

# SQLintersection

Session: Monday, 3:30PM – 4:45PM

## SQL Server Performance Tuning: Server and Instance Metrics

Tim Radney

[tim@sqlskills.com](mailto:tim@sqlskills.com)



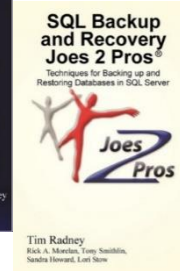
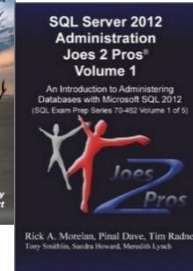
SQL  
*intersection*



# Tim Radney



- **Consultant/Trainer/Speaker/Author**
- **Principal Consultant, [SQLskills.com](https://www.SQLskills.com)**
  - Email: [Tim@SQLskills.com](mailto:Tim@SQLskills.com)
  - Blog: <https://www.SQLskills.com/blogs/Tim>
  - Blog: <http://www.timradney.com>
  - Twitter: @TRadney
- **Microsoft Data Platform MVP**
- **Chapter Leader “Columbus GA SQL Users Group”**
- **PASS Regional Mentor “South East USA”**
- **Outstanding PASS Volunteer**
- **Regular presenter at worldwide conferences on administration, disaster recovery and performance tuning.**
- **Friend of Red Gate**
- **(I also like electronics, aquaponics, farming chickens, goats, veggies, and tilapia)**



# Reminder: Intersect with Speakers and Attendees

- **Tweet tips and tricks that you learn and follow tweets posted by your peers!**
  - Follow: #SQLIntersection and/or #DEVIntersection
- **Join us – Tuesday Evening – for SQLafterDark**
  - Doors open at **7:00 pm**
  - Trivia game starts at **7:30 pm**
    - Winning team receives something fun!*
  - Raffle at the end of the night
    - Lots of great items to win including a seat in a SQLskills Immersion Event!*
  - The first round of drinks is sponsored by SentryOne and SQLskills



# Overview

- **Statistics**
- **Index maintenance**
- **Memory settings**
- **MAXDOP and cost threshold for parallelism**
- **tempdb**
- **Power savings**
- **Workload tuning**

# Having Out-of-Date Statistics

- **Impacts of statistics to the Query Optimizer**
  - The Query Optimizer uses statistics to help choose the execution plan
  - Out-of-date statistics can negatively impact the Query Optimizer from determining a “good enough” execution plan
  - “Auto Update Statistics”
    - Updates after approximately 20% + 500 rows change
  - Trace Flag 2371 (2008 R2+) decreases the threshold of auto update statistics

# Having Out-of-Date Statistics

- **Are your statistics up-to-date?**

- You need a process to manually update statistics
- `sp_updatestats` – sample or full scan
- Database Maintenance Plan – sample or full scan
- Ola Hallengren – option to update statistics only where row modifications have occurred
  - System databases include `MSShippedObjects` = 'Y'

# Not Having Index Maintenance

- **Fragmentation**

- Data modifications (insert, update, deletes)

- **Impact of fragmentation on query performance**

- A whitepaper from Microsoft stated fragmentation can slow down systems from 13% to 460% based on the size of the environment and fragmentation level
  - <https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc966523.aspx>

# Not Having Index Maintenance

## ■ Controlling fragmentation

- ❑ Rebuild, reorganize or disable-and-rebuild (in a transaction) the index
- ❑ Schedule rebuilds or reorganizations in a maintenance plan <= 2014
- ❑ Schedule rebuilds and reorganizations based on fragmentation levels 2016+
- ❑ Use a custom script in a SQL Agent job such as Ola Hallengren's Index Optimize script
- ❑ Ola Hallengren – to include system databases include MSShippedObjects = 'Y'
- ❑ Use third-party tools



# Max Server Memory

- **Default value is 2,147,483,647**
- **Required on 64-bit systems to prevent memory pressure and out-of-memory conditions**
  - If you do not set a max, SQL Server will consume as much memory as it can
- **This value only applies to the buffer pool in 2008 R2 and below, it does not set the total amount of memory used by SQL Server**
  - Additional memory for thread stacks and multi-page allocators
  - $\text{Memory for thread stacks} = (\text{max worker threads}) \times (\text{stack size})$

# Max Server Memory

- **(Total system memory) minus (memory for thread stacks) minus (OS memory requirements ~ 2-4GB) minus (memory for other applications)**
- **How we typically do it:**
  - 1GB for each 4GB between 4-16GB
  - 1GB for each 8GB above 16GB in the server
- **If in doubt, err on the lower side**
- **Then monitor Memory\Available Mbytes > 500MB and adjust as necessary**
- **Post: How much memory does my SQL Server actually need?**
  - <http://www.sqlskills.com/ie0/instancememory>

# Max Degree of Parallelism

- **Defaults to 0**

- Any parallel query can use up to  $n$  processors for execution, where  $n$  is the number of processors available to SQL Server

- **MAXDOP limits:**

- Maximum number of processors a query can use concurrently
  - Maximum number of threads is more complex:
    - $1 + (\text{number of parallel zones in the plan} \times \text{MAXDOP})$

# Max Degree of Parallelism

- **It is recommended to specify a value other than 0**
  - Some applications may mandate a value of 1 (e.g., SharePoint)
  - For non-NUMA systems, set MAXDOP no higher than the number of physical cores, with a maximum value of 8
    - If you have only 4 CPUs, can set to 0 or 2 (it depends on workload)
  - For NUMA systems, set MAXDOP equal to the number of physical cores in a single NUMA node

# Cost Threshold for Parallelism

- **Defaults to 5**
  - When the cost value for a serial plan is above 5, SQL Server may create and execute a parallel plan for a query
- **This value is ignored if there is only 1 CPU available to SQL Server, or if MAXDOP = 1**
- **Typically recommended to increase this to a value of, say, 25**
- **If desired, examine the plan cache to see if this value needs to be adjusted**
  - Post: Tuning Cost Threshold for Parallelism From the Plan Cache
    - <http://www.sqlskills.com/ie0/tuningcostthreshold>

# Improperly Sized tempdb

- **Special characteristics for tempdb**

- Recreated at startup
- Only one tempdb database per instance
- Modeled after the model database

- **Considerations**

- With 8 cores or less, create equal-size data files per the number of cores
- With more than 8 cores, start with 8 equal size data files and increase by 4 files based on contention
- <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2154845>
- Enable trace flag 1118 always
- Place data files on separate disk with fast I/O, if needed

# Improperly Sized tempdb

- **SQL Server 2016**

- Prompts to create equal size data files based on number of logical cores
- Behavior for trace flag 1117 enabled by default
- Behavior for trace flag 1118 enabled by default

# Using Balanced Power Savings

- **Power savings has a negative impact for SQL Server**
  - Can under-clock your CPU
  - Not conducive to SQL Server CPU behavior
  - Set power setting to “High Performance” rather than “Balanced Power”
  - Disable power savings in BIOS
  - Free tool CPUz can show clock speed in use
    - [www.cpuid.com](http://www.cpuid.com)
  - Other power settings can be bad such as putting a NIC to sleep



# Workload Tuning

- **File statistics**

- <http://www.sqlskills.com/blogs/paul/how-to-examine-io-subsystem-latencies-from-within-sql-server/>

- **Wait statistics**

- <http://www.sqlskills.com/blogs/paul/wait-statistics-or-please-tell-me-where-it-hurts/>

- **High cost queries**

- <http://www.sqlskills.com/blogs/glenn/category/dmv-queries/>

# Demo

**Finding and changing instance settings, checking file latencies, wait stats,  
high cost queries**

# Review

- **Statistics**
- **Index maintenance**
- **Memory settings**
- **MAXDOP and cost threshold for parallelism**
- **tempdb**
- **Power savings**
- **Workload tuning**

# Questions?



Don't forget to complete an online evaluation!

## SQL Server Performance Tuning: Server and Instance Metrics

Your evaluation helps organizers build better conferences and helps speakers improve their sessions.



**SQL**  
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**Thank you!**

# Save the Date

[www.SQLintersection.com](http://www.SQLintersection.com)

Oct 30-Nov 2, 2017

We're back in Vegas baby!

