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Create a Database User

SQL Server 2014 | Other Versions

This topic describes how to create a database user mapped to a login in SQL Server 2014 by using SQL Server Management Studio or Transact-SQL. The database user is the identity of the login when it is connected to a database. The database user can use the same name as the login, but that is not required. This topic assumes that a login already exists in SQL Server. For information about how to create a login, see Create a Login.

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Before You Begin

Background

A user is a database level security principal. Logins must be mapped to a database user to connect to a database. A login can be mapped to different databases as different users but can only be mapped as one user in each database. In a partially contained database, a user can be created that does not have a login. For more information about contained database users, see CREATE USER (Transact-SQL). If the guest user in a database is enabled, a login that is not mapped to a database user can enter the database as the guest user.

Important
The guest user is ordinarily disabled. Do not enable the guest user unless it is necessary.

As a security principal, permissions can be granted to users. The scope of a user is the database. To connect to a specific database on the instance of SQL Server, a login must be mapped to a database user. Permissions inside the database are granted and denied to the database user, not the login.

Security

Permissions

Requires `ALTER ANY USER` permission on the database.

Using SQL Server Management Studio

To create a database user

1. In Object Explorer, expand the **Databases** folder.
2. Expand the database in which to create the new database user.
3. Right-click the **Security** folder, point to **New**, and select **User…**.
4. In the **Database User – New** dialog box, on the **General** page, select one of the following user types from the **User type** list: **SQL user with login**, **SQL user without login**, **User mapped to a certificate**, **User mapped to an asymmetric key**, or **Windows user**.
5. In the **User name** box, enter a name for the new user. If you have chosen **Windows user** from the **User type** list, you can also click the ellipsis **(…)** to open the **Select User or Group** dialog box.
6. In the **Login name** box, enter the login for the user. Alternately, click the ellipsis **(…)** to open the **Select Login** dialog box. **Login name** is available if you select either **SQL user with login** or **Windows user** from the **User type** list.
7. In the **Default schema** box, specifies the schema that will own objects created by this user. Alternately, click the ellipsis **(…)** to open the **Select Schema** dialog box. **Default schema** is available if you select either **SQL user with login**, **SQL user without login**, or **Windows user** from the **User type** list.
8. In the **Certificate name** box, enter the certificate to be used for the database user. Alternately, click the ellipsis **(…)** to open the **Select Certificate** dialog box. **Certificate name** is available if you select **User mapped to a certificate** from the **User type** list.
9. In the **Asymmetric key name** box, enter the key to be used for the database user. Alternately, click the ellipsis **(…)** to open the **Select Asymmetric Key** dialog box. **Asymmetric key name** is available if you select **User mapped to an asymmetric key** from the **User type** list.
10. Click **OK**.

Additional Options

The **Database User – New** dialog box also offers options on four additional pages: **Owned Schemas**, **Membership**, **Securables**, and **Extended Properties**.

- The **Owned Schemas** page lists all possible schemas that can be owned by the new database user. To add schemas to or remove them from a database user, under **Schemas owned by this user**, select or clear the check boxes next to the schemas.
- The **Membership** page lists all possible database membership roles that can be owned by the new database user. To add roles to or remove them from a database user, under **Database role membership**, select or clear the check boxes next to the roles.
- The **Securables** page lists all possible securables and the permissions on those securables that can be granted to the login.
- The **Extended properties** page allows you to add custom properties to database users. The following options are available on this page.

Database
Displays the name of the selected database. This field is read-only.

Collation
Displays the collation used for the selected database. This field is read-only.

Properties
View or specify the extended properties for the object. Each extended property consists of a name/value pair of metadata associated with the object.

Ellipsis (...)
Click the ellipsis **(...)** after **Value** to open the **Value for Extended Property** dialog box. Type or view the value of the extended property in this larger location. For more information, see Value for Extended Property Dialog Box.

Delete
Removes the selected extended property.

Using Transact-SQL

To create a database user

1. In **Object Explorer**, connect to an instance of Database Engine.
2. On the Standard bar, click **New Query**.
3. Copy and paste the following example into the query window and click **Execute**.

```
-- Creates the login AbolrousHazem with password '340$Uuxwp7Mcxo7Khy'.
CREATE LOGIN AbolrousHazem
    WITH PASSWORD = '340$Uuxwp7Mcxo7Khy';
GO

-- Creates a database user for the login created above.
CREATE USER AbolrousHazem FOR LOGIN AbolrousHazem;
GO
```

For more information, see CREATE USER (Transact-SQL).

See Also

Principals (Database Engine)

Is this page helpful? Yes No

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Microsoft Virtual Academy

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