



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.



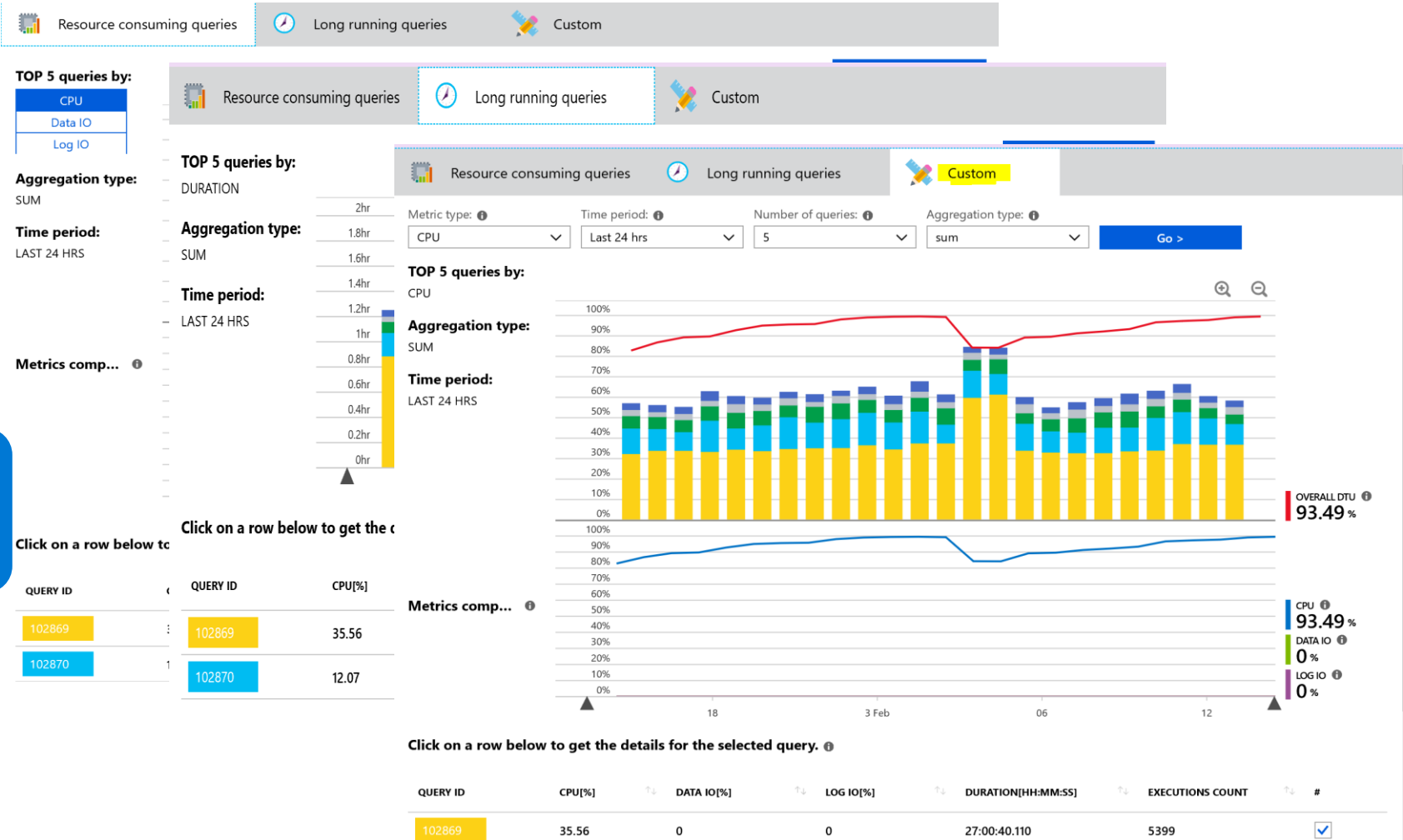
Query Performance Insight

Intelligent Performance

- Performance overview
- Performance recommendati...
- Query Performance Insight
- Automatic tuning

Custom options – Insights based upon custom selection:

- Metric type: Resource consuming queries, Long running queries, and Custom
- Time period: Last 24 hrs, Past Week, Past Month and Custom
- Number of Queries: 5, 10, 20
- Aggregation type: sum, max and avg.
- Log IO utilization %, Duration and Execution count.



Viewing individual query details

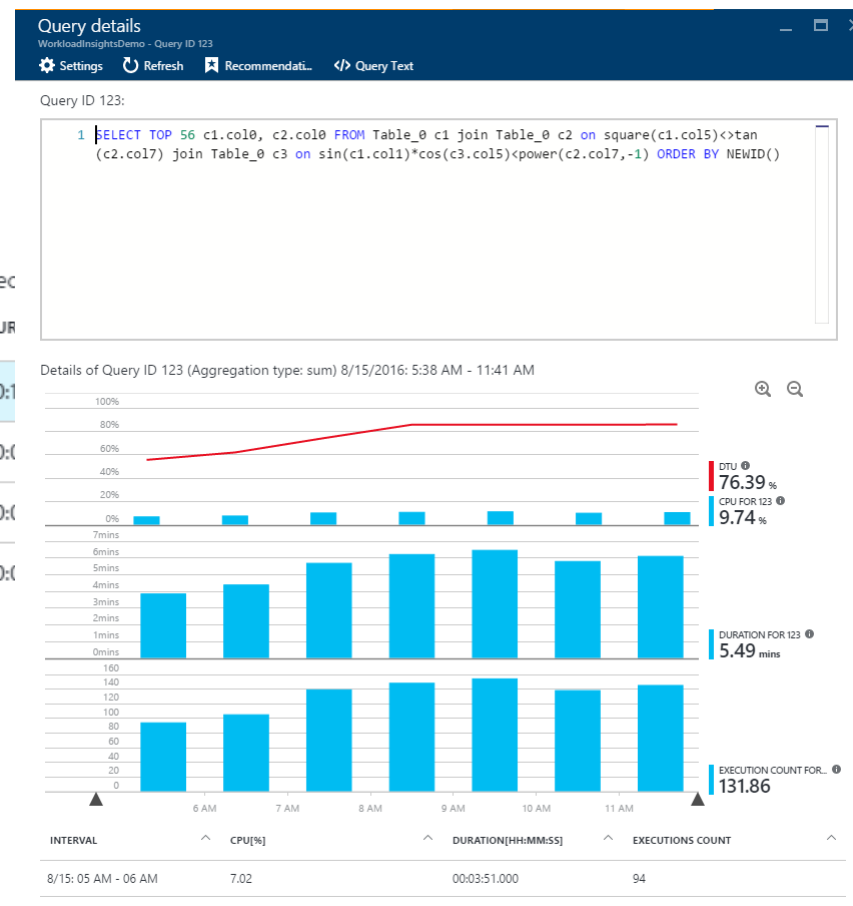
Get details for the individual queries

- CPU Consumption
- Duration
- Execution Count

It does not capture DDL queries

Click on a row below to get the details for the selected query

QUERY ID	CPU[%]	DUR
122	1.27	00:01
123	0.23	00:01
124	0.16	00:01
126	0.09	00:01

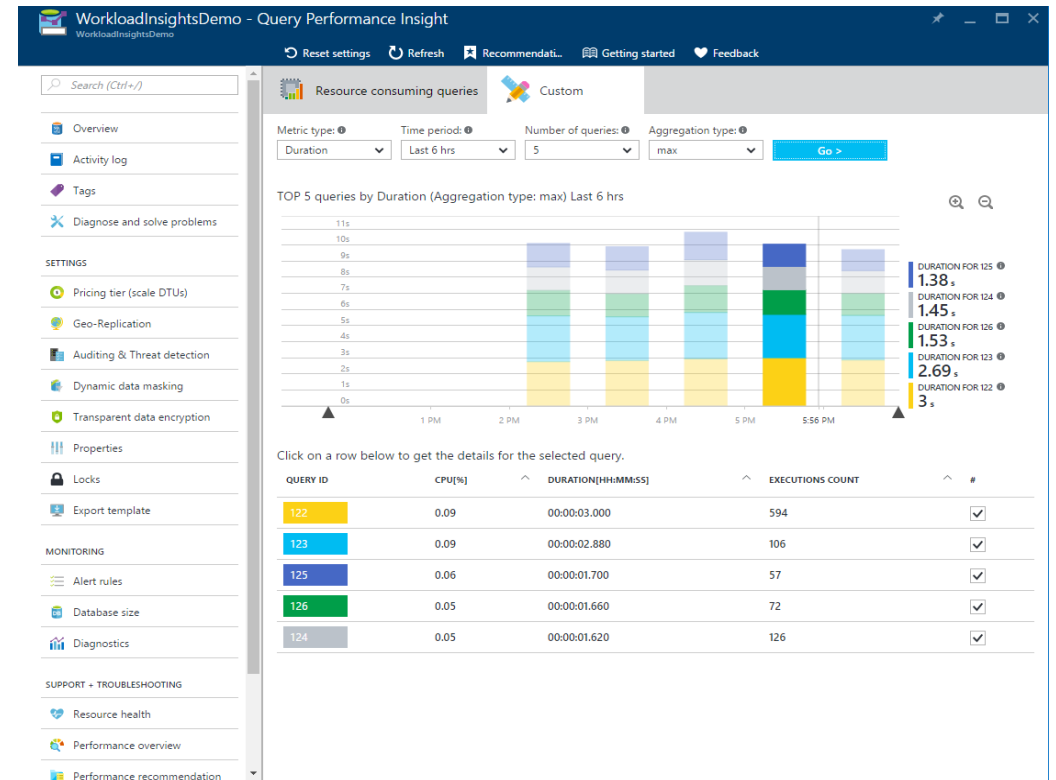


Review top queries per duration

Duration is one of the metrics showing potential bottleneck

Long-running queries has potential for:

- Longer locks
- Blocking other users
- Limiting scalability

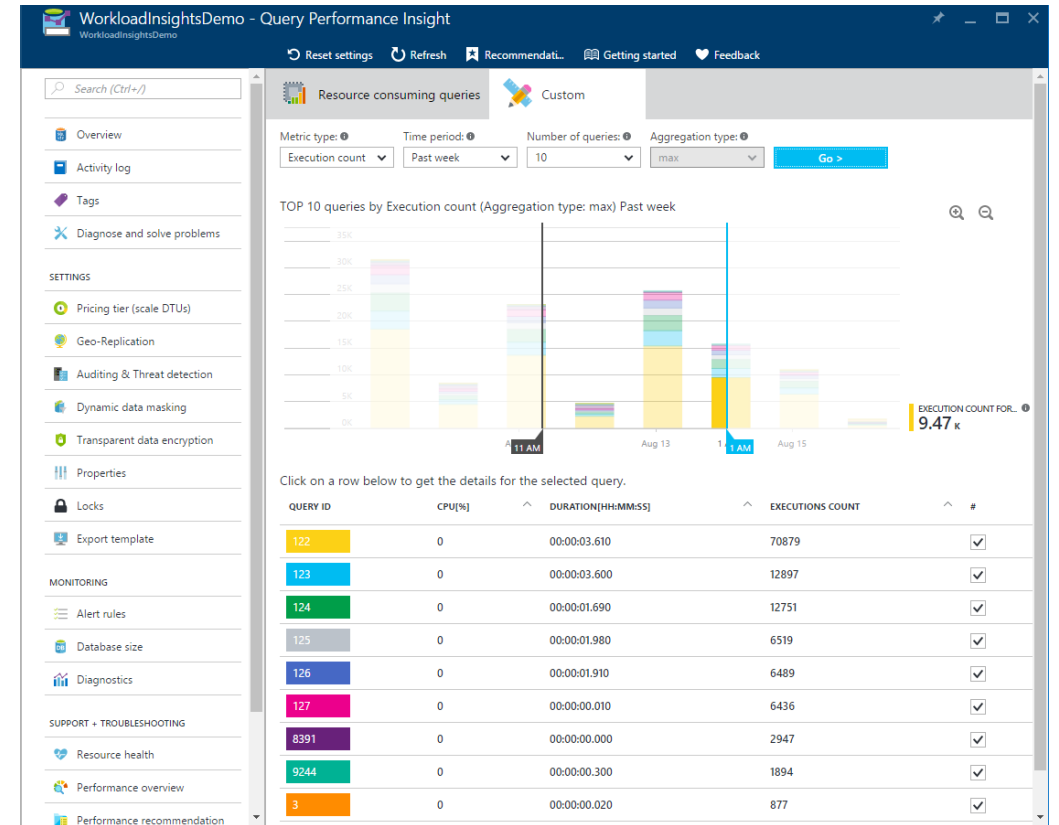


Review top queries per execution count

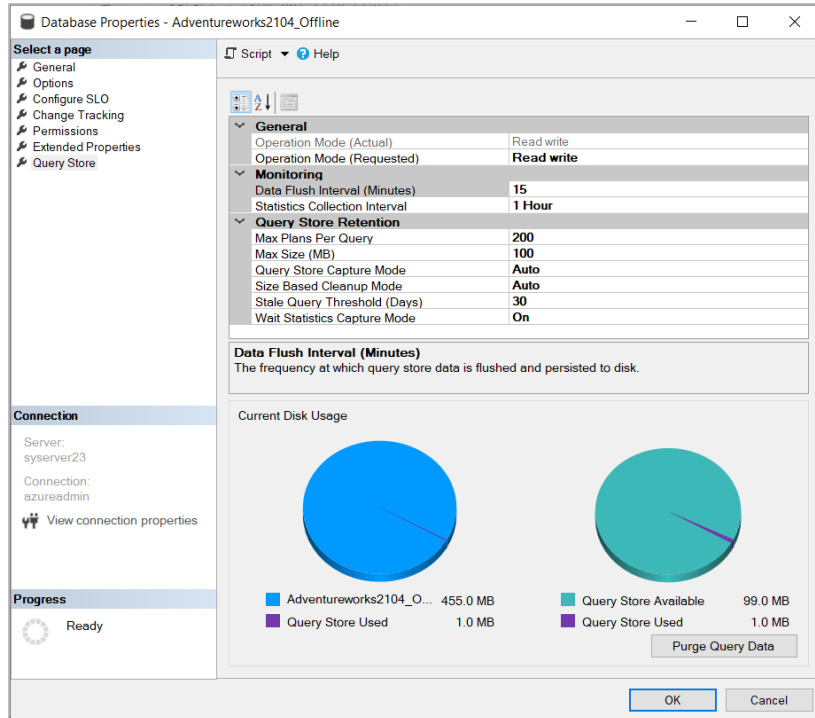
Execution count is one of the metrics showing potential bottleneck

High number of 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?

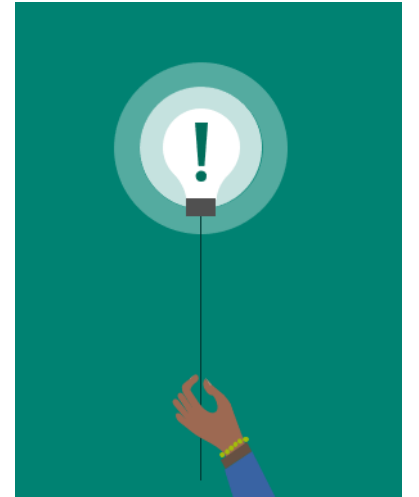
How can you view individual query details?

Lesson 4: Azure SQL Database Tuning using Automatic Tuning

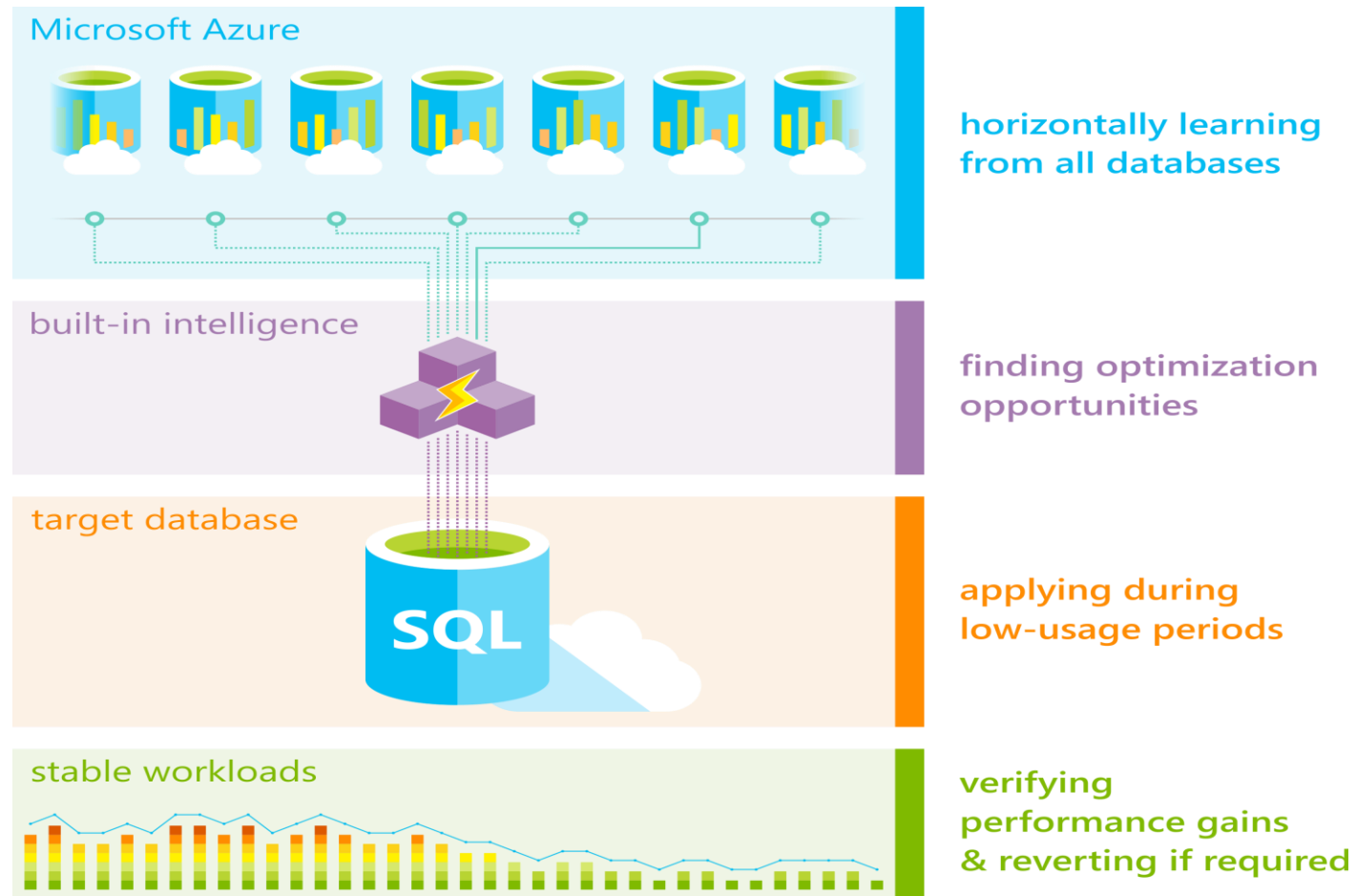
Objectives

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

Intelligent Performance

Performance overview

Inherit from: ⓘ

Server

Azure defaults

Don't inherit

ⓘ The database is inheriting automatic tuning configuration

Configure the automatic tuning options ⓘ

OPTION



FORCE PLAN



CREATE INDEX



DROP INDEX

Estimated impact

Validation report

▼ Validation progress ⓘ

Completed

DTU savings (overall) ⓘ

31.75% DTU

DTU savings (affected queries) ⓘ

90.00% DTU

Queries with improved performance ⓘ

12

Queries with regressed performance ⓘ

1

Force Last Good Plan:

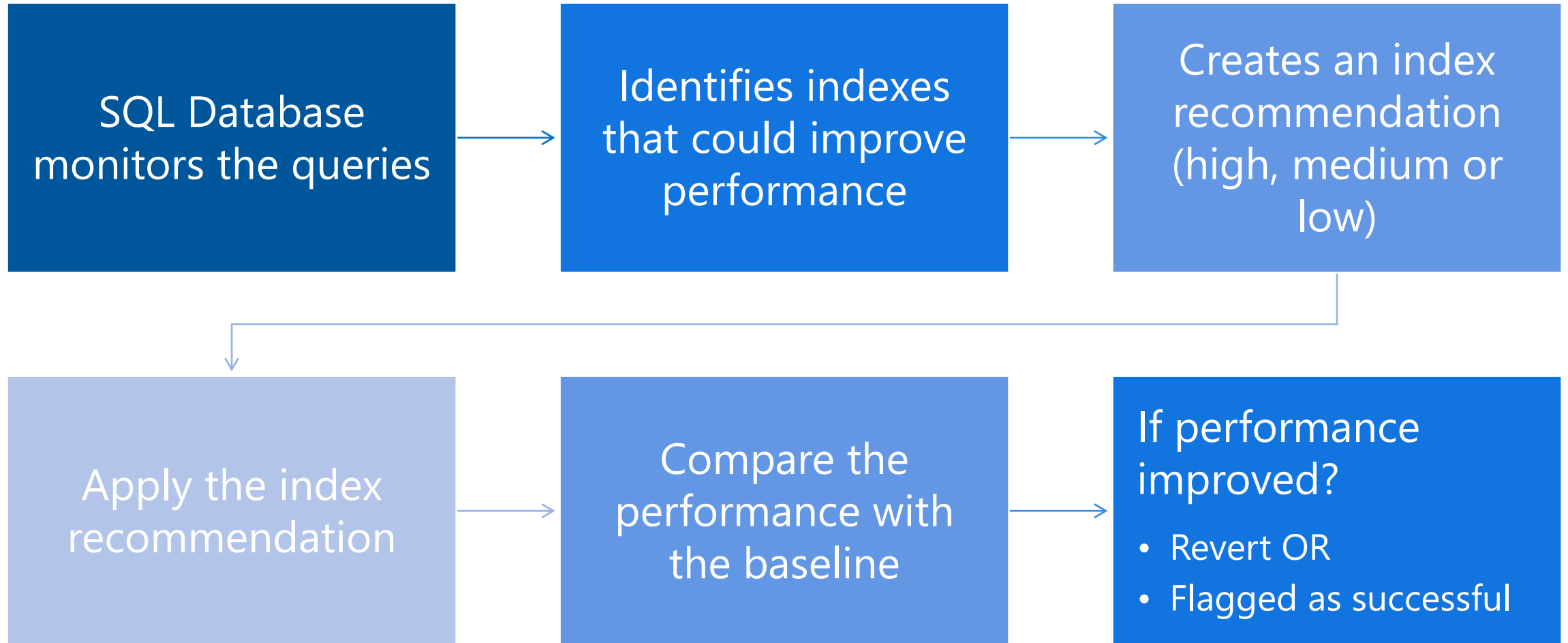
Identifies queries affected by bad plans due to bad plan with last good plan. Reverts the change if performance degrades.

Identifies queries affected by bad plans due to bad plan with last good plan. Reverts the change if performance degrades.

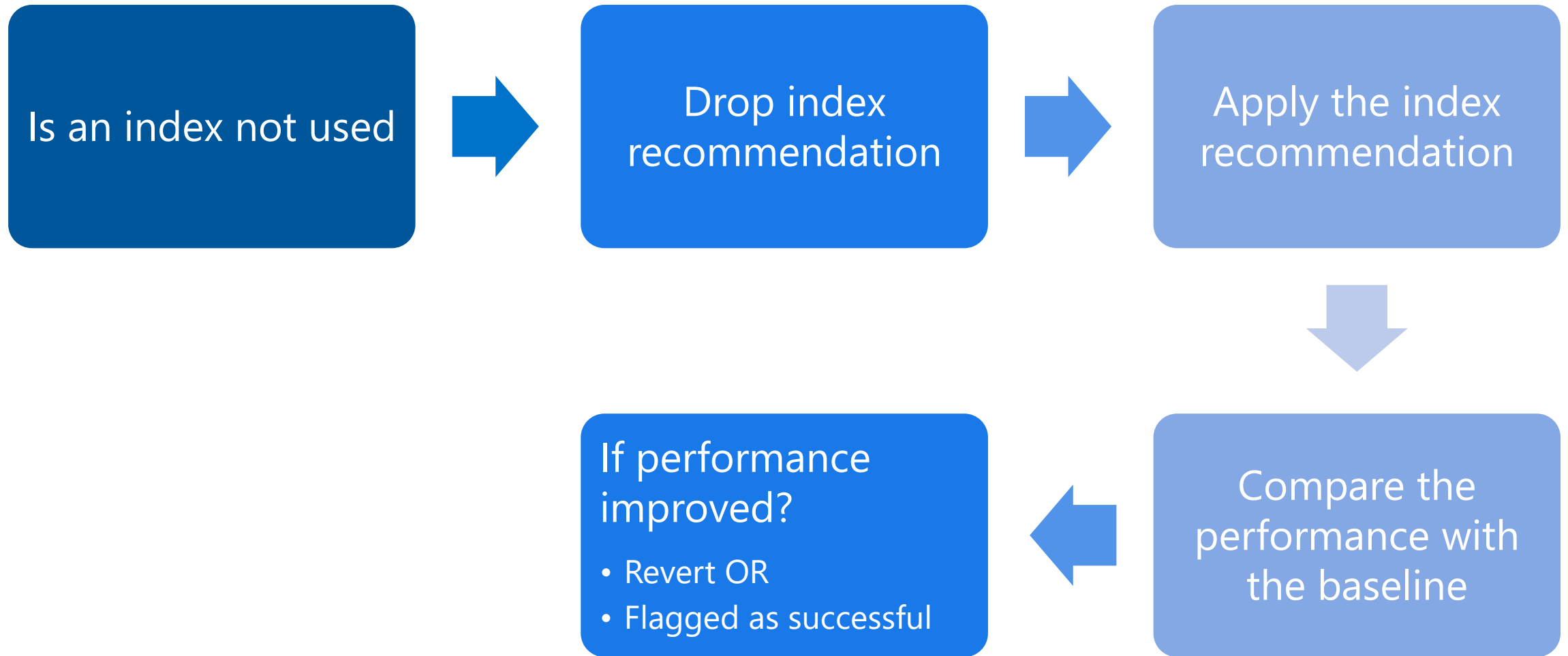
- Identifies and drops unused Indexes, validates performance improvements and reverts the change if performance degrades.

<http://automaticplan correctiondemo.azurewebsites.net/index.html>

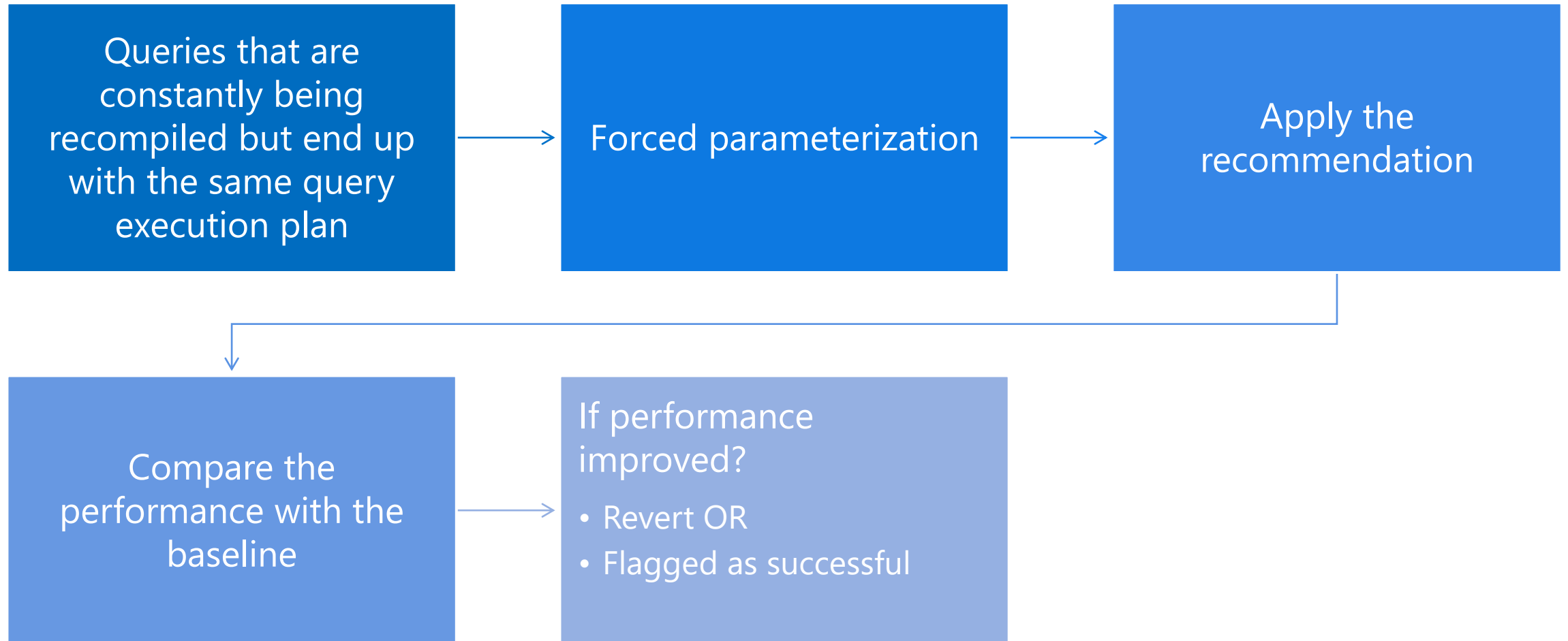
Automatic Tuning – Create Index



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.



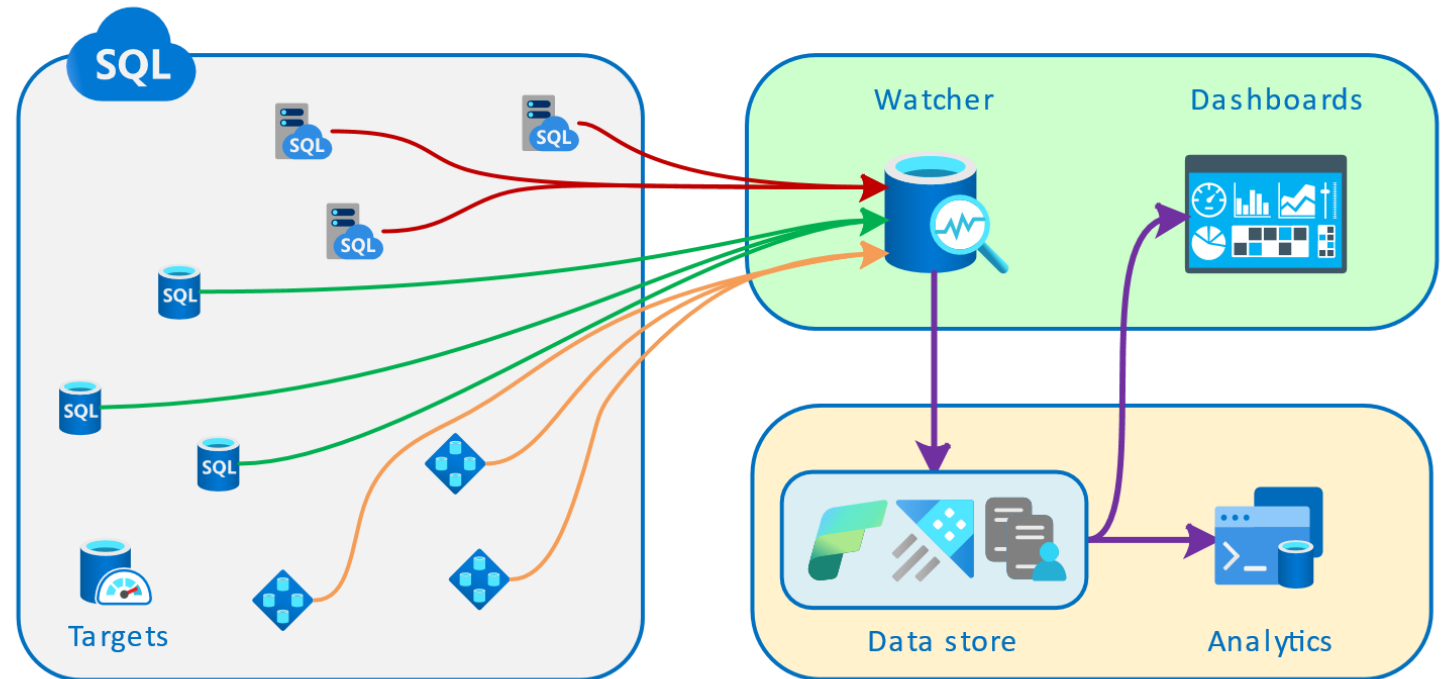
Introduction to Database Watcher (Preview)

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

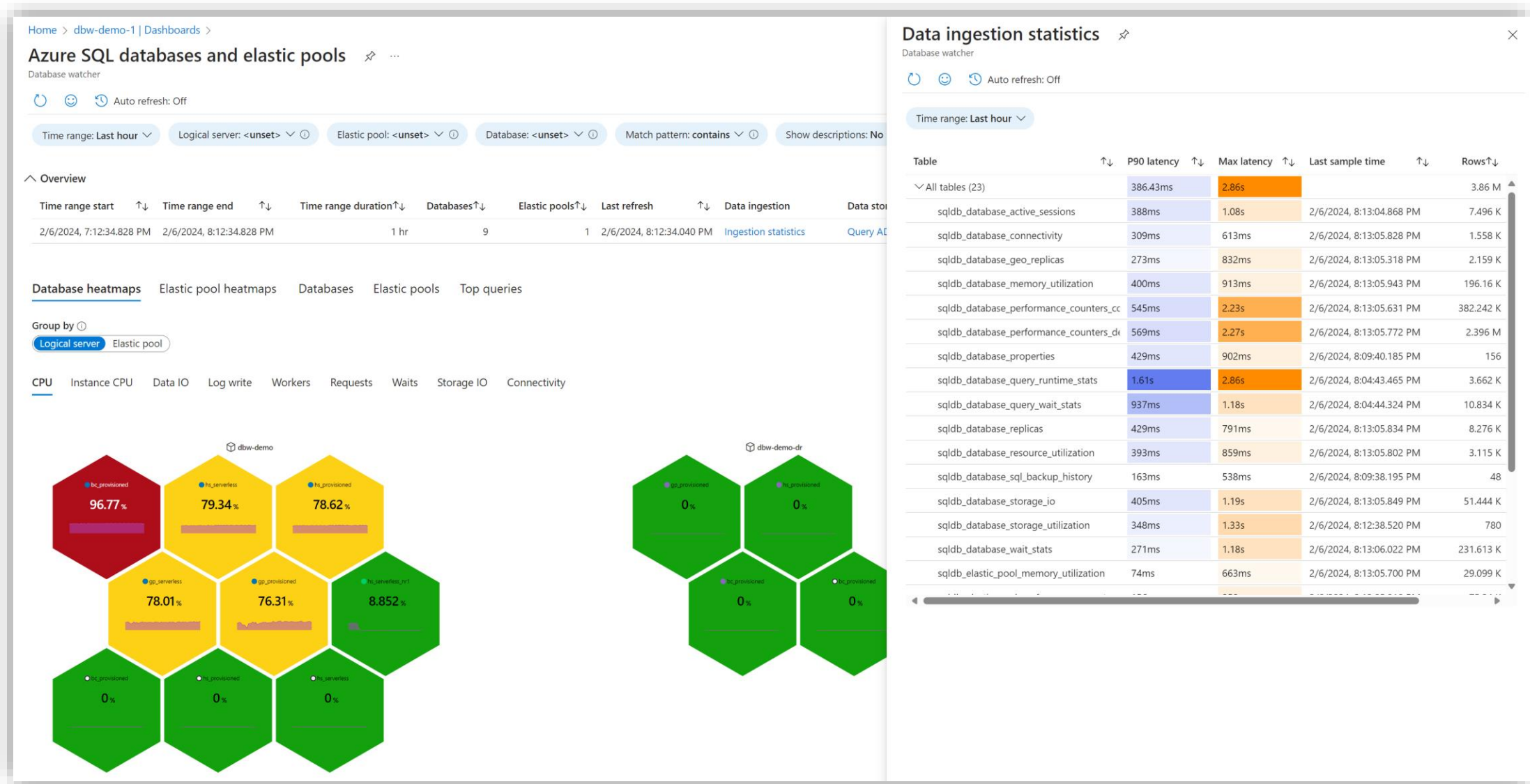
Supports Azure SQL Database, Elastic Pools, and Managed Instances

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

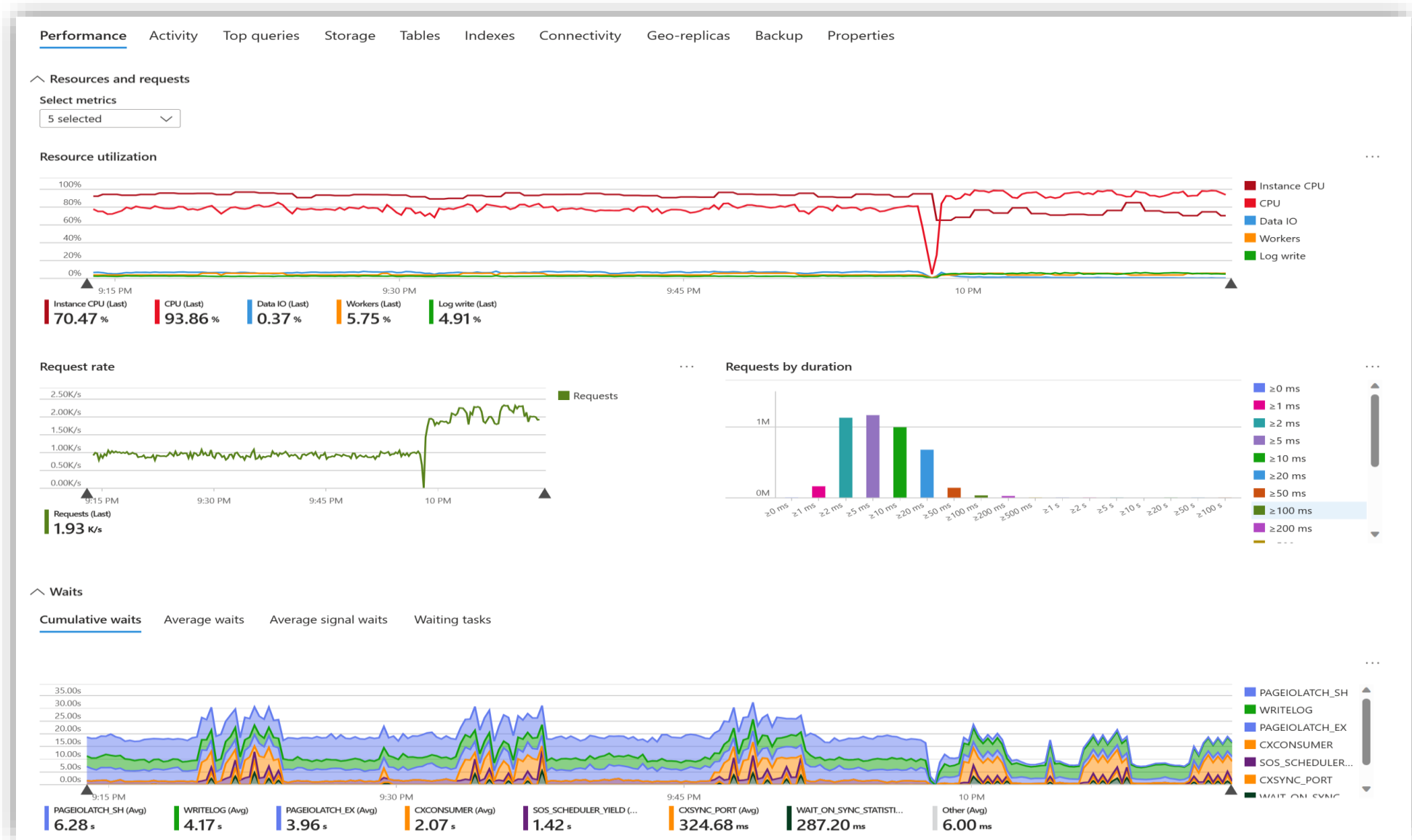
Currently in Preview and only available in limited Azure regions.



Database Watcher Dashboards






Database Watcher Dashboards






Create a Database Watcher Service


[Home](#) >


Database watchers  

 Create


 Manage view 

 Refresh

 Export to CSV







Filter for any field...



Subscription equals 


Showing 0 to 0 of 0 records.

No groups

Name  


Type  

Resource group  



No database watchers to

[Home](#) > [Database watchers](#) >

Create a database watcher 

Basics

Identity

Data store


Targets


Review + create


Create a database watcher to monitor your Azure SQL resources in-depth and at scale. Once a database watcher is created, you can enable monitoring for your Azure SQL databases, elastic pools, and managed instances. [Learn more](#)

Project details


Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription * 



Resource group * 

(New) database-watcher-quickstart





[Create new](#)

Instance details


Name *

example-watcher-1



Region * 

(US) East US



Add Targets to Database Watcher

Home > example-watcher-1

example-watcher-1 | SQL targets ☆ ...

Database watcher

Search ◇ << **+ Add** 🗑 Delete ↻ Refresh

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Resource visualizer

> Favorites

> Monitoring

✓ Configuration

🔑 Identity

🔗 Managed private endpoints

SQL targets

🔗 Data store

> Automation

Resource

ⓘ No targets found

To grant this watcher access to collect metrics on the Azure SQL logical servers containing this resource, click the [Grant access](#) button.

Grant access

[Azure SQL databases and elastic pools](#)

[Azure SQL managed instances with Microsoft Entra authentication](#)

[Azure SQL databases and elastic pools with Microsoft Entra authentication](#)

[Azure SQL managed instances with Microsoft Entra authentication](#)

Add SQL target ✕

Use the dropdowns to select the resource you want to monitor. [Learn more](#) about the types of resources that can be added as targets.

Resource type * ⓘ SQL database ▼

Subscription * ⓘ watcher-example ▼

Server * ⓘ example-database ▼

Connection database * ⓘ

Read intent ⓘ ☐

To start monitoring, grant the watcher specific access to this target. [Learn more](#)

By default, the managed identity of the watcher is used to authenticate to each target. If you prefer to use SQL authentication, or if Microsoft Entra authentication is not supported or is not enabled, check the box below.

Use SQL authentication ☐

Add

Grant Access for Database Watcher

The image shows a two-step process for granting access to a database watcher. The first step is in the Azure portal, and the second is in SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS).

Step 1: Azure Portal

The Azure portal interface shows the "example-watcher-1 | SQL targets" page. The left sidebar includes sections for Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Resource visualizer, Monitoring (Dashboards), Configuration (Identity, Managed private endpoints, SQL targets, Data store), and Automation (Export template). The "SQL targets" section is highlighted.

The main content area shows a table with the following data:

Resource	Resource type
example-database	SQL database

Below the table, there is a "Grant access" section with a red box highlighting the link "Azure SQL databases and elastic pools with Microsoft Defender for SQL".

Step 2: SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS)

The SSMS interface shows the "SQLQuery1.sql" file. The server name in the top right is "watcher-example.database.windows.net.master". The "master" database is selected in the "Server" dropdown. The "Execute" button is highlighted with a red box.

The SQL query being executed is:

```
1 CREATE LOGIN [example-watcher-1] FROM EXTERNAL PROVIDER;  
2  
3 ALTER SERVER ROLE ##MS_ServerPerformanceStateReader## ADD MEMBER [example-watcher-1];  
4 ALTER SERVER ROLE ##MS_DefinitionReader## ADD MEMBER [example-watcher-1];  
5 ALTER SERVER ROLE ##MS_DatabaseConnector## ADD MEMBER [example-watcher-1];  
6
```

The "Messages" pane at the bottom shows the result: "Commands completed successfully." with a completion time of "2024-01-27T19:25:30.1937341-05:00".

Create Managed Private Endpoint

Home > example-watcher-1

example-watcher-1 | Managed private endpoints

Database watcher

Search

+ Add

Delete

Refresh

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Resource visualizer

Favorites

Monitoring

Configuration

Identity

Managed private endpoints

SQL targets

Data store

Automation

Name

Re

No managed private endpoints found.

Add managed private endpoint

A managed private endpoint request must be approved by the resource owner.

A managed private endpoint enables this watcher to connect to an Azure resource by using private connectivity. [Learn more](#)

Name *

watcher-example-private-endpoint

Subscription

Resource type *

microsoft.sql/servers

Resource *

watcher-example

Target sub-resource *

sqlServer

Description ⓘ

This private endpoint is for example-watcher-1

Description must be less than 140 characters in length.

Create

Approve Managed Private Endpoint

Home > Private Link Center

☰

Private Link Center | Pending connections

🔍 Search

⌵ ⏪

🔄 Refresh

✓ Approve

✗ Reject

🗑 Remove

🔗 Overview

☰ Pending connections

🔗 Private endpoints

🔗 Private link services

🔗 Azure Arc private link scopes

🔗 Azure Monitor private link scopes

> Resources

Filter by name...


Subscripti... ==

+ 🔍





✓ Name ↑↓	Resource ↑↓	Private endpoint ↑↓	Description ↑↓
✓ watcher-example-pe-0ddacaa0-d4...	🗄 watcher-example	watcher-example-pe	


Start Database Watcher


Home >


 **example-watcher-1** ☆ ...
Database watcher

Search <<


 **Start**  Stop  Delete  Refresh

 **Overview**

 Activity log

 Access control (IAM)

Monitoring


 Dashboards



Essentials


Resource group : [database-watcher-quickstart](#) **Status : Stopped**


Location : East US


Home > example-watcher-1


 **example-watcher-1 | Dashboards** ☆ ...
Database watcher

Search <<   Auto refresh: Off

 Overview


 Activity log

 Access control (IAM)

 Resource visualizer

> Favorites




> Monitoring

 **Dashboards**

> Configuration

> Automation

Data store

 **Azure SQL databases**  Azure SQL elastic pools  Azure SQL managed instances

1 0 0

Azure SQL databases

Search

Logical server	Database	Elastic pool	Uptime	Service tier	Compute size	Logical CPUs	Replica type	Age of sample
watcher-example (1)								
watcher-example	example-database	(None)	0:00:49:00	Hyperscale	HS_Gen5_2	2	Primary	0:00:00:50

View [ingestion statistics](#) to see data ingestion latency for each dataset

> Learn more

Demonstration

Monitor Performance with Database Watcher

- Azure SQL Database monitoring with Database Watcher



Questions?



Module Summary

