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SSMSBoost allows you to format SQL code using two different formatting engines. SSMSBoost Format Engine offers you a wide variety of options. The best way to learn them is to use a built-in template editor that will apply changes to the formatting template while editing it. To create/edit a formatting template: Open one of the SQL scripts (used to display the formatting result while changing options) Run the SSMSBoost ->Query->SQL Format Editor Options Change Template Options and will be applied to the code immediately. Hit Save Changes when you're done Now that you've created your own formatting template you can choose it on the toolbar in the drop-down format and hit Format at any time to format your SQL code. You can also manage formatting templates under SSMSBoost->Settings->Formatting. Here you can find the import/export option that allows you to share templates with your colleagues. This formatter is added as an external tool that SSMSBoost calls in the background. The project name is Poor Man's T-SQL Formatter and is displayed as Old Format in Dropdown Format. Project author Tao Klerk didn't update it for several years, but many users were asking if it's possible to use this formatter under the latest SSMS versions, so we decided to include it in our add-on. You can configure formatting options in SSMSBoost format->Settings->Formatting->Old fashion format. By: Matteo Lorini | Updated: 30/05/2017 | Comments on (6) | Related: More > T-SQL Problem Within the last 15+ years of working as an MSSQL DBA and Developer for small, medium and large corporations the simple task of creating a standardized T-SQL coding style among developers has always been challenging. At this tip I will show you an effective and free tool that can help a development team adopt a common coding style. The Poor Man's T-SQL Formatter solution offers a brilliant and good solution to create a consistent standardized T-SQL code format. Let's look at it in action with a number of examples: Web Based SQL Formatter Go to T-SQL Poor Man Formatter and copy and paste the following hard-to-read code. Select tbla. Name, tbla. LstName, tblB.PhoneNum, tblC.Address from tblUsrName tblC join tblUsrPhone tblB on tblA.usrID = tblB.usrID left join tblUsrAddr tblC on tblC.usrID =tblausrID (join workplace, workadr, workrole from tblOffice) z join tblB on z.ID=tblB.OfficeID where tblc. Stane in ('GA','AL','NY','CA') Here's the code I pasted into the tool. Click on Formatted SQL tab and see the results as follows. In my opinion, the results produced are much easier to read. SQL Formatter SSMS Add-In The only problem with the above option is that it is a web-based solution and is not integrated with SSMS. To fully integrate the format within SSMS we will have to download and install the SqlFormatterSSMSAddIn.Setup.1.5.3.msi add-on for SSMS as shown below. Installation steps are very easy, just double double in .msi file and follow the installation instructions. The interesting part is that the tool will install two components, a command line formatter and an add-on for SSMS. Format the SQL code in the format T-SQL code that is save to a file. Save the T-SQL code from above in a .sql file, such as myquery.sql and run the following command: SqlFormatter myquery.sql /o:formatted_myquery.sql The above command will take the myquery entry from the file.sql and produce a formatted .sql file called formatted_myquery.sql. Open the generated file formatted_myquery.sql with SSMS and we can see the following formatted T-SQL code. Format SQL code in the SSMS query window Now we will see how it integrates with SSMS. To use the SSMS add-on component we must close and then open SSMS after installation of the add-on. Then open an SSMS query window, highlight the code to be formatted. Then select T-SQL Code Format from the SSMS Tools menu. Here is the code after the format. SSMS SQL Formatter Add-on Settings The beauty of the add-on is that it has a format option dialog box that allows the user to customize the formatting style. Conclusion In my opinion, the formatting tool can be used as the basis for setting a standard for writing T-SQL code among developers. Troubleshooting If you can't see the formatter integrated with your version of SSMS, be sure to copy PoorMansTSqlFormatterSSMSAddIn.Addin to the following locations: SQL 2012C:\Users\All Users\Microsoft\SQL Server Management Studio\11.0\Addins SQL 2014C:\Users\All Users\Microsoft\SQL Server Management Studio\12.0\Addins Restart SSMS when copying of the file completes. References Understand how SQL Server works to write better T-SQL queries. Create custom T-SQL terms and conditions for SQL Server policy-based administration. Next steps Try installing Poor Man's T-SQL Formatter and create a standardized code style for all developers Evaluate the formatting options available in Poor Man's T-SQL Formatter Last updated: 2017-05-30 This article will describe how to format SQL code using native SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) options and how to format SQL code using a third-party SQLformtter tool. A well-formatted SQL code is easily readable and reviewing this code can be much easier and faster than a formatted SQL code. Formatting SQL code using SSMS SSMS options provides a couple of options for formatting SQL code. These options are indentation, tab size, make all code uppercase or lowercase, comment/uncomment of selected code, etc. In SSMS, there are three options for indenting SQL code: These three options are under the Tabs tab of the All Languages sub-tab: When the None radio button is selected, each time it is hit Enter key from the keyboard, the cursor of a query editor goes to the beginning of the following line: When the Lock radio button is selected, the cursor aligns with the previous line when the Enter key is hit: With the selected smart radio button, SSMS SSMS what indentation style will be used: In the Tab section of the Tabs tab, you can set how many spaces make up a single indent or tab. If you want to use the tab characters for tab and indentation operations, select the Keep Option Tabs button. To use space characters, choose the Insert Option Space button. If the Insert space is selected, then in the size of the tab or the size of the indentation, enter the number of space characters, each tab or indent represents respectively: Now, to indent the SQL code, in the query editor, select a code, and press the Tab key on the keyboard or from the SQL Editor toolbar, click the Indent button : To defy the SQL code, in the query editor, select the desired code, then on the keyboard, press the Shift+Tab key combination, or, on the SQL Editor toolbar, click the Desenfada button: These two options can also be found in the Advanced submenu under the Edit: SSMS menu provides two options that can cover space on tabs and vice versa. These two options are: Tabify Selected lines – convert space to Untabify Tabs Selected lines – converts tabs to spaces When using tabify command Selected lines, spaces in selected SQL code will be converted to tabs: As mentioned above; this can be done in the opposite way when using the Untabify Selected Lines command. The Remove Horizontal White Space option is used to remove whitespace around the selected SQL code at once: This option is in the Advanced submenu of the Editor menu: In addition to the Remove Horizontal White Space option to remove unnecessary spaces from the SQL code, there is one more (alternative) option which is a Combination of Alt key with the left mouse click. In the query editor, hold down alt and, using the left mouse click, select the block of spaces to be removed, and press the Delete key: In addition, using this method can add text multiple times at once. For example, you can add a column alias for each table column in an SQL code. Hold down Alt, placing a cursor next to the first column, click and drag down holding down by holding down the left mouse click. The light blue vertical line must appear, type a letter and a period (.); In SSMS there are two formatting SQL code options to convert the SQL code to uppercase or lowercase. To make the SQL code uppercase, in a query editor, select the desired SQL code, and from the Advanced submenu, choose the Make Uppercase command: Use the Make Lowercase command to convert it to lowercase SQL code. Word wrap is another option available in SSMS for SQL code format and is on the General tab of All Languages under the Test Editor tab: When mark word wrapping and Show visual glyphs for word wrapping options, the long T-SQL lines of a query editor will be wrapped with indicators where the wrapping is applied. In addition, the horizontal scrollbar will be removed: The SQL code format using the third-party SQL formatter tool ApexSQL Refactor is SSMS and Visual Studio add-in for format SQL code. The ApexSQL refactor provides 200 formatting options that can be used to beautify an SQL code. This part of the article will explain how to create a format profile and how to use some of the ApexSQL refactor formatting options. In addition, it will show how to format SQL code in a query editor using formatting profiles. In addition to formatting the SQL code in a query editor directly, ApexSQL Refactor has features that can format code-based SQL objects such as stored procedures, functions, views, and SQL scripts in batches. More information about these formatting features can be found in the beautify its SQL code using SQL formatter features page. ApexSQL Refactor comes with four built-in format profiles that can be used outside the box to format SQL code. Built-in ApexSQL Refactor SQL format profiles: ApexSQL - this profile provides the best formatting style for ApexSQL view Compact - all spacing options are not checked, and the indentation options set to 0 (zero) space for a query where the SQL code looks dined extended - Empty spaces and lines are added before/after each statement. This profile is opposed to the MSDN SQL BOL compact profile - mimicking the MSDN resource site style These four formatting profiles among the other ApexSQL refactor formatting options are under the Options window: In addition to these four built-in, a custom SQL format profile can be created. In the Options window, click the New button, and in the Create Profile window, enter a name for the profile, optionally enter the author of a profile and a formatting description: more information about SQL format profiles can be found on the How to customize SQL format profiles page. After creating an SQL format profile, you can start a selection of options in the Options window to format the SQL code: For example, below the Capitalization tab, the format of all SQL keywords in uppercase and all system functions in the case below can be set: All options for formatting tables in a query editor are under the Tables sub-tab of the Lists: And all options related to manipulate columns are under the columns sub-tab: Additional information about SQL formatting options can be found in the following links: SQL Code format There are a couple of ways to format an SQL code using the custom created formatting profile. In a query editor, paste some SQL code, go to the apexSQL factor main menu, below the SQL Format by Profile submenu, choose your recently created formatting profile: The second way to format an SQL code using the custom-created SQL formatting profile is by using the query editor context menu. Right-click a query editor and, from the context menu, below the Format SQL by Profile submenu, Custom Created SQL Format Profile: In addition, the custom created SQL format profile can be set as the default SQL format profile for future format SQL code. Open the Options window, in the Profile drop-down box, select the desired SQL format profile, click the Set as Active button, and then click Save Button: Now, when set, you have an additional SQL format command that can be started from a query editor, the apexSQL factor main menu, the ApexSQL Refactor toolbar, or using the shortcut Ctrl+Shift+Alt+F: February 20, 2020 2020

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