

# Deduping & Eliminating: Index Tools And Their Weaknesses

It's just reads and writes, right? How bad can it be?

# **Agenda**

The two SQL Server index usage views:

- By plan: sys.dm\_db\_index\_usage\_stats
- By index: sys.dm\_db\_index\_operational\_stats

Why they're not as accurate as you might suspect

How sp\_BlitzIndex shows the results

How I interpret the results to do the D.E. parts



#### SQL Server has a lot of metrics.

Old-school, operating system level: Perfmon counters

System & database level: "system tables & views"

- Dynamic Management Views (DMVs)
- Dynamic Management Functions (DMFs)

Tracing: Profiler, Extended Events



# **Dynamic Management Views**

#### The good:

- · Well-documented by both Microsoft and blogs
- · It's easy to find scripts and tools that use 'em

#### The bad:

- · A lot of the user-written documentation is wrong
- Many of the DMVs don't mean what you think
- · Contents can reset at surprising times
- · Hit-or-miss coverage in Azure, keeps changing



# sys.dm\_db\_index\_usage\_stats

Shows # of executions where a plan included an operator

 Does NOT show if the operator was used (or how often it was accessed)

Number and last date of reads (seeks, scans, lookups)

Number and last date of last write

· Insert/update/deletes all called "updates"

Data is since startup or when the index was modified



#### sys.dm\_db\_index\_operational\_stats

Lower level, more transitory

Lock waits (page and row)

Access counts

 Doesn't distinguish between full scans/range scans, or even range scans and seeks

Data only persisted while object's metadata is in memory

No good way when to tell it was last cleared



#### A lot of tools use this data.

T-SQL scripts: sp\_BlitzIndex, sp\_HelpIndex, Glenn Berry's DMV scripts

Apps: SentryOne Plan Explorer, lots of monitoring tools like Quest Spotlight, Red Gate SQL Monitor

You may have written your own scripts too (let's be honest, you copied it from someone else's online, and you don't really know what it's doing)



# I'm going to be using my favorite.

sp\_BlitzIndex in the First Responder Kit:

- · Github repo: FirstResponderKit.org
- Zip download: BrentOzar.com/first-aid
- · Slack chat: SQLslack.com, #FirstResponderKit

Lots of code contributors, used all over the world

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#### What this means

You can deploy this anywhere, forever, for free.

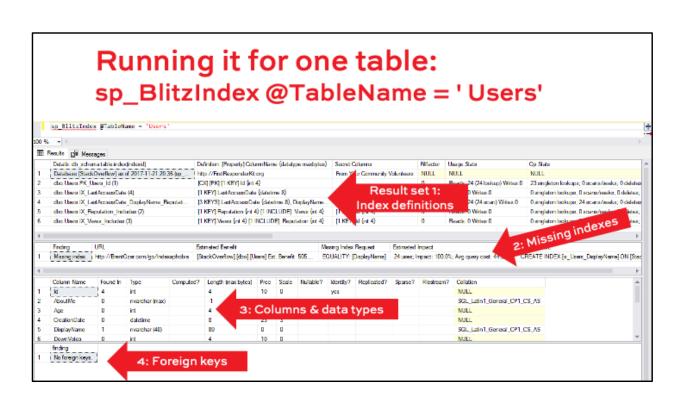
No one can take it from you.

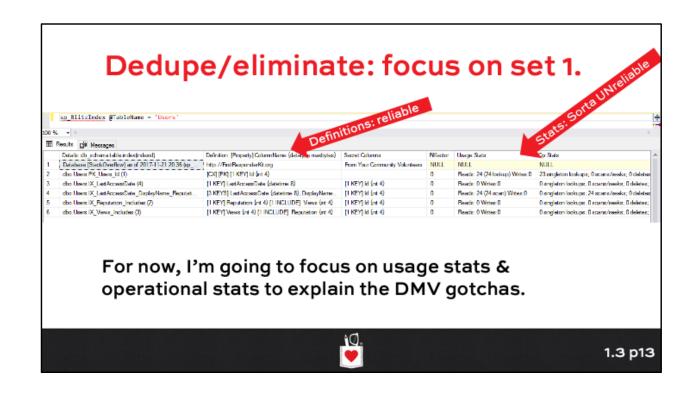
You can use it at clients or other companies.

You can even take the code and use it in products.



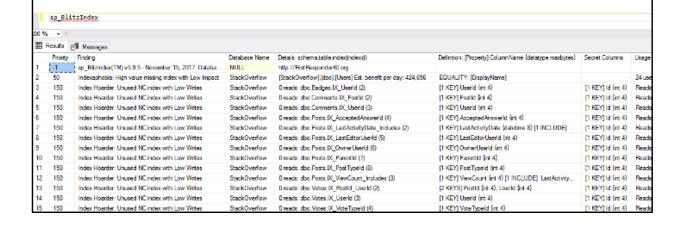
#### Running it for one table: sp\_BlitzIndex @TableName = ' Users' sp\_BlitzIndex @TableName = 'Users' 100 % + 4 ⊞ Results gill Messages | Databas (Black-Dwerflow) as of 2017-11-21 20 35 (pp ... | http://fostPauponderKt.org | cho base (Slack-Dwerflow) as of 2017-11-21 20 35 (pp ... | http://fostPauponderKt.org | cho base PK\_Ubase (d (1)) | (CX] (FK) (1 KEY) (d (n 4)) Definition: [Property] ColumnName (datatype madaytes) | Secret Columns From Your Community Volunteers NULL NULL NULL Reads: 24 (24 lookup) Writes: 0 23 singleton lookups; 0 scans/seeks; 0 delet cho Usera IX Leel AccessiDate (4) Reads: 0 Writes 0 Osingleton lockups, Bacses/seeks, Bideletes, dho Usera IX\_Land AccessiDate\_DisplayName\_Reputati... dio Users IX Reputation Includes (Z) Reads: 0 Writes: 0 Osingleton lockupe, Decens/seeks; Ddeleter; [1 KEY] Vienes (nt 4) [1 INCLUDE] Reputation (nt 4) [1 KEY] ld (nt 4) Beads: 0 Writes:0 dho Users IX Views Includes (3) Osingleton lockups; Dacsess/seeks; Ddeletea Finding URL Estimated Benefit Missing Index Request Estimated Impact Create TSOL Create TSOL OVERLAND (Suck Overlow) (door) [door) [et. Benefit 505... BOUAUTY: [DopleyName] 24 uses; Impact: 100.0%; Aug query cost: 44.2351 CREATE INDEX [s.\_Ukers\_DapleyName] ON [State Overlow] (door) [door) Computed? Length (max bytes) Pree Scale Nullable? Identity? Replicated? Sparse? Restream? Collation /boutMe ld 10 0 yes NULL SQL\_Latin1\_General\_CP1\_CS\_AS NULL Creation Date datetime 23 3 NULL DisplayName rivarchar (40) SQL\_Latin1\_General\_CP1\_CS\_AS Down Votes 0 finding No foreign keys.

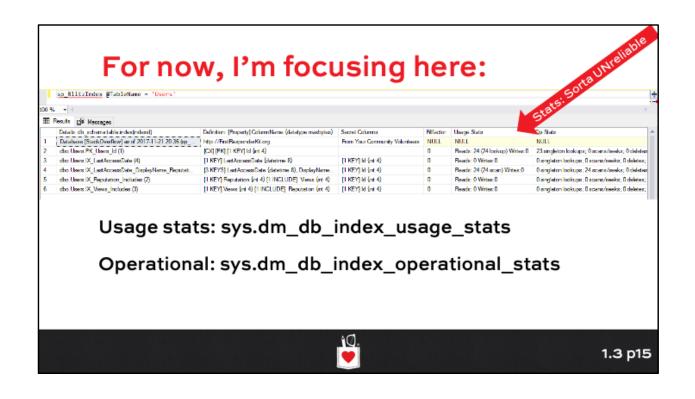




#### Later, I'll use it across a database.

Defaults to the current database, or you can pick one with @DatabaseName parameter





# Build the execution plan for this.

```
□ SELECT TOP 10 Id

FROM dbo.Users

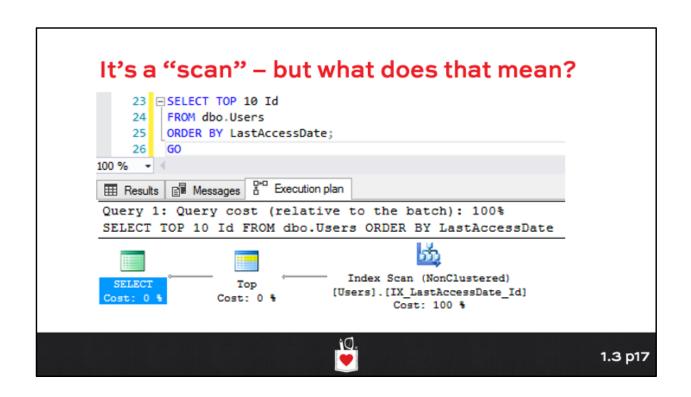
ORDER BY LastAccessDate;

GO
```

#### Flash back to How to Think Like the Engine:

- Clustered index on Id (white pages)
- Nonclustered on LastAccessDate, Id (black pages)





#### It's efficient it doesn't scan the whole index. 23 SELECT TOP 10 Id FROM dbo.Users 25 ORDER BY LastAccessDate; 26 GO 100 % -Results Messages 500 Execution plan SQL Server parse and compile time: CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 0 ms. SQL Server Execution Times: CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 0 ms. SQL Server parse and compile time: CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 0 ms. (10 row(s) affected) Table 'Users'. Scan count 1, logical reads 3, physical reads 0, read-ahead reads 0, 1.3 p18

# It's just labeled a scan

The DMVs don't distinguish between types of scans

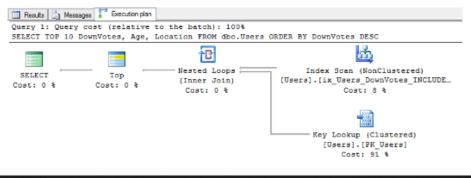
#### sp\_BlitzIndex @TableName = 'Users'

	Details: db_schema.table.index(indexid)	Definition: [Property] ColumnName (datatype maxbytes)	Usage Stats	Op Stats
1	Database [StackOverflow] as of 2017-07-23 17:09 (sp	http://FirstResponderKit.org	NULL	NULL
2	dbo.Users.IX_CreationDate_Reputation_Filtered (7)	[2 KEYS] CreationDate {datetime 8}. Reputation fint	Reads: 0 Writes:0	0 singleton lookups: 0 scans/seeks; 0 deletes; 0
3	dbo.Users.IX_DownVotes_Includes (5)	[1 KEY] DownVotes (int 4) [7 INCLUDES] Age (int 4	Reads: 0 Writes:0	0 singleton lookups; 0 scans/seeks; 0 deletes; 0
4	dbo.Users.IX_ld (8)	[1 KEY] ld (int 4)	Reads: 0 Writes:0	0 singleton lookups; 0 scans/seeks; 0 deletes; 0
5	dbo.Users.PK_Users_ld (1)	[CX] [PK] [1 KEY] ld (int 4)	Reads: 0 Writes:0	0 singleton lookups; 0 scans/seeks; 0 deletes; 0
6	dbo.Users.IX_LastAccessDate_ld (2)	[2 KEYS] LastAccessDate (datetime 8), Id (int 4)	Reads: 1 (1 scan) Writes:0	0 singleton lookups; 1 scans/seeks; 0 deletes; 0
7	dbo.Users.IX LastAccessDate ld DisplayName Age (3)	[4 KEYS] LastAccessDate (datetime 8), Id (int 4), Dis	Reads: 0 Wnt	0 singleton lookups; 0 s seeks; 0 deletes; 0

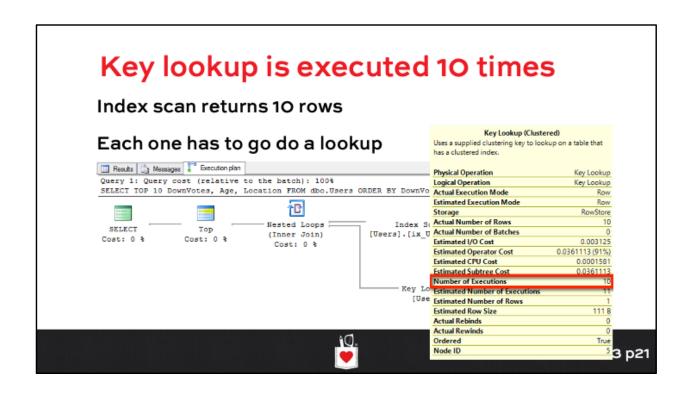


# This plan has a key lookup

For every row from the nonclustered index scan, it looks up related values in the clustered index

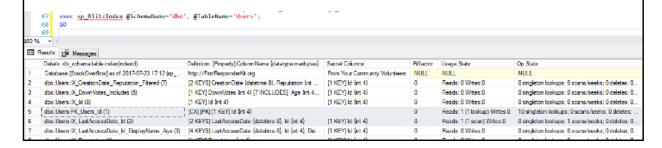






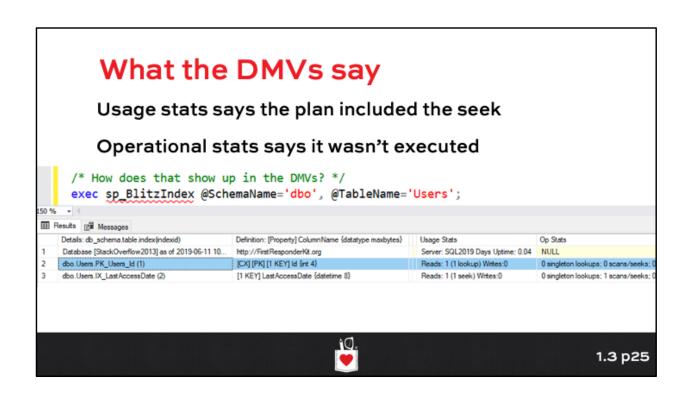
#### The stats are different

- sys.dm\_db\_index\_usage\_stats: Number of times the operator appeared in an execution plan since last reset
- sys.dm\_db\_index\_operational\_stats: Number of times the operator was executed (recently)



# 

#### It doesn't execute the lookup /\* This plan is slightly different, it has a key lookup - but it doesn't get executed. \*/ □ SELECT TOP 10 Id, Location FROM dbo.Users WHERE LastAccessDate > GETDATE() ORDER BY LastAccessDate; GO 150 % + 4 ⊞ Results 🕍 Messages 🞖 Execution plan Query 1: Query cost (relative to the batch): 100% SELECT TOP 10 Id, Location FROM dbo.Users WHERE LastAccessDate > GETDATE() ORDER BY LastAccessDate t Nested Loops (Inner Join) = Cost: 0 % 0.001s 0 of Index Seek (NonClustered) [Users].[IX\_LastAccessDate] Cost: 50 \$ 0.001s 0 of Top Cost: 0 % SELECT 0.001s 0 of 1 (0%) 1 (0%) 1 (0%)



#### So, the contents don't match.

When I use them, I'm really just asking:

- · Is this index helping? (reads)
- Is this index hurting? (writes)
- Roughly how much? (quantity: millions, billions)

But your next question is, "When did these numbers reset?"



# Uh, well...I can't tell.

When SQL Server restarts (which we can measure)

When an Availability Group failed over (harder to tell)

When Azure SQL DB fails over, restarts (can't see)

SQL 2012, 2014: resets on ALTER INDEX REBUILD

- SQL 2012: fixed in SP2 CU12, or SP3 CU3
- SQL 2014: fixed in RTM CU14, or SP1 CU8, or SP2
- · SQL Server 2016 & newer: unaffected



## Index DMVs: Your takeaways

- · "Scan" may not be the whole table
- · "Seek" might actually be the whole table

sys.dm\_db\_index\_usage\_stats - "usage stats"

- Show # of times an operator appeared in a query plan that was run
- · The operator may have been accessed many times, or not at all
- · Reset by system restart, or by index rebuild if on buggy versions

sys.dm\_db\_index\_operational\_stats - "op stats"

- · Show number of times an operator was accessed
- · Very volatile, can be reset by memory pressure

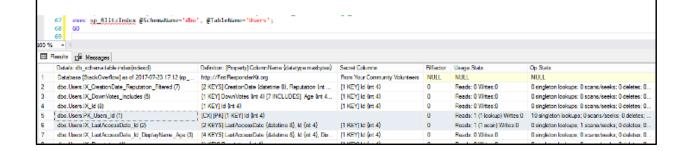
Only check when you have enough uptime to reflect business processes.



# I'm not saying not to use these.

I'm just saying don't put too much faith in the details.

Your goal is just to know, "Are these indexes kinda getting used, or totally ignored?"



Our scripts try to prioritize stuff.

We want you to focus on the biggest bang-for-the-buck first.

Findings here are a little more fun – we use psychiatry terms.

There's nothing wrong with some psychiatric disorders, either.

Let your freak flag fly.



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⊞ Results gill Messages

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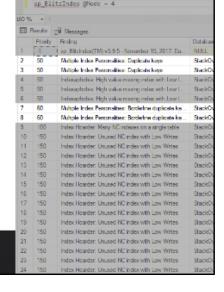
## Our scripts try to prioritize stuff.

#### 50: Duplicate keys:

These are no-brainers to dedupe.

#### 60: Borderline duplicate:

These have the same leading field, but may have different subsequent fields. Will take a little bit more work.





## How I use sp\_BlitzIndex to D/E

- sp\_BlitzIndex @GetAllDatabases = 1
   (and figure out what database to tune)
- 2. Run sp\_BlitzIndex in the database I want to tune (and figure out what table I want to focus on)
- Scroll across to the More Info column and run it for the particular table I want to tune

```
More Info

EXEC dbo.sp_BlitzIndex @DatabaseName='StackOverflow', @SchemaName='dbo', @TableName='Posts';

EXEC dbo.sp_BlitzIndex @DatabaseName='StackOverflow', @SchemaName='dbo', @TableName='Votes';

EXEC dbo.sp_BlitzIndex @DatabaseName='StackOverflow', @SchemaName='dbo', @TableName='Posts';

EXEC dbo.sp_BlitzIndex @DatabaseName='StackOverflow', @SchemaName='dbo', @TableName='Comments';
```

# Advanced sp\_BlitzIndex tips

@ThresholdMB: default 250MB, only alerts you for problems with indexes at least this large

#### @Mode:

- · O = default, most urgent problems
- 4 = more analysis, includes more warnings
- 2 = inventory of all your indexes & metrics
- 1 = summary of space usage

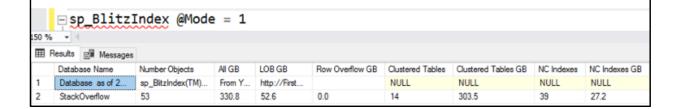


## **Example writeup**

"On the Users table, we have:

- · 3 duplicate indexes of 15GB total
- 2 unused indexes of 8GB total

By removing these, I saved 23GB of drive space, made deletes/updates/inserts go faster, and now I can add more appropriate indexes."



#### What we covered

The two SQL Server index usage views:

- Usage by plan: sys.dm\_db\_index\_usage\_stats
- Usage by index: sys.dm\_db\_index\_operational\_stats

Why they're not as accurate as you might suspect:

- · Seek doesn't mean one row
- · Scan doesn't mean the whole table
- · Reads doesn't mean the index was actually read
- · 1 write doesn't mean 1 row was updated
- They even reset at unusual times
- · Analyze with enough uptime to reflect business processes

