1. Database Identifiers

首先，要明白什么是identifier。

下面举一个例子：

CREATE TABLE **TableX** (**KeyCol** INT PRIMARY KEY, **Description** nvarchar(80))

上面SQL语句里面加粗的部分便是identifier。说白了就是一个名字。

但是，这个名字的取法是有一定规则的。基于这个，又分为：

Regular Identifiers: 名字很规则，符合规定。

Delimited Identifiers: 名字不符合规则，比如：名字里面包含SQL关键字，空格。这种情况下，就需要把名字放在双引号或者中括号里面。

下面举一个Delimited Identifiers的例子：

SELECT \*

FROM **[My Table]** --Identifier contains a space and uses a reserved keyword.

WHERE **[order]** = 10 --Identifier is a reserved keyword.

1. 根据第一点，紧接着说SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER

When SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER is ON, identifiers can be delimited by double quotation marks, and literals must be delimited by single quotation marks. When SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER is OFF, identifiers cannot be quoted and must follow all Transact-SQL rules for identifiers. For more information, see [Database Identifiers](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms175874.aspx). Literals can be delimited by either single or double quotation marks.

When SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER is ON (default), all strings delimited by double quotation marks are interpreted as object identifiers. Therefore, quoted identifiers do not have to follow the Transact-SQL rules for identifiers. They can be reserved keywords and can include characters not generally allowed in Transact-SQL identifiers. Double quotation marks cannot be used to delimit literal string expressions; single quotation marks must be used to enclose literal strings. If a single quotation mark (**'**) is part of the literal string, it can be represented by two single quotation marks (**"**). SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER must be ON when reserved keywords are used for object names in the database.

When SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER is OFF, literal strings in expressions can be delimited by single or double quotation marks. If a literal string is delimited by double quotation marks, the string can contain embedded single quotation marks, such as apostrophes.

SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER must be ON when you are creating or changing indexes on computed columns or indexed views. If SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER is OFF, CREATE, UPDATE, INSERT, and DELETE statements on tables with indexes on computed columns or indexed views will fail. For more information about required SET option settings with indexed views and indexes on computed columns, see "Considerations When You Use the SET Statements" in [SET Statements (Transact-SQL)](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms190356.aspx).

SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER must be ON when you are creating a filtered index.

SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER must be ON when you invoke XML data type method

1. SET ANSI\_NULLS

When SET ANSI\_NULLS is ON, a SELECT statement that uses WHERE column\_name = NULL returns zero rows even if there are null values in column\_name. A SELECT statement that uses WHERE column\_name <> NULL returns zero rows even if there are nonnull values in column\_name.

When SET ANSI\_NULLS is OFF, the Equals (=) and Not Equal To (<>) comparison operators do not follow the ISO standard. A SELECT statement that uses WHERE column\_name = NULL returns the rows that have null values in column\_name. A SELECT statement that uses WHERE column\_name <> NULL returns the rows that have nonnull values in the column. Also, a SELECT statement that uses WHERE column\_name <> XYZ\_value returns all rows that are not XYZ\_value and that are not NULL.

When SET ANSI\_NULLS is ON, all comparisons against a null value evaluate to UNKNOWN. When SET ANSI\_NULLS is OFF, comparisons of all data against a null value evaluate to TRUE if the data value is NULL. If SET ANSI\_NULLS is not specified, the setting of the ANSI\_NULLS option of the current database applies. For more information about the ANSI\_NULLS database option, see [ALTER DATABASE (Transact-SQL)](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms174269.aspx).

SET ANSI\_NULLS ON affects a comparison only if one of the operands of the comparison is either a variable that is NULL or a literal NULL. If both sides of the comparison are columns or compound expressions, the setting does not affect the comparison.