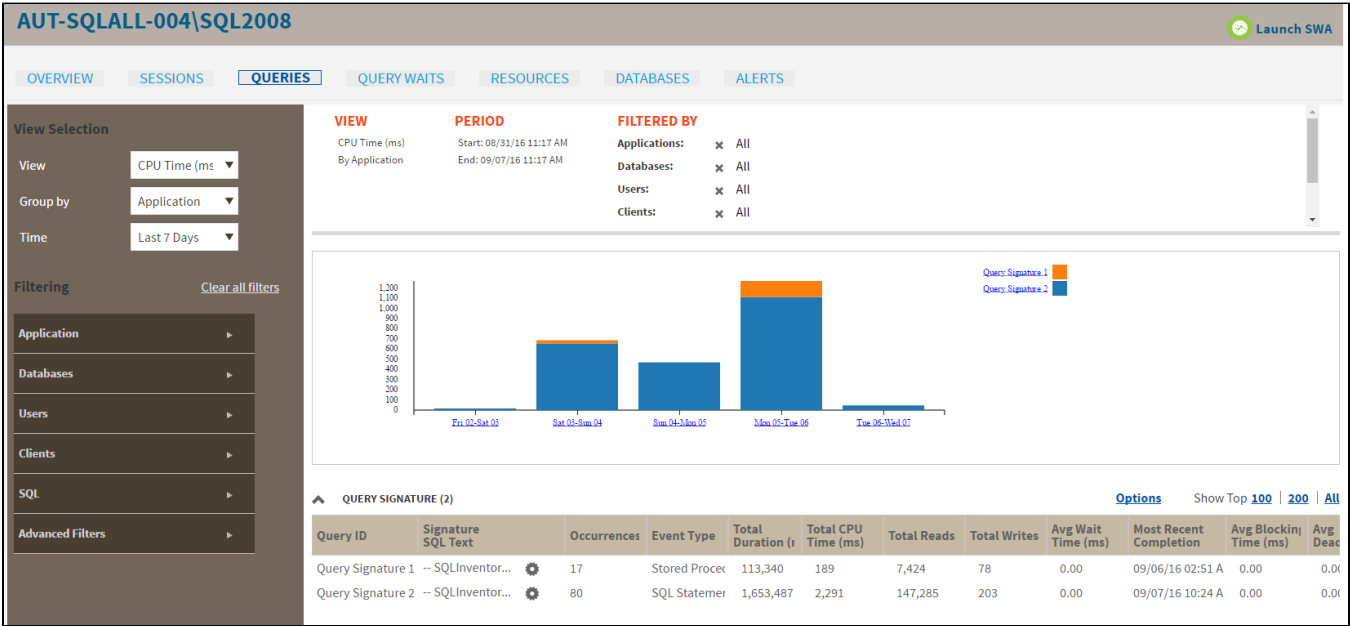# Advanced query signature view

SQL Diagnostic Manager provides the ability to view individual SQL Statements or to view Query Signatures. Query signatures are groupings of SQL Statements that match once their literals are stripped. A query signature broadly defines queries and trends with a less overwhelming amount of data and allows you to diagnose a query in a general sense.

Once you identify a potential problem signature, you can drill into individual queries that make up the signature as needed by clicking the ⚙ icon.

Upon clicking the ⚙ icon, the following context menu displays:

- **View SQL**. Click this option to view the underlying SQL Text for the query execution plan. In this view, you can export and save SQL text for review

Query Details

Export

```
 1  -- SQLInventoryManager -- Copyright © 2013-2014-2016, Idera, Inc., All
 2      Rights Reserved. set transaction isolation level read
 3      uncommitted; set lock_timeout #; set implicit_transactions off;
 4      if @@trancount > # commit transaction; set language us_english;
 5      set cursor_close_on_commit off; set query_governor_cost_limit
 6      #; set numeric_roundabort off; set deadlock_priority low; set
 7      nocount on; use master;
 8
 9  if object_id(#) is not null drop table #db_files;
10
11  create table #db_files( [db_id] int, [file_id] int, [type] tinyint,
12      [page_count] bigint, [pages_used] bigint ) declare @cmd
13      nvarchar(#) declare @db_name nvarchar(#) declare db_cursor
14      cursor static read_only for select name from sys.databases
15      where HAS_DBACCESS(name)=# order by database_id open db_cursor
16      fetch next from db_cursor into @db_name while @@FETCH_STATUS =
17      # begin set @cmd = # + replace(@db_name,#,#) + # +# +# +# +# +#
18      +# begin try insert into #db_files execute (@cmd) end try begin
19      catch -- try sys.master_files to get size but not space used
20      set @cmd = #+@db_name+# +# +# +# +# +# +#+@db_name+# begin try
21      insert into #db_files execute (@cmd) end try begin catch -- add
22      entry so we know about database insert into #db_files values
23      (DB_ID(@db_name), #, #, NULL, NULL) end catch end catch fetch
24      next from db_cursor into @db_name end close db_cursor
25      deallocate db_cursor select d.name, db.* from #db_files db join
26      sys.databases d on d.database_id = db.db_id drop table
27      #db_files
```

Close

- **Query Statement**. Click this option to view query statements for the selected client.

For additional information on query signatures, see View the query monitor signature mode.

SQL Diagnostic Manager identifies and resolves SQL Server performance problems before they happen. Learn more > >

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