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## Installing SQL Server

When you perform a new installation, the **setup** program:

- Installs the SQL Server files on your hard disk.
- Runs SQL Server scripts and utilities to update configuration information and create system databases, tables, and procedures.
- Registers SQL Server with the Windows NT Service Control Manager.
- Creates a File Manager program group for SQL Server that contains icons for starting SQL Server, SQL Server tools, and the **setup** program.
- Updates the Windows NT Registry.

Before performing a new installation, it is important that you complete Installation Worksheet #1, included in Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

### To perform a new installation

1. If you're installing the server software on a remote computer, choose the Remote button on the SQL Server for Windows NT Options dialog box, complete the Remote Setup dialog box, and then choose the OK button.

If you're installing the server software on the local computer, begin with step 2.

2. From the SQL Server for Windows NT Options dialog box, select the Install SQL Server and Utilities option.
3. Choose the Continue button.
4. Follow the on-screen instructions.

For more information about installing SQL Server, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## Upgrading SQL Server

When upgrading from a previous version of SQL Server, the **setup** program starts SQL Server to check configuration settings and determine the current database level. The **setup** program updates the software and configuration depending on the version of the existing installation.

Before upgrading an existing installation, it is important that you complete Installation Worksheet #2, included in Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

### To upgrade an existing installation

1. If you're upgrading the software on a remote computer, choose the Remote button on the SQL Server for Windows NT Options dialog box, complete the Remote Setup dialog box, and then choose the OK button.

If you're upgrading the software on the local computer, begin with step 2.

2. From the SQL Server for Windows NT Options dialog box, select the Upgrade SQL Server option.
3. Choose the Continue button.
4. Choose the Resume button.
5. Follow the on-screen instructions.

For more information about upgrading SQL Server, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## Installing Utilities

Microsoft SQL Server for Windows NT includes several client utilities, used for specific database and network tasks. Although the client utilities are always installed on the server during a new installation, they can also be installed on a Windows NT-based workstation independent of the server software.

### To install the client utilities

1. If you're installing the client utilities on a remote computer, choose the Remote button on the SQL Server for Windows NT Options dialog box, complete the Remote Setup dialog box, and then choose the OK button.

If you're installing the client utilities on the local computer, begin with step 2.

2. From the SQL Server for Windows NT Options dialog box, select the Install Utilities Only option.
3. Choose the Continue button.

The Install Client Utilities dialog box appears.

4. Complete the Install Client Utilities dialog box and then choose the Continue button.

For more information about installing client utilities, see Chapter 3 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## Changing Network Support

Microsoft SQL Server for Windows NT uses network libraries, known as Net-Libraries, to pass network packets back and forth between clients and SQL Server. The Net-Libraries, implemented as dynamic-link libraries (DLLs), perform the network operations required to communicate using a specific protocol.

SQL Server for Windows NT includes a set of server NetLibraries that enable simultaneous connections from clients running named pipes or other interprocess communication (IPC) mechanisms such as NWLink IPX/SPX or TCP/IP sockets (typically UNIX-based clients). Regardless of how you set it up, SQL Server always listens on named pipes in addition to your other choices.

### To change network support options

1. If you're changing the network support on a remote computer, choose the Remote button on the SQL Server for Windows NT Options dialog box, complete the Remote Setup dialog box, and then choose the OK button.

If you're changing the network support on the local computer, begin with step 2.

2. From the SQL Server for Windows NT Options dialog box, select the Change Network Support option.
3. Choose the Continue button.

The Install/Uninstall Networks dialog box appears.

4. Select which networks to support on the server. (Note that the **setup** program preselects any networks for which server Net-Libraries have already been installed. If you deselect a network, the **setup** program removes the Net-Library from your configuration.)
5. Choose the OK button.
6. Follow the on-screen instructions.

For more information about adding or removing network support, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## Adding a Language

Microsoft SQL Server for Windows NT is available in both United States English and localized versions. All versions include system messages in United States English. Localized versions also include system messages that have been translated into another language (such as German or French).

You can add additional languages at any time simply by running **setup**. It is not necessary to perform a full installation to add a language.

### To install an additional language on the server

1. If you're installing a language on a remote computer, choose the Remote button on the SQL Server for Windows NT Options dialog box, complete the Remote Setup dialog box, and then choose the OK button.

If you're installing a language on the local computer, begin with step 2.

2. From the SQL Server for Windows NT Options dialog box, select the Add Language option.
3. Choose the Continue button.
4. Follow the on-screen instructions.

For more information about adding languages, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## Rebuilding the *master* Database

The *master* database is the system database that keeps track of user accounts, remote user accounts, remote servers, environment variables, system error messages, system databases, database storage allocation, devices, and active locks.

Rebuild the *master* database only when it is absolutely essential. Rebuilding the *master* database completely rewrites the *master* database, destroys all information added since SQL Server was first installed, and renders all other databases unusable. If you rebuild your *master* database, you must reload the database from your most recent dump, and then reapply any changes not included in the dump.

Before rebuilding the *master* database, be sure to follow the recommendations provided in Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

### To rebuild the *master* database

1. If you're rebuilding the *master* database on a remote computer, choose the Remote button on the SQL Server for Windows NT Options dialog box, complete the Remote Setup dialog box, and then choose the OK button.

If you're rebuilding the *master* database on the local computer, begin with step 2.

2. From the SQL Server for Windows NT Options dialog box, select the Rebuild Master Database option.
3. Choose the Continue button.
4. Follow the on-screen instructions.

For more information about rebuilding the *master* database, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## Setting Server Options

When you install Microsoft SQL Server for Windows NT, the **setup** program either prompts you for input or provides defaults for several options that you can modify later.

### To set server options

1. If you're setting server options on a remote computer, choose the Remote button on the SQL Server for Windows NT Options dialog box, complete the Remote Setup dialog box, and then choose the OK button.

If you're setting server options on the local computer, begin with step 2.

2. From the SQL Server for Windows NT Options dialog box, select the Set Server Options option.
3. Choose the Continue button.

The SQL Server Setup for Windows NT dialog box appears.

4. Complete the SQL Server Setup for Windows NT dialog box, and then choose the Change Options button.

The changes take effect the next time you start SQL Server. To have the changes take effect immediately, you must shut down and then restart SQL Server.

For more information about setting server options, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## Setting Security Options

SQL Server for Windows NT provides a way to integrate SQL Server login security with Windows NT security so that authorized users do not have to maintain separate SQL Server login passwords and can bypass the login process of SQL Server. In addition, integrated security lets SQL Server applications take advantage of Windows NT security features, including encrypted passwords, password aging, domain-wide user accounts, and Windows-based user administration.

The SQL Server **setup** program offers several options for configuring login security. (Specific security options provided by the **setup** program are described in detail in Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide.")

### To set security options

1. If you're setting security options on a remote computer, choose the Remote button on the SQL Server for Windows NT Options dialog box, complete the Remote Setup dialog box, and then choose the OK button.

If you're setting security options on the local computer, begin with step 2.

2. From the SQL Server for Windows NT Options dialog box, select the Set Security Options option.
3. Choose the Continue button.

The Set Security Options dialog box appears.

4. Complete the Set Security Options dialog box, and then choose the OK button.

For more information about setting security options, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## Removing SQL Server

When you remove a SQL Server installation, the **setup** program deletes all SQL Server entries from the Windows NT Registry. You can automatically delete the SQL Server directory tree from the root down, but because the **setup** program cannot delete itself you'll need to do that manually when you're done.

### To remove a SQL Server installation

1. If you're removing the software from a remote computer, choose the Remote button on the SQL Server for Windows NT Options dialog box, complete the Remote Setup dialog box, and then choose the OK button.

If you're removing the software from the local computer, begin with step 2.

2. From the SQL Server for Windows NT Options dialog box, select the Remove SQL Server option.
3. Choose the Continue button.

The Remove SQL Server dialog box appears.

4. To remove SQL Server files from your hard disk, select the Remove files from box.
5. Choose the Resume button.

For more information about removing a SQL Server installation, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## SQL Server Setup Overview

The SQL Server **setup** program enables you to install, upgrade, and configure SQL Server for Windows NT server components on computers running the Windows NT operating system, and install and configure client components on client workstations running the Windows NT, Windows, MS-DOS, or OS/2 operating systems.

Before you begin installing SQL Server, it is important that you read the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

### To get help on using the Help system

- ▶ From the Help menu, choose How to Use Help.

## Options

This dialog box includes the main SQL Server installation options.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the options in this dialog box:

-  [Install SQL Server and Utilities](#)
-  [Upgrade SQL Server](#)
-  [Install Utilities Only](#)
-  [Change Network Support](#)
-  [Add Language](#)
-  [Rebuild Master Database](#)
-  [Set Server Options](#)
-  [Set Security Options](#)
-  [Remove SQL Server](#)
-  [Remote](#)

For more information about these installation options, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

### **Install SQL Server and Utilities**



Select this box to install all the SQL Server software, including the client utilities.

### Upgrade SQL Server




Select this box to upgrade SQL Server to the current version.

### **Install Utilities Only**



Select this box to install client utilities.

### **Change Network Support**

 Select this box to change the server Net-Library configuration. If you are running SQL Server using the Windows NT Integrated security mode, you cannot change network support options. If you need to add an additional network, you must first reset the security mode to Standard or Mixed.

### Add Language



Select this box to install an alternate language.

### Rebuild Master Database



Select this box to rebuild the *master* database. When necessary, this option can also be used to change the character set and sort order.

### **Set Server Options**



Select this box to change SQL Server installation options.

### **Set Security Options**



Select this box to change login security mode, login auditing options, and/or login mappings.

### **Remove SQL Server**



Select this box to remove the SQL Server directory tree from the hard disk and to remove all SQL Server entries from the Windows NT Registry.

## Remote









Choose this button to display a dialog box used to enter information about the remote computer on which to install the software (for remote installations only).

## Installation Options

This dialog box includes character set, sort order, network, language, and start up installation options.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the options in this dialog box:

-  [Sets](#)
-  [Orders](#)
-  [Scripts](#)
-  [Networks](#)
-  [Auto Start SQL Server at boot time](#)
-  [Auto Start SQL Monitor at boot time](#)

For more information about these installation options, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## Sets



Choose this button to display a dialog box used to change the default character set.

## Orders



Choose this button to display a dialog box used to change the default sort order.

### **Scripts**



Choose this button to display a dialog box used to select which optional Transact-SQL scripts to install.

## Networks



Choose this button to display a dialog box used to select which server Net-Libraries to install.

### **Auto Start SQL Server at boot time**



Select this box if you want SQL Server to start automatically whenever you boot the server computer.

### **Auto Start SQL Monitor at boot time**



Select this box if you want SQL Monitor to start automatically whenever you boot the server computer.





## Character Sets

A character set is a set of 256 letters, numbers, and symbols specific to a country or a language. The printable characters of the first 128 values are the same for all character sets. The last 128 characters, sometimes referred to as extended characters, are different.

The selected character set determines the types of characters that SQL Server recognizes in your databases. You must use the same character set for both the client and the server or your results can be unpredictable. However, if your databases use only the first 128 characters of a character set (for example, if you don't use characters with diacritical marks), it makes no difference which character set you use because the first 128 characters are the same for all character sets.

This dialog box lets you choose which character set to install.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the options in this dialog box:

-  [850 Multilingual](#)
-  [437 US English](#)
-  [ISO Character Set](#)
-  [Custom](#)


For more information about selecting a character set, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

### **850 Multilingual**




Select this option to install code page 850. This character set includes all characters for most languages of European, North American, and South American countries.

### **437 US English**

 Select this option to install code page 437. This character set includes many graphics characters not usually stored in databases. (Although this is the most commonly used character set in the United States, code page 850 is preferred because it provides more compatibility with languages other than United States English.)

### **ISO Character Set**

 Select this option to install the ISO 8859-1 character set, the default character set used by SYBASE SQL Server for UNIX and VMS platforms. This character set is also compatible with the ANSI characters used by the Microsoft Windows and Windows NT operating systems.

### Custom



Select this option to install a custom character set not included in the SQL Server package.

## Sort Orders

A sort order is a set of rules that determines how SQL Server collates and presents data in response to database queries. The sort order determines the order in which data is presented in response to SQL Server statements involving GROUP BY, ORDER BY, and DISTINCT. The sort order also determines how certain queries are resolved, such as queries involving WHERE and DISTINCT.

This dialog box lets you choose which sort order to install.

For more information about your sort order choices, see Appendix A of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide." For more information about selecting a sort order, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## **Network Support**

Microsoft SQL Server for Windows NT uses network libraries, known as Net-Libraries, to pass network packets back and forth between clients and SQL Server. The Net-Libraries, implemented as dynamic-link libraries (DLLs), perform the network operations required to communicate using a specific protocol.

SQL Server for Windows NT includes a set of server Net-Libraries that enable simultaneous connections from clients running named pipes or other interprocess communication (IPC) mechanisms such as NWLink IPX/SPX or TCP/IP sockets (typically UNIX-based clients). Regardless of how you set it up, SQL Server always listens on named pipes in addition to your other choices.

This dialog box lets you choose which Net-Libraries to install on the server.




For more information about installing network support, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## Transact-SQL Scripts

Microsoft SQL Server for Windows NT includes several Transact-SQL scripts that create procedures, configure parameters, and load data. Some of the Transact-SQL scripts run every time you install SQL Server. Others run each time you install SQL Server (unless you choose not to run them).

This dialog box lets you choose which optional Transact-SQL scripts to run.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the options in this dialog box:

-  [Pubs Database](#)
-  [SQL Tools](#)
-  [SQL Help](#)

For more information about installing these scripts, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

### **Pubs Database**



Select this box to install the *pubs* sample database script, which installs the *pubs* sample database. Although the *pubs* sample database is not required to run SQL Server, it can be helpful when you're learning how to use SQL Server. All the Microsoft SQL Server manuals use the *pubs* sample database as the basis for examples.

## SQL Tools



Select this box to install the SQL Tools scripts, which create the stored procedures used by SQL Object Manager (a graphical tool used to create and manage SQL Server objects) and SQL Administrator (a graphical administration tool). If you don't plan to use SQL Object Manager or SQL Administrator, it's not necessary to install these scripts.

## SQL Help



Select this box to install the Transact-SQL Help script. The Transact-SQL Help script creates the **sp\_helpsql** system procedure, which provides command-line help with Transact-SQL syntax. Although the **sp\_helpsql** system procedure is not required to run SQL Server, it can be useful when you need help with syntax.

## Rebuild Master Database

The *master* database is the system database that keeps track of user accounts, remote user accounts, remote servers, environment variables, system error messages, system databases, database storage allocation, devices, and active locks.

Rebuild the *master* database only when it is absolutely essential. Rebuilding the *master* database completely rewrites the *master* database, destroys all information added since SQL Server was first installed, and renders all other databases unusable. If you rebuild your *master* database, you must reload the database from your most recent dump, and then reapply any changes not included in the dump.

Before rebuilding the *master* database, be sure to follow the recommendations provided in Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the options in this dialog box:


-  [Sets](#)
-  [Orders](#)
-  [Scripts](#)


For more information about options for rebuilding the *master* database, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## SQL Server Installation Path

The default SQL Server root directory is C:\SQL, although you can change the location.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the options in this dialog box:

 Drive

 Directory

For more information about SQL Server installation paths, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## Drive



Select the drive on which to install the SQL Server software.


**Directory**

Type the name of the directory in which to install the SQL Server software.

## SQL Server Installation Path

Use this dialog box to indicate the location of the current SQL Server installation.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the options in this dialog box:

 Drive

 Directory

For more information about SQL Server installation paths, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

### Drive



Select the drive on which the SQL Server software is currently installed.


**Directory**


Type the name of the directory in which the SQL Server software is currently installed.

## SQL Server Installation Path

Use this dialog box to indicate the location of the current SQL Server installation.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the options in this dialog box:

 Drive

 Directory




For more information about SQL Server installation paths, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## Master Device Creation

When you install Microsoft SQL Server for Windows NT, the **setup** program creates the MASTER database device, which is used to store the *master*, *model*, and *tempdb* system databases and transaction logs, and (optionally) the *pubs* database. The default location of the MASTER database device is C:\SQL\DATA\MASTER.DAT, although you can change the location.

This dialog box is used to enter the location and size of the MASTER database device.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the options in this dialog box:

-  Drive
-  Directory
-  Master device size

For more information about MASTER device options, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

### Drive




Select the drive on which to install the MASTER database device.

### Directory



Type the name of the directory in which to install the MASTER database device.

### **Master device size**

 Type the MASTER database device size. Although the MASTER database device must be at least 12 MB, allocate at least 15 MB because you cannot increase the size after you set it (you can, however, add other devices if necessary). The default is 15 MB but, if you have sufficient disk space, consider making the MASTER database device even larger (for example, 20 or 25 MB). This will save you time later, as your need for additional space grows.

## Master Device Upgrade

This dialog box is used to indicate the location of the MASTER database device so the **setup** program can perform any required upgrade.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the options in this dialog box:

 Drive

 Directory

For more information about MASTER device options, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

### Drive



Select the drive on which the MASTER database device is currently installed.

### Directory



Type the name of the directory in which the MASTER database device is currently installed.

## Master Device Rebuild

This dialog box is used to indicate the location of the MASTER database device so the **setup** program can rebuild it.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the options in this dialog box:

 Drive

 Directory



For more information about MASTER device options, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## Client Utility Installation

Microsoft SQL Server for Windows NT includes several client utilities, used for specific database and network tasks. Although the client utilities are always installed on the server during a new installation, they can also be installed on a Windows NT-based workstation independent of the server software.

This dialog box is used to indicate which utilities to install and where to install them.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the options in this dialog box:

-  Drive
-  Directory
-  BCP
-  ISQL
-  SQL Administrator
-  SQL Object Manager
-  SQL Security Manager
-  Configuration Diagnostics

For more information about client utility installation options, see Chapter 3 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## Drive



Select the drive on which to install the client utilities.

### Directory



Type the name of the root directory in which to install the client utilities.

## BCP




Select this box to install the **bcp** utility, used to copy data to or from an operating-system file.

## ISQL




Select this box to install both versions of the **isql** utility (**isql** and ISQL/w), used to enter Transact-SQL commands and procedures.

### **SQL Administrator**

 Select this box to install SQL Administrator, a graphical tool used to perform administration tasks. (When you install SQL Administrator, the SQL Service Manager, used to start, stop, pause, and continue SQL Server services, is installed automatically.)

### **SQL Object Manager**

 Select this box to install SQL Object Manager, a graphical tool used to create and manage SQL Server objects.

### **SQL Security Manager**



Select this box to install SQL Security Manager, used to manage user accounts for SQL Servers using security integration with Windows NT.

### Configuration Diagnostics



Select this box to install the SQL Client Configuration Utility (used to determine which version of DB-Library is installed on a client and to set up SQL Server connection information on a client) and the **makepipe** and **readpipe** utilities (used to test if network named pipes are working).




## Install Language

Microsoft SQL Server for Windows NT is available in both United States English and localized versions. All versions include system messages in United States English. Localized versions also include system messages that have been translated into another language (such as German or French).

When you install a localized version of SQL Server for Windows NT, the setup program automatically installs the localized messages and date/time formats for you. If you have more than one alternate language, you can use the **setup** program to install the localized messages and date/time formats for each language. The **setup** program lets you determine the default language. DB-Library applications use the country settings established using the International application in the Windows NT Control Panel.


This dialog box is used to install an additional language.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the options in this dialog box:

-  Language Name
-  SA Password
-  Default Language

For more information about installing languages, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

**Language Name**

 Type the full path, including the drive letter, of the language file to install. The filenames for alternate language files have the extension .LOC.

### SA Password



Type the SA password to use when installing the language files.

### Default Language


















Select this box if you want the alternate language to be the default language for SQL Server.

## Server Options

When you install Microsoft SQL Server for Windows NT, the **setup** program either prompts you for input or provides defaults for several options that you can modify later.

This dialog box is used to modify server options.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the options in this dialog box:

-  [Root Directory](#)
-  [Master Database Path](#)
-  [Errorlog Path](#)
-  [Auto Start Server At Boot Time](#)
-  [Auto Start Monitor At Boot Time](#)
-  [Auto Start Mail Client](#)
-  [Boost SQL Server Priority](#)
-  [Dedicated Multiprocessor Performance](#)
-  [Windows NT Event Logging](#)
-  [SQL PerfMon Integration](#)
-  [Direct Response Mode](#)
-  [On Demand Mode](#)
-  [Parameters](#)
-  [Tape Support](#)
-  [Mail Login](#)

For more information about server options, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

### Root Directory




Type the path for the root directory containing SQL Server files.

### Master Database Path



Type the directory path and filename for the MASTER database device (MASTER.DAT).

**Errorlog Path**

 Type the directory path for the error log file, if you prefer to use the SQL Server error log instead of or in addition to the Windows NT event logging service. If you do not enter an Errorlog Path, an error log is not written.

### **Auto Start Server At Boot Time**



Select this box if you want SQL Server to start automatically whenever you boot the server computer.

### **Auto Start Monitor At Boot Time**




Select this box if you want SQL Monitor to start automatically whenever you boot the server computer.

### **Auto Start Mail Client**




Select this box to automatically start a mail client session when SQL Server is started.

### **Boost SQL Server Priority**

 Select this box if you want SQL Server to run at a higher priority than is typical for your configuration. Although starting SQL Server at higher priority can yield significant performance improvements, it is recommended only when running SQL Server on a dedicated computer. The default is no. For additional information, see your manuals for Windows NT.

You can also configure the responsiveness of foreground and background applications by using the System application in the Windows NT Control Panel. (SQL Server is a background application.)

### **Dedicated Multiprocessor Performance**

 Select this box if you are running SQL Server on a multiprocessor computer dedicated exclusively to SQL Server. This option can improve performance on multiple processors but degrades the performance of other applications running on the computer. This option is not available on single processor computers. Restart SQL Server after changing this option.

### Windows NT Event Logging




Select this box if you want to log SQL Server events in the Windows NT event log.

### SQL PerfMon Integration




Select this box if you want to make SQL Server performance statistics available to the Windows NT Performance Monitor.

### **Direct Response Mode**

 Select this box if you want SQL Server statistics gathering to be performed separately from SQL Server Statistics display. With this option, data is available immediately to the Performance Monitor and response time is good; however, the statistics display is one period behind the statistics retrieved.

### **On Demand Mode**

 Select this box if you want the Performance Monitor to request and wait for the latest data from SQL Server during each refresh period. With this option, you get the latest data, but response time is not as good as with Direct Response Mode. When using this mode, set the Performance Monitor Refresh Interval long enough so as not to overload SQL Server with requests.

## Parameters



Choose this button to display the dialog box used to set SQL Server startup options.

### **Tape Support**



Choose this button to display the dialog box used to set the amount of time to wait when trying to read a tape that has not been loaded in the drive.

### **Mail Login**




Choose this button to display the dialog box used to specify your SQLMail client configuration such as login name and password.

## Remote Setup

This dialog box is used when installing SQL Server on a remote computer to indicate the network name of the computer on which to install the files. It includes separate entry boxes for SQL Server, Windows NT, and the *master* database so you have the option to install them on separate shares.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the options in this dialog box:

-  [Remote Installation](#)
-  [Remote Server Name](#)
-  [SQL Installation Drive](#)
-  [Windows NT Installation Drive](#)
-  [Master Database Installation Drive](#)
-  [Remote Logical Drive](#)

For more information about remote setup options, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

### Remote Installation



Select this box to enable the remote installation input boxes.

### Remote Server Name



Type the computer name for the remote computer (for example, \\REMOTE).

### **SQL Installation Drive**




Choose this option to enter the remote logical drive on which to install the SQL Server software. For example, if you're installing SQL Server on the default share for the D drive (D\$) on a remote computer named \\REMOTE, the SQL Installation Drive would be D.

### Windows NT Installation Drive




Choose this option to enter the remote logical drive on which the Windows NT root is installed. This is where the **setup** program copies SQL Server client dynamic-link libraries (DLLs) and DLLs required only during installation. For example, if the Windows NT root is on the default share for the D drive (D\$) on a remote computer named \\REMOTE, the NT Installation Drive would be D. The default is the current entry in the SQL Installation Drive box.

### Master Database Installation Drive

 Choose this option to enter the remote logical drive on which to install the SQL Server *master* database. For example, if you're installing the *master* database on the default share for the D drive (D\$) on a remote computer named \\REMOTE, the remote logical drive would be D. The default is the current entry in the SQL Installation Drive box.

### Remote Logical Drive

 Select the remote logical drive for either the SQL Server installation share, the Windows NT installation share, or the *master* database (depending on which option you selected above).

## **Server Parameters**

This dialog box is used to set startup parameters for SQL Server.

### **To add a parameter**

1. Delete the current parameter from the Parameter box.
2. Type the new parameter.
3. Choose the Add button.
4. Choose the OK button.

### **To change a parameter**

1. Select the parameter from the Existing Parameters box.
2. Edit the parameter in the Parameter box.
3. Choose the Add button.
4. Delete the old version of the parameter as described below.

### **To delete a parameter**




1. Select the parameter from the Existing Parameters box.
2. Choose the Remove button.
3. Choose the OK button.

For more information about setting startup parameters, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## Tape Options

This dialog box is used to set the amount of time to wait when trying to read a tape that has not been loaded in the drive.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the options in this dialog box:

-  Wait Indefinitely
-  Try Once and Quit
-  Try for x Minutes

For more information about tape options, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide".

**Wait Indefinitely**


Choose this box to indicate that you want to wait indefinitely when trying to read a tape that has not been loaded in the drive.

### **Try Once and Quit**



Choose this box to indicate that you want to try once and then quit when trying to read a tape that has not been loaded in the drive.

### **Try for x Minutes**





 Choose this box and then type a number to indicate that you want to try for a specified number of minutes when trying to read a tape that has not been loaded in the drive.

## Mail Login

This dialog box is used to specify your Windows NT mail client login name and password for SQL Server's SQLMail use. In order to use SQL Server with mail enabling, SQL Server must have a valid mail client login name and password. To better identify the origin of SQL Server mail messages, it is a good idea to set up a new mail account for the SQL Server that has a descriptive name such as SQL Server Mail. If you are planning to use SQLMail, you should first set up your Windows NT-based mail client and be sure that it works. Then you can configure SQL Server to start a SQLMail session automatically, or you can use extended stored procedures to start SQLMail at the command line. If you are configuring SQL Server to start a mail client session automatically, you must supply a mail login name and password. If you are starting a mail session from the command line, you can optionally supply your login name and password in this dialog box so that you don't have to type it at the command line. Note that SQLMail will 'piggyback' an existing client session of Mail, if one is running.

You should use this dialog box to change your saved password whenever you change your password in the mail client. Whether or not you choose to store your mail user name and password through this dialog box, you must select the option to Copy SQLMail Configuration from Current User Account at least once after you have successfully used the Windows NT mail client.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about options in this dialog box:

-  Mail Login Name
-  Mail Password
-  Confirm Password
-  Copy SQLMail Configuration from Current User Account

**Mail Login Name**

In this box, type the name you use to log in to the Windows NT-based mail client.

### **Mail Password**




In this box, type the password you use to log in to the Windows NT-based mail client. Note that if you change your Windows NT-based mail client password, you'll need to change your password here as well.

**Confirm Password**

In this box, retype the password you typed in the Mail Password box.

### **Copy SQLMail Configuration from Current User Account**











 This checkbox ensures that the current Windows NT-based mail client configuration is used by SQLMail. Select this checkbox to copy your Windows NT mail client configuration information for use by SQLMail. When you first configure SQLMail, this checkbox should be selected. Thereafter, the checkbox does not need to be selected unless you have changed your Windows NT-based mail client configuration information.

## Security Options

SQL Server for Windows NT provides a way to integrate SQL Server login security with Windows NT security so that authorized users do not have to maintain separate SQL Server login passwords and can bypass the login process of SQL Server. In addition, integrated security lets SQL Server applications take advantage of Windows NT security features, including encrypted passwords, password aging, domain-wide user accounts, and Windows-based user administration.


This dialog box is used to change login security configuration options.

Choose one of the following buttons for information about the options in this dialog box:


-  Standard
-  Windows NT Integrated
-  Mixed
-  Default Login
-  Default Domain
-  Set Hostname to User Name
-  Successful Logins
-  Failed Logins
-  Map \_
-  Map \$
-  Map #

For more information about security options, see Chapter 1 of the "Microsoft SQL Server Configuration Guide."

## **Standard**

 Choose this option to set the Login Security Mode to Standard. In this mode, SQL Server manages its own login validation process for all connections, in the same way as it does on other operating systems.

### Windows NT Integrated

 Choose this option to set the Login Security Mode to Windows NT Integrated. In this mode, SQL Server uses Windows NT authentication mechanisms for all connections. Only trusted connections are allowed into SQL Server. The login name and SQL Server password submitted in the login request from a DB-Library or Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) client application are always ignored by SQL Server. Network users who were assigned user-level privileges to SQL Server log in using their network username or the default login ID (if the network username is not found in *syslogins*). Network usernames that are assigned system administrator-level privilege log in as **sa**. With this option, only named pipes clients are supported. If you have installed additional Net-Libraries, this option is not available.

## Mixed




Choose this option to set the Login Security Mode to Mixed. In this mode, SQL Server allows both trusted and non-trusted connections. For trusted (named pipes) connections, SQL Server examines the requested login name as specified by the client DB-Library or Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) application. If this login name matches the user's network username, or if the login name is null or spaces, SQL Server first tries the Windows NT Integrated login rules. If this fails, SQL Server uses the Standard rules. If the requested login name is any other value, the user must supply the correct SQL Server password, and SQL Server handles the login using the Standard rules described above. All login requests from non-trusted connections are handled using the Standard rules.

### Default Login



Type the SQL Server login name used by an authorized user on trusted connections when the user's network username does not appear in *syslogins*. If this box is left blank, users without an entry for their network usernames in *syslogins* will be denied access to the server, even if they have been given user privileges. This parameter is not used in Standard mode.

### Default Domain


 Type the Windows NT or LAN Manager domain name that is the default for matching network usernames to SQL Server login names. Because the same network username can be defined in two different domains for two different users, and both can be authorized to access SQL Server, SQL Server must distinguish between the two names in the login process for a trusted connection. For network usernames defined in domains other than the specified default, SQL Server adds the domain name and a map character such as an underscore ( `_` ) to the network username before attempting the lookup in *syslogins*.

### **Set Hostname to User Name**




Select this box if you want to replace the hostname from the client login record with the Windows NT network username for users under integrated security. If this box is selected, for example, the network username will appear in the output of the **sp\_who** system procedure.


### **Successful Logins**

 Select this box if you want to record successful login attempts along with other SQL Server log information in either the Windows NT event log or the SQL Server error log (or both), depending on how you configure logging for your SQL Server.


### **Failed Logins**

 Select this box if you want to record failed login attempts along with other SQL Server log information in either the Windows NT event log or the SQL Server error log (or both), depending on how you configure logging for your SQL Server.


### Map \_

 Select which special Windows NT character should be mapped to the valid SQL Server character underscore (\_). (Windows NT usernames include certain characters that are not valid in SQL Server login IDs, for example, hyphens, spaces, and periods. When you're using either of the integrated security options, mappings let you indicate how to map these characters in SQL Server.)

### Map #

 Select which special Windows NT character should be mapped to the valid SQL Server character pound sign (#). (Windows NT usernames include certain characters that are not valid in SQL Server login IDs, for example, hyphens, spaces, and periods. When you're using either of the integrated security options, mappings let you indicate how to map these characters in SQL Server.)

### Map \$

 Select which special Windows NT character should be mapped to the valid SQL Server character dollar sign (\$). (Windows NT usernames include certain characters that are not valid in SQL Server login IDs, for example, hyphens, spaces, and periods. When you're using either of the integrated security options, mappings let you indicate how to map these characters in SQL Server.)

## User-Provided Net-Library Source Path



Type the full path (including the drive, directory, and filename) of the custom Net-Library file to install.

### Custom Sort Order Path



Type the full path (including the drive, directory, and filename) and the sort order number of the custom sort order file to install.

## Alternate Language Path



Type the full path (including the drive, directory, and filename) of the alternate language file to install.

## **SA Password**



Type the system administrator's password to use when logging into the existing SQL Server during the upgrade process.

## **TCP/IP Port Number**



Type the TCP/IP port number for SQL Server to listen on when accepting connections from TCP/IP sockets clients.

## **Novell Bindery Service Name**



Type the service name in which to register SQL Server on the Novell network.

## Network Address



Type the network address to listen on when accepting connections from clients under the user-provided Net-Library.

### **User-Provided Net-Library Destination Path**



Type the full path in which to copy the user-provided Net-Library file.

