

The Evolution of SQL Server 2014

Microsoft SQL Server was originally developed in partnership with Sybase. In 1993, Microsoft and Sybase parted ways. SQL Server 6.0 was the first version designed for Windows NT.

VERSION

6.0

SQL Server 6.0

Debuted in the shadow of Oracle & considered to be little more than a departmental database

1995

SQL Server 6.5

Brought significant enhancements & new features including OLTP & replication

1996

VERSION

7.0

SQL Server 7.0

Re-architected to address database scalability issues, transforming it into an enterprise-level database

1998

VERSION

8.0

SQL Server 2000

Boosted scalability through memory & AWE support plus expanded data-handling capabilities

2000

SQL Server 2000

(64-bit Edition)

Took advantage of the large memory capabilities of 64-bit Windows

2003

VERSION

9.0

SQL Server 2005

CLR integration added & first release to include Reporting Services subsystem

2005

VERSION

10

SQL Server 2008

Enterprise capabilities refined adding TDE, FILESTREAM, & geospatial data types

2008

SQL Server 2008 R2

Additions included Master Data Services, StreamInsight, & multiserver management

2010

VERSION

11

SQL Server 2012

Expanded BI capabilities & AlwaysOn Availability Groups extended high availability & disaster recovery options

2012

VERSION

12

SQL Server 2014

A true enterprise data platform with built-in BI capabilities & In-Memory OLTP Engine

2014