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UNLIMITED®

Keys and Constraints

Like restraints, except it's
a different kind of fetish.

3.4 p1



In a perfect world

The more SQL Server knows about your data:

- The better execution plans you'll get
- The less bad data you'll get

So you can set up constraints on tables:

- Primary keys: data modeling tool to define uniqueness (may or may not be the clustered index)
- Foreign keys: modeling tool to define relationships between tables
- Check constraints: physical storage tool to bar bad data
- Unique constraints: physical storage tool to enforce uniqueness



3.4 p3

dbo.Posts
Columns
Id (PK, int, not null)
AcceptedAnswerId (int, null)
AnswerCount (int, null)
Body (nvarchar(max), not null)
ClosedDate (datetime, null)
CommentCount (int, null)
CommunityOwnedDate (datetime, null)
CreationDate (datetime, not null)
FavoriteCount (int, null)
LastActivityDate (datetime, not null)
LastEditDate (datetime, null)
LastEditorDisplayName (nvarchar(40), null)
LastEditorUserId (int, null)
OwnerId (int, null)
ParentId (int, null)
PostTypeId (int, not null)
Score (int, not null)
Tags (nvarchar(150), null)
Title (nvarchar(250), null)
ViewCount (int, not null)
Keys
PK_Posts_Id
Constraints
Triggers
Indexes
Statistics

Take the Posts table.

PostTypeId field: let's make sure all rows in Posts have a matching row in the PostTypes table.

SELECT * FROM dbo.PostTypes

Id	Type
1	Question
2	Answer
3	Wiki
4	TagWikiExcerpt
5	TagWiki
6	ModeratorNomination
7	WikiPlaceholder
8	PrivilegeWiki

No foreign keys ship by default in StackOverflow.



3.4 p4

What are the most popular PostTypes?

Say we run this query to find out:

```
SELECT p.PostTypeId, COUNT(*) AS Posts  
FROM dbo.PostTypes pt  
INNER JOIN dbo.Posts p ON pt.Id = p.PostTypeId  
GROUP BY p.PostTypeId  
ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC;  
GO
```

150 %

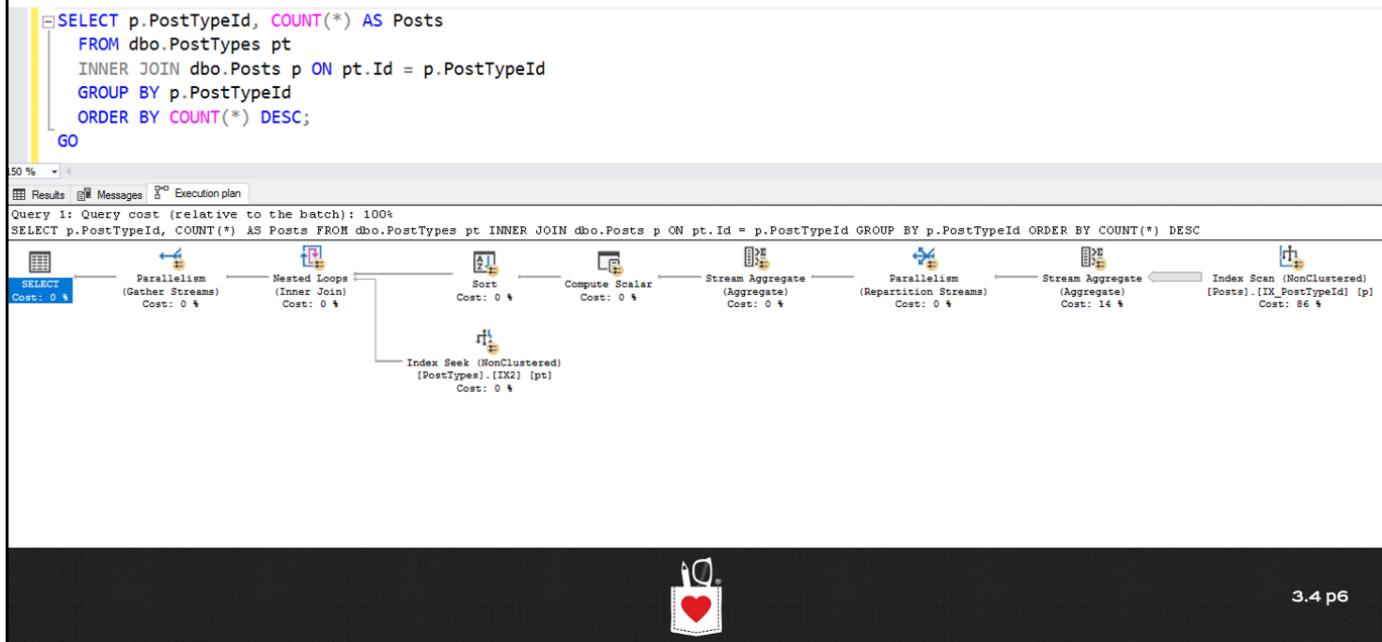
Results Messages Execution plan

PostTypeId	Posts
1	24676333
2	15930617
3	46606
4	46606
5	312
6	167
7	4
8	2



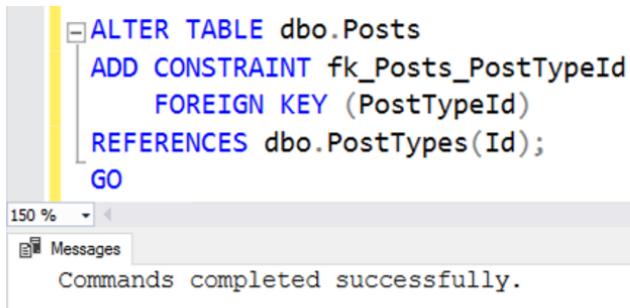
3.4 p5

The plan hits both Posts and PostTypes.



But what if we tell SQL they're related?

There are drawbacks to doing this – but let's cover the positives first:



```
ALTER TABLE dbo.Posts
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_Posts_PostTypeId
    FOREIGN KEY (PostTypeId)
    REFERENCES dbo.PostTypes(Id);
GO
```

150 %

Messages

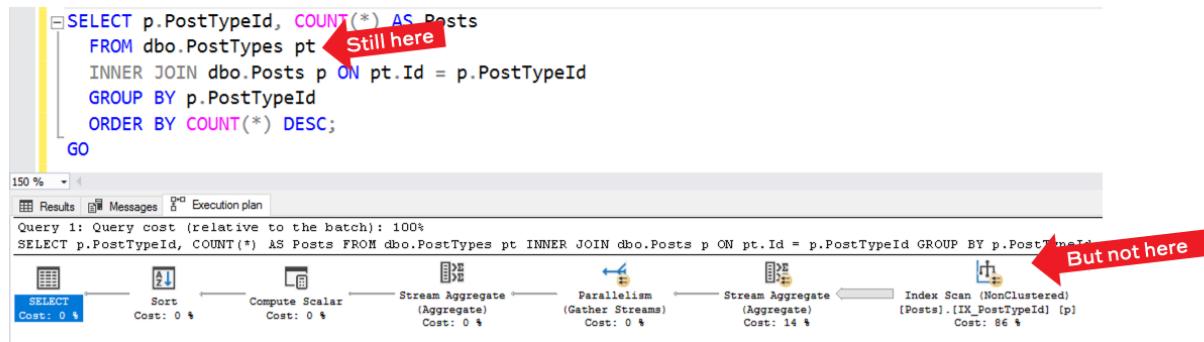
Commands completed successfully.



3.4 p7

Now run the same query again...

And SQL Server no longer needs to touch the PostTypes table!



This is foreign key join elimination. Amazing, right?

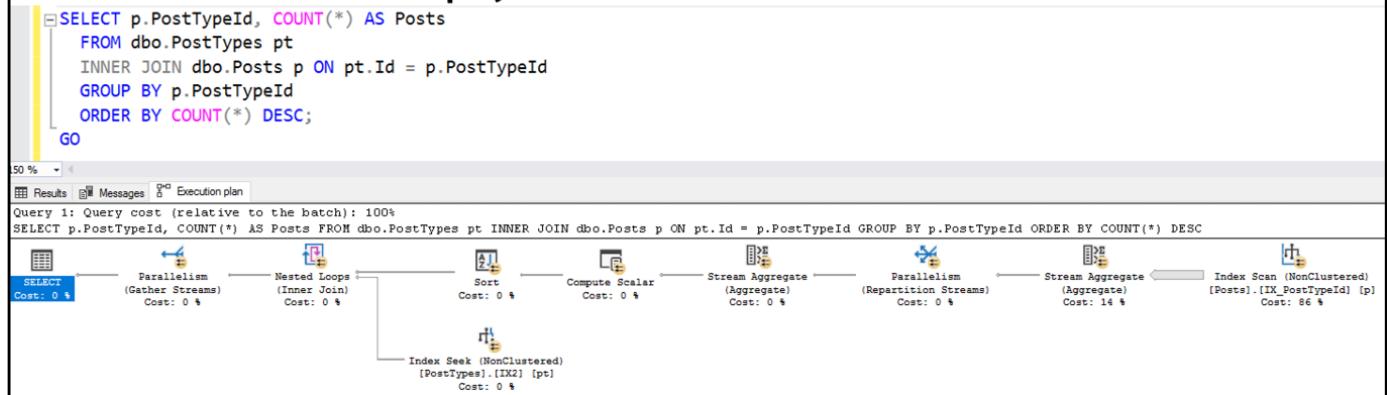


3.4 p8

Not really amazing here.

In the original plan, the PostTypes table was the least of our problems.

That's how it usually is with foreign keys: join elimination helps, but...



Plus, that query is ridiculous.

Nobody writes queries like this:

```
SELECT p.PostTypeId, COUNT(*) AS Posts
  FROM dbo.PostTypes pt
INNER JOIN dbo.Posts p ON pt.Id = p.PostTypeId
 GROUP BY p.PostTypeId
 ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC;
GO
```

They want stuff from the FK table:

```
SELECT pt.Id, pt.Type, COUNT(*) AS Posts
  FROM dbo.PostTypes pt
INNER JOIN dbo.Posts p ON pt.Id = p.PostTypeId
 GROUP BY pt.Id, pt.Type
 ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC;
GO
```

Results			
Id	Type	Posts	
1	2	Answer	24676333
2	1	Question	15930617
3	4	TagWikiExcerpt	46606
4	5	TagWiki	46606
5	6	ModeratorNomination	312
6	3	Wiki	167
7	7	WikiPlaceholder	4
8	8	PrivilegeWiki	2



3.4 p10

Then we're right back where we started.

```
SELECT pt.Id, pt.Type, COUNT(*) AS Posts
  FROM dbo.PostTypes pt
 INNER JOIN dbo.Posts p ON pt.Id = p.PostTypeId
 GROUP BY pt.Id, pt.Type
 ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC;
 GO
```

150 % Results Messages Execution plan

Query 1: Query cost (relative to the batch): 100%

```
SELECT pt.Id, pt.Type, COUNT(*) AS Posts FROM dbo.PostTypes pt INNER JOIN dbo.Posts p ON pt.Id = p.PostTypeId GROUP BY pt.Id, pt.Type ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC
```

The execution plan diagram illustrates the query flow. It starts with a 'SELECT' node (Cost: 0 %) which feeds into a 'Parallelism (Gather Streams)' node (Cost: 0 %). This is followed by a 'Nested Loops (Inner Join)' node (Cost: 0 %), which then connects to a 'Sort' node (Cost: 0 %). The 'Sort' node leads to a 'Compute Scalar' node (Cost: 0 %), which then connects to a 'Stream Aggregate (Aggregate)' node (Cost: 0 %). This is followed by another 'Parallelism (Repartition Streams)' node (Cost: 0 %), which then connects to a second 'Stream Aggregate (Aggregate)' node (Cost: 14 %). Finally, the plan ends with an 'Index Scan (NonClustered) [Posts].[IX_PostTypeId] (p)' node (Cost: 86 %).

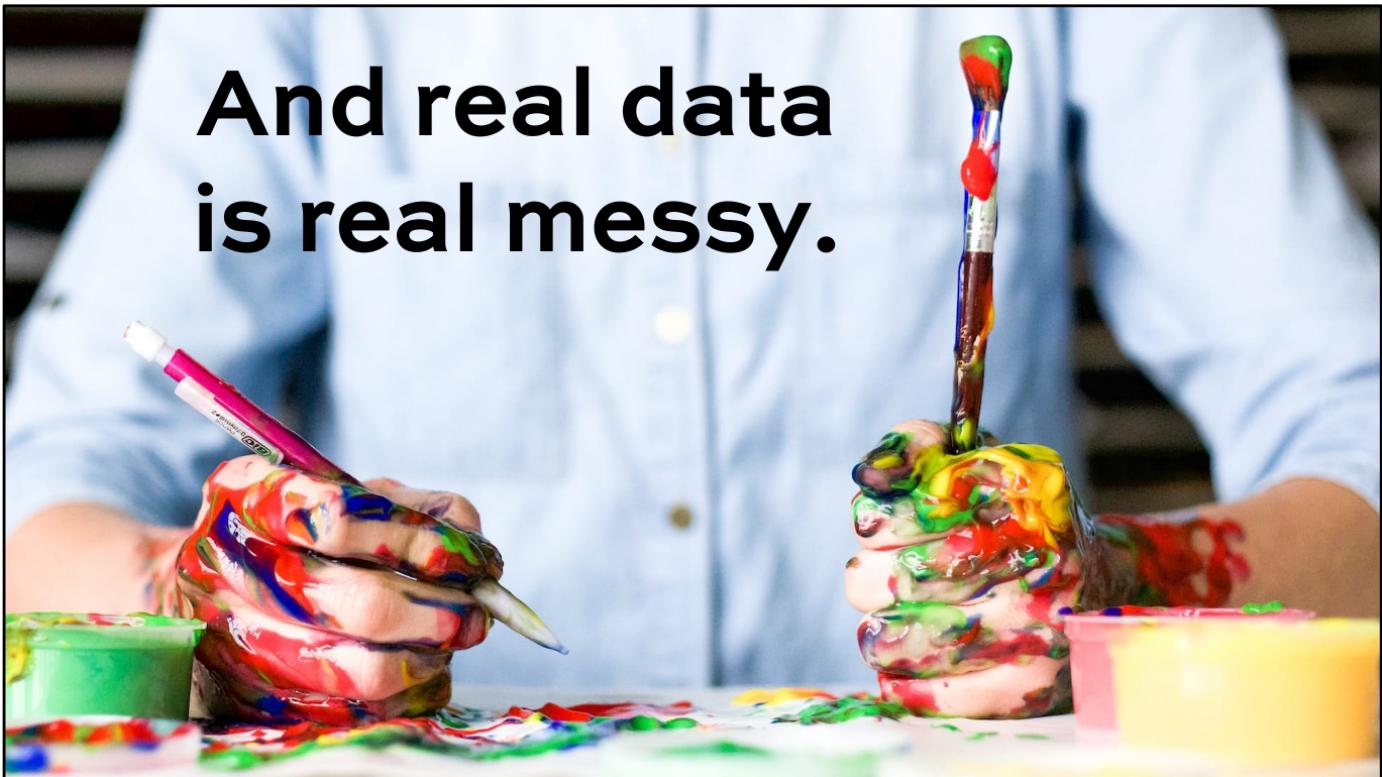
The PostTypes table is back in the plan.

We can't eliminate it when we need data from it.



3.4 p11

**And real data
is real messy.**



dbo.Posts
Columns
Id (PK, int, not null)
AcceptedAnswerId (int, null)
AnswerCount (int, null)
Body (nvarchar(max), not null)
ClosedDate (datetime, null)
CommentCount (int, null)
CommunityOwnedDate (datetime, null)
CreationDate (datetime, not null)
FavoriteCount (int, null)
LastActivityDate (datetime, not null)
LastEditDate (datetime, null)
LastEditorDisplayName (nvarchar(40), null)
LastEditorUserId (int, null)
OwnerId (int, null)
ParentId (int, null)
PostTypeId (int, not null)
Score (int, not null)
Tags (nvarchar(150), null)
Title (nvarchar(250), null)
ViewCount (int, not null)
Keys
PK_Posts_Id
Constraints
Triggers
Indexes
Statistics

Back to the Posts table...

There's a OwnerUserId field.

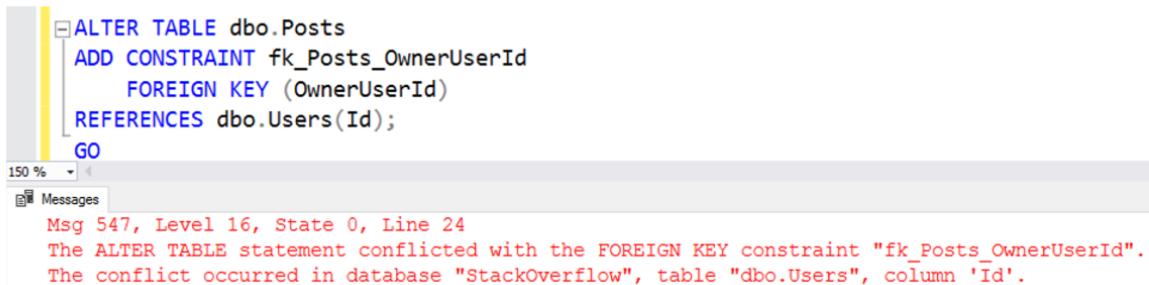
It relates to the user who asked the question or posted the answer.

Let's make sure that relationship is good.



3.4 p13

SadTrombone.com



```
ALTER TABLE dbo.Posts
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_Posts_OwnerUserId
FOREIGN KEY (OwnerId)
REFERENCES dbo.Users(Id);
GO
```

Msg 547, Level 16, State 0, Line 24
The ALTER TABLE statement conflicted with the FOREIGN KEY constraint "fk_Posts_OwnerUserId".
The conflict occurred in database "StackOverflow", table "dbo.Users", column 'Id'.

You can't add a foreign key if some of the data doesn't match.

So now we have to go find the bad data...

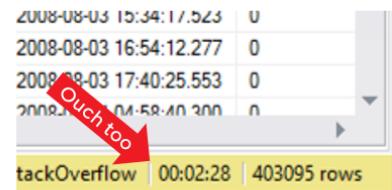


3.4 p14

And this isn't quick.

Implementing (and enforcing) constraints isn't easy:

- You need object locks to enable/disable
- You need supporting indexes on both tables
- In real-world operations, you may need to create the indexes ahead of time before the FK implementation starts, just to ease that pain
- You may already be way off the 5 & 5 rule



A screenshot of a database log viewer window. The window shows a list of log entries with columns for timestamp, duration, and status. A red arrow points to the last entry, which is highlighted in yellow. The entry is labeled 'tackOverflow' and shows a duration of '00:02:28' and '403095 rows'. The text 'Ouch too' is overlaid on the arrow.

2008-08-03 15:34:17.523	0
2008-08-03 16:54:12.277	0
2008-08-03 17:40:25.553	0
2008-08-03 17:40:30.300	n
tackOverflow 00:02:28 403095 rows	



3.4 p15

You could fake it, but:

You can create the constraint without checking the data.

```
ALTER TABLE dbo.Posts WITH NOCHECK  
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_Posts_OwnerUserId  
FOREIGN KEY (OwnerId)  
REFERENCES dbo.Users(Id)  
GO
```

150 % Messages Commands completed successfully.

This does work – and finishes instantly...

But SQL Server doesn't trust the contents, so it won't use this to do join elimination.

We warn you about that in sp_Blitz:

Priority	FindingsGroup	Finding	DatabaseName	URL	Details
38	100	Performance	Stored Procedure WITH RECOMPILE	StackOverflow_SAN	https://BrentOzar.com/go/recompile [StackOverflow_SAN].[dbo].[usp_ServerLab2_CPU] has WITH RECOMPILE in the stored procedure usp_ServerLab2_CPU.
39	100	Performance	Stored Procedure WITH RECOMPILE	StackOverflow_SAN	https://BrentOzar.com/go/recompile [StackOverflow_SAN].[dbo].[usp_ServerLab3] has WITH RECOMPILE in the stored procedure usp_ServerLab3.
40	100	Performance	Stored Procedure WITH RECOMPILE	StackOverflow_SAN	https://BrentOzar.com/go/recompile [StackOverflow_SAN].[dbo].[usp_ServerLab4] has WITH RECOMPILE in the stored procedure usp_ServerLab4.
41	150	Performance	Foreign Keys Not Trusted	StackOverflow	https://BrentOzar.com/go/trust The [StackOverflow] database has foreign keys that were probably disabled, data was lost.
42	200	Backup	MSDB Backup History Not Purged	msdb	https://BrentOzar.com/no/history Database backup history retained back to Feb. 9 2019, 8:38PM.

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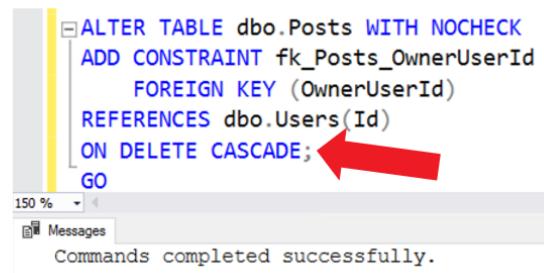
It gets worse.

Cascadingly worse.

Cascading updates/deletes:
allow queries to delete the parent,
and deletes flow down to the child
tables.

Example: delete a user, and
delete all the Posts/Comments
they own.

It sounds good in theory – it might
prevent the bad data we're seeing
in the StackOverflow database,
right?



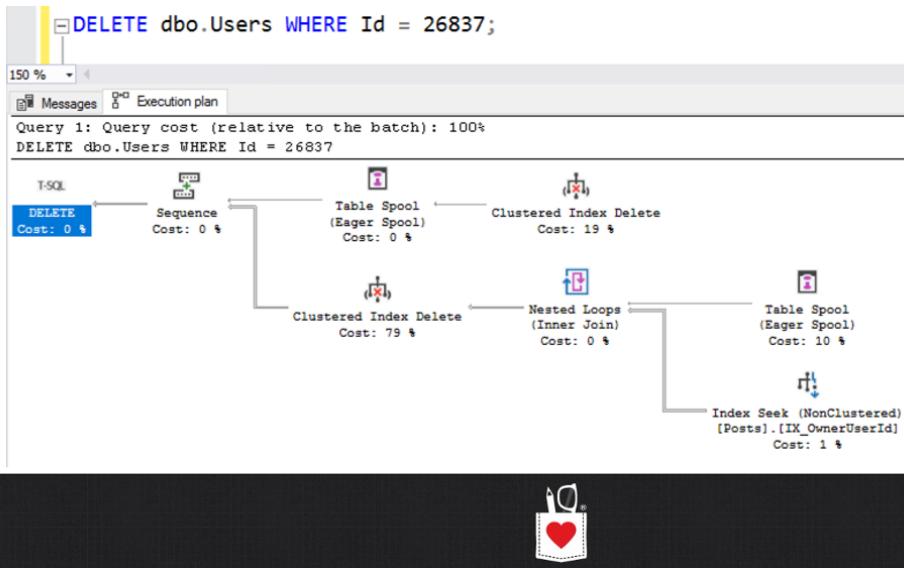
```
ALTER TABLE dbo.Posts WITH NOCHECK
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_Posts_OwnerUserId
FOREIGN KEY (OwnerId)
REFERENCES dbo.Users(Id)
ON DELETE CASCADE;
GO
```

Commands completed successfully.



And it does work...

Delete a user, and it deletes their posts.



Huge drawback:

Whoa – range locks occurred

The cascading delete used the serializable isolation level secretly against the Posts table

This is an “isolation level upgrade”

http://blogs.msdn.com/b/conor_cunningham_msft/archive/2009/03/13/conor-vs-isolation-level-upgrade-on-update-delete-cascading-ri.aspx

Displaying 60263 Events	
mode	transaction id
mode: NL (17089)	COUNT: 17089
mode: IX (13803)	COUNT: 13803
mode: IU (5688)	COUNT: 5688
mode: RS_U (2841)	COUNT: 2841
mode: X (15007)	COUNT: 15007
mode: S (15)	COUNT: 15
mode: U (5682)	COUNT: 5682
mode: SCH_S (138)	COUNT: 138



3.4 p20

Cascading deletes/updates are like drugs.

If you don't use them too often, they're not bad. The first hit is totally free.

If frequently used, serializable locks can cause locking issues and deadlocks.

Don't just cascade deletes to avoid coding: identify the most optimal delete patterns for an application based on performance and user requirements.



3.4 p21



Say we use a 3rd party app

And it was originally designed to house data for lots of different company codes.

```
/* Say we have a CompanyCode column in Users: */
EXEC sp_rename 'dbo.Users.Age', 'CompanyCode'
GO
/* And say everyone has the same CompanyCode:
(this will take a minute) */
UPDATE dbo.Users SET CompanyCode = 100;
/* And all of our queries always ask for that CompanyCode: */
SELECT *
    FROM dbo.Users
    WHERE CompanyCode = 100
    AND DisplayName = N'Brent Ozar';
```



3.4 p23

All my missing indexes ask for CompanyCode, which blows

```
105 /* Say we have a CompanyCode column in Users: */
106 EXEC sp_rename 'dbo.Users.Age', 'CompanyCode'
107 GO
108 /* And say everyone has the same CompanyCode:
109  (this will take a minute) */
110 UPDATE dbo.Users SET CompanyCode = 100;
111
112 /* And all of our queries always ask for that CompanyCode: */
113 SELECT *
114   FROM dbo.Users
115 WHERE CompanyCode = 100
116   AND DisplayName = N'Brent Ozar';
117
```

The screenshot shows a SQL Server Management Studio window. The top part contains a code editor with numbered lines 105 through 117. Lines 105-107 show the creation of a 'CompanyCode' column and renaming of the 'Age' column. Lines 108-110 update all rows in the 'Users' table to have a 'CompanyCode' value of 100. Lines 112-117 demonstrate a query that filters for 'CompanyCode' = 100 and 'DisplayName' = 'Brent Ozar'. The bottom part of the window shows the results tab, displaying the query cost (100%) and the missing index information: 'Missing Index (Impact 99.9808): CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [<Name of Missing Index, sysname,>] ON [dbo].[Users] ([CompanyCode], [DisplayName])'. The status bar at the bottom right indicates '3.4 p24'.

```
150 % Results Messages Execution plan
Query 1: Query cost (relative to the batch): 100%
SELECT * FROM [dbo].[Users] WHERE [CompanyCode]=@1 AND [DisplayName]=@2
Missing Index (Impact 99.9808): CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [<Name of Missing Index, sysname,>] ON [dbo].[Users] ([CompanyCode], [DisplayName])
3.4 p24
```

Because SQL doesn't know

Unless...we tell it with a constraint, which the query optimizer can use when building a plan:

```
ALTER TABLE dbo.Users  
    ADD CONSTRAINT CompanyCodeIsAlways100  
        CHECK (CompanyCode = 100);
```



3.4 p25

But...SQL Server, c'mon.

Even with the check constraint, he still asks for it.

The screenshot shows a SQL query being run in SSMS. The code includes a check constraint named 'CompanyCodeIsAlways100' and a subsequent SELECT statement. A message at the bottom indicates a missing index with a high impact.

```
121 Will a check constraint fix it? */
122 ALTER TABLE dbo.Users
123     ADD CONSTRAINT CompanyCodeIsAlways100
124     CHECK (CompanyCode = 100);
125
126 /* And then try your query again: */
127 SELECT *
128     FROM dbo.Users
129     WHERE CompanyCode = 100
130     AND DisplayName = N'Brent Ozar';
131
```

50 %

Results Messages Execution plan

Query 1: Query cost (relative to the batch): 100%

```
SELECT * FROM [dbo].[Users] WHERE [CompanyCode]=@1 AND [DisplayName]=@2
Missing Index (Impact 99.9808): CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [<Name of Missing Index, sysname,>] ON [dbo].[Users] ([CompanyCode],[DisplayName])
```

3.4 p26

I can index on DisplayName

But...I don't need a constraint to do this:

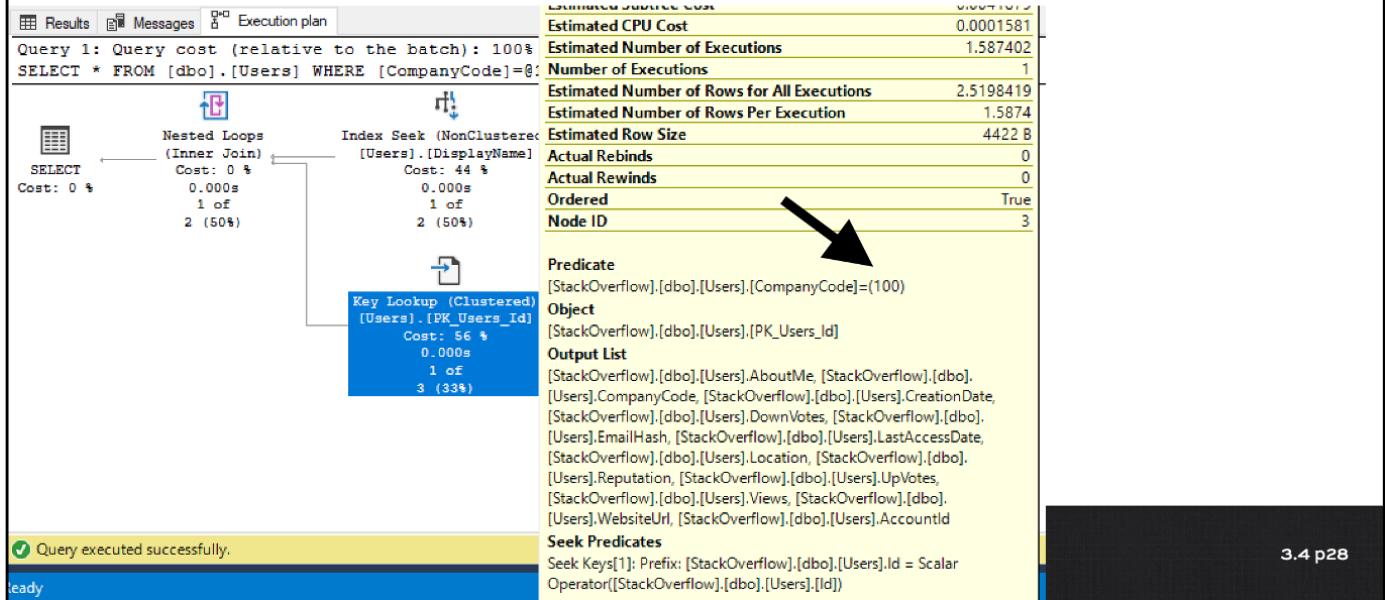
```
/* Add an index just on DisplayName: */
CREATE INDEX DisplayName ON dbo.Users(DisplayName);

/* And then try your query again, and check the key lookup predicates: */
SELECT *
    FROM dbo.Users
   WHERE CompanyCode = 100
     AND DisplayName = N'Brent Ozar';
```



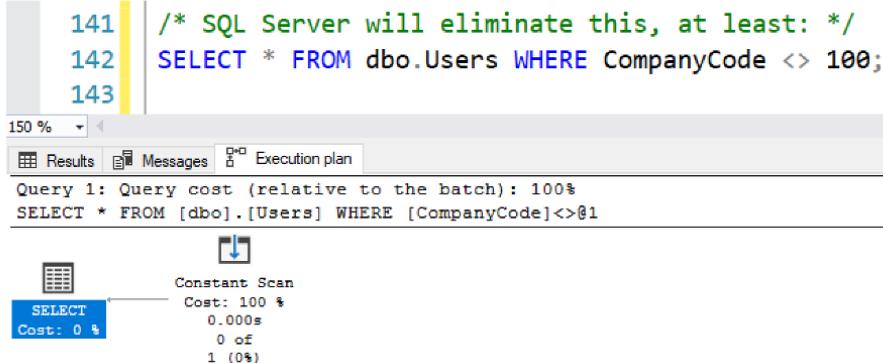
3.4 p27

And SQL Server still checks the CompanyCode of each user.



The only benefit of the constraint

If you query for data that truly isn't there, SQL Server can avoid looking at the table altogether.



141 /* SQL Server will eliminate this, at least: */
142 SELECT * FROM dbo.Users WHERE CompanyCode <> 100;
143

150 %

Results Messages Execution plan

Query 1: Query cost (relative to the batch): 100%
SELECT * FROM [dbo].[Users] WHERE [CompanyCode]<>@1

Constant Scan
Cost: 100 \$ 0.000s 0 of 1 (0%)
SELECT Cost: 0 \$

3.4 p29

So constraints help when...

Users are querying for data that can't exist, or

You need to stop bad data from going into the database

Aaaaaand that's about it.



3.4 p30

So what do we do?



FKs & constraints in one slide

For new applications, new databases, or new tables:

- Every table starts with a clustered primary key
- Implement foreign key constraints
- Index them by default (because you'll probably join on 'em too)
- They may prevent new, buggy code from inserting bad data

For existing databases:

- There's likely already bad data you won't be allowed to delete
- Implement clustered indexes (but may not be unique)
- Implement constraints only to solve a pain point
- Otherwise, if you're facing performance pains, don't be surprised if constraints hurt as much as they help



3.4 p32