SQL Server First Responder Kit

Th	is is a living document. Make it your own!
Ins	stance Name:
Tr	iaged By:
Da	ite and Time:
1)	Can you connect ?
•	Connect to SQL Server and run:
	SELECT name, user_access_desc, state_desc, log_reuse_wait_desc
	FROM sys.databases;
	Did you connect successfully?
	Anything notable in returned columns?
	Problems connecting?
	Try the dedicated admin connection: http://BrentOzar.com/go/DAC
2)	Who's running?
	Gather key pieces of information using Adam Machanic's sp_whoisactive:
	EXEC dbo.sp_whoisactive;
	Did you run this successfully?
	How many rows did it return?
	Was blocking present? (blocking_session_id column)
	More info: http://BrentOzar.com/go/active
3)	What does Brent say?
	Check activity over a short sample using sp_AskBrent®:
	EXEC dbo.sp_AskBrent @ExpertMode=1, @Seconds=10;
	Did you run this successfully?
	Did it find running queries?
	Did it make a diagnosis?
	More info: http://BrentOzar.com/AskBrent
4)	Identify root cause of blocking (if present)

If there's blocking, save off the sql_text from the root query of the blocking. Get a screenshot that records the runtime, host name, and other relevant information from sp whoisactive.

If you didn't catch it in time, consider setting up alerts or the Blocked Process Report. More info at: http://BrentOzar.com/go/lockthis

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5)	What's SQL Server's Error Log tell you? SQL Server Management Studio: 'Management' → 'SQL Server Logs'.
	Or query the log with this command:
	EXEC xp_readerrorlog @p1=0, @p2=1
	Check all logs since at least the last startup and just prior. (Use @p1=2, @p1=3, etc to access prior logs.)
	 Any recent errors/login failures?
6)	What's the Windows Event Log got to say? Are there events in the windows logs at the same time or just before the problem periods?
	System log:
	Application log:
	Security log:
	Remember, particularly in the system log, informational events may help explain errors you're seeing. <i>Don't filter and look at ONLY errors all the time!</i>
7)	Capture SQL Server Activity to a Table
	Run sp_AskBrent® in a loop to log activity to a table. This gathers data while you keep looking.
	Activity is being captured to the table:
	EXEC sp_AskBrent @OutputDatabaseName = 'DBATools', @OutputSchemaName = 'dbo', @OutputTableName = 'AskBrentResults'
	More info: http://BrentOzar.com/AskBrent
	(If you use this option, make sure to clean up old data from that table!)
8)	Capture SQL Server Overall Waits
	Find the top three SQL Server waits in sys.dm_os_wait_stats by percent since the last restart using http://BrentOzar.com/go/getWaits
	Or find high waits captured by sp_AskBrent® within 15 minutes of a time (if you were running it in a loop):

EXEC sp_AskBrent @AsOf = '2013-10-15 18:45', @OutputDatabaseName =

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'DBAtools', @OutputSchemaName = 'dbo', @OutputTableName = 'AskBrentResults'

9) Review Performance Counters
Look at performance counters (and, ideally, their history) to identify system performance patterns and problems.
Performance counters checked?
Notable counter info :
More info: http://BrentOzar.com/go/perfmon
10) Make an assessment by major areas. Can you identify bottleneck specific to one of these? CPU:
Memory:
Network:
Disk:
11) Identify Recent changes
Have there been recent changes in these areas?
App Tier:
Stored procedures:
Schema changes:
Index changes:
Major data changes:
Infrastructure changes:
Maintenance changes:
SQL config changes:
Windows config changes:
References:
Adam Machanic created sp_whoisactive:

http://sqlblog.com/blogs/adam machanic/default.aspx

Latest version of this checklist: http://BrentOzar.com/responder