

# SQL Server Best Practices

Install SQL Server like a boss

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# About Me

## ANDRE ESSING

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Trainer



FRIEND OF  
**redgate**  
2016

**Microsoft**  
CERTIFIED  
Solutions Expert

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Trainer

Trainer

## Profile

DBA and Senior Consultant,  
Microsoft Certified Solutions Expert,  
Trainer and SQL Server Enthusiast

- Working in IT since 1998
- SQL Server since version 7.0
- Focus on SQL Server infrastructure and mission critical systems
- Microsoft Certified Trainer and MCSE: Data Platform
- Microsoft P-TSP Data Platform
- Friend of Redgate
- PASS Chapter Leader Bavaria and SQL Saturday Organizer

## Contact

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### Social

Twitter [twitter.com/aessing](https://twitter.com/aessing)

Xing [xing.com/profile/Andre\\_Essing](https://xing.com/profile/Andre_Essing)

LinkedIn [linkedin.com/in/aessing](https://linkedin.com/in/aessing)

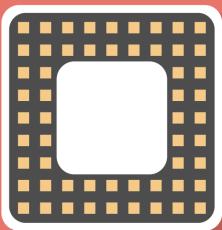
### Publications

SlideShare [slideshare.net/AndreEssing](https://slideshare.net/AndreEssing)

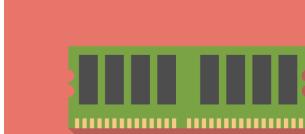
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# The Key for a Perfect System

- The key is to build a balanced system without bottlenecks
- The SQL Server software is only a small part of the whole system



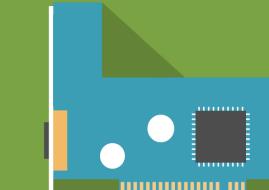
Processor



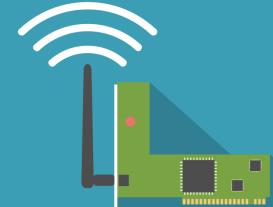
Memory



Storage



HBA



Networking

- Plan your system before you build it

# Pre Deployment



# ■ Hardware

- Disable Hyper-Threading
- 1 scheduler per logical core
- Disable all power savings
- SQL Server licenses are expensive



# ■ Storage

- Which kind of storage?
- Read caching isn't necessary
- Prefer small disks
- Low latency is important
- Don't use thin provisioning
- Most times virtual disks are slower than physical



# ■ Filesystem

- Check partition alignment  
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd758814.aspx>
- Format volumes the right way
- Disable file indexing and defrag
- Disk layout is important
- Consider a remote backup location
- Use mountpoints

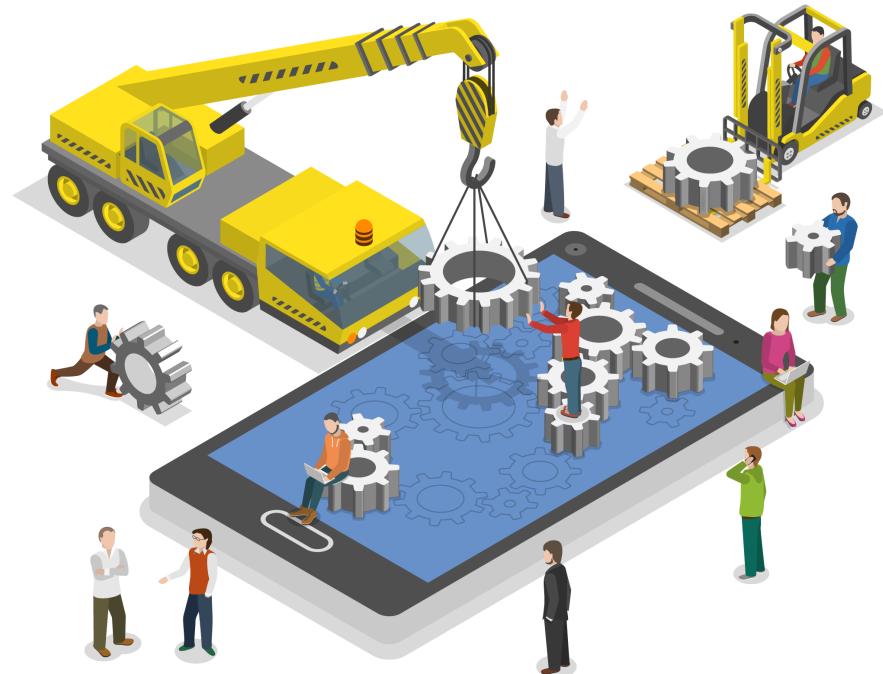


# ■ Operating System

- Configure for high performance
- Use service accounts
- Local Security Policy
  - Lock Pages In Memory
  - Perform Volume Maintenance Tasks
- Antivirus software & exclusions  
<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/309422>
- Windows Firewall & User Access Control



# Setup



# ■ Installation

- Only install components you really need
- Choose the correct collation
- Install using a configuration file
- Don't forget to install updates
- BUILTIN\Administrators isn't a good idea
- SQL Server is not a workstation



# Post Setup Configuration



# ■ Networking

- Same port for all instances
- Dedicated IP per instance
- Use DNS alias for easy access
- Set SPNs to use Kerberos authentication
- Don't use SQL Logins



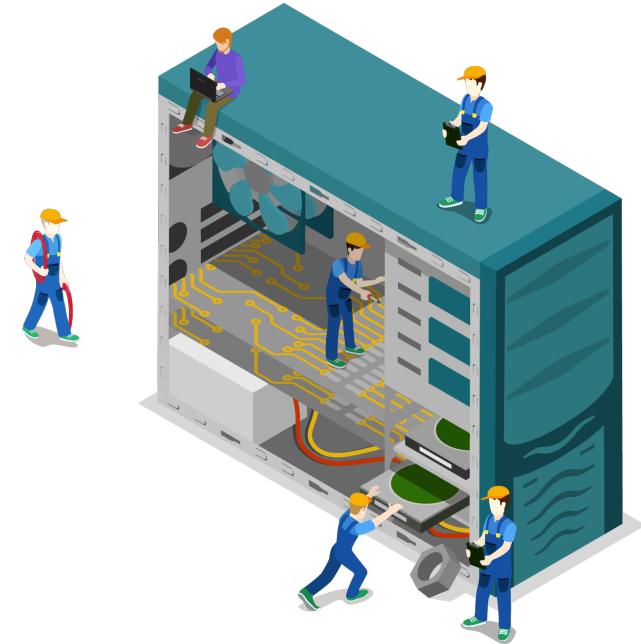
# ■ Trace Flags

- 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



# ■ Instance

- Configure memory limits
- Optimize for ad hoc workloads
- Max Degree of Parallelism
  - Not higher than cores per socket
  - Some apps need a value of 1
- Cost Threshold for Parallelism
  - 40 for OLTP workloads
  - 25 for DWH and mixed workloads



## ■ Database defaults

- Default fill factor
  - Our best practice is 80%
  - It is just for new objects
- Keep an eye on fragmentation
- Compress Backups
- Checksum default



# ■ TempDB

- Split into multiple files
- Size depends on usage
- Size and growth of the files
  - Start with 2-4GB per data file and 4-8GB log
  - Grow 256MB-1GB for data and 1GB for log
- Monitor TempDB usage
- Don't forget trace flag 1117 and 1118



# Databases – Physical design

- The physical design matters
- When possible, primary filegroup only for MDF
- Use multiple files per filegroup
- Set size and growth of files
- Estimate the size for the next year(s)
- Keep an eye on VLFs

```
DBCC LOGINFO;
```



# Databases – Options

- Don't assign DB\_Owner role or DBO
- Always use Full Recovery Model
  - There could be some exceptions
- Never enable Auto\_Close or Auto\_Shrink
- Enable Auto\_Create\_Statistics
- Enable Auto\_Update\_Statistics



# Maintenance

- There are more tasks than just backup
- Never shrink automatically
- Don't forget to clean the mess of SQL Server
- Don't use maintenance plans
- Use scripts
  - Trivadis Toolbox (<http://www.trivadis.com/>)
  - Ola Hallengren (<https://ola.hallengren.com/>)



# Questions and Answers...

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