



BRENT OZAR
UNLIMITED®

Listening & Logging Waits

WRITELOG, HADR_SYNC_COMMIT, ASYNC_NETWORK_IO

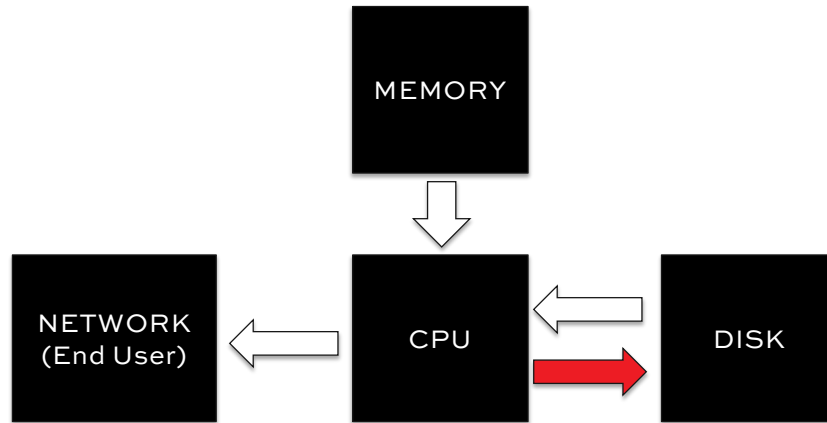
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WRITELOG

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WRITELOG: self-explanatory.



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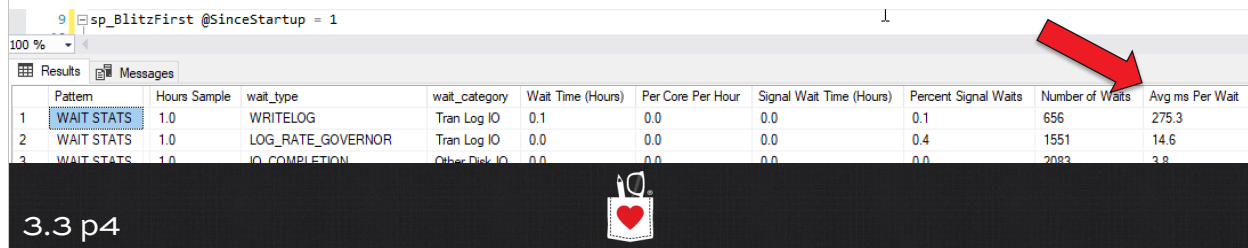


Two wait stat numbers matter.

Wait Time: total amount of time you've waited

Avg ms Per Wait: when we do wait on something, how long do we have to wait?

Shown off to the right in sp_BlitzFirst:



9 sp_BlitzFirst @SinceStartup = 1

	Pattern	Hours Sample	wait_type	wait_category	Wait Time (Hours)	Per Core Per Hour	Signal Wait Time (Hours)	Percent Signal Waits	Number of Waits	Avg ms Per Wait
1	WAIT STATS	1.0	WRITELOG	Tran Log IO	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	656	275.3
2	WAIT STATS	1.0	LOG_RATE_GOVERNOR	Tran Log IO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1551	14.6
3	WAIT STATS	1.0	IO_COMPLETION	Other Disk IO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2093	3.8

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These two won't match.

WRITELOG average wait time, milliseconds:

when your query is waiting on the log file,
this is how long it's waiting.

Drive & file response time:

can be higher or lower, because you're not always
waiting for these files.

Your storage team only cares about the latter.



Perfmon counters for more info

Performance Monitor counter:

Physical Disk: Avg Sec/Write (aka write latency)

Reported in whole seconds – use 3 decimal places for MS.

Microsoft says >3 milliseconds log writes are slow. Me: 20.

Good for both physical and virtual servers

Related counters: Physical Disk: Reads/sec, Writes/sec
(shows how much we're asking storage to work)

The more we ask storage to work, the slower it'll get.



Solving WRITELOG is easier.

The transaction log is typically relatively small.
(Unless you're storing files in the database. Don't do that.)

Delayed Durability: new option in 2014 to consider transactions committed before they hit the log file.

Just one database involved? Use a dedicated pair of mirrored drives, ideally solid state.

Multiple databases involved? May need to stripe across many drives in a RAID 10, ideally solid state.



HADR_SYNC _COMMIT

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Kinda like WRITELOG.

Only seen in Always On Availability Groups in synchronous commit mode.

Only affects data modification (not selects).

Wanna go faster?

- Switch to async (ha ha ho ho)
- Check waits on the sync secondaries (may be disk-bottlenecked)
- Check network latency between replicas
- Separate non-critical data (staging tables, scratch space) into separate, non-sync AG databases



In-depth info from Microsoft

In case none of the following seem to apply to you:

https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/sql_server_team/troubleshooting-high-hadr_sync_commit-wait-type-with-always-on-availability-groups/

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/sql-server-support-blog/common-causes-and-troubleshooting-solutions-for-sql-ag-data/ba-p/2963083>



ASYNC_NETWORK_IO

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Run this (ridiculous) query

```
1 SET STATISTICS IO ON;  
2 GO  
3 SELECT * FROM dbo.Users;  
4
```

200 %

Results Messages

	Id	AboutMe	Age	CreationDate	DisplayName	DownVote
1	-1	<p>Hi, I'm not really a person.</p> <p>I'm a backgrou...	NULL	2008-07-31 00:00:00.000	Community	956712
2	1	<p><a href="http://www.codinghorror.com/blog/archi...	NULL	2008-07-31 14:22:31.287	Jeff Atwood	1309
3	2	<p>Developer on the Stack Overflow team. Find me ...	NULL	2008-07-31 14:22:31.287	Geoff Dalgas	88
4	3	<p><a href="http://blog.stackoverflow.com/2009/01/...	NULL	2008-07-31 14:22:31.287	Jarrod Dixon	100
5	4	<p>I am:</p> the co-founder and CEO of <a ...	NULL	2008-07-31 14:22:31.317	Joel Spolsky	96
6	5	<p>Technical Evangelist at Microsoft, specializing in A	NULL	2008-07-31 14:22:31.317	Jon Galloway	34

The query reads a lot of data

```
1 SET STATISTICS IO ON;  
2 GO  
3 SELECT * FROM dbo.Users;  
4
```

200 %

Results Messages

(8917507 rows affected)

Table 'Users'. Scan count 1, logical reads 726327,

But reading data isn't the bottleneck:
this table fits in RAM, and is completely cached.



Top wait: ASYNC_NETWORK_IO.

The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The top pane shows two SQL queries being executed. The left query is 'SET STATISTICS IO ON; GO SELECT * FROM dbo.Users;'. The right query is 'sp_BlitzFirst @ExpertMode = 1, @Seconds = 30'. The bottom pane shows the results of the 'sp_BlitzFirst' query, which is a table of wait statistics. A red arrow points to the 'ASYNC_NETWORK_IO' wait type in the 'wait_type' column, which has a wait time of 16.3 seconds.

Priority	FindingsGroup	Finding	URL
1	0	sp_BlitzFirst 2020-05-06 00:00:00.0000000 +00:00	http://FirstResponderKit.org/
2	50	From Your Community Volunteers	http://www.BrentOzar.com/askbrent/plan-cache-era...
3	50	Query Problems	http://www.BrentOzar.com/askbrent/page-life-expec...
4	100	Server Performance	http://www.BrentOzar.com/go/skewedup
5	100	Page Life Expectancy Low	https://brentozar.com/go/skewedup
6	100	Query Performance	https://brentozar.com/go/skewedup
7	200	Queries with 10000x cardinality misestimations	https://www.sqlskills.com/help/waits/async_network...
8	250	Wait Stats	https://www.sqlskills.com/help/waits/async_network...
9	250	Server Info	http://www.BrentOzar.com/go/measure
10	250	Batch Requests per Sec	http://www.BrentOzar.com/go/cpu
11	250	CPU Utilization	http://www.BrentOzar.com/go/cpu

Pattern	Sample Ended	Seconds Sample	wait_type	wait_category	Wait Time (Seconds)	
1	WAIT STATS	2020-05-20 04:20:19.4319347 -07:00	29	ASYNC_NETWORK_IO	Network IO	16.3

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ASYNC_NETWORK_IO

Slow client machines, underpowered app server VMs

Application processing data row-by-row
instead of just getting it all from SQL Server first

Slow network connections, especially WANs or VPNs

Good news! It's not a database problem.*

3.3 p15 * - It's always a database problem.



Tracking down the apps involved

Run `sp_WhoIsActive` repeatedly and look for `ASYNC_NETWORK_IO` in the `wait_info`:

SQLQuery1.sql - Executing...

```
1 SET STATISTICS IO ON;
2 GO
3 SELECT * FROM dbo.Users;
4
```

SQLQuery2.sql

```
1 sp_WhoIsActive
2 GO 20
```

Results

dd hh:mm:ss.mss	session_id	sql_text	login_name	wait_info	CPU	tempdb
00:00:00.644	56	<query - SELECT * FROM dbo.Users ->	SQL2019\Brent	NULL	130	
00:00:00.827	56	<query - SELECT * FROM dbo.Users ->	SQL2019\Brent	NULL	180	
00:00:00.027	56	<query - SELECT * FROM dbo.Users ->	SQL2019\Brent	NULL	231	
00:00:00.234	56	<query - SELECT * FROM dbo.Users ->	SQL2019\Brent	NULL	291	
00:00:00.457	56	<query - SELECT * FROM dbo.Users ->	SQL2019\Brent	(2ms)ASYNC_NETWORK_IO		

Scroll across to the app, host

	host_name	database_name	program_name	st
	SQL2019	StackOverflow	Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio - Query	2

Go to the application owner with the query & host

Ask to see the source code for what's running that query to find out if it's doing row-by-row processing

Check the app server to see if it's maxed out on CPU or RAM



Recap

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Hardware waits

WRITELOG: we need to write less to the log, or get lower-latency transaction log storage.

HADR_SYNC_COMMIT: the cost of sync AG replicas.

ASYNC_NETWORK_IO: it's not our problem, but we have to help the developers and sysadmins find it.

