Verifying the Configuration of SQL Server Ports

Verifying the configuration of a SQL Server port is a two-step process:

- Finding the TCP/IP Port
- Verifying the Configuration of the Port

Related Documentation: SQL Server Locks and Configuring SQL Server Ports

Finding the TCP/IP Port

To find the TCP/IP port of a SQL Server instance:

      a. Start SQL Query Analyzer, and then connect to the SQL Server instance.
      b. Run the following Transact-SQL statement in SQL Query Analyzer:

```
Use master
Go
Xp_readerrorlog
```

1. In the Results pane, locate the following text:
   SQL server listening on X.X.X.X: Y
   Where X.X.X.X is the IP address of the SQL Server instance and Y is the TCP/IP port on which SQL Server is listening.
   For example, if SQL server is listening on 10.150.158.246: 1433, 10.150.158.246 is the IP address of the SQL Server and 1433 is the TCP/IP port on which the SQL Server instance is listening.

Verifying the Configuration of the Port

To verify the port configuration of a SQL Server instance:

1. Start the Windows Registry Editor.
2. In Registry Editor, locate the following registry key:
   HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINESOFTWAREMicrosoft
   Microsoft SQL Server
   MSSQLServerSuperSocketNetLibTcp

The TCPDynamicPorts and TCPPort values appear as follows, depending on your port allocation method:

- **Static Port Allocation**

  If you configure an instance of SQL Server to use a static port, and you have not yet restarted the SQL Server instance, the registry values are set as follows:

  TCPDynamicPorts = Last port used

  TCPPort = New static port that you set by using the Server Network Utility.

  If you configure an instance of SQL Server to use a static port, and you restart the SQL Server instance, the registry values are set as:

  TCPDynamicPorts = Blank

  TCPPort = New static port that you set by using the Server Network Utility.
- **Dynamic Port Allocation**

  If you configure an instance of SQL Server to use dynamic port allocation, and you have not yet restarted the SQL Server instance, the registry values are set as follows:

  TCPDynamicPorts = Blank

  TCPPort = 0

  However, if you configure an instance of SQL Server to use dynamic port allocation, and you restart the SQL Server instance, the registry values are set as follows:

  TCPDynamicPorts = Current port used

  TCPPort = Current port used