



PASS SUMMIT 2015

POWERSHELL AND THE ART OF SQL SERVER DEPLOYMENT

Mike Fal



Please silence
cell phones

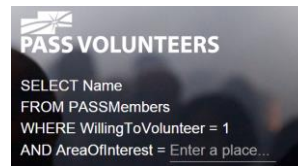
Explore Everything PASS Has to Offer



FREE ONLINE WEBINAR EVENTS



FREE 1-DAY LOCAL TRAINING EVENTS



VOLUNTEERING OPPORTUNITIES



**LOCAL USER GROUPS
AROUND THE WORLD**



**ONLINE SPECIAL INTEREST
USER GROUPS**



CommunityCONNECTOR

PASS COMMUNITY NEWSLETTER

PASS BLOG

WHITE PAPERS

SESSION RECORDINGS



FREE ONLINE RESOURCES



BUSINESS ANALYTICS TRAINING



BA INSIGHTS NEWSLETTER

Session Evaluations





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Mike Fal

IDEA
ACE

Microsoft
CERTIFIED
Solutions Expert

Data Platform

Get-Agenda

Why and How of Automation

Tools to Deploy SQL Server

The Build Plan

The Build Demo

```

    }
    $strns = Get-ChildItem $dir -recurse | Where-Object {$_.name -like "*.trn"} | sort-object LastWriteTime
}
else{
    $full = Get-ChildItem $dir | Where-Object {$_.name -like "*.bak"} | Sort-Object LastWriteTime -desc | Select-Object -first 1
    $diff = Get-ChildItem $dir | Where-Object {$_.name -like "*.dff"} | sort-object LastWriteTime -desc | select-object -first 1
    $strns = Get-ChildItem $dir | Where-Object {$_.name -like "*.trn"} | sort-object LastWriteTime
}

#initialize and process full backup
$outputfile = Join-Path -Path $outpudir -ChildPath "restore_$database.sql"
$restore = Get-RestoreObject $database $full
$shfull = Get-Header $restore $smosrv
if($database.Length -eq 0)
{
    $database = $shfull.DatabaseName
    $restore.Database=$database
}

$LSNCheck = $shfull.CheckpointLSN
$files = $restore.ReadFileList($smosrv)
foreach($file in $files){
    $pfile = $file.PhysicalName
    if($newdata.Length -gt 0 -and $file.Type -eq "D"){
        $pfile=$newdata + $pfile.Substring($pfile.LastIndexOf("\"))
    }

    if($newdata.Length -gt 0 -and $file.Type -eq "L"){
        $pfile=$newlog + $pfile.Substring($pfile.LastIndexOf("\"))
    }

    $newfile = New-Object("Microsoft.SqlServer.Management.Smo.RelocateFile") ($file.LogicalName,$pfile)
    $restore.RelocateFiles.Add($newfile) | out-null
}

$ssqlout += "/******"
$ssqlout += "Restore Database Script Generated $(Get-Date)"
$ssqlout += "Database: "+$database
$ssqlout += "*****/"
$ssqlout += "--FULL RESTORE"
If($owner){$ssqlout += "EXECUTE AS LOGIN = '$owner';"}
$ssqlout += $restore.Script($smosrv)

#process differential backups
if($diff -ne $null){
    $restore = Get-RestoreObject $database $diff
    $hdiff = Get-Header $restore $smosrv

    if($hdiff.DatabaseBackupLSN -eq $LSNCheck){
        $ssqlout += "--DIFF RESTORE"
        $ssqlout += $restore.Script($smosrv)
        $LSNCheck = $hdiff.LastLSN
    }
}
else{

```

DO NOT PANIC



Automation: Why and How



Why?

Consistency

Same way, every time

Everything gets done

Reliability

Errors are reduced

Speed is the side effect

Downtime and instability happen when we have variance, not because we try to do things quickly. -Me

How?

Have a process!

- Runbooks
- Checklists

Have a tool!

- Powershell
- T-SQL

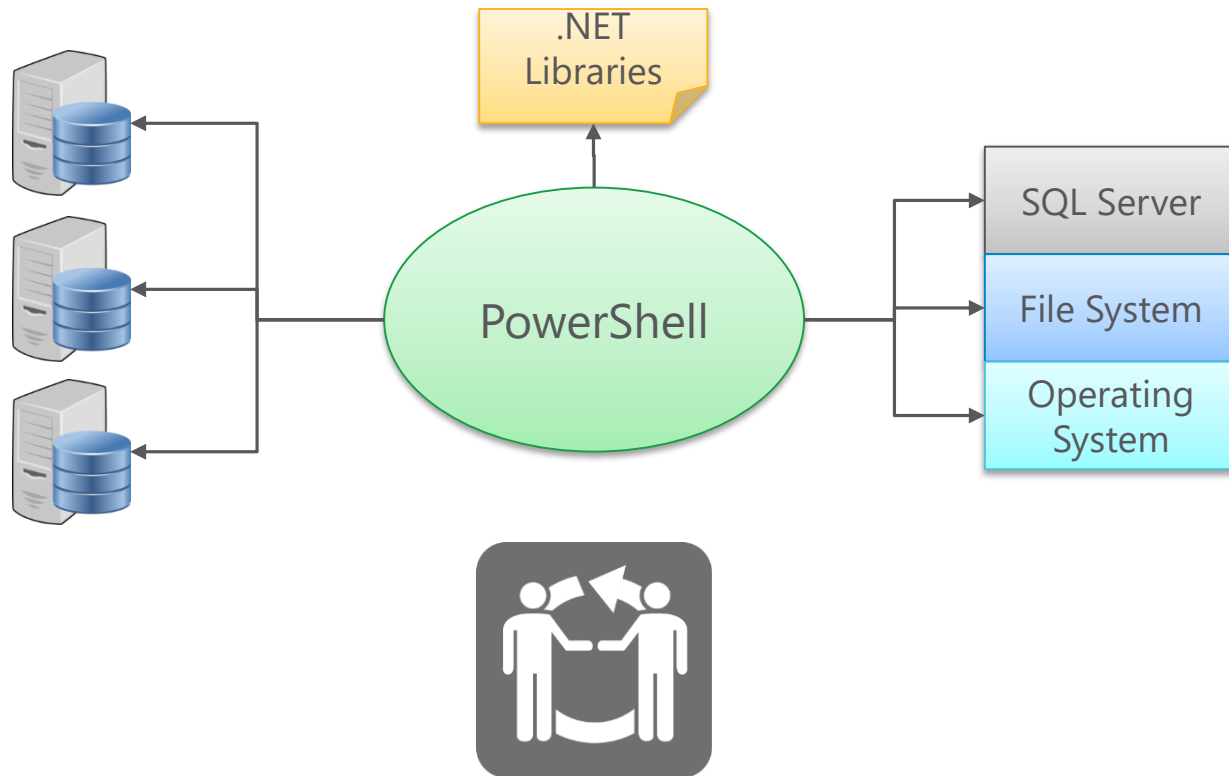
Have a script!





Tooling

Why PowerShell?



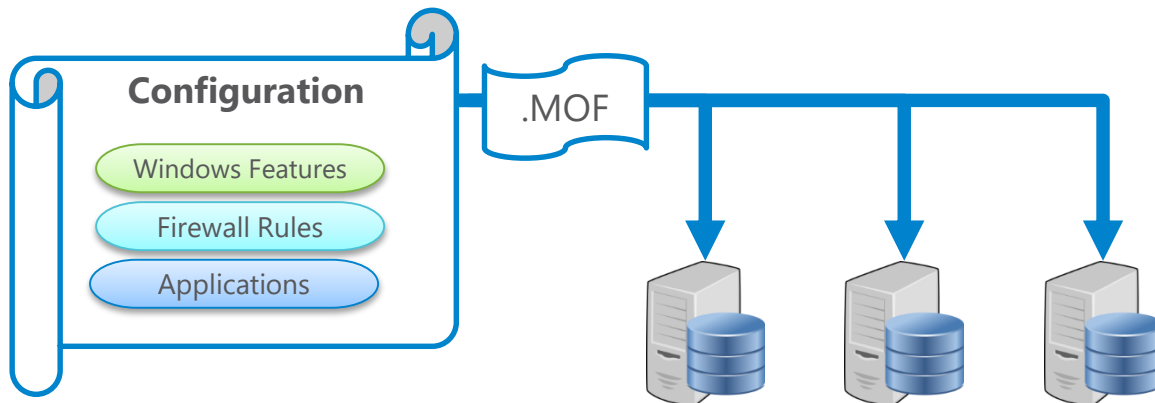
The Tools – Powershell DSC

“Killer Feature” in Powershell v4.0

Declarative **Configurations**

Resources define *what* and *how*

Create. Deploy. Execute.



The Tools – Configuration.INI

```
; SQL Server 2014 Configuration File
[OPTIONS]

; Specifies a Setup work flow, like INSTALL, UNINSTALL, or UPGRADE. This is a required
ACTION="Install"

;Set quiet mode ON, send log to command window
QUIET=True
INDICATEPROGRESS=True

; Specifies features to install, uninstall, or upgrade. The lists of features include
FEATURES=SQLENGINE

; Windows account(s) to provision as SQL Server system administrators.
; Domain/computer and account should match your environment
SQLSYSADMINACCOUNTS="SDF\Administrator"
```

The Tools – The SMO and SQLPS

The SMO

- .NET library for SQL Server

```
[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName  
('Microsoft.SqlServer.SMO') *
```

SQLPS

- Powershell module for SQL Server
- Includes cmdlets and the provider

```
Import-Module SQLPS
```





Deploying SQL Server

The Goal

- ✓ SQL Server 2014 SP1 CU2 installed on Server 2012 R2 Core (X 2)
- ✓ SQL Server configured
- ✓ Create an Availability Group
- ✓ AdventureWorks2012 deployed to the Availability Group



The Process – Build the OS

OS Type – Windows Server 2012 R2 Core

Windows Features

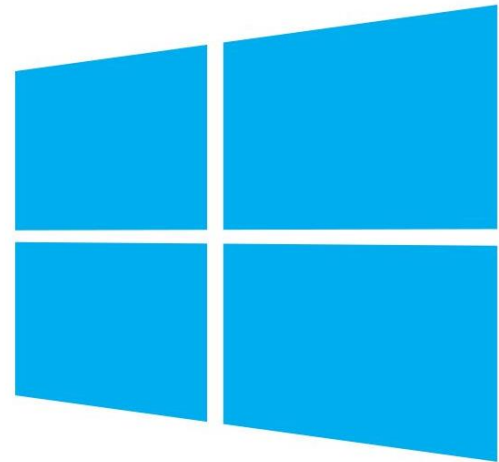
- .NET Core (required by SQL Server)
- Failover Clusters (to support Availability Groups)

Firewall Ports

- Allow 1433 (default SQL Server port)
- Allow 5022 (default HADR endpoint port)

Create directories for database files

- C:\DBFiles\Data
- C:\DBFiles\Log
- C:\DBFiles\TempDB



The Process – Install SQL Server

SQL Server – SQL 2014 SP1 CU 2 (Developer Edition)

Features

- SQL Engine

TCP Enabled

Service Accounts

- Same account for Engine and Agent

Default database directories

Agent Set to Auto Start



The Process – Configure SQL Server

Min and Max Memory

- Min = 0
- Max = 4 GB

Configurations

- MAXDOP = 2
- Optimize for Ad Hoc Workloads

SQL Agent Retention

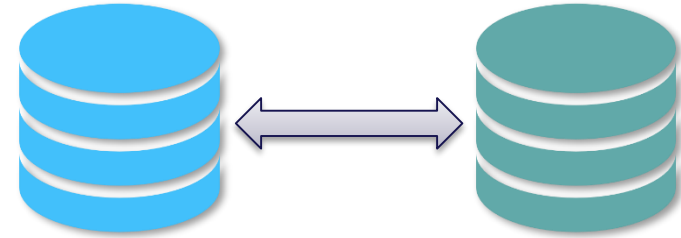
- Max Rows Per Job
- Max Total Rows



The Process – The Availability Group

Failover Cluster

- Two SQL Servers
- Fileshare Witness



Availability Group

- Two Nodes, Synchronous Commit
- Automatic Failover
- AdventureWorks2012

The Demo



Making Use of It

Physical Hardware

Reliable and consistent builds

Quick turn around after delivery

Build can be handed off to non-DBAs

Virtual Hardware

...all of that plus:

Deploy on demand

Treat servers as “disposable”

Expand and migrate quickly

Build is the same

- VMWare
- Azure
- AWS

DevOps

What is it?

Infrastructure as Code

- Consistency
- Control
- History

Code to Automation



Finish Line

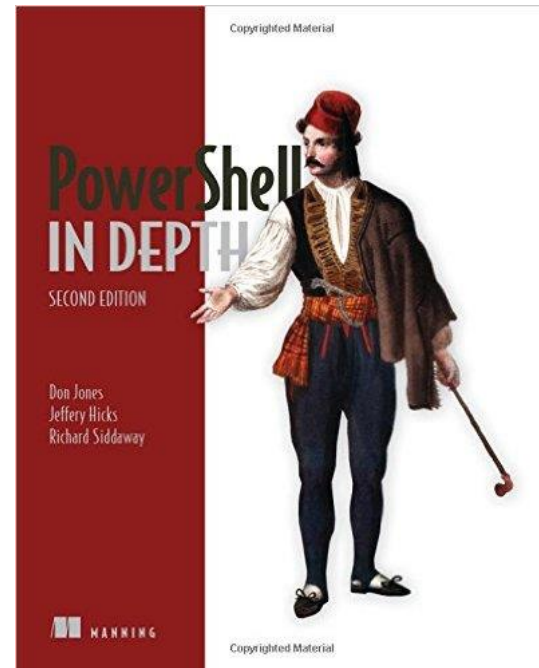
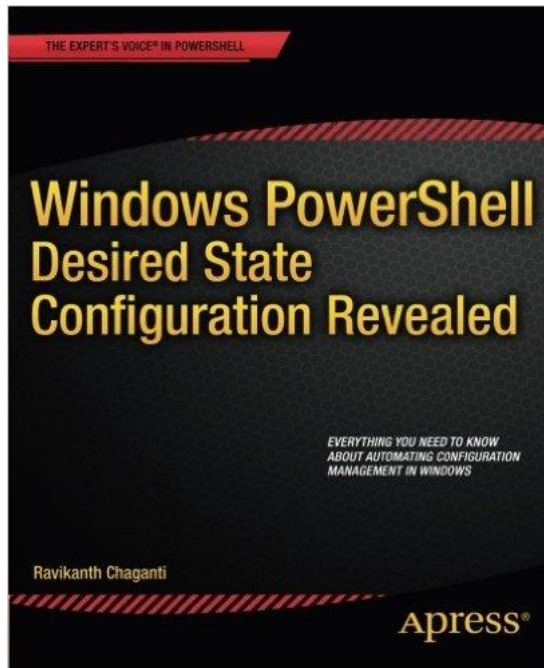
Scripting Server Builds

- Consistency
- Repeatability

Speed through Automation

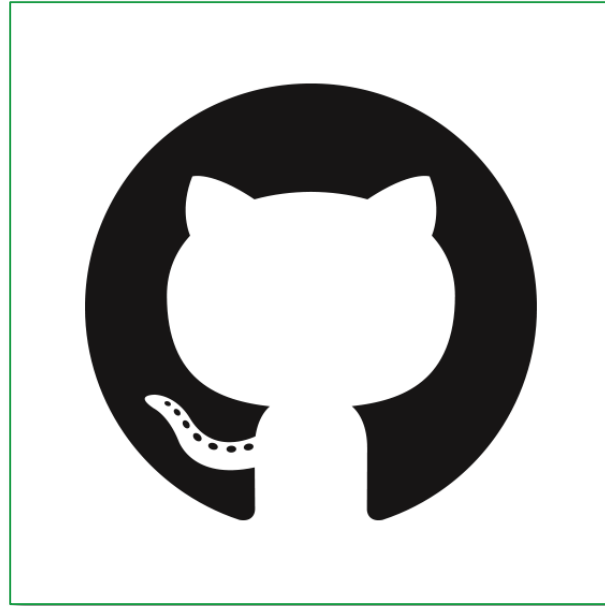
Automation Allows Rapid Growth

Resources



Script location

<https://github.com/MikeFal/PresentationScripts/>





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