(4000),
@FileEncoding NVARCHAR(4000),
@AppendFile BIT = 0,
@RowsExported INT = -1 OUTPUT
```

PROC: Generates a data-dump much in the same way that BCP, SSIS, and Export Data wizard do. One of the problems with SSIS is that the Data Flow tasks store the column info (which ones, datatypes, position, etc.) which makes generating a dynamic result set almost impossible. SSIS also has the problem of not accepting a variable for the Flat File Destination if you want to dynamically assign the output filename. SSIS does, however, support text-qualification and column headers: both are important if the file should be easily readable and importable. BCP on the other hand does support dynamic queries as well column-headers. But doing text-qualification requires a format-file and doing so when generating a dynamic query is no easy task. And SQLCMD can do column-headers but not text-qualification. Hence this procedure combines the benefits of SSIS with the benefits of BCP into a procedure that can do column-headers and text-qualification (like SSIS) but also supports dynamic queries and output filenames (like BCP). It also supports FirstRow and LastRow (like BCP).

NOTES:

- @Query:
  - Can be any query, including an EXEC procedure call
- @TextQualifier:
  - Can be any character or set of characters or even an empty string
  - Cannot be NULL and there is no default value
- @TextQualifyAllColumns:
  - If set to True (1) then all fields are enclosed in the @TextQualifer
  - If set to False (0) then only the followings fields are enclosed in the @TextQualifier: CHAR, VARCHAR, TEXT, NCHAR, NVARCHAR, NTEXT, DATETIME, SMALLDATETIME, UNIQUEIDENTIFIER, SQL_VARIANT, and XML
- @ColumnHeaderHandling:
  - Value is NOT case-sensitive
  - Value can be:
    - Always, NULL, or empty string ‘’: Always display the Column Headers whether there are results or not
    - Results: Only display the Column Headers if there is at least one result row
    - Never: Do not display the Column Headers no matter what
  - Fields that are to be text-qualified will also have their respective column-header text-qualified
- @BitHandling:
  - How to handle the display of BIT fields
  - Value is NOT case-sensitive
  - Only three possible values:
    - Word (Default): Translate as a text-qualified ‘True’ or ‘False’. (This is how SSIS handles exporting BIT fields)
    - Letter: Translate as a text-qualified ‘T’ or ‘F’
    - Number: Translate as a non-text-qualified 1 or 0
- @FirstRow:
  - The first result row to export
  - Set to 0 to ignore (start with first row)
- @LastRow:
  - The last result row to export
  - Set to 0 to ignore (no limit)
- @OutputFilePath:
  - The full path to the export file including the filename and extension.
  - If this field is empty string ‘’ or NULL then the output is sent as a regular query result set
  - If this field is set then the file will be created with the exported data

    - If the output file already exists it will be over-written
    - For very large sets of data consider dumping directly to a file and not a result set
    - If this field is set you must have EXTERNAL_ACCESS set by doing:
      EXEC SQL#.SQLsharp_SetSecurity 2
- @FieldTerminator:
    - Only applies if exporting to a file
    - Can be any character or set of characters including empty string ‘’
    - Default value is a tab (\t)
- @RowTerminator:
    - Only applies if exporting to a file
    - Can be any character or set of characters including empty string ‘’
    - Default value is a Carriage Return – Line Feed / CRLF (\r\n)
- @FileEncoding:
    - Only applies if exporting to a file
    - Value is NOT case-sensitive
    - Value can be:
        - ASCII
        - UNICODE [implied Little Endian]
        - UTF7
        - UTF8
        - UnicodeBigEndian
        - UTF32 [implied Little Endian]
        - Any other value, including NULL, will select your server’s system default
- @AppendFile:
    - If file already exists and @AppendFile = 1, exported rows will be appended to the end of it
    - If file already exists and @AppendFile = 0, the file will be replaced
    - Defaulted to 0 / False
- @RowsExported:
    - OUTPUT variable
    - Returns the total number of records / rows exported
    - Defaulted to -1 so that it is not required to be used

EXAMPLES:

```
-- export the Employee table from the AdventureWorks DB
-- export as a standard result set (good for testing)
-- do NOT text-qualify all columns, do NOT include column headers
-- include all rows, translate BIT fields to their native 0 or 1
-- use empty text-qualifier to effectively NOT text-qualify any column
EXEC SQL#.DB_BulkExport 'SELECT * FROM AdventureWorks.HumanResources.Employee',
'', 0, 'results', 'number', 0, 0, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL

-- export the Employee table from the AdventureWorks DB
-- export as a file (yes, I have done EXEC SQL#.SQLsharp_SetSecurity 2)
-- text-qualify ALL columns, include column headers
-- export only rows 10 - 50, translate BIT fields as 'True' or 'False'
-- use ASCII character 170 as text-qualifier (logical "not" symbol) as
-- it can be used in Import Wizard (use left ALT key and number pad 170)
-- use default RowTerminator (tab) and non-default comma FieldTerminator
EXEC SQL#.DB_BulkExport 'SELECT * FROM AdventureWorks.HumanResources.Employee',
'¬', 1, 'always', 'Word', 10, 50, 'C:\TestExport.txt', ',', NULL, 'Unicode'
```

DB_DumpData (Not available in Free version)

```
DB_DumpData  @DBPattern NVARCHAR(4000),
             @SchemaPattern NVARCHAR(4000),
```

```
@TablePattern NVARCHAR(4000),
@IncludeViews BIT,
@IncludeComputedColumns BIT,
@IdentityHandling NVARCHAR(4000),
@DBNameHandling NVARCHAR(4000),
@SchemaNameHandling NVARCHAR(4000),
@TableAndColumnNameQualifierLeft NVARCHAR(4000),
@TableAndColumnNameQualifierRight NVARCHAR(4000),
@StringAndDateQualifier NVARCHAR(4000),
@DateFormat SMALLINT,
@OutputFilePath NVARCHAR(4000),
@FileEncoding NVARCHAR(4000),
@LinkedServerName NVARCHAR(4000),
@DisableConstraints BIT,
@DisableTriggers BIT
```

PROC: Generates INSERT statements to recreate data. This procedure can work across all user databases on a server / instance or a filtered subset, all schemas or a filtered subset, and all tables or a filtered subset.

NOTES:

- Only generates INSERT statements to populate data; does NOT create tables or generate any DDL
- DB_DumpData works similar to the MySQL utility mysql_dump except that it does not generate any DDL
- Each INSERT ends with a semicolon (;) for compatibility with other RDBMS's
- Columns of datatype TIMESTAMP / ROWVERSION are not included as they cannot be inserted into directly
- @DBPattern:
  - A Regular Expression that can be used to filter which Databases are dumped
  - If left empty ('') then it will match all Databases
  - Pattern is NOT case-sensitive
  - System databases (master, model, msdb, and tempdb) will never match and cannot be dumped
- @SchemaPattern:
  - A Regular Expression that can be used to filter which Schemas are dumped
  - If left empty ('') then it will match all Schemas
  - Pattern is NOT case-sensitive
- @TablePattern:
  - A Regular Expression that can be used to filter which Tables are dumped
  - If left empty ('') then it will match all Tables
  - Pattern is NOT case-sensitive
- @IncludeViews:
  - Whether or not to include views as if they were tables
  - Only set to 1 if the destination DB has a table that should get this data and not a view of the same name
  - If included, Views are generated after all of the Tables
  - If included, Views will be marked with "(VIEW)" after the View name in the comment before the INSERT statements for the View
- @IncludeComputedColumns:
  - Whether or not to include column and data for Computed Columns
  - Only set to 1 if the destination DB has a table with a non-computed column definition for fields that are computed (i.e. formulas) in the source DB
  - If included, any Computed Columns in a table will be noted in the comments before the INSERT statements for that table
- @IdentityHandling:
  - How to handle IDENTITY fields

    - Valid values are: INSERT, INCLUDE, and EXCLUDE
    - Values are NOT case-sensitive
    - INSERT:
        - Include the column and its data
        - Use SET IDENTITY_INSERT [ON | OFF]
        - Use when putting data back into a table that has the same IDENTITY field AND you want to keep the same ID numbers
    - INCLUDE
        - Include the column and its data
        - Do NOT use SET IDENTITY_INSERT
        - Use when putting data back into a table that did not specify IDENTITY for this field
    - EXCLUDE
        - Do NOT include the column and its data
        - Use when putting data back into a table that has the same IDENTITY field but you want to generate new ID numbers
    - If Included or Inserted, the IDENTITY field in a table will be noted in the comments before the INSERT statements for that table
- @DBNameHandling:
    - How to format the DB Name in the INSERT statement
    - A %s variable will be replaced by the DBName if used
    - The %s is not required
    - The %s IS case-sensitive
    - Leave empty if you do not want any specification of DBName
    - If you want to hard-code a DB name then just specify it literally
    - If specifying a DBName either via %s or literal, be sure to include the trailing period (.)
    - For SQL Server, typical usage = '[%s].'
- @SchemaNameHandling:
    - How to format the Schema Name in the INSERT statement
    - A %s variable will be replaced by the Schema Name if used
    - The %s is not required
    - The %s IS case-sensitive
    - Leave empty if you do not want any specification of Schema Name
    - If you want to hard-code a Schema name then just specify it literally
    - If specifying a Schema Name either via %s or literal, be sure to include the trailing period (.)
    - For SQL Server, typical usage = '[%s].'
- @TableAndColumnNameQualifierLeft:
    - What table and column names are prefixed with (e.g. [, ", nothing, etc.)
    - For SQL Server use a left square-bracket ([)
- @TableAndColumnNameQualifierRight:
    - What table and column names are appended with (e.g.], ", nothing, etc.)
    - For SQL Server use a right square-bracket (])
- @StringAndDateQualifier:
    - What String (CHAR, VARCHAR, VARCHAR(MAX), TEXT, NCHAR, NVARCHAR, NVARCHAR(MAX), NTEXT, UNIQUEINDETIFIER, XML, and SQL_VARIANT) and Date (DATETIME and SMALLDATETIME) fields are enclosed in
    - For SQL Server use a single-quote (') which is represented by specifying two single-quotes ('')
- @DateFormat:
    - How the date values are converted into text
    - For SQL Server use a value of 121 or 101
    - DataFormat of 121 = yyyy-mm-dd hh:mi:ss.mmm(24h)
    - DateFormat of 101 = mm/dd/yyyy
- @OutputFilePath:
    - Is not required; can be left as NULL or empty string ('')
    - If set will dump all output (except errors) to the file specified

    - If set will require a setting of 2 or 3 for SQLsharp_SetSecurity where a setting of 2 equates to a DB setting of "SAFE" for the assembly (see discussion regarding Security in the Introduction on Page 5 as well as the SQLsharp_SetSecurity procedure)
    - If the file already exists it will be appended to
- @FileEncoding:
    - Only applies if exporting to a file
    - Value is NOT case-sensitive
    - Value can be:
        - ASCII
        - UNICODE [implied Little Endian]
        - UTF7
        - UTF8
        - UnicodeBigEndian
        - UTF32 [implied Little Endian]
        - Any other value, including NULL, will select your server's system default
- @LinkedServerName:
    - Is not required; can be left as NULL or empty string ('')
    - If set the LinkedServer needs to be SQL Server 2005 (or beyond)
- @DisableConstraints:
    - Is not required; is defaulted to 0 / False
    - If set to 1 / True will add the command:
      ALTER TABLE {TableName} NOCHECK CONSTRAINT ALL;
      before each Table and the command:
      ALTER TABLE {TableName} CHECK CONSTRAINT ALL;
      after each Table
- @DisableTriggers:
    - Is not required; is defaulted to 0 / False
    - If set to 1 / True will add the command:
      ALTER TABLE {TableName} DISABLE TRIGGER ALL;
      before each Table and the command:
      ALTER TABLE {TableName} ENABLE TRIGGER ALL;
      after each Table
- Output:
    - Directly to file by setting @OutputFilePath
        - No column data length problems as opposed to the other methods so this is ideal for dumping tables that make use of TEXT, NTEXT, VARCHAR(MAX), and NVARCHAR(MAX) fields
        - Requires a setting of 2 / SAFE or 3 / UNRESTRICTED for SQLsharp_SetSecurity
    - bcp:
        - Unfortunately, this does not work due to a bug in the bcp.exe utility that is fixed in HotFix 3 for SQL Server 2005 Service Pack 2 (http://support.microsoft.com/kb/939537) that you can request from Microsoft. Service Pack 3 might address this.
        - Once this bug is fixed, bcp will be a viable option for exporting directly to a file without having to set the security level to 2 / SAFE or 3 / UNRESTRICTED (which is required when setting @OutputFilePath)
    - SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS):
        - While this option allows for exporting directly to a file without having to set the security level to 2 / SAFE or 3 / UNRESTRICTED (which is required when setting @OutputFilePath), it does have the problem of not being able to return more than 8192 or 65535 characters per INSERT statement (which is the total for the full row, not just the data for each field).
        - Results to Text | Results to File:
            - Tools | Options | Query Results | SQL Server | Results to Text | Maximum number of characters displayed in each column = 8192

        - Results to File is quick, even if millions of rows of data, but can only show 8192 characters total including the INSERT with Table Name and Column List. Hence this will not work for tables that have 8000 or more bytes of data.
    - Results to Grid:
        - Tools | Options | Query Results | SQL Server | Results to Grid | Maximum Characters Retrieved / Non-XML Data = 65535
        - Tools | Options | Query Results | SQL Server | Results to Grid | Include column headers when copying or saving the results = NOT checked
        - This method can display more data per row than Results to Text and Results to File, but might take more memory if several million rows (or more) are returned
        - After results are returned, right click inside the results grid and select "Save Results As...". After file is saved, change extension from .csv to .sql

EXAMPLES:

```
/* ALL user DBs, no views, no computed columns, use IDENTITY_INSERT */
EXEC SQL#.DB_DumpData '','','', 0, 0, 'insert', '[%s].', '[%s].', '[', ']',
'''', 121, 'C:\PopulateData.sql'

/* we have a read-only DB that has Sales related data from AdventureWorks for
reporting: DBs starting with "adv", "sales" schema only, include computed
columns, include IDENTITY as regular field since app will not insert here, make
sure insert into AdventureWorksSales DB */
EXEC SQL#.DB_DumpData '^adv','^sales$','', 0, 1, 'include',
'[AdventureWorksSales].', '[%s].', '[', ']', '''', 121, NULL, NULL, NULL, 1, 1
```

DB_ForEach (Not available in Free version)

DB_ForEach [@DBPattern NVARCHAR(4000),]
[@DBExcludePattern NVARCHAR(4000),]
[@TablePattern NVARCHAR(4000),]
[@TableExcludePattern NVARCHAR(4000),]
[@PreTableQuery NVARCHAR(4000),]
[@ForEachTableQuery NVARCHAR(4000),]
[@PostTableQuery NVARCHAR(4000)]

PROC: Executes commands on matching DB and/or Tables. Emulates sp_MSforeachdb and sp_MSforeachtable combined, but gives full Regular Expressions for including and excluding Databases and Tables. Since all @__Query parameters are optional, this Proc can be used as a Database-only ForEach, a Table-only ForEach, or a Database and Table ForEach.

NOTES:

- @DBPattern:
    - Regular expression for which Databases to include
    - Not case-sensitive
    - Passing in NULL or empty string '' includes all Databases
    - If not specified, defaults to all Databases
- @DBExcludePattern:
    - Regular expression for which Databases to exclude
    - Not case-sensitive
    - If not specified or passing in NULL, translates to: ^(master|tempdb|model|msdb|resource|distribution|reportserver|reportservertempdb)$
    - Passing in empty string '' does not exclude any Databases
- @TablePattern:

    - Regular expression for which Tables to include
    - Not case-sensitive
    - Passing in NULL or empty string '' includes all Tables
    - If not specified, defaults to all Tables
- @TableExcludePattern:
    - Regular expression for which Databases to exclude
    - Not case-sensitive
    - If not specified or passing in NULL, does not exclude any Tables
    - Passing in empty string '' does not exclude any Tables
- @PreTableQuery:
    - Query to run for each Database that matches @DBPattern and does not match @DBExcludePattern, before any tables are processed
    - Current Database when running DB_ForEach is the same for the session in which DB_ForEach is called. If the query needs to be run in another Database, @PreTableQuery could be set to:
      'USE [{SQL#DBName}]'
- @ForEachTableQuery:
    - Query to run for each Table that matches @TablePattern and does not match @TableExcludePattern
    - Current Database is not automatically set to the Database in which the Table is found. If the query requires that the current Database be the one for the current Table, then be sure to execute a USE statement in either the @PreTableQuery or the beginning of the @ForEachTableQuery
- @PostTableQuery
    - Query to run for each Database that matches @DBPattern and does not match @DBExcludePattern, after all tables are processed
- Database, Schema, and Table name replacement tags are available for use in @PreTableQuery, @ForEachTableQuery, and @PostTableQuery
- Replacement tags are: {SQL#DBName}, {SQL#SchemaName}, {SQL#TableName}, and {SQL#FullTableName}
- Replacement tags ARE case-sensitive
- {SQL#SchemaName} and {SQL#TableName} are not contained in [and]
- {SQL#FullTableName} translates to: [SchemaName].[TableName]
- Replacement tag {SQL#DBName} is available in all three TableQuery parameters
- Replacement tags {SQL#SchemaName}, {SQL#TableName}, and {SQL#FullTableName} are only available in @ForEachTableQuery

EXAMPLES:

```
-- the following works like ForEachDB and separates the commands in case
-- two commands cannot be in the same Query since each Query is a single
-- batch and cannot have GOs
EXEC SQL#.DB_ForEach @PreTableQuery = 'USE {SQL#DBName}',
            @PostTableQuery = 'CHECKPOINT'

-- the following removes the default DBExcludePattern so that system DBs
-- are included.  It then shows how the replacement tags work.
EXEC SQL#.DB_ForEach NULL, '', NULL, NULL,
'USE {SQL#DBName}; PRINT DB_NAME()',
'PRINT ''-- {SQL#SchemaName}, {SQL#TableName}, {SQL#FullTableName}''', ''

-- rebuild indexes on all tables, including system tables
EXEC SQL#.DB_ForEach NULL, '', NULL, '', 'USE {SQL#DBName}',
            'ALTER INDEX ALL ON {SQL#FullTableName} REBUILD', ''
```

DB_HTMLExport (Not available in Free version)

```
DB_HTMLExport(
                @Query NVARCHAR(4000),
                @ColumnHeaderHandling NVARCHAR(4000),
                @BitHandling NVARCHAR(4000),
                @NullReplacement NVARCHAR(4000),
                @FirstRow INT,
                @LastRow INT,
                @PreTable NVARCHAR(MAX),
                @PreHeaderRow NVARCHAR(4000),
                @PreHeaderColumn NVARCHAR(4000),
                @PostHeaderColumn NVARCHAR(4000),
                @PostHeaderRow NVARCHAR(4000),
                @PreDataRow NVARCHAR(4000),
                @PreDataColumn NVARCHAR(4000),
                @PostDataColumn NVARCHAR(4000),
                @PostDataRow NVARCHAR(4000),
                @PostTable NVARCHAR(MAX),
                @OutputFilePath NVARCHAR(4000),
                @FileEncoding NVARCHAR(4000),
                @EncodeHTML NVARCHAR(4000)
        )
```

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

Generates an HTML report from the given Query. The final output is configurable via the “Pre” and “Post” variables. Since the structure is user-defined, this function can also be used to generate XML.

NOTES:

- @Query:
  - Can be any query, including an EXEC procedure call
- @ColumnHeaderHandling:
  - Value is NOT case-sensitive
  - Value can be:
    - Always, NULL, or empty string ‘’: Always display the Column Headers whether there are results or not
    - Results: Only display the Column Headers if there is at least one result row
    - Never: Do not display the Column Headers no matter what
  - Fields that are to be text-qualified will also have their respective column-header text-qualified
- @BitHandling:
  - How to handle the display of BIT fields
  - Value is NOT case-sensitive
  - Only three possible values:
    - Word (Default): Translate as a text-qualified ‘True’ or ‘False’. (This is how SSIS handles exporting BIT fields)
    - Letter: Translate as a text-qualified ‘T’ or ‘F’
    - Number: Translate as a non-text-qualified 1 or 0
- @NullReplacement:
  - The string to replace any NULL value with
- @FirstRow:
  - The first result row to export
  - Set to 0 to ignore (start with first row)
- @LastRow:
  - The last result row to export
  - Set to 0 to ignore (no limit)

- @PreTable:
  - Any text before the results
  - If set to NULL will be: "`\t<table border="1">\n`"
  - String of "{SQL#Query}" will be replaced with the Query
- @PreHeaderRow:
  - Any text before the header row
  - If set to NULL will be: "`\t<tr>\n`"
- @PreHeaderColumn:
  - Any text before EACH header column
  - If set to NULL will be: "`\t\t<th>`"
  - String of "{SQL#Column}" will be replaced with the Column name
- @PostHeaderColumn:
  - Any text after EACH header column
  - If set to NULL will be: "`</th>\n`"
  - String of "{SQL#Column}" will be replaced with the Column name
- @PostHeaderRow:
  - Any text after the header row
  - If set to NULL will be: "`\t</tr>\n`"
- @PreDataRow:
  - Any text before EACH data row
  - If set to NULL will be: "`\t<tr>\n`"
- @PreDataColumn:
  - Any text before EACH data column
  - If set to NULL will be: "`\t\t<td>` "
  - String of "{SQL#Column}" will be replaced with the Column name
- @PostDataColumn:
  - Any text after EACH data column
  - If set to NULL will be: "`</td>\n`"
  - String of "{SQL#Column}" will be replaced with the Column name
- @PostDataRow:
  - Any text after EACH data row
  - If set to NULL will be: "`\t</tr>\n`"
- @PostTable:
  - Any text before the results
  - If set to NULL will be: "`\t</table>\n`"
  - String of "{SQL#Query}" will be replaced with the Query
- @OutputFilePath:
  - The full path to the export file including the filename and extension.
  - If this field is empty string '' or NULL then the output is sent as a regular query result set
  - If this field is set then the file will be created with the exported data
  - If the output file already exists it will be over-written
  - For very large sets of data consider dumping directly to a file and not a result set
  - If this field is set you must have EXTERNAL_ACCESS set by doing:
    EXEC SQL#.SQLsharp_SetSecurity 2
    If you do not set the security correctly, you might get an error about "Object reference not set to an instance of an object"
  - If this field is set then the function's return value will be empty
- @FileEncoding:
  - Only applies if exporting to a file
  - Value is NOT case-sensitive
  - Value can be:
    - ASCII
    - UNICODE [implied Little Endian]
    - UTF7

        - UTF8
        - UnicodeBigEndian
        - UTF32 [implied Little Endian]
        - Any other value, including NULL, will select your server's system default
- @EncodeHTML:
    - Value cannot be NULL
    - Value is NOT case-sensitive
    - Value can be:
        - Empty string '' – does not encode any text into HTML entities
        - None – encodes HTML entities but no spaces or returns will be translated
        - Spaces – encodes HTML entities and spaces but not returns
        - Returns – encodes HTML entities and returns but not spaces
        - Both – encodes HTML entities including spaces and returns
    - See INET_HTMLEncode for examples

EXAMPLES:

```
-- Basic report using default value of including the Column Headers,
-- translate BIT values into words, replace NULL values with "-NULL-",
-- do not limit any rows, and take all default HTML values.
-- This can easily be included in an email
DECLARE @HTMLOutput NVARCHAR(MAX)

SELECT @HTMLOutput =
      SQL#.DB_HTMLExport('SELECT TOP 1 * FROM
AdventureWorks.HumanResources.Employee',
      '', 'word', '-NULL-', 0, 0, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL,
      NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, '')

PRINT @HTMLOutput

      <table border="1">
      <tr>
            <th>EmployeeID</th>
            <th>NationalIDNumber</th>
            <th>ContactID</th>
            <th>LoginID</th>
            <th>ManagerID</th>
            <th>Title</th>
            <th>BirthDate</th>
            <th>MaritalStatus</th>
            <th>Gender</th>
            <th>HireDate</th>
            <th>SalariedFlag</th>
            <th>VacationHours</th>
            <th>SickLeaveHours</th>
            <th>CurrentFlag</th>
            <th>rowguid</th>
            <th>ModifiedDate</th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
            <td>1</td>
            <td>14417807</td>
            <td>1209</td>
            <td>adventure-works\guy1</td>
            <td>16</td>
            <td>Production Technician - WC60</td>
            <td>5/15/1972 12:00:00 AM</td>
            <td>M</td>
            <td>M</td>
            <td>7/31/1996 12:00:00 AM</td>
            <td>False</td>
            <td>21</td>
            <td>30</td>
```

```
            <td>True</td>
            <td>aae1d04a-c237-4974-b4d5-935247737718</td>
            <td>7/31/2004 12:00:00 AM</td>
      </tr>
      </table>

-- This example wraps what could be a complex query into a temporary
-- Stored Procedure for a simple call within DB_HTMLExport.  Custom HTML
-- is used for nicer looking output that includes CSS as well as
-- displaying the Query before the results and even hiding the Query
-- in an HTML comment after the results.

-- EXEC SQL#.SQLSharp_SetSecurity 2

IF (OBJECT_ID('tempdb..#TempProc') IS NOT NULL)
BEGIN
      DROP PROCEDURE #TempProc
END
GO

CREATE PROCEDURE #TempProc (
      @WhatPercent      TINYINT
) AS


SELECT      TOP (@WhatPercent) PERCENT *
FROM  AdventureWorks.HumanResources.Employee
GO

DECLARE @CRLF NCHAR(2),
      @PreTable NVARCHAR(MAX),
      @PreHeaderRow NVARCHAR(100),
      @PreHeaderColumn NVARCHAR(100),
      @PostHeaderColumn NVARCHAR(50),
      @PostHeaderRow NVARCHAR(50),
      @PreDataRow NVARCHAR(100),
      @PreDataColumn NVARCHAR(100),
      @PostDataColumn NVARCHAR(50),
      @PostDataRow NVARCHAR(50),
      @PostTable NVARCHAR(MAX),
      @HTMLOutput NVARCHAR(MAX)

SET @CRLF = CHAR(13) + CHAR(10)

SELECT
      @PreTable = '<html>
<head>
      <title>Report Title</title>
      <style>
      .SQLTable   {border:2px solid black; font-family:verdana;
                        background:white;}
      .SQLHeader  {color:white; background:black; text-align:center;}
      .SQLRow           {background:white;}
      TH                {padding: 2px;}
      TD                {border-right:1px dashed black;
                        border-bottom:1px dashed black;}
      TH.Title    {color: red; font-weight: bold;}
      TD.Title    {color: blue; font-weight: bold;}
```

```
      </style>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#FFFFFF">

Query was: <b>{SQL#Query}</b><br><br>

      <table class="SQLTable" border="0" cellpadding="0">' + @CRLF,
      @PreHeaderRow = ' <tr class="SQLHeader">' + @CRLF,
      @PreHeaderColumn = '          <th class="{SQL#Column}">',
      @PostHeaderColumn = '</th>' + @CRLF,
      @PostHeaderRow = '      </tr>' + @CRLF,
      @PreDataRow = '   <tr class="SQLRow">' + @CRLF,
      @PreDataColumn = '            <td class="{SQL#Column}">',
      @PostDataColumn = '</td>' + @CRLF,
      @PostDataRow = '  </tr>' + @CRLF,
      @PostTable = '    </table>

<!-- {SQL#Query} -->

</body>
</html>' + @CRLF

SELECT SQL#.DB_HTMLExport('EXEC #TempProc 20', 'results', 'letter', '',
      0, 0, @PreTable, @PreHeaderRow, @PreHeaderColumn, @PostHeaderColumn,
      @PostHeaderRow, @PreDataRow, @PreDataColumn, @PostDataColumn,
      @PostDataRow, @PostTable, 'c:\table.html', 'unicode', '')


-- another example
DECLARE @HTMLOutput NVARCHAR(MAX)

SELECT @HTMLOutput =
      SQL#.DB_HTMLExport('SELECT TOP 2 * FROM
AdventureWorks.Production.ProductReview',
'', 'word', '-NULL-', 0, 0, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL,
NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, 'returns')

PRINT @HTMLOutput
```

DB_XOR

DB_XOR(ValueOne BIT, ValueTwo BIT)

RETURNS: BIT

Performs a logical Exclusive-OR operation.

NOTES:

- If either ValueOne or ValueTwo is NULL, the return value is automatically False (0).

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.DB_XOR(0, 1)
-- 1
SELECT SQL#.DB_XOR(1, NULL)
-- 0
SELECT SQL#.DB_XOR(1, 1)
```

```
-- 0
```

Convert

Convert functions allow for transforming data into a different representative that can be converted back (unlike Hash functions).

Convert_BinaryToHexString

Convert_BinaryToHexString(BinaryValue VARBINARY(MAX))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

NOTES:

- Starting in SQL Server 2008, the CONVERT function can accomplish this same functionality. Use a "style" setting of 1 to include the "0x" on the left or a setting of 2 to not include the "0x", just as this SQL# function does:
  ```
  SELECT CONVERT(VARCHAR, 0x12A5, 2)
  ```

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Convert_BinaryToHexString(0x48656c6c6f20576f726c6421)
-- 48656C6C6F20576F726C6421
```

Convert_DateTimeToMSIntDate

Convert_DateTimeToMSIntDate(RealDate DATETIME)

RETURNS: INT

NOTES:

- Same as: CONVERT(INT, DATEADD(HOUR, -12, @RealDate))
- Microsoft Int Date Epoch (Day 0) = 1900-01-01
- See also: Convert_MSIntDateToDateTime

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Convert_DateTimeToMSIntDate('03/15/2010')
-- 40250
```

Convert_FromBase64

Convert_FromBase64(EncodedValue NVARCHAR(MAX))

RETURNS: VARBINARY(MAX)

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Convert_FromBase64('SGVsbG8gV29ybGQh')
-- 0x48656C6C6F20576F726C6421
```

Convert_HexStringToBinary

Convert_HexStringToBinary(HexStringValue NVARCHAR(MAX))

RETURNS: VARBINARY(MAX)

NOTES:

- Starting in SQL Server 2008, the CONVERT function can accomplish this same functionality. Use a "style" setting of 1 if the string has the "0x" on the left (the "0x" is required if using a "style" of 1) or a setting of 2 if it does not include the "0x", just as this SQL# function does:
  ```
  SELECT CONVERT(VARBINARY, 12A5, 2)
  ```

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Convert_HexStringToBinary('48656C6C6F20576F726C6421')
-- 0x48656C6C6F20576F726C6421
```

Convert_HtmlToXml

Convert_HtmlToXml(Document NVARCHAR(MAX), DocumentUri NVARCHAR(MAX), CaseFolding NVARCHAR(50))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

Converts HTML to well formed XML by adding missing quotes, empty attribute values, ignoring duplicate attributes, case folding on tag names, adding missing closing tags based on SGML DTD information, and so on.

NOTES:

- Document is any HTML text
- DocumentUri is the location of any HTML page
- CaseFolding:
  - Values are NOT case-sensitive
  - Values:
    - ToUpper – upper-cases all tags
    - ToLower – lower-cases all tags
    - {anything else} – doesn't change tag casing
- Sometimes requires having External Access permissions set on the SQL#.SgmlReader Assembly, especially if using DocumentUri:
  ```
  EXEC SQL#.SQLsharp_SetSecurity 2, 'SQL#.SgmlReader'
  ```
- Either Document or DocumentUri needs to have a value.
- If both Document and DocumentUri have a value, DocumentUri will be used
- This is not a replacement for INET_GetWebPages as this function modifies the document being retrieved
- Thanks to Mitch Schroeter for the suggestion of adding this function

EXAMPLES:

```
PRINT SQL#.Convert_HtmlToXml('
<Html>
<body>
<P class=MsoNormal dir=ltr
style="MARGIN: 0pt;" align=left><?xml:namespace
prefix = st1 ns = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:smarttags"
/><ST1:PERSONNAME></ST1:PERSONNAME></P>
</body>
</html>
', NULL, 'ToLower')
/*
<html>
<body>
<p class="MsoNormal" dir="ltr" style="MARGIN: 0pt;" align="left"><?namespace
prefix = st1 ns = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:smarttags"
```

```
?><st1:personname xmlns:st1="#unknown"></st1:personname></p>
</body>
</html>
*/
```

Convert_MSIntDateToDateTime

Convert_MSIntDateToDateTime (MSIntDate INT)

RETURNS: DATETIME

NOTES:

- Same as: CONVERT(DATETIME, @MSIntDate)
- Microsoft Int Date Epoch (Day 0) = 1900-01-01
- See also: Convert_DateTimeToMSIntDate

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Convert_MSIntDateToDateTime(40250)
-- 2010-03-15 00:00:00.000
```

Convert_ROT13

Convert_ROT13(TextValue NVARCHAR(MAX))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

NOTES:

- ROT13 simply shifts the English alphabet characters 13 places and since there are 26 letters, applying it twice to the same string will bring everything back to where it started. Hence, the ROT13 algorithm decodes what it has already encoded.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Convert_ROT13('25) This is a test.')
-- 25) Guvf vf n grfg.
SELECT SQL#.Convert_ROT13('25) Guvf vf n grfg.')
-- 25) This is a test.
```

Convert_ToBase64

Convert_ToBase64(UnencodedValue VARBINARY(MAX), Base64FormattingOption NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

NOTES:

- Base64FormattingOption = InsertLineBreaks or None
- Base64FormattingOption is NOT case-sensitive

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Convert_ToBase64(0x48656c6c6f20576f726c6421,
      'InsertLineBreaks')
-- SGVsbG8gV29ybGQh
```

Convert_UUDecode

Convert_UUDecode(EncodedValue NVARCHAR(MAX))

RETURNS: VARBINARY(MAX)

NOTES:

- Do not include the “begin” and “end” lines, just the actual encoded lines

EXAMPLES:

```
DECLARE     @UUSource VARBINARY(MAX),
            @UUEncoded NVARCHAR(MAX)
SET @UUSource = 0x325B2F99D4F578BD4207A84CE31200D3FF73
SET @UUEncoded = SQL#.Convert_UUEncode(@UUSource)
SELECT @UUEncoded, SQL#.Convert_UUDecode(@UUEncoded)
-- 2,ELOF=3U>+U"!ZA,XQ(`T_]S        0x325B2F99D4F578BD4207A84CE31200D3FF73
```

Convert_UUEncode

Convert_UUEncode(EncodedValue VARBINARY(MAX))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

NOTES:

- Does not include the “begin ### -” and “end” lines

EXAMPLES:

```
DECLARE     @UUSource VARBINARY(MAX),
            @UUEncoded NVARCHAR(MAX)
SET @UUSource = 0x325B2F99D4F578BD4207A84CE31200D3FF73
SET @UUEncoded = SQL#.Convert_UUEncode(@UUSource)
SELECT @UUEncoded, SQL#.Convert_UUDecode(@UUEncoded)
-- 2,ELOF=3U>+U"!ZA,XQ(`T_]S        0x325B2F99D4F578BD4207A84CE31200D3FF73
```

DB System Info (Not available in Free version)

Server-wide views of system objects.

Sys_Objects

Sys_Objects(DBNamePattern NVARCHAR(MAX), IncludeSystemDatabases BIT)

RETURNS: TABLE (database_name SYSNAME, database_id INT, name SYSNAME, object_id INT, principal_id INT, schema_id INT, parent_object_id INT, type NCHAR(2), type_desc NVARCHAR(60), create_date DATETIME, modify_date DATETIME, is_ms_shipped BIT, is_published BIT, is_schema_published BIT, schema_name SYSNAME, parent_name SYSNAME, parent_schema_id INT, parent_type NCHAR(2), parent_type_desc NVARCHAR(60), parent_schema_name SYSNAME)

Returns information from sys.objects from all databases matching the DBNamePattern with additional schema and parent_object information.

NOTES:

- DBNamePattern
  - is a full regular expression. If you want to match all databases, pass in empty string ‘’
  - is NOT case-sensitive
- IncludeSystemDatabases when set to 0 will exclude: master, model, msdb, tempdb, and any database that is a distributor (only on replication distributor nodes)

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.Sys_Objects('', 1) WHERE [type] IN ('p', 'pc')
-- return all procs (SQL and CLR) from ALL DBs, even system DBs

SELECT * FROM SQL#.Sys_Objects('^Customer|\d{4}$', 0)
-- all objects from DBs starting with "Customer" OR ending with 4 digits
```

LookUp

LookUp functions provide commonly used static data that far too many applications duplicate in tables.

LookUp_GetCountryInfo

LookUp_GetCountryInfo(SearchCode NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: TABLE (NumericCode NCHAR(3), TwoLetterCode NCHAR(2), ThreeLetterCode NCHAR(3), Name NVARCHAR(50), FlagImage VARBINARY(MAX))

Provides ISO-based information on countries. All countries can be returned at once (to create a drop-down list perhaps) or a single country's information can be returned based on the SearchCode passed in. There are 244 countries listed.

NOTES:

- SearchCode can be either the Numeric, TwoLetterCode, or ThreeLetterCode; if either Two or Three LetterCode, then it is NOT case-sensitive
- If SearchCode is empty '' or NULL then all Countries are returned
- By default data is sorted by Name field
- FlagImage column of result set is a PNG picture file of the flag for that country. This can be used on websites rather easily by streaming the binary data to a webpage that is used as the SRC of an IMG tag while changing the mime-type HTTP header to "image/png". If you would rather store the images on disk in actual png files, then you can export all of the flag images into separate files using the following SQL:

```
EXEC SQL#.SQLSharp_SetSecurity 2

SELECT SQL#.File_CreateDirectory('C:\SQL#CountryFlags')

SELECT      *, SQL#.File_WriteFileBinary('C:\SQL#CountryFlags\' +
            cinfo.TwoLetterCode + '.png', cinfo.FlagImage,
            'Create', '')
FROM        SQL#.LookUp_GetCountryInfo('') cinfo
WHERE       cinfo.FlagImage IS NOT NULL
```

- The information is maintained by the ISO (International Standards Organization) and is subject to change, although not frequently. SQL# will be updated if / when it does change.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.LookUp_GetCountryInfo('') -- get all Country Info
SELECT * FROM SQL#.LookUp_GetCountryInfo('008') -- get Info for Albania
SELECT * FROM SQL#.LookUp_GetCountryInfo('FI') -- get Info for Finland
SELECT * FROM SQL#.LookUp_GetCountryInfo('usa') -- get Info for US
SELECT * FROM SQL#.LookUp_GetCountryInfo('') ORDER BY TwoLetterCode
-- get all Country Info sorted by the TwoLetterCode
```

LookUp_GetStateInfo

LookUp_GetStateInfo(SearchCode NVARCHAR(4000), USStatesOnly BIT)

RETURNS: TABLE (NumericCode NCHAR(2), TwoLetterCode NCHAR(2), Name NVARCHAR(50), FlagImage VARBINARY(MAX), CountryCode NCHAR(2))

Provides US Postal Service-based information on states and territories. All states can be returned at once (to create a drop-down list perhaps) or a single state's information can be returned based on the SearchCode passed in. The list can also be filtered to show only actual US states. There are 82 states and territories listed.

NOTES:

- SearchCode can be either the Numeric or TwoLetterCode; if TwoLetterCode, then is NOT case-sensitive
- If SearchCode is empty '' or NULL then all States are returned, unless USStatesOnly is True / 1 then all US States are returned
- The numeric code is the FIPS (Federal Information Processing Standard) code, used by various US Govnerment departments
- If USStatesOnly is set to True / 1 then Washington, D.C. is also returned
- By default data is sorted by Name field
- FlagImage column of result set is reserved for future use
- The information is maintained by the United States Postal Service and is subject to change, although not frequently. SQL# will be updated if / when it does change.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.LookUp_GetStateInfo('', '') -- get all State Info
SELECT * FROM SQL#.LookUp_GetStateInfo('', 'US') -- get all US States
SELECT * FROM SQL#.LookUp_GetStateInfo('AS', '') -- get only 1 state
SELECT * FROM SQL#.LookUp_GetStateInfo('AS', 'US')
-- returns nothing since 'AS' is not a US state
```

Operating System

The **OS** functions reside in the SQL#.OS assembly.

If you use any of the functions that access the Operating System, then this assembly will need a security setting of EXTERNAL_ACCESS (2). You can set this by executing the following query:

```
EXEC SQL#.SQLsharp_SetSecurity 2, 'SQL#.OS'
```

If you do not want to have this assembly in your system at all, you can do either of the following:

1) Do not install the SQL#.OS assembly by setting the `@InstallSQL#OS` variable (towards the top of the script) to 0 before installing
2) Uninstall the assembly by running:
   ```
   EXEC [SQL#].[SQLsharp_Uninstall] N'SQL#.OS'
   ```

OS_EventLogRead

OS_EventLogRead(LogName NVARCHAR(4000), MachineName NVARCHAR(4000), Source NVARCHAR(4000), EntryType NVARCHAR(4000), InstanceID NVARCHAR(4000), Category NVARCHAR(4000), UserName NVARCHAR(4000), Message NVARCHAR(4000), TimeGeneratedBegin DATETIME, TimeGeneratedEnd DATETIME, IndexBegin INT, IndexEnd INT, RegExOptionsList NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: TABLE (Index INT, Category NVARCHAR(500), EntryType NVARCHAR(50), InstanceId BIGINT, Source NVARCHAR(500), TimeGenerated DATETIME, TimeWritten DATETIME, UserName NVARCHAR(100), Message NVARCHAR(4000), Data VARBINARY(MAX))

NOTES:

- LogName:
  - Needs to be a valid Event Log name such as: System, Application, or Security.
  - Is not case-sensitive.
  - Can also be the Event Log filename, such as: OSession for “Microsoft Office Sessions”
- MachineName:
  - can be set to NULL or empty string ‘’ to mean the local machine
- Source:
  - Is a Regular Expression controlled by RegExOptionsList
- EntryType:
  - Is a Regular Expression controlled by RegExOptionsList
  - Valid Entry Type are: Error, Information, Warning, Failure Audit, and Success Audit
- InstanceID:
  - Underlying value is an INT
  - Parameter is a Regular Expression controlled by RegExOptionsList so that you have more control over what number(s) to filter on.
- Category:
  - Is a Regular Expression controlled by RegExOptionsList
- UserName:
  - Is a Regular Expression controlled by RegExOptionsList
- Message:
  - Is a Regular Expression controlled by RegExOptionsList
- TimeGeneratedBegin:
  - The minimum time in the result set or starting time
  - Set to NULL to mean “no minimum” and to pull from the beginning
- TimeGeneratedEnd:

    - The maximum time in the result set or ending time
    - Set to NULL to mean “no maximum” and to pull until the end
- IndexBegin:
    - The minimum Index number in the result set or starting Index
    - Set to NULL or 0 to mean “no minimum” and to pull from the beginning
- IndexEnd:
    - The maximum Index number in the result set or ending Index
    - Set to NULL or 0 to mean “no maximum” and to pull until the end
- RegExOptionsList:
    - Please see Introduction to Regular Expressions Functions for details.

EXAMPLES:
```
-- read all Events from the System log
SELECT * FROM SQL#.OS_EventLogRead('System', '', '', '', '', '', '', '', NULL,
NULL, 0, 0, '')

-- read only Error and Warning Events from the Application log,
-- ignoring the case of the EventTypes
SELECT * FROM SQL#.OS_EventLogRead('Application', '', '', '(error|warning)', '',
'', '', '', NULL, NULL, 0, 0, 'ignorecase')

-- read all Events from the Application log that came from SQL Server,
-- starting on May 1st, 2009 at 15:30 (or 3:30 PM)
SELECT * FROM SQL#.OS_EventLogRead('Application', '', 'MSSQLSERVER', '', '', '',
'', '', '05/01/2009 15:30', NULL, 0, 0, '')
```

OS_EventLogWrite

OS_EventLogWrite(LogName NVARCHAR(4000), MachineName NVARCHAR(4000), Source NVARCHAR(4000), EntryType NVARCHAR(4000), InstanceID INT, Category SMALLINT, Message NVARCHAR(4000), BinaryData VARBINARY(8000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

NOTES:

- LogName must be a valid Event Log on the system, either Event Log name (e.g. System or Application) or Event Log Filename (e.g. OSession for OSession.evt)
- MachineName can be set to NULL or empty string ‘’ to mean local machine
- Source can be an existing Source for the Event Log or a new one that will be created the first time it is used in the Event Log. Please keep in mind that a Source can only exist in one Event Log so if you create “MyApp” in “Application” then you cannot use “MyApp” as a Source in “System” or any other Even Log. If you try to use a Source that has already been created in another Event Log you will get an error.
- Entry Type can be: Error, Information, Warning, Audit Failure, or Audit Success
- Entry Type is not case-sensitive
- Category is any value you choose
- Message cannot be NULL
- BinaryData can be set to NULL
- Always returns empty string ‘’
- Designed as a Function instead of a Procedure so that it can be used in set-based operations

EXAMPLES:
```
-- write an Informational message to the Application Log with
-- a Source of SQL# and no BinaryData
```

```
SELECT SQL#.OS_EventLogWrite('Application', '', 'SQL#', 'Information', 123, 1,
'Test message', NULL)

-- write a Warning message to the Microsoft Office Sessions Log with
-- a Source of "Microsoft Office 12 Sessions" and some BinaryData
SELECT SQL#.OS_EventLogWrite('OSession', '', 'Microsoft Office 12 Sessions',
'Warning', 7000, -1, 'Test warning', 0x5B327AC4)

-- example of logging a set of errors
CREATE TABLE #TempErrors (Error VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL, BinaryData
      VARBINARY(50))
INSERT INTO #TempErrors VALUES ('error uno', 0xF5D932993B)
INSERT INTO #TempErrors VALUES ('error dos', NULL)
INSERT INTO #TempErrors VALUES ('error tres', 0x53514C2320697320636F6F6C)

DECLARE @DevNull CHAR(1)
SELECT @DevNull = SQL#.OS_EventLogWrite('Application', '', 'SQL#',
      'Error', 12342, 55, err.Error, err.BinaryData)
FROM #TempErrors err
```

OS_GenerateTone

OS_GenerateTone(Frequency INT, Duration INT)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

NOTES:

- Frequency is between 37 and 32767 hertz
- Duration is in milliseconds
- Always returns empty string ‘’
- Designed as a Function instead of a Procedure so that it can be used in set-based operations
- Volume is controlled only through the “PC Speaker” volume control and is not affected by the master volume outside of the “mute” function.

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT  SQL#.OS_GenerateTone(90, 1000)

CREATE TABLE #tones (freq INT, dur INT)
INSERT INTO #tones VALUES (300, 200)
INSERT INTO #tones VALUES (90, 200)
INSERT INTO #tones VALUES (100, 300)
INSERT INTO #tones VALUES (300, 200)
INSERT INTO #tones VALUES (600, 400)
INSERT INTO #tones VALUES (100, 300)

DECLARE     @DevNull NCHAR(1)
SELECT      @DevNull = SQL#.OS_GenerateTone(freq, dur)
FROM        #tones
```

OS_MachineName

OS_MachineName()

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Returns the Computer name of the machine that SQL Server is running on.

NOTES:
- This Function only requires EXTERNAL_ACCESS (2) permissions
- This should be equivalent to the T-SQL function: SERVERPROPERTY('MachineName')

OS_ProcessGetInfo (Not available in Free version)

OS_ProcessGetInfo(ProcessIDs NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: TABLE (ProcessID INT, ProcessName NVARCHAR(1000), StartTime DATETIME, MainModule NVARCHAR(1000), HandleCount INT, NonPagedSystemMemorySize BIGINT, PagedSystemMemorySize BIGINT, PrivateMemorySize BIGINT, PagedMemorySize BIGINT, VirtualMemorySize BIGINT, PhysicalMemorySize BIGINT, PeakPagedMemorySize BIGINT, PeakVirtualMemorySize BIGINT, PeakPhysicalMemorySize BIGINT, PrivilegedProcessorTime BIGINT, UserProcessorTime FLOAT, TotalProcessorTime FLOAT, Responding BIT)

Gets a list of information for the specified ProcessIDs

NOTES:
- ProcessIDs is a comma-separated list of Process IDs
- You can find general ProcessIDs by going to Task Manager, selecting the View menu, selecting the "Select Columns..." sub-menu, and checking the box for "PID (Process Identifier)".
- You cannot see information on Processes owned by "SYSTEM" but you should be able to see info for "LOCAL SERVICE" and "NETWORK SERVICE" Processes as well as any Process started by the account running the "SQL Server" Process.
- If you are not allowed to see the Process information the "MainModule" field will display: Access is denied.
- If a Process is taking too long and you notice that the "Responding" field is set to 0, consider using OS_ProcessKill

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT * FROM SQL#.OS_ProcessGetInfo('2232,2724,0,1632,3648,1356')
```

OS_ProcessKill (Not available in Free version)

OS_ProcessKill(ProcessID INT, ProcessName NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Kills a process started by OS_ProcessStart.

NOTES:
- ProcessID is the ID of the Process as returned by OS_ProcessStart
- ProcessName is the name of the program running under the ProcessID and is a safe-guard to make sure you do not kill another Process with the same ID. This is just in case the Process you wanted to kill ended and another one started with the same ProcessID (even if that is unlikely to happen).
- If the program started by ProcessStart is a .BAT or .CMD script, then use "CMD" as ProcessName
- ProcessName is NOT case-sensitive
- Return string is a success or error message
- Designed as a Function instead of a Procedure so that it can be used in set-based operations
- ProcessID must be owned / started by the account that runs the SQL Server process; you are not able to kill Processes started by other users or even the main "SQL Server" Process

- ProcessID must be a processes started by the OS_ProcessStart function; you cannot kill the main SQL Server process even though the same user account started that process

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.OS_ProcessKill(1234, 'NotePad')
```

OS_ProcessStart (Not available in Free version)

OS_ProcessStart(FileName NVARCHAR(4000), Arguments NVARCHAR(4000), WorkingDirectory NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: INT

Runs the command specified by FilePath like xp_cmdshell but does so asynchronously so that control returns immediately and proceeds to the next T-SQL command rather than waiting for the Process to complete. Because the process is running separately from the SQL Session, no output from the command is returned unlike with xp_cmdshell.

Notes:

- FilePath can be a full path to a command or a relative path or just a command / program name if it can be found in the PATH environment variable
- Arguments can be NULL, empty string ‘’, or any set of command-line parameters
- If WorkingDirectory is set to NULL or empty string ‘’ it might default to C:\Windows\System32 so it is best to set this value
- ProcessID return value can be used with both OS_ProcessGetInfo and OS_ProcessKill
- Permissions for the Process / Command should be same as Login running the “SQL Server” Process
- Can be used to call DTExec, OSQL, SQLCMD, etc.

EXAMPLES:
```
-- NotePad will not be visible so should not be used normally
-- but works as an example
DECLARE @ProcessID INT
SELECT @ProcessID = SQL#.OS_ProcessStart('NotePad', NULL, 'C:\')
SELECT * FROM SQL#.OS_ProcessGetInfo(CONVERT(NVARCHAR(20), @ProcessID))
SELECT SQL#.OS_ProcessKill(@ProcessID, 'NotePad')
```

OS_StartTime

OS_StartTime()

RETURNS: DATETIME

Returns the Date and Time of when the machine was started. This is more consistent than inferring from:
```
DATEADD(MILLISECOND, (SQL#.OS_Uptime() * -1), GETDATE())
```

OS_Uptime

OS_Uptime()

RETURNS: INT

Returns the number of milliseconds since the system started.

Twitter

Twitter functions allow you to get and send message on Twitter.com via simple T-SQL commands. The following assemblies need to be installed in order to use the **Twitter** functions: SQL#, SQL#.JsonFx, SQL#.Twitterizer, and SQL#.TypesAndAggregates.

All Twitter Functions, because they use the Internet, require a security setting of EXTERNAL_ACCESS (2). You can set this by executing the following query:

```
EXEC SQL#.SQLsharp_SetSecurity 2, 'SQL#.Twitterizer'
```

Be sure to note that Twitter.com does enforce “rate limits” and will not allow over a certain amount of calls per hour. Please see http://apiwiki.twitter.com/FAQ for more information regarding “rate limits”.

IMPORTANT: Please see the SQL# Twitter setup guide for details on how to set up your Twitter Application:
http://www.SQLsharp.com/download/SQLsharp_TwitterSetup.pdf

If you do not want to have this Assembly in your system at all, you can do either of the following:

3) Do not install the SQL#.Twitterizer assembly by setting the `@InstallSQL#Twitterizer` variable (towards the top of the script) to 0 before installing
4) Uninstall the assembly by running:
   ```
   EXEC [SQL#].[SQLsharp_Uninstall] N'SQL#.Twitterizer'
   ```

If you want to use any of the Optional Twitter Parameters, do the following to set the value of the @OptionalParameters input parameter:

```
DECLARE @Params SQL#.Type_HashTable
SET @Params = ''
SET @Params = @Params.AddItem('count', '50')
```

Twitter_BlockUser

Twitter_BlockUser(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), ScreenName NVARCHAR(20))

RETURNS: TABLE (UserID INT, ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), IsProtected BIT, IsVerified BIT, Description NVARCHAR(4000), CreatedOn DATETIME, Location NVARCHAR(500), TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), UTCOffset INT, ProfileImageUri NVARCHAR(2048), ProfileUri NVARCHAR(2048), FriendsCount INT, NumberOfFollowers INT, NumberOfStatuses INT, StatusText NVARCHAR(140) , RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Blocks a user for the authenticating user.

NOTES:

- ScreenName is the user to block
- Returns the blocked user’s info
- If you try to Block a user that is already in the authenticating user’s “Blocks” list, you will NOT get an error

Twitter_CreateFavorite

Twitter_CreateFavorite(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), StatusID BIGINT)

RETURNS: TABLE (StatusID BIGINT, Created DATETIME, InReplyToStatusID BIGINT, InReplyToUserID INT, IsFavorited BIT, IsTruncated BIT, Source NVARCHAR(100), StatusText NVARCHAR(280), RecipientID INT, TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), UserID INT, Location NVARCHAR(100), RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Marks a Status as “Favorite”.

Twitter_DestroyDirectMessage

Twitter_DestroyDirectMessage(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), MessageID BIGINT)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Permanently deletes a Twitter direct message.

NOTES:

- Always returns empty string ‘’
- Designed as a Function instead of a Procedure so that it can be used in set-based operations

Twitter_DestroyFavorite

Twitter_DestroyFavorite(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), StatusID BIGINT)

RETURNS: TABLE (StatusID BIGINT, Created DATETIME, InReplyToStatusID BIGINT, InReplyToUserID INT, IsFavorited BIT, IsTruncated BIT, Source NVARCHAR(100), StatusText NVARCHAR(280), RecipientID INT, TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), UserID INT, Location NVARCHAR(100), RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Un-marks a Status as “Favorite”.

Twitter_DestroyStatus

Twitter_DestroyStatus(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), StatusID BIGINT)

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Permanently deletes a Twitter Status.

NOTES:

- Always returns empty string ‘’
- Designed as a Function instead of a Procedure so that it can be used in set-based operations
- UserName must be the author of the message
- If you try to Destroy a message that has already been Destroyed, you will get an exception stating “(404) Not Found”
- There is a time-lag between calling Destroy and the message being deleted so it might show up on GetUserTimeLine for a few minutes after the Destroy

Twitter_FollowUser

Twitter_FollowUser(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), ScreenName NVARCHAR(20))

RETURNS: TABLE (UserID INT, ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), IsProtected BIT, IsVerified BIT, Description NVARCHAR(4000), CreatedOn DATETIME, Location NVARCHAR(500), TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), UTCOffset INT, ProfileImageUri NVARCHAR(2048), ProfileUri NVARCHAR(2048), FriendsCount INT, NumberOfFollowers INT, NumberOfStatuses INT, StatusText NVARCHAR(140) , RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Follows a user for the authenticating user.

NOTES:

- ScreenName is the user to follow
- Returns the followed user's info
- If you try to Follow a user that is already in the authenticating user's "Friends" list, you will get the following error:
  "`<error>Could not follow user: XXXXXXX is already on your list.</error> ---> System.Net.WebException: The remote server returned an error: (403) Forbidden.`"

Twitter_GetBlocks

Twitter_GetBlocks(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100))

RETURNS: TABLE (UserID INT, ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), IsProtected BIT, IsVerified BIT, Description NVARCHAR(4000), CreatedOn DATETIME, Location NVARCHAR(500), TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), UTCOffset INT, ProfileImageUri NVARCHAR(2048), ProfileUri NVARCHAR(2048), FriendsCount INT, NumberOfFollowers INT, NumberOfStatuses INT, StatusText NVARCHAR(140) , RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Returns the users that the authenticating user has blocked.

Twitter_GetFavorites

Twitter_GetFavorites(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), OptionalParameters Type_HashTable)

RETURNS: TABLE (StatusID BIGINT, Created DATETIME, InReplyToStatusID BIGINT, InReplyToUserID INT, IsFavorited BIT, IsTruncated BIT, Source NVARCHAR(100), StatusText NVARCHAR(280), RecipientID INT, TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), UserID INT, Location NVARCHAR(100), PlaceID NVARCHAR(50), PlaceName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceFullName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceType NVARCHAR(500), PlaceCountry NVARCHAR(500), PlaceLatitude FLOAT, PlaceLongitude FLOAT, RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Returns the top 20 statuses marked as "favorite" by the authenticating user or the User specified in the OptionalParameters.

NOTES:

- See beginning of Twitter section for example of how to set OptionalParameters
- Optional Parameters ARE case-sensitive!
- Optional Parameters:

- user_id = The ID of the user for whom to request a list of favorite statuses
- screen_name = The screen name of the user for whom to request a list of favorite statuses
- count = The number of results to retrieve. Default = 20 and cannot be over 200.
- since_id = Returns results with an ID greater than (that is, more recent than) the specified ID
- max_id = Returns results with an ID less than (that is, older than) or equal to the specified ID.

Twitter_GetFollowers

Twitter_GetFollowers(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100))

RETURNS: TABLE (UserID INT, ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), IsProtected BIT, IsVerified BIT, Description NVARCHAR(4000), CreatedOn DATETIME, Location NVARCHAR(500), TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), UTCOffset INT, ProfileImageUri NVARCHAR(2048), ProfileUri NVARCHAR(2048), FriendsCount INT, NumberOfFollowers INT, NumberOfStatuses INT, StatusText NVARCHAR(140) , RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Returns the followers of the authenticating user.

Twitter_GetFriends

Twitter_GetFriends(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100))

RETURNS: TABLE (UserID INT, ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), IsProtected BIT, IsVerified BIT, Description NVARCHAR(4000), CreatedOn DATETIME, Location NVARCHAR(500), TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), UTCOffset INT, ProfileImageUri NVARCHAR(2048), ProfileUri NVARCHAR(2048), FriendsCount INT, NumberOfFollowers INT, NumberOfStatuses INT, StatusText NVARCHAR(140) , RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Returns the friends of the authenticating user.

Twitter_GetHomeTimeline

Twitter_GetHomeTimeline(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), OptionalParameters Type_HashTable)

RETURNS: TABLE (StatusID BIGINT, Created DATETIME, InReplyToStatusID BIGINT, InReplyToUserID INT, IsFavorited BIT, IsTruncated BIT, Source NVARCHAR(100), StatusText NVARCHAR(280), RecipientID INT, TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), UserID INT, Location NVARCHAR(100), PlaceID NVARCHAR(50), PlaceName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceFullName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceType NVARCHAR(500), PlaceCountry NVARCHAR(500), PlaceLatitude FLOAT, PlaceLongitude FLOAT, RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Returns the 20 most recent statuses, including retweets if they exist, posted by the authenticating user and the user's they follow. This is the same timeline seen by a user when they login to twitter.com. This method is identical to statuses/friends_timeline, except that this method always includes retweets. This method is can only return up to 800 statuses, including retweets.

NOTES:

- See beginning of Twitter section for example of how to set OptionalParameters
- Optional Parameters ARE case-sensitive!
- Optional Parameters:

- **since_id** = Returns results with an ID greater than (that is, more recent than) the specified ID. There are limits to the number of Tweets which can be accessed through the API. If the limit of Tweets has occured since the *since_id*, the *since_id* will be forced to the oldest ID available.
- **max_id** = Returns results with an ID less than (that is, older than) or equal to the specified ID.
- **count** = The number of records to retrieve. Must be <= 200. Default = 20.
- **exclude_replies** = This parameter will prevent replies from appearing in the returned timeline. Using *exclude_replies* with the *count* parameter will mean you will receive up-to *count* tweets — this is because the *count* parameter retrieves that many tweets before filtering out retweets and replies..

Twitter_GetMentions

Twitter_GetMentions(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), OptionalParameters Type_HashTable)

RETURNS: TABLE (StatusID BIGINT, Created DATETIME, InReplyToStatusID BIGINT, InReplyToUserID INT, IsFavorited BIT, IsTruncated BIT, Source NVARCHAR(100), StatusText NVARCHAR(280), RecipientID INT, TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), UserID INT, Location NVARCHAR(100), RateLimit INT, PlaceID NVARCHAR(50), PlaceName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceFullName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceType NVARCHAR(500), PlaceCountry NVARCHAR(500), PlaceLatitude FLOAT, PlaceLongitude FLOAT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Returns the 20 most recent mentions (status containing @username) for the authenticating user.
The timeline returned is the equivalent of the one seen when you view your mentions on twitter.com.
This method can only return up to 800 statuses.

NOTES:

- See beginning of Twitter section for example of how to set OptionalParameters
- Optional Parameters ARE case-sensitive!
- Optional Parameters:
  - **since_id** = Returns results with an ID greater than (that is, more recent than) the specified ID. There are limits to the number of Tweets which can be accessed through the API. If the limit of Tweets has occured since the *since_id*, the *since_id* will be forced to the oldest ID available.
  - **max_id** = Returns results with an ID less than (that is, older than) or equal to the specified ID.
  - **count** = Specifies the number of tweets to try and retrieve, up to a maximum of 200. The value of *count* is best thought of as a limit to the number of tweets to return because suspended or deleted content is removed after the *count* has been applied.

Twitter_GetMessages

Twitter_GetMessages(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), OptionalParameters Type_HashTable)

RETURNS: TABLE (StatusID BIGINT, Created DATETIME, InReplyToStatusID BIGINT, InReplyToUserID INT, IsFavorited BIT, IsTruncated BIT, Source NVARCHAR(100), StatusText NVARCHAR(280), RecipientID INT, TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), UserID INT, Location NVARCHAR(100), PlaceID NVARCHAR(50), PlaceName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceFullName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceType NVARCHAR(500), PlaceCountry NVARCHAR(500), PlaceLatitude FLOAT, PlaceLongitude FLOAT, RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Returns the 20 most recent Direct Messages sent to the authenticating user.

NOTES:

- See beginning of Twitter section for example of how to set OptionalParameters
- Optional Parameters ARE case-sensitive!
- Optional Parameters:
  - **since_id** = Returns results with an ID greater than (that is, more recent than) the specified ID. There are limits to the number of Tweets which can be accessed through the API. If the limit of Tweets has occured since the since_id, the since_id will be forced to the oldest ID available.
  - **max_id** = Returns results with an ID less than (that is, older than) or equal to the specified ID.
  - **count** = The number of records to retrieve. Must be less than or equal to 200.
  - **page** = the page of results to retrieve.

Twitter_GetRetweetedBy

Twitter_GetRetweetedBy(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), StatusID BIGINT)

RETURNS: TABLE (UserID INT, ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), IsProtected BIT, IsVerified BIT, Description NVARCHAR(4000), CreatedOn DATETIME, Location NVARCHAR(500), TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), UTCOffset INT, ProfileImageUri NVARCHAR(2048), ProfileUri NVARCHAR(2048), FriendsCount INT, NumberOfFollowers INT, NumberOfStatuses INT, StatusText NVARCHAR(140) , RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Show user objects of up to 100 members who retweeted the status.

Twitter_GetRetweets

Twitter_GetRetweets(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), StatusID BIGINT, OptionalParameters Type_HashTable)

RETURNS: TABLE (StatusID BIGINT, Created DATETIME, InReplyToStatusID BIGINT, InReplyToUserID INT, IsFavorited BIT, IsTruncated BIT, Source NVARCHAR(100), StatusText NVARCHAR(280), RecipientID INT, TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), UserID INT, Location NVARCHAR(100), PlaceID NVARCHAR(50), PlaceName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceFullName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceType NVARCHAR(500), PlaceCountry NVARCHAR(500), PlaceLatitude FLOAT, PlaceLongitude FLOAT, RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Returns up to 100 of the first retweets of a given tweet.

NOTES:

- See beginning of Twitter section for example of how to set OptionalParameters
- Optional Parameters ARE case-sensitive!
- Optional Parameters:
  - **count** = The number of records to retrieve. Must be less than or equal to 100.

Twitter_GetRetweetsOfMe

Twitter_GetRetweetsOfMe(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), OptionalParameters Type_HashTable)

RETURNS: TABLE (StatusID BIGINT, Created DATETIME, InReplyToStatusID BIGINT, InReplyToUserID INT, IsFavorited BIT, IsTruncated BIT, Source NVARCHAR(100), StatusText NVARCHAR(280), RecipientID INT, TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), UserID INT, Location NVARCHAR(100), PlaceID NVARCHAR(50), PlaceName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceFullName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceType NVARCHAR(500), PlaceCountry NVARCHAR(500), PlaceLatitude FLOAT, PlaceLongitude FLOAT, RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Returns the 20 most recent tweets of the authenticated user that have recently been retweeted by others.

NOTES:

- See beginning of Twitter section for example of how to set OptionalParameters
- Optional Parameters ARE case-sensitive!
- Optional Parameters:
  - **since_id** = Returns results with an ID greater than (that is, more recent than) the specified ID. There are limits to the number of Tweets which can be accessed through the API. If the limit of Tweets has occured since the since_id, the since_id will be forced to the oldest ID available.
  - **max_id** = Returns results with an ID less than (that is, older than) or equal to the specified ID.
  - **count** = The number of records to retrieve. Must be less than or equal to 100.

Twitter_GetSentMessages

Twitter_GetSentMessages(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), OptionalParameters Type_HashTable)

RETURNS: TABLE (StatusID BIGINT, Created DATETIME, InReplyToStatusID BIGINT, InReplyToUserID INT, IsFavorited BIT, IsTruncated BIT, Source NVARCHAR(100), StatusText NVARCHAR(280), RecipientID INT, TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), UserID INT, Location NVARCHAR(100), PlaceID NVARCHAR(50), PlaceName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceFullName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceType NVARCHAR(500), PlaceCountry NVARCHAR(500), PlaceLatitude FLOAT, PlaceLongitude FLOAT, RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Returns the 20 most recent Direct Messages sent by the authenticating user. You can request up to 200 direct messages per call, up to a maximum of 800 outgoing DMs.

NOTES:

- See beginning of Twitter section for example of how to set OptionalParameters
- Optional Parameters ARE case-sensitive!
- Optional Parameters:
  - **since_id** = Returns results with an ID greater than (that is, more recent than) the specified ID. There are limits to the number of Tweets which can be accessed through the API. If the limit of Tweets has occured since the since_id, the since_id will be forced to the oldest ID available.
  - **max_id** = Returns results with an ID less than (that is, older than) or equal to the specified ID.
  - **count** = The number of records to retrieve. Must be less than or equal to 200.
  - **page** = the page of results to retrieve.

Twitter_GetStatus

Twitter_GetStatus(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), StatusID BIGINT)

RETURNS: TABLE (StatusID BIGINT, Created DATETIME, InReplyToStatusID BIGINT, InReplyToUserID INT, IsFavorited BIT, IsTruncated BIT, Source NVARCHAR(100), StatusText NVARCHAR(280), RecipientID INT, TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), UserID INT, Location NVARCHAR(100), RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Returns the specified status.

Twitter_GetUser

Twitter_GetUser(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), UserID INT)

RETURNS: TABLE (UserID INT, ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), IsProtected BIT, IsVerified BIT, Description NVARCHAR(4000), CreatedOn DATETIME, Location NVARCHAR(500), TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), UTCOffset INT, ProfileImageUri NVARCHAR(2048), ProfileUri NVARCHAR(2048), FriendsCount INT, NumberOfFollowers INT, NumberOfStatuses INT, StatusText NVARCHAR(140) , RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Returns the specified user.

Twitter_GetUserTimeline

Twitter_GetUserTimeline(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), OptionalParameters Type_HashTable)

RETURNS: TABLE (StatusID BIGINT, Created DATETIME, InReplyToStatusID BIGINT, InReplyToUserID INT, IsFavorited BIT, IsTruncated BIT, Source NVARCHAR(100), StatusText NVARCHAR(280), RecipientID INT, TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), UserID INT, Location NVARCHAR(100), PlaceID NVARCHAR(50), PlaceName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceFullName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceType NVARCHAR(500), PlaceCountry NVARCHAR(500), PlaceLatitude FLOAT, PlaceLongitude FLOAT, RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Returns a collection of the most recent Tweets posted by the user indicated by the *screen_name* or *user_id* parameters. User timelines belonging to protected users may only be requested when the authenticated user either "owns" the timeline or is an approved follower of the owner. The timeline returned is the equivalent of the one seen when you view a user's profile on twitter.com. This method can only return up to 3,200 of a user's most recent Tweets.

NOTES:

- See beginning of Twitter section for example of how to set OptionalParameters
- Optional Parameters ARE case-sensitive!
- Optional Parameters:
    - **user_id** = The ID of the user for whom to return results for.
    - **screen_name** = The screen name of the user for whom to return results for.
    - **since_id** = Returns results with an ID greater than (that is, more recent than) the specified ID. There are limits to the number of Tweets which can be accessed through the API. If the limit of Tweets has occured since the *since_id*, the *since_id* will be forced to the oldest ID available.
    - **max_id** = Returns results with an ID less than (that is, older than) or equal to the specified ID.
    - **count** = Specifies the number of tweets to try and retrieve, up to a maximum of 200 per distinct request. The value of *count* is best thought of as a limit to the number of tweets to return because suspended or deleted content is removed after the *count* has been applied. We include retweets in the *count*, even if *include_rts* is not supplied.

- **exclude_replies** = This parameter will prevent replies from appearing in the returned timeline. Using *exclude_replies* with the *count* parameter will mean you will receive up-to *count* tweets — this is because the *count* parameter retrieves that many tweets before filtering out retweets and replies.
- **include_rts** = When set to *false*, the timeline will strip any native retweets (though they will still count toward both the maximal length of the timeline and the slice selected by the *count* parameter).

EXAMPLE:

```
DECLARE     @ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100),
            @ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100),
            @AccessToken NVARCHAR(100),
            @AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100)

SELECT      @ConsumerKey = 'aaaaaaaaaaa',
            @ConsumerSecret = 'bbbbbbbbbbb',
            @AccessToken = '9999999-ccccccccccc',
            @AccessTokenSecret = 'ddddddddddddddd'

-- Get Timeline for authenticating user
SELECT * FROM SQL#.Twitter_GetUserTimeline(@ConsumerKey, @ConsumerSecret,
@AccessToken, @AccessTokenSecret, NULL)

DECLARE @Params SQL#.Type_HashTable
SET @Params = ''
SET @Params = @Params.AddItem('screen_name', 'sqlsharp')
SET @Params = @Params.AddItem('count', '100')

-- Get Timeline for @sqlsharp
SELECT * FROM SQL#.Twitter_GetUserTimeline(@ConsumerKey, @ConsumerSecret,
@AccessToken, @AccessTokenSecret, @Params)
```

Twitter_Retweet

Twitter_Retweet(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), StatusID BIGINT)

RETURNS: TABLE (StatusID BIGINT, Created DATETIME, InReplyToStatusID BIGINT, InReplyToUserID INT, IsFavorited BIT, IsTruncated BIT, Source NVARCHAR(100), StatusText NVARCHAR(280), RecipientID INT, TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), UserID INT, Location NVARCHAR(100), PlaceID NVARCHAR(50), PlaceName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceFullName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceType NVARCHAR(500), PlaceCountry NVARCHAR(500), PlaceLatitude FLOAT, PlaceLongitude FLOAT, RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Retweets a tweet.

Twitter_SearchTweets (Not available in Free version)

Twitter_SearchTweets(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), SearchQuery NVARCHAR(500), OptionalParameters Type_HashTable)

RETURNS: TABLE (StatusID BIGINT, Created DATETIME, InReplyToStatusID BIGINT, InReplyToUserID INT, IsFavorited BIT, IsTruncated BIT, Source NVARCHAR(100), StatusText NVARCHAR(280), RecipientID INT, TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), UserID

INT, Location NVARCHAR(100), PlaceID NVARCHAR(50), PlaceName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceFullName NVARCHAR(500), PlaceType NVARCHAR(500), PlaceCountry NVARCHAR(500), PlaceLatitude FLOAT, PlaceLongitude FLOAT, RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

Returns a collection (default = 15) of relevant Tweets matching a specified query. Please note that Twitter's search service is not meant to be an exhaustive source of Tweets. Not all Tweets will be indexed or made available via the search interface.

NOTES:

- See beginning of Twitter section for example of how to set OptionalParameters
- Optional Parameters ARE case-sensitive!
- Optional Parameters:
  - **geocode** = Returns tweets by users located within a given radius of the given latitude/longitude. The location is preferentially taking from the Geotagging API, but will fall back to their Twitter profile. The parameter value is specified by "latitude,longitude,radius", where radius units must be specified as either "mi" (miles) or "km" (kilometers) (i.e. 5mi).
  - **lang** = Restricts tweets to the given language, given by an ISO 639-1 code. Language detection is best-effort.
  - **locale** = Specify the language of the query you are sending (only "*ja*" is currently effective). This is intended for language-specific consumers and the default should work in the majority of cases.
  - **result_type** = Specifies what type of search results you would prefer to receive. The current default is "*mixed*". Valid values include:
    - *mixed*: Include both popular and real time results in the response.
    - *recent*: return only the most recent results in the response
    - *popular*: return only the most popular results in the response.
  - **count** = The number of tweets to return. Must be less than or equal to 100. Default = 15.
  - **until** = Returns tweets generated before the given date. Date should be formatted as YYYY-MM-DD. Keep in mind that the search index may not go back as far as the date you specify here.
  - **since_id** = Returns results with an ID greater than (that is, more recent than) the specified ID. There are limits to the number of Tweets which can be accessed. If the limit of Tweets has occured since the since_id, the since_id will be forced to the oldest ID available.
  - **max_id** = Returns results with an ID less than (that is, older than) or equal to the specified ID.
- See the following Twitter page for details on using the Search facility: https://dev.twitter.com/docs/using-search

Twitter_SendDirectMessage

Twitter_SendDirectMessage(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), Message NVARCHAR(140), Recipient NVARCHAR(20))

RETURNS: BIGINT

Sends a Direct Message (private) to the Recipient from the authenticating user and returns the StatusID of the new message.

Twitter_UnFollowUser

Twitter_UnFollowUser(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), ScreenName NVARCHAR(20), UserID INT)

RETURNS: TABLE (UserID INT, ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), IsProtected BIT, IsVerified BIT, Description NVARCHAR(4000), CreatedOn DATETIME, Location NVARCHAR(500), TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), UTCOffset INT, ProfileImageUri NVARCHAR(2048), ProfileUri NVARCHAR(2048), FriendsCount INT, NumberOfFollowers INT, NumberOfStatuses INT, StatusText NVARCHAR(140) , RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

UnFollows a user for the authenticating user.

NOTES:

- ScreenName OR UserID is the user to un-follow
- ScreenName OR UserID can be NULL, but not both at the same time
- Returns the un-followed user's info
- If you UnFollow a user that is not currently in the authenticating user's "Friends" list, you will get the following error:
  "`<error>You are not friends with the specified user.</error> ---> System.Net.WebException: The remote server returned an error: (403) Forbidden.`"

Twitter_UnBlockUser

Twitter_UnBlockUser(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100), ScreenName NVARCHAR(20))

RETURNS: TABLE (UserID INT, ScreenName NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), IsProtected BIT, IsVerified BIT, Description NVARCHAR(4000), CreatedOn DATETIME, Location NVARCHAR(500), TimeZone NVARCHAR(100), UTCOffset INT, ProfileImageUri NVARCHAR(2048), ProfileUri NVARCHAR(2048), FriendsCount INT, NumberOfFollowers INT, NumberOfStatuses INT, StatusText NVARCHAR(140) , RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME)

UnBlocks a user for the authenticating user.

NOTES:

- ScreenName is the user to UnBlock
- Returns the unblocked user's info
- If you try to UnBlock a user that is not in the authenticating user's "Blocks" list, you will NOT get an error

Twitter_Update

Twitter_Update(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100) , Message NVARCHAR(140), InReplyToStatusID BIGINT, Latitude FLOAT, Longitude FLOAT)

RETURNS: BIGINT

Posts a new Status message for the authenticating user and returns the StatusID of the new message.

NOTES:

- InReplyToStatusID is optional. Pass in NULL if the Update is not a reply.
- InReplyToStatusID will be ignored unless the author of the Status this parameter references is @replied within the Status text. Therefore, you must start the Status with @username, where username is the author of the referenced Status
- Latitude and Longitude should both have a value OR both be NULL
- This Function is subject to update limits. A HTTP 403 will be returned if this limit as been hit.

- Twitter will ignore attempts to perform a duplicate Update. With each Update attempt the application compares the update text with the authenticating user's last successful update and ignores any attempts that would result in duplication. Therefore, a user cannot submit the same Status twice in a row. A duplicate submission will return the StatusID from the previously successful Update if a duplicate has been silently ignored.

Twitter_xAuth

Twitter_xAuth(ConsumerKey NVARCHAR(100), ConsumerSecret NVARCHAR(100), UserName NVARCHAR(100), Password NVARCHAR(100))

RETURNS: TABLE (AccessToken NVARCHAR(100), AccessTokenSecret NVARCHAR(100))

Uses xAuth to translate a UserName and Password into the AccessToken and AccessTokenSecret for the specified Application (as identified by the ConsumerKey and ConsumerSecret).

NOTES:

- This will only work if your Application has been granted access to xAuth by Twitter. Most users / Applications will not need this. If you do need this (to pass in many UserNames and Passwords) then you need to contact Twitter to request xAuth permission at: api@twitter.com

---

Running Totals (Not available in Free version)

Running Totals provides a way for you to quickly and easily add a "running total" field to any query. It is flexible so it is also possible to add multiple Running Total fields so that you can get per-group totals as well as a total for the entire query, or multiple per-group totals and none for the entire query. You can also pre-seed a value (such as an "Opening Balance") and you can still have the value at the end without having to re-run the query. These functions can run in SAFE mode. Be sure to look at the ClearCache function as that will need to be run periodically to clear the memory, although each Running Total (per query) takes up about 100 bytes of memory (plus whatever, if anything, is used for ResetIndicator). If 1000 queries with one RunningTotal run before clearing the cache, that will only take up 100 KB. Running Totals can be shared within a Session (SPID) but not between them.

RunningTotal_Add

RunningTotal_Add(IdentificationLabel NVARCHAR(50), TheValue FLOAT, ResetIndicator NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: FLOAT

Adds TheValue to a variable that starts at 0 and persists between each row of the result set.

NOTES:

- IdentificationLabel:
  - This is only needed if you either:
    - Have more than one Running Total in a query
    - Need to either pre-seed a value OR need the value once the query is done
  - If left blank, a new RunningTotal entry will be created for each run of the query AND it will not be able to be shared across queries
  - If used, be careful to not use a static value as that can be shared between queries in the same SPID or between queries that reuse a SPID. It is safest to create a UNIQUEIDENTIFIER using NEWID() and store that in a variable. This will ensure that the value is unique to that run of the Batch / Stored Proc.
  - See also: RunningTotal_Get
- TheValue:
  - Can be + or –
- ResetIndicator:
  - If the value of ResetIndicator ever changes from one row to the next, the stored value will be reset to zero (0).
  - This should be used only if wanting to show a running total within a grouping
  - If used, it can be set to any field in the query that would change between groups, such as a group ID or name
  - If not used, set to empty string ''
- **At some point you MUST run RunningTotal_ClearCache to clear out the memory or else it will just keep building up (at least until the SQL Server process is restarted)**

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT ints.IntVal, SQL#.RunningTotal_Add('', ints.IntVal, '') AS [Total]
FROM SQL#.Util_GenerateInts(0, 11, 1) ints
ORDER BY ints.IntVal ASC
----------
DECLARE @RunningTotalID UNIQUEIDENTIFIER, @Dummy FLOAT
SET @RunningTotalID = NEWID()
```

```
SET @Dummy = SQL#.RunningTotal_Add(@RunningTotalID, 5, '') -- preset value

SELECT ints.IntVal, SQL#.RunningTotal_Add(@RunningTotalID, ints.IntVal, '') AS
[Total]
FROM SQL#.Util_GenerateInts(0, 11, 1) ints
ORDER BY ints.IntVal ASC
----------
SELECT ints.IntVal, (ints.IntVal /3) AS [Grouping], SQL#.RunningTotal_Add('',
ints.IntVal, (ints.IntVal /3)) AS [Total]
FROM SQL#.Util_GenerateInts(0, 11, 1) ints
ORDER BY ints.IntVal ASC
```

RunningTotal_CacheSize

RunningTotal_CacheSize(SPID INT)

RETURNS: INT

Gets the current size (in bytes) of the memory used by the Running Total cache.

NOTES:

- Pass in @@SPID to get the memory used by the current session only
- Pass in 0 to get the total cache size across ALL sessions

EXAMPLE:

```
SELECT SQL#.RunningTotal_CacheSize(@@SPID) -- 92
SELECT SQL#.RunningTotal_CacheSize(0) -- 213
```

RunningTotal_ClearCache

RunningTotal_ClearCache(MinutesSinceLastAccess INT)

RETURNS: INT

Removes entries from the Running Total cache that have not been accessed (updated or read) within the specified amount of minutes.

NOTES:

- Pass in 0 to clear all values
- Typicallyt, this command should be scheduled via a SQL Agent Job that runs every 30 – 60 minutes and passes in a value of 30 – 60
- Return value is the number of Running Totals that were removed from the cache
- This command MUST be run occassionaly in order to reduce the amount of memory taken up by the Running Total cache as it will remain in memory until this command is called or the SQL Server service is restarted.

EXAMPLE:

```
SELECT SQL#.RunningTotal_ClearCache(30)
```

RunningTotal_Get

RunningTotal_Get(IdentificationLabel NVARCHAR(50))

RETURNS: FLOAT

Retrieves the value denoted by IdentificaionLabel from RunningTotal cache

NOTES:

- This only works if an IdentificationLabel was used when creating the Running Total
- See also: RunningTotal_Add

EXAMPLE:

```
DECLARE @RunningTotalID UNIQUEIDENTIFIER
SET @RunningTotalID = NEWID()

SELECT ints.IntVal, SQL#.RunningTotal_Add(@RunningTotalID, ints.IntVal, '') AS
[Total]
FROM SQL#.Util_GenerateInts(0, 11, 1) ints
ORDER BY ints.IntVal ASC

SELECT SQL#.RunningTotal_Get(@RunningTotalID)
```

User-Defined Aggregates

Creating User-Defined Aggregates started in SQL Server 2005. They act just like standard T-SQL Aggregates (SUM, MIN, MAX, AVG, COUNT) and work over groups of data, typically grouped together via a GROUP BY.

User-Defined Aggregates reside in the SQL#.TypesAndAggregates assembly. This assembly is required by the following assemblies: SQL#.Twitterizer and SQL#.Network. This assembly should be able to remain in SAFE mode even if assemblies that require it are set to EXTERNAL_ACCESS or UNRESTRICTED.

Agg_GeometricAvg

Agg_GeometricAvg(FLOAT)

RETURNS: FLOAT

NOTES:

- Returns a geometric average PER GROUP, just like AVG, SUM, etc.
- Formula = $(Val_1 * Val_2 * Val_3 * Val_n)^{1/n}$
- Like the SUM and AVG aggregates, NULL values are ignored but duplicates count

EXAMPLES:

```
SELECT SQL#.Agg_GeometricAvg(test.col)
FROM (
      SELECT 2 AS 'col'
      UNION ALL
      SELECT 3
      UNION ALL
      SELECT NULL
      UNION ALL
      SELECT 4
) test
-- 2.88449914061482

-- same as:
-- (2 * 3 * 4) = 24; POWER(24.0, (1.0/3.0))
SELECT POWER(CONVERT(FLOAT, 24), (CONVERT(FLOAT, 1)/3))
-- 2.88449914061482
```

Agg_Join

Agg_Join(NVARCHAR(4000))

RETURNS: NVARCHAR(MAX)

NOTES:

- Produces a comma-separated list of values in the group
- This accomplishes the same thing as String_Join() but over a group rather than over various rows
- Unlike String_Join(), this Agg_Join() does not have the option to ignore empty value
- Like COUNT(*), NULL values and duplicate values are included
- Datasets that are over 8000 characters when combined (and including however many commas are needed to separate the values) will work to varying degrees based on how well the data compresses in memory.

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Agg_Join(ROUTINE_NAME) FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.ROUTINES
-- File_GetTempPath,File_PathExists,File_WriteFile,File_GetFile,...
```

Agg_Median

Agg_Median(FLOAT)

RETURNS: FLOAT

NOTES:

- Returns the middle value (or average of the two middle values in an even-numbered grouping) PER GROUP, just like COUNT, etc.
- Like the SUM and AVG aggregates, NULL values are ignored but duplicates count
- Uses compression to work over a greater amount of values than is possible natively. Natively max number of values is 999 but with compression can be several thousand depending on the values and what order they are in

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Agg_Median(test.col)
FROM (
	SELECT 2 AS 'col'
	UNION ALL
	SELECT 3
	UNION ALL
	SELECT NULL
	UNION ALL
	SELECT 100
) test
-- 3

SELECT SQL#.Agg_Median(test.col)
FROM (
	SELECT 2 AS 'col'
	UNION ALL
	SELECT 3
	UNION ALL
	SELECT 76
	UNION ALL
	SELECT 100
) test
-- 39.5
```

Agg_Random

Agg_Random(FLOAT)

RETURNS: FLOAT

NOTES:

- Returns a random value from within the grouping
- Like the SUM and AVG aggregates, NULL values are ignored but duplicates count
- Uses compression to work over a greater amount of values than is possible natively. Natively max number of values is 999 but with compression can be several thousand depending on the values and what order they are in

- If you use more than once in a single statement, all uses of Agg_Random will pick from the same random row in the set; it will not mix and match random values from different rows

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Agg_Random(tab.ValOne), SQL#.Agg_Random(tab.ValTwo)
FROM (
            SELECT 1 AS 'ValOne', 100 AS 'ValTwo'
            UNION ALL
            SELECT 2, 200
            UNION ALL
            SELECT 2, 200
            UNION ALL
            SELECT NULL, NULL
            UNION ALL
            SELECT 3, 300
      ) tab
```

Agg_RootMeanSqr

Agg_RootMeanSqr(FLOAT)

RETURNS: FLOAT

NOTES:
- Returns the Root Mean Square (RMS) PER GROUP, just like AVG, SUM, etc.
- Formula = SQRT($(X_1^2 + X_2^2 + X_3^2 + X_n^2) / n$)
- Like the SUM and AVG aggregates, NULL values are ignored but duplicates count

EXAMPLES:
```
SELECT SQL#.Agg_RootMeanSqr(test.col)
FROM (
      SELECT 2 AS 'col'
      UNION ALL
      SELECT 3
      UNION ALL
      SELECT NULL
      UNION ALL
      SELECT 10
) test
-- 6.13731754650732

-- same as:
-- (POWER(2, 2) + POWER(3, 2) + POWER(10, 2)) = 113; SQRT(113 / 3)
SELECT SQRT(CONVERT(FLOAT, 113) / 3)
-- 6.13731754650732
```

User-Defined Types

Creating User-Defined Types started in SQL Server 2005. They act just like standard T-SQL datatypes: they can be used for local variables, they can be used as parameters for Stored Procedures and User-Defined Functions, and they can even be used as columns in tables to be persisted. Regarding persisting in a table, however, it is advised that if this functionality is desired then to instead persist the ToString() output as that can be used as direct input to initialize each Type. The reason for not wanting to persist these in actual tables is the fact that the CLR assembly that contains the definition for the persisted User-Defined Type is then required to exist until the User-Defined Type's are no longer in use (i.e. persisted). This would have the effect of making it impossible to upgrade SQL# or whatever other CLR Assembly holds the persisted type. However, these User-Defined Types are perfect for use with Temp Tables and even Table Variables. The main value in these User-Defined Types is the ability to work with sets of data that are not a Temp Table that has an IDENTITY column that many people use to move away from Cursors. Also, they provide a very easy mechanism for transferring sets of data between Stored-Procedures or User-Defined Functions that is currently only possible with Temp Tables, but Temp Tables need to exist physically, even if only temporarily, in TempDB which can cause additional I/O contention that can lead to blocking or slowing down of other queries or processes on the server that require disk I/O.

User-Defined Types reside in the SQL#.TypesAndAggregates assembly. This assembly is required by the following assemblies: SQL#.Twitterizer and SQL#.Network. This assembly should be able to remain in SAFE mode even if assemblies that require it are set to EXTERNAL_ACCESS or UNRESTRICTED.

Type_FloatArray

DECLARE @Variable SQL#.Type_FloatArray

CONSTRUCTOR:

- Comma-separated list of numbers (INT or FLOAT)
- Spaces are trimmed on both sides before converting values to real numbers
- SET @Type_FloatArrayVariable = ''
- SET @Type_FloatArrayVariable = '1,34,34,98,453'
- SET @Type_FloatArrayVariable = '.02342 , 5675.4564'

PROPERTIES:

- Count
  The number of items in the Array

METHODS:

- AddData(@Index INT, @InputStrings NVARCHAR(4000))
  RETURNS: Type_FloatArray
  Adds one or more FLOATS, separated by commas (like the Constructor)
  @Index is where to insert the new values
  @Index = 0 will ADD to the end of the Array
  @Index > 1 will INSERT at the @Index point
  @Index > FloatArray.Count or < 0 will cause an error

- Avg()
  RETURNS: FLOAT
  Returns the average of all of the items
  zero-value items do count

- Clear()
  RETURNS: Type_FloatArray
  Removes ALL items from the Array, leaving the Count = 0

- ContainsItem(@SearchFloat FLOAT)
  RETURNS: BIT
  Will return 1 (true) if the @SearchFloat is found anywhere in the array

- GetAt(@Index INT)
  RETURNS: FLOAT
  Returns the value found at the @Index
  @Index < 0 will cause an error
  @Index > FloatArray.Count returns NULL

- IndexOfItem(@SearchFloat, @Index INT)
  RETURNS: INT
  Returns the Index value that matches the first occurrence of @SearchFloat starting at @Index
  If the @SearchFloat value is not found, 0 is returned
  @Index < 1 or > FloatArray.Count will cause an error

- Median()
  RETURNS: FLOAT
  Returns the middle value or the average of the two middle values in an even-numbered array
  0 values do count

- RemoveAt(@Index INT)
  RETURNS: Type_FloatArray
  Removes the value at @Index
  @Index < 1 or > FloatArray.Count will cause an error

- RemoveItem(@InputFloat FLOAT)
  RETURNS: Type_FloatArray
  Removes the first occurance of @InputFloat found in the array

- RemoveRange(@Index INT, @Count INT)
  RETURNS: Type_FloatArray
  Removes @Count number of items from the array starting at @Index
  If @Index + @Count > FloatArray.Count an error will occur

- Reverse()
  RETURNS: Type_FloatArray
  Reverses the order of the items in the array
  This is in essence a DESCending sort by index, not by value

- Sort()
  RETURNS: Type_FloatArray
  This does an ASCending sort of the values by value, not by index
  If you want a DESCending sort of the values, call Reverse() after Sort()

- Sum()
  RETURNS: FLOAT
  Returns a sum of the values

- ToString()
  RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Returns a comma-separated list of the FLOAT values
If wanting to persist the value of the FloatArray, store the ToString() value and then use that value with the Constructor or AddData().

NOTES:

- Is a 1-based indexed array of FLOATs
- Must be initialized with constructor (=) before using (at least set to = '')
- NULLs (or empty strings or empty values between commas) are NOT allowed
- Property and Method names ARE case-sensitive: Array.Avg() <> Array.AVG()
- Uses compression to work over a greater amount of values than is possible natively. Natively max number of values is 999 but with compression can be several thousand depending on the values and what order they are in

EXAMPLE #1:

```
DECLARE @ArrayVar SQL#.Type_FloatArray
SET @ArrayVar = '100,2,67,3, 13.333 ,-5,55.25'

SELECT @ArrayVar.Count, @ArrayVar.Avg(), @ArrayVar.Median()
-- 7  33.6547142857143  13.333

SELECT @ArrayVar.ToString(), @ArrayVar.GetAt(3), @ArrayVar.Sum()
-- 100,2,67,3,13.333,-5,55.25 67    235.583

SET @ArrayVar = @ArrayVar.Reverse()
SELECT @ArrayVar.ToString(), @ArrayVar.GetAt(3)
-- 55.25,-5,13.333,3,67,2,100 13.333

SET @ArrayVar = @ArrayVar.Sort()
SELECT @ArrayVar.ToString(), @ArrayVar.GetAt(3), @ArrayVar.Count
-- -5,2,3,13.333,55.25,67,100 3     7

SET @ArrayVar = @ArrayVar.RemoveRange(3,2)
SELECT @ArrayVar.ToString(), @ArrayVar.GetAt(3), @ArrayVar.Count
-- -5,2,3,67,100  3     5

SET @ArrayVar = @ArrayVar.AddData(0, '98,2,0.0023')
SELECT @ArrayVar.ToString(), @ArrayVar.GetAt(3), @ArrayVar.Count
-- -5,2,3,67,100,98,2,0.0023  3     8

SET @ArrayVar = @ArrayVar.AddData(3, '101')
SELECT @ArrayVar.ToString(), @ArrayVar.GetAt(3), @ArrayVar.Count
-- -5,2,101,3,67,100,98,2,0.0023    101   9

SET @ArrayVar = @ArrayVar.RemoveAt(5)
SELECT @ArrayVar.ToString(), @ArrayVar.GetAt(6), @ArrayVar.Count
-- -5,2,101,3,100,98,2,0.0023 98    8

SET @ArrayVar = @ArrayVar.RemoveItem(100)
SELECT @ArrayVar.ToString(), @ArrayVar.ContainsItem(101),
@ArrayVar.ContainsItem(5)
-- -5,2,101,3,98,2,0.0023     1     0

SELECT @ArrayVar.IndexOfItem(2,1), @ArrayVar.IndexOfItem(2,4),
@ArrayVar.IndexOfItem(2,7)
-- 2  6     0
```

```
SET @ArrayVar = @ArrayVar.Clear()
SELECT '*' + @ArrayVar.ToString() + '*', @ArrayVar.Count
-- ** 0
```

EXAMPLE #2:

```
DECLARE           @Customers  SQL#.Type_FloatArray,
                  @Index            INT

SET @Customers = SQL#.String_Join('SELECT TOP 10 CONVERT(VARCHAR, ContactID)
FROM AdventureWorks.Person.Contact', ',', 1)
SET @Index = 1

WHILE (@Index <= @Customers.Count)
BEGIN
      PRINT 'Working on CustomerID: ' + CONVERT(VARCHAR,
@Customers.GetAt(@Index))
      /* EXEC Schema.Proc @Customers.GetAt(@Index) */

      SET @Index = @Index + 1
END

PRINT '    -- or --'

SET @Customers = @Customers.Sort() -- just to show sorting; WHILE loop works the
same
WHILE (@Customers.Count > 0)
BEGIN
      PRINT 'Working on CustomerID: ' + CONVERT(VARCHAR, @Customers.GetAt(1))
      /* EXEC Schema.Proc @Customers.GetAt(1) */

      SET @Customers = @Customers.RemoveAt(1)
END

/*
Working on CustomerID: 15696
Working on CustomerID: 11706
Working on CustomerID: 10590
Working on CustomerID: 9998
Working on CustomerID: 337
Working on CustomerID: 11483
Working on CustomerID: 2695
Working on CustomerID: 4144
Working on CustomerID: 10970
Working on CustomerID: 16201
   -- or --
Working on CustomerID: 337
Working on CustomerID: 2695
Working on CustomerID: 4144
Working on CustomerID: 9998
Working on CustomerID: 10590
Working on CustomerID: 10970
Working on CustomerID: 11483
Working on CustomerID: 11706
Working on CustomerID: 15696
Working on CustomerID: 16201
```

*/

Type_HashTable

DECLARE @Variable SQL#.Type_HashTable

CONSTRUCTOR:

- Ampersand (&)-separated list of Key=Value pairs OR empty string (‘’)
- Both Key and Value are NVARCHAR(4000)
- SET @Type_HashTableVar = ‘’
- SET @Type_HashTableVar = ‘NC=North Carolina’
- SET @Type_HashTableVar = ‘City=Chicago&State=IL&Zipcode=60647’

PROPERTIES:

- Count
  The number of items in the Array

- ValuesDataLength
  The total number of characters of all of the “Values” combined

METHODS:

- AddData(InputPairs NVARCHAR(4000))
  RETURNS: Type_HashTable
  Adds one or more Key=Value pairs, separated by ampersands (&) (like the Constructor)

- AddItem(@InputKey NVARCHAR(4000), @InputValue NVARCHAR(4000))
  RETURNS: Type_HashTable
  Adds a single Key/Value pair. Unlike AddData(), this method/function allows for passing in ampersands (&) in the InputKey or InputValue data.

- Clear()
  RETURNS: Type_HashTable
  Removes ALL items from the HashTable, leaving the Count = 0

- ContainsKey(@SearchString NVARCHAR(4000))
  RETURNS: BIT
  Returns 1 (true) if @SearchString is found at all amongst the Keys
  @SearchString only matches whole-word and is case-sensitive

- ContainsValue(@SearchString NVARCHAR(4000))
  RETURNS: BIT
  Returns 1 (true) if @SearchString is found at all amongst the Values
  @SearchString only matches whole-word and is case-sensitive

- GetValue(@Key NVARCHAR(4000))
  RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)
  Returns the Value identified by the @Key
  @Key only matches whole-word and is case-sensitive
  If @Key is not found, NULL is returned

- GetValueByKeyPattern(@SearchPattern NVARCHAR(4000), @CaseSensitive BIT)
  RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)

Returns the Value identified by the @Key matching the Regular Expression (RegEx) of @SearchPattern which can be set to @CaseSensitive or not
@SearchPattern can match non-whole-word Keys and is not necessarily Case-Sensitive
If @SearchPattern matches more than one Key, the first match is used

- RemovePair(@InputKey NVARCHAR(4000))
  RETURNS: Type_HashTable
  Removes the Key=Value pair identified by the @Key
  @Key only matches whole-word and case-sensitive

- ToString()
  RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)
  Returns an Ampersand (&)-separated list of Key=Value pairs
  If wanting to persist the value of the HashTable, store the ToString() value and then use that value with the Constructor or AddData().

NOTES:
- Is a key/value pair array
- Must be initialized with constructor (=) before using (at least set to = '')
- The order of the Keys does not matter
- Key may be an empty string (nothing to the left of the =) but in all cases the Keys must be unique (so only one empty / blank Key can be added)
- Values can also be empty but do NOT need to be unique
- Property and Method names ARE case-sensitive: Clear() <> CLEAR()
- Uses compression to work over a greater amount of values than is possible natively. Natively max number of values is based on all keys and values adding up to 7996 bytes but with compression can be tens of thousands of bytes depending on the values and what order they are in

EXAMPLES:
```
DECLARE           @HashVar    SQL#.Type_HashTable

SET @HashVar = 'City=Chicago&State=IL&Zipcode=60606'

SELECT @HashVar.ToString(), @HashVar.Count, @HashVar.GetValue('City')
-- Zipcode=60606&City=Chicago&State=IL    3     NULL

SET @HashVar = @HashVar.AddData('County=Cook')
SELECT @HashVar.ToString(), @HashVar.Count, @HashVar.GetValue(' City ')
-- County=Cook&Zipcode=60606&City=Chicago&State=IL    4     NULL

SET @HashVar = @HashVar.RemovePair('State')
SELECT @HashVar.ToString(), @HashVar.Count, @HashVar.ValuesDataLength
-- County=Cook&Zipcode=60606&City=Chicago 3     16

SELECT @HashVar.ContainsKey('County'), @HashVar.ContainsKey('county')
-- 1  0

SELECT @HashVar.ContainsValue('Cook'), @HashVar.ContainsValue('cook')
-- 1  0

SELECT      @HashVar.GetValueByKeyPattern('.*[c].*', 0),
            @HashVar.GetValueByKeyPattern('.*[c].*', 1)
-- Cook     60606
-- first pattern matches Key of 'County' on the first char as it is
--    NOT case-sensitive
-- second pattern matches Key of 'Zipcode' as it IS case-sensitive and
```

```
--    is the only Key with a lower-case 'c'

SET @HashVar = @HashVar.Clear()
SELECT '*' + @HashVar.ToString() + '*', @HashVar.Count,
@HashVar.ValuesDataLength
-- ** 0     0
```

Type_NVarcharArray

DECLARE @Varible Type_NVarcharArray

CONSTRUCTOR:

- Comma-separated list of strings (VARCHAR or NVARCHAR)
- Spaces are trimmed on both sides
- SET @Type_NVarcharArrayVariable = ‘’
- SET @Type_NVarcharArrayVariable = ‘Hello’
- SET @Type_NVarcharArrayVariable = ‘One,Two , Three’

PROPERTIES:

- Count
  The number of items in the Array

- DataLength
  The total number of characters of all of the Items combined

METHODS:

- AddData(@Index INT, @InputStrings NVARCHAR(4000))
  RETURNS: Type_NVarcharArray
  Adds one or more Strings (VARCHAR or NVARCHAR), separated by commas (like the Constructor)
  @Index is where to insert the new values
    @Index = 0 will ADD to the end of the Array
    @Index > 1 will INSERT at the @Index point
    @Index > NVarcharArray.Count or < 0 will cause an error

- Clear()
  RETURNS: Type_NVarcharArray
  Removes ALL items from the Array, leaving the Count = 0

- ContainsItem(@SearchString NVARCHAR(4000))
  RETURNS: BIT
  Will return 1 (true) if the @SearchString is found anywhere in the array
  @SearchString matches only on whole-words and is case-sensitive

- ContainsPattern(@SearchPattern NVARCHAR(4000), @CaseSensitive BIT)
  RETURNS: BIT
  Returns 1 (true) if any Item matches the Regular Expression (RegEx) of @SearchPattern which can be set to @CaseSensitive or not
  @SearchPattern can match non-whole-word Items and is not necessarily Case-Sensitive

- GetAt(@Index INT)
  RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)
  Returns the String found at the @Index
  @Index < 0 will cause an error

@Index > NVarcharArray.Count returns NULL

- IndexOfItem(@SeachString NVARCHAR(4000), @Index INT)
  RETURNS: INT
  Returns the Index value that matches the first occurrence of @SearchFloat starting at @Index
  If the @SearchFloat value is not found, 0 is returned
  @Index < 1 or > NVarcharArray.Count will cause an error

- IndexOfPattern(@SearchPattern NVARCHAR(4000), @Index INT, @CaseSensitive BIT)
  RETURNS: INT
  Returns Index of String matching the Regular Expression (RegEx) of @SearchPattern, starting at @Index, which can be @CaseSensitive or not
  @SearchPattern can match non-whole-word Items and is not necessarily Case-Sensitive
  If more than one Item matches @SearchPattern starting at @Index, the first occurrence is returned

- RemoveAt(@Index INT)
  RETURNS: Type_NVarcharArray
  Removes the String at @Index
  @Index < 1 or > NVarcharArray.Count will cause an error

- RemoveItem(@InputString NVARCHAR(4000))
  RETURNS: Type_NVarcharArray
  Removes the first occurrence of @InputString found in the array

- RemoveRange(@Index INT, @Count INT)
  RETURNS: Type_NVarcharArray
  Removes @Count number of Strings from the array starting at @Index
  If @Index + @Count > NVarcharArray.Count an error will occur

- Reverse()
  RETURNS: Type_NVarcharArray
  Reverses the order of the Strings in the array
  This is in essence a DESCending sort by Index, not by String

- Sort()
  RETURNS: Type_NVarcharArray
  This does an ASCending sort of the Strings by value, not by index
  If you want a DESCending sort of the values, call Reverse() after Sort()

- ToString()
  RETURNS: NVARCHAR(4000)
  Returns a comma-separated list of the String values
  If wanting to persist the value of the NVarcharArray, store the ToString() value and then use that value with the Constructor or AddData().

NOTES:

- Is a 1-based indexed array of NVARCHAR(4000)s
- Must be initialized with constructor (=) before using (at least set to = ‘’)
- NULLs (or empty strings or empty values between commas) ARE allowed
- Property and Method names ARE case-sensitive: Sort() <> SORT()
- NVarcharArray Properties and Methods work just like matching Properties and Methods of FloatArray and HashTable; see previous examples of FloatArray and HashTable to better understand how NVarcharArray works

- Uses compression to work over a greater amount of values than is possible natively. Natively max number of values is based on all values adding up to 7996 bytes but with compression can be tens of thousands of bytes depending on the values and what order they are in

History

Version 1.0.2 (June 25th, 2006 – Initial Release)

- String_Combine, String_Contains, String_EndsWith, String_Equals, String_IndexOf, String_InitCap, String_LastIndexOf, String_PadLeft, String_PadRight, String_Split, String_StartsWith, String_Trim, String_WordWrap
- RegEx_IsMatch, RegEx_Match, RegEx_Matches, RegEx_Replace, RegEx_Split
- Math_Constants (30 physics constants), Math_Convert (22 measurement conversions), Math_Factorial, Math_IsPrime
- INET_GetWebPages, INET_Ping, INET_PingTime
- Phnx_GenerateDateRange, Phnx_GenerateDates, Phnx_GenerateFloatRange, Phnx_GenerateFloats, Phnx_GenerateIntRange, Phnx_GenerateInts, Phnx_ToWords
- SQLsharp_GrantPermissions, SQLsharp_Help, SQLsharp_IsUpdateAvailable, SQLsharp_SetSecurity, SQLsharp_Setup, SQLsharp_Uninstall, SQLsharp_Update, SQLsharp_Version, SQLsharp_WebSite

Version 1.1.3 (not released)

- Added: INET_FTPDo, INET_FTPGet (BETA), INET_FTPPut (BETA), INET_GetIPAddress, INET_GetHostName

Version 1.1.4 (October 20th, 2006)

- Free Version
- Removed: all INET functions and SQLsharp_Update
- Added: Math_RandomRange
- Changed:
    - Bug in Phnx_ToWords returned Negative Zero for -1
    - Added Lower and Upper bounds checking in Phnx_ToWords
    - Changed return datatype in Math_IsPrime to BIT from INT
    - Added StepTypes of Quarter and Week to Phnx_GenerateDateTimes and Phnx_GenerateDateTimeRange
    - Added abbreviations for StepTypes as paralleled in Books Online under DATEADD and DATEDIFF functions (ex: year = yyyy, yy)

Version 1.1.5 (October 20th, 2006)

- Paid-for Version
- Includes all functions
- Same as Version 1.1.4 except it includes all INET functions and SQLsharp_Update

Version 1.5.6 and 1.5.7 (February, 16th, 2007)

- Fixed installation / setup so that it completes successfully ;-)
- Changed prefix for Miscellaneous functions to be Util_ instead of Phnx_
- Added Math_CompoundAmortizationSchedule (BETA), Util_GZip, Util_GUnzip, Util_Deflate, Util_Inflate

Version 2.0.8 and 2.0.9 (March 18th, 2007)

- Enhanced Installation script
- Added SQL# Schema
- Fixed result column names in Util_Generate* functions and RegEx_* functions
- Enhanced error-handling and success output of SQLsharp_SetSecurity
- Added Optimizer Hints (IsDeterministic and IsPrecise) to all functions
- Removed UseBinaryMode option from INET_FTPGet and INET_FTPPut
- Added **File** functions: GetFile, GetRandomFileName, GetTempPath, PathExists, WriteFile
- Added User-Defined Aggregates: GeometricAvg, Join, Median, RootMeanSqr
- Added User-Defined Types: DoubleArray, HashTable, NVarcharArray

Version 2.1.10 and 2.1.11 (July 16th, 2007)

- Added **Util** Functions: IsValidCC, IsValidSSN
- Added **String** Functions: Count, Newline
- Added User-Defined Aggregate: Random
- Added compression to: Agg_Median, Type_FloatArray, Type_NVarcharArray, Type_HashTable

Version 2.2.12 and 2.2.13 (August 19th, 2007)

- Added **Date** Functions: BusinessDays, DaysInMonth, DaysLeftInYear, FirstDayOfMonth, FullDateString, FullTimeString, IsLeapYear, LastDayOfMonth

Version 2.3.14 and 2.3.15 (September 5th, 2007)

- Added **Date** Functions: IsBusinessDay, FormatTimeSpan
- Updated Date_BusinessDays: added more options for ExcludeDaysMask (Friday, Good Friday [Gregorian Calendar], Easter [Gregorian Calendar], Good Friday [Julian Calendar], Easter [Julian Calendar], Thanksgiving [CANADA], Thanksgiving [CANADA – day 2, Friday before])
- Added **Math** Functions: Cosh, Sinh, Tanh
- Added new **DB** grouping
- Added **DB** Function: DumpData
- Added compression to: Agg_Join

Version 2.3.16 and 2.3.17 (September 10th, 2007)

- Fixed Constructor method for all three User-Defined Types (FloatArray, HashTable, and NVarcharArray); allow for empty string ('') to be passed in to initialize the Type as empty.
- Fixed Math_CompoundAmortizationSchedule: adjusted final payment calculation and minor issues with rounding

Version 2.4.18 and 2.4.19 (October 14th, 2007)

- Added **File** Functions: GetFileBinary, WriteFileBinary, GetDriveInfo, Move, CreateDirectory, DeleteDirectory, Encrypt, Decrypt, GetDirectoryListing, Delete, Copy, DeleteMultiple, CopyMultiple, MoveMultiple
- Added new **LookUp** grouping
- Added **LookUp** Functions: GetCountryInfo, GetStateInfo

Version 2.5.20 and 2.5.21 (November 18th, 2007)

- Added **File** functions: GZip, GUnzip, ChangeEncoding, SplitIntoFields
- Added **INET** functions: IsValidIPAddress, AddressToNumber, NumberToAddress
- Added new **Convert** grouping.
- Added **Convert** functions: ToBase64, FromBase64, ROT13, BinaryToHexString, HexStringToBinary
- Added **Date** functions: ToUNIXTime, FromUNIXTime
- Added **String** function: NthIndexOf, Cut, SplitIntoFields
- Added **Utility** functions: CRC32, Hash(MD5 | SHA1 | SHA256 | SHA384 | SHA512)

Version 2.6.22 and 2.6.23 (May 18th, 2008)

- Updated DB function DumpData:
  - fixed handling of BINARY, VARBINARY, and IMAGE datatypes
  - changed direct query output data-type from TEXT to NVARCHAR(MAX)
  - added optional parameter for @LinkedServer
  - added optional parameter for @FileEncoding that supports: Ascii, UTF8, Unicode, UnicodeBigEndian, and UTF32.
- Added **DB** functions: BulkExport and HTMLExport
- Opened up INET functions AddressToNumber, NumberToAddress, and IsValidIPAddress to Free Version of SQL#
- Added **Util** functions: IsValidCheckRoutingNumber, and IsValidPostalCode
- Updated **SQLsharp** function GrantPermissions: added optional second parameter @SQLsharpSchema
- Added **File** function: CurrentEncoding
- Updated **File** function WriteFile: @FileEncoding parameter now accepts: Ascii, UTF8, Unicode, UnicodeBigEndian, and UTF32
- Updated **File** function WriteFileBinary: @FileEncoding parameter now accepts: Ascii, UTF8, Unicode, UnicodeBigEndian, and UTF32

Version 2.7.24 and 2.7.25 (August 5th, 2008)

- Added **INet** functions: FTPGetBinary, FTPGetFile, FTPPutBinary, FTPPutFile, HTMLDecode, HTMLEncode, URIDecode, and URIEncode
- Added **Date** functions: Age, Extract, and Truncate
- Updated **DB** function HTMLExport:
  - Translate {SQL#Column} into the column name
  - Added “EncodeHTML” option
  - Stopped single-quotes from being escaped to double single-quotes
- Updated **DB** procedure DumpData: Added parameters for Disable / Re-enable ALL Constraints and/or Triggers on each table
- Updated **String** function NewLine: Changed
 to
 for @EOLType = XHTML
- Updated **SQLsharp** procedure SetSecurity: Fixed sending in parameter of 0 when not in a DB named [SQL#]
- Updated **SQLsharp** procedure Update:
  - Fixed error that removed SQL# Schema when calling SQLsharp_Uninstall but did not re-add it
  - Added @ForceUpdate parameter; and function now checks for newer version of SQL# and will error if no newer version and @ForceUpdate is false / 0 or unset

Version 2.8.28 and 2.8.29 / 2.8.30 and 2.8.31(May 27th and 31st, 2009)

- Updated SQL# Installer to not cause the "file has an extremely long line" warning message when opening in Management Studio (SSMS)
- Renamed main Assembly from [SQLsharp] to [SQL#].
- Added two new Assemblies: [SQL#.OS] and [SQL#.Twitterizer]
- Fixed potential memory leak in INET_GetWebPages
- Fixed output of Table-Valued Functions to be properly streaming
- Increased width of NVARCHAR fields in the result sets of **File** functions
- Fixed RegEx functions to not error if the ExpressionToValidate is an empty string
- Compiled RegEx patterns in Util_IsValid* functions for faster execution
- Updated SQLsharp_Setup, SQLsharp_Uninstall, and the installation scripts to allow SQL# to be installed into a user-defined Schema and then handle being uninstalled from that Schema. In order to install into a Schema other than "SQL#" just change the value of the `@SQLsharpSchema` variable.
- Added RegExOptionsList parameter to all **RegEx** Functions
- Added TrapErrorInline BIT parameter to INET_GetWebPages Function to control whether HTTP errors (e.g. 404, 500, etc.) throw an exception or get returned in the result set. Please note that this is a Function signature change that breaks existing uses of the Function since existing calls will not have the new parameter. Passing in NULL (or 0) as the 3rd parameter will cause the Function to work the same as it did previously.
- Added optional @AssemblyName NVARCHAR(4000) input parameter to SQLsharp_SetSecurity so that the various SQL# Assemblies can be dealt with individually.
- Added **DB** Procs: BulkCopy and ForEach
- Added **INET** Function: URIEncodeData
- Added new **OS** group (SQL#.OS Assembly)
- Added **OS** Functions: EventLogRead, EventLogWrite, ProcessStart, ProcessGetInfo, ProcessKill, GenerateTone, MachineName, and Uptime
- Added new **Twitter** group (SQL#.Twitterizer Assembly)
- Added **Twitter** Functions (via Twitterizer library): Update, DestroyMessage, SendDirectMessage, GetSentMessages, GetMessages, GetFriendsTimeline, GetPublicTimeline, GetUserTimeline, and GetReplies

Version 2.8.32 and 2.8.33 (June 6th, 2009)

- Minor fixes in SQLsharp_SetUp for INET_URIEncodeData and FILE_* Table-Valued Functions.
- Minor fix in DB_ForEach and addition of Replacement Tags: {SQL#Schema} and {SQL#FullTableName}
- Added ProcessName parameter to OS_ProcessKill

Version 2.9.39 and 2.9.40 (November 1st, 2009)

- Added **Convert** functions: HtmlToXml, UUDecode, and UUEncode
- Added **Twitter** functions: DestroyDirectMessage, FollowUser, GetFollowers, GetFriends, GetMentions, GetStatus, GetUser, UnFollowUser
- Added **Date** function: NthOccurrenceOfWeekday
- Updated File_SplitIntoFields: Changed SkipFirstRow BIT into RowsToSkip INT and fixed potential memory leak. The parameter change is non-breaking as the BIT values of 0 and 1 (representing to not skip any rows and to skip the first row respectively) directly map to the new behavior of how many rows to skip with 0 still meaning not to skip any and 1 meaning to skip 1 row which is the same result as SkipFirstRow = 1.
- Updated Twitter functions so that StatusID is now a BIGINT instead of INT: DestroyStatus, GetFriendsTimeline, GetMessages, GetPublicTimeline, GetReplies, GetSentMessages, GetUserTimeline, SendDirectMessage, and Update
- Added INET functions: URIGetInfo and URIGetLeftPart
- Updated Type_HashTable: added AddItem(@InputKey NVARCHAR(4000), @InputValue NVARCHAR(4000)) method / function.
- Updated DB_BulkExport: Added @AppendFile BIT = 0, @RowsExported INT = -1 OUTPUT parameters. This should be a non-breaking change since the two new parameters have defaults. Therefore, existing implementations do not need to change.
- Updated INET_FTPGetFile: Changed @OverwriteExistingFile BIT parameter to be @FileHandling TINYINT (2 = Incremental / Restart). This is a non-breaking change since the old parameter BIT values of 0 and 1 directly map (i.e. implicitly convert) to the new parameter datatype of TINYINT and which cause the same behavior. Therefore, existing implementations do not need to change.
- **BREAKING CHANGE ☹:** Updated INET_FTPGet and INET_FTPGetBinary: Added @ContentOffset BIGINT parameter
- **BREAKING CHANGE ☹:** Updated INET_GetWebPages: Added four new fields to the result set (IsFromCache, LastModified, StatusCode, StatusDescription) and added three new input parameters (@MaximumAutomaticRedirections, @Timeout, @MaximumResponseHeadersLength, @CustomHeaders)
- **IMPORTANT NOTE:** Deprecated Twitter_DestroyMessage and replaced with Twitter_DestroyStatus. It is just a rename as the functionality is the same. Currently DestroyMessage points to DestroyStatus, however, please convert all references to DestroyMessage as it will be removed in the next version.
- Thanks to Mitch Schroeter for the suggestion of adding the MaximumResponseHeadersLength, CustomHeaders, and Method parameters to INET_GetWebPages

Version 2.10.43 and 2.10.44 (January 20th, 2010)

- Added **Twitter** functions: CreateFavorite and DestroyFavorite
- Updated **Twitter** functions to return UserID INT, RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, and RateLimitReset DATETIME in the Result Set: GetFriendsTimeLine, GetMentions, GetMessages, GetPublicTimeLine, GetReplies, GetSentMessages, GetStatus, and GetUserTimeLine
- Updated **Twitter** functions to return RateLimit INT, RateLimitRemaining INT, RateLimitReset DATETIME, IsVerified BIT, CreatedOn DATETIME, UTCOffset INT, and NumberOfStatuses INT in the Result Set: FollowUser, GetFollowers, GetFriends, GetUser, UnFollowUser
- Added **DB** function: XOR which takes two BIT fields and does a logical Exclusive-OR on them.
- Updated RegEx_Split: returns StartPos and EndPos fields in the Result Set.
- Updated RegEx_Replace: "Count" input parameter now accepts -1 to mean "unlimited" replacements.
- Updated all RegEx functions to set the "RegularExpression" input parameter to be an NVARCHAR(MAX) instead of an NVARCHAR(4000).
- Updated String_SplitIntoFields: Added optional parameter for ColumnNames that is a comma-separated list of values that will be used to create the column names of the Procs result set. If not set it will default to the prior behavior of using FieldN where N is the field number starting with 1.
- Updated Date_Extract: Added DatePart's that are found in the SQL Server built-in function DATEPART to be comprehensive: Year, Quarter, Month, Day, DayOfYear, Weekday, Week, Hour, Minute, Second, and Millisecond. The DatePart of ISO_WEEK was previously available as ISOWEEK but is now also aliased as ISO_WEEK to match SQL Server's DatePart name.
- Updated SQLsharp_Setup to auto-detect if a particular Assembly has been created and if not, Setup will not attempt to create the Procs and/or Functions contained in the missing assembly. This will allow each user to determine if they want to install the SgmlReader and/or Twitterizer and/or OS Assemblies. Thanks to Scott Prugh for requesting optional Assembly loading.
- **BREAKING CHANGE ☹:** Updated INET_GetWebPages: Added ResponseUri NVARCHAR(4000) to Result Set. Also added Method NVARCHAR(10) and PostData NVARCHAR(MAX) input parameters.

Version 2.11.51 and 2.11.52 (June 19th, 2010)

- Added **Date** functions: GetDateTimeFromIntVals, GetIntDate, and GetIntTime
- Updated File_GZip and File_GUnzip: Replaced built-in .Net GZip and GUnzip libraries with external DotNetZip library for better compression and ZIP64 for > 4 GB files.
- Fixed INET_URIDecode to properly translate "+" (plus-sign) into " " (space) which is not done by the built-in .Net library. [thanks to Andy Krafft]
- Updated all RegEx functions to return NULL (or empty result set for the Table-Valued Functions, or 0 for RegEx_IsMatch) if ExpressionToValidate is passed in as NULL. This behavior mirrors more closely the built-in T-SQL string functions. [thanks to Andy Krafft and Jason Pierce]
- Updated RegEx_Split: Fixed output that was misreporting StartPos and EndPos fields when the "part" was empty (nothing between the delimiters).
- Updated all String functions to return NULL (or empty result set for the Table-Valued Functions, or 0 for scalar functions that return a Boolean / BIT) if input string (or SearchValue if applicable) is passed in as NULL. This behavior mirrors more closely the built-in T-SQL string functions.
- Added String_IsNumeric to mirror the built-in T-SQL ISNUMERIC() function but that can handle more than 8000 characters and more numeric formats.
- Added RegEx_CaptureGroup which returns just the specified captured group and not the entire capture as RegEx_Match does.
- Added Twitter functions: GetFavorites, GetBlocks, BlockUser, UnBlockUser
- Updated File_GetDirectoryListing to skip the “System Volume Information” folder when doing recursive as that always caused an error.
- Added **File** function: GetFileInfo
- **BREAKING CHANGE ☹:** Updated INET_GetWebPages: Added new field for ContentBinary that holds that Content data IF the data is Binary (in which case the regular Content field is NULL). Also added new input parameter for ContentDetection to either hard-code Binary vs Text or Auto-Detect. If using Auto-Detect, then if the ContentType starts with "text/" then the Content field is filled out and ContentBinary is NULL. [thanks to Mitch Schroeter]
- **IMPORTANT:** Updated all Twitter functions to authenticate against OAuth since Basic Auth is being shut down. This is a TEMPORARY fix which keeps the SQL# Twitter API the same for easy transition to the new authentication method. However, Twitter is requiring a full move to OAuth by October so a new version of SQL# will be released in the next two months that will be an API change for ALL Twitter functions. The API change will be that UserName and Password will no longer be passed in to each function but instead a ConsumerKey and ConsumerToken. Each SQL# user who is using the Twitter functions will have to create an application on Twitter which will give you the ConsumerKey and ConsumerToken. More details will be provided as that development occurs. Just be aware that **EVERYONE** using the SQL# Twitter functions will have to upgrade to the next version when it is released!!

Version 2.12.53 and 2.12.54 (September 19th, 2010)

- This release (2.12.x) is a Twitter API ONLY update. No other changes have been made in this release! If you do not use the Twitter functions and are on 2.11.x you do NOT need to upgrade. However, **if you are using the Twitter functions then you MUST upgrade to 2.12.x for the full OAuth implementation changes! The Twitter functions in version 2.11.x will no longer work as of Monday, October 18th, 2010.**
- Please see the SQL# Twitter setup guide for details on how to set up your Twitter Application: http://www.SQLsharp.com/download/SQLsharp_TwitterSetup.pdf

Version 2.13.55 and 2.13.56 (November 22nd, 2010)

- Updated OS_EventLogWrite to accept NVARCHAR(MAX) for @Message as opposed to NVARCHAR(4000)
- Updated OS_EventLogRead to return NVARCHAR(MAX) for Message as opposed to NVARCHAR(4000)
- Added **OS** function: StartTime
- Fixed Math_IsPrime as it was falsely reporting some large numbers as Prime that were not
- Updated File_SplitIntoFields to add new parameter for @FileEncoding so that the user has full control over the encoding type. Previously it was set to AutoDetect which did not always produce the correct result.
- Updated File_WriteFile and File_WriteFileBinary to add "UTF7" as a FileEncoding option
- Added **File** functions: CreateTempFile, GetDirectoryName, GetFileName, GetRootDirectory, and Touch

Version 2.14.60 and 2.14.61 (March 13th, 2011)

- Updated String_IsNumeric to allow for "d" to be double-precision as well as not requiring the + or – for scientific notation
- Added **String** functions: Replace, SplitKeyValuePairs, TrimChars, TrimEnd, and TrimStart
- Updated Twitter Status-related Table-Valued Functions to return 7 geo fields: GetUserTimeline, GetPublicTimeline, GetFriendsTimeline, GetReplies, GetMentions, GetFavorites, GetMessages, and GetSentMessages
- **BREAKING CHANGE ☹:** Updated Twitter_Update to accept optional Longitude and Latitude values for geocoding Tweets
- Added Twitter functions: GetHomeTimeline, GetRetweetedBy, GetRetweetedByMe, GetRetweetedToMe, GetRetweets, GetRetweetsOfMe, and Retweet
- **BREAKING CHANGE ☹:** Updated Twitter Status-related Table-Valued Functions to be able to pass in Twitter Optional Parameters:GetFriendsTimeline, GetFavorites, GetMentions, GetMessages, GetReplies, GetSentMessages, and GetUserTimeline as well as new functions GetHomeTimeline, GetRetweetedBy, GetRetweetedByMe, GetRetweetedToMe, GetRetweets, and GetRetweetsOfMe
- Deprecated Twitter_GetReplies in favor of GetMentions.
- Updated DB_BulkExport: added support for UTF7 as well as more datatypes: rowversion, date, time, datetime2, and datetimeoffset
- Updated DB_DumpData: added support for UTF7 as well as more datatypes: rowversion, date, time, datetime2, and datetimeoffset
- Updated DB_HTMLExport: added support for UTF7
- Added new **RunningTotal** group (not available in Free version)
- Added **RunningTotal** functions: Add, Get, CacheSize, and ClearCache
- Added **Util** functions: HashBinary and IsValidConvert
- Added **Date** functions: FullDateTimeString (not available in Free version) and NewDateTime
- Updated Date_FullDateString and Date_FullTimeString to return NULL if input is NULL rather than error
- Updated FILE functions to allow for full streaming and hence use much less memory: CopyMultiple, DeleteMultiple, GetDirectoryListing, and MoveMultiple
- Updated RegEx_Split to stream results out
- Updated Table-Valued **RegEx** functions to return NVARCHAR(MAX) for [Value] instead of NVARCHAR(4000): Match, Matches, and Split
- Added **INET** function: DownloadFile
- Added **Math** functions: CubeRoot, IEEERemainder, NthRoot, and Truncate
- Added **Convert** functions: DateTimeToMSIntDate and MSIntDateToDateTime
- Updated String_Split to fully stream output so it now uses less memory.

Version 2.15.62 and 2.15.63 (August 31st, 2011)

- Added **RegEx** functions: Escape, Index, and Unescape
- Updated installer to remember security settings of previously installed assemblies
- Updated File_SplitIntoFields and String_SplitIntoFields to accept a new, optional parameter for @DataTypes. The @DataTypes parameter allows you to set the specific data type of one or more of the fields in the result set. The default is still to create each field as NVARCHAR(MAX), but if you know that certain fields will always be a particular data type, then you can have all of the SplitIntoFields stored procedures return a more strongly-typed result set (which means doing fewer conversions later).
- Added **INET** function: SplitIntoFields
- Added new **Sys** group.
- Added **Sys** function: Objects (server-wide view of sys.objects)
- Updated File_SplitIntoFields to make @RowsToSkip parameter optional. The default is 0.

Version 2.16.64 and 2.16.65 (October 19th, 2011)

- Fixed error in installer that shows up when the collation setting for tempdb is not the same as the setting for the database in which SQL# is installed
- Fixed minor error with SQLsharp_Uninstall (minor in that the error is reported but the uninstall still completes) that occurs when the database in which SQL# is installed has a case-sensitive collation
- Updated INET_GetIPAddress to return NULL when NULL is passed in rather than error
- Added **INET** function: INET_GetIPAddressList
- Updated Date_BusinessDays and Date_IsBusinessDay to include two new holidays: *Presidents' Day [US] (3rd Monday in February)* (suggested by Claudio Pracilio) and *Columbus Day [traditional] (October 12th)*
- Added **Date** function: Date_BusinessDaysAdd (suggested by Victor Wang)
- Added **RegEx** function: RegEx_CaptureGroups (suggested by Jason Pierce)
- Updated Date_BusinessDays to allow for StartDate to be greater than EndDate which will return a negative number, similar to how DATEDIFF works (suggested by Victor Wang)
- Updated Date_BusinessDays to return NULL when any parameter is NULL rather than error
- Added **String** functions: FixedWidthIndex (suggested by Don Folino) and FixedWidthSplit

Version 2.17.68 and 2.17.69 (May 6th, 2012)

- Added **Date** function: Format (suggested by Dietmar Müller)
- Added INET function: URIDecodePlus to extend the capabilities of URIDecode in two ways: 1) unescape %uXXYY-encoded Unicode characters which otherwise throw an error; and 2) gracefully handle errors, making set-based processing easier (suggested by Andy Krafft).
- Added **SQLsharp** procedure: Download (replaces Update)
- Updated INET_GetWebPages to allow “Content-Type” to be set via @CustomerHeader value. If set, the passed-in “Content-Type” will override the automatic value set when using the POST method (suggested by Michael Kuhl).
- Updated DB_BulkExport: Improved handling of binary fields: a) drastic speed increase, and b) added missing "0x" prefix
- Added **String** function: CompareSplitValues
- Updated Convert_BinaryToHexString: Improved performance
- Moved the following functions to Full version: String_SplitIntoFields, String_FixedWidthSplit, String_FixedWidthIndex, DB_BulkExport, DB_HTMLExport, and DB_ForEach.
- Renamed String_SplitIntoFields to String_SplitResultIntoFields. String_SplitIntoFields is deprecated and will be replaced in the next version or two with a slightly different usage. Please switch any use of String_SplitIntoFields to point to String_SplitResultIntoFields.

Version 3.0.70 and 3.0.71 (March 4th, 2013)

- Added **Math** functions: FormatDecimal, FormatFloat (not available in Free version), and FormatInteger (not available in Free version)
- Add / Remove assemblies:
  - Ability to install / uninstall individual assemblies. This is not automated yet but will someday soon be incorporated into the installer script.
  - Updated SQLsharp_Setup to accept new parameter @SQLsharpAssembly, which if specified, will install the wrapper functions and stored procedures for only the specified assembly. The specified assembly needs to already exist.
  - Updated SQLsharp_Uninstall to accept new parameter @SQLsharpAssembly so that the specified assembly and its wrapper functions and stored procedures can be uninstalled without affecting anything else.
- Security:
  - SQL#-specific database login created from asymmetric key.
  - All SQL# assemblies now owned / authorized by new SQL# login instead of dbo.
  - Updated SQLsharp_SetSecurity to no longer set the DB to TRUSTWORTHY ON when setting an assembly to level 2 or 3 (External Access or Unrestricted).
  - All assemblies can be disallowed from being set to either Unrestricted (but allowed for External Access) or both Unrestricted and External Access.
  - Most functionality requiring External Access for main SQL# assembly has been broken out into separate assemblies: SQL#.DB, SQL#.FileSystem (FILE_* functions), and SQL#.Network (INET_* functions). Not only does SQL# stay as Safe, but if only INET_* functions are being used and not FILE_*, then no need to set SQL#.FileSystem to External Access.
  - If you are upgrading from a pre-3.0.x version and had any of the assemblies' permissions set to level 2 or 3 (External Access or Unrestricted), then the database where SQL# is installed had its TRUSTWORTHY setting set to ON and this might not be necessary anymore. SQL# no longer requires TRUSTWORTHY to be set to ON for External Access or Unrestricted assemblies and if you have no other need for it to be on then please run the following:
    ```
    ALTER DATABASE [{database_where_SQL#_exists}] SET TRUSTWORTHY OFF
    ```
  - If you don't want any of the assemblies to ever be set to Unrestricted (but still be eligible to be set to External Access), then set the @AllowUnrestrictedAccess variable towards the top of the install script to 0. If you don't want any of the assemblies to ever be set to either External Access or Unrestricted, then set both @AllowUnrestrictedAccess and @AllowExternalAccess variables to 0. *Please note that the ability to restrict the level of permissions for any assembly requires that the database have its TRUSTWORTHY setting set to 0 / OFF*.
- Installer:
  - Uninstall of exisiting SQL# (if it exists) and install of current version now wrapped in a transaction that will rollback if any problem occurs, leaving everything as it was before the install attempt if the install cannot complete successfully.
  - A login, based on an asymmetric key, is created as a means of allowing assemblies to be set to External Access or Unrestricted without the need for the database to have TRUSTWORTHY set to ON.
  - A user is created in the database where SQL# is being installed, based on the new login mentioned just above. This user will own the SQL# assemblies instead of "dbo".
  - New assemblies: SQL#.DB, SQL#.FileSystem (FILE_* functions), SQL#.JsonFx (needed for Twitter_* functions), SQL#.Network (INET_* functions), and SQL#.TypesAndAggregates.
  - Variables towards the top of the install script allow for easy configuration of new SQL# login name and permissions.
  - If upgrading from a version prior to 3.0.x and the SQL# assembly was set to either External Access (2) or Unrestricted (3), then several of the new assemblies will be set to that same permission level to have no initial change in behavior. Those new assemblies are: SQL#.DB, SQL#.FileSystem, and SQL#.Network.
- Twitter:

- Updated to use newer Twitter v1.1 JSON API instead of older v1.0 XML API (v1.0 API starts incremental end-of-life process on March 5th, 2013).
- Requires SQL#.JsonFx and SQL#.TypesAndAggregates assemblies.
- **BREAKING CHANGE ⊗:** Removed functions Twitter_GetRetweetedToMe and Twitter_GetRetweetedByMe as there is no replacement for either in the v1.1 API.
- **BREAKING CHANGE ⊗:** Removed function Twitter_GetPublicTimeline as there is no exact replacement in the v1.1 API, but might replace with new "sample" call that is similar.
- **BREAKING CHANGE ⊗:** Removed function Twitter_GetReplies as it was deprecated a while ago and merely pointed to Twitter_GetMentions.
- **BREAKING CHANGE ⊗:** Removed function Twitter_GetFriendsTimeline as it does not exist in the v1.1 API and Twitter_GetHomeTimeline is nearly identical.
- Added function: Twitter_SearchTweets (not available in Free version).
- SQL Server 2005 requires Unrestricted access (level 3) for both SQL#.JsonFx and SQL#.Twitterizer. This is handled automatically in the installer. Also, it is possible that this is not required in SQL Server 2005 Enterprise Edition, but I have no easy way to verify that at the moment.
- No signature changes in this release! All input parameters and output fields are the same to make upgrading a smoother process. BUT, in the very near future there will be at least a few changes:
  - UserIDs are now BIGINT at Twitter and the SQL# Twitter functions will be updated to reflect that in both input params and result set fields and scalar return values.
  - Most User-based table-valued functions (i.e. those returning a list of users) allow for paging through the list of results but only getting a max of 20 or 100 at a time, depending on the call. The SQL# Twitter functions will be updated to return the "previous" and "next" cursor values so that they can be sent in as Optional Parameters.
  - Twitter functions that currently do not have the @OptionalParameters input parameter where the Twitter call supports optional parameters will have the @OptionalParameters input parameter added to the signature. These include: Update, GetFollowers, GetBlocks, and GetFriends.

Version 3.0.72 and 3.0.73 (April 6th, 2013)

- Fixed minor bug in SQLsharp_SetSecurity.