

Knowledge Base Article

Product Group: Software

Product: Microsoft SQL Server

Version: N/A

Abstract

This article describes how to determine your current Microsoft SQL Server version number and the corresponding product or service pack level. It also describes how to determine the specific edition of SQL Server that you are using.

Overview

To determine the version of SQL Server, use any of the following methods outlined below.

Method 1

Connect to the server by using Object Explorer in SQL Server Management Studio. After Object Explorer is connected, it will show the version information in parentheses, together with the user name that is used to connect to the specific instance of SQL Server.

Method 2

Look at the first few lines of the Errorlog file for that instance. By default, the error log is located at Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL.*n*\MSSQL\LOG\ERRORLOG and ERRORLOG.*n* files. The entries may resemble the following, in Figure 1:

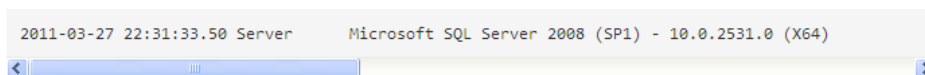


Figure 1. Entries in Errorlog

This entry gives all the necessary information about the product, such as version, product level, 64-bit versus 32-bit, the edition of SQL Server, and the OS version on which SQL Server is running.

Method 3

Connect to the instance of SQL Server, and then run the following query:

```
Select @@version
```

An example of the output of this query is shown in Figure 2 below:

```
Microsoft SQL Server 2008 (SP1) - 10.0.2531.0 (X64) Mar 29 2009
10:11:52 Copyright (c) 1988-2008 Microsoft Corporation Express
Edition (64-bit) on Windows NT 6.1 <X64> (Build 7600: )
```

Figure 2. Output of Method 3 query

Method 4

Connect to the instance of SQL Server, and then run the following query:

```
SELECT SERVERPROPERTY('productversion'),
SERVERPROPERTY ('productlevel'), SERVERPROPERTY
('edition')
```

Note: This query works with any instance of SQL Server 2000 or later.

The following results will be returned:

- The product version (for example, **10.0.1600.22**)
- The product level (for example, **RTM**)
- The edition (for example, **Enterprise**)

Therefore, the results will resemble the following:

```
10.0.1600.22 RTM Enterprise Edition
```

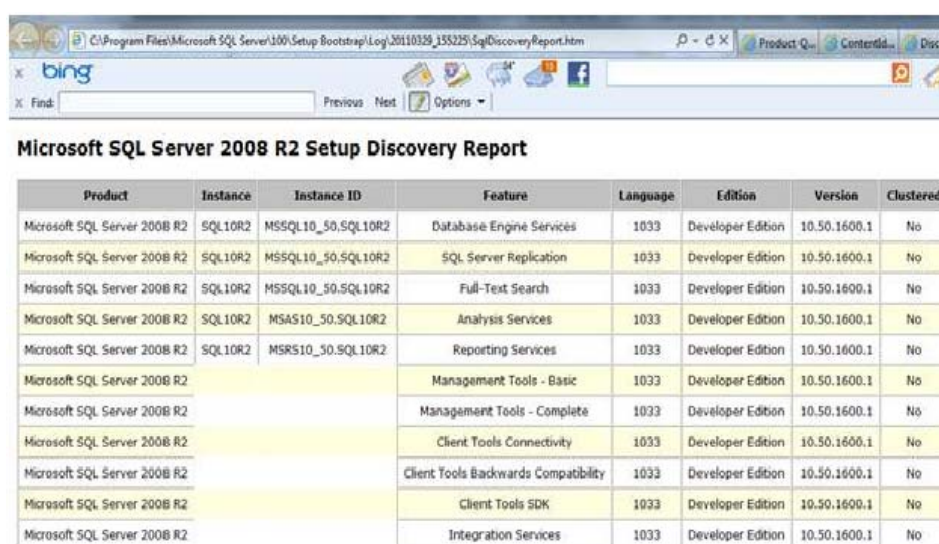
Figure 3. Output of Method 4 query

- The **SERVERPROPERTY** function returns individual properties that relate to the version information, although the **@@VERSION** function combines the output into one string. If your application requires individual property strings, you can use the **SERVERPROPERTY** function to return them instead of parsing the **@@VERSION** results.

Method 5

Starting with SQL Server 2008, the Installed SQL Server Features Discovery report may be used. This report can be found by locating the **Tools** page of SQL Server Installation Center. This tool gives information about all the instances of SQL Server that are installed on the system. These include client tools such as SQL Server Management Studio. The only thing to be aware of is that this tool can be run locally only on the system where SQL server is installed. It cannot be used to obtain information about remote servers. For more information, visit the following blog post on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN): [SQL Server 2008 Discovery Report](#)

A snapshot of a sample report is shown in Figure 4 below:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying a file path: C:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\100\Setup Bootstrap\Log\20110326_135225\SqldiscoveryReport.htm. The browser's search bar contains 'bing'. Below the browser window, the title of the report is 'Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 Setup Discovery Report'. The report itself is a table with 8 columns: Product, Instance, Instance ID, Feature, Language, Edition, Version, and Clustered. The table lists various features installed on a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 instance, including Database Engine Services, SQL Server Replication, Full-Text Search, Analysis Services, Reporting Services, and several Management Tools and Client Tools components.

Product	Instance	Instance ID	Feature	Language	Edition	Version	Clustered
Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2	SQL10R2	MSSQL10_50.SQL10R2	Database Engine Services	1033	Developer Edition	10.50.1600.1	No
Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2	SQL10R2	MSSQL10_50.SQL10R2	SQL Server Replication	1033	Developer Edition	10.50.1600.1	No
Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2	SQL10R2	MSSQL10_50.SQL10R2	Full-Text Search	1033	Developer Edition	10.50.1600.1	No
Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2	SQL10R2	MSAS10_50.SQL10R2	Analysis Services	1033	Developer Edition	10.50.1600.1	No
Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2	SQL10R2	MSRS10_50.SQL10R2	Reporting Services	1033	Developer Edition	10.50.1600.1	No
Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2			Management Tools - Basic	1033	Developer Edition	10.50.1600.1	No
Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2			Management Tools - Complete	1033	Developer Edition	10.50.1600.1	No
Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2			Client Tools Connectivity	1033	Developer Edition	10.50.1600.1	No
Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2			Client Tools Backwards Compatibility	1033	Developer Edition	10.50.1600.1	No
Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2			Client Tools SDK	1033	Developer Edition	10.50.1600.1	No
Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2			Integration Services	1033	Developer Edition	10.50.1600.1	No

Figure 4. Sample report using Method 5

This information was derived from Microsoft Support knowledgebase article [321185](#). Please refer to the Related Links section of this article for additional information.

For further assistance, please contact the Technical Support Group by phone at 1-800-523-7514 option 8, or by email at TSG-Americas@skf.com.