

MS-SQL数据库开发常用代码 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，
建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/454/2021_2022_MS-SQL_E6_95_B0_E6_c98_454314.htm 这些都是平时手机的一些MSSQL数据库

开发的小代码，大家有心的可以记一下。1.按姓氏笔画排序:Select * From TableName Order By CustomerName Collate Chinese_PRC_Stroke_ci_as

2.数据库加密:0select encrypt(原始密码)0select pwdencrypt(原始密码)0select pwdcompare(原始密码,加密后密码) = 1--相同；否则不相同 encrypt(原始密码)0select

pwdencrypt(原始密码)0select pwdcompare(原始密码,加密后密码) = 1--相同；否则不相同3.取回表中字段:declare @list varchar(1000),@sql nvarchar(1000) 0select @list=@list, b.name

from sysobjects a,syscolumns b where a.id=b.id and a.name=表Aset @sql=0select right(@list,len(@list)-1) from 表A exec (@sql)4.查看硬盘分区:EXEC master..xp_fixeddrives5.比较A,B表是否相等:if

(0select checksum_agg(binary_checksum(*)) from A)=(0select checksum_agg(binary_checksum(*)) from B)print 相等elseprint 不相等6.杀掉所有的事件探查器进程:DECLARE hcforeach

CURSOR GLOBAL FOR SELECT kill RTRIM(spids) FROM master.dbo.sysprocessesWHERE program_name IN(SQL profiler,NSQL 事件探查器)EXEC sp_msforeach_worker ?7.记录搜索:开头到N条记录Select Top N * From

表-----N到M条记录(要有索引ID)Select Top M-N * From 表 Where ID in (Select Top M ID From 表) Order by ID Desc-----N到结尾记录Select Top N * From 表 Order by ID Desc8.如何修改数据

库的名称:sp_renamedb old_name, new_name
9 : 获取当前数据库中的所有用户表
0select Name from sysobjects where xtype=u
and status>=0
10 : 获取某一个表的所有字段
0select name from syscolumns where id=object_id(表名)
11 : 查看与某一个表相关的视图、存储过程、函数
0select a.* from sysobjects a, syscomments b where a.id = b.id and b.text like %表名%
12 : 查看当前数据库中所有存储过程
0select name as 存储过程名称 from sysobjects where xtype=P
13 : 查询用户创建的所有数据库
0select * from master..sysdatabases D where sid not in(0select sid from master..syslogins where name=sa)
或者
0select dbid, name AS DB_NAME from master..sysdatabases where sid < > 0x0114
14 : 查询某一个表的字段和数据类型
0select column_name,data_type from information_schema.columns where table_name = 表名 [n].[标题]:
Select * From TableName Order By CustomerName [n].[标题]:
Select * From TableName Order By CustomerName
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