

Tackling Monster Stored Procs

Allen White
Owner, DataPerf Professionals
@SQLRunr



About Me



- Owner, Consultant, DataPerf Professionals
- 45+ years in IT
- Career covered multiple disciplines – operations, development, telecommunications, network design/administration and database design and administration
- Started using Sybase in 1992, MS SQL Server in 1995
- Microsoft Certified IT Professional: Database Administrator and Database Developer, Microsoft Certified Trainer (MCT)
- Awarded Microsoft MVP Award for SQL Server for 15 years
- PASS Director 2016 - 2018



Agenda

- Overview of the process
- Review some poor coding practices
- Demonstrate better approaches
- Look for patterns



Divide and Conquer

- Find logical breakpoints in the logic
- Reduce large queries to smaller ones
- Turn APPLY queries into separate queries feeding temp tables
- Separate queries so no more than about 4-6 tables per query



Minimize I/O

- Most performance problems are based on excessive I/O
- Filter incoming data before processing results
- Eliminate unnecessary operations
- Use set-based operations
- Views can introduce unnecessary I/O and operations



APPLY joins

- CROSS APPLY and OUTER APPLY are row-by-row operations
- Relocate the subquery to create a temp table
- Join (INNER or OUTER) to the main query
- DEMO



FOR XML aggregations

- Introduced in SQL Server 2005
- Provided a convenient way to aggregate string values
- It's SLOOOOOOOW
- Use STRING_AGG instead (introduced in SQL Server 2017)
- DEMO



IN() lists

- Convenient way to check multiple values
- It's an OR operator, so it must scan the table
- If you have many values
 - Create a temp table with the values
 - Join the temp table to the main table
 - Allows the use of indexes to speed up the operation
- DEMO



Functions

- Developers love them
- They force row-by-row operations
 - SQL Server 2019+ can automatically in-line them
- Manually in-line the code to allow set operations



Function Example

Handicapping Reference Guide

WORLD HANDICAP SYSTEM
USGA



Find your Course Handicap

Once you decide which tees you're going to play, it's time to convert your Handicap Index into a Course Handicap, which is the number of strokes you need to play to par.

Your mobile app may have the ability to calculate your Course Handicap for you.

For those of you who like math, you can do it yourself using the following formula:

$$\text{Course Handicap} = \text{Handicap Index} \times (\text{Slope Rating} / 113) + (\text{Course Rating} - \text{Par})$$



- DEMO



Task List

- Filter incoming data
- Replace row-by-row operations with set operations
- Look for patterns
 - Merge operations that are repeated
 - Bring external data internal
- Reduce the number of joins in your queries



Thank You!

