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Data Professional

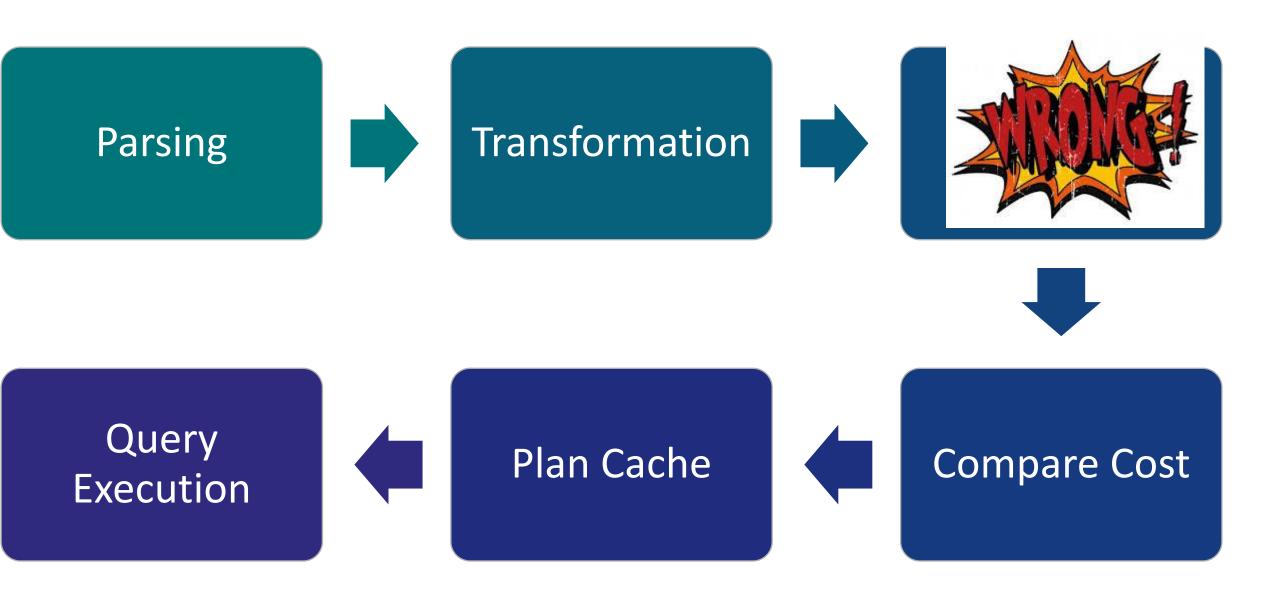
Microsoft Data Platform MVP. 16 Years working with Microsoft Data Platform. Microsoft and MongoDB certified. Worked in ecommerce, healthcare and finance industry.

Giving Back

Board member NESQL user group and Founder of DBA virtual group. Organizer of Boston Data Saturday. Frequent speaker at local and virtual user groups, Data Saturdays and Azure conferences.

When Not Working

Running – 1x26.2 and 30+x 13.1, Learning US history. Shuttling 3 kids.



Cost

Parallel

Serial

Memory Grant

In Memory

Spill to Disk

Access Method

Seek

Scan

Seek + Scan

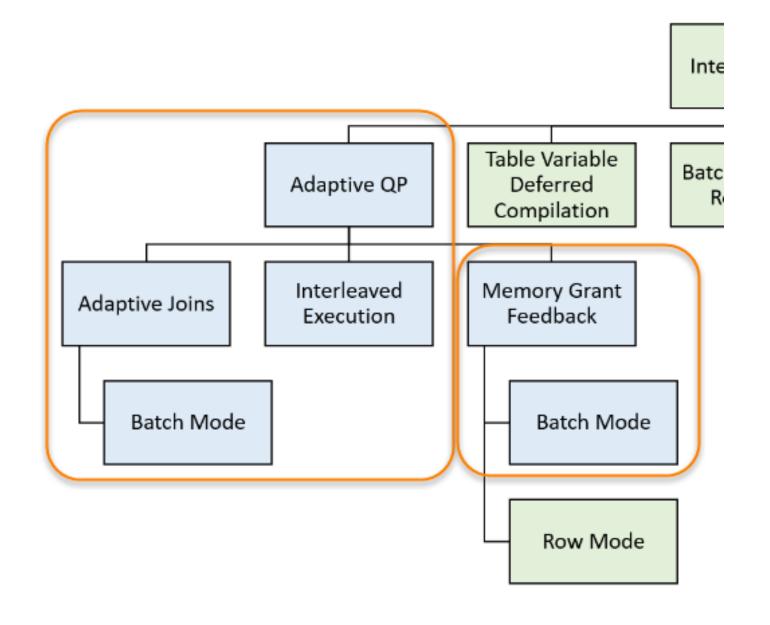
Algorithm

Join

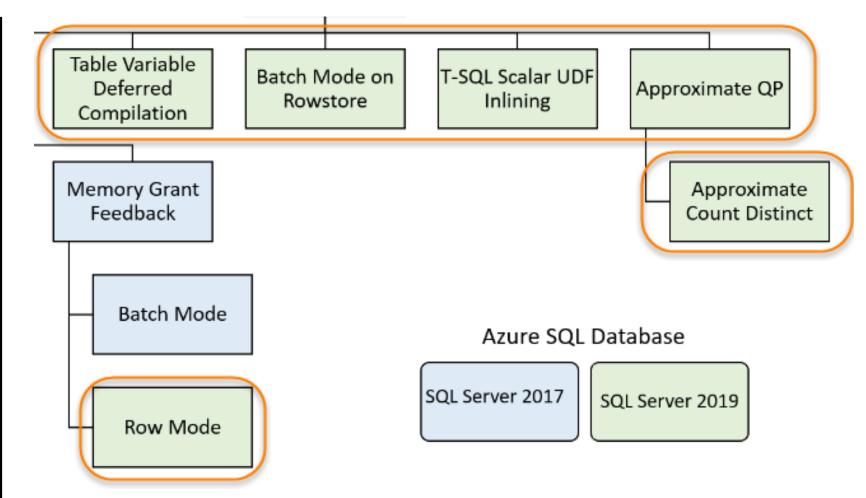
Aggregate

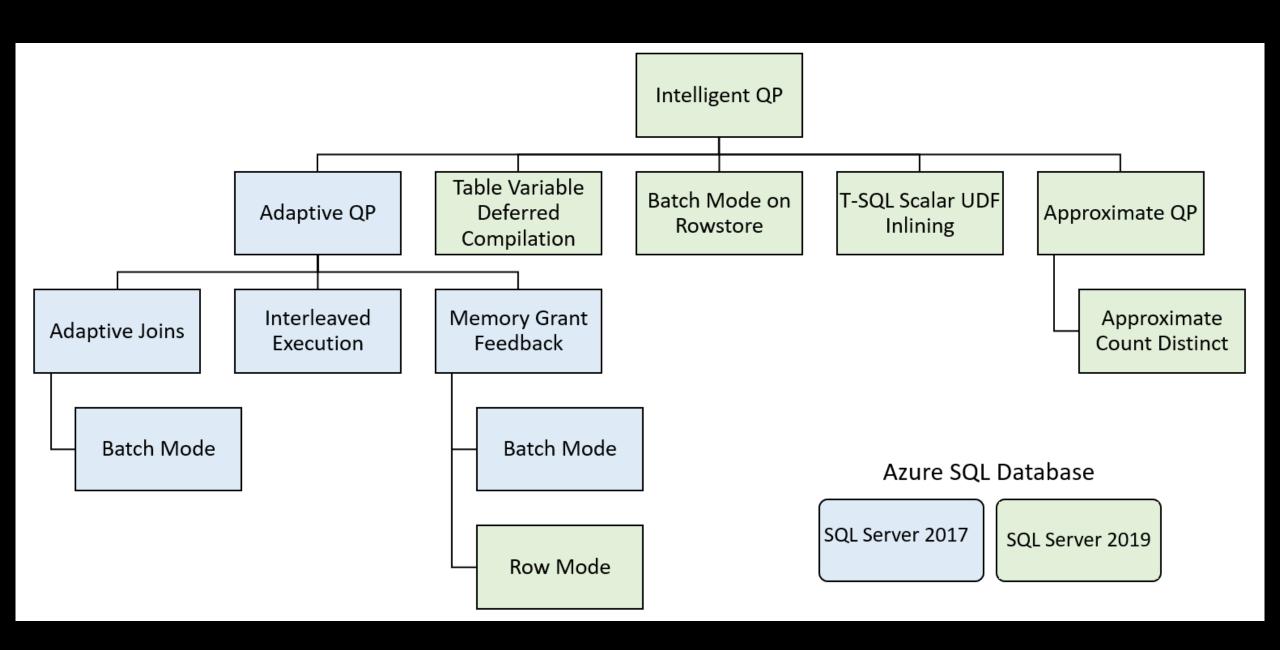
Sort





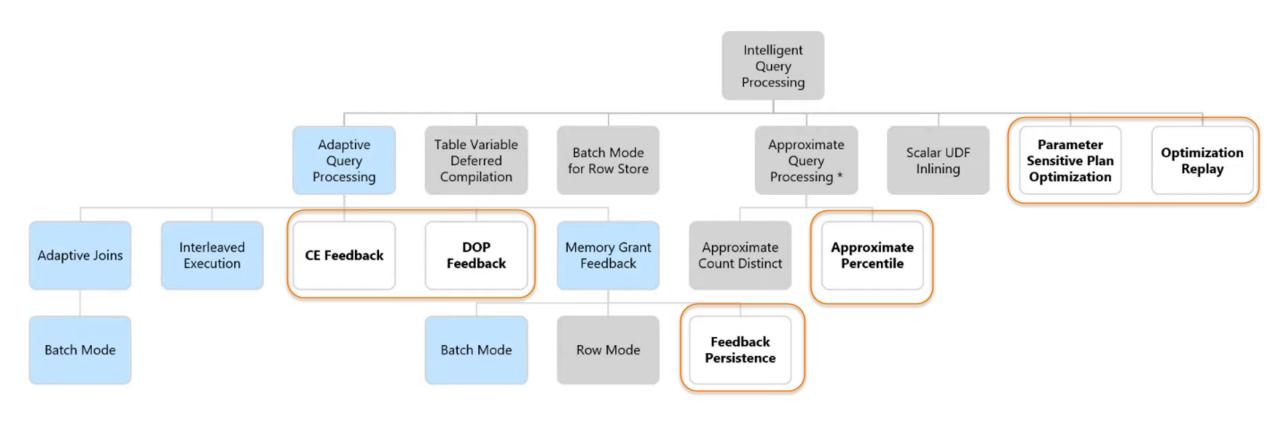






Intelligent Query Processing

Expanding to new scenarios



Azure SQL DB

SQL Server 2017 SQL Server 2019 SQL Server 2022

SYS.DATABASE_SCOPED_ CONFIGURATIONS

SYS.DM_EXEC_VALID_US E_HINTS







Problem

Solution

Caution

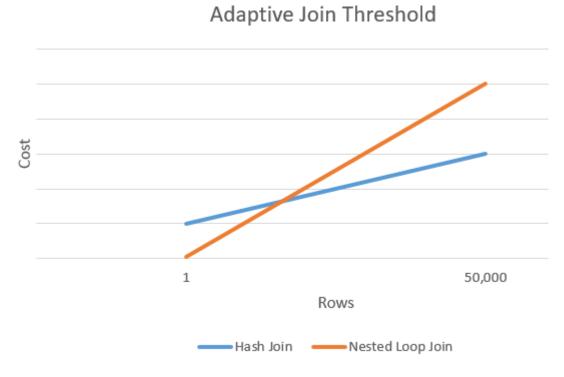


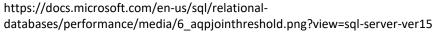
Adaptive Joins Batch Mode

- Join Hint
- Parameter sensitive query



- Dynamically switch to a better join
- Nested loop or Hash Join
- Based on threshold









Adaptive Joins Batch Mode

- The query is a SELECT statement
- Join needs to be eligible with both Hash and Nested Loop join
- Hash join uses batch mode
- Both joins should have same outer reference
- Introduce a higher memory requirement



Table Variable Deferred Compilation

- Works ok with low number of rows but not as rows increase
- Table variables do not have statistics
- Table variables do not have 'Automatic stats creation'
- Only inline index definitions
- Does not trigger recompile
- Fixed cardinality guess of 1



Table Variable Deferred Compilation

- Optimizer delays the compilation
 - Same as what temporary table does today
- Accurate cardinality better execution plan
 - Example Hash join instead of Nested loop join



Table Variable Deferred Compilation



- Does not increase recompilation frequency
- Does not fix Parameter Sniffing issues



Interleaved Execution MSTVFs

- MSTVFs have a fixed cardinality guess of
 - 100 in SQL Server 2014 (12.x)
 - 1 in earlier versions



Interleaved Execution MSTVFs

- Actual row counts are used to make betterinformed decision
- Greater performance impact with higher skew



Interleaved Execution MSTVFs

- Must be read-only and NOT part of a data modification
- Must use <u>runtime constant</u>
- Once an interleaved execution plan is cached, that revised estimate is used for consecutive executions without re-instantiating interleaved execution



Memory Grant Feedback Batch Mode

- Performance suffers from incorrect Memory Grant
- Insufficient grant
 - Spill to disk
- Excessive grants
 - Wasted memory
 - Reduced concurrency



Memory Grant Feedback Batch Mode

- Trigger recalculate
 - Result in a spill to disk
 - Granted memory > 2 x size of the actual used memory
- New SSMS property
 'IsMemoryGrantFeedbackAdjusted' to track feedback



Memory Grant Feedback Batch Mode

- Will disable itself for parameter sensitive queries
- Grants under 1 MB will not be recalculated
- Changes are currently not captured in the Query Store
- Memory Granted honors limitation by the resource governor or query hint



Memory Grant Feedback Row Mode

 Row mode memory grant feedback expands on the batch mode



TSQL Scalar UDF Inlining

- Iterative invocation
- Lack of costing
- Serial Execution
- Interpreted execution
- Imperative code does not scale



TSQL Scalar UDF Inlining

- UDFs are automatically transformed into
 - Scalar Expressions
 - Scalar subqueries
- Further optimization followed by transformation
- Refactors the Imperative code into Relational Algebric Expression – <u>Froid Framework</u>
- Resulting execution plan
 - Efficient
 - Set-Oriented
 - Parallel
- New SSMS property 'ContainsInlineScalarTsqlUdfs' to track inlining



TSQL Scalar UDF Inlining

- Requirements to be eligible
- Scalar UDF Inlining issues in SQL Server 2019
- sys.sql modules Can this UDF be inlined?
- Can disable within function definition

```
-- Transact-SQL Function Clauses

<function_option>::=
{
      [ ENCRYPTION ]
      | [ SCHEMABINDING ]
      | [ RETURNS NULL ON NULL INPUT | CALLED ON NULL INPUT ]
      | [ EXECUTE_AS_Clause ]
      | [ INLINE = { ON | OFF }]
}
```



Batch Mode on Rowstore

- Row by Row processing is slow and cpu intensive
- Columnstore indexes may not be appropriate for some applications
- Features might restrict use of Columnstore index



Batch Mode on Rowstore

- Uses heuristics during estimation phase
 - Table sizes
 - Operators used
 - Estimated cardinalities
- Additional checkpoints, to evaluate plans with batch mode
- Support for all existing batch mode-enabled operator
- Workload consists of analytics queries especially with joins or aggregates
- Workload that is CPU bound



Batch Mode on Rowstore

- Batch mode restriction always applicable
 - Example-Queries involving cursors
- Not applicable for in-memory OLTP tables
- Not applicable for any index other than ondisk heaps and B-trees
- Won't kick in for
 - Large Object (LOB) column
 - XML column
 - Sparse column sets
- Two features are independent



Approximate Count Distinct

Responsiveness is important than absolute precision

- Example
 - Dashboard scenarios
 - Data science trying to understand data distributions



Approximate Count Distinct

- Access of data sets that are millions of rows or higher
- Aggregation of a column or columns that have many distinct values
- Use less memory compared to exhaustive COUNT DISTINCT
- Based on <u>HyperLogLog</u> algorithm



Approximate Count Distinct

 The function implementation guarantees up to a 2% error rate within a 97% probability



Azure SQL Database



- Need immediate behavior change
- No access to source code
- Plan guide never easy to use
- Example
 - Recompile a query on each execution.
 - Cap the memory grant size for a bulk insert operation.
 - Limit the maximum degree of parallelism for a statistics update operation.
 - Use a Hash join instead of a Nested Loops join.
 - Use <u>compatibility level</u> 110 for a specific query while keeping everything else in the database at compatibility level 150.
 - Disable row goal optimization for a SELECT TOP query.



Query captured in Query Store

DBA creates a Query Store hint on a query

Query executes using Query Store hint









Query Store Hints

Azure SQL Database

- Query store hints override statement level hints (hard-coded) and plan guide hints
- If hints contradict, query execution will not be blocked
- Query Store hints are persisted and survive restarts and failovers

Disabling any of these features without changing the compatibility level

- -- SQL Server 2017
 ALTER DATABASE SCOPED CONFIGURATION SET
 DISABLE_BATCH_MODE_MEMORY_GRANT_FEEDBACK = ON;
- -- Starting with SQL Server 2019, and in Azure SQL Database ALTER DATABASE SCOPED CONFIGURATION SET BATCH_MODE_MEMORY_GRANT_FEEDBACK = OFF;

You can also disable any of these features for a specific query by using 'USE HINT' query hint
OPTION (USE HINT ('DISABLE_BATCH_MODE_MEMORY_GRANT_FEEDBACK'));

Resource

- Intelligent Query Processing in SQL databases
- Intelligent Query Processing Demos
- Compatibility Certification
- Query Processing Architecture Guide
- Get Your Scalar UDFs to Run Faster Without Code Changes
- Batch Mode Bitmaps in SQL Server by Paul White
- Introducing Batch Mode Adaptive Memory Grant Feedback by Joe Sack
- Query Store hints (Preview)



SQL2019 CU13 SSMS 18.10 Azure SQL Database



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