

# Activate Snapshot Isolation

## For more efficient record processing

SQL Server 2005 introduced a new *snapshot* isolation level that is intended to enhance concurrency for On-Line Transaction Processing (OLTP) applications. In earlier versions of SQL Server, concurrency was based solely on locking, which can cause blocking and deadlocking problems for some applications.

When snapshot isolation is not activated, there could be symptoms like an acquire import hanging or taking an unusually long time. This is generally when more than one user is accessing the same form while trying to run an import.

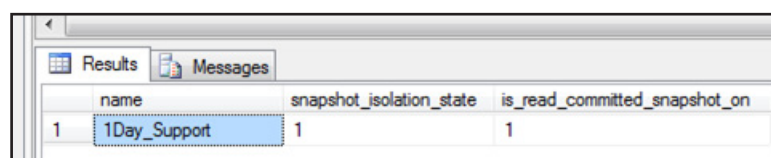
Therefore, it is a requirement to have snapshot isolation enabled.

### To check if snapshot isolation is enabled on your database:

1. Open SQL Server Management Studio.
2. Open a query window and run the following query (where 1Day\_Support is the database being checked).

```
select sys.databases.name, sys.databases.snapshot_isolation_state, sys.databases.is_read_committed_snapshot_on from sys.databases where sys.databases.name = '1Day_Support'
```

The result should look like the one shown in the following screenshot (where 1 = enabled, 0 = disabled):



	name	snapshot_isolation_state	is_read_committed_snapshot_on
1	1Day_Support	1	1

### To enable snapshot isolation on your database:

1. Open SQL Server Management Studio.
2. Ensure that there are no connections to the database on which snapshot isolation is being enabled (acquire or queries).
3. Run the following query (where 1Day\_Support is the database on which snapshot isolation is being enabled).

```
--set snapshot isolation to on
ALTER DATABASE [1Day_Support] SET ALLOW_SNAPSHOT_ISOLATION ON

--set read committed to on
ALTER DATABASE [1Day_Support] SET READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON
```