

# Is Storage the Root Cause of Your Performance Woes... or Not?

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<https://sqlbek.wordpress.com/>

<https://www.github.com/sqlbek/>

# Got 99 Problems... Is Performance One?

- ◎ User complaints
- ◎ Monitoring alerts

**SQL Server has 99,999 occurrence(s) of I/O requests taking longer than 15 seconds to complete...**

***“Check the Storage!  
I bet that it’s being slow!”***

# Where To Start?

- ◎ Lifecycle
- ◎ Diagnostic
- ◎ Services
- ◎ Look

## Intermediate Level

### **Prerequisites:**

Introductory/basic knowledge of storage, infrastructure, and virtualization.

Fast moving “survey” session.

Will see some advanced topics too.

*“Basics” will be glossed over.*

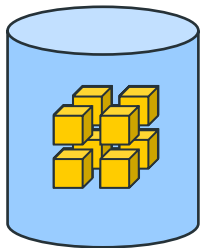
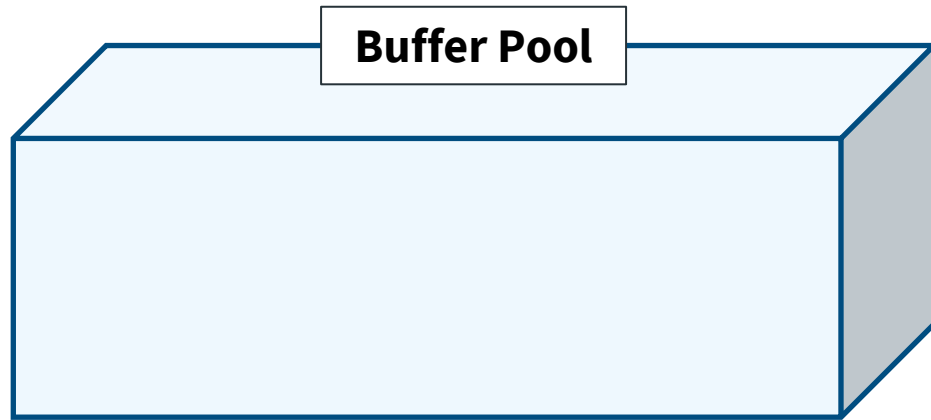
SQL

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines. The nodes are represented by small circles, some of which are larger and have concentric circles, suggesting a hierarchical or central structure. The lines are thin and gray, connecting the nodes in a non-linear fashion.

# **Lifecycle of a Read & Write**

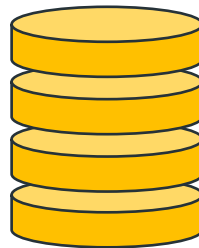
A decorative network diagram in the bottom-right corner, similar to the one in the top-left. It shows a cluster of nodes connected by lines, with some nodes being more prominent than others. The overall style is clean and modern, using a light gray color scheme.

# A Physical Read



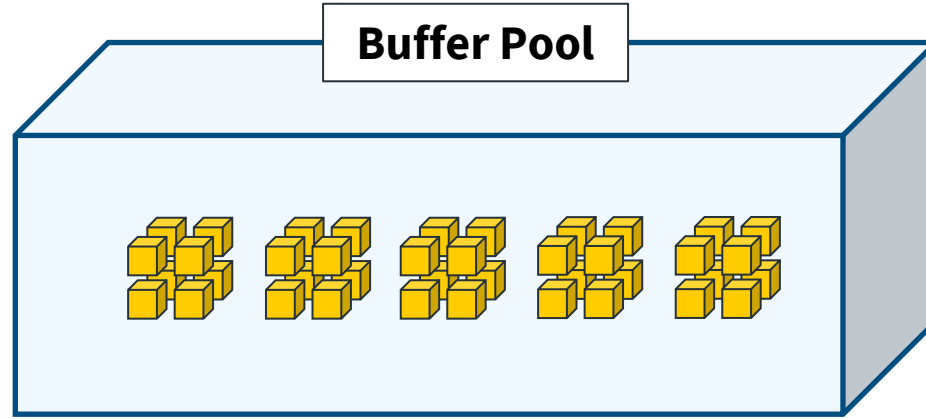
**Data File**

SELECT  
UPDATE  
DELETE  
INSERT

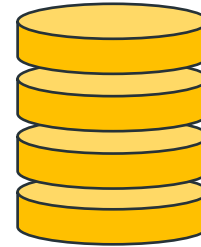


**Transaction Log**

# A Logical Read

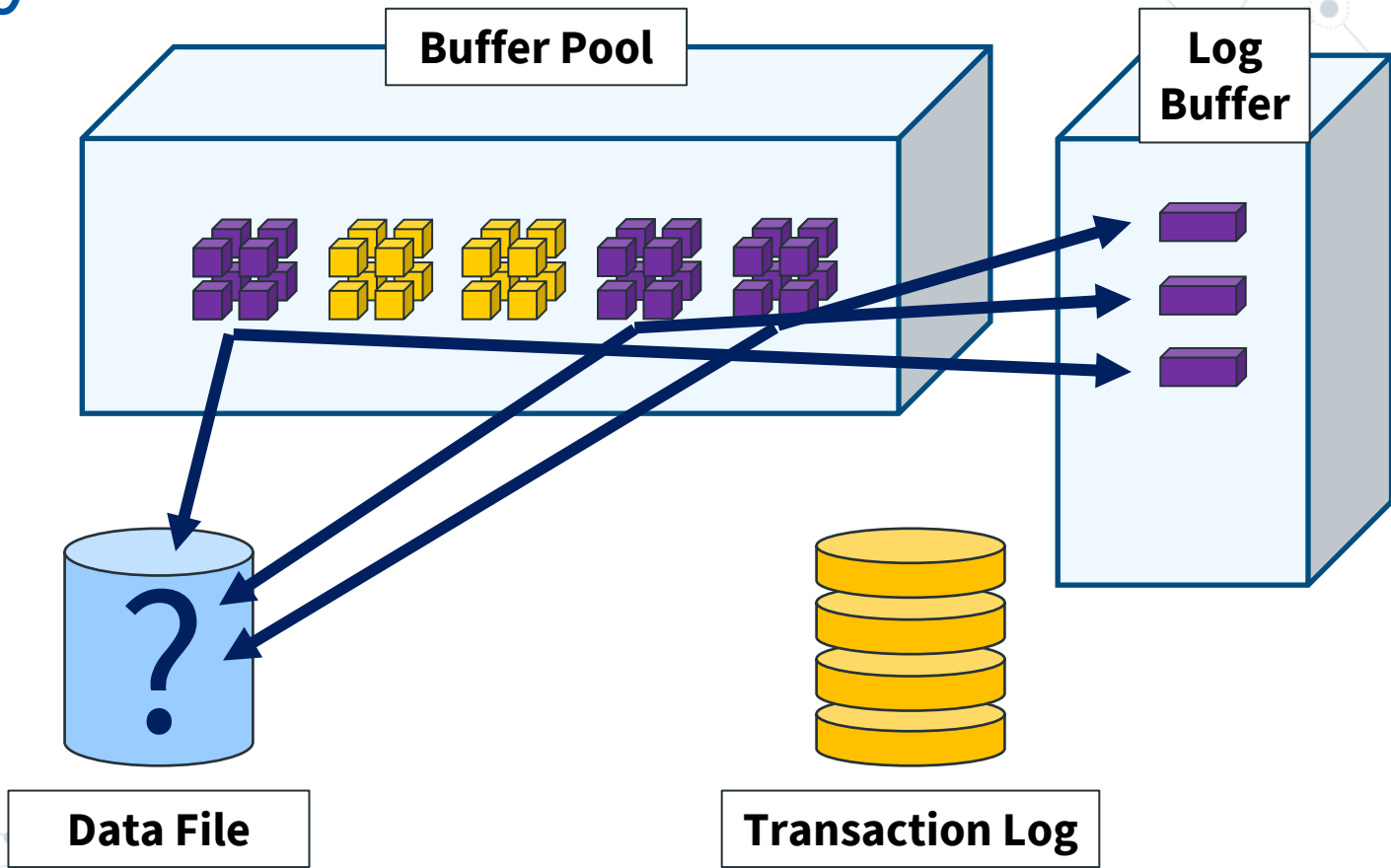


**Data File**



**Transaction Log**

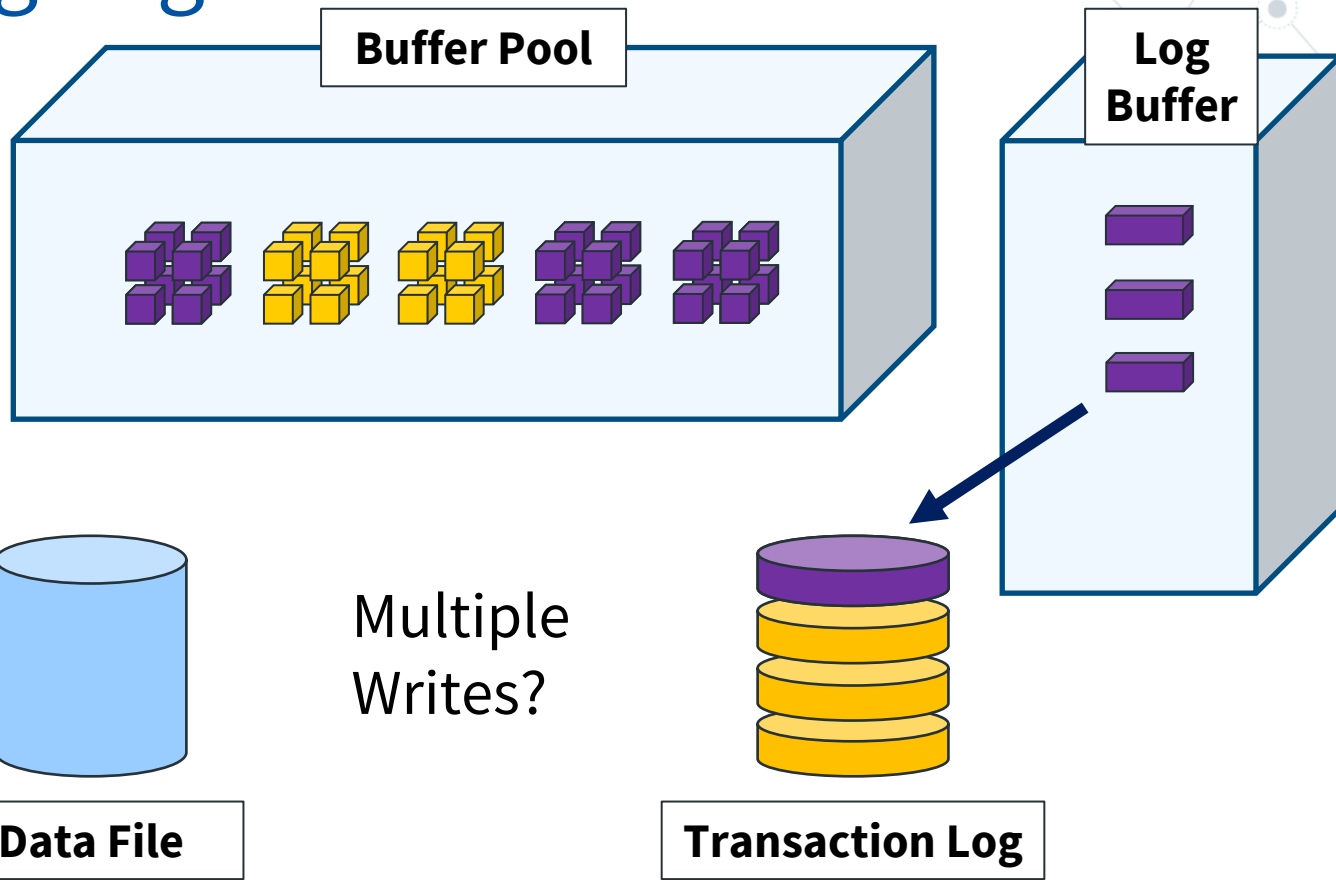
# Modify Data



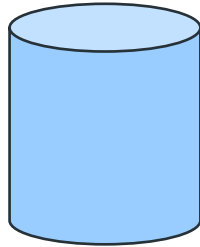
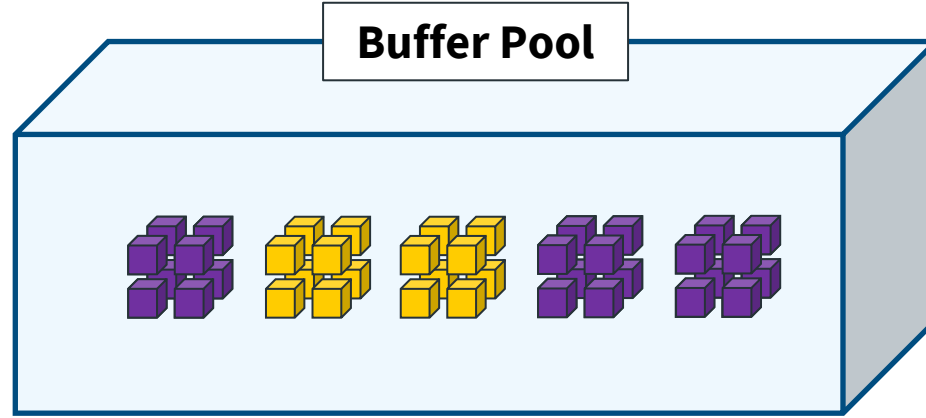


# Flushing Log Buffer

Transaction  
Commit  
Buffer @  
60KB  
(plus others)

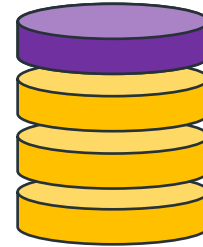


# Writing to the Data File... Finally



**Data File**

Checkpoint  
Lazy write  
Eager write



**Transaction Log**

# Remember

SQL Server uses  
Write Ahead Logging

Data changes are  
**NOT IMMEDIATELY**  
written to the data file



A decorative background featuring a network diagram with nodes and connecting lines, primarily located in the top-left and bottom-right corners.

# **Diagnosing Storage Performance Within SQL Server**

# Sub-Agenda

- ◎ Storage Terminology Refresher
- ◎ Workload Composition
- ◎ Digging in When “Storage is Slow...?”

# Storage Terminology Refresher

## ◎ **Latency**

- How fast to read or write
- Ex: X milliseconds (ms)

## ◎ **Throughput**

- How much volume of data over time
- Ex: X megabytes per second

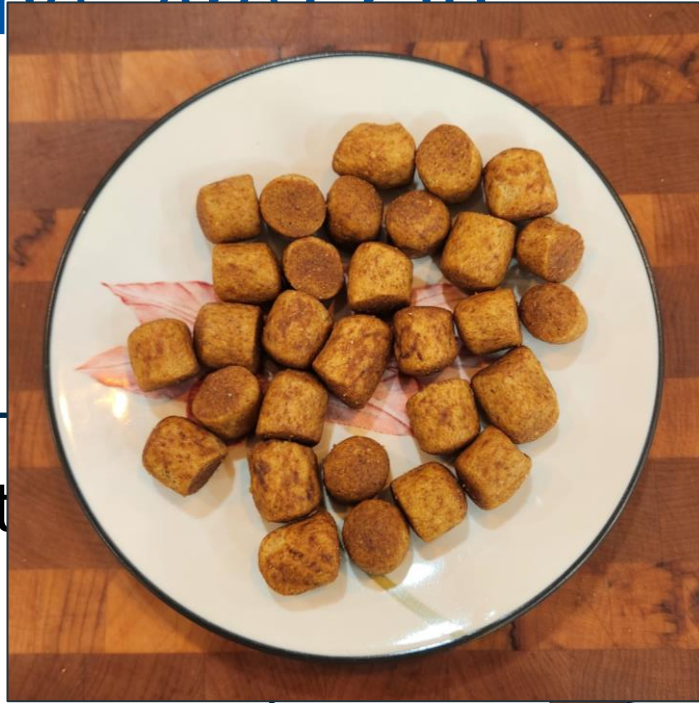
## ◎ **IOPs**

- How many I/O operations over time
- Ex: X IOPS per second

# IOPs “Alone” Are Gran

“We can do

or second!!!”



What  
I can  
dog treats a  
second!



# Size Matters

- ◎ What is the size of I/O?
  - 4 KB I/O = 39 MB /sec
  - 10 MB I/O = 97 GB / sec
- ◎ SQL Server I/O sizes vary on operation

Operation	I/O Block Size
Transaction Log Write	512 bytes -> 60 KB
Checkpoint/ Lazy Writer	8 KB -> 1 MB
Read-Ahead Scans	128 KB -> 512 KB
Bulk Loads	256 KB
Backup/Restore (default)	1 MB ( <i>MAXTRANSFERSIZE</i> )



# What Is Your Workload Composition?

- ◎ Read-Heavy
  - OLAP or Reporting
  - What about OLTP?
- ◎ Write-Heavy
  - ETL loading
- ◎ TempDB-Heavy
  - Effectively BOTH

# Read Heavy Workload

- ◎ Is your data already in the buffer pool?
- ◎ If you keep thrashing to disk, give your SQL Server more RAM
- ◎ Your queries are reading too much – tune them!

**Lets Dive Into SQL Server I/O To  
Improve T-SQL Performance**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fDd4lw6DfqU>

# Write Heavy Workload

- ◎ Writing is “two-phased”
  - Log buffer written immediately
  - Data pages written later
- ◎ How are you doing your DML?
  - Single record at a time?
  - Everything at once?
  - In chunks?

# Before Digging In

Why do you consider it  
slow in the first place?

- ◎ Query Duration
- ◎ Number of Queries/sec
- ◎ Application Duration

**Do you have  
a baseline?**



# Common Ways to Find Evidence

- ◎ Perfmon Counters
- ◎ DMV Information
- ◎ SQL Server Waits

# Perfmon Counters

## ◎ Latency

- Avg. Disk sec/Read & Avg. Disk sec/Write

## ◎ Average I/O Size

- Avg. Disk Bytes/Read & Avg. Disk Bytes/Write

## ◎ IOPs

- Disk Reads/sec & Disk Writes/sec

# I/O “Adjacent” Perfmon Counters

- ◎ Page Life Expectancy...?
- ◎ Checkpoint pages/sec  
vs  
Log Bytes Flushed/sec

# sys.dm\_io\_virtual\_file\_stats

- ◎ Number of X's and Total Y's
  - Calculate averages
  - Derive Latency, Throughput, IOPs
- ◎ Data is cumulative
  - Reset on SQL Server service start



# Common I/O “Related” Wait Types

- ◎ IO\_COMPLETION / ASYNC\_IO\_COMPLETION
- ◎ PAGEIOLATCH\_XX
- ◎ BACKUPIO
- ◎ ASYNC\_NETWORK\_IO... ?

# WRITELOG Wait Type

- ◎ Duration of Log Flush operation
- ◎ Synchronous Availability Group?
  - HADR\_SYNC\_COMMIT can “hide” WRITELOG

# General Things to Keep in Mind

- ◎ Average I/O size matters
  - Larger I/O ops will take longer
- ◎ Typically:
  - OLTP = smaller I/O sizes w. lower latency
  - OLAP = higher I/O sizes w. higher latency
- ◎ Transaction Log needs **very low** write latency

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines. The nodes are represented by small circles, some of which are solid grey and others are hollow with a grey outline. The lines connecting them are thin and grey, creating a dense, organic structure.

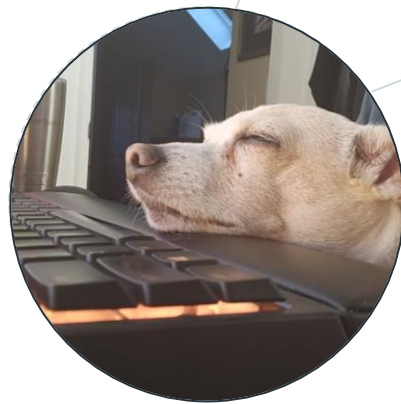
# Demo

A decorative network diagram in the bottom-right corner, similar to the one in the top-left. It consists of a cluster of nodes (solid grey circles and hollow circles with grey outlines) connected by thin grey lines, forming a complex, interconnected web.

# Frankly...

Your T-SQL code is  
probably doing  
too much I/O.

Tune your code.



**Lets Dive Into SQL  
Server I/O To Improve  
T-SQL Performance**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fDd4lw6DfqU>

A decorative background featuring a network diagram with nodes and connecting lines, primarily located in the top-left and bottom-right corners. The nodes are represented by circles of varying sizes, some with concentric rings, and the lines are thin and light gray.

# **Looking Beyond the SQL Server Layer**



You checked the storage yet?



It's fine – we moved your lousy code to the wicked-fast “orange” storage array, remember?



Now leave me alone, it's time for my contractually scheduled nap ...



Wait, whut? Contractually scheduled... nap?!

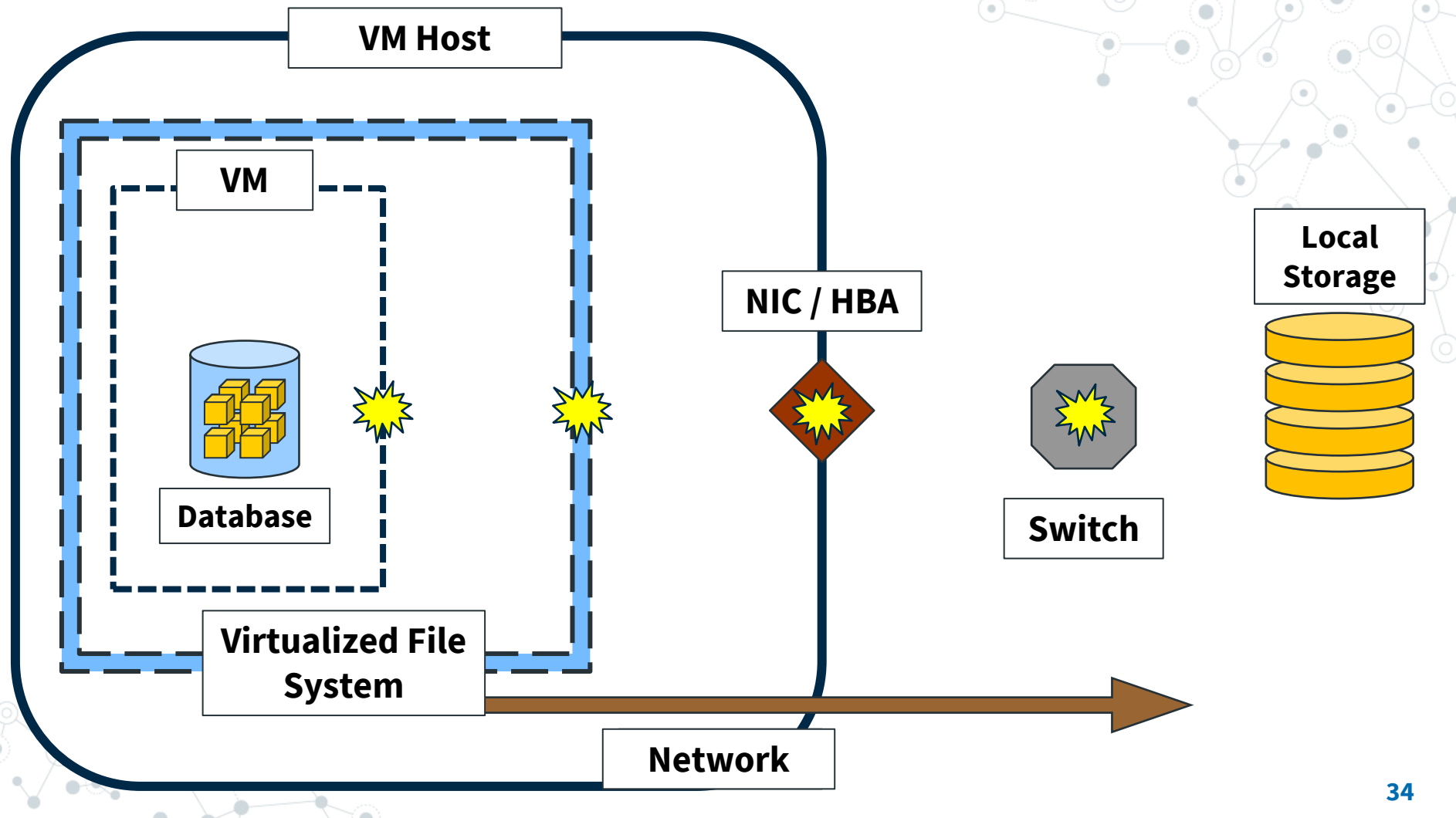
# Visibility

What can SQL Server and the Operating System see?

What is beyond the Operating System?







# What is the Path of Your I/O?

- ◎ Operating System
- ◎ Virtualization Layer...?
- ◎ Physical Hardware
- ◎ Storage Interconnect

# Operating System

- ◎ Power Plan
- ◎ Filter Driver
- ◎ Other applications?

# Virtualization Layer

- ◎ Power Plan
- ◎ VMFS Datastore
- ◎ Non-storage bottleneck
  - Co-Stop & Ready Time
- ◎ Are you following SQL Server on VMware Best Practices?

# Physical Hardware

- ◎ Server Model
  - PCIe bus
- ◎ Host Bus Adapter
  - HBA Drivers
- ◎ Network Interface Card
  - iSCSI

# Storage Interconnect

- ◎ iSCSI
  - MPIO & Routing
- ◎ FibreChannel
  - Zoning
- ◎ Network Attached
  - NFS or SMB?

And now a special  
topic...

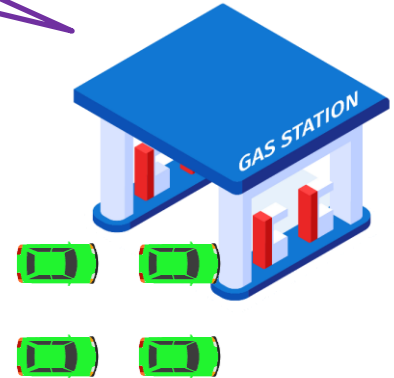
Queuing...

# What I Four

Queue is a Line

You can't wait here!  
Go home and come  
back later.

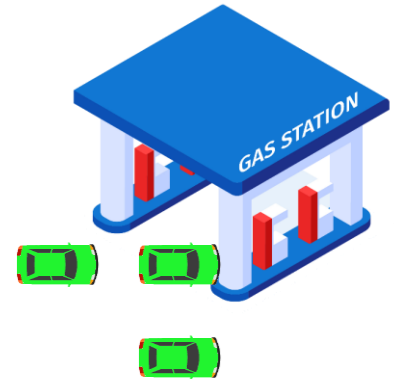
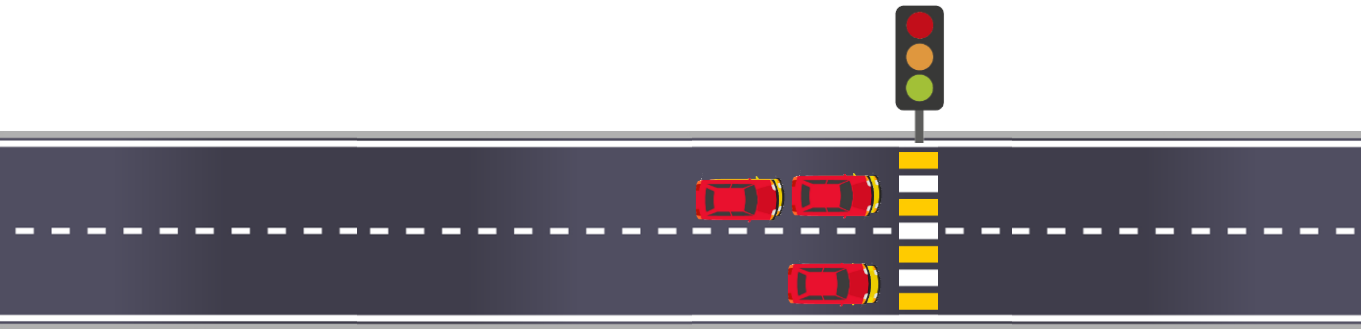
Four (4) Fuel Pumps



Current  
Queue Length?

HBA  
Queue Depth = 3

Four (4) Fuel Pumps



Current  
Queue Length?



# Queue Depth

- ◎ “Traffic signals” that buffer the flow of I/O
  - Queues help to not overwhelm lousy legacy storage
- ◎ But what if you have modern, cutting-edge **FAST** storage?
  - Do default values defined “long ago” still make sense?

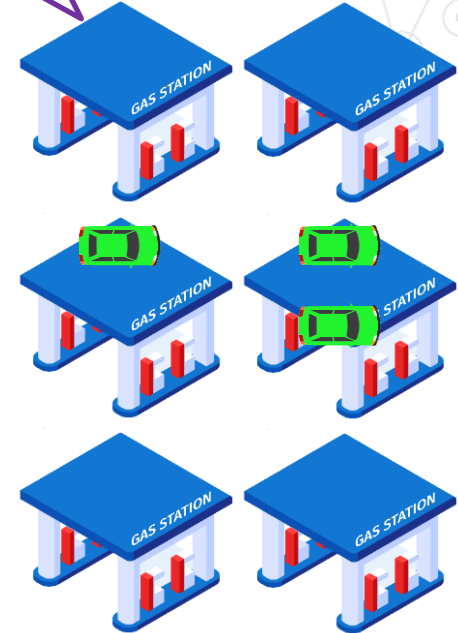
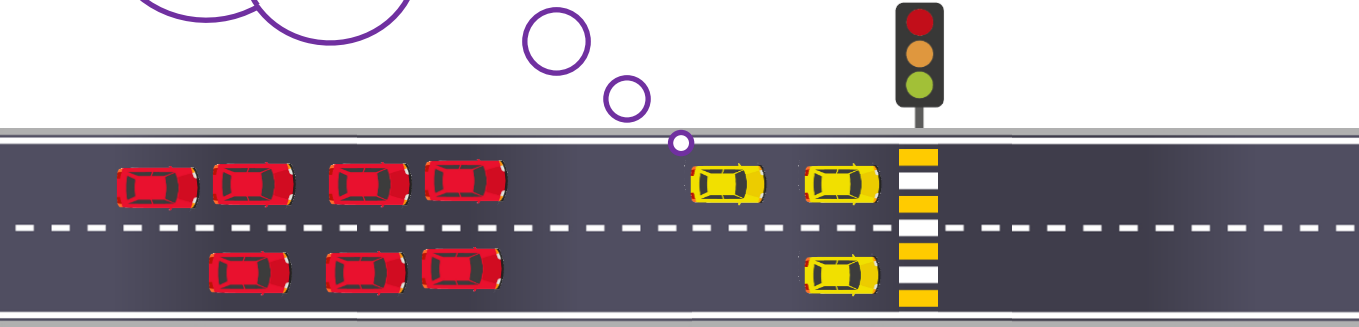
(\*cough\* **cost threshold for parallelism** \*cough\*)

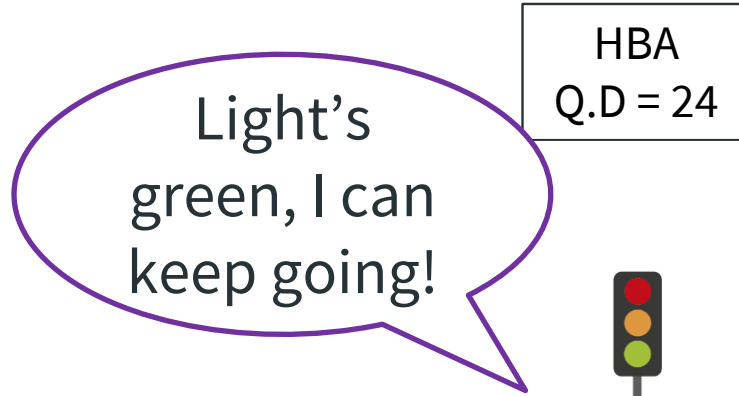
Why hasn't  
anyone  
changed the  
light timings?

HBA  
 $Q.D = 3$

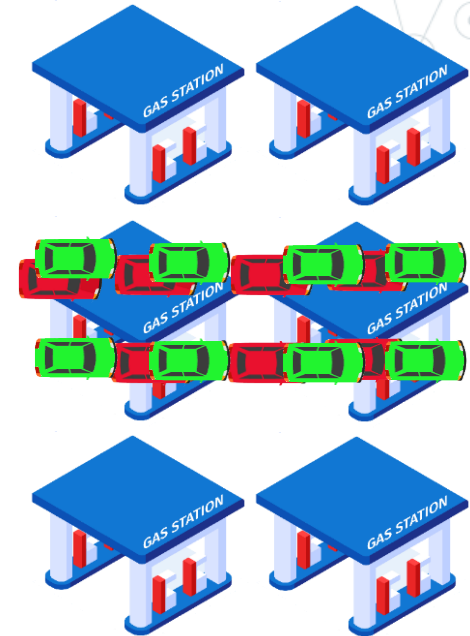
Where is  
everyone?

6x gas stations  
24 pumps





6x gas stations  
24 pumps



# Queue Depth - Check

- ◎ Virtual Disk Controllers
- ◎ Host Bus Adapters (and drivers)
- ◎ Storage Device/LUN
  - There may be other queues to in your stack

# Monitoring Tools

- ◎ Remember the limits of Perfmon & DMVs
- ◎ 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Monitoring Tool
  - Worth the investment!!!
  - Monitoring SQL Server Without Breaking the Bank  
- Gianluca Sartori
- ◎ Often only report on a single layer

# VM Topology ?

vc02.fsa.lab

Datacenter

cluster-prod

☒ Show Historical
 

Clear

- +

●

Avg

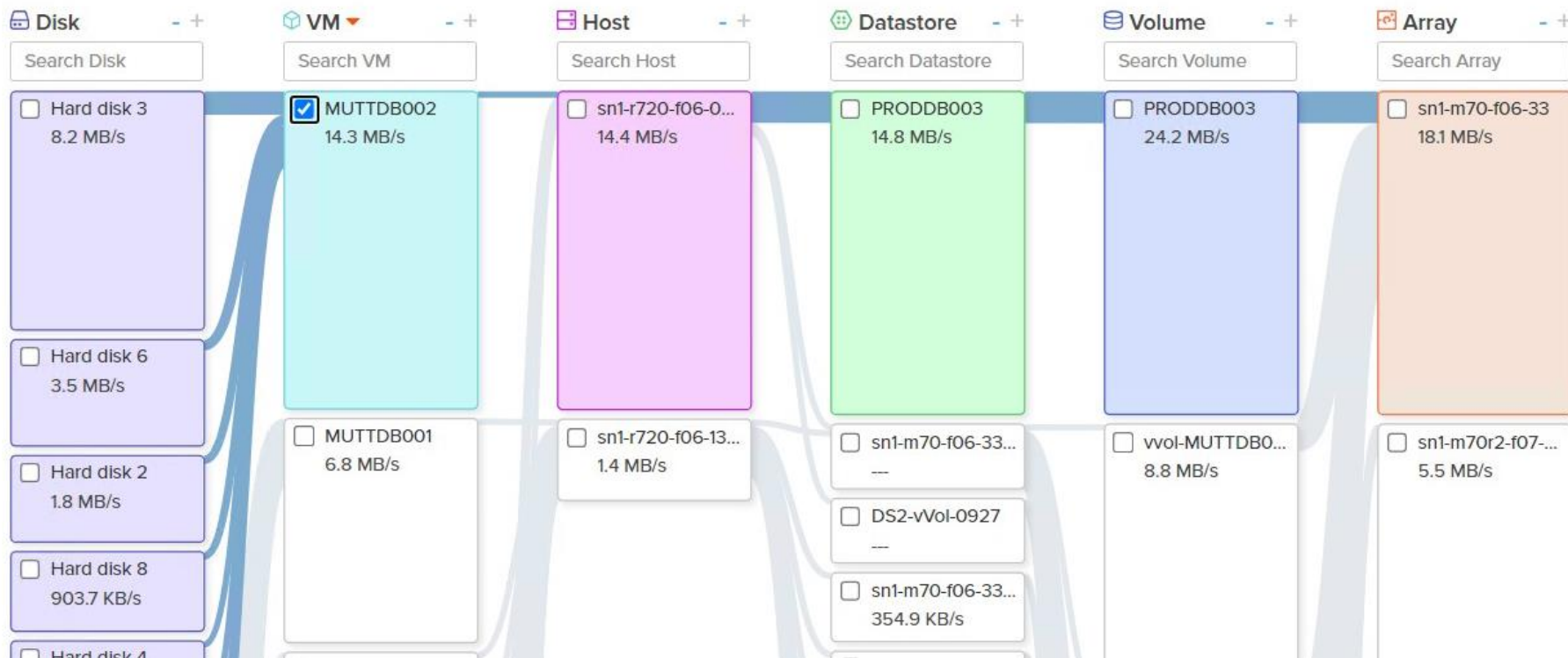
Max

Read Bandwidth

Last 3 hours

< >

Generate Report



Hard disk 7  
11 MB/s  
14.3 MB/s

FISERV002  
14.3 MB/s

14.4 MB/s

14.8 MB/s

24.2 MB/s

18.1 MB/s

SUM

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# Conclusion

A decorative network diagram in the bottom-right corner, similar to the one in the top-left. It shows a cluster of nodes connected by lines, with some nodes being larger and more prominent than others, indicating a central or hub node within the network.

# Summary

- ◎ How Reads & Writes work in SQL Server
- ◎ Perspectives from SQL Server
- ◎ Perspectives beyond SQL Server



# Want To Learn Even More?


◎ PASS Summit

◎ Livestreamed!

Nov 7 @ 2PM PST

General - 75 minutes




## A Practical Deep Dive into I/O for T-SQL Performance Tuners



**Andy Yun**  
Field Solutions Architect

Andy Yun is a Field Solutions Architect at Pure Storage, and has been a SQL Server data professional for almost 25 years. He focuses on performance tuning, with expertise in T-SQL, storage engine internals, and monitoring. Andy strongly believes in passing knowledge onto others, regularly speaking at conferences and user groups, and mentoring industry colleagues. Andy is a former Microsoft MVP, co-founder of the Chicago SQL Association, former co-leader of the Chicago Suburban User Group and

**Track:** Database Management **Level:** 300 - Experienced - Firm understanding and current experience

 November 7  2:00 PM-3:15 PM  Terrace Suite

**Session Abstract:** You're a T-SQL performance tuner and know that I/O is a critical factor in overall query performance. But you're also not intimately familiar with the lifecycle of I/O in SQL Server, particularly on the hardware layer. Maybe you've struggled trying to determine if an I/O bottleneck originates in the code or within the hardware stack?

Join me for an in-depth, advanced but essential "what you need to know" exploration of SQL Server I/O. We will

# Remember

Don't need to know the entire hardware stack.

Do remember there are many elements in the stack needing investigation.



*“Please just tune your \$#! code already”*



# Learn More: Resources

How to examine IO subsystem latencies from within SQL Server: Paul Randal

<https://www.sqlskills.com/blogs/paul/how-to-examine-io-subsystem-latencies-from-within-sql-server/>

Capturing IO latencies for a period of time: Paul Randal

<https://www.sqlskills.com/blogs/paul/capturing-io-latencies-period-time/>

Measuring SQL Server File Latency: Anthony Nocentino

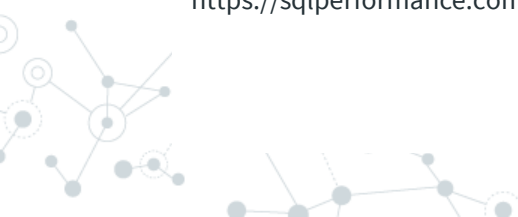
<https://www.nocentino.com/posts/2021-10-06-sql-server-file-latency/>

Outside the Big SAN Box: Identifying Storage and SAN Latency in SQL Server: Kendra Little

<https://littlekendra.com/2016/06/16/outside-the-big-san-box-analyzing-storage-and-san-latency-in-sql-server-dear-sql-dba/>

What Virtual Filestats Do, and Do Not, Tell You About I/O Latency: Erin Stellato

<https://sqlperformance.com/2013/10/t-sql-queries/io-latency>



<https://github.com/sqlbek>

# Learn More: Resources

Troubleshoot slow SQL Server performance caused by I/O issues: Microsoft CSS

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/sql/database-engine/performance/troubleshoot-sql-io-performance>

VMware Storage Queue Tuning: David Klee

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jZrQarIMWTI>

Understanding log buffer flushes: Itzik Ben-Gan

<https://sqlperformance.com/2018/11/sql-performance/understanding-log-buffer-flushes>

Top 5 Misleading SQL Server Performance Counters: Kendra Little

<https://littlekendra.com/2017/06/05/top-5-misleading-sql-server-performance-counters/>

Sequential Throughput Speeds and Feeds: Glenn Berry

<https://sqlperformance.com/2014/12/io-subsystem/sequential-throughput-speeds-and-feeds>

<https://github.com/sqlbek>

# Learn More: Resources

It's not you, it's me (I/O troubleshooting): Monica Rathbun

<https://sqlperformance.com/2017/04/sql-performance/its-not-you-its-me>

Knee-Jerk PerfMon Counters : Page Life Expectancy: Paul Randal

<https://sqlperformance.com/2014/10/sql-performance/knee-jerk-page-life-expectancy>

Knee-Jerk Wait Statistics: PAGEIOLATCH\_SH: Paul Randal

<https://sqlperformance.com/2014/06/io-subsystem/knee-jerk-waits-pageiolatch-sh>


Monitoring SQL Server Without Breaking the Bank: Gianluca Sartori

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VRo3FziwXVA>

Lets Dive Into SQL Server I/O To Improve T-SQL Performance: Andy Yun

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fDd4lw6DfqU>

<https://github.com/sqlbek>



# Thank You!

## Any Questions?

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<https://github.com/sqlbek>

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