

SQL Server Best Practices

Install SQL Server like a boss

Andre Essing

Reloaded



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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Pre-Deployment



Hardware & Storage

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



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- **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



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- **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



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Setup



Installation

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



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- **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**



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Post-Deployment



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Instance

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



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- **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



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- **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 than 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



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- **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



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- **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



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Questions & answers...



