



# Azure Sql

**What's new?**

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- Seit 2019 bei SoftwareONE / COMPAREX
- Principal Consultant & Architect im Azure Consulting Team
- Vorher IT-Leiter im Mittelstand
- Microsoft MVP und Speaker in diversen Communities

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 [youtube.com/c/HaikoHertes](https://youtube.com/c/HaikoHertes)

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# Haiko Hertes

Cloud Architect / Principal Consultant

# SQL on Azure – Current Options and Names

- Azure SQL
  - Combination of all SQL Server database engine products available on Azure (alle further products)
- Azure SQL Database
  - Single SQL Database or Elastic Pool (PaaS)
- Azure SQL Managed Instance
  - Own product within Azure SQL Family, not just a deployment option
- SQL Server on Azure VM
  - Full installation of Microsoft SQL Server on a Windows (or Linux) VM

# SQL Server 2012 EOL

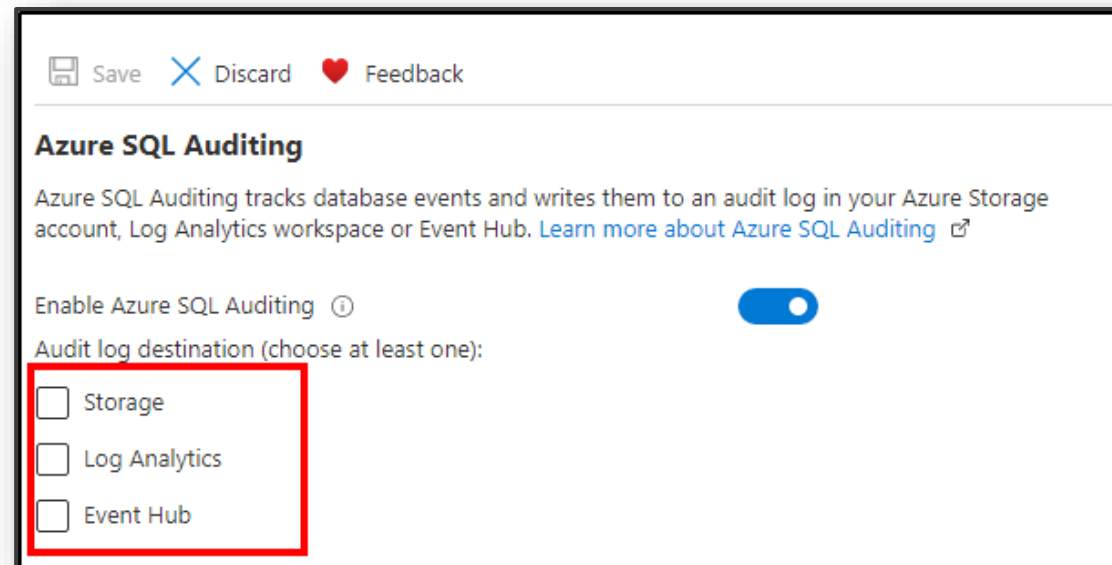
- Extended Support for SQL Server 2012 ends July 2022
- Customers running SQL Server 2012 on Azure VMs will get Extended Security Updates for free!
- This also applies to
  - Azure Dedicated Host,
  - Azure VMWare Solution,
  - Azure Nutanix Solution and
  - Azure Stack (Hub, Edge, and HCI).

# Azure Data Studio

- New Azure SQL Migration extension powered by Azure Database Migration Service (Public Preview)
- Simple wizard-driven database migration
- Since Version 1.24.0, Serverless SQL Pools in Azure Synapse Analytics are supported

# SQL Audit Logging (GA)

- Audit Logging for Azure SQL now support sending log data to Log Analytics Workspace and Event Hub!



The screenshot shows the 'Azure SQL Auditing' configuration page. At the top, there are buttons for 'Save', 'Discard', and 'Feedback'. Below the title, a description states: 'Azure SQL Auditing tracks database events and writes them to an audit log in your Azure Storage account, Log Analytics workspace or Event Hub. [Learn more about Azure SQL Auditing](#)'. A toggle switch for 'Enable Azure SQL Auditing' is turned on. Under the heading 'Audit log destination (choose at least one):', there are three checkboxes: 'Storage', 'Log Analytics', and 'Event Hub'. A red rectangular box highlights these three options.

Save Discard Feedback

### Azure SQL Auditing

Azure SQL Auditing tracks database events and writes them to an audit log in your Azure Storage account, Log Analytics workspace or Event Hub. [Learn more about Azure SQL Auditing](#)

Enable Azure SQL Auditing  ⓘ  ☒

Audit log destination (choose at least one):

- ☐ Storage
- ☐ Log Analytics
- ☐ Event Hub

# Azure SQL Auditing of Microsoft Operations (GA)

- Azure SQL Database and Azure SQL MI allow to enable Auditing of Microsoft support operations
- It tracks operations done by Microsoft engineers done during support and writes them into defined destinations

[Azure SQL Auditing for Azure SQL Database and Azure Synapse Analytics - Azure SQL Database](#)

## Auditing of Microsoft support operations

Auditing of Microsoft support operations tracks Microsoft support engineers' (DevOps) operations on your server and writes them to an audit log in your Azure Storage account, Log Analytics workspace or Event Hub. [Learn more about Auditing of Microsoft support operations](#)

Enable Auditing of Microsoft support operations ⓘ



Use different audit log destinations ⓘ



Storage



Log Analytics

Subscription \*

Microsoft Azure Sponsorship



Log Analytics \*

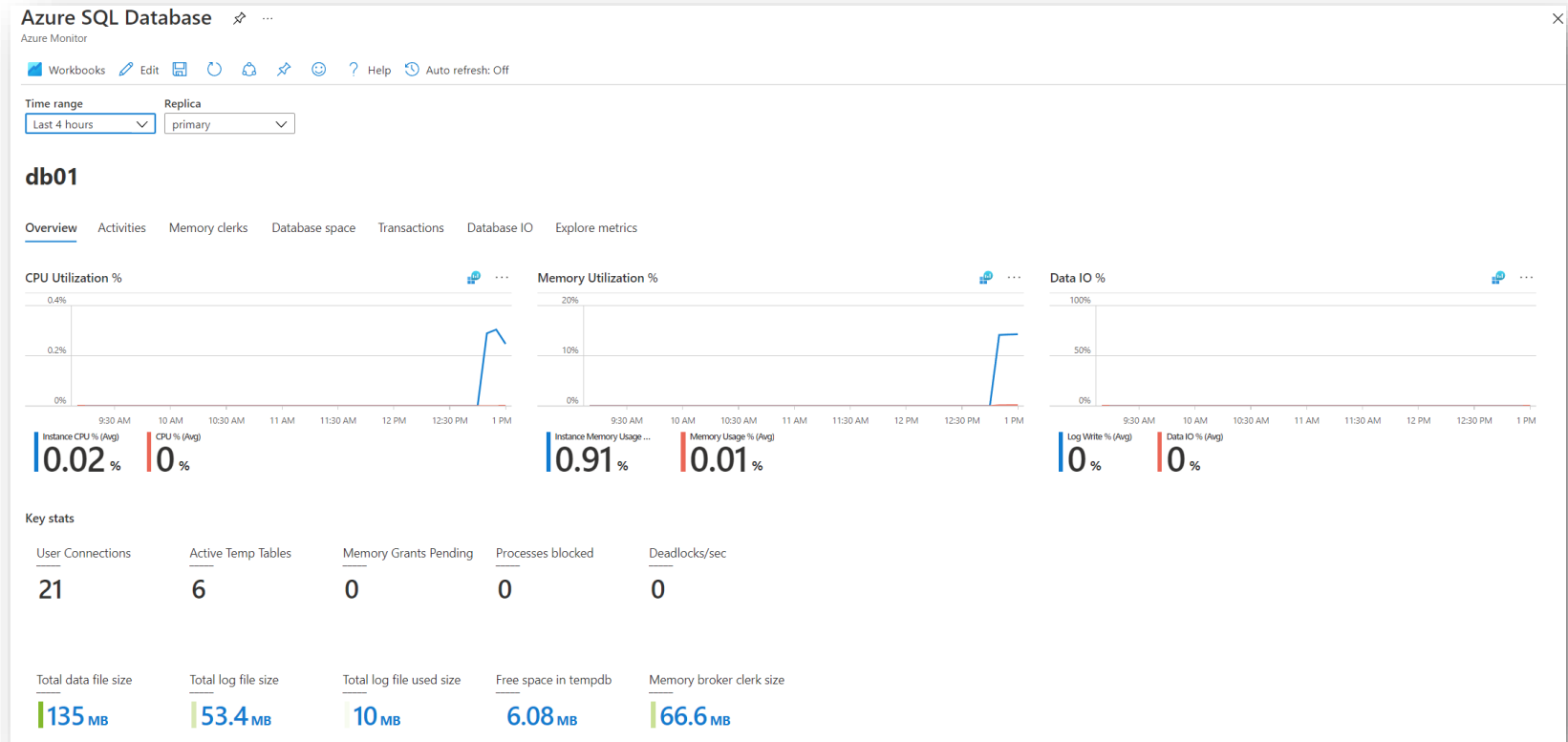
CentralDefaultLogging-law(westeurope)



Event Hub

# Azure Monitor SQL Insights (Public Preview)

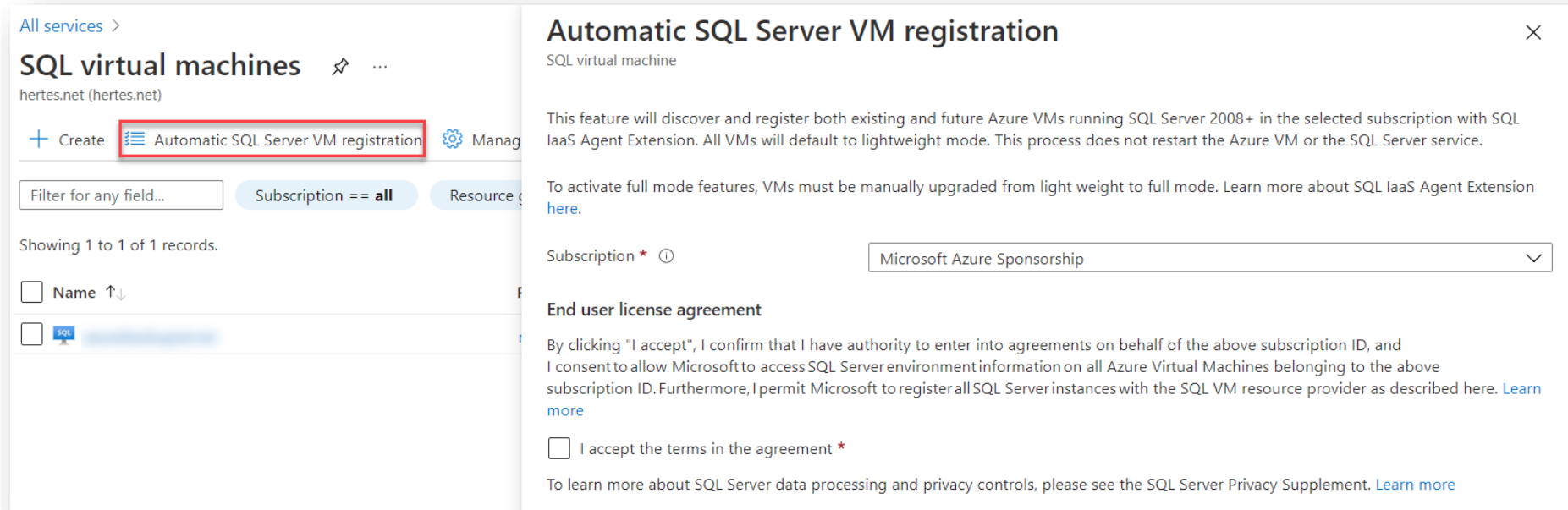
- Supported for SQL Server VMs, Azure SQL DB and Azure SQL MI
- Needs Collector-VM to be deployed first
- Needs SQL credentials to be used by the VM
- No or limited support for:
  - Elastic Pools
  - Az SQL Low Service tiers (Basic, S0 – S2)
  - Az SQL Serverless
  - Secondary Replicas
  - Azure AD Auth
  - Non-Azure VMs





# SQL Server VM Autoregistration

- In general, a VM running SQL Server is just a VM (if it was not deployed right from scratch as SQL Server VM)
- You can make it a „SQL virtual machine“ to gain a lot more features (i.e. SQL Server auto-patching, better backup, SQL hybrid benefit)



- SQL Server IaaS Agent extension can be installed automatically now

# Azure Defender for SQL for SQL VMs

- The Azure Defender for SQL experience is now available (GA) from the SQL Virtual Machine blade
- Allows easier use of Security Center / Azure Defender Features right from the SQL VM

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for a resource named 'azurebackupserver' (SQL virtual machine). The 'Security Center' blade is active, displaying a summary of security status and a list of recommendations.

**Summary:**

- Recommendations: 13 (indicated by a red exclamation mark icon)
- Security alerts: 0 (indicated by a blue shield icon)
- Findings: -- (indicated by a green shield icon)

**Recommendations:**

Security Center continuously monitors the configuration of your SQL Servers to identify potential security vulnerabilities and recommends actions to mitigate them.

Description	Severity
A vulnerability assessment solution should be enabled on your virtual machines	Medium
Audit Windows machines that do not restrict the minimum password length to 14 characters	Low
Virtual machines should encrypt temp disks, caches, and data flows between Compute and Storage resources	High
Management ports should be closed on your virtual machines	Medium
Vulnerabilities in security configuration on your Windows machines should be remediated (powered by Guest Configuration)	Low

At the bottom of the recommendations list, there is a link: [View additional recommendations in Security Center >](#)

# SQL Server VM Cluster from Portal (Public Preview)

- You can now create Windows Failover Clusters and Always On Availability Groups for SQL Virtual Machines right from the Portal

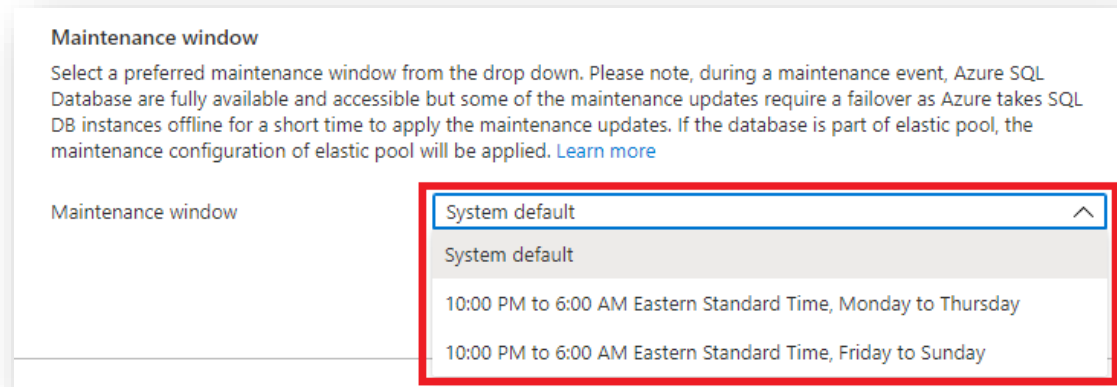
The screenshot displays the Azure portal interface for configuring a Windows Server Failover Cluster on an SQL Server VM. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'High Availability (Preview)' selected. The main pane is titled 'Configure Windows Server Failover Cluster' and includes a 'Feedback' link. The 'WINDOWS SERVER FAILOVER CLUSTER DETAILS' section contains fields for 'Cluster name' (SQLCluster1) and 'Witness Storage Account' (sqlcluster1witness0disk). Below this, the 'Windows Server Failover Cluster credentials' section shows the 'SQL service account' (sqlserver-ag@demo.hertes.net) and 'Password' (masked). There are also buttons for 'Cluster bootstrap credentials' and 'Cluster operator credentials', both set to 'Same as SQL service account'. A warning message states: 'Following SQL Server VMs will be restarted to enable HA : SQL3'. Below this, a table lists the SQL Server VMs that will be restarted:

SQL Server VM	Resource group	SQL restart required	SQL version	SQL image
<input type="checkbox"/> SQL2	RG-Demos	Yes (i)	Enterprise	SQL2019-WS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SQL3	RG-Demos	Yes (i)	Enterprise	SQL2019-WS

At the bottom, there are 'Apply' and 'Cancel' buttons.

# Configurable Maintenance Window (Public Preview)

- Azure periodically performs planned maintenance for all Azure SQL products except SQL Server VMs
- System Default: Between 5PM and 8AM daily (local time of the used Azure region)
- Can be set to
  - 10PM-6AM Mon-Thur or
  - 10PM-6AM Fri-Sun
- Currently not available for these SLOs:
  - Hyperscale
  - Instance pools
  - Legacy Gen4 vCore
  - Basic, S0 and S1
  - DC, Fsv2, M-series



*Currently, only available for Pay-As-You-Go, Cloud Solution Provider (CSP), Microsoft Enterprise Agreement, or Microsoft Customer Agreement offer types!*

# Advance Notifications for Azure SQL DB (PP)

- Advance Notifications allows to prepare for planned maintenance events on Azure SQL DBs
- Is available for databases configured to use a non-default Maintenance Windows
- Not available for SQL Managed Instance now
- Enables you to configure notifications to be sent up to 24 hours in advance of planned events
- Additional notifications are sent on maintenance begin and end
- Is configured through Service Health / Health Alerts

# ZRS for Azure Managed Disks (GA)

- Azure Disk Storage on Premium SSD and Standard SSD now supports ZRS in some first regions (i.e. WEU, NEU)
- This allows synchronous replication of the disk to 3 different availability zones (independant datacenters) within the region
- Single-instance VMs without application-level replication gain higher availability
- Also reduces data-loss risk
- ZRS disks can also be shared between zone-redundant VMs

# Machine Learning Services on Azure SQL MI (GA)

- Machine learning capabilities are enabled to operate your own R or Python runtime with increased performance on a preconfigured SQL Managed Instance
- Use Machine Learning Services with R or Python support in Azure SQL Managed Instance to:
  - Run R and Python scripts to do data preparation and general purpose data processing
  - Train machine learning models in database
  - Deploy your models and scripts into production in stored procedures.

# Dynamic data masking granular permissions (GA)

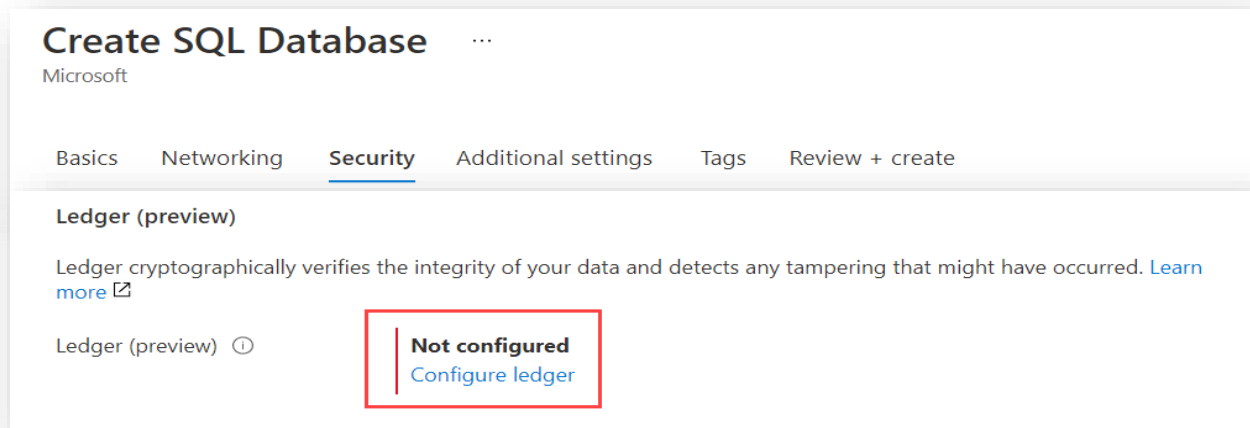
- Azure SQL Database, Azure Synapse Analytics, and Azure SQL Managed Instance now support setting granular permissions for DDM (Dynamic Data Masking)
- allows to grant and deny UNMASK permission at the schema-level, the table-level, and the column-level
- provides a more granular way to control and limit unauthorized access to SQL assets on Azure and improve data security management



# Azure SQL Database Ledger (Public Preview)

- Ledger creates cryptographical hashes for each database transaction
- The hash uses the value of the current transaction along with the hash of the previous transaction
- This cryptographically links all transactions together, like in a blockchain
- Doing so, Ledger provides tamper-evidence capabilities
- You can proof, that your data hasn't been tampered with
- It protects against attackers as well as high-privileged users
- For every change, the previous value is kept

[Announcing Azure SQL Database ledger](#)



# Active geo-replication for Azure SQL Hyperscale (PP)

- Active geo-replication is an Azure SQL Database BCDR feature
- It allows customer applications to have a disaster recovery strategy and regional resiliency
- Some of the key benefits include:
  - Automatic asynchronous replication at the database level where data changes to the primary database are automatically replicated to a secondary database.
  - Cross-region redundancy allowing applications to recover from loss of a datacenter or an entire region.
  - Readable and online secondary databases that can be used for read-only workloads such as reporting.

Active geo-replication for Azure SQL Hyperscale



# Cross-region restore (CRR) for SQL/SAP HANA (GA)

- SQL Server and SAP HANA databases running on Azure VMs now both support cross-region restore
- Feature is already available for regular VMs since a while
- It allows the restore of data in a secondary region when replication is configured on the Recovery Services Vault (GRS)
- Can be used to
  - Conduct drills when there's an audit or compliance requirement
  - Restore the data if there's a disaster in the primary region
- As for the regular VMs, this feature currently cannot be disabled once it is enabled!

# Soft delete for SQL Server / SAP HANA VM Backup

- Azure Backup soft-delete for SQL Server in Azure VMs and SAP HANA in Azure VMs is now available (GA)
- Helps to protect backup data that was accidentally or maliciously deleted
- Retains deleted data for 14 additional days
- Soft delete is enabled by default on newly created vaults
- Might need to enable it on pre-existing vaults

# Azure Backup supports Archive tier for SQL VMs (GA)

- All Virtual Machines, including SQL Server VMs, using Azure Backup allow usage of Archive Tier now
- This reduces cost for keeping backups for longer durations
- When backups are moved from standard storage to archive storage, the incremental-forever backups are converted into full backups which will result in larger backup but still very low storage costs

# SQL Database Backup Frequency (Public Preview)

- Azure SQL Database and Azure SQL MI use SQL Server technology to create
  - full backups every week,
  - differential backups every 12-24 hours
  - and transaction log backups every 5 to 10 minutes
- This is for PITR (Point-in-time Restore)
- The frequency for differential backups used to be a 12-hours-only option
- Now you can also choose 24 hours frequency
- This allows to save some storage costs
- Be aware that recovery could take more time then!

**Point-in-time-restore**  
Specify how long you want to keep your point-in-time backups. [Learn more](#)

How many days would you like PITR backups to be kept? ⓘ

-----○----- 7

**Differential backup frequency (preview)**  
Specify how often you want differential backups to be taken. [Learn more](#)

**i** Differential backup frequency is currently in preview. By using this preview feature, you confirm that you agree that your use of this feature is subject to the preview terms in the agreement under which you obtained Microsoft Azure Services. [Learn more](#)

Take a differential backup every:

12 Hours ▾

12 Hours

24 Hours

**Retention**  
Specify how long you want to keep your long-term retention backups. You may choose to keep yearly backups for up to 10 years. [Learn more](#)

# Azure SQL Managed Instance

- Long-term backup retention (LTR) in Public Preview
  - This allows to keep backups beyond the 35 days provided by Azure SQL MI automatic backups

### Configure policies

SQL Managed Instance

**Point-in-time-restore**

Specify how long you want to keep your point-in-time backups. [Learn more](#)

How many days would you like PITR backups to be kept? ⓘ

35

**Long-term retention**

Specify how long you want to keep your long-term retention backups. You may choose to keep yearly backups for up to 10 years. [Learn more](#)

**Weekly LTR Backups**

Keep weekly backups for:

**Monthly LTR Backups**

Keep the first backup of each month for:

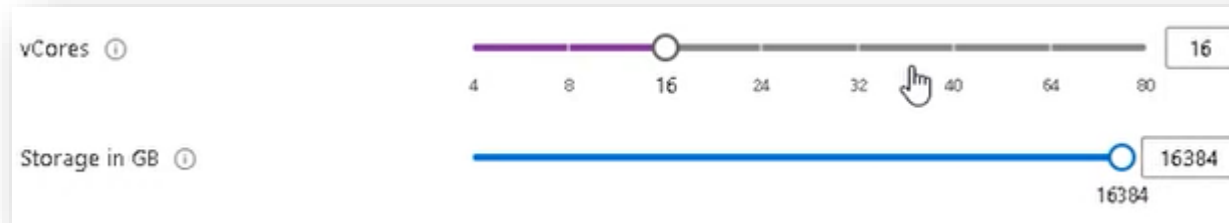
**Yearly LTR Backups**

Keep an annual backup for:

Which weekly backup of the year would you like to keep?

# Azure SQL Managed Instance

- Backups are taken in parallel instead of one-file-at-a-time-only ([Parallel backup for better performance in SQL Managed Instance General Purpose](#))
- Storage Limit increased to 16TB for MI with at least 16 vCores (Public Preview)

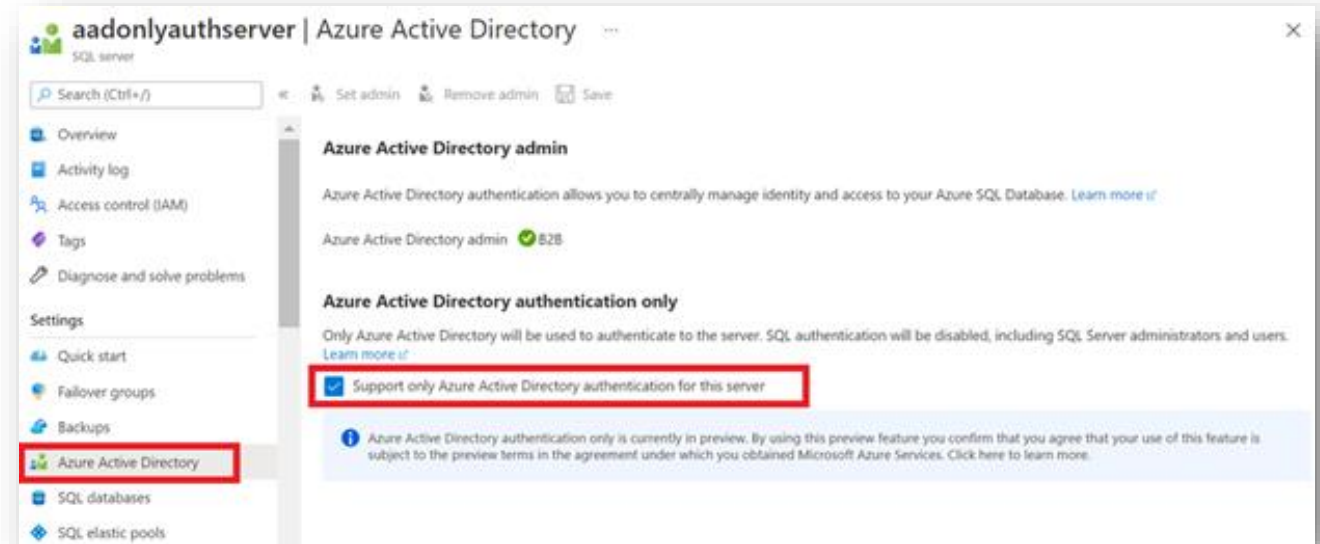


- Log Replay Service (LRS) Migration from SQL Server to Azure SQL MI (Public Preview) – based on same technology as Azure Database Migration Service, but more control, less downtime, no local installation, but no GUI!  
([Migrate databases to SQL Managed Instance using Log Replay Service - Azure SQL Managed Instance](#))



# Azure SQL Database

- Active Directory only Authentication (disables SQL Authentication once enabled) (Public Preview)



- Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) with customer-managed Key (BYOK) is GA for SQL Database Hyperscale

# Azure Database for PostgreSQL

- Azure Database for PostgreSQL – Hyperscale (Citus) now supports latest Citus 10.1 Release (GA)
- Azure Database for PostgreSQL – Hyperscale (Citus) now available in Germany West Central (GA)

# Azure DevOps Pipeline Support (Public Preview)

- Azure Database for MySQL and Azure Database for PostgreSQL – Flexible Server now support Azure CLI Tasks
- This can be used to update / deploy a database with either a SQL file or an inline SQL script against the DB
- This way, you can update the DB during CI/CD deployments

az mysql flexible-server execute

az postgres flexible-server execute

# Thank you!

# Any questions?



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