



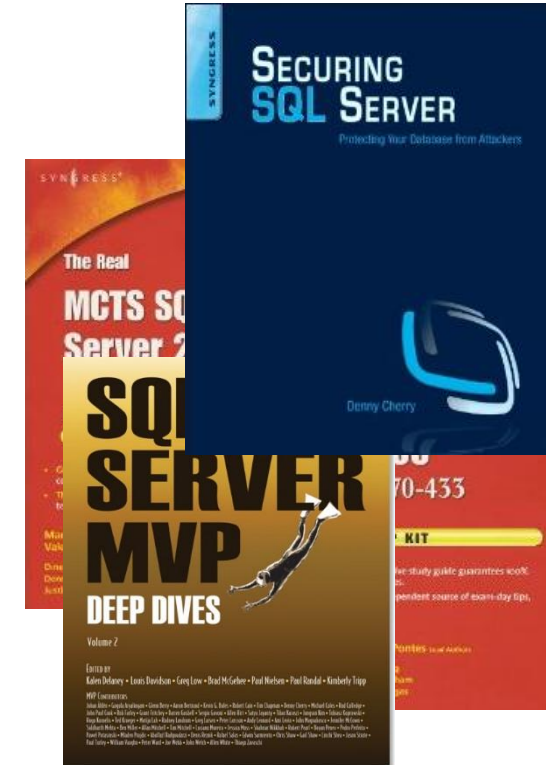
# Choosing the Right Data Store--An Overview of Azure Data Platform Choices

**SQL VM, SQL DB, Managed Instance, Cosmos,  
Synapse, Hadoop**

Denny will be played by John Morehouse

# About Me

- Denny Cherry & Associates Consulting
- 8 books
- Dozens of articles
- Microsoft MVP
- Microsoft Certified Master
- VMware vExpert





# John Morehouse

Principal Consultant


Denny Cherry & Associates

✉ [john@dcac.com](mailto:john@dcac.com)

 [/in/johnmorehouse](https://www.linkedin.com/in/johnmorehouse)

 [@SQLRUS](https://twitter.com/SQLRUS)

 [Sqlrus.com](http://Sqlrus.com)

 He/Him

MVP - Data Platform

VMWare vExpert

Friend of Red Gate

Nerd

# Agenda

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SQL VM

SQL DB

Managed Instance

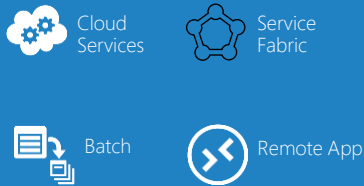
Cosmos

~~Synapse~~

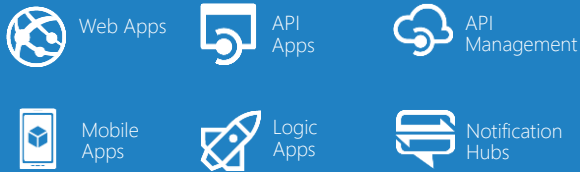
~~Hadoop~~

Platform Services

Compute



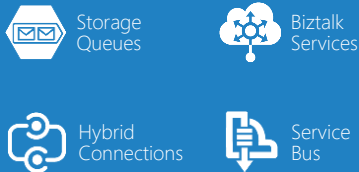
Web and Mobile



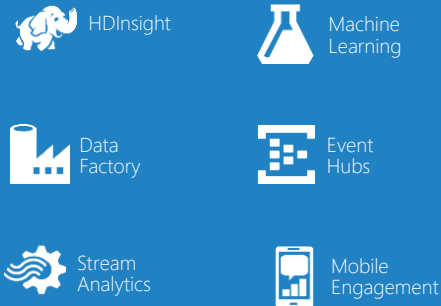
Developer Services



Integration



Analytics & IoT



Data



Media & CDN



Infrastructure Services

Compute



Storage



Networking

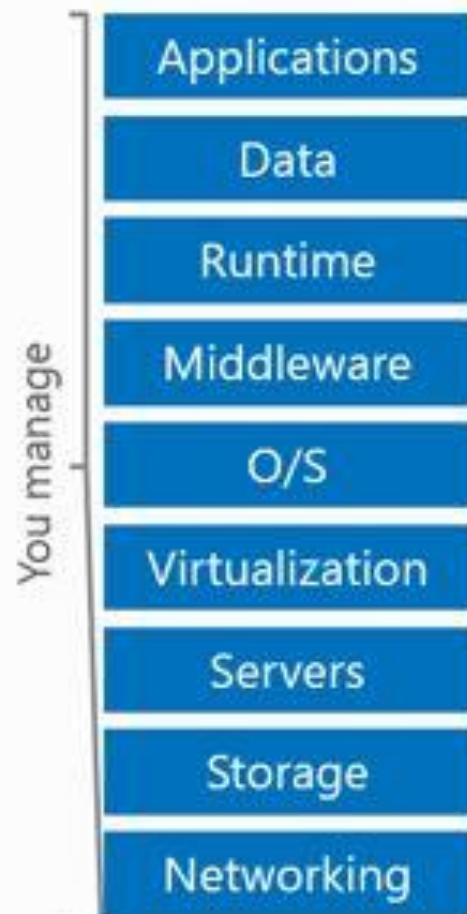


Datacenter Infrastructure (55+ Regions)

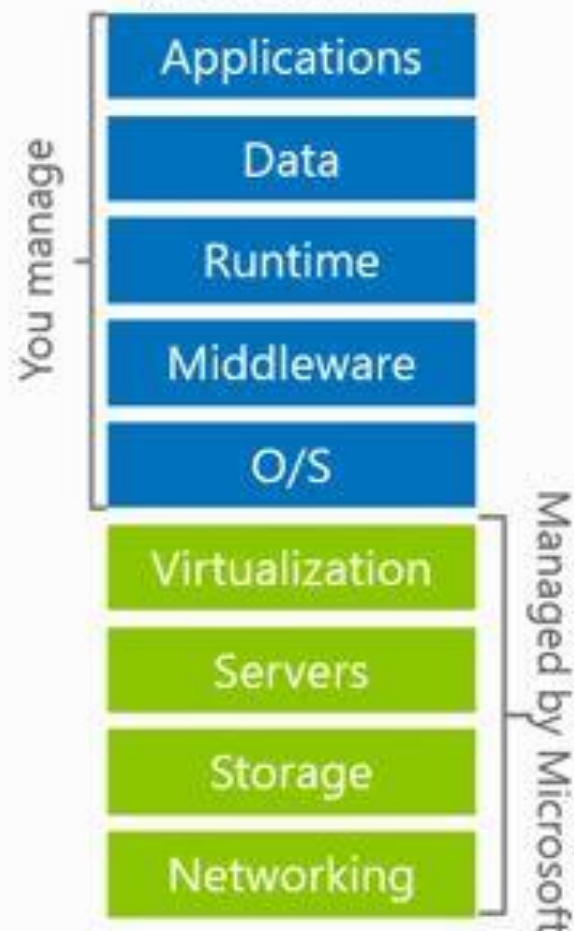




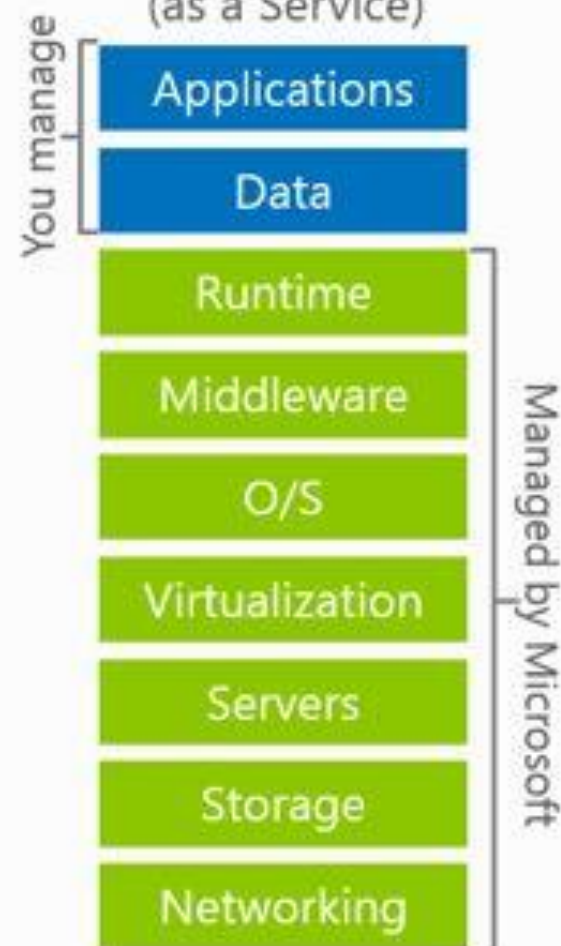
## On Premises



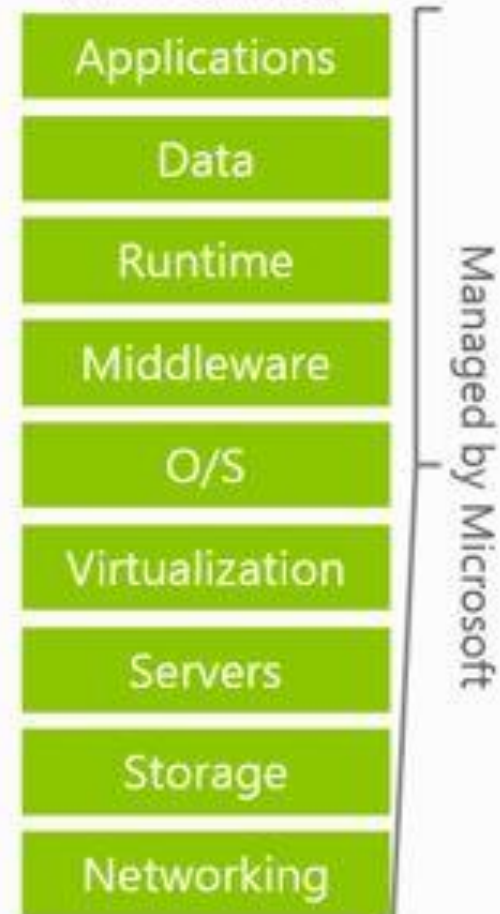
## Infrastructure (as a Service)



## Platform (as a Service)



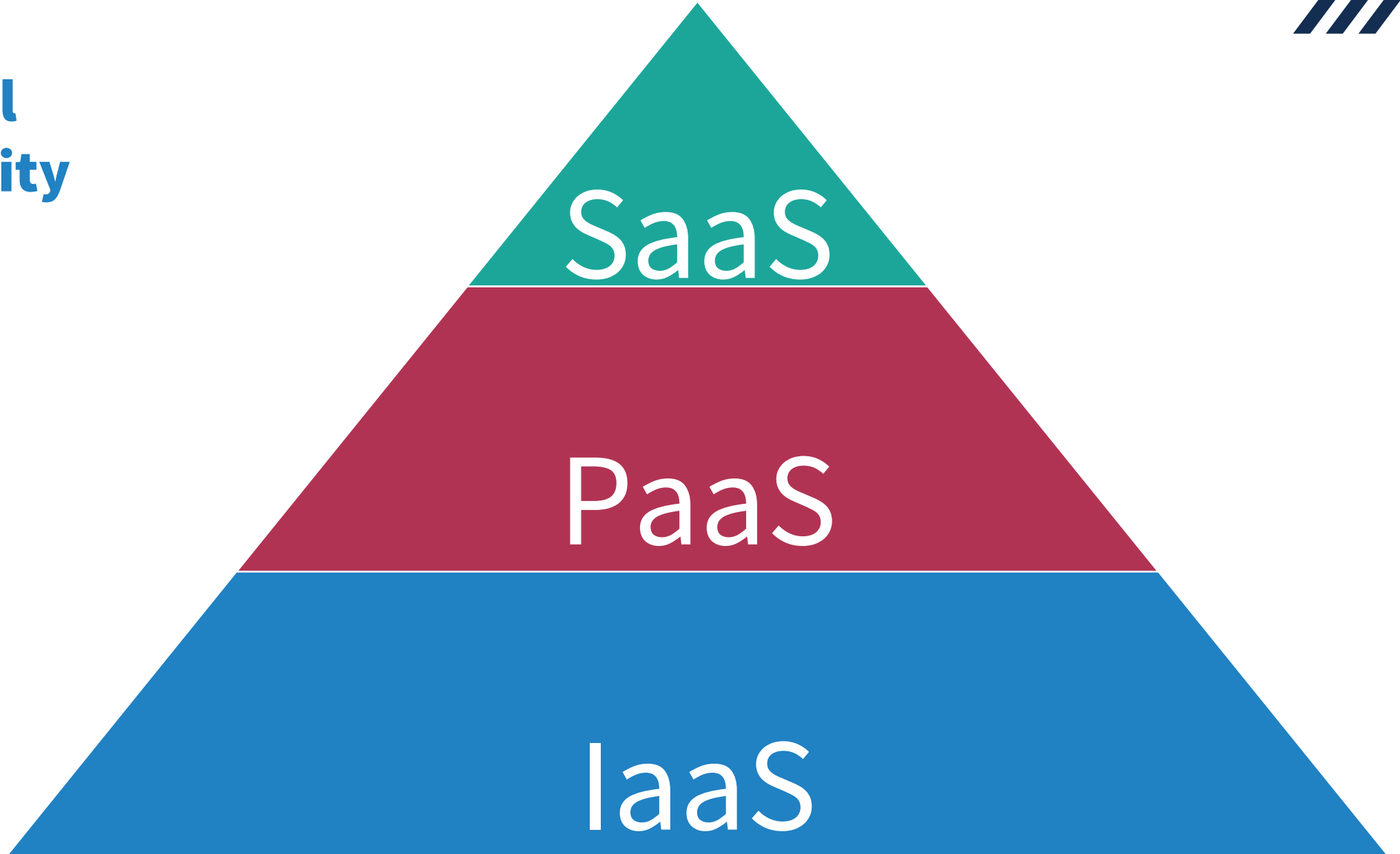
## Software (as a Service)



# Control all the things...



**Control  
Granularity**





**SQL VMs**





Gives you full control over the SQL Server Instance and the VM OS

Gives you full control of the HA and DR configuration to meet your requirements

Allows for specific versions of SQL Server to be deployed

Allows for a specific build of SQL Server to be used for as long as needed by the application



Running SQL VMs allows you to control the OS and SQL Patching schedules

Gives fine grained control of firewall rules allowing specific servers access

Allows for storage size only limited by the size of the VM

Allows for different data files or databases to be placed on different storage configurations



SQL is used for relational systems, either OLTP workloads or data warehouse workloads

Databases can be configured across multiple disk volumes allowing for maximum IO throughput

Everything you expect from SQL Server works, as it is just SQL Server

Monolithic databases can be created without issue

Reserved Instances are available for most VM sizes



# Azure SQL



Four flavors of SQL DB

Azure SQL – SQL Server Based

Azure Database for MySQL

Azure Database for PostgreSQL

Azure Database for MariaDB



Cloud hosted database

Cloud database platform

Databases can be configured as a single database or within an elastic pool

Applications can be migrated from on-prem to Azure SQL DB but the most successful migrations will involve application redesign





By scaling horizontally across Azure an application can have limitless scale

Single databases are scaled independently from the other databases

Elastic Pools are a group of databases which share resources single a single pool of CPU and memory resources



SQL DBs are available as DTU or vCore

vCore is available in two models

- Gen 4 – Physical Cores – Only for legacy deployments

- Gen 5 – Threaded Cores

- FSv2 Series

- M-Series



Gen 4 vCores

Limited to 24 Cores per database / pool

# Azure SQL

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Gen 5 Cores

Limited to 80 cores and 396 GB of RAM

Based on a variety of CPUs

Intel E5-2673 v4 (Broadwell) 2.3 GHz

Intel SP8160 (Skylake) processors

Intel Xeon Platinum 8272CL 2.5 GHz (Cascade Lake) processors.

# Azure SQL

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Hyperscale databases are available

Available in all Azure regions

Supports Serverless



FSv2 Series

Limited to 72 vcores and 136 GB of RAM

Based on Intel Xeon® Platinum 8168 (SkyLake) processors

Hyperscale databases are available

Available in a lot of Azure regions including: Australia Central, Australia Central 2, Australia East, Australia Southeast, Brazil South, Canada Central, East Asia, East US, France Central, India Central, Korea Central, Korea South, North Europe, South Africa North, Southeast Asia, UK South, UK West, West Europe, West US 2

Supports Serverless





M-Series

Limited to 128 vcores and 3,767 GB of RAM

Based on a variety of CPUs

Intel Xeon® E7-8890 v3 2.5 GHz (Haswell)

Intel Xeon Platinum 8280M 2.7 GHz (Cascade Lake)  
processors

# Azure SQL

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Hyperscale databases are available

Available in: East US, North Europe, West Europe, West US 2

Supports Serverless

# Azure SQL

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Perfect for OLTP databases

Best use involves a scale out configuration of the database tier

# Open Source Databases

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More like Managed Instance than SQL DB

Hosted as a MySQL/PostgreSQL/MariaDB instance



# Managed Instances

# Managed Instance

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SQL Server Instance in the cloud

Solves the issues that come from Azure SQL DB

Cross database queries

MSDB / SQL Server Agent

Linked Servers



# Managed Instance

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Limited to 100 database per Managed Instance

Limited to 4 TB per database

Limited to 8 TB per Managed Instance

Great for OLTP databases that can't be scaled out in SQL DB, or applications that need a feature not supported by SQL DB



**Cosmos**



Autoscale platform

Several different engines and APIs within the cosmos platform

Can be configured within multiple regions

Can be configured as multi-master

Data is partitioned for maximum performance



Gremlin API

Cassandra API

SQL API

MongoDB API

Table API



Infinite scale of the data store

Billing is priced in RUs

The more data that is returned to more RUs that are used

Large data sets can be very expensive

Reserved instances are available



Ideal for logging applications

Great for application with small consistent query workloads



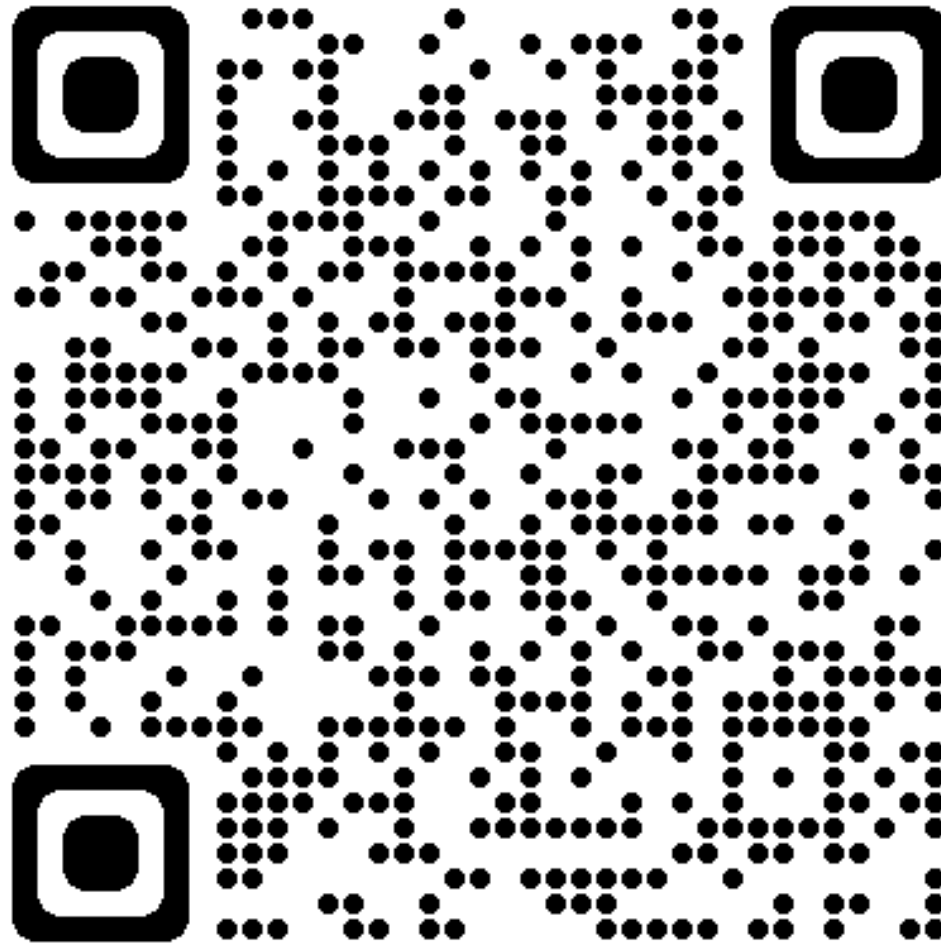
# Questions?

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# Evaluations

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<https://evals.datagrillen.com/evals.aspx>

# Selecting the Correct Azure Data Solution for your Application

**DCAC\***

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**Email us to  
help you  
select the  
correct data  
solution!**



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