Microsoft

Monitoring and Tuning Azure SQL Database

Module 6

Learning Units covered in this Module

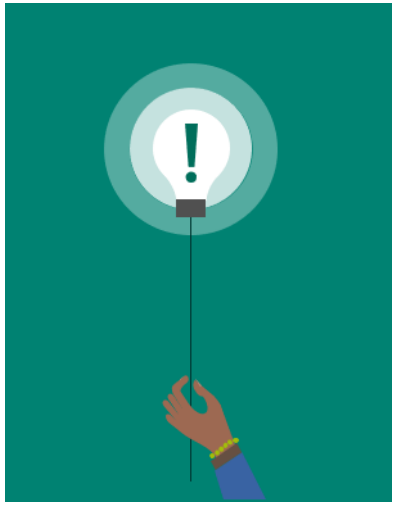
- Lesson 1: Monitoring and Troubleshooting Azure SQL Database
- Lesson 2: Configure Alerts through Azure Portal
- Lesson 3: Monitoring Query Performance using Query Performance Insight
- Lesson 4: Azure SQL Database Tuning using Automatic Tuning
- Lesson 5: Monitoring Azure SQL Database Performance using Database Watcher

Lesson 1: Monitoring and Troubleshooting Azure SQL Database

Objectives

After completing this learning, you will be able to:

- Know the various options to monitor and troubleshoot the Azure SQL Database.



Common Issues on Azure SQL Database

Monitoring for Azure SQL Database is scoped at database level.

Here is list of most faced issues:

Database Connectivity	High DTU Percentage	Query Timeouts
Deadlocks	Database Storage consumption	Slow Queries

Tools to Monitor & Troubleshoot Issues

Query Performance Insight

Automatic Tuning

Database Watcher

Dynamic Management Views (DMVs)

Azure Database Portal Dashboard

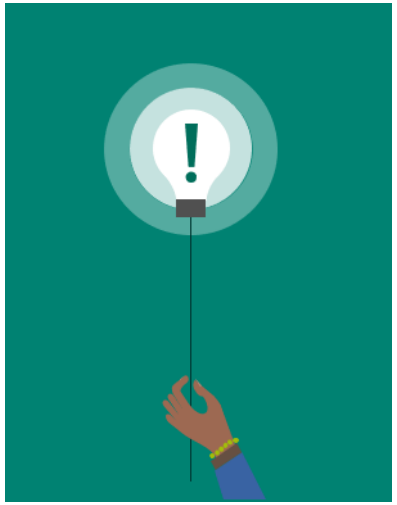
Questions?

Lesson 2: Configure Alerts through Azure Portal

Objectives

After completing this learning, you will be able to:

- Configure alerts using Azure Management Portal.



Purpose of Alerts for Azure SQL Database

Database alerts can help to proactively trigger various events related to database connectivity, high DTU usage or deadlocks, etc.

It helps to proactively resolve underlying issues to avoid application outages and improve user experience.

Receiving an alert based on monitoring metrics or events on

Metric values

- The alert triggers when the value of a specified metric crosses a threshold you assigned in either direction. It triggers when the condition is first met and then when that condition is no longer being met.

Activity log events

- An alert can trigger on every event, or, only when a certain number of events occur.

Purpose of Alerts for Azure SQL Database

You can configure an alert to do the following when it triggers:

- Send email notifications to the service administrator and co-administrators.
- Send email to additional emails that you specify.
- Call a webhook

You can configure and get information about alert rules using

- Azure portal
- PowerShell
- command-line interface (CLI).
- Azure Monitor REST API.

SQL Database alert values

Metric Name	Aggregation Type	Minimum Alert Time Window
CPU percentage	Average	5 minutes
Data IO percentage	Average	5 minutes
Log IO percentage	Average	5 minutes
DTU percentage	Average	5 minutes
Total database size	Maximum	30 minutes
Successful Connections	Total	10 minutes
Failed Connections	Total	10 minutes
Blocked by Firewall	Total	10 minutes
Deadlocks	Total	10 minutes
Database size percentage	Maximum	30 minutes
In-Memory OLTP storage percent(Preview)	Average	5 minutes
Workers percentage	Average	5 minutes
Sessions percent	Average	5 minutes
DTU limit	Average	5 minutes
DTU used	Average	5 minutes

Demonstration

Configure Alerts through Azure Portal

- Configure alerts through Azure Portal.

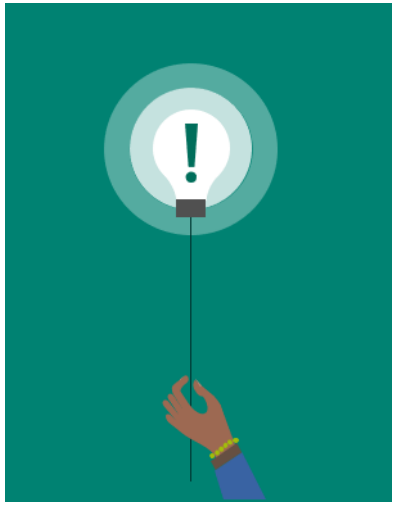
Questions?

Lesson 3: Monitoring Query Performance using Query Performance Insight

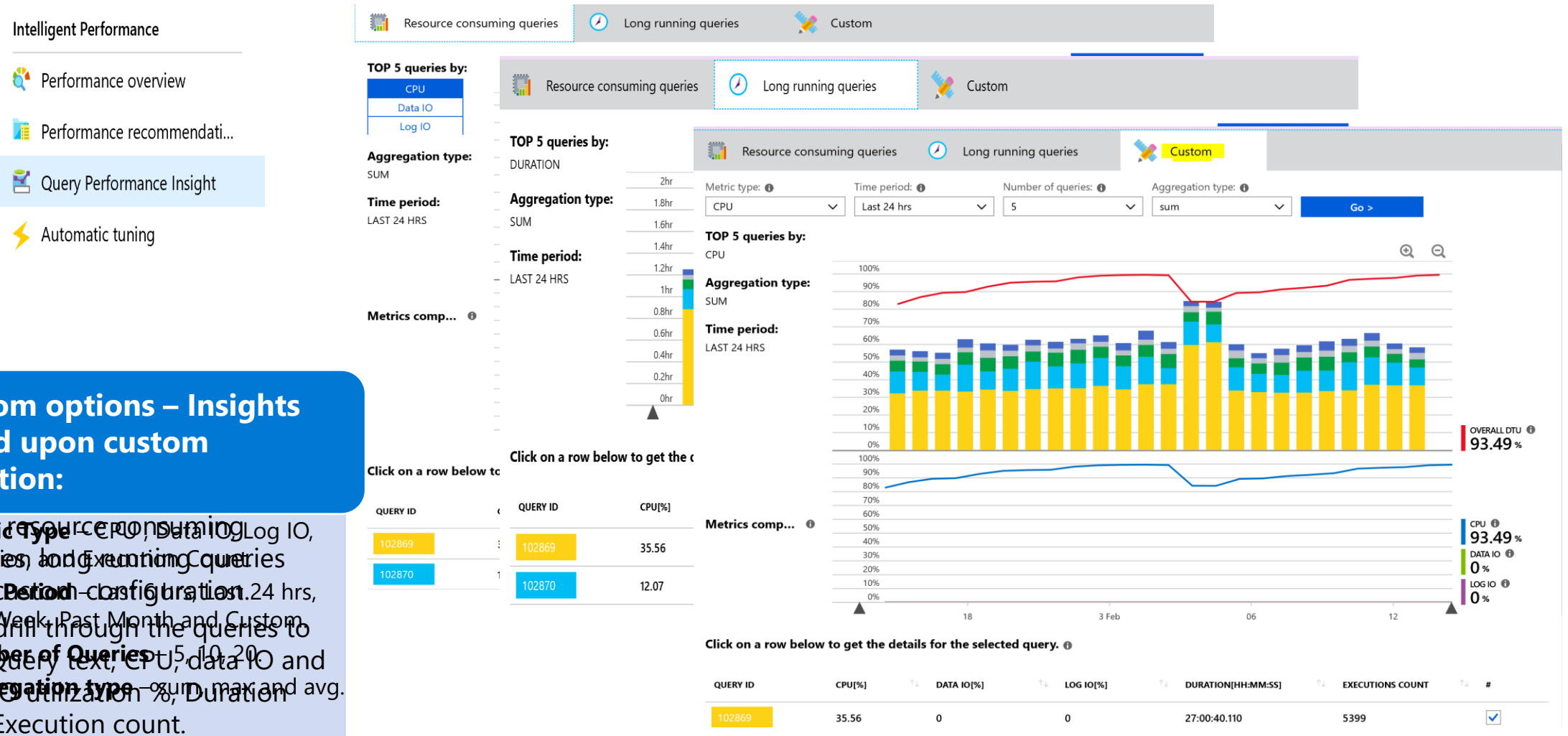
Objectives

After completing this learning, you will be able to:

- Know how to troubleshoot the performance of your queries by using Query Performance Insight.



Query Performance Insight



Custom options – Insights based upon custom selection:

- **Metric Type** – CPU, Data IO, Log IO, Duration and Execution Count
- **Time Period** – Last 6 hrs, Last 24 hrs, Past Week, Past Month and Custom
- **Number of Queries** – 5, 10, 20.
- **Aggregation type** – sum, max and avg.

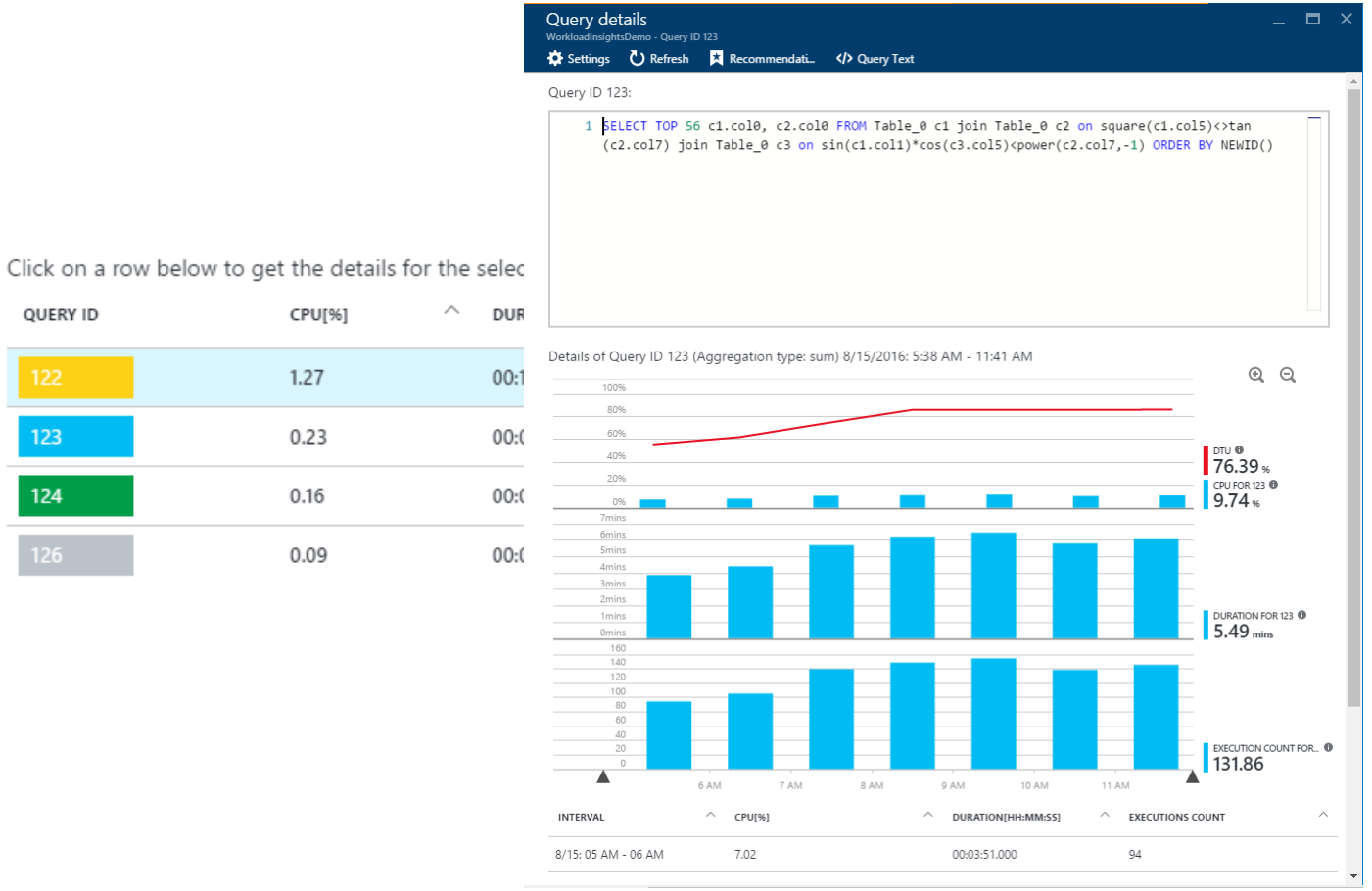
- Identify most resource consuming queries and Execution Count.
- Can drill through the queries to see Query text, CPU, data IO and Log IO utilization %, Duration and Execution count.

Viewing individual query details

Get details for the individual queries

- CPU Consumption
- Duration
- Execution Count

It does not capture DDL queries

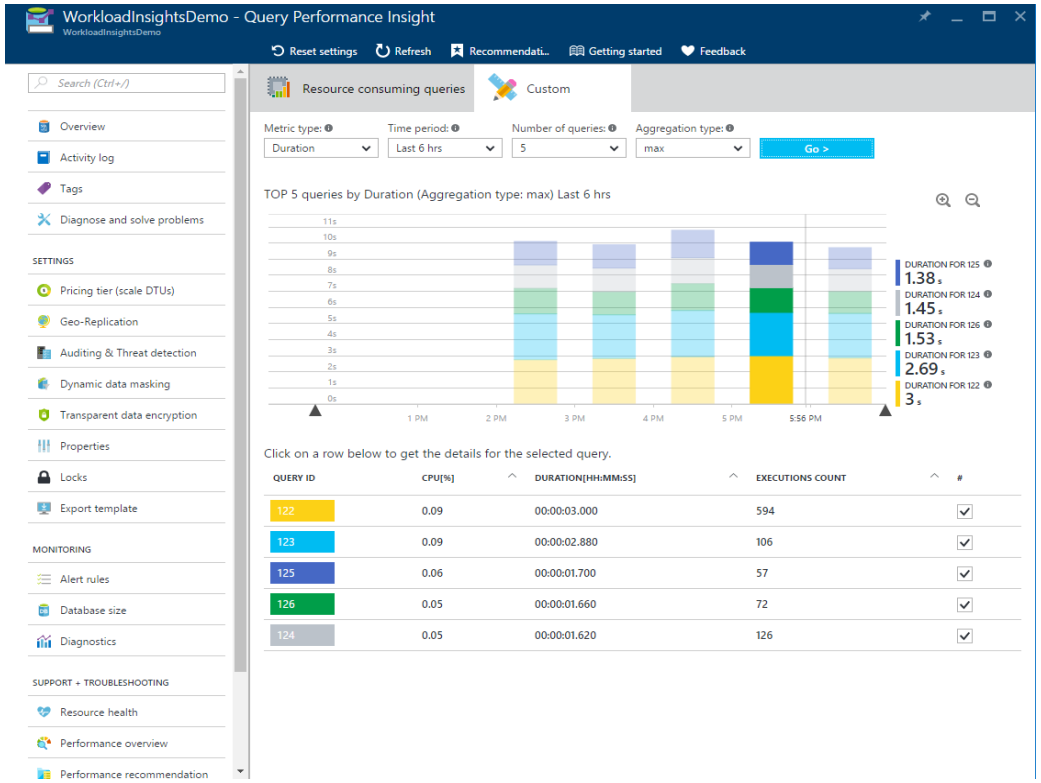


Review top queries per duration

Duration is one of the metrics showing potential bottleneck

Long-running queries has potential for:

- Longer locks
- Blocking other users
- Limiting scalability

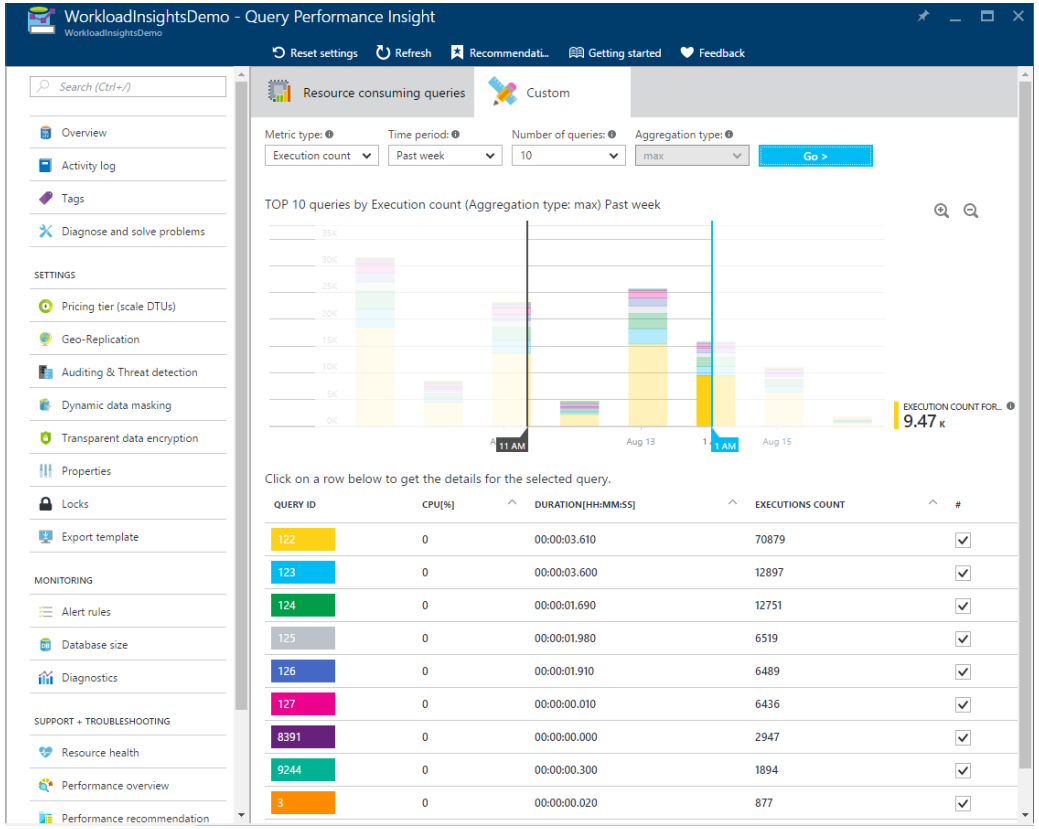


Review top queries per execution count

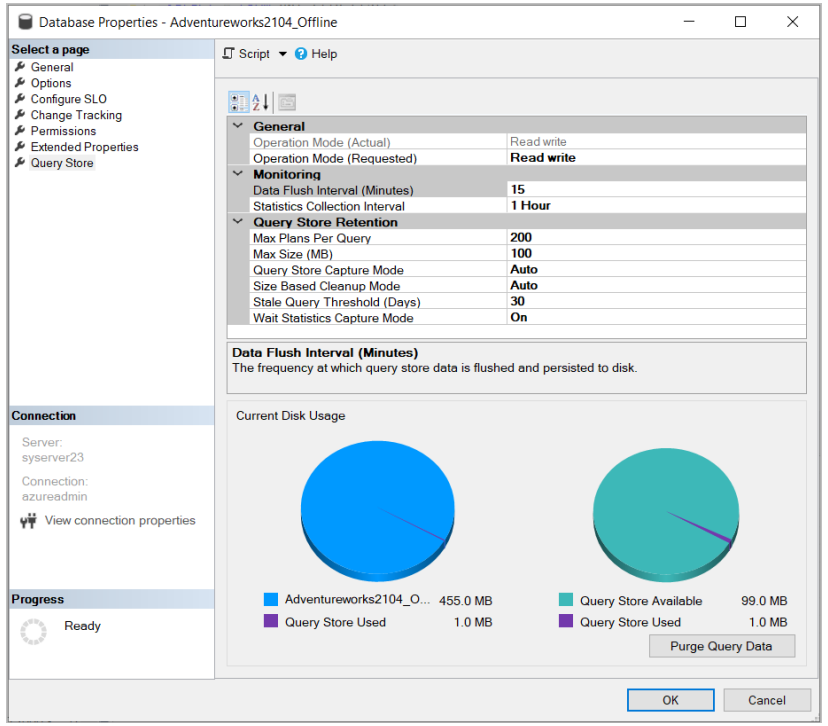
Execution count is one of the metrics showing potential bottleneck

High number og executions has potential for:

- Database performance
- Network latency
- Downstream server latency



Query Store



Retention Policy

- Size based – Auto cleanup when near max size.
- Time based – Default 30 days.
- Max Plans Per Query – Default 200.
- Wait Statistics Capture Mode – Default On.

Capture Policy

- All – Captures all queries.
- Auto – Infrequent queries are ignored.
- None – No queries are captured.
- Custom – Advanced Options

Demonstration

Query Performance Insight

- Analyze the Query Performance Insight output.

Monitoring Query Performance using Query Performance Insights

- Configure the Query Store.
- Analyze the Query Performance Insight.

Questions?

Knowledge Check

What feature should be enabled on your Azure SQL Database before you can use Query Performance Insight?

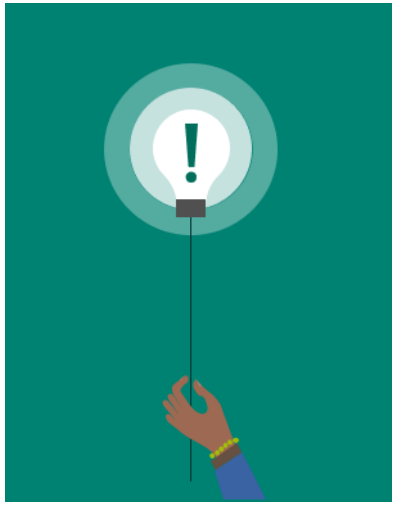
How can you view individual query details?

Lesson 4: Azure SQL Database Tuning using Automatic Tuning

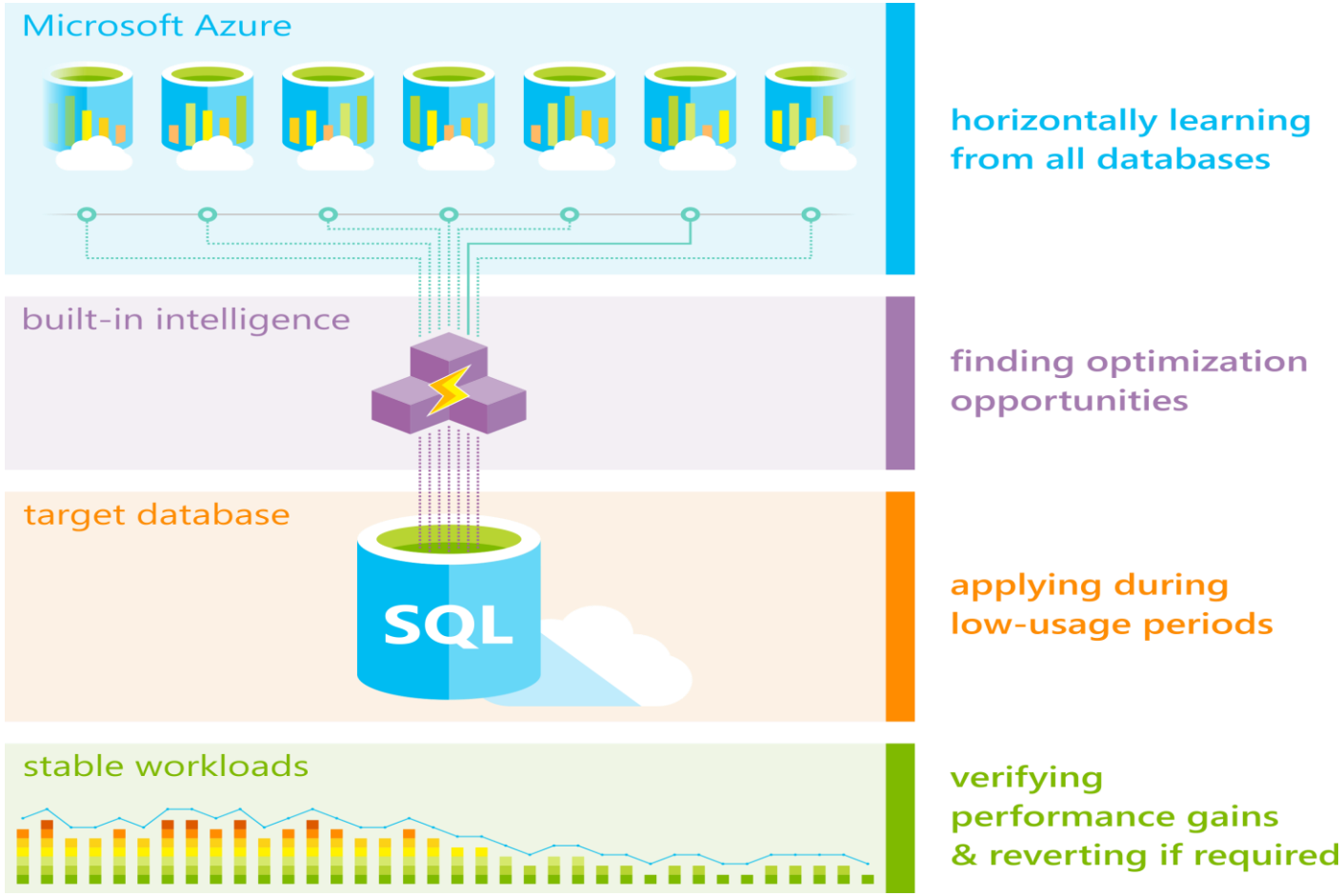
Objectives

After completing this learning, you will be able to:

- Know how Performance Recommendations can help to improve database performance.

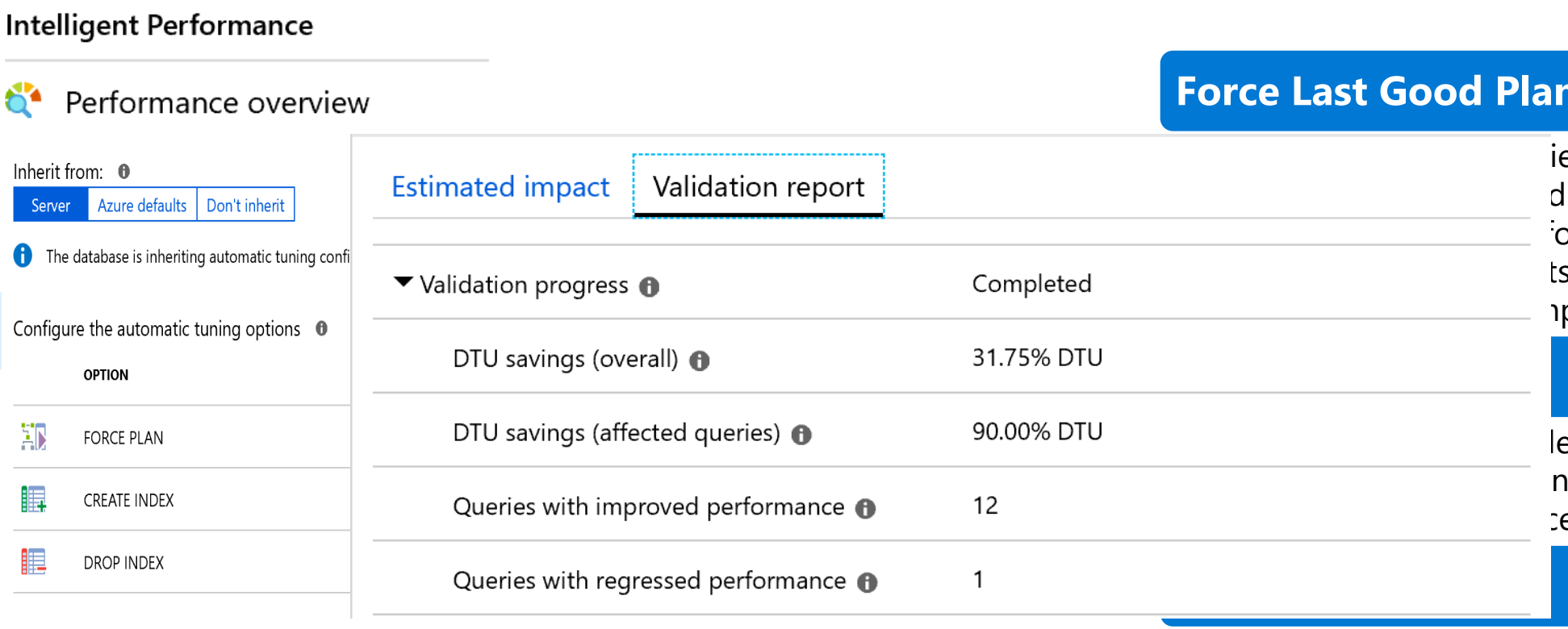


Automatic Tuning



[Performance recommendations for SQL Database]

Intelligent Performance – Automatic Tuning



Force Last Good Plan:

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lexes, validates
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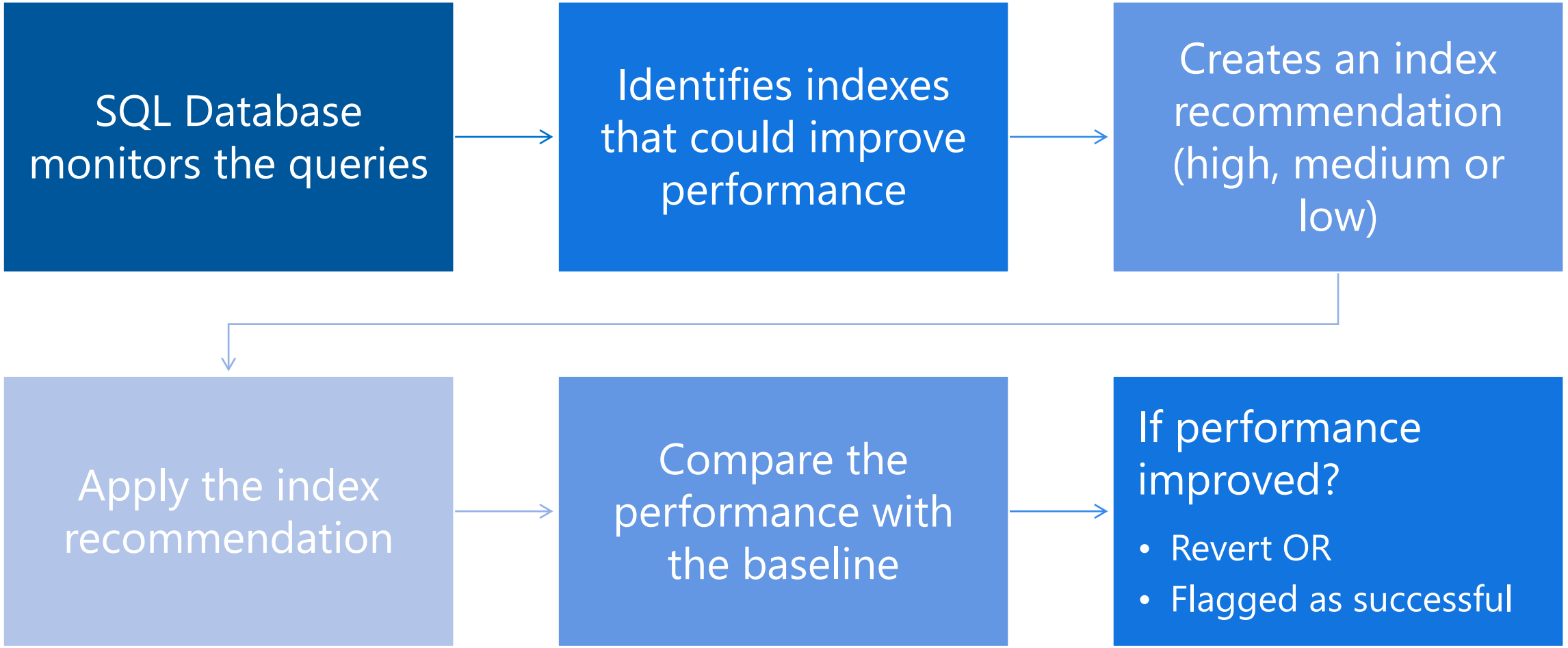
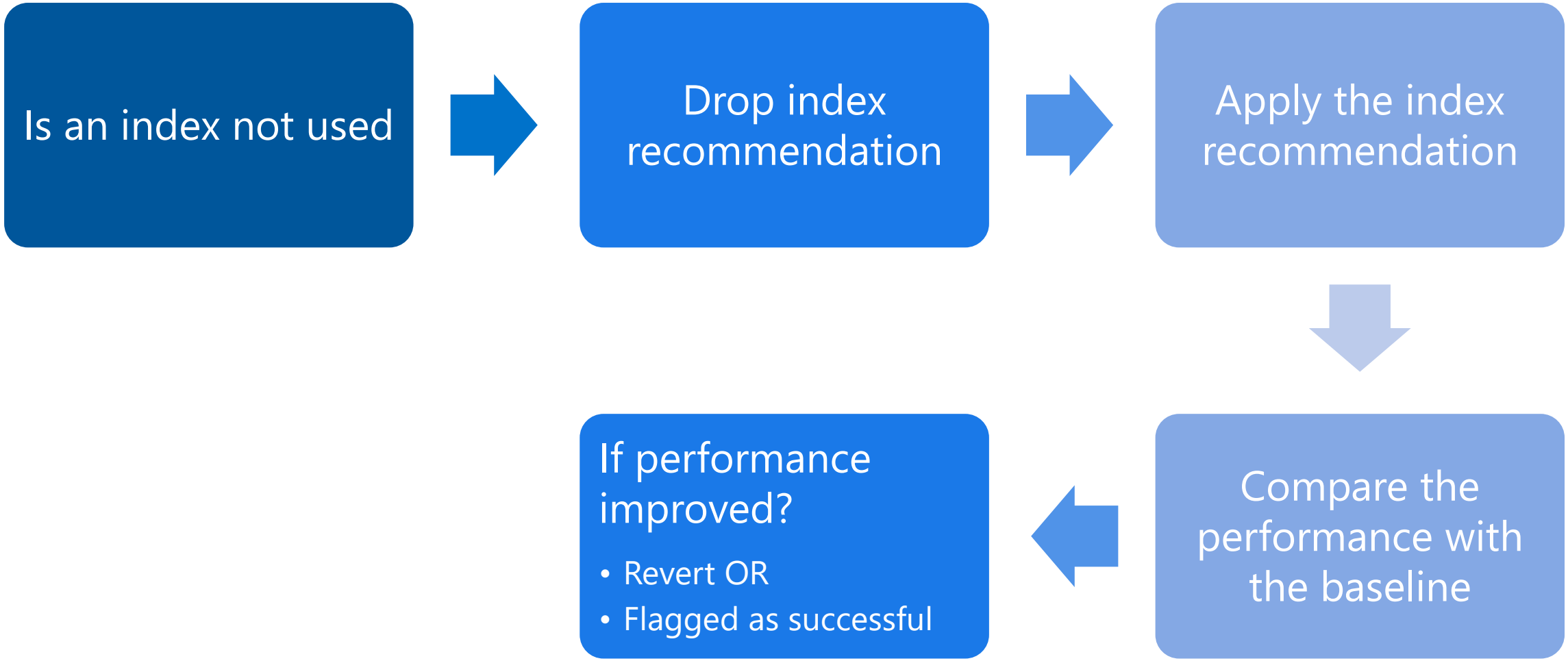
- Identifies and drops unused Indexes, validates performance improvements and reverts the change if performance degrades.

http://automaticplancorrectiondemo.azurewebsites.net/index.html

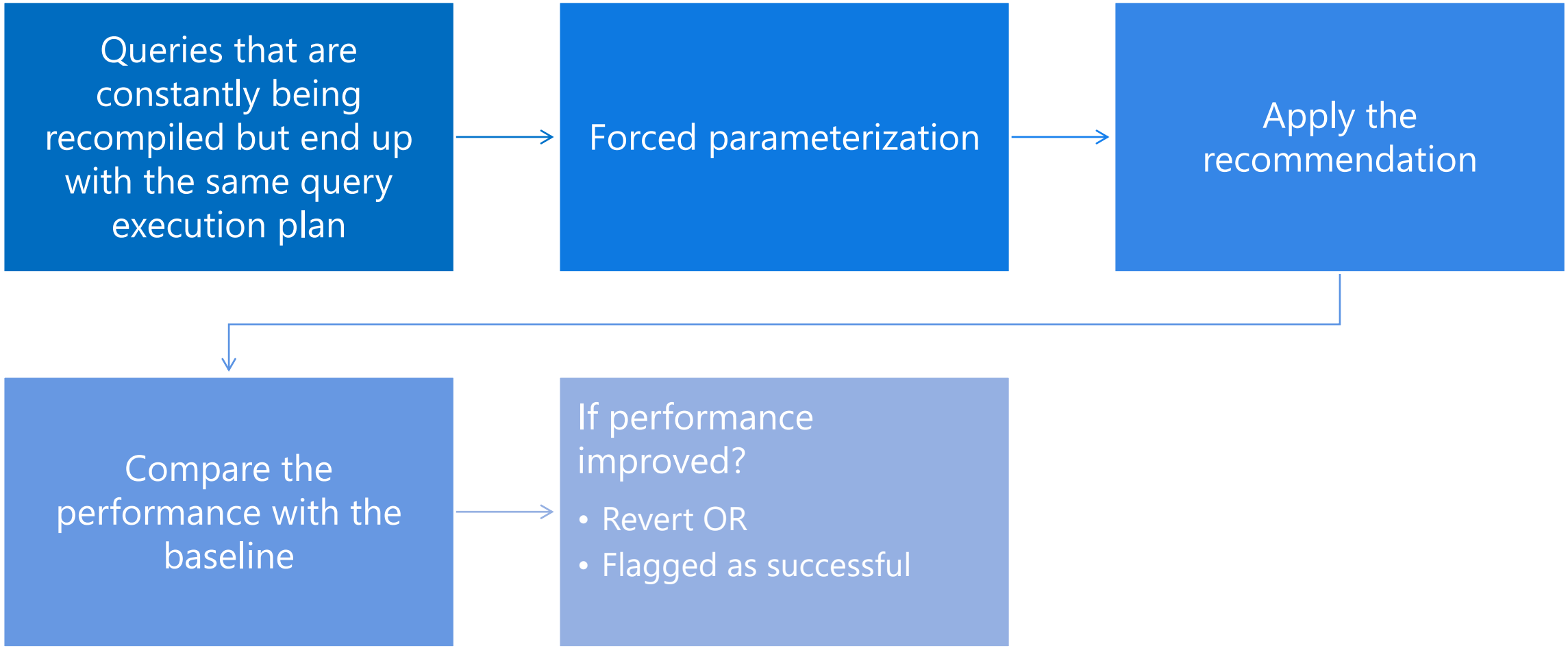
Automatic Tuning – Create Index



Automatic Tuning – Drop Index



Automatic Tuning – Parameterize Queries



Questions?

Knowledge Check

List three types of recommendations from Automatic Tuning.

What could be a reason to disable the automatic tuning option?

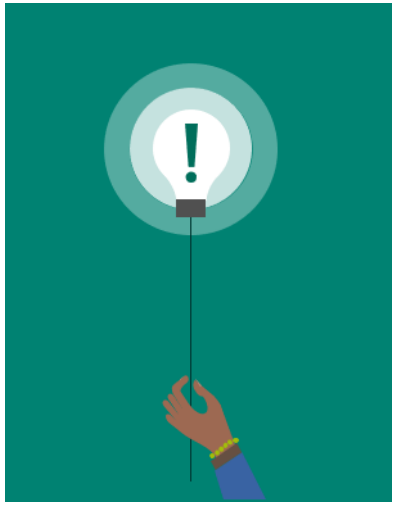
What technology is used for Automatic Tuning?

Lesson 5: Monitoring Performance using Database Watcher

Objectives

After completing this learning, you will be able to:

- Use Database Watcher to monitor database performance.
- Use Database Watcher to monitor any product in the Azure SQL family.



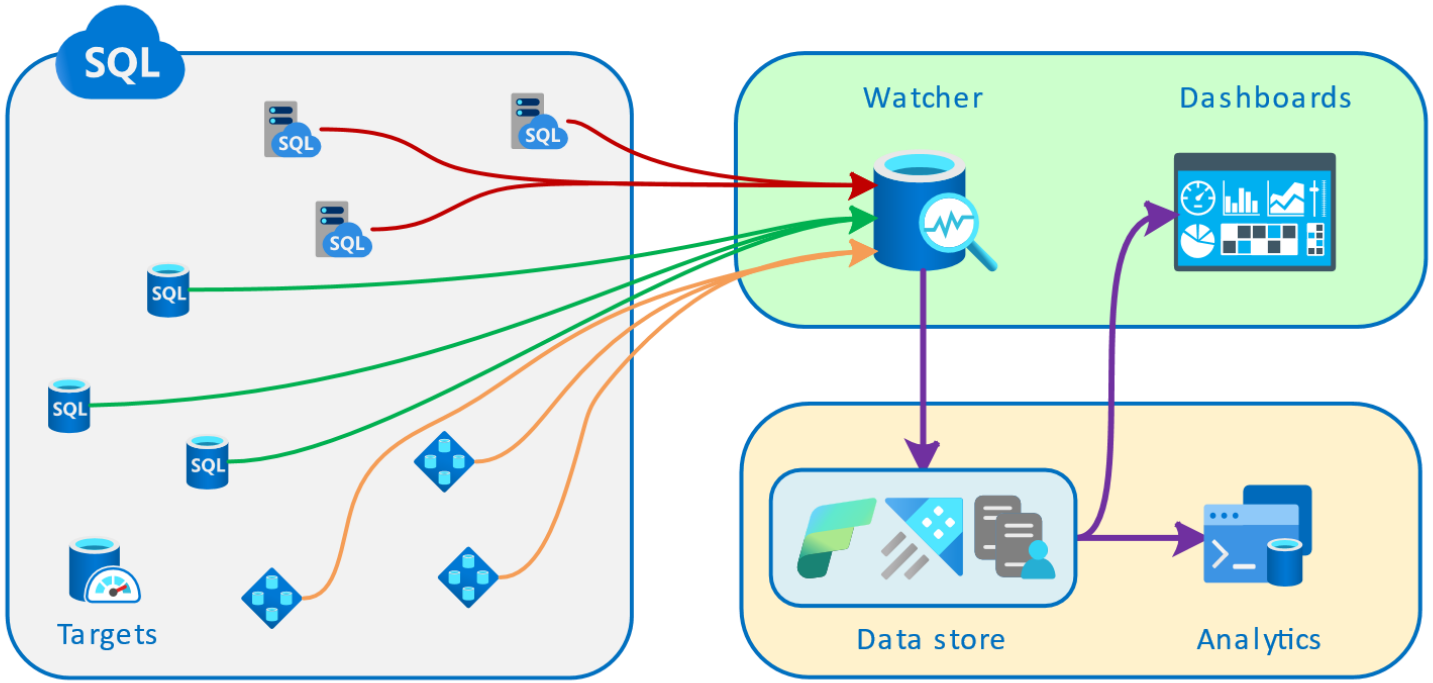
Introduction to Database Watcher (Preview)

Database watcher is a managed monitoring solution for database services in the Azure SQL family.

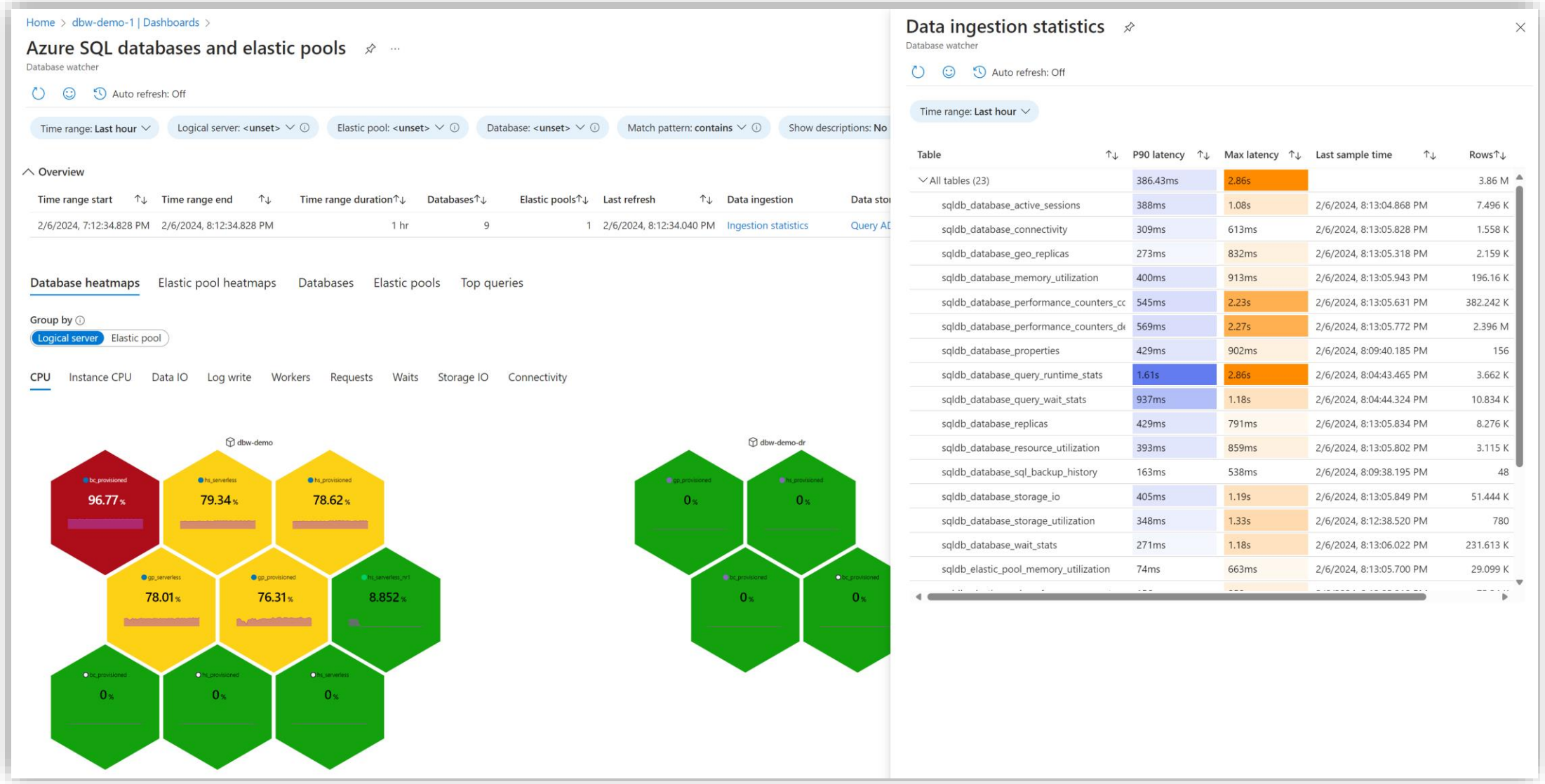
Supports Azure SQL Database, Elastic Pools, and Managed Instances

Collects workload monitoring data to give you a detailed view of database performance, configuration, and health.

Currently in Preview and only available in limited Azure regions.

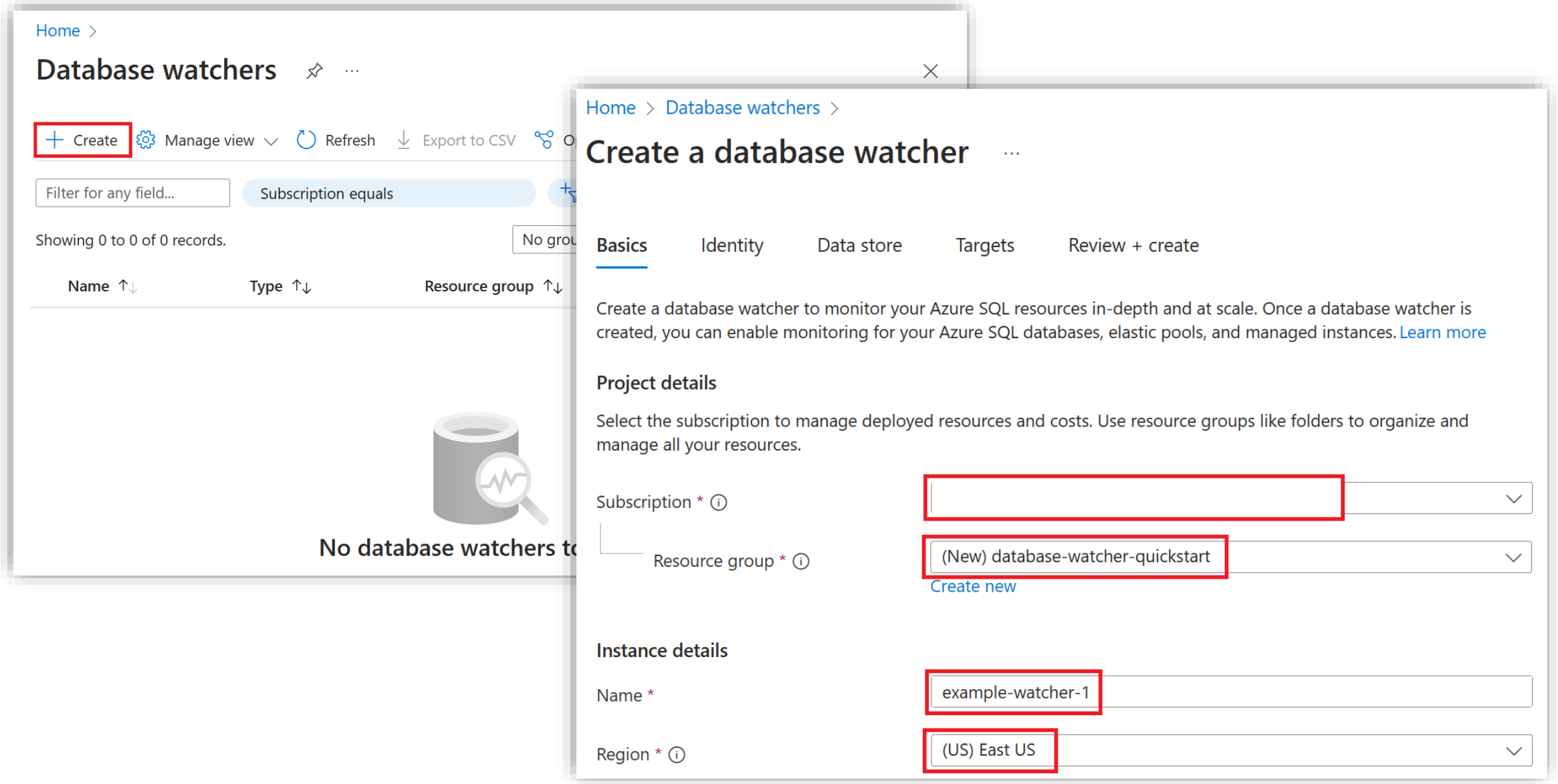


Database Watcher Dashboards

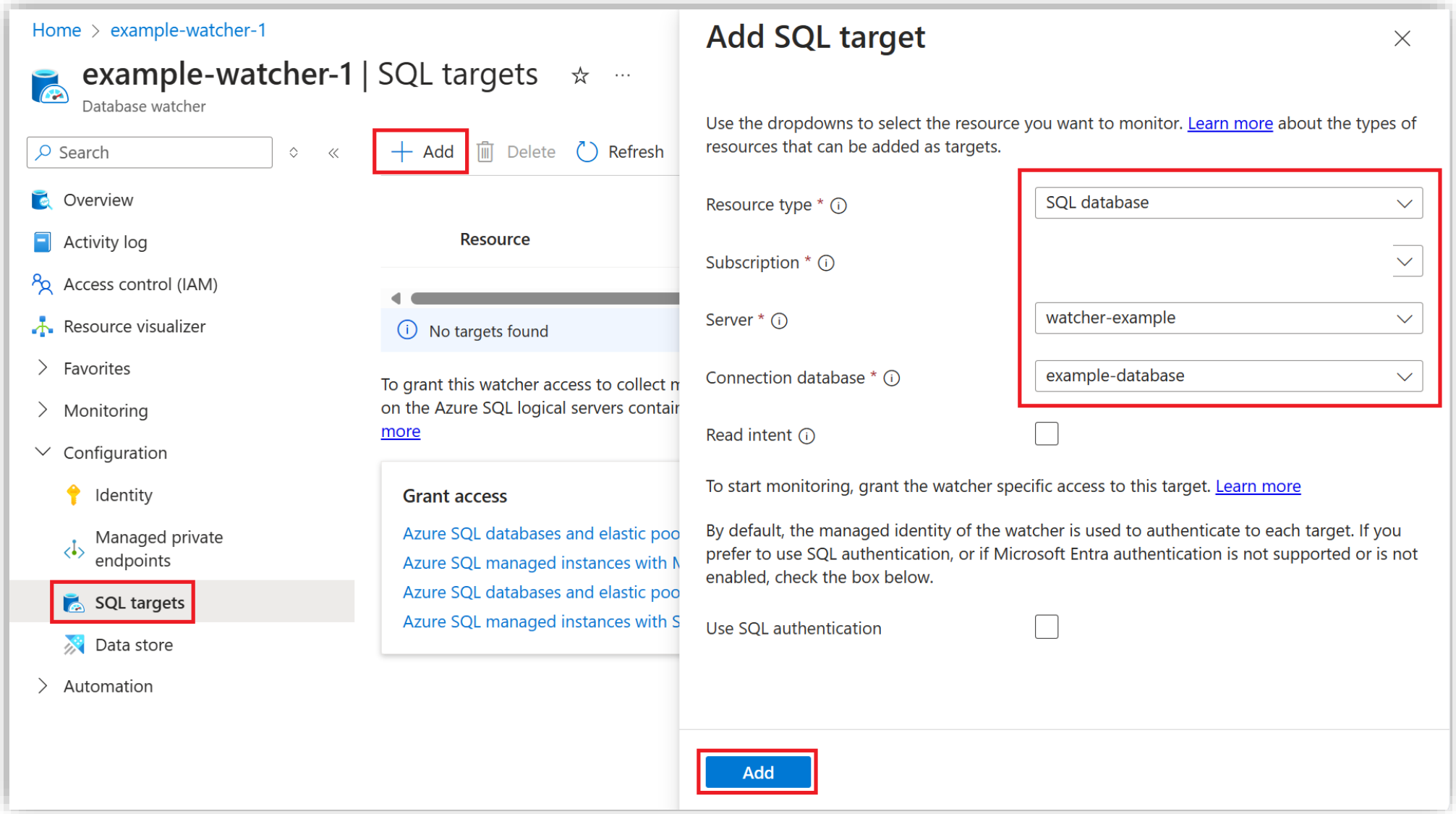


Database Watcher Dashboards

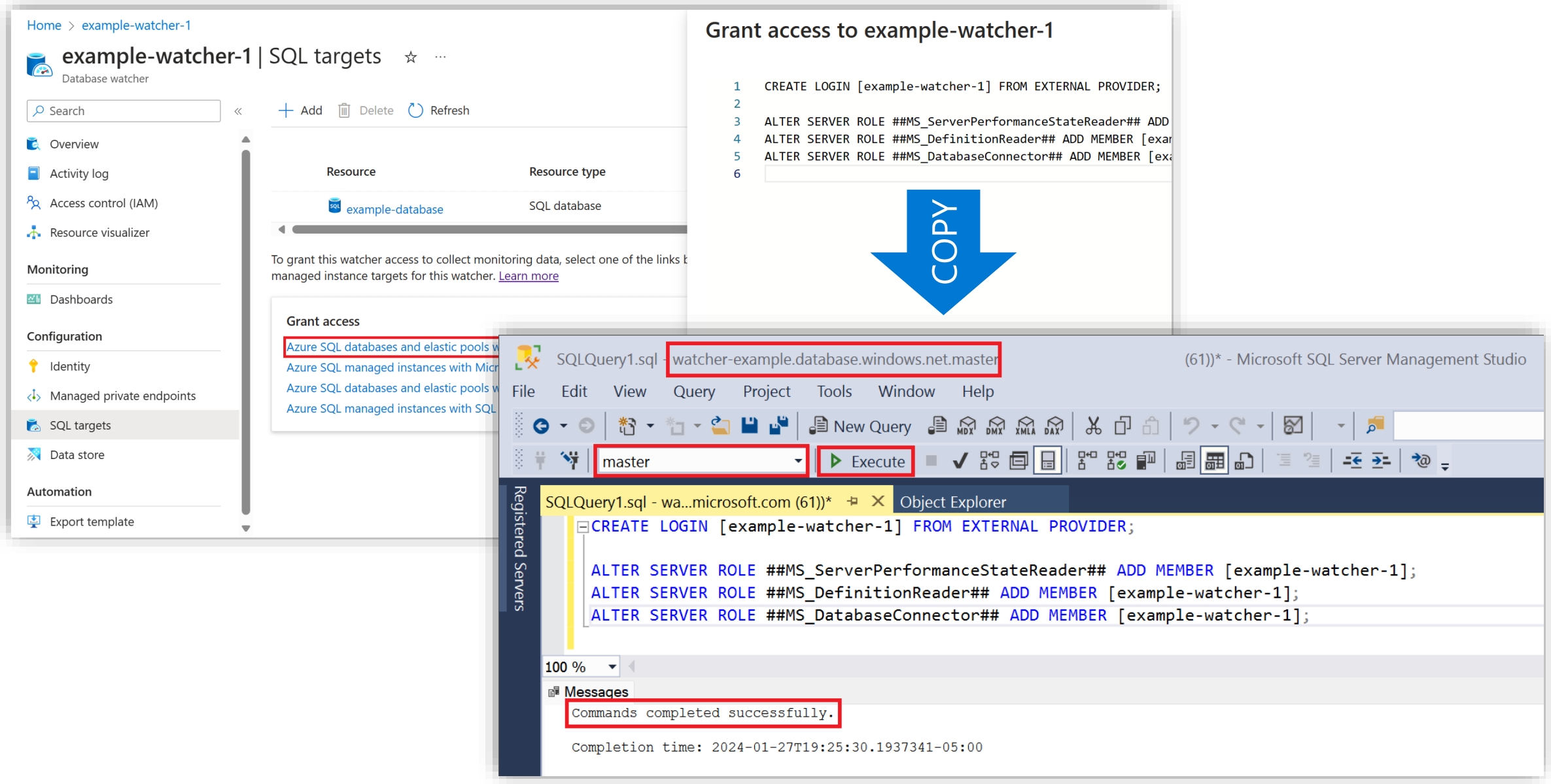
Create a Database Watcher Service



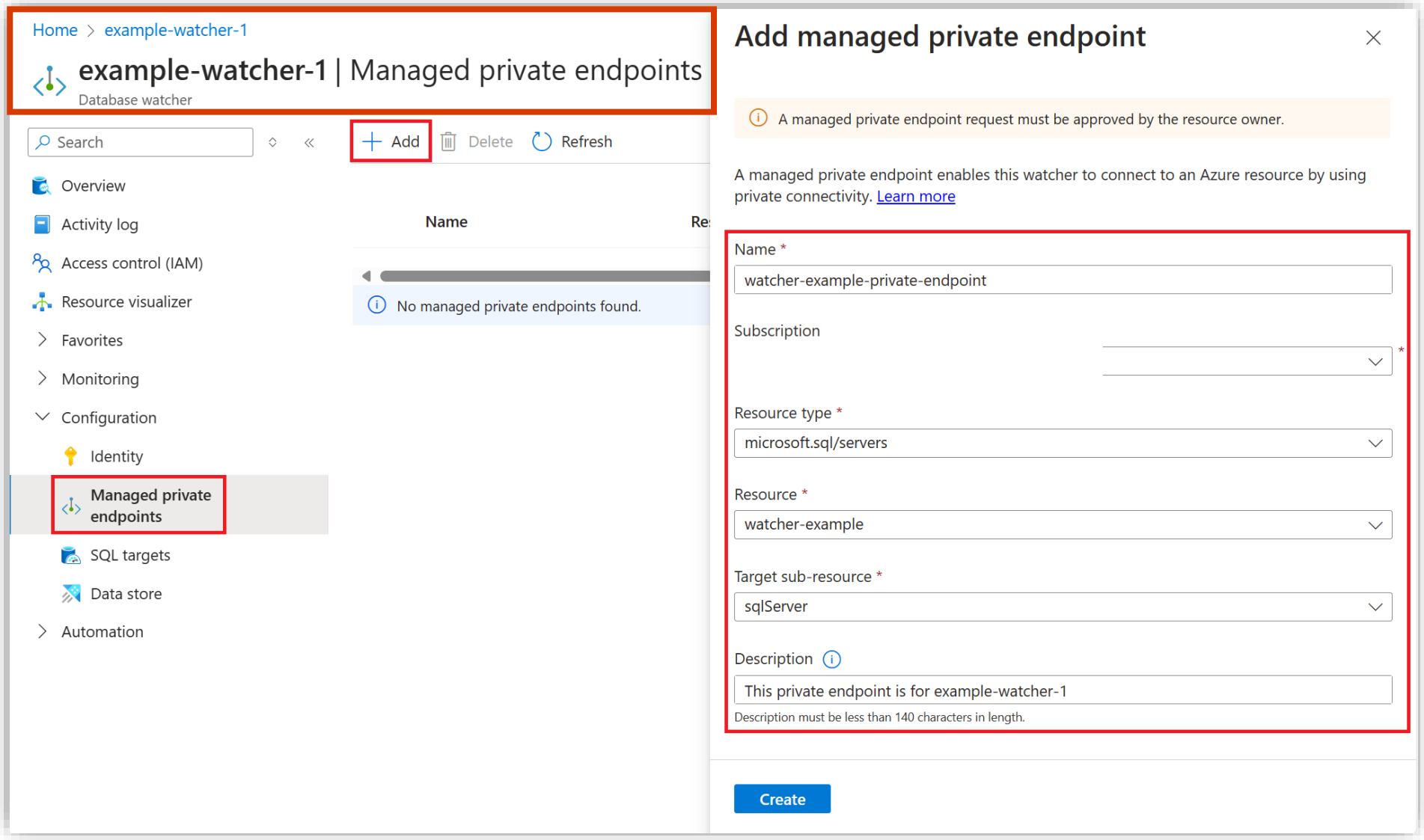
Add Targets to Database Watcher



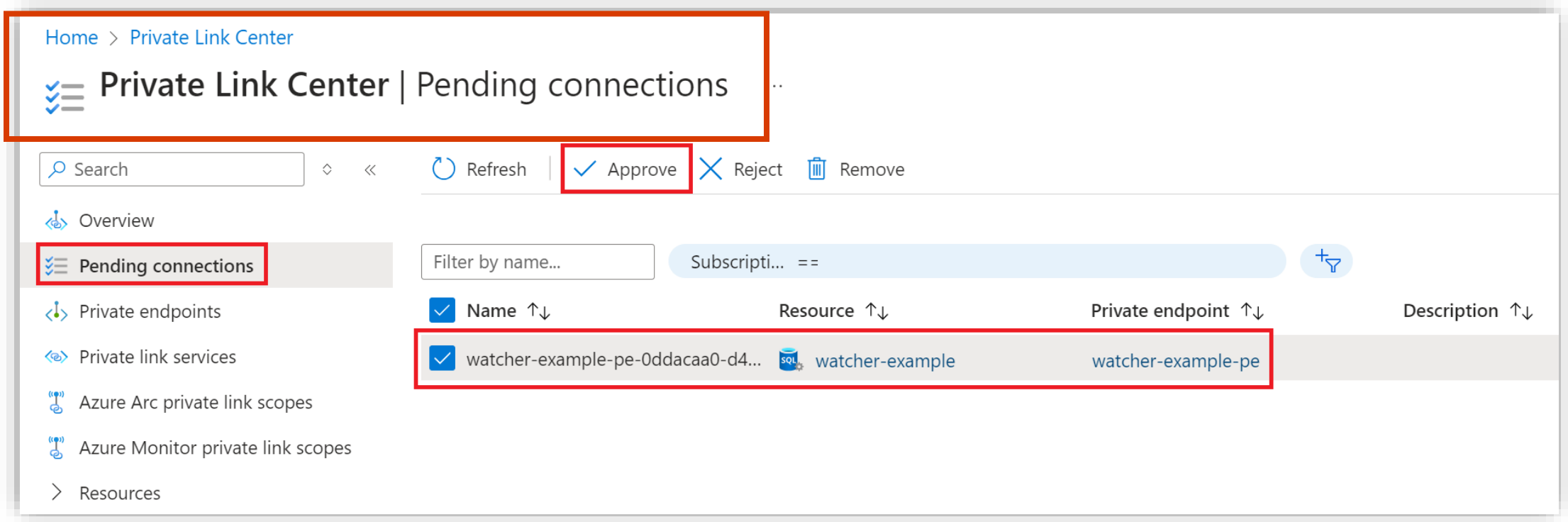
Grant Access for Database Watcher



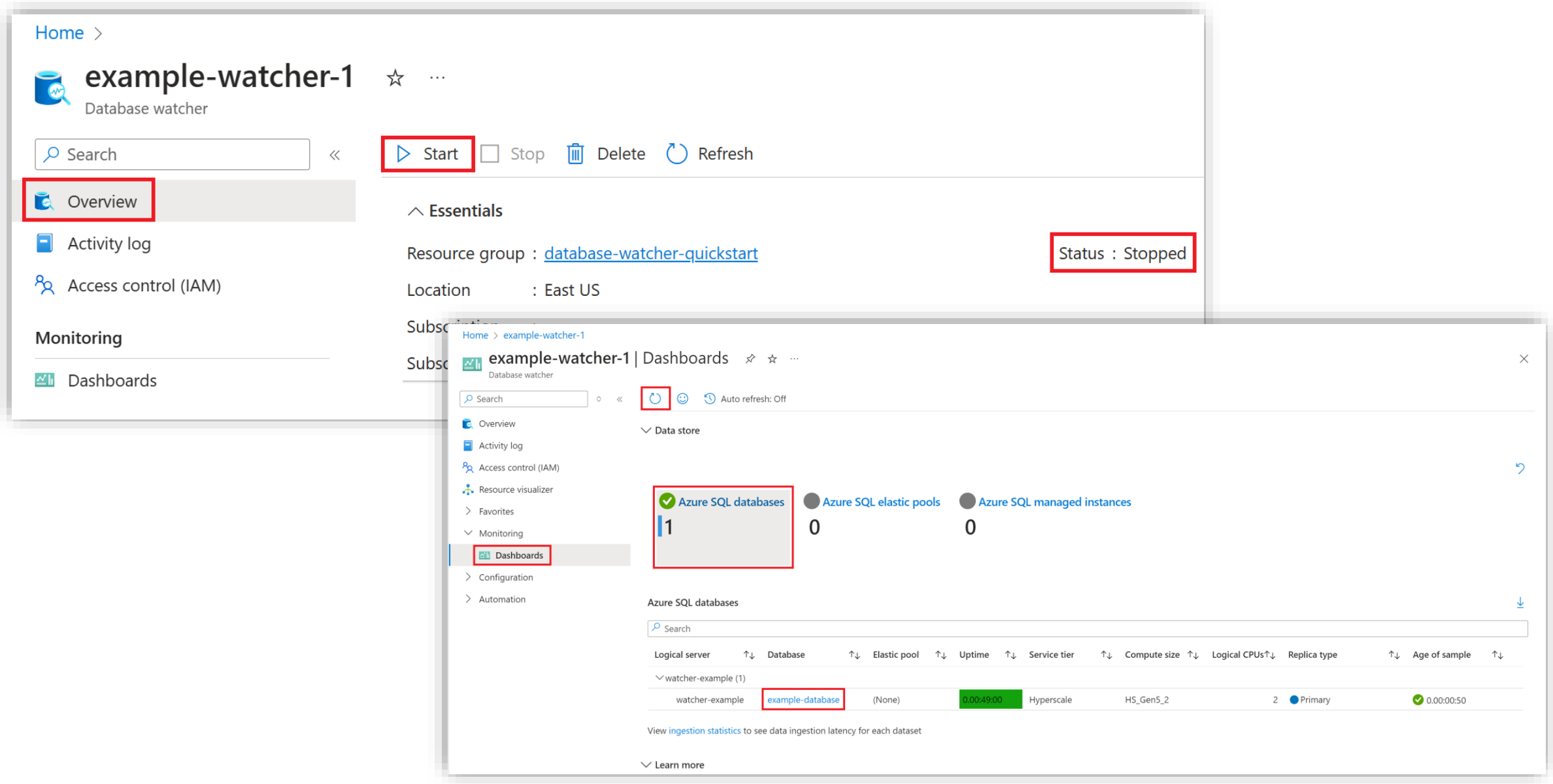
Create Managed Private Endpoint



Approve Managed Private Endpoint



Start Database Watcher



Demonstration

Monitor Performance with Database Watcher

- Azure SQL Database monitoring with Database Watcher

Questions?

Module Summary