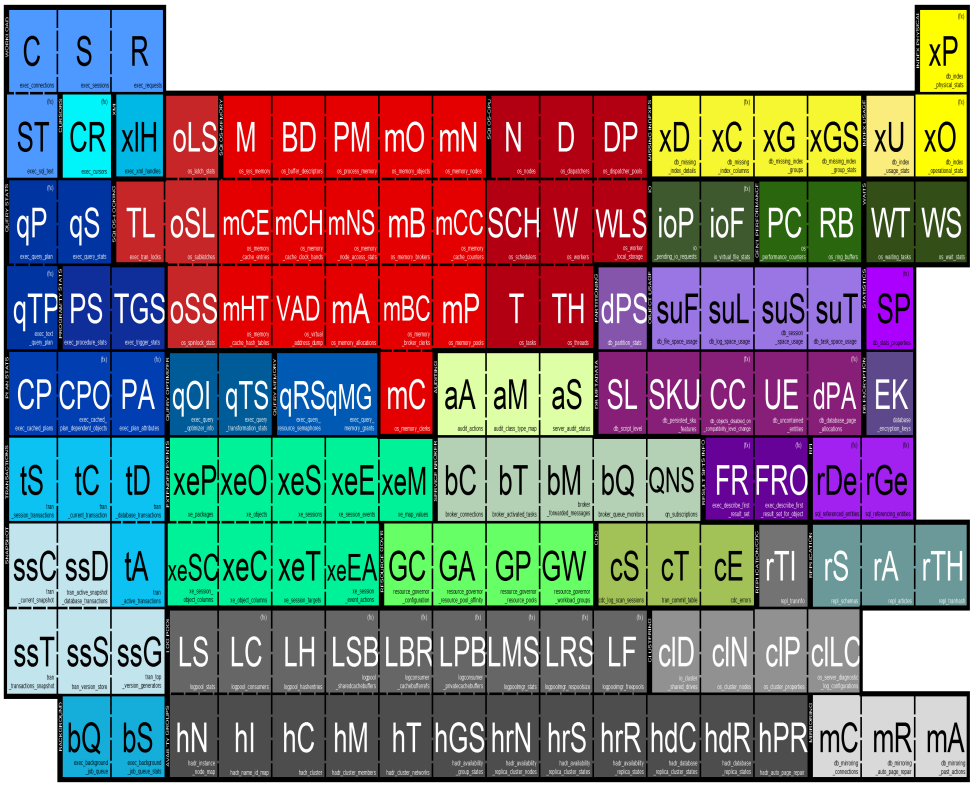
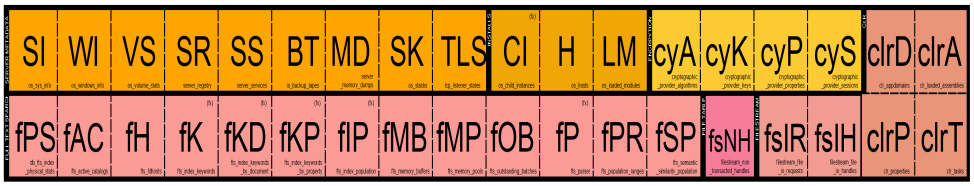
SQL Server 2012
Periodic Table of Dynamic Management Objects





Dynamic Management Object Classification Key

ACT (blue) — Activity DMOs: The user and internal activity that has or is occurring on the instance and the associated query engine and procedure cache information that results from the activity.

SOS (red) — SQLOS DMOs: SQLOS; the operating system internal to SQL Server. The DMOs here are divided into Locking/Blocking, Memory, and CPU-centric sub-classes.

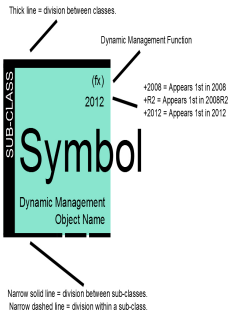
IX (yellow) — Index DMOs: Broken down into three sub-classes (Physical, Usage, and Missing Indexes) these DMOs provide insight into how indexes are structured, used, or recommended for creation.

PRF (dark green) — Performance DMOs: While many DMOs address performance, unlike INFORMATION_SCHEMA views, these six are vital for providing metrics for IO, performance counters, and Wait Stats metadata.

MN (light green) — Monitoring DMOs: Tied closely to performance, hence the same shade of colors. Monitoring DMOs encompass CDC, Extended Events, Auditing, Service Broker, and Resource Governor.

OBJ (purple) — Object Metadata DMOs: All things object-related (as far as the DMOs are related). Encryption, statistics, referential integrity, usage, object metadata and partitioning all fall into this class.

FRG (salmon) — Fringe DMOs: These involve SQL constructs that are on the fringe of SQL: Full-Text Search, CLR, Filestream, and File Table are all covered here.

SVR (orange) — Server Metadata DMOs: All things server-related (as far as the DMOs are related). Server metadata, instal information, registry metrics, and encryption are in this class.

HA (grey) — High Availability DMOs: High Availability architectures get a lot of attention in SQL Server 2012. Most of the new DMOs are related to Availability Groups. Mirroring, Log Shipping, and replication all get attention.