# 性能分析

DBCC showcontig('[R\_sy\_jfrs\_year\_report]')

--关注：扫描密度 [最佳计数:实际计数]， 逻辑扫描碎片

--当你发现，扫描密度行，最佳计数和实际计数的比例已经严重失调，逻辑扫描碎片占了非常大的百分比，每页平均可用字节数非常大时，就说明你的索引需要重新整理一下了

--然后执行，重建索引

DBCC DBREINDEX('Table\_name')

--查看目前正在被使用的表，这个可以在没有实时日志的情况下猜测下大概执行到了哪里

select request\_session\_id spid,OBJECT\_NAME(resource\_associated\_entity\_id) tableName

from sys.dm\_tran\_locks where resource\_type='OBJECT'

ORDER BY TABLENAME

## 查看表的索引情况

SELECT a.name

,c.name

,d.name

,d.colid

FROM sysindexes a

JOIN sysindexkeys b ON a.id=b.id AND a.indid=b.indid

JOIN sysobjects c ON b.id=c.id

JOIN syscolumns d ON b.id=d.id AND b.colid=d.colid

WHERE a.indid NOT IN (0,255)

-- and c.xtype='U' and c.status>0 --查所有用户表

AND c.name='Fact\_Trade\_log' --查指定表

## 查看数据库负载

SELECT

substring (a.name,0,20) as [数据库名],

[连接数] = (SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM master..sysprocesses b

WHERE

a.dbid = b.dbid),

[阻塞进程] = (SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM master..sysprocesses b

WHERE

a.dbid = b.dbid AND

blocked <> 0),

[总内存] = ISNULL((SELECT SUM(memusage)

FROM

master..sysprocesses b

WHERE

a.dbid = b.dbid),0),

[总IO] = ISNULL((SELECT SUM(physical\_io)

FROM

master..sysprocesses b

WHERE

a.dbid = b.dbid),0),

[总CPU] = ISNULL((SELECT SUM(cpu)

FROM

master..sysprocesses b

WHERE

a.dbid = b.dbid),0),

[总等待时间] = ISNULL((SELECT SUM(waittime)

FROM

master..sysprocesses b

WHERE

a.dbid = b.dbid),0)

FROM master.dbo.sysdatabases a WITH (nolock)

WHERE

DatabasePropertyEx(a.name,'Status') = 'ONLINE'

ORDER BY [数据库名]

## 查询正在执行的语句

SELECT spid,

blocked,

DB\_NAME(sp.dbid) AS DBName,

program\_name,

waitresource,

lastwaittype,

sp.loginame,

sp.hostname,

a.[Text] AS [TextData],

SUBSTRING(A.text, sp.stmt\_start / 2,

(CASE WHEN sp.stmt\_end = -1 THEN DATALENGTH(A.text) ELSE sp.stmt\_end

END - sp.stmt\_start) / 2) AS [current\_cmd]

FROM sys.sysprocesses AS sp OUTER APPLY sys.dm\_exec\_sql\_text (sp.sql\_handle) AS A

WHERE spid > 50

## 查锁表进程

select request\_session\_id spid,OBJECT\_NAME(resource\_associated\_entity\_id) tableName

from sys.dm\_tran\_locks where resource\_type='OBJECT'

## kill锁表进程

DECLARE @spid int

Set @spid = 59 --锁表进程

declare @sql varchar(1000)

set @sql='kill '+cast(@spid as varchar)

exec(@sql)

--======================================================

## 查连接情况

select \* from sys.sysprocesses where dbid=DB\_ID('BLSystem\_Test')

# 导数据

## **INSERT INTO SELECT语句**

Insert into Table2(field1,field2,...) select value1,value2,... from Table1

或者：Insert into Table2 select  \*  from Table1

注意：（1）要求目标表Table2必须存在，并且字段field,field2...也必须存在

（2）注意Table2的主键约束，如果Table2有主键而且不为空，则 field1， field2...中必须包括主键

（3）注意语法，不要加values，和插入一条数据的sql混了，不要写成:

## **SELECT INTO FROM语句**

语句形式为：SELECT vale1, value2 into Table2 from Table1

目标表Table2不存在，在插入时会自动创建表Table2，并将Table1中指定字段数据复制到Table2中