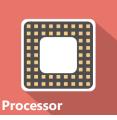


The Key for a Perfect System

- Balanced system without bottlenecks
- SQL Server is only a small part











Plan your system before you build it







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Hardware & Storage

- Use the optimal storage
- Handle volumes the right way
- Implement a good disk layout
- Do backups remotely
- Don't save power







Use the right storage

- HDD, SSD or Flash
- RAID Level
- Direct Attached or SAN
- iSCSI or FibreChannel
- Read caching isn't necessary, SQL Server does the buffering
- Prefer more smaller disks than one large
- Low latency (Disk Access) is important
- Don't use thin provisioning

Handle volumes the right way

- Check partition alignment http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd758814.aspx
- Format volumes the right way
 - NTFS, 64KB, no quick format
- Disable file indexing and automatic defragmentation

Implement a good disk layout

- Use more than one disks
- Separate disks for data, transaction log and TempDB
- Use mountpoints
- Consider max IOPs / size per disk

Do backups remotely

- Consider a remote backup location
- UNC Path works great

- Backup to Azure Blob Storage as offsite backup
- Don't save power
 - Disable power savings everywhere

Operating System

- Performance is important
- Don't forget about security...
- ... and the user permissions
- Just in case, I talk about Windows here







Performance is important

- Set power plan to high performance
- Check what's better: Hyperthreading off or on

Don't forget about security...

- Antivirus software & exclusions https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/309422
- Windows Firewall & User Access Control is a good thing, enable them
- A server is not a workstation, so don't use it as one
- Think about Windows Server Core for SQL Server installations

... and the user permissions

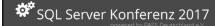
- Local Security Policy -> SQL Server Service account rights are a must have
 - Lock Pages In Memory
 - Perform Volume Maintenance Tasks



Installation

- How much SQL you need
- Don't repeat yourself
- Security... again!
- A server is not a workstation







- How much SQL you need
 - Only install components you really need
 - Choose the correct collation
- Don't repeat yourself
 - Install using a configuration file
- Security... again!
 - Don't forget to install updates
 - Use Service Accounts instead of "Local System"
 - BUILTIN\Administrators isn't a good idea for SQL Server DBAs
 - Use a domain group for DBAs only
- A server is not a workstation



Instance

- Make it easy to connect
- Security... again... are you kidding?
- Perhaps, Trace Flags
- Instance Settings







Make it easy to connect

- Use same port for all instances / availability groups
 - Easier for migrations
 - Easier to remember
- Use DNS alias for easy access
 - Use A-Records to avoid problems with Kerberos Auth
 - Transparent access for the users
 - No application changes on migrations and database moves

Security... again... are you kidding?

- Don't use SQL Logins, Windows Auth is more secure
- Set SPNs to use Kerberos authentication with Windows Auth

Perhaps, Trace Flags

- Trace Flag 1117
 - Equally grows all data files
 - Replaced in 2016 by filegroup option (AUTOGROW ALL FILES - sys.filegroups)
 - Recommended for all filegroups and databases
- Trace Flag 1118
 - Force use of unified extents for objects
 - Replaced in 2016 by database option (MIXED_PAGE_ALLOCATION - sys.databases)
 - Default in SQL Server 2016 for new databases

Instance Settings

- Configure memory limits, especially "max server memory"
- Enable "Optimize for ad hoc workloads"
- Configure Max Degree of Parallelism
 - Not higher than cores per socket / NUMA Node
 - Some apps need a value of 1, check documentation
- Configure Cost Threshold for Parallelism
 - Good start value for OLTP workloads: 40
 - Good start value for DWH and mixed workloads: 25

TempDB

- Split into multiple files
- Size and growth does matter
- Keep an eye on it
- Before SQL 2016, remember the Trace Flags







Split into multiple files

- There are a lot of complicated rules out there
- Just use TempDB with 8 files, more usually achieve no big advantage
- Always 8 files is easier to maintain
- In some rare cases more then 8 files brings some advantage

Size and growth does matter

- Size depends on TempDB usage
- Monitor old system, ask the vendor or guess
- Start with 2GB per data file and 8GB log (if you don't know)
- Growth: 256MB for data and 1GB for log

Keep an eye on it

- Monitor TempDB usage
- If TempDB grows, set new size as initial size (include a buffer)

Before SQL 2016, remember the Trace Flags

Set Trace Flag 1117 and 1118

Database

- Take care of the defaults
- Keep as reliable as you can
- The physical design matters
- Don't mess-up with the security







Take care of the defaults

- Set the default fill factor
 - 0 means 100%
 - Best practice is 70% or 80%
 - The setting is just for "new" objects
 - Keep an eye on fragmentation
- Never enable Auto Close or Auto Shrink
 - It always leads you into performance issues
 - With Auto Shrink enabled, disk fragmentation is your new friend; o)
- Enable Auto Create Statistics and Auto Update Statistics
 - Most database haven't the right statistics implemented
 - Normally the settings increase the speed of your queries
 - Should be enabled if not forbidden by the software vendor

Keep as reliable as you can

- Always use Full Recovery Model, without exception
- For temporary databases and staging databases the Single Recovery Model is ok
- Usually reliability is more important than speed
- Don't be afraid, using Full Recovery Model is easier than it sounds
- Don't forget to do transaction log backups

The physical design matters

- When possible, primary filegroup only for MDF
 - Create extra filegroups for your data
 - If not possible, just add files to primary filegroup
 - Start with 4 files per filegroup
- Set size and growth of files
 - Estimate the database size for the next year(s)

- The files shouldn't grow automatically
- Keep autogrowth enabled for safety reasons
- 256MB autogrowth for data and 1GB for log
- Keep an eye on VLFs
 - DBCC LOGINFO

Don't mess-up with the security

- Don't assign DB_Owner role to users
 - Build user roles with the right permissions instead
- Don't assign the dbo to a normal user
 - Assign to sa or to special login

Maintenance

- Don't forget instance and database maintenance
- Backup checksum and compression
- Don't do plans, script the tasks
- Never shrink during maintenance







Don't forget instance and database maintenance

- Daily Backups (Full and perhaps differential)
- Transaction log backups (every 5 15 minutes)
- Integrity checks (daily)
- Index reorganize or rebuild (daily)
- Update statistics (daily)
- Clean up backup and job history (daily)
- Cleanup mail items (daily)

Backup checksum and compression

- Enable Compress Backups by default
 - Saves I/O and disk space
 - Faster backups
 - A bit more CPU usage during backup
 - No reason to not turn it on
- Checksum default
 - No GUI, not documented, but ok to use
 - EXEC sp_configure 'backup checksum default', 1; GO RECONFIGURE WITH OVERRIDE; GO
 - No reason to not turn it on

Don't do plans, script the tasks

- Don't use maintenance plans
- Scripts are...
 - ...better reuseable
 - ...more flexible
 - ...more intelligent
- Use maintenance scripts

- Ola Hallengren (https://ola.hallengren.com/)or from other vendors
- or build your own
- Never shrink during maintenance
 - Same problems as AUTO_SHRINK



