

SYSTEM_USER function in SQL Server

The SYSTEM_USER statement returns the username of the current user in the SQL Server database.

This article will show you in detail how to use the SYSTEM_USER handler function in SQL Server with specific syntax and examples to better visualize and capture the function.

Describe

The **SYSTEM_USER function** returns the username of the current user in the SQL Server database.

Syntax

To use the SYSTEM_USER statement in SQL Server, we use the following syntax:

```
SYSTEM_USER
```

1. There are no parameters and arguments in the statement.

Note :

1. If the current user logs in to SQL Server with Windows Authentication, the SYSTEM_USER function will return the username information in the DOMAINuser_name format.
2. If the current user logs on to SQL Server using SQL Server Authentication, the SYSTEM_USER function will return the username information in the user_name format.
3. Do not put parentheses () after the SYSTEM_USER function.
4. See more CURRENT_USER, USER_NAME and SESSION_USER functions.
5. SYSTEM_USER can be used in later versions of SQL Server: SQL Server 2017, SQL Server 2016, SQL Server 2014, SQL Server 2012, SQL Server 2008 R2, SQL Server 2008, and SQL Server 2005.

For example

See how to use the SYSTEM_USER statement in SQL Server.

```
SELECT SYSTEM_USER;
```

```
Result: 'test_domainquantrimang' (??ng nh?p b?ng Windows Authentication)
```

```
SELECT SYSTEM_USER;
```

```
Result: 'quantrimang' (??ng nh?p b?ng SQL Server Authentication)
```

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