Navicat™

Table of Contents

SQL SERVER DATABASE OBJECT MANAGEMENT 4

SQL SERVER SCHEMAS 5

SQL Server Schema Designer 7

Editing SQL Server Schema General 8

SQL Server Tables 9

SQL Server Table Designer 13

SQL Server Table Fields 14

Setting SQL Server Table Field Properties 16

Setting Other SQL Server Table Field Properties 18

SQL Server Table Indexes 20

Setting SQL Server Table Index Properties 21

SQL Server Table Foreign Keys 23

Setting SQL Server Table Foreign Key Properties 24

SQL Server Table Uniques 26

Setting SQL Server Table Unique Properties 27

SQL Server Table Checks 28

Setting SQL Server Table Check Properties 29

SQL Server Table Triggers 30

Setting SQL Server Table Trigger Properties 31

SQL Server Table Options 33

SQL Server Table Storage 34

SQL Server Views 36

SQL Server View Designer 40

Working with SQL Server View Builder (Available only in Full Version) 41

Editing SQL Server View SQL Definition 42

Setting Advanced SQL Server View Properties 43

SQL Server View Preview 44

SQL Server View Explain 45

SQL Server View Viewer 47

SQL Server Functions/Procedures 49

SQL Server Function Wizard 52

Setting SQL Server Routine Type 53

Setting Parameters for SQL Server Procedure/Function 54

Setting Return Type for SQL Server Function 55

Setting Options for SQL Server Procedure/Function 56

SQL Server Function/Procedure Designer 57

Editing SQL Server Function/Procedure Definition 58

Viewing SQL Server Function/Procedure Result 59
SQL Server Indexes *60*
SQL Server Index Designer 63
Editing SQL Server Nonclustered Index Properties 64
Editing SQL Server Nonclustered Index General 65
Editing SQL Server Nonclustered Index Filter 66
Editing Advanced SQL Server Nonclustered Index Properties 67
Editing SQL Server Nonclustered Index Storage 69
Editing SQL Server Clustered Index Properties 70
Editing SQL Server Clustered Index General 71
Editing Advanced SQL Server Clustered Index Properties 72
Editing SQL Server Clustered Index Storage 74
Editing SQL Server XML Index Properties 76
Editing SQL Server XML Index General 77
Editing Advanced SQL Server XML Index Properties 78
Editing SQL Server Spatial Index Properties 79
Editing SQL Server Spatial Index General 80
Editing Advanced SQL Server Spatial Index Properties 82
SQL Server Synonyms *83*
SQL Server Synonym Designer 85
Editing SQL Server Synonym General 86
SQL Server Triggers *87*
SQL Server Trigger Designer 90
Editing SQL Server Trigger General 91
Setting Advanced SQL Server Trigger Properties 92
Editing SQL Server Trigger Definition 93
SQL SERVER LINKED SERVERS 94
SQL Server Linked Server Designer *96*
Editing SQL Server Linked Server General 97
Editing SQL Server Linked Server Security 98
Setting Advanced SQL Server Linked Server Properties 99
SQL SERVER SERVER TRIGGERS 101
SQL Server Server Trigger Designer *103*
Editing SQL Server Server Trigger General 104
Setting Advanced SQL Server Server Trigger Properties 105
Editing SQL Server Server Trigger Definition 106
SQL SERVER ASSEMBLIES 107
SQL Server Assembly Designer *109*

Editing SQL Server Assembly General 110
SQL SERVER DATABASE TRIGGERS 111
SQL Server Database Trigger Designer *113*
Editing SQL Server Database Trigger General 114
Setting Advanced SQL Server Database Trigger Properties 115
Editing SQL Server Database Trigger Definition 116
SQL SERVER PARTITION FUNCTIONS 117
SQL Server Partition Function Designer *119*
Editing SQL Server Partition Function General 120
SQL SERVER PARTITION SCHEMES 121
SQL Server Partition Scheme Designer *123*
Editing SQL Server Partition Scheme General 124

SQL Server Database Object Management

The following list contains the most common SQL Server database objects supported by Navicat.

- Schemas
- Tables
- Views
- Functions/Procedures
- Indexes
- Synonyms
- Triggers
- Linked Servers
- Server Triggers
- Assemblies
- Database Triggers
- Partition Functions
- Partition Schemes

SQL Server Schemas

A schema contains named objects (tables, views, functions, etc) whose names may duplicate those of other objects existing in other schemas.

The schema name must be distinct from any existing schema name in the current database.

Create Schema

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

To create a new schema

- Right-click the database in the navigation pane and choose **New Schema...**.
  or
- Right-click any existing schema and choose **New Schema...**.
- Edit schema properties on the appropriate tabs of the Schema Designer.

Edit Schema

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

To edit the existing schema(manage its general etc)

- Right-click the schema in the navigation pane and choose **Schema Properties...**.
- Edit schema properties on the appropriate tabs of the Schema Designer.

Open Schema

To open a schema which shows in the navigation pane

- Double-click the schema to open in the navigation pane.
  or
- Right-click the schema and choose **Open Schema**.

Close Schema

To close a schema

- Right-click the schema in the navigation pane and choose **Close Schema**.

Delete Schema

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

To delete a schema

- Right-click the schema in the navigation pane and choose **Delete Schema**.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

SQL Server Schema Designer

Schema Designer is the basic Navicat tool for working with schema. It allows you to create new schema and edit the existing schema properties.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

- Editing Schema General
- Editing Schema Comment (SQL Azure does not support)
- Schema SQL Preview

Editing SQL Server Schema General

Schema Name

The name of a schema which is identified within the database.

Owner

The name of the database-level principal that will own the schema. This principal may own other schemas, and may not use the current schema as its default schema.

SQL Server Tables

Tables are database objects that contain all the data in a database. A table definition is a collection of columns. In tables, data is organized in a row-and-column format similar to a spreadsheet. Each row represents a unique record, and each column represents a field within the record.

Just simply click  to open an object pane for **Table**. A right-click displays the popup menu or using the object pane toolbar, allowing you to create new, edit, open and delete the selected table.

Create Table

To create a new table

- Select anywhere on the object pane.
- Click the  **New Table** from the object pane toolbar.
  or
- Right-click and select  **New Table** from the popup menu.
- Edit table properties and fields on the appropriate tabs of the Table Designer.

  Hint: To create new table you can also right-click the Tables node of the navigation pane and select the  **New Table** from the popup menu.

To create a new table with the same properties as one of the existing tables has (using popup menu)

Apply to: current database {same connection}

- Select the table(s) for copying in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Duplicate Table** from the popup menu.
- The newly created table(s) will be named as "tablename**_copy**".

To create a new table with the same properties as one of the existing tables has (using drag and drop method)

Apply to: current database {same connection}

- Select the table(s) for copying in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and drag the chosen table(s) to the target location.
- Select one of the following options:
  - Copy here (Structure and Data)
  - Copy here (Structure only)
  - Move here
  - Cancel
- The newly created table(s) will be named as "tablename**_copy**"

Apply to: different database {same connection}
different database {different connection (same or cross server type)} (Data Transfer tool will be activated)

- Select the table(s) for copying in the object pane.
- Drag and drop the chosen table(s) to the target database.
- Select one of the following options:
  - Copy here (Structure and Data)
  - Copy here (Structure only)
  - Cancel

To create a new table with modification as one of the existing tables

- Select the table for modifying in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Table** from the popup menu.
  or
- Click the **Design Table** from the object pane toolbar.
- Modify table properties and fields on the appropriate tabs of the Table Designer.
- Click **Save As**.

Create Table Shortcut

To create a table shortcut

- Select the table for editing in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and select **Create Open Table Shortcut...** from the popup menu.
- Define the location you wish your shortcut to be saved.

  Note: This option is used to provide a convenient way for you to open your table for entering data directly (Grid View/Form View) without activating the main Navicat.

Edit Table

To edit the existing table (manage its fields, indexes, foreign keys and triggers etc)

- Select the table for editing in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Table** from the popup menu.
  or
- Click the **Design Table** from the object pane toolbar.
- Edit table properties and fields on the appropriate tabs of the Table Designer.

To change the name of the table

- Select the table for editing in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Rename** from the popup menu.

Open Table (manage table data)

To open a table

- Select the table for opening in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Open Table** from the popup menu or simply double-click the table.
  or
- Click the **Open Table** from the object pane toolbar.

  Note: This option is only applied if you do wish Navicat loads all your images while opening the table. To open the graphical table with faster performance, use **Open Table (Quick)** below.

To open a table with graphical fields

- Select the table for opening in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Open Table (Quick)** from the popup menu.

  Note: Faster performance for opening the graphical table, as BLOB fields (images) will not be loaded until you click on the cell.

Empty Table

To empty a table

- Select the table in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click the selected table and choose **Empty Table** from the popup menu.

Delete Table

To delete a table

- Select the table for deleting in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Delete Table** from the popup menu.
  or
- Click the **Delete Table** from the object pane toolbar.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Achieve Table Information

To achieve a table information

- Select the table in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click the selected table and choose **Object Information** from the popup menu.
  or
- Choose View -> Object Information in the main menu.

SQL Server Table Designer

Table Designer is the basic Navicat tool for working with tables. It allows you to create, edit and drop table's fields, indexes, foreign keys, and much more.

- Managing Table Fields
- Managing Table Indexes
- Managing Table Foreign Keys
- Managing Table Uniques
- Managing Table Checks
- Managing Table Triggers
- Managing Table Options
- Managing Table Storage
- Managing Table Comment (SQL Azure does not support)
- Table SQL Preview

SQL Server Table Fields

Table fields are managed on the **Fields** tab of the Table Designer. Just simply click a field for editing. A right-click displays the popup menu or using the field toolbar, allowing you to create new and drop the selected field.

Add Field

To add a field to the table

- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Fields** tab.
- Right-click and select the **Add Field** from the popup menu or click the **Add Field** from the toolbar.
- Edit field properties.

To add a new field with modification as one of the existing fields

- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Fields** tab.
- Select field.
- Right-click and select the **Duplicate Field** from the popup menu.
- Edit field properties.

Edit Field

To edit the table field

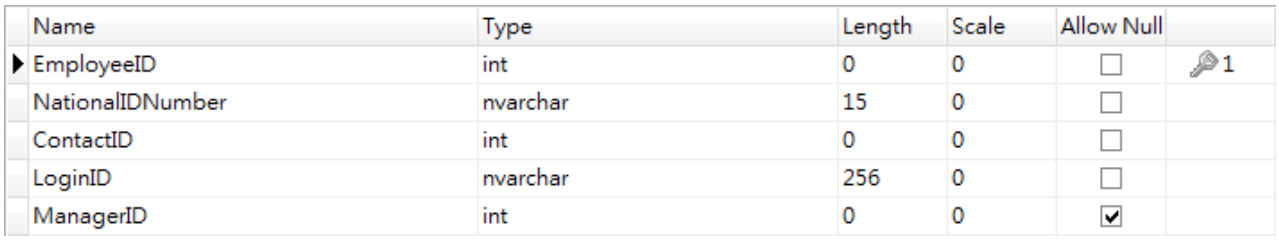
- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Fields** tab.
- Simply click on the field to edit.

Delete Field

To delete the table field

- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Fields** tab.
- Right-click on the field to delete and select the **Delete Field** from the popup menu or click the **Delete Field** from the toolbar.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Setting SQL Server Table Field Properties



	Name	Type	Length	Scale	Allow Null	
▶	EmployeeID	int	0	0	☐	1
	NationalIDNumber	nvarchar	15	0	☐	
	ContactID	int	0	0	☐	
	LoginID	nvarchar	256	0	☐	
	ManagerID	int	0	0	☑	

Name

The Name is a descriptive identifier for a field that can be up to 128 characters. The names should be descriptive enough that anyone can easily identify them when viewing or editing records. For example, LastName, FirstName, StreetAddress, or HomePhone.

Use the **Name** edit box to set the field name. Note that the name of the field must be unique among all the field names in the table.

Type

After you name a field, you choose a data type for the data to be contained in the field. When you choose a field's data type, you are deciding:

- What kind of values to allow in the field. You cannot store text in field with the **Numeric** data type.
- How much storage space SQL Server is to set aside for the data in that field.
- What types of operations can be performed on the values in that field.

The **Type** dropdown list defines the type of the field data. See SQL Server Data Type and SQL Azure Support Data Type for details.

Length and Scale

Use the **Length** edit box to define the length of the field and use **Scale** edit box to define the number of digits after the decimal point (the scale) for Floating Point data type.

> Note: Be careful when shortening the field length as losing data might be caused.

Allow Null

Allow the NULL values for the field.

Primary Key

A **Primary Key** is a single field or combination of fields that uniquely defines a record. None of the fields that are part of the primary key can contain a null value.

Primary Key Name

Right-click and select **Primary Key Name** from the popup menu to enter the primary key constraint name.

Fill Factor

Right-click and select **Fill Factor** from the popup menu to specify how full the Database Engine should make each index page that is used to store the index data. User-specified fillfactor values can be from 1 through 100.

Design Primary Key Index

Right-click and select **Design Primary Key Index** from the popup menu to design primary key index.

Setting Other SQL Server Table Field Properties

For **bigint**, **decimal**, **int**, **numeric**, **smallint**, **tinyint** data types:

Identity
Indicate that the new column is an identity column.

For **uniqueidentifier** data types:

Row GUID
Indicate that the new column is a row GUID column. Only one uniqueidentifier column per table can be designated as the ROWGUIDCOL column.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

For **char**, **nchar**, **ntext**, **nvarchar**, **text**, **varchar** data types:

Collation
Specify the collation for the column.

For **xml** data types:

Column Set For All Sparse Columns
Combine all of the sparse columns of a table into a structured output.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2008 or later.

For **varbinary(MAX)** data types:

File Stream
Specify FILESTREAM storage for the varbinary(max) BLOB data.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2008 or later.

For **User Defined Type** data types:

User Defined Type Schema
Set the schema of the user defined type.

User Defined Type
Set the user defined type.

For **Computed Column** data types:

Computed Expression
Set an expression that defines the value of a computed column.

☑ **Persisted**
Specify that the SQL Server Database Engine will physically store the computed values in the table, and update the values when any other columns on which the computed column depends are updated.

For most data types:

Default
Set the default value for the field.

☑ **With Values**
Check this to enable the with values option.

☑ **Sparse**
Indicate that the column is a sparse column.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2008 or later.

For all data types:

Comment
Set any optional text describing the current field.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

SQL Server Table Indexes

Indexes are optional structures associated with tables. You can create indexes on one or more columns of a table to speed SQL statement execution on that table.

Table indexes are managed on the **Indexes** tab of the Table Designer. Just simply click/double-click an index field for editing. A right-click displays the popup menu or using the index toolbar, allowing you to create new, edit and delete the selected index field.

Add Index

To add a table index

- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Indexes** tab.
- Right-click and select the **Add Index** from the popup menu or click the **Add Index** from the toolbar.
- Edit index properties.

Edit Index

To edit a table index

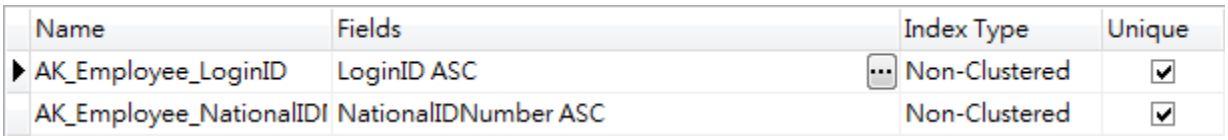
- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Indexes** tab.
- Just simply click/double-click on the index to edit.

Delete Index

To delete a table index

- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Indexes** tab.
- Right-click on the index to delete and select the **Delete Index** from the popup menu or click the **Delete Index** from the toolbar.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Setting SQL Server Table Index Properties

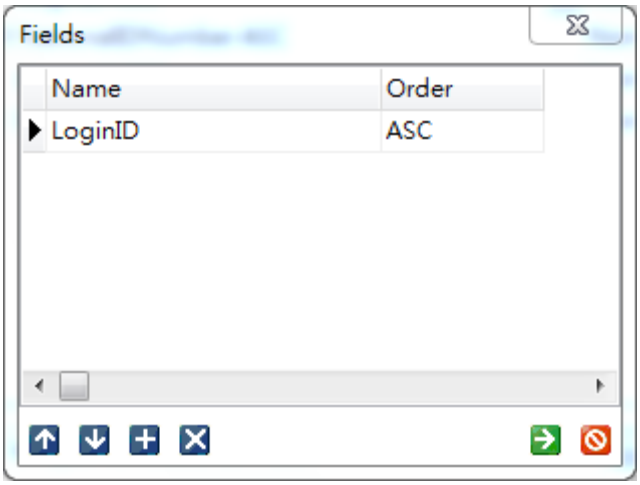


Use the **Name** edit box to set the index name.

To include field(s) in the index, just simply double-click the **Fields** field or click to open the editor for editing.

Select the field(s) from the list. To remove the fields from the index, uncheck them in the same way. You can also use the arrow buttons to change the index field(s) order. The **Order** dropdown list is used to set sort direction.

Note: Some of data types do not allow indexing. For example: text



The **Index Type** dropdown list defines the type of the table index.

Clustered
Create an index in which the logical order of the key values determines the physical order of the corresponding rows in a table.

Non-Clustered
Create an index that specifies the logical ordering of a table. With a nonclustered index, the physical order of the data rows is independent of their indexed order.

Spatial

Create a spatial index on a specified table and column. An index can be created before there is data in the table.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2008 or later and SQL Azure.

XML

Create an XML index on a specified table. An index can be created before there is data in the table.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Unique

Create a unique index on a table.

Comment

Specify the comment of the index.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

SQL Server Table Foreign Keys

A foreign key is a field in a relational table that matches the primary key column of another table. The foreign key can be used to cross-reference tables.

Foreign Keys are managed on the **Foreign Keys** tab of the Table Designer. Just simply click/double-click a foreign key field for editing. A right-click displays the popup menu or using the foreign key toolbar, allowing you to create new, edit and delete the selected foreign key field.

Add Foreign Key

To add a foreign key

- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Foreign Keys** tab.
- Right-click and select the **Add Foreign Key** from the popup menu or click the **Add Foreign Key** from the toolbar.
- Edit foreign key properties.

Edit Foreign Key

To edit a foreign key

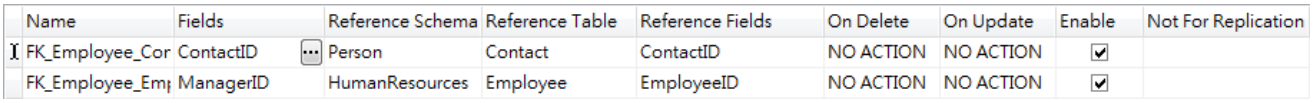
- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Foreign Keys** tab.
- Just simply click/double-click on the foreign key to edit.

Delete Foreign Key

To delete a foreign key

- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Foreign Keys** tab.
- Right-click on the foreign key to delete and select the **Delete Foreign Key** from the popup menu or click the **Delete Foreign Key** from the toolbar.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Setting SQL Server Table Foreign Key Properties



Name	Fields	Reference Schema	Reference Table	Reference Fields	On Delete	On Update	Enable	Not For Replication
FK_Employee_Cor	ContactID	Person	Contact	ContactID	NO ACTION	NO ACTION	☑	
FK_Employee_Em	ManagerID	HumanResources	Employee	EmployeeID	NO ACTION	NO ACTION	☑	

Use the **Name** edit box to enter a name for the new key and then select a table field to include in the key from the **Fields** group.

Use the **Reference Schema** and **Reference Table** dropdown lists to select a foreign schema and table respectively.

To include field(s) to the key, just simply double-click the **Fields**/**Reference Fields** field or click to open the editor(s) for editing.

The **On Delete** and **On Update** dropdown list define the type of the actions to be taken.

No Action
The Database Engine raises an error and the delete or update action on the row in the parent table is rolled back.

Cascade
Corresponding rows are deleted from or updated in the referencing table if that row is deleted from or updated in the parent table.

Set Null
All the values that make up the foreign key are set to NULL when the corresponding row in the parent table is deleted or updated.

Set Default
All the values that make up the foreign key are set to their default values when the corresponding row in the parent table is deleted or updated.

Enable
You can choose whether to enable / disable the foreign key constraint by checking / unchecking the box.

Not For Replication

The constraint is not enforced when replication agents perform insert, update, or delete operations.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Comment

Specify the comment of the foreign key.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

SQL Server Table Uniques

Unique constraints ensure that the data contained in a column or a group of columns is unique with respect to all the rows in the table.

Uniques are managed on the **Uniques** tab of the Table Designer. Just simply click/double-click an unique field for editing. Using the unique toolbar, allowing you to create new, edit and delete the selected unique field.

Add Unique

To add an unique

- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Uniques** tab.
- Right-click and select the **Add Unique** from the popup menu or click the **Add Unique** from the toolbar.
- Edit unique properties.

Edit Unique

To edit an unique

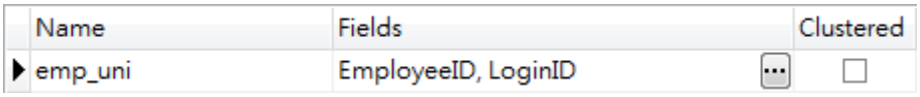
- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Uniques** tab.
- Just simply click on the unique to edit.

Delete Unique

To delete an unique

- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Uniques** tab.
- Right-click on the unique to delete and select the **Delete Unique** from the popup menu or click the **Delete Unique** from the toolbar.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Setting SQL Server Table Unique Properties



Use the **Name** edit box to set the unique name.

Fields

To set field(s) as unique, just simply double-click the **Fields** field or click to open the editor(s) for editing.

Clustered

Indicate that a clustered index is created for the unique constraint.

Comment

Specify the comment of the unique.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

SQL Server Table Checks

A check a constraint that enforces domain integrity by limiting the possible values that can be entered into a column or columns.

Checks are managed on the **Checks** tab of the Table Designer. Just simply click/double-click a check field for editing. Using the check toolbar, allowing you to create new, edit and delete the selected check field.

Add Check

To add a check

- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Checks** tab.
- Right-click and select the **Add Check** from the popup menu or click the **Add Check** from the toolbar.
- Edit check properties.

Edit Check

To edit a check

- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Checks** tab.
- Just simply click on the check to edit.

Delete Check

To delete a check

- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Checks** tab.
- Right-click on the check to delete and select the **Delete Check** from the popup menu or click the **Delete Check** from the toolbar.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Setting SQL Server Table Check Properties

Use the **Name** edit box to set the check name.

Check
Set the logical expression that returns TRUE or FALSE, e.g. "field_name1 > 0 AND field_name2 > field_name1" in the **Check** edit box.

Enable
You can choose whether to enable / disable the check constraint by checking / unchecking the box.

Not For Replication
The constraint is not enforced when replication agents perform insert, update, or delete operations.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Definition
Type in the definition for the check constraint.

Comment
Specify the comment of the check.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

SQL Server Table Triggers

A trigger is a special kind of stored procedure that automatically executes when an event occurs in the database server.

Triggers are managed on the **Triggers** tab of the Table Designer. Just simply click a trigger field for editing. A right-click displays the popup menu or using the trigger toolbar, allowing you to create new, edit and delete the selected trigger field.

Add Trigger

To add a trigger

- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Triggers** tab.
- Right-click and select the **Add Trigger** from the popup menu or click the **Add Trigger** from the toolbar.
- Edit trigger properties.

Edit Trigger

To edit a trigger

- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Triggers** tab.
- Just simply click on the trigger to edit.

Delete Trigger

To delete a trigger

- Open the table in the Table Designer.
- Open the **Triggers** tab.
- Right-click on the trigger to delete and select the **Delete Trigger** from the popup menu or click the **Delete Trigger** from the toolbar.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Setting SQL Server Table Trigger Properties

Use the **Name** edit box to set the trigger name.

Use the **Fires** dropdown list to define the trigger action time.

AFTER
Specify that the DML trigger is fired only when all operations specified in the triggering SQL statement have executed successfully.

INSTEAD OF
Specify that the DML trigger is executed instead of the triggering SQL statement, therefore, overriding the actions of the triggering statements.

Insert
The trigger is activated whenever a new row is inserted into the table.

Update
The trigger is activated whenever a row is modified.

Delete
The trigger is activated whenever a row is deleted from the table.

Enable
You can choose whether to enable / disable the trigger constraint by checking / unchecking the box.

The **Definition** tab defines the statement to execute when the trigger activates. To include your statement, just simply click to write. If you want to execute multiple statements, use the **BEGIN ... END** compound statement construct.

Advanced

Execute As
Specify the security context under which the trigger is executed.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

User

Choose a user that the trigger executes in.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

☑ **Encrypted**

Obfuscate the text of the CREATE TRIGGER statement.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

☑ **Not For Replication**

Indicate that the trigger should not be executed when a replication agent modifies the table that is involved in the trigger.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

☑ **With Append**

Specify that an additional trigger of an existing type should be added.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Definition Type

Choose the type of definition.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Comment

Specify the comment of the trigger.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

SQL Server Table Options

Table Lock Escalation

Specify the allowed methods of lock escalation for a table.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2008 or later.

Identity Seed

The value used for the very first row loaded into the table.

Identity Increment

The incremental value added to the identity value of the previous row loaded.

Current Identity Value

Set the current identity value.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Not For Replication

Values are not incremented in identity columns when replication agents perform inserts.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Change Tracking Enabled

Specify change tracking is enabled for the table.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2008 or later.

Track Columns Updated

Specify the Database Engine tracks which change tracked columns were updated.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2008 or later.

SQL Server Table Storage

SQL Azure does not support this tab.

On Filegroup

Filegroup
Choose a filegroup that storing the table.

Text/Image Filegroup
Choose a filegroup for storing text, ntext, image, xml, varchar(max), nvarchar(max), varbinary(max), and CLR user-defined type columns.

File Stream Filegroup
Choose a filegroup for FILESTREAM data.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2008 or later.

On Partition Scheme

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Partition Scheme
Choose a partition scheme that storing the table.

Partition Column
Choose a partition column name.

File Stream Partition Scheme
Choose a partition scheme for FILESTREAM data.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2008 or later.

Data Compression

Note: Support from SQL Server 2008 or later.

Partition Number
The partition which the DATA_COMPRESSION setting applies.

Type

NONE

Table or specified partitions are not compressed.

ROW

Table or specified partitions are compressed by using row compression.

PAGE

Table or specified partitions are compressed by using page compression.

SQL Server Views

A view can be thought of as either a virtual table or a stored query. Unless a view is indexed, its data is not stored in the database as a distinct object. What is stored in the database is a SELECT statement. The result set of the SELECT statement forms the virtual table returned by the view. A user can use this virtual table by referencing the view name in Transact-SQL statements the same way a table is referenced.

Just simply click  to open an object pane for **View**. A right-click displays the popup menu or using the object pane toolbar, allowing you to create new, edit, open and delete the selected view.

Create View

To create a new view

- Select anywhere on the object pane.
- Click the  **New View** from the object pane toolbar.
  or
- Right-click and select  **New View** from the popup menu.
- Edit view properties on the appropriate tabs of the View Designer.

  Hint: To create new view you can also right-click the Views node of the navigation pane and select the  **New View** from the popup menu.

To create a new view with the same properties as one of the existing views has (using drag and drop method)

Apply to: current database {same connection}

- Select the view(s) for copying in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and drag the chosen view(s) to the target location.
- Select one of the following options:
  - Copy here (Structure and Data)
  - Copy here (Structure only)
  - Move here
  - Cancel
- The newly created view(s) will be named as "viewname**_copy**".

Apply to: different database {same connection}
different database {different connection} (Data Transfer tool will be activated)

- Select the view(s) for copying in the object pane.
- Drag and drop the chosen view(s) to the target database.
- Select one of the following options:
  - Copy here (Structure and Data)
  - Copy here (Structure only)
  - Cancel

To create a new view with modification as one of the existing views

- Select the view for modifying in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design View** from the popup menu.
  or
- Click the **Design View** from the object pane toolbar.
- Modify view properties on the appropriate tabs of the View Designer.
- Click **Save As**.

To create a new view with loading from a SQL file

- Select anywhere on the object pane.
- Click the **New View** from the object pane toolbar.
  or
- Right-click and select **New View** from the popup menu.
- Click **Load**.

Create View Shortcut

To create a view shortcut

- Select the view for editing in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and select **Create Open View Shortcut...** from the popup menu.
- Define the location you wish your shortcut to be saved.

Note: This option is used to provide a convenient way for you to open your view for entering data directly (Grid View/Form View) without activating the main Navicat.

Edit View

To edit the existing view (manage its SQL definition etc)

- Select the view for editing in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design View** from the popup menu.
  or
- Click the **Design View** from the object pane toolbar.
- Edit view properties on the appropriate tabs of the View Designer.

To change the name of the view

- Select the view for editing in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Rename** from the popup menu.

Open View

To open a view (manage view data)

- Select the view for opening in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Open View** from the popup menu or simply double-click the view.
  or
- Click the **Open View** from the object pane toolbar.

Delete View

To delete a view

- Select the view for deleting in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Delete View** from the popup menu.
  or
- Click the **Delete View** from the object pane toolbar.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Achieve View Information

To achieve a view information

- Select the view in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click the selected view and choose **Object Information** from the popup menu.
  or
- Choose View -> Object Information in the main menu.

SQL Server View Designer

View Designer is the basic Navicat tool for working with views. It allows you to create new view and edit the existing view definition (view name and the SELECT statement it implements).

- Working with View Builder
- Editing View SQL Definition
- Setting Advanced View Properties
- Editing View Comment (SQL Azure does not support)
- View SQL Preview
- View Preview
- View Explain

Working with SQL Server View Builder (Available only in Full Version)

View Builder allows you to build views visually. It allows you to create and edit views without knowledge of SQL. See Query Builder for details.

Editing SQL Server View SQL Definition

The **Definition** tab allows you to edit the view definition as SQL statement (SELECT statement it implements).

Example:

```
SELECT
  report_sample.clients.RecordID
FROM
  report_sample.clients
```

Hint: To customize the view of the editor and find out more features for sql editing, see Editor View and More Features.

Setting Advanced SQL Server View Properties

Encrypted

Encrypt the entries in sys.syscomments that contain the text of the CREATE VIEW statement.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Schema Bound

Bind the view to the schema of the underlying table or tables.

View Metadata

Specify that the instance of SQL Server will return to the DB-Library, ODBC, and OLE DB APIs the metadata information about the view, instead of the base table or tables, when browse-mode metadata is being requested for a query that references the view.

With Check Option

Force all data modification statements executed against the view to follow the criteria set within select_statement.

SQL Server View Preview

To preview the result of the view, click **Preview** on the toolbar. If the query statement is correct, the **Result** and **Message** tabs will be opened.

The **Result** tab displays the data of the view as a grid and the **Message** tab displays the message log.

SQL Server View Explain

To return information about how the SQL statement would have operated, click **Explain** on the toolbar. If the query statement is correct, the **Explain** tab will show.

The **Explain** tab displays the information as a grid:

Column	Description
StmtText	For rows that are not of type PLAN_ROW, this column contains the text of the Transact-SQL statement. For rows of type PLAN_ROW, this column contains a description of the operation. This column contains the physical operator and may optionally also contain the logical operator. This column may also be followed by a description that is determined by the physical operator.
StmtId	Number of the statement in the current batch.
NodeId	ID of the node in the current query.
Parent	Node ID of the parent step.
PhysicalOp	Physical implementation algorithm for the node. For rows of type PLAN_ROWS only.
LogicalOp	Relational algebraic operator this node represents. For rows of type PLAN_ROWS only.
Argument	Provides supplemental information about the operation being performed. The contents of this column depend on the physical operator.
DefinedValues	Contains a comma-separated list of values introduced by this operator. These values may be computed expressions which were present in the current query (for example, in the SELECT list or WHERE clause), or internal values introduced by the query processor in order to process this query. These defined values may then be referenced elsewhere within this query. For rows of type PLAN_ROWS only.
EstimateRows	Estimated number of rows of output produced by this operator. For rows of type PLAN_ROWS only.
EstimateIO	Estimated I/O cost* for this operator. For rows of type PLAN_ROWS only.

EstimateCPU	Estimated CPU cost* for this operator. For rows of type PLAN_ROWS only.
AvgRowSize	Estimated average row size (in bytes) of the row being passed through this operator.
TotalSubtreeCost	Estimated (cumulative) cost* of this operation and all child operations.
OutputList	Contains a comma-separated list of columns being projected by the current operation.
Warnings	Contains a comma-separated list of warning messages relating to the current operation. Warning messages may include the string "NO STATS:()" with a list of columns. This warning message means that the query optimizer attempted to make a decision based on the statistics for this column, but none were available. Consequently, the query optimizer had to make a guess, which may have resulted in the selection of an inefficient query plan.
Type	Node type. For the parent node of each query, this is the Transact-SQL statement type (for example, SELECT, INSERT, EXECUTE, and so on). For subnodes representing execution plans, the type is PLAN_ROW.
Parallel	0 = Operator is not running in parallel. 1 = Operator is running in parallel.
EstimateExecutions	Estimated number of times this operator will be executed while running the current query.

* Cost units are based on an internal measurement of time, not wall-clock time. They are used for determining the relative cost of a plan in comparison to other plans.

SQL Server View Viewer

View Viewer displays the view data as a grid. Data can be displayed in three modes:  **Grid View**,  **Form View** and **Text/Blob View**. See Data View for details.

The toolbars of View Viewer provides the following functions for managing data:

- **Commit**
  Make permanent all changes performed in the transaction.

  Hint: The Commit button is visible only when **Auto Commit** is disabled under Option Settings.

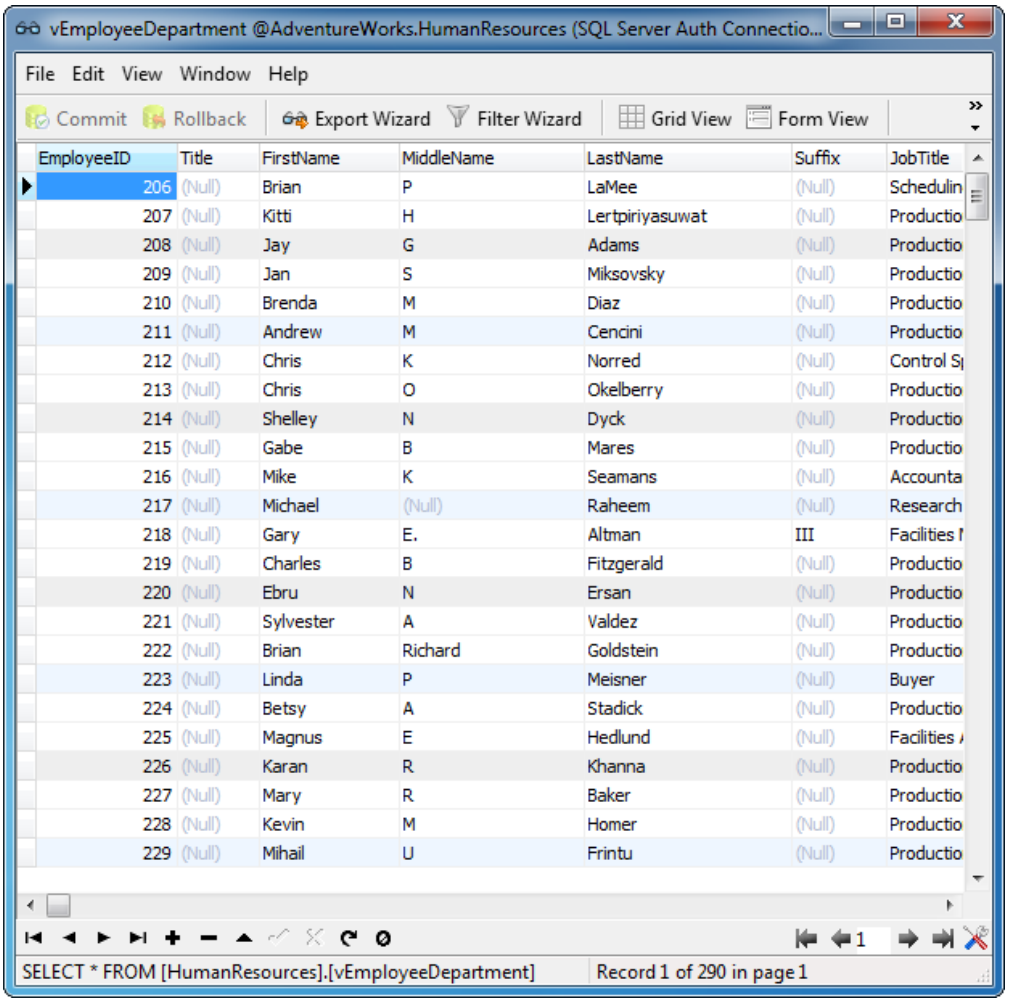
- **Rollback**
  Undo work done in the current transaction.

  Hint: The Rollback button is visible only when **Auto Commit** is disabled under Option Settings.

- Export Data
  Export data to MS Word, MS Excel, MS Access, TXT, DBF, HTML, SQL, RTF and more.

- Filter Data
  Allow you to filter records by creating and applying filter criteria for the data grid.

- Edit TEXT/BLOB
  Allow you to view and edit the content of TEXT and BLOB fields.



EmployeeID	Title	FirstName	MiddleName	LastName	Suffix	JobTitle
206	(Null)	Brian	P	LaMee	(Null)	Schedulin
207	(Null)	Kitti	H	Lertpiriyasuwat	(Null)	Productio
208	(Null)	Jay	G	Adams	(Null)	Productio
209	(Null)	Jan	S	Miksovsky	(Null)	Productio
210	(Null)	Brenda	M	Diaz	(Null)	Productio
211	(Null)	Andrew	M	Cencini	(Null)	Productio
212	(Null)	Chris	K	Norred	(Null)	Control S
213	(Null)	Chris	O	Okelberry	(Null)	Productio
214	(Null)	Shelley	N	Dyck	(Null)	Productio
215	(Null)	Gabe	B	Mares	(Null)	Productio
216	(Null)	Mike	K	Seamans	(Null)	Accounta
217	(Null)	Michael	(Null)	Raheem	(Null)	Research
218	(Null)	Gary	E.	Altman	III	Facilities
219	(Null)	Charles	B	Fitzgerald	(Null)	Productio
220	(Null)	Ebru	N	Ersan	(Null)	Productio
221	(Null)	Sylvester	A	Valdez	(Null)	Productio
222	(Null)	Brian	Richard	Goldstein	(Null)	Productio
223	(Null)	Linda	P	Meisner	(Null)	Buyer
224	(Null)	Betsy	A	Stadick	(Null)	Productio
225	(Null)	Magnus	E	Hedlund	(Null)	Facilities
226	(Null)	Karan	R	Khanna	(Null)	Productio
227	(Null)	Mary	R	Baker	(Null)	Productio
228	(Null)	Kevin	M	Homer	(Null)	Productio
229	(Null)	Mihail	U	Frintu	(Null)	Productio

SQL Server Functions/Procedures

A user-defined function, which is a Transact-SQL or common language runtime (CLR) routine that accepts parameters, performs an action, such as a complex calculation, and returns the result of that action as a value. The return value can either be a scalar (single) value or a table.

Stored procedures are similar to procedures in other programming languages in that they can:

- Accept input parameters and return multiple values in the form of output parameters to the calling procedure or batch.
- Contain programming statements that perform operations in the database, including calling other procedures.
- Return a status value to a calling procedure or batch to indicate success or failure (and the reason for failure).

Just simply click to open an object pane for **Function**. A right-click displays the popup menu or using the object pane toolbar, allowing you to create new, edit and delete the selected function/procedure.

Create Function/Procedure

To create a new function/procedure

- Select anywhere on the object pane.
- Click the **New Function** from the object pane toolbar.
  or
- Right-click and select **New Function** from the popup menu.
- Edit function/procedure properties on the appropriate tabs of the Function/Procedure Designer.

  Hint: To create new function/procedure you can also right-click the Function node of the navigation pane and select the **New Function** from the popup menu.

To create a new function/procedure with the same properties as one of the existing function/procedure has (using drag and drop method)

Apply to: current schema {same connection}

- Select the function/procedure(s) for copying in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and drag the chosen function/procedure(s) to the target location.
- Select one of the following options:
  - Copy here (Structure and Data)
  - Copy here (Structure only)
  - Move here
  - Cancel
- The newly created function/procedure(s) will be named as "function/procedurename**_copy**".

Apply to: different schema {same connection}
different schema {different connection} (Data Transfer tool will be activated)

- Select the function/procedure(s) for copying in the object pane.
- Drag and drop the chosen function/procedure(s) to the target database.
- Select one of the following options:
  - Copy here (Structure and Data)
  - Copy here (Structure only)
  - Cancel

Edit Function/Procedure

To edit the existing function/procedure

- Select the function/procedure for editing in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Function** from the popup menu or simply double-click the function/ procedure.
  or
- Click the **Design Function** from the object pane toolbar.
- Edit function/procedure properties on the appropriate tabs of the Function/Procedure Designer.

Run Function/Procedure

To run a function/procedure in the navigation pane/object pane

- Select the function/procedure for executing in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Click the **Execute Function** from the object pane toolbar.
  or
- Right-click and select **Execute Function** from the popup menu.
- View the returned data on the Result tab.

To run a function/procedure in the Function/Procedure Designer

- Create a new function/procedure or open the existing function/procedure.
- Click **Run**.
- View the returned data on the Result tab.

Delete Function/Procedure

To delete a function/procedure

- Select the function/procedure for deleting in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Delete Function** from the popup menu.
  or
- Click the **Delete Function** from the object pane toolbar.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Achieve Function/Procedure Information

To achieve a function/procedure information

- Select the function/procedure in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Right-click the selected function/procedure and choose **Object Information** from the popup menu.
  or
- Choose View -> Object Information in the main menu.

SQL Server Function Wizard

Click the **New Function** from the object pane toolbar. The **Function Wizard** will pop up and it allows you to create a procedure/function easily.

- Setting Routine Type
- Setting Parameters for Procedure/Function
- Setting Return Type for Function
- Setting Options for Procedure/Function

You are allowed not to show the **Function Wizard** when create new procedure/function.

Hint: Once uncheck the **Show wizard next time**, you can go to Options to enable it.

Setting SQL Server Routine Type

Specify the **Name** of the routine.

Select the type of the routine: **Procedure** or **Function**

Setting Parameters for SQL Server Procedure/Function

Procedure

Define the parameter(s) of the procedure. Set the parameter **Name**, **Type Schema**, **Type**, **Default Value**, **Output** and **Read Only** under corresponding columns.

Function

Define the parameter(s) of the function. Set the parameter **Name**, **Type Schema**, **Type**, **Default Value** and **Read Only** under corresponding columns.

Setting Return Type for SQL Server Function

Select the **Function type** from the dropdown list.

Then, choose the **Schema** and the **Return Type** from the list if necessary.

Note: Only function supports return type.

Setting Options for SQL Server Procedure/Function

Encryption

The database will convert the CREATE statement to an obfuscated format.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Recompile

Instruct the database not to cache a plan for the procedure.

Note: Available only for procedure.

Schema binding

The function is bound to the database objects that it references.

Note: Available only for function.

NULL on NULL Input

Indicate the server can return null without invoking the function body.

Note: Available only for function and support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Execute As

Specify the runtime user of the function.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

For replication

Stored procedures created for repliction cannot be executed on the Subscriber.

Note: Available only for procedure and SQL Azure does not support.

SQL Server Function/Procedure Designer

Function/Procedure Designer allows you to edit the existing function/procedure definition and more.

- Editing Function/Procedure Definition
- Editing Function/Procedure Comment (SQL Azure does not support)
- Function/Procedure SQL Preview
- Viewing Function/Procedure Result

Editing SQL Server Function/Procedure Definition

Edit the function/procedure definition under the **Definition** tab.

The **Code Outline** window displays information about the function/procedure including parameter, code body, etc. To show the **Code Outline** window, simply choose View -> **Code Outline**.

Note: Available only in Full Version.

	Refresh the code outline.
	Show the detail view of the code outline.
	Turn mouse over highlight on or off.
	Expand the selected item.
	Collapse the selected item.
	Toggle sorting by position.

Example:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE [schemaname].
AS
BEGIN
        -- routine body goes here, e.g.
        -- SELECT 'Navicat for SQL Server'
END
```

Hint: To customize the view of the editor and find out more features for sql editing, see Editor View and More Features.

Viewing SQL Server Function/Procedure Result

To run the function/procedure click **Run** on the toolbar. If the SQL statement is correct, the statement will be executed and, if the statement is supposed to return data, the **Message** and **Result** tabs open with the message log and data returned by the function/procedure. If an error occurs while executing the function/procedure, execution stops, the appropriate error message is displayed.

If the function/procedure requires input parameter, the **Input Parameters** box will popup.

SQL Server Indexes

An index in a database lets you quickly find specific information in a table or indexed view. An index contains keys built from one or more columns in the table, or view, and pointers that map to the storage location of the specified data. You can significantly improve the performance of database queries and applications by creating well-designed indexes to support your queries. Indexes can reduce the amount of data that must be read to return the query result set. Indexes can also enforce uniqueness on the rows in a table, ensuring the data integrity of the table data.

Just simply click -> **Index** to open an object pane for **Index**. A right-click displays the popup menu or using the object pane toolbar, allowing you to create new, edit and delete the selected Index.

Create Index

To create a new index

- Select anywhere on the object pane.
- Click the **New Index** from the object pane toolbar.
  or
- Right-click and select **New Index** from the popup menu.
- Edit index properties on the appropriate tabs of the Index Designer.

To create a new index with modification as one of the existing index

- Select the index for modifying in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Index** from the popup menu or simply double-click the index.
  or
- Click the **Design Index** from the object pane toolbar.
- Modify index properties on the appropriate tabs of the Index Designer.
- Click **Save As**.

Edit Index

To edit the existing index (manage its properties etc)

- Select the index for editing in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Index** from the popup menu or simply double-click the index.
  or
- Click the **Design Index** from the object pane toolbar.
- Edit index properties on the appropriate tabs of the Index Designer.

To change the name of the index

- Select the index for editing in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Rename** from the popup menu.

Maintain Index

To maintain an index

- Select the index for maintaining in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Maintain** from the popup menu.
  - Rebuild
  - Reorganize
  - Disable

Delete Index

To delete an index

- Select the index for deleting in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Delete Index** from the popup menu.
  or
- Click the **Delete Index** from the object pane toolbar.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Achieve Index Information

To achieve an index information

- Select the index in the object pane.
- Right-click the selected index and choose **Object Information** from the popup menu.
  or
- Choose View -> Object Information in the main menu.

SQL Server Index Designer

Index Designer is the basic Navicat tool for working with indexes. It allows you to create new index and edit the existing index properties.

- Editing Nonclustered Index Properties
- Editing Clustered Index Properties
- Editing XML Index Properties (Support from SQL Server 2005 or later)
- Editing Spatial Index Properties (Support from SQL Server 2008 or later and SQL Azure)
- Editing Index Comment (SQL Azure does not support)
- Index SQL Preview

Editing SQL Server Nonclustered Index Properties

To create a nonclustered index:

- Editing Nonclustered Index General
- Editing Nonclustered Index Filter (Support from SQL Server 2008 or later and SQL Azure)
- Editing Advanced Nonclustered Index Properties
- Editing Nonclustered Index Storage

Editing SQL Server Nonclustered Index General

Type

Choose the index type: **Nonclustered**, Clustered, XML or Spatial

Unique

A unique index is one in which no two rows are permitted to have the same index key value.

Table / View

Choose to create a table index or a view index.

Table name or **View Name**

Select a table or a view.

Columns

Select the column or columns on which the index is based and the sorting order.

Included Columns

Select the non-key columns to be added to the leaf level of the nonclustered index.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

Editing SQL Server Nonclustered Index Filter

To create a filtered index, specify which rows to include in the index.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2008 or later and SQL Azure.

Example:

```
StartDate > '20040101' AND EndDate <= '20040630'
```

Editing Advanced SQL Server Nonclustered Index Properties

Ignore duplicate key values
A warning message will occur when duplicate key values are inserted into a unique index. Only the rows violating the uniqueness constraint will fail.

Recompute statistics
Enable automatic statistics updating.

Allow row locks
Row locks are allowed when accessing the index. The Database Engine determines when row locks are used.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Allow page locks
Page locks are allowed when accessing the index. The Database Engine determines when page locks are used.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Create / Rebuild Option

Fill Factor (%)
Specify a percentage that indicates how full the Database Engine should make the leaf level of each index page during index creation or rebuild. Fill Factor must be an integer value from 1 to 100.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Pad Index
The percentage of free space that is specified by fillfactor is applied to the intermediate-level pages of the index.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Sort in tempdb
Specify to store temporary sort results in tempdb.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Online

Long-term table locks are not held for the duration of the index operation.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

Max. degree of parallelism

Override the max degree of parallelism configuration option for the duration of the index operation.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Editing SQL Server Nonclustered Index Storage

SQL Azure does not support this tab.

On Filegroup

Filegroup
Choose a filegroup.

On Partition Scheme

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Partition Scheme
Choose a partition scheme.

Partition Column
Choose a partition column name.

Data Compression

Note: Support from SQL Server 2008 or later.

Partition Number
The partition which the DATA_COMPRESSION setting applies.

Type

NONE
Index or specified partitions are not compressed.

ROW
Index or specified partitions are compressed by using row compression.

PAGE
Index or specified partitions are compressed by using page compression.

Editing SQL Server Clustered Index Properties

To create a clustered index:

- Editing Clustered Index General
- Editing Advanced Clustered Index Properties
- Editing Clustered Index Storage

Editing SQL Server Clustered Index General

Type

Choose the index type: Nonclustered, **Clustered**, XML or Spatial

Unique

A unique index is one in which no two rows are permitted to have the same index key value.

Table / View

Choose to create a table index or a view index.

Table name or **View Name**

Select a table or a view.

Columns

Select the column or columns on which the index is based ans the sorting order.

Editing Advanced SQL Server Clustered Index Properties

Ignore duplicate key values
A warning message will occur when duplicate key values are inserted into a unique index. Only the rows violating the uniqueness constraint will fail.

Recompute statistics
Enable automatic statistics updating.

Allow row locks
Row locks are allowed when accessing the index. The Database Engine determines when row locks are used.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Allow page locks
Page locks are allowed when accessing the index. The Database Engine determines when page locks are used.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Create / Rebuild Option

Fill Factor (%)
Specify a percentage that indicates how full the Database Engine should make the leaf level of each index page during index creation or rebuild. Fill Factor must be an integer value from 1 to 100.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Pad Index
The percentage of free space that is specified by fillfactor is applied to the intermediate-level pages of the index.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Sort in tempdb
Specify to store temporary sort results in tempdb.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Online

Long-term table locks are not held for the duration of the index operation.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

Max. degree of parallelism

Override the max degree of parallelism configuration option for the duration of the index operation.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Editing SQL Server Clustered Index Storage

SQL Azure does not support this tab.

On Filegroup

Filegroup
Choose a filegroup.

File Stream Filegroup
Choose a filegroup for FILESTREAM data.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2008 or later.

On Partition Scheme

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Partition Scheme
Choose a partition scheme.

Partition Column
Choose a partition column name.

File Stream Partition Scheme
Choose a partition scheme for FILESTREAM data.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2008 or later.

Data Compression

Note: Support from SQL Server 2008 or later.

Partition Number
The partition which the DATA_COMPRESSION setting applies.

Type

NONE
Index or specified partitions are not compressed.

ROW

Index or specified partitions are compressed by using row compression.

PAGE

Index or specified partitions are compressed by using page compression.

Editing SQL Server XML Index Properties

To create a XML index:

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

- Editing XML Index General
- Editing Advanced XML Index Properties

Editing SQL Server XML Index General

Type
Choose the index type: Nonclustered, Clustered, **XML** or Spatial

Table / View
Must be TABLE.

Table name
Select a table.

XML Column
Select the xml column on which the index is based.

XML Index Type

PRIMARY
A clustered index is created with the clustered key formed from the clustering key of the user table and an XML node identifier.

PATH secondary
Create a secondary XML index on columns built on path values and node values in the primary XML index. In the PATH secondary index, the path and node values are key columns that allow efficient seeks when searching for paths.

VALUE secondary
Create a secondary XML index on columns where key columns are (node value and path) of the primary XML index.

PROPERTY secondary
Create a secondary XML index on columns (PK, path and node value) of the primary XML index where PK is the primary key of the base table.

Primary XML Index
Specify the primary XML index to use in creating a secondary XML index.

Editing Advanced SQL Server XML Index Properties

Recompute statistics
Enable automatic statistics updating.

Allow row locks
Row locks are allowed when accessing the index. The Database Engine determines when row locks are used.

Allow page locks
Page locks are allowed when accessing the index. The Database Engine determines when page locks are used.

Create / Rebuild Option

Fill Factor (%)
Specify a percentage that indicates how full the Database Engine should make the leaf level of each index page during index creation or rebuild. Fill Factor must be an integer value from 1 to 100.

Pad Index
The percentage of free space that is specified by fillfactor is applied to the intermediate-level pages of the index.

Sort in tempdb
Specify to store temporary sort results in tempdb.

Max. degree of parallelism
Override the max degree of parallelism configuration option for the duration of the index operation.

Editing SQL Server Spatial Index Properties

To create a spatial index:

Note: Support from SQL Server 2008 or later and SQL Azure.

- Editing Spatial Index General
- Editing Advanced Spatial Index Properties

Editing SQL Server Spatial Index General

Type
Choose the index type: Nonclustered, Clustered, XML or **Spatial**

Table / View
Must be TABLE.

Table name
Select a table.

Tessellation Scheme
The tessellation scheme for the spatial index.

Bounding Box
Specify a numeric four-tuple that defines the four coordinates of the bounding box: the x-min and y-min coordinates of the lower, left corner, and the x-max and y-max coordinates of the upper right corner.

> **Min. Coordinates**
> Specify the x-coordinate (X) and y-coordinate (Y) of the lower-left corner of the bounding box.
>
> **Max. Coordinates**
> Specify the x-coordinate (X) and y-coordinate (Y) of the upper-right corner of the bounding box.

Grid Density
Define the density of the grid at each level of a tessellation scheme.

> **Level 1**
> Specify the first (top) level grid.
>
> **Level 2**
> Specify the second-level grid.
>
> **Level 3**
> Specify the third-level grid.

Level 4

Specify the fourth-level grid.

Cells Per Object

Specify the number of tessellation cells per object that can be used for a single spatial object in the index by the tessellation process.

Editing Advanced SQL Server Spatial Index Properties

Recompute statistics
Enable automatic statistics updating.

Allow row locks
Row locks are allowed when accessing the index. The Database Engine determines when row locks are used.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Allow page locks
Page locks are allowed when accessing the index. The Database Engine determines when page locks are used.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Create / Rebuild Option

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Fill Factor (%)
Specify a percentage that indicates how full the Database Engine should make the leaf level of each index page during index creation or rebuild. Fill Factor must be an integer value from 1 to 100.

Pad Index
The percentage of free space that is specified by fillfactor is applied to the intermediate-level pages of the index.

Sort in tempdb
Specify to store temporary sort results in tempdb.

Max. degree of parallelism
Override the max degree of parallelism configuration option for the duration of the index operation.

SQL Server Synonyms

A synonym is an alternative name for a schema-scoped object. Client applications can use a single-part name to reference a base object by using a synonym instead of using a two-part, three-part, or four-part name to reference the base object.

Just simply click -> **Synonym** to open an object pane for **Synonym**. A right-click displays the popup menu or using the object pane toolbar, allowing you to create new, edit and delete the selected synonym.

Create Synonym

To create a new synonym

- Select anywhere on the object pane.
- Click the **New Synonym** from the object pane toolbar.
  or
- Right-click and select **New Synonym** from the popup menu.
- Edit synonym properties on the appropriate tabs of the Synonym Designer.

To create a new synonym with modification as one of the existing synonym

- Select the synonym for modifying in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Synonym** from the popup menu or simply double-click the synonym.
  or
- Click the **Design Synonym** from the object pane toolbar.
- Modify synonym properties on the appropriate tabs of the Synonym Designer.
- Click **Save As**.

Edit Synonym

To edit the existing synonym(manage its general etc)

- Select the synonym for editing in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Synonym** from the popup menu or simply double-click the synonym.
  or
- Click the **Design Synonym** from the object pane toolbar.
- Edit synonym properties on the appropriate tabs of the Synonym Designer.

To change the name of the synonym

- Select the synonym for editing in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Rename** from the popup menu.

Delete Synonym

To delete a synonym

- Select the synonym for deleting in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Delete Synonym** from the popup menu.
  or
- Click the **Delete Synonym** from the object pane toolbar.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Achieve Synonym Information

To achieve a synonym information

- Select the synonym in the object pane.
- Right-click the selected synonym and choose **Object Information** from the popup menu.
  or
- Choose View -> Object Information in the main menu.

SQL Server Synonym Designer

Synonym Designer is the basic Navicat tool for working with synonym. It allows you to create new synonym and edit the existing synonym properties.

- Editing Synonym General
- Editing Synonym Comment (SQL Azure does not support)
- Synonym SQL Preview

Editing SQL Server Synonym General

Object Linked Server

The name of the server on which base object is located.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Object Database

The name of the database in which the base object is located.

Object Schema

The name of the schema of the base object.

Object Type

The object type.

Object

The name of the base object that the synonym references.

SQL Server Triggers

A trigger is a special kind of stored procedure that automatically executes when an event occurs in the database server.

See Triggers for details.

Just simply click -> **Trigger** to open an object pane for **Trigger**. A right-click displays the popup menu or using the object pane toolbar, allowing you to create new, edit and delete the selected trigger.

Create Trigger

To create a new trigger

- Select anywhere on the object pane.
- Click the **New Trigger** from the object pane toolbar.
  or
- Right-click and select **New Trigger** from the popup menu.
- Edit trigger properties on the appropriate tabs of the Trigger Designer.

To create a new trigger with modification as one of the existing trigger

- Select the trigger for modifying in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Trigger** from the popup menu or simply double-click the trigger.
  or
- Click the **Design Trigger** from the object pane toolbar.
- Modify trigger properties on the appropriate tabs of the Trigger Designer.
- Click **Save As**.

Edit Trigger

To edit the existing trigger (manage its general, advance, etc)

- Select the trigger for editing in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Trigger** from the popup menu or simply double-click the trigger.
  or
- Click the **Design Trigger** from the object pane toolbar.
- Edit trigger properties on the appropriate tabs of the Trigger Designer.

To change the name of the trigger

- Select the trigger for editing in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Rename** from the popup menu.

Maintain Trigger

To maintain a trigger

- Select the trigger for maintaining in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Maintain** from the popup menu.
  - Enable
  - Disable

Delete Trigger

To delete a trigger

- Select the trigger for deleting in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Delete Trigger** from the popup menu.
  or
- Click the **Delete Trigger** from the object pane toolbar.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Achieve Trigger Information

To achieve a trigger information

- Select the trigger in the object pane.
- Right-click the selected trigger and choose **Object Information** from the popup menu.
  or
- Choose View -> Object Information in the main menu.

SQL Server Trigger Designer

Trigger Designer is the basic Navicat tool for working with triggers. It allows you to create new trigger and edit the existing trigger definition.

- Editing Trigger General
- Setting Advanced Trigger Properties
- Editing Trigger Definition
- Editing Trigger Comment (SQL Azure does not support)
- Trigger SQL Preview

Editing SQL Server Trigger General

Trigger Type
Choose Table or View on which the DML trigger is executed.

Enable
Check this option to enable the trigger.

Table name or **View name**
Choose a table or a view.

Fire

AFTER
Specify that the DML trigger is fired only when all operations specified in the triggering SQL statement have executed successfully.

INSTEAD OF
Specify that the DML trigger is executed instead of the triggering SQL statement, therefore, overriding the actions of the triggering statements.

On Event

Insert
The trigger is activated whenever a new row is inserted into the table.

Delete
The trigger is activated whenever a row is deleted from the table.

Update
The trigger is activated whenever a row is modified.

Definition Type
Choose the definition type.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Setting Advanced SQL Server Trigger Properties

Execute As

Specify the security context under which the trigger is executed.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

☑ **Encrypted**

Obfuscate the text of the CREATE TRIGGER statement.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

☑ **Not For Replication**

Indicate that the trigger should not be executed when a replication agent modifies the table that is involved in the trigger.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

☑ **With Append**

Specify that an additional trigger of an existing type should be added.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Editing SQL Server Trigger Definition

The **Definition** tab allows you to edit valid SQL or procedure statements in the trigger definition.

Note: This tab will appear when the **Definition Type** is set to **SQL Statement** in General tab or when connecting to SQL Azure.

SQL Server Linked Servers

A linked server configuration enables SQL Server to execute commands against OLE DB data sources on remote servers. Linked servers offer the following advantages:

- Remote server access.
- The ability to issue distributed queries, updates, commands, and transactions on heterogeneous data sources across the enterprise.
- The ability to address diverse data sources similarly.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Just simply click -> **Linked Server** to open an object pane for **Linked Server**. A right-click displays the popup menu or using the object pane toolbar, allowing you to create new, edit and delete the selected linked server.

Create Linked Server

To create a new linked server

- Select anywhere on the object pane.
- Click the **New Linked Server** from the object pane toolbar.
  or
- Right-click and select **New Linked Server** from the popup menu.
- Edit linked server properties on the appropriate tabs of the Linked Server Designer.

To create a new linked server with modification as one of the existing linked server

- Select the linked server for modifying in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Linked Server** from the popup menu or simply double-click the linked server.
  or
- Click the **Design Linked Server** from the object pane toolbar.
- Modify linked server properties on the appropriate tabs of the Linked Server Designer.
- Click **Save As**.

Edit Linked Server

To edit the existing linked server(manage its general etc)

- Select the linked server for editing in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Linked Server** from the popup menu or simply double-click the linked server.
  or
- Click the **Design Linked Server** from the object pane toolbar.
- Edit linked server properties on the appropriate tabs of the Linked Server Designer.

Delete Linked Server

To delete a linked server

- Select the linked server for deleting in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Delete Linked Server** from the popup menu.
  or
- Click the **Delete Linked Server** from the object pane toolbar.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Achieve Linked Server Information

To achieve a linked server information

- Select the linked server in the object pane.
- Right-click the selected linked server and choose **Object Information** from the popup menu.
  or
- Choose View -> Object Information in the main menu.

SQL Server Linked Server Designer

Linked Server Designer is the basic Navicat tool for working with linked servers. It allows you to create new linked server and edit the existing linked server properties.

- Editing Linked Server General
- Editing Linked Server Security
- Setting Advanced Linked Server Properties
- Linked Server SQL Preview

Editing SQL Server Linked Server General

Server Type

Choose the server type: **SQL Server** or **Other Data Source**

If you choose **Other Data Source**, define the required information.

Provider

Choose the unique programmatic identifier (PROGID) of the OLE DB provider corresponding to the data source.

Product Name

Define the product name of the OLE DB data source to add as a linked server.

Data Source

Define the name of the data source as interpreted by the OLE DB provider.

Provider String

Define the OLE DB provider-specific connection string that identifies a unique data source.

Location

Define the location of the database as interpreted by the OLE DB provider.

Catalog

Define the catalog to be used when making a connection to the OLE DB provider.

Editing SQL Server Linked Server Security

In this tab, add or delete a mapping between logins on the local instance of SQL Server and remote logins on the linked server.

Local Login
Choose a login on the local server.

Impersonate
Check this option to specify that logins use their own credentials to connect to the linked server.

Remote Login
Enter the username used to connect the linked server.

Remote Password
Enter the user password.

Set the action when a login not defined in the list:

- Not be made
- Be made without using a security context
- Be made using the login's current security context
- Be made using the following security context
  Set the Remote login and Password

Setting Advanced SQL Server Linked Server Properties

Connect Timeout
Define the time-out value for connecting to a linked server. If 0, use the sp_configure default.

Query Timeout
Define the time-out value for queries against a linked server. If 0, use the sp_configure default.

Data Access
Check this option to enable a linked server for distributed query access.

Collation Compatible
If this option is checked, SQL Server assumes that all characters in the linked server are compatible with the local server, with regard to character set and collation sequence (or sort order). This enables SQL Server to send comparisons on character columns to the provider.

Use Remote Collation
If this option is checked, the collation of remote columns is used for SQL Server data sources, and the collation specified in collation name is used for non-SQL Server data sources.

Collation
Specify the name of the collation used by the remote data source if Use Remote Collation is checked and the data source is not a SQL Server data source. The name must be one of the collations supported by SQL Server.

Lazy Schema Validation
If this option is checked, skip schema checking of remote tables at the beginning of the query.

Publisher
Check this option to enable publisher.

Subscriber
Check this option to enable subscriber.

Distributor
Check this option to enable distributor.

RPC

Check this option to enable RPC from the given server.

RPC Out

Check this option to enable RPC to the given server.

Promotion of Distributed Transactions for RPC

Use this option to protect the actions of a server-to-server procedure through a Microsoft Distributed Transaction Coordinator (MS DTC) transaction.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

SQL Server Server Triggers

A server trigger can be a DDL or logon trigger for current server. DDL triggers execute in response to a variety of data definition language (DDL) events. These events primarily correspond to Transact-SQL CREATE, ALTER, and DROP statements, and certain system stored procedures that perform DDL-like operations. Logon triggers fire in response to the LOGON event that is raised when a user sessions is being established.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Just simply click -> **Server Trigger** to open an object pane for **Server Trigger**. A right-click displays the popup menu or using the object pane toolbar, allowing you to create new, edit and delete the selected server trigger.

Create Server Trigger

To create a new server trigger

- Select anywhere on the object pane.
- Click the **New Server Trigger** from the object pane toolbar.
  or
- Right-click and select **New Server Trigger** from the popup menu.
- Edit server trigger properties on the appropriate tabs of the Server Trigger Designer.

To create a new server trigger with modification as one of the existing server trigger

- Select the server trigger for modifying in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Server Trigger** from the popup menu or simply double-click the server trigger.
  or
- Click the **Design Server Trigger** from the object pane toolbar.
- Modify server trigger properties on the appropriate tabs of the Server Trigger Designer.
- Click **Save As**.

Edit Server Trigger

To edit the existing server trigger (manage its general etc)

- Select the server trigger for editing in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Server Trigger** from the popup menu or simply double-click the server trigger.
  or
- Click the **Design Server Trigger** from the object pane toolbar.
- Edit server trigger properties on the appropriate tabs of the Server Trigger Designer.

Maintain Server Trigger

To maintain a server trigger

- Select the server trigger for maintaining in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Maintain** from the popup menu.
  - Enable
  - Disable

Delete Server Trigger

To delete a server trigger

- Select the server trigger for deleting in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Delete Server Trigger** from the popup menu.
  or
- Click the **Delete Server Trigger** from the object pane toolbar.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Achieve Server Trigger Information

To achieve a server trigger information

- Select the server trigger in the object pane.
- Right-click the selected server trigger and choose **Server Trigger Information** from the popup menu.
  or
- Choose View -> Object Information in the main menu.

SQL Server Server Trigger Designer

Server Trigger Designer is the basic Navicat tool for working with server triggers. It allows you to create new server trigger and edit the existing server trigger definition.

- Editing Server Trigger General
- Setting Advanced Server Trigger Properties
- Editing Server Trigger Definition
- Server Trigger SQL Preview

Editing SQL Server Server Trigger General

Trigger Type

Choose the trigger type.

Enable

Check this option to enable the trigger.

Definition Type

Choose the definition type.

Events

Check the DDL event form the list.

Setting Advanced SQL Server Server Trigger Properties

Execute As

Specify the security context under which the trigger is executed.

Encrypted

Obfuscate the text of the CREATE TRIGGER statement.

Editing SQL Server Server Trigger Definition

The **Definition** tab allows you to edit valid SQL or procedure statements in the server trigger definition.

Note: This tab will appear when the **Definition Type** is set to **SQL statements** in General tab.

SQL Server Assemblies

An assembly is a managed application module that contains class metadata and managed code as an object in an instance of SQL Server. By referencing this module, common language runtime (CLR) functions, stored procedures, triggers, user-defined aggregates, and user-defined types can be created in the database.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Just simply click -> **Assembly** to open an object pane for **Assembly**. A right-click displays the popup menu or using the object pane toolbar, allowing you to create new, edit and delete the selected assembly.

Create Assembly

To create a new assembly

- Select anywhere on the object pane.
- Click the **New Assembly** from the object pane toolbar.
  or
- Right-click and select **New Assembly** from the popup menu.
- Edit assembly properties on the appropriate tabs of the Assembly Designer.

To create a new assembly with modification as one of the existing assembly

- Select the assembly for modifying in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Assembly** from the popup menu or simply double-click the assembly.
  or
- Click the **Design Assembly** from the object pane toolbar.
- Modify assembly properties on the appropriate tabs of the Assembly Designer.
- Click **Save As**.

Edit Assembly

To edit the existing assembly(manage its general etc)

- Select the assembly for editing in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Assembly** from the popup menu or simply double-click the assembly.
  or
- Click the **Design Assembly** from the object pane toolbar.
- Edit assembly properties on the appropriate tabs of the Assembly Designer.

Maintain Assembly

To maintain an assembly

- Select the assembly for maintaining in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Maintain** from the popup menu.
  - Set Visible
  - Set Invisible

Delete Assembly

To delete an assembly

- Select the assembly for deleting in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Delete Assembly** from the popup menu.
  or
- Click the **Delete Assembly** from the object pane toolbar.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Achieve Assembly Information

To achieve an assembly information

- Select the assembly in the object pane.
- Right-click the selected assembly and choose **Object Information** from the popup menu.
  or
- Choose View -> Object Information in the main menu.

SQL Server Assembly Designer

Assembly Designer is the basic Navicat tool for working with assemblies. It allows you to create new assembly and edit the existing assembly properties.

- Editing Assembly General
- Editing Assembly Comment
- Assembly SQL Preview

Editing SQL Server Assembly General

Owner

Specify the name of a user or role as owner of the assembly.

Permission set

Specify a set of code access permissions that are granted to the assembly when it is accessed by SQL Server. If not specified, SAFE is applied as the default.

Assembly

Specify the local path or network location where the assembly that is being uploaded is located, and also the manifest file name that corresponds to the assembly.

Dependent Assemblies

Uploads a file to be associated with the assembly, such as source code, debug files or other related information, into the server and made visible in the sys.assembly_files catalog view.

SQL Server Database Triggers

A database trigger is a DDL trigger to the current database. DDL triggers execute in response to a variety of data definition language (DDL) events. These events primarily correspond to Transact-SQL CREATE, ALTER, and DROP statements, and certain system stored procedures that perform DDL-like operations.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later and SQL Azure.

Just simply click -> **Database Trigger** to open an object pane for **Database Trigger**. A right-click displays the popup menu or using the object pane toolbar, allowing you to create new, edit and delete the selected database trigger.

Create Database Trigger

To create a new database trigger

- Select anywhere on the object pane.
- Click the **New Database Trigger** from the object pane toolbar.
  or
- Right-click and select **New Database Trigger** from the popup menu.
- Edit database trigger properties on the appropriate tabs of the Database Trigger Designer.

To create a new database trigger with modification as one of the existing database trigger

- Select the database trigger for modifying in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Database Trigger** from the popup menu or simply double-click the database trigger.
  or
- Click the **Design Database Trigger** from the object pane toolbar.
- Modify database trigger properties on the appropriate tabs of the Database Trigger Designer.
- Click **Save As**.

Edit Database Trigger

To edit the existing database trigger(manage its general etc)

- Select the database trigger for editing in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Database Trigger** from the popup menu or simply double-click the database trigger.
  or
- Click the **Design Database Trigger** from the object pane toolbar.
- Edit database trigger properties on the appropriate tabs of the Database Trigger Designer.

Maintain Database Trigger

To maintain a database trigger

- Select the database trigger for maintaining in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Maintain** from the popup menu.
  - Enable
  - Disable

Delete Database Trigger

To delete an database trigger

- Select the database trigger for deleting in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Delete Database Trigger** from the popup menu.
  or
- Click the **Delete Database Trigger** from the object pane toolbar.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Achieve Database Trigger Information

To achieve a database trigger information

- Select the database trigger in the object pane.
- Right-click the selected database trigger and choose **Object Information** from the popup menu.
  or
- Choose View -> Object Information in the main menu.

SQL Server Database Trigger Designer

Database Trigger Designer is the basic Navicat tool for working with database triggers. It allows you to create new database trigger and edit the existing database trigger definition.

- Editing Database Trigger General
- Setting Advanced Database Trigger Properties
- Editing Database Trigger Definition
- Editing Database Trigger Comment (SQL Azure does not support)
- Database Trigger SQL Preview

Editing SQL Server Database Trigger General

Trigger Type

Trigger type must be Database Trigger.

Enable

Check this option to enable the trigger.

Definition Type

Choose the definition type.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Events

Check the DDL event form the list.

Setting Advanced SQL Server Database Trigger Properties

Execute As

Specify the security context under which the trigger is executed.

Encrypted

Obfuscate the text of the CREATE TRIGGER statement.

Note: SQL Azure does not support.

Editing SQL Server Database Trigger Definition

The **Definition** tab allows you to edit valid SQL or procedure statements in the database trigger definition.

Note: This tab will appear when the **Definition Type** is set to **SQL Statements** in General tab or when connecting to SQL Azure.

SQL Server Partition Functions

A partition function is a function in the current database that maps the rows of a table or index into partitions based on the values of a specified column.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Just simply click -> **Partition Function** to open an object pane for **Partition Function**. A right-click displays the popup menu or using the object pane toolbar, allowing you to create new, edit and delete the selected partition function.

Create Partition Function

To create a new partition function

- Select anywhere on the object pane.
- Click the **New Partition Function** from the object pane toolbar.
  or
- Right-click and select **New Partition Function** from the popup menu.
- Edit partition function properties on the appropriate tabs of the Partition Function Designer.

To create a new partition function with modification as one of the existing partition function

- Select the partition function for modifying in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Partition Function** from the popup menu or simply double-click the partition function.
  or
- Click the **Design Partition Function** from the object pane toolbar.
- Modify partition function properties on the appropriate tabs of the Partition Function Designer.
- Click **Save As**.

Edit Partition Function

To edit the existing partition function(manage its general etc)

- Select the partition function for editing in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Partition Function** from the popup menu or simply double-click the partition function.
  or
- Click the **Design Partition Function** from the object pane toolbar.
- Edit partition function properties on the appropriate tabs of the Partition Function Designer.

Delete Partition Function

To delete an partition function

- Select the partition function for deleting in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Delete Partition Function** from the popup menu.
  or
- Click the **Delete Partition Function** from the object pane toolbar.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Achieve Partition Function Information

To achieve an partition function information

- Select the partition function in the object pane.
- Right-click the selected partition function and choose **Object Information** from the popup menu.
  or
- Choose View -> Object Information in the main menu.

SQL Server Partition Function Designer

Partition Function Designer is the basic Navicat tool for working with partition functions. It allows you to create new partition function.

- Editing Partition Function General
- Editing Partition Function Comment
- Partition Function SQL Preview

Editing SQL Server Partition Function General

Input Parameter Type
Choose the data type of the column used for partitioning.

Length
Specify the length of the data type if necessary.

Decimals
Specify the decimals of the data type if necessary.

Collation
Specify the collation of the data type if necessary.

Boundary values belong to right interval
Specify to the right of each boundary value interval.

Boundary Values
Specify the boundary values for each partition of a partitioned table or index that uses partition_function_name.

SQL Server Partition Schemes

A partition scheme is a scheme in the current database that maps the partitions of a partitioned table or index to filegroups. The number and domain of the partitions of a partitioned table or index are determined in a partition scheme.

Note: Support from SQL Server 2005 or later.

Just simply click -> **Partition Scheme** to open an object pane for **Partition Scheme**. A right-click displays the popup menu or using the object pane toolbar, allowing you to create new, edit and delete the selected partition scheme.

Create Partition Scheme

To create a new partition scheme

- Select anywhere on the object pane.
- Click the **New Partition Scheme** from the object pane toolbar.
  or
- Right-click and select **New Partition Scheme** from the popup menu.
- Edit partition scheme properties on the appropriate tabs of the Partition Scheme Designer.

To create a new partition scheme with modification as one of the existing partition scheme

- Select the partition scheme for modifying in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Partition Scheme** from the popup menu or simply double-click the partition scheme.
  or
- Click the **Design Partition Scheme** from the object pane toolbar.
- Modify partition scheme properties on the appropriate tabs of the Partition Scheme Designer.
- Click **Save As**.

Edit Partition Scheme

To edit the existing partition scheme(manage its general etc)

- Select the partition scheme for editing in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Design Partition Scheme** from the popup menu or simply double-click the partition scheme.
  or
- Click the **Design Partition Scheme** from the object pane toolbar.
- Edit partition scheme properties on the appropriate tabs of the Partition Scheme Designer.

Delete Partition Scheme

To delete an partition scheme

- Select the partition scheme for deleting in the object pane.
- Right-click and select the **Delete Partition Scheme** from the popup menu.
  or
- Click the **Delete Partition Scheme** from the object pane toolbar.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Achieve Partition Scheme Information

To achieve an partition scheme information

- Select the partition scheme in the object pane.
- Right-click the selected partition scheme and choose **Object Information** from the popup menu.
  or
- Choose View -> Object Information in the main menu.

SQL Server Partition Scheme Designer

Partition Scheme Designer is the basic Navicat tool for working with partition functions. It allows you to create new partition scheme.

- Editing Partition Scheme General
- Editing Partition Scheme Comment
- Partition Scheme SQL Preview

Editing SQL Server Partition Scheme General

Partition Function

Choose the partition function.

Filegroup Mapping

Specify the filegroups to hold the partitions specified by partition_function_name.