

SQL Server Configuration Manager in Windows Environment

SQL Server Configuration Manager is a crucial tool for managing and configuring SQL Server instances in a Windows environment. It allows users to view and modify various settings, such as network protocols, server aliases, and service accounts. This article aims to provide a comprehensive guide on how to use SQL Server Configuration Manager in a Windows environment, highlighting any necessary adjustments made to align with this specific platform.

Examples:

1. Opening SQL Server Configuration Manager:

- Press the Windows key + R to open the Run dialog box.
- Type "SQLServerManager{version}" (e.g., SQLServerManager14 for SQL Server 2017) and press Enter.
- The SQL Server Configuration Manager window will open, displaying the available SQL Server instances.

2. Enabling or Disabling Network Protocols:

- In SQL Server Configuration Manager, expand the "SQL Server Network Configuration" node.
- Select the instance for which you want to enable or disable a network protocol.
- Right-click on the protocol (e.g., TCP/IP) and choose "Enable" or "Disable" accordingly.
- Restart the SQL Server service for the changes to take effect.

3. Configuring Server Aliases:

- In SQL Server Configuration Manager, expand the "SQL Native Client Configuration" node.
- Right-click on "Aliases" and choose "New Alias".
- Specify the alias name, server name, and protocol.
- Click OK to save the alias.

4. Managing Service Accounts:

- In SQL Server Configuration Manager, expand the "SQL Server Services" node.
- Right-click on the SQL Server service for which you want to modify the service account.
- Select "Properties" and navigate to the "Log On" tab.

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- Choose the desired service account option (e.g., "Built-in account" or "This account").
- Provide the necessary credentials and click OK.