

3 0 1 0 2 4

Microsoft SQL Server Migration Strategies

Brian Beach
Principal Solutions Architect



© 2019, Amazon Web Services, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Agenda

Microsoft SQL Server on AWS

Best Practices for running SQL

Migration Methods

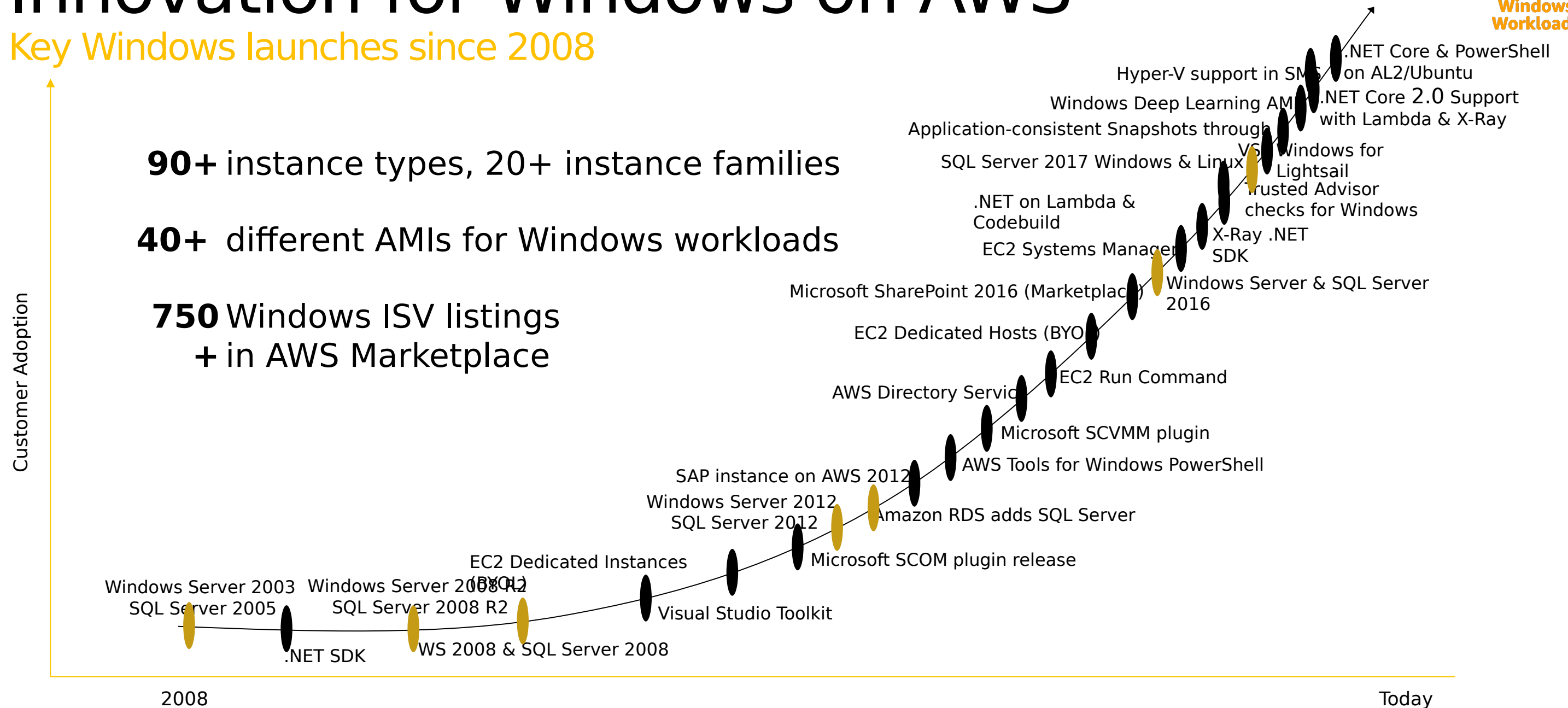
AWS Database Migration Service

Selecting the Migration Method

SQL 2008 End of Life

Innovation for Windows on AWS

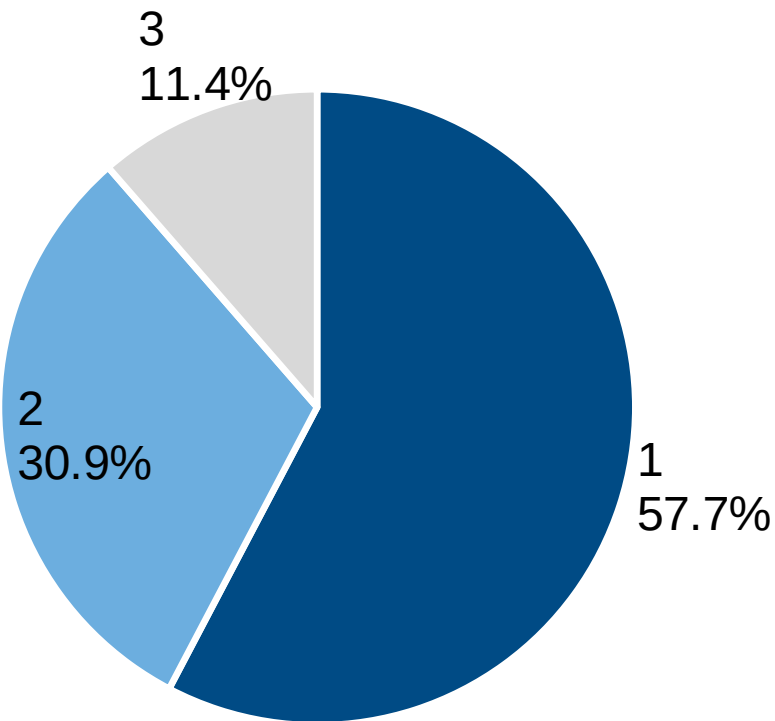
Key Windows launches since 2008



Public cloud market leaders dominate the Windows segment of the Infrastructure as a Service Market



Worldwide Windows public cloud IaaS instances by cloud provider, 2017



Note: Includes Windows instances deployed in the public cloud IaaS market during 2017
Source: IDC estimates, 2018

IDC estimates AWS accounted for approximately 57.7% of total Windows instances deployed in the public cloud IaaS market during 2017, followed by Microsoft Azure at 30.9%. The rest of the market collectively accounted for the remaining 11.4% of Windows instances deployed in the public cloud IaaS market during 2017.

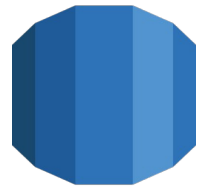
IDC notes the Windows public cloud IaaS market continues to expand due to the growing usage of public cloud IaaS among enterprises and the movement of Windows workloads into public cloud IaaS.

SQL Server on AWS

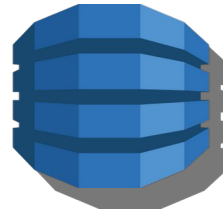
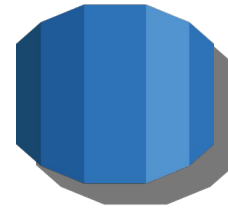
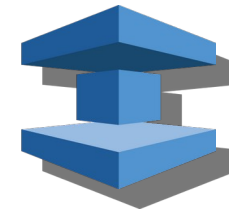
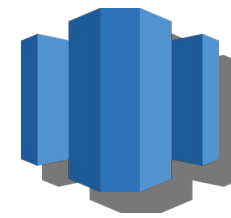
Which migration strategy is right for you?



**Amazon Elastic
Compute Cloud
(Amazon EC2)**



**Amazon Relational
Database Service
(Amazon RDS)**



Rehost:

SQL Server on EC2

- Familiar administration experience
- Full control over the environment
- All SQL Server features available
- All SQL Server versions supported

Replatform:

SQL Server on RDS

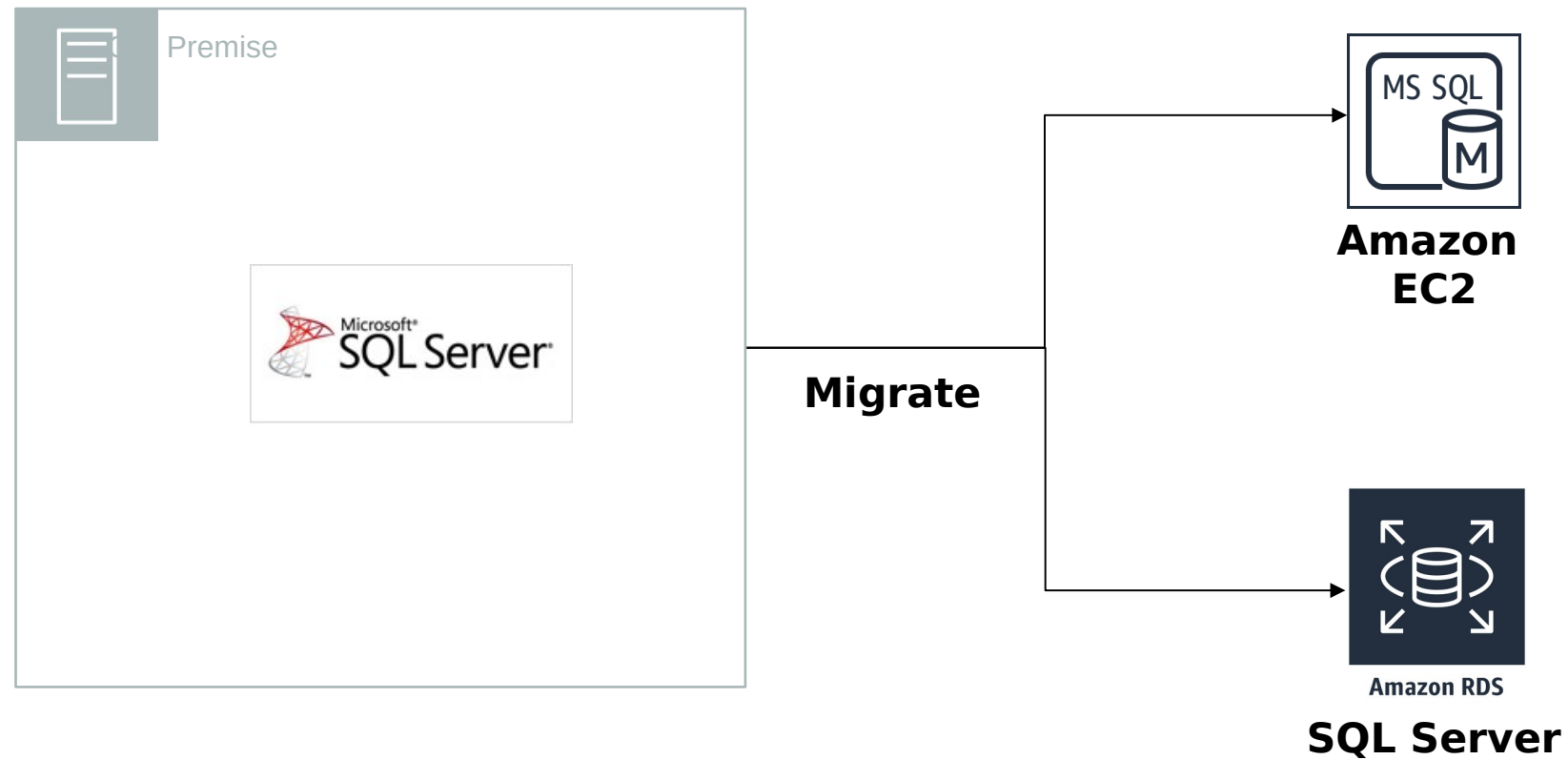
- Optimized architecture
- Automated patching
- Automated backups
- Proven high availability

Refactor:

Adopt Cloud Native Services

- Amazon Aurora – SQL/OLTP
- Amazon Redshift – SQL/OLAP
- Amazon DynamoDB – NoSQL
- Amazon Neptune – Graph
- Eliminate SQL Server licensing costs

Migrating SQL Server databases to AWS



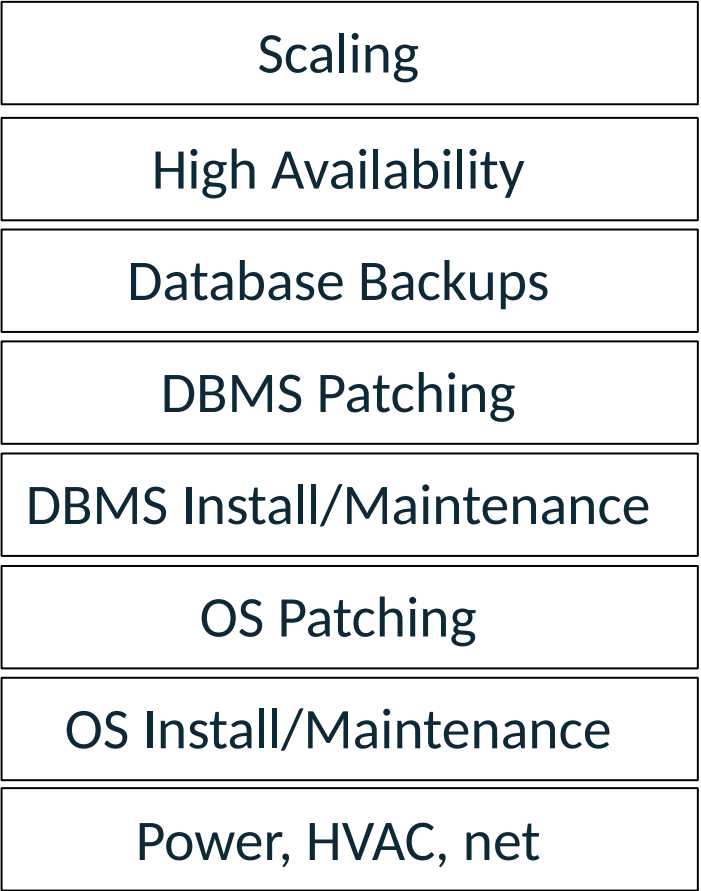
SQL Server on AWS



Amazon RDS

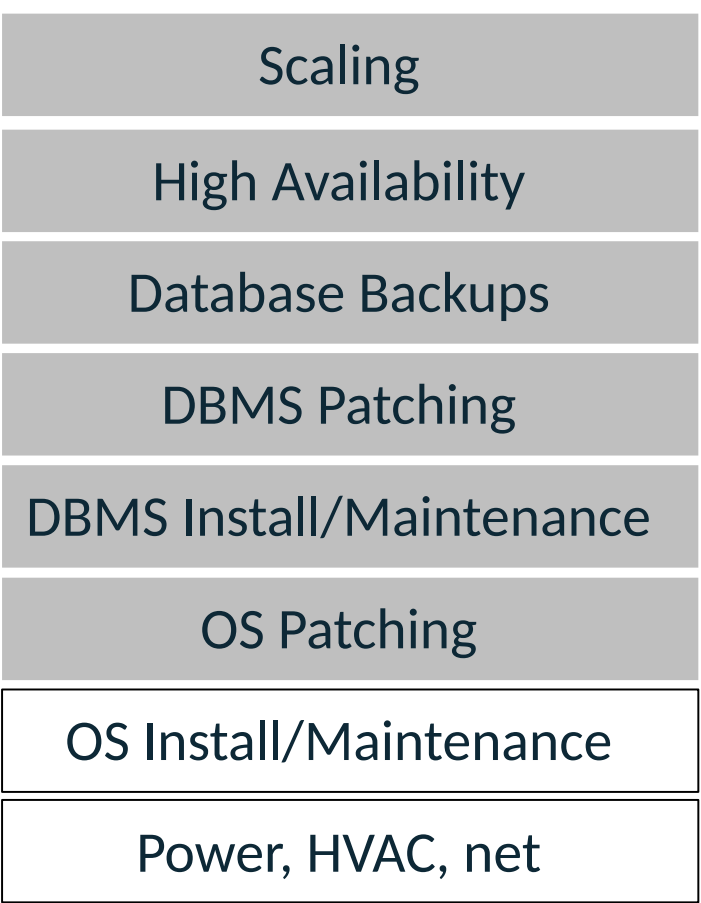
Amazon RDS for SQL Server

- **Consider RDS first**
- Focus on business value tasks
- High-level tuning asks
- Schema optimization
- No in-house database expertise



SQL Server on Amazon EC2

- Need full control over DB instance
- Backups
- Replication
- Clustering
- Options that are not available in RDS

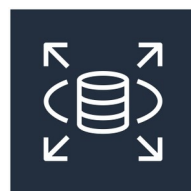


AWS managed



Customer managed

SQL Server features at a glance



Amazon RDS

Amazon RDS



Amazon EC2

* Self-installed

Versions Supported:

2008-R2, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2017

All

Editions Supported:

Express, Web, Standard, Enterprise**

High Availability:

AWS-managed

Self-managed; AlwaysOn, Mirror, Log Ship

Encryption:

Encrypted Storage using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) (all editions); TDE Support

Authentication:

Windows & SQL authentication

Backups:

Managed automated backups

Maintenance plans & 3rd party tools

Maintenance:

Automatic software patching

Self-managed

Amazon Relational Database Service

SQL Server as a managed service

AMAZON RDS

- Same SQL Server DB engine as with Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
- Management, monitoring, and automation layer around the DB engine
- Automated full DB instance backups, with point-in-time restore
- Automated high availability (HA)
- Automated provisioning, patching, monitoring, directory integration

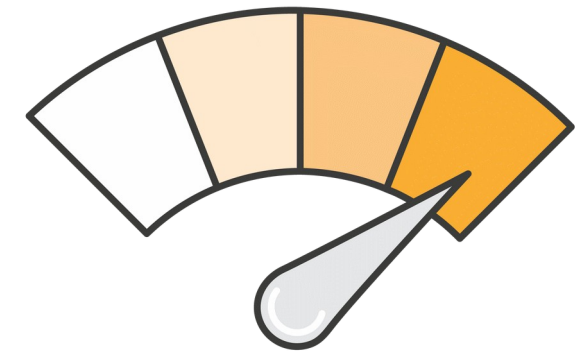
LIMITATIONS

- Cannot run SSRS, SSIS, SSAS on the DB instance (works as data source)
- No sysadmin role, server administrator, or direct file system access
 - <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/UsingWithRDS.MasterAccounts.html>
- Not supported: MSDTC, maintenance plans, database mail

Storage performance planning

AMAZON RDS STORAGE

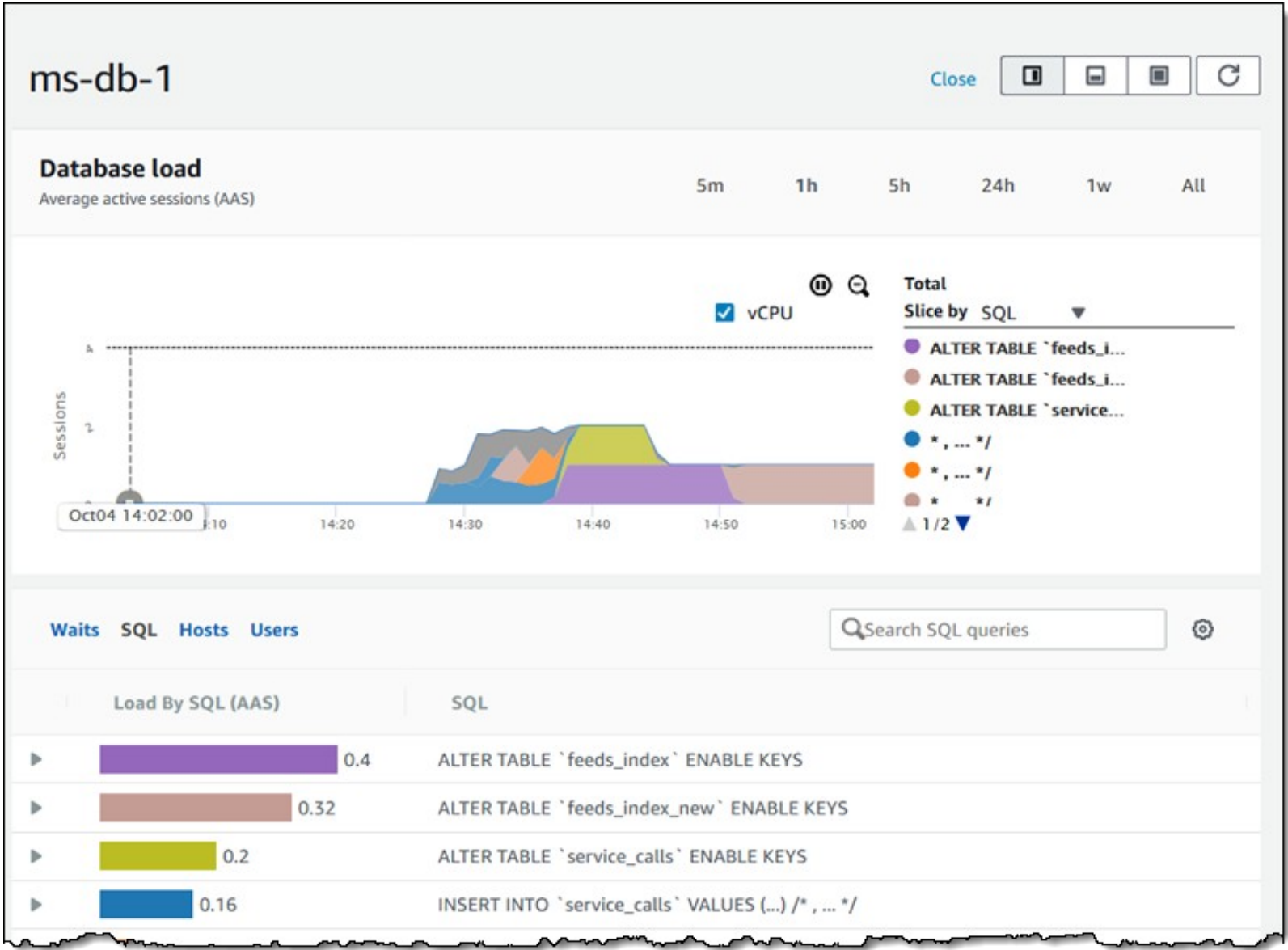
- Low latency, persistent, network-attached block storage
- Easy to change after initial selection
- Maximum storage: **16 TB**
- Maximum IOPS: **64,000**
- Maximum throughput: 500 MiB/sec
- Amazon RDS storage throughput depends on DB instance class (see equivalent Amazon EC2 EBS optimized instance type)
- Keep in mind this includes TempDB



MONITORING I/O EFFICIENCY

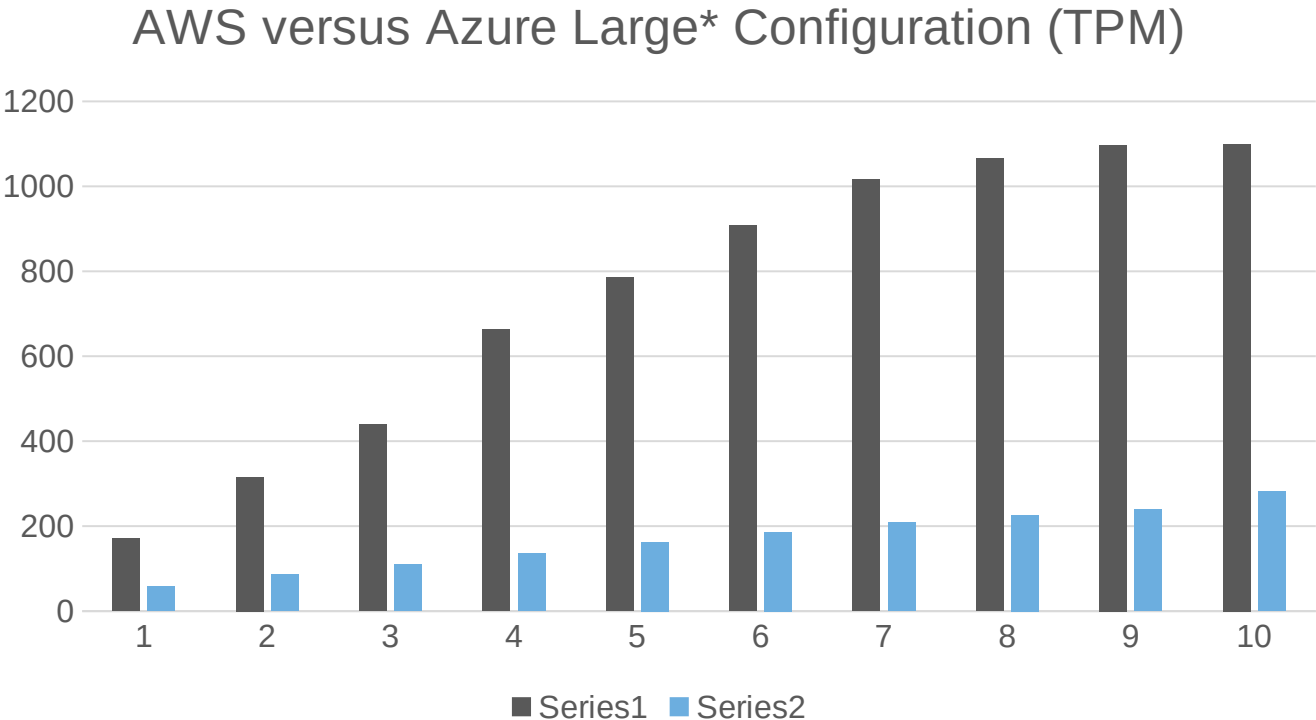
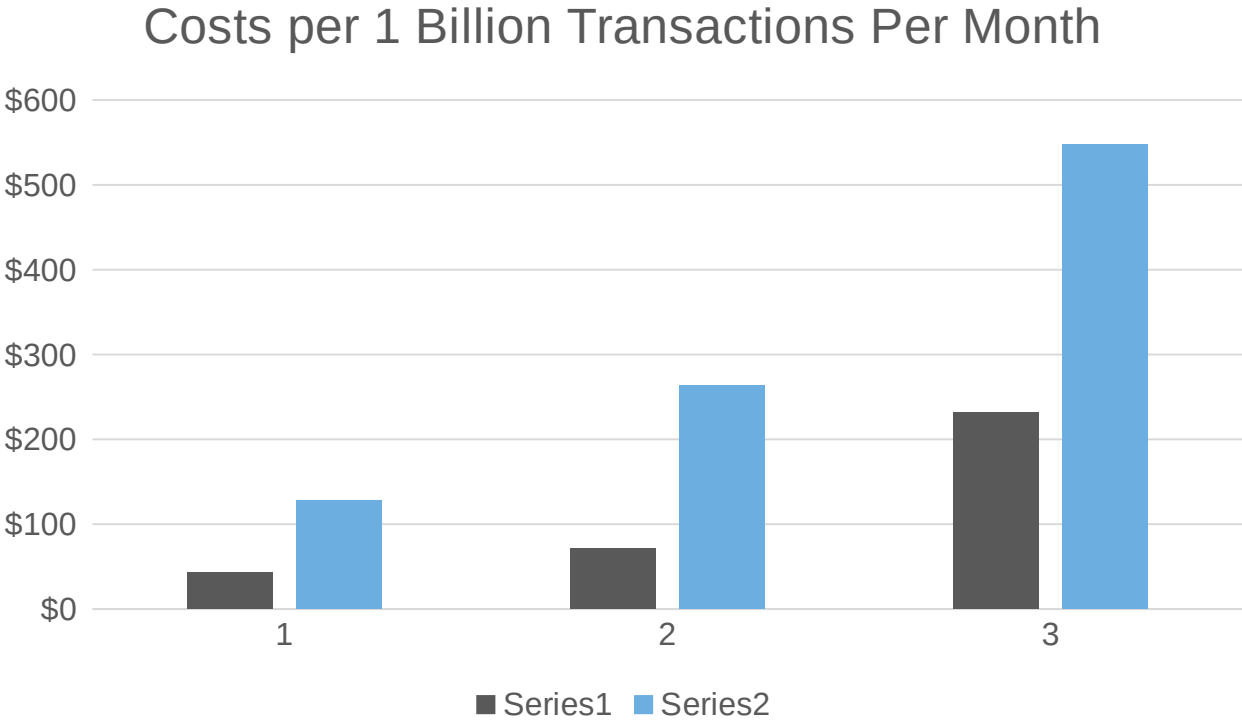
- Amazon CloudWatch metric **average queue depth**
 - I/O requests waiting to be serviced

RDS SQL Server – Performance Insights



SQL Server on EC2

SQL Server on AWS exhibited 2X+ better price/ performance than Azure (ZK Research)



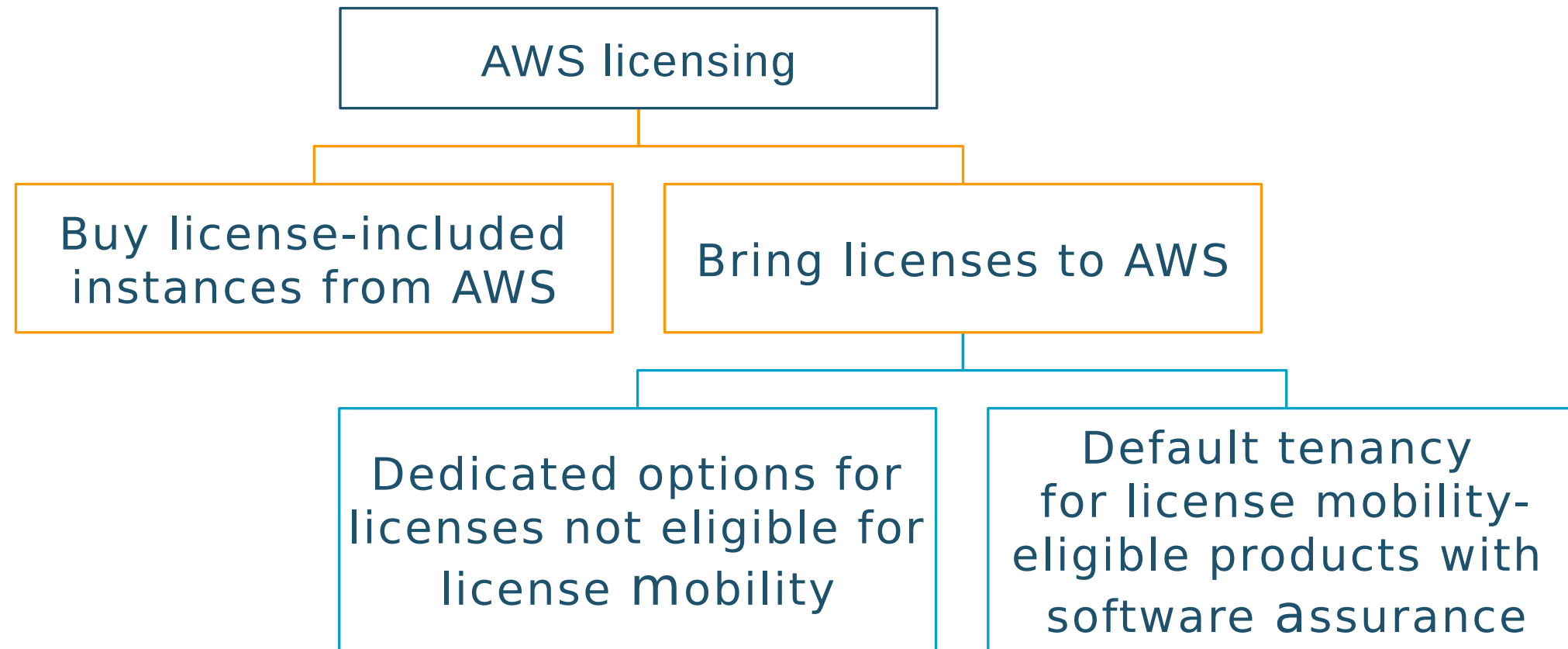
SQL Server on Amazon EC2 consistently outperforms Azure across a variety of machine types

<https://zkresearch.com/blog/2018/11/comparing-sql-server-deployments-on-microsoft-azure-and-amazon-web-services>

*Results for Small and Medium configuration available on <https://zkresearch.com>, a 3rd party research firm



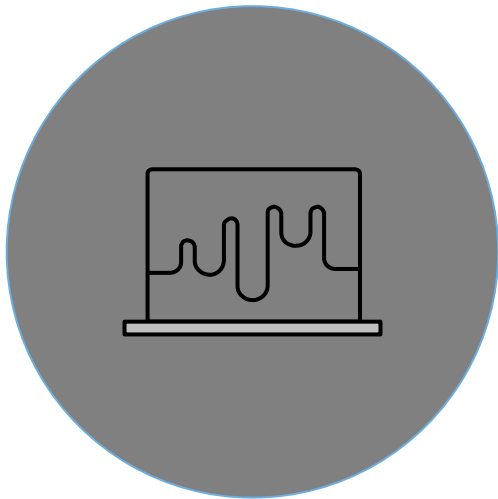
Microsoft licensing on AWS



Amazon EC2: Purpose-built compute families

Current Instance Families and Generation	Family/Usage
M5, M4	General purpose compute
T2, T3	Burstable performance
C5, C4	Compute optimized
X1, X1E, R5, R5d, R4, R3	Memory optimized
P2, G3, F1	Accelerated computing
I3	Storage optimized (I/O)
D2	Storage optimized (Density)

License optimization with Optimize CPUs



- Control active vCPUs and hyper-threading status when launching new EC2 instances
- Reduce the number of SQL Server licenses

Instance Type	Total vCPUs	Active vCPUs with Optimize CPUs	SQL Server license savings
r5.4xlarge	16	8	50%
r5.8xlarge	32	8	75%

*Sample licensing example only

How do I use Optimize CPU?

Set with AWS CLI run-instances

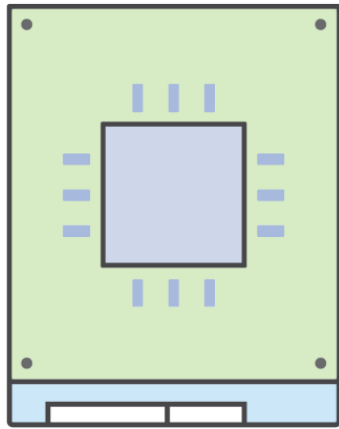
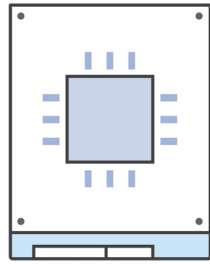
--cpu-options "CoreCount=*x*,ThreadsPerCore=*y*"

View with AWS CLI describe-instances

"CpuOptions": {"CoreCount": *x*, "ThreadsPerCore": *y*}

Alternatively, set with AWS SDK or Amazon EC2 API

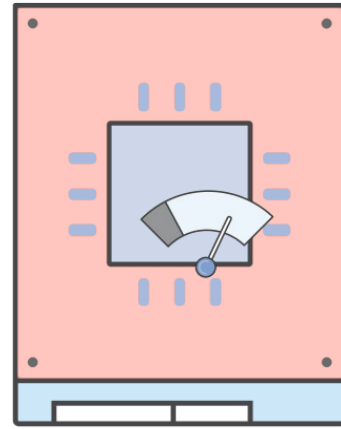
Amazon EBS volume types



gp2

General purpose

\$0.10 per GiB

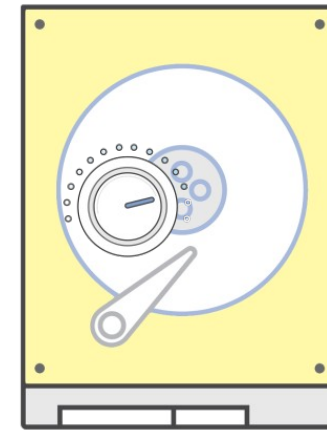


io1

Provisioned IOPS

\$0.125 per GiB

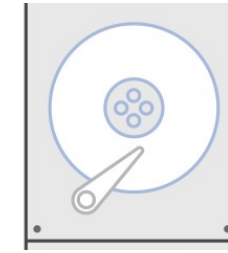
\$0.065 per PIOPS



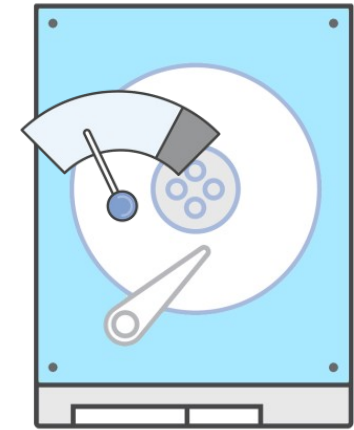
st1

Throughput optimized

\$0.045 per GiB



HDD



sc1

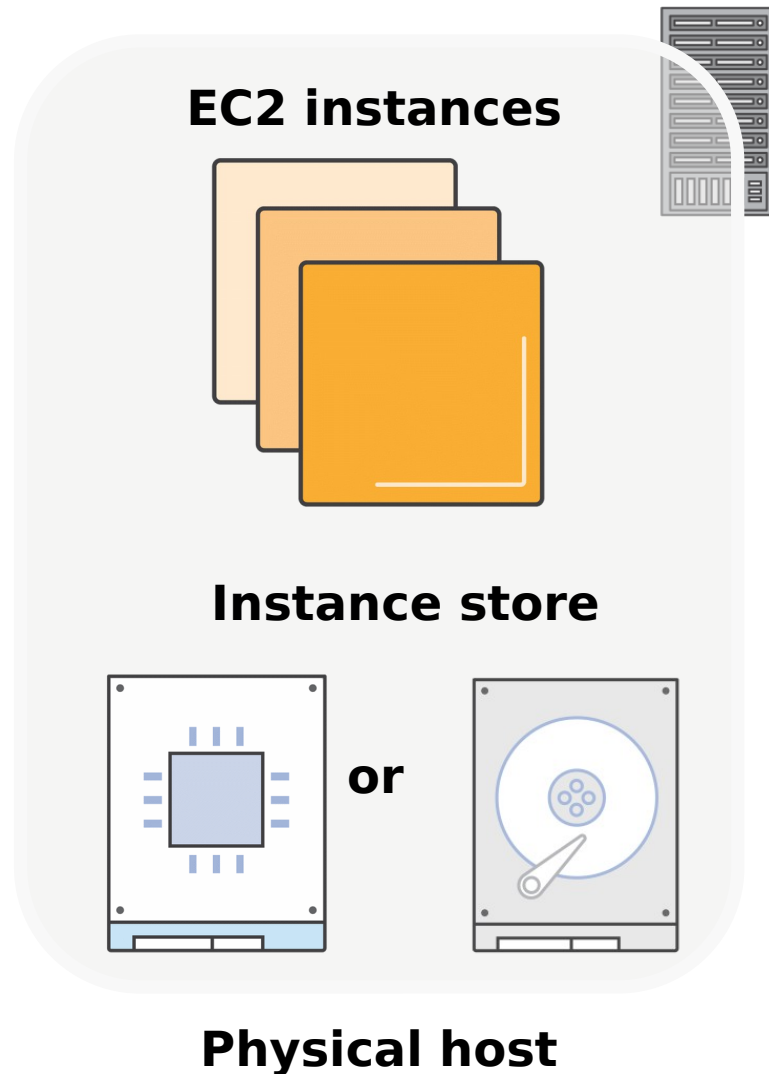
Cold

\$0.025 per GiB

Snapshot storage for all volume types is \$0.05 per GiB per month

* All prices are per month, prorated to the second, and from the us-east-1 region as of October 2018

What is Amazon EC2 Instance Store?



- Local to instance
- SSD or HDD
- Non-persistent data store
- Data not replicated (by default)
- No snapshot support

Migration methods

Assessment and planning

- Inventory SQL Server all dependencies
- Authentication requirements (e.g., Windows Authentication vs. SQL)
- Identify SQL Server version or edition features currently used
- Know your licensing options (e.g., Leverage BYOL)
- Understand High Availability and Disaster Recovery Requirements
- Performance requirements (e.g., IOPS) and Capacity planning
- Leverage your Retention Policy
- Understand migration options
- List all database properties (e.g., Recovery Model and Compatibility Level)
- Acknowledge Internal capabilities

Hybrid Architecture

- Integration of on-premises resources with cloud resources
- Migrate SQL Server data to the AWS Cloud



Amazon S3



**AWS Storage
Gateway**



Amazon RDS



AWS Snowball

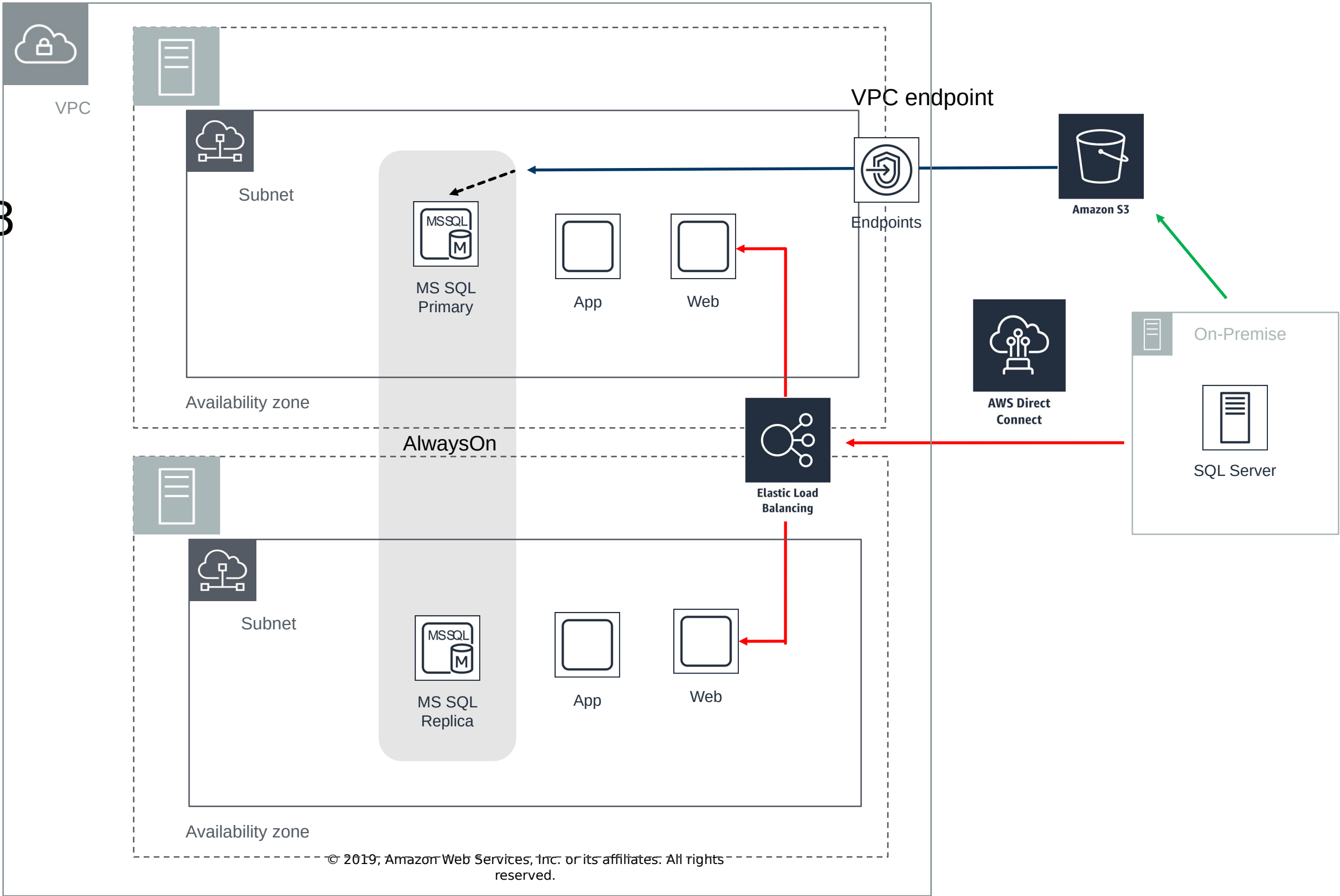


**AWS Database
Migration
Service**

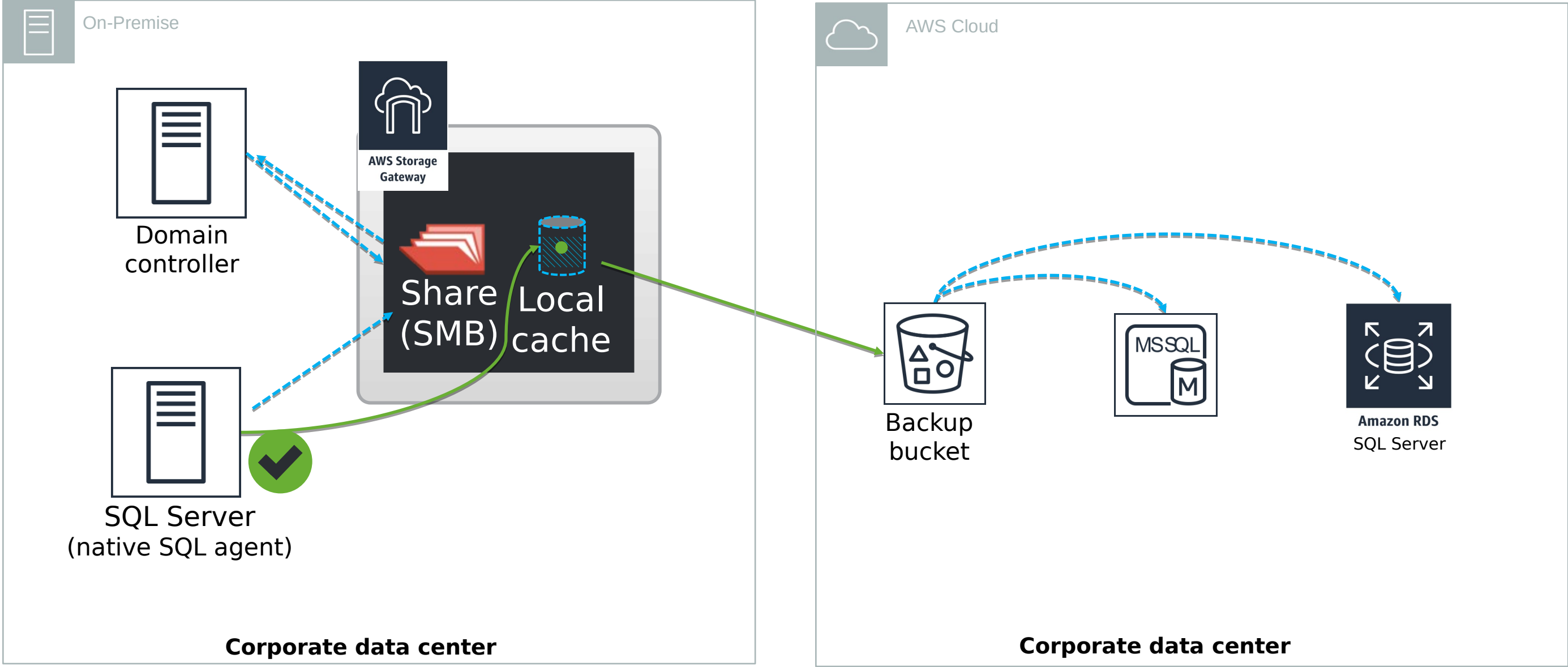
<https://aws.amazon.com/enterprise/hybrid/>

SQL Server backups to Amazon S3

- ← .bak uploads to S3
- ← HTTPS traffic
- ← .bak downloads using VPC endpoint
- ← Restore .bak

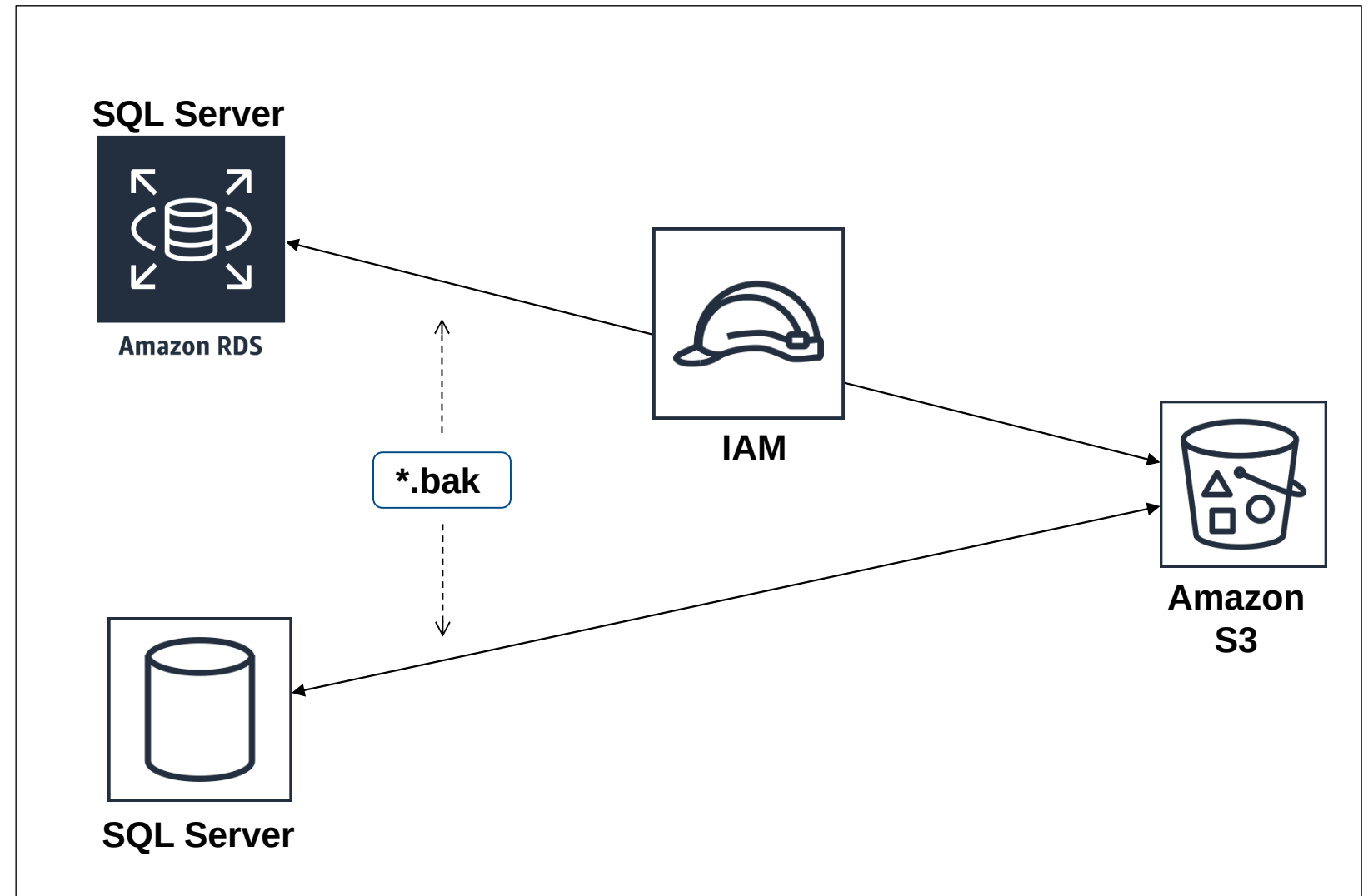


Native SQL backup to Amazon S3 via SMB

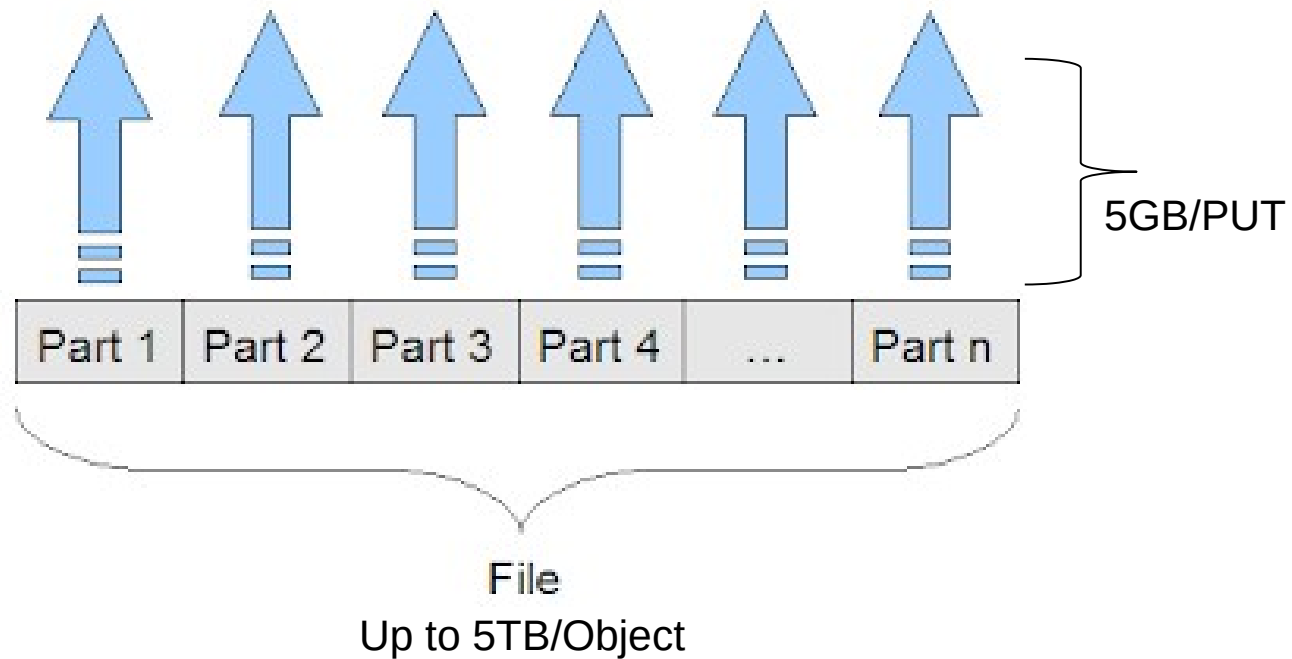


RDS SQL Server backup/restore

- Backup and restore using Amazon S3
- IAM Role to connect services
- Configure Option Group to enable functionality
- Specify an S3 Bucket as part of configuration
- Run Stored Procedure to perform restore
- Heavily optimized



Amazon S3 file transfer performance considerations



- If necessary, split backup files:

```
BACKUP DATABASE AdventureWorks
```

```
TO DISK = 'C:\Backup\AdventureWorks2014/1.bak',
```

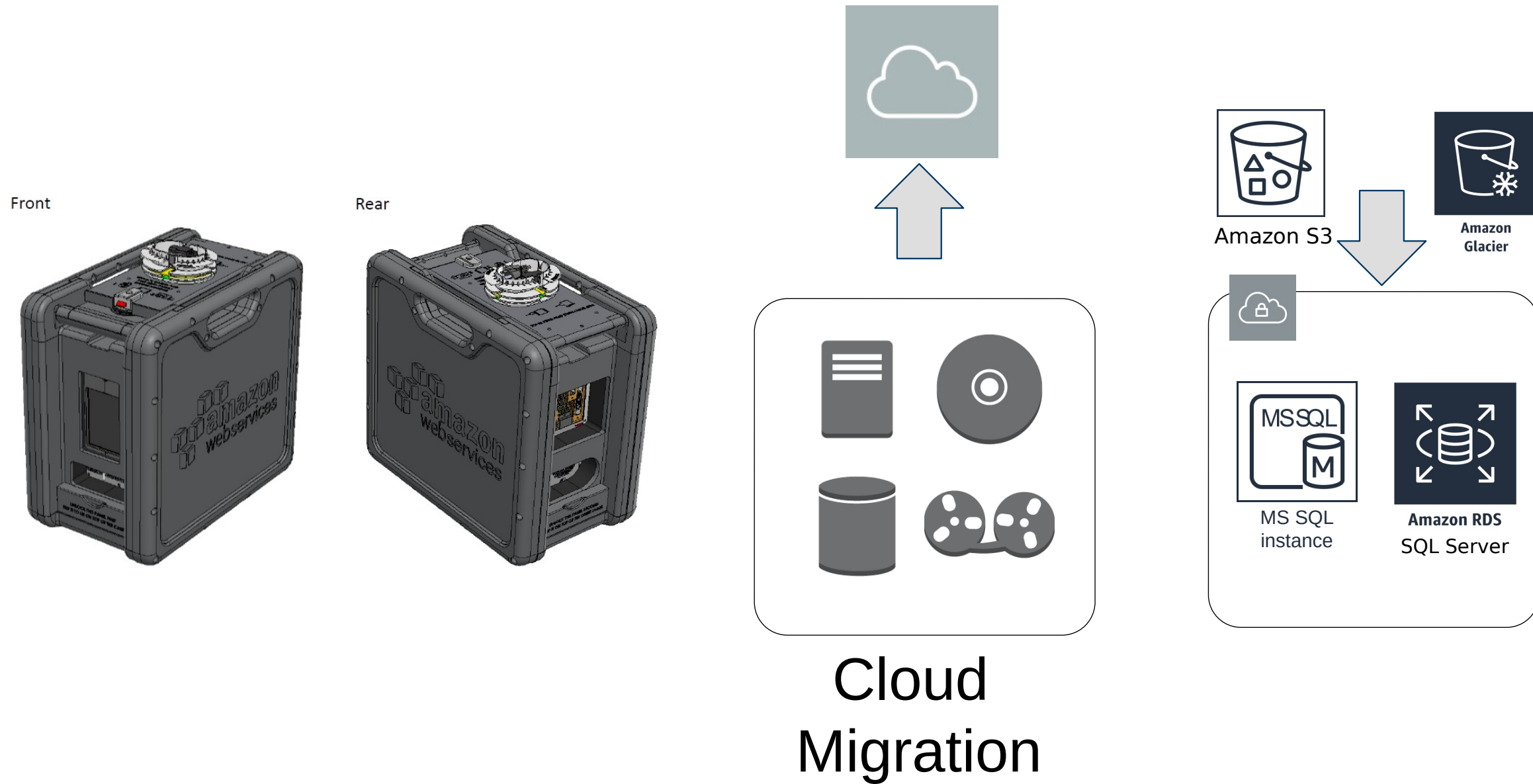
```
DISK = 'D:\Backup\AdventureWorks2014/2.bak',
```

```
DISK = 'E:\Backup\AdventureWorks2014/3.bak'
```

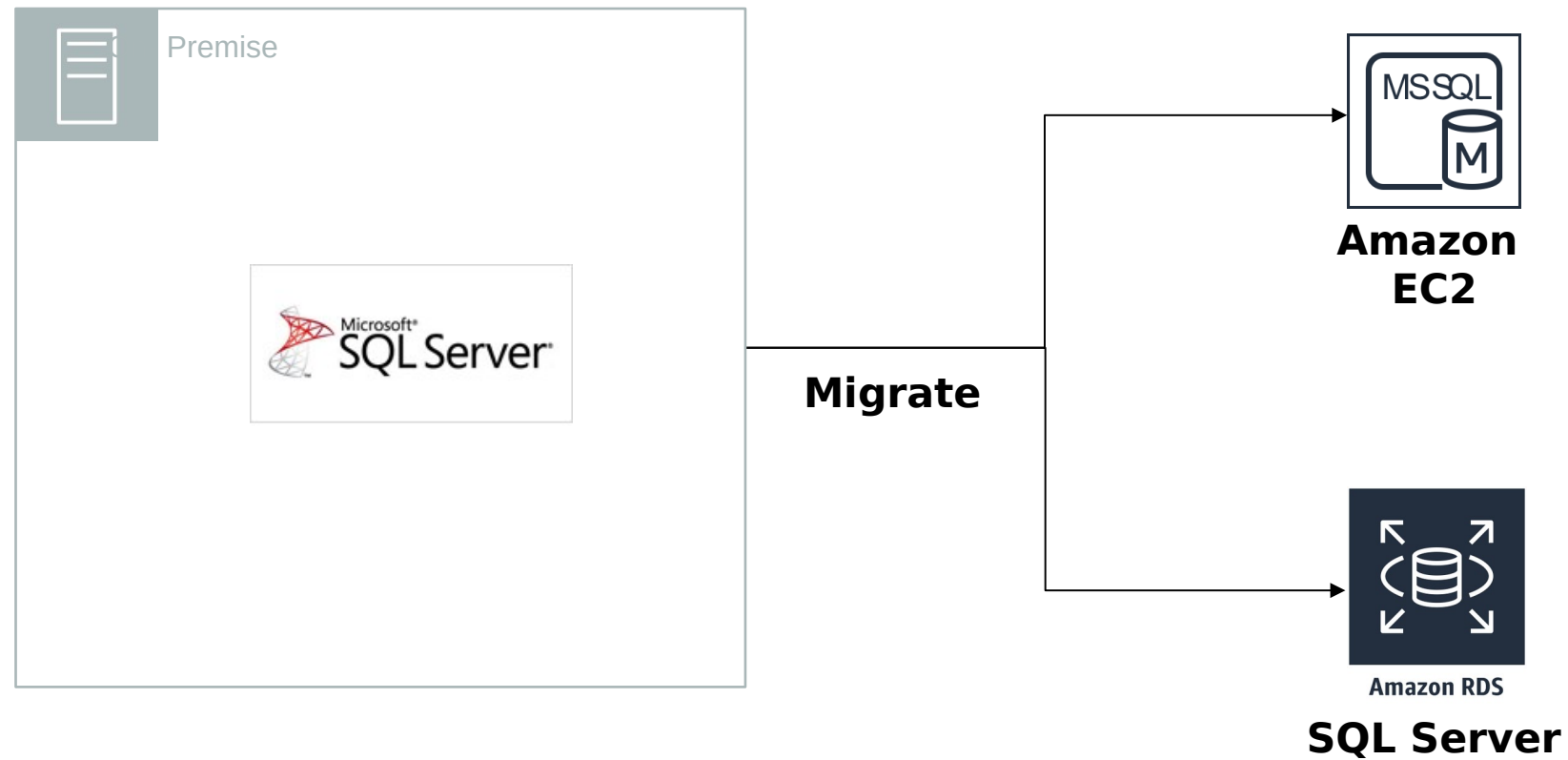
```
GO
```

- Various ways optimizing, including using SDKs. Must be manually optimized.
- Storage Gateway automatically optimizes uploads

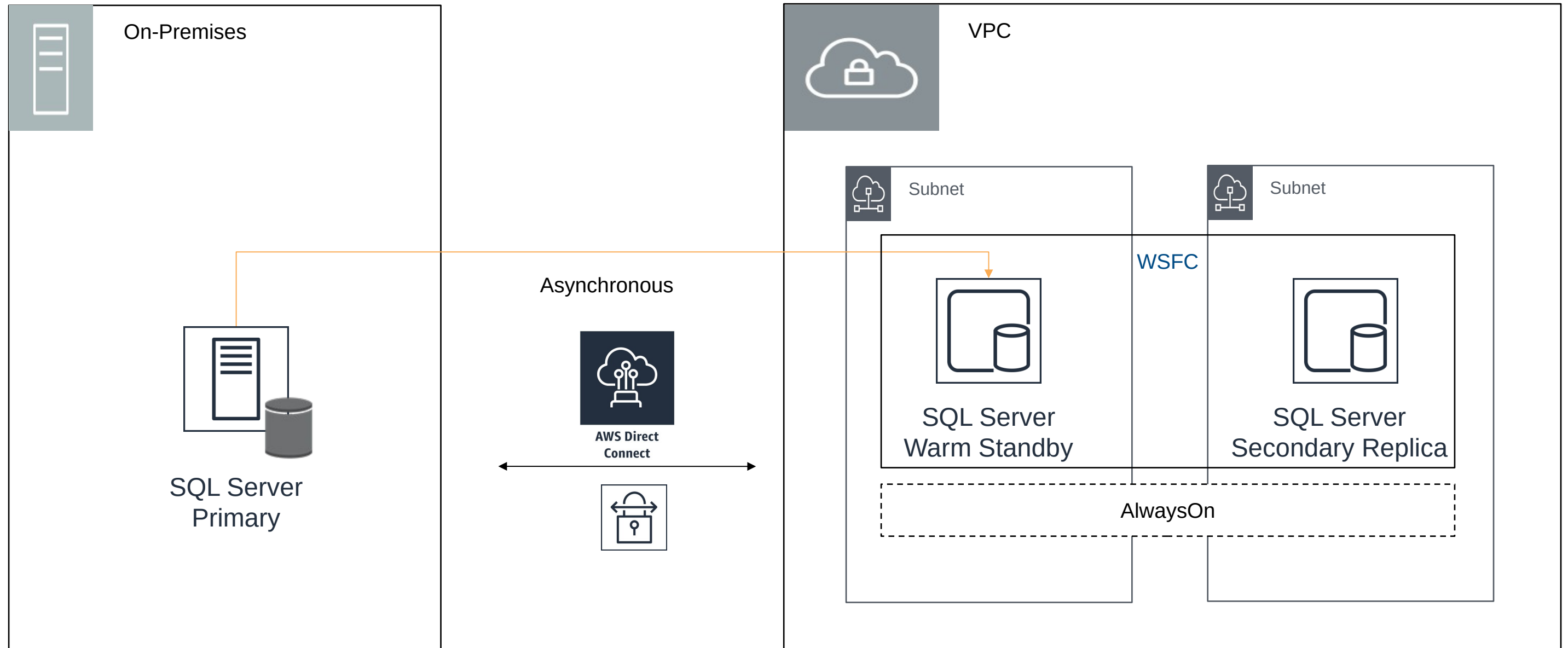
When to use AWS Import/Export Snowball



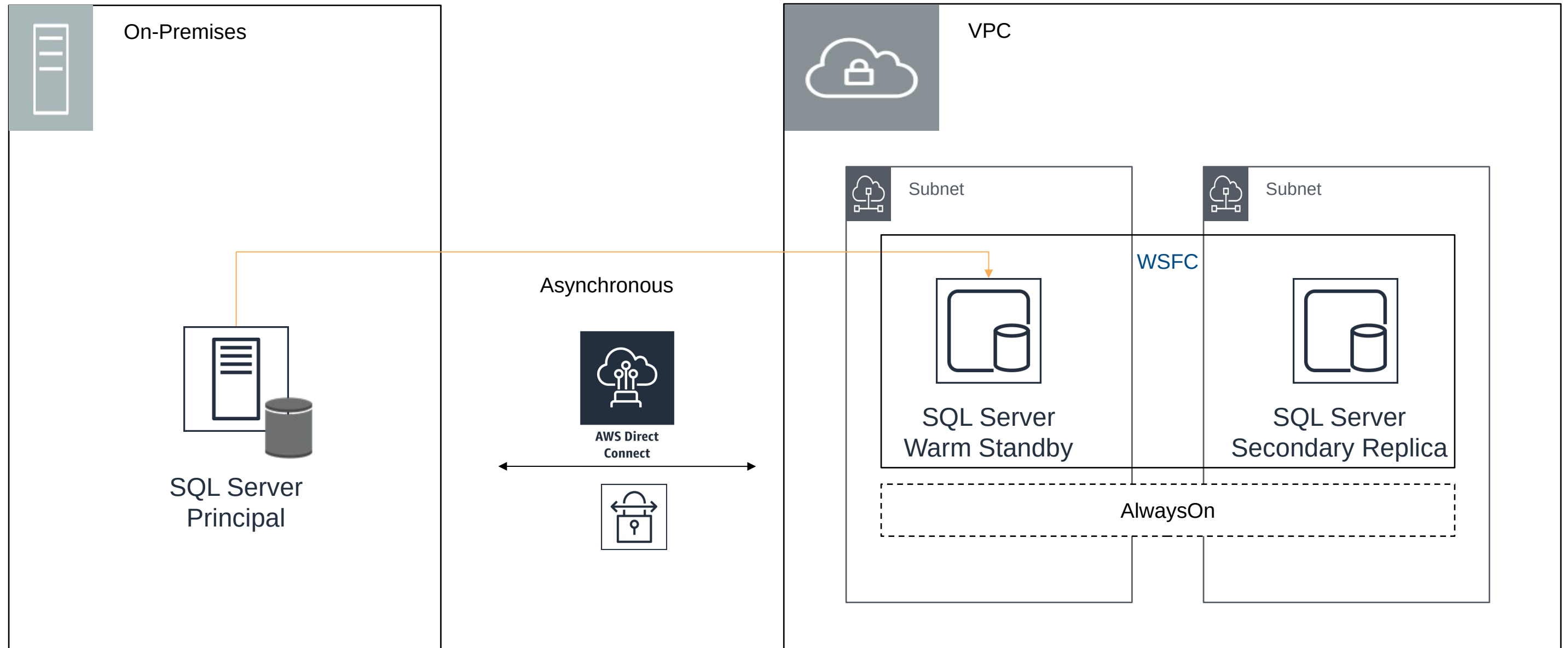
Native SQL Server migration methods



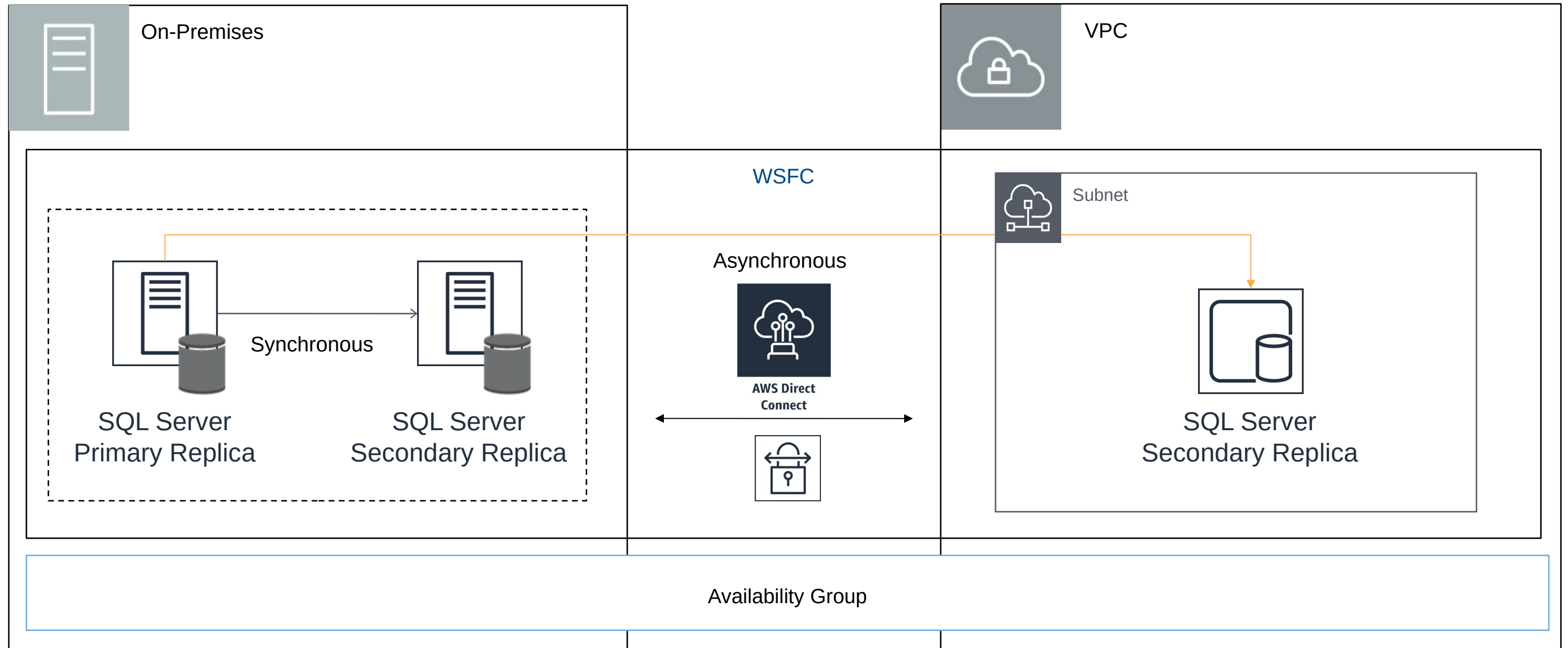
Log Shipping



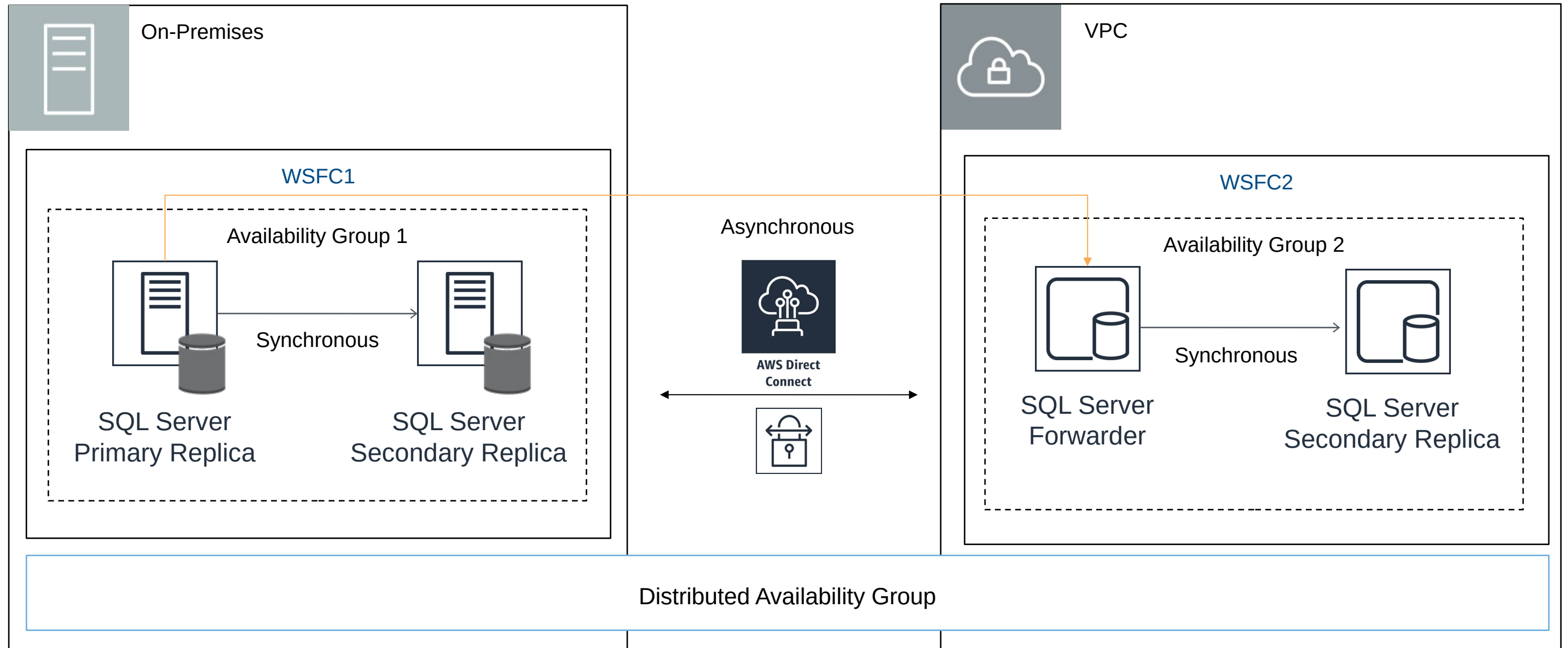
Database Mirroring



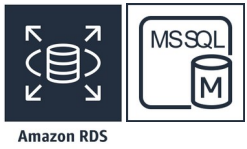
AlwaysOn Availability Groups



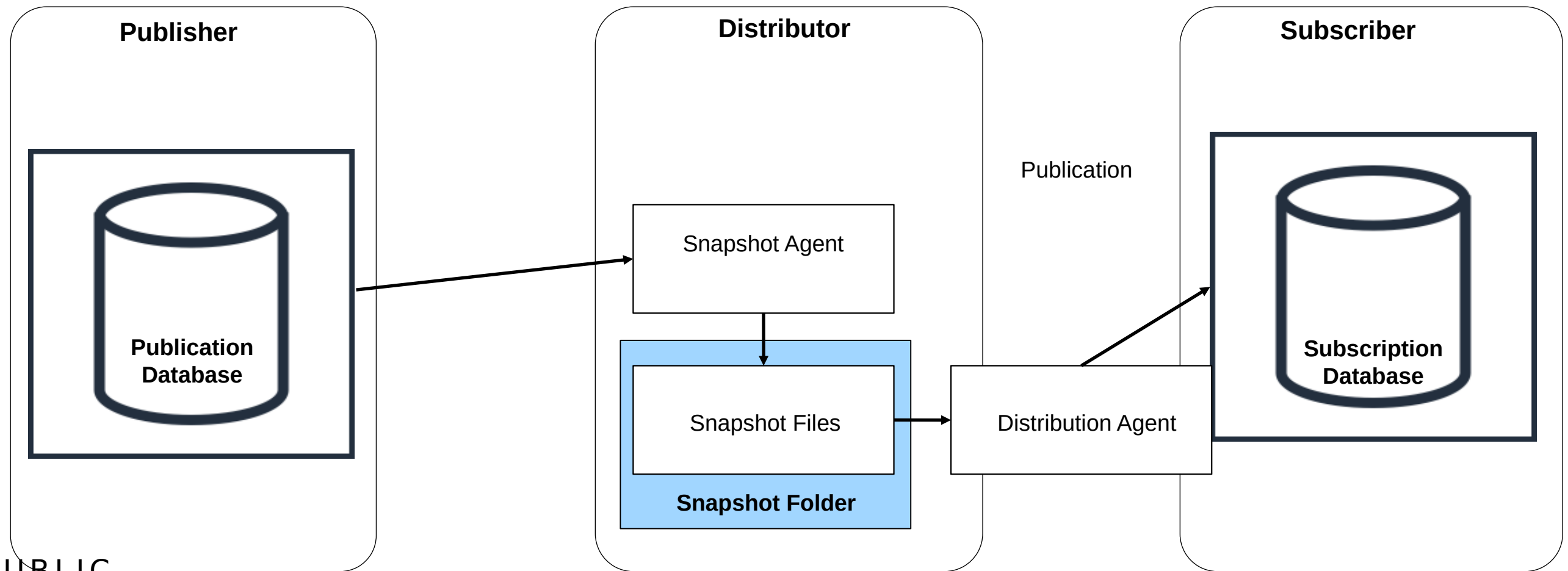
Distributed Availability Groups



Transactional Replication



Publish and filter database objects to a subscriber of choice



AWS Database Migration Service

AWS Database Migration Service

AWS Database Migration Service (DMS)

easily and securely migrate and/or replicate your databases *and* data warehouses to AWS



AWS Database
Migration
Service

AWS Schema Conversion Tool (SCT) convert your commercial database and data warehouse schemas to open-source engines or AWS-native services, such as Amazon Aurora and Redshift

When to use AWS DMS and AWS SCT?

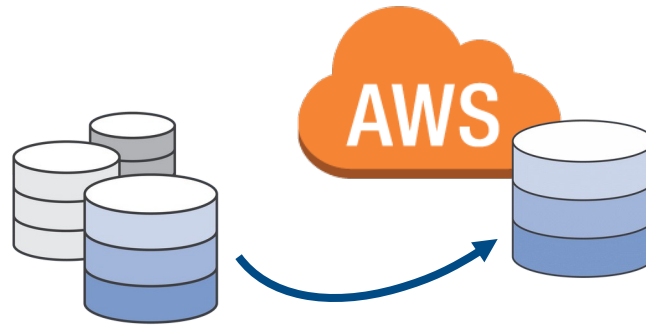
Modernize



Modernize your database tier

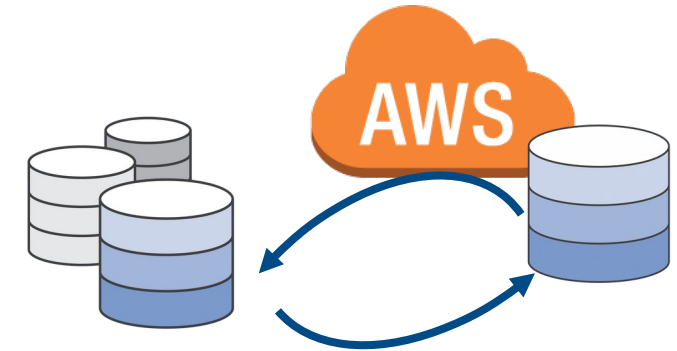
- SQL Server to open-source
- SQL Server to Amazon Aurora or PostgreSQL
- SQL Server to Amazon Redshift

Migrate



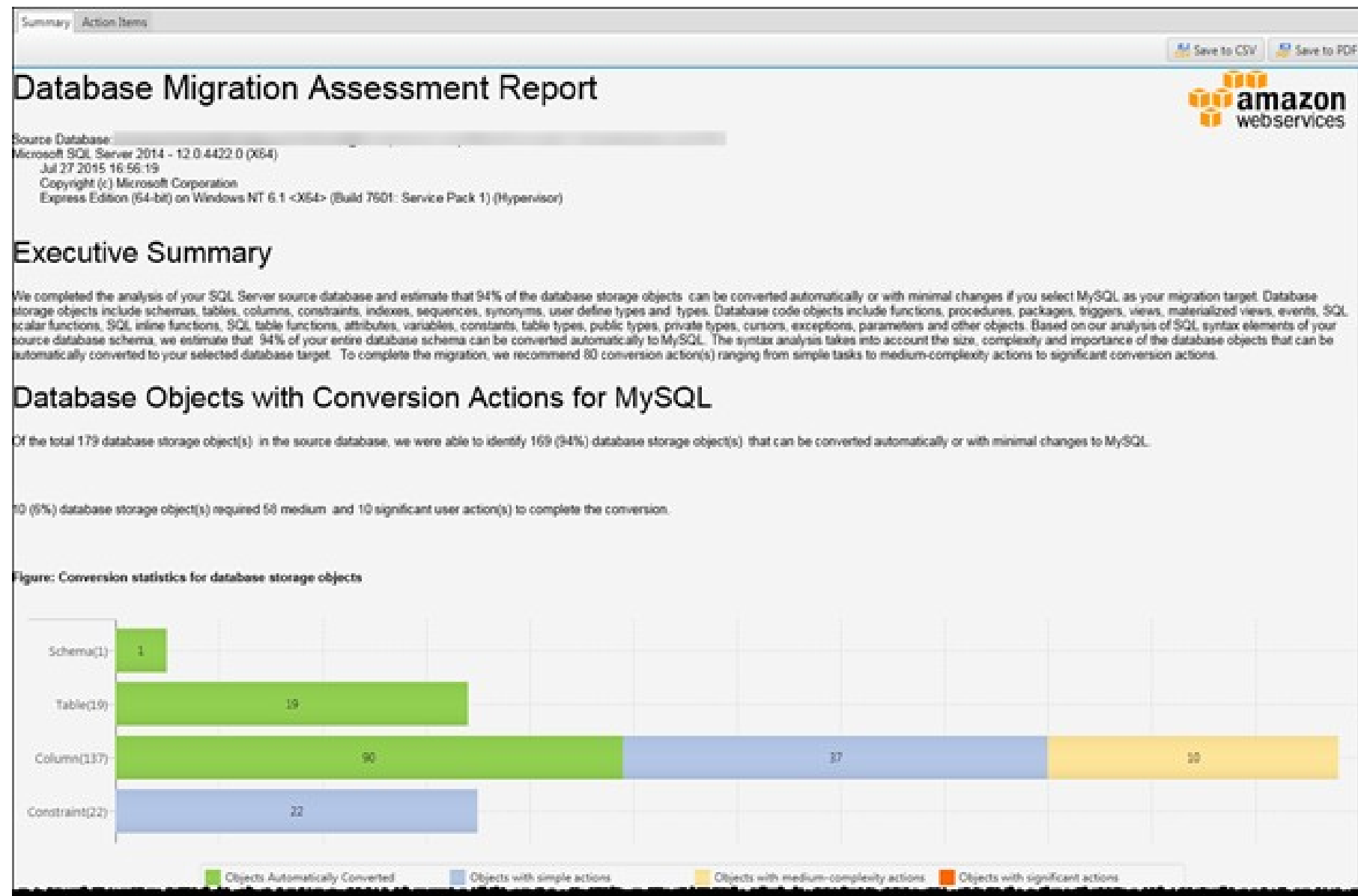
- Migrate business-critical applications
- Migrate data warehouse to Amazon Redshift
- Consolidate shards into Amazon Aurora

Replicate



- Create cross-regions Read Replicas
- Run your analytics in the cloud
- Keep your dev/test and production environment sync

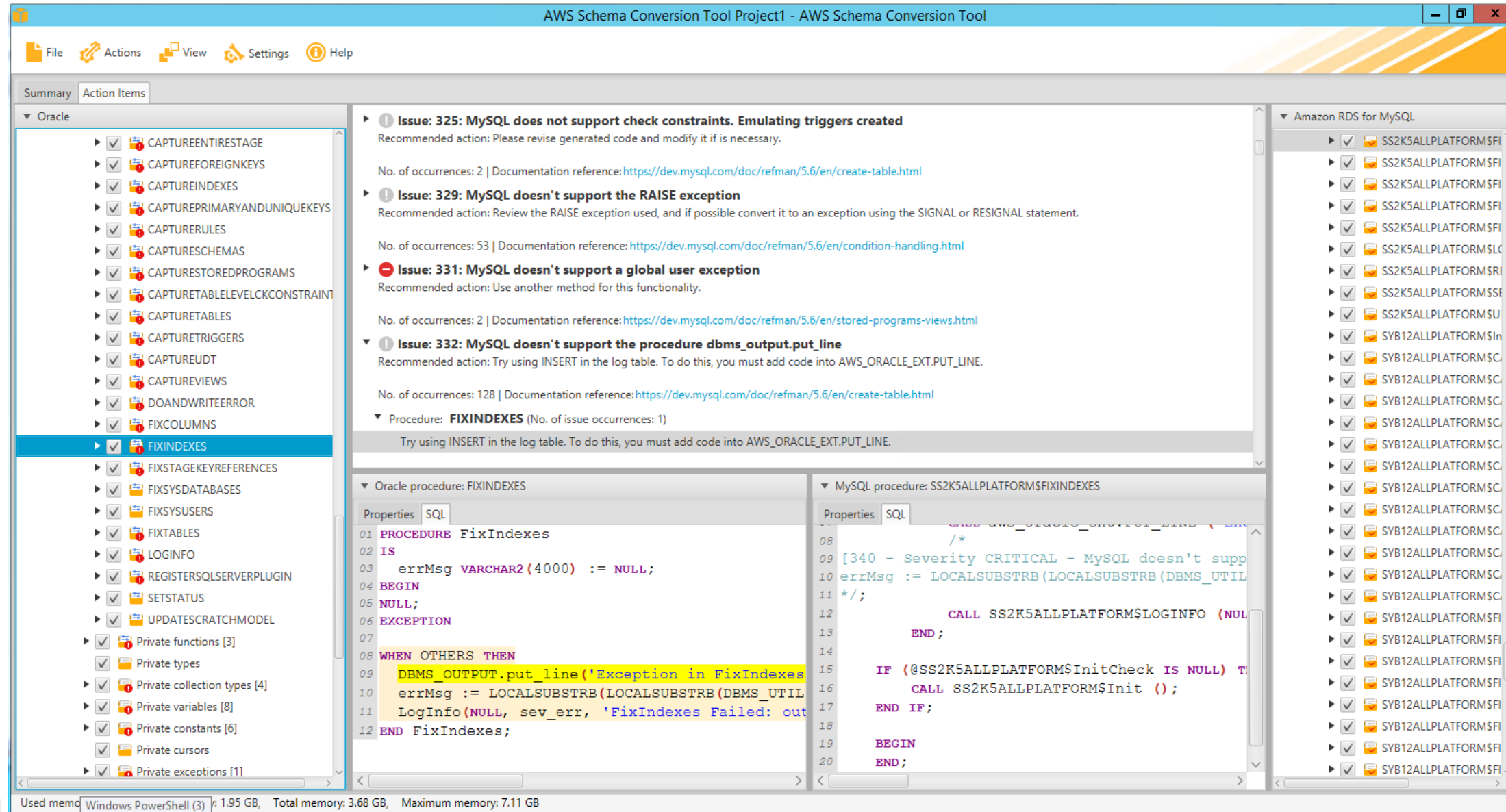
SCT Migration Assessment Report



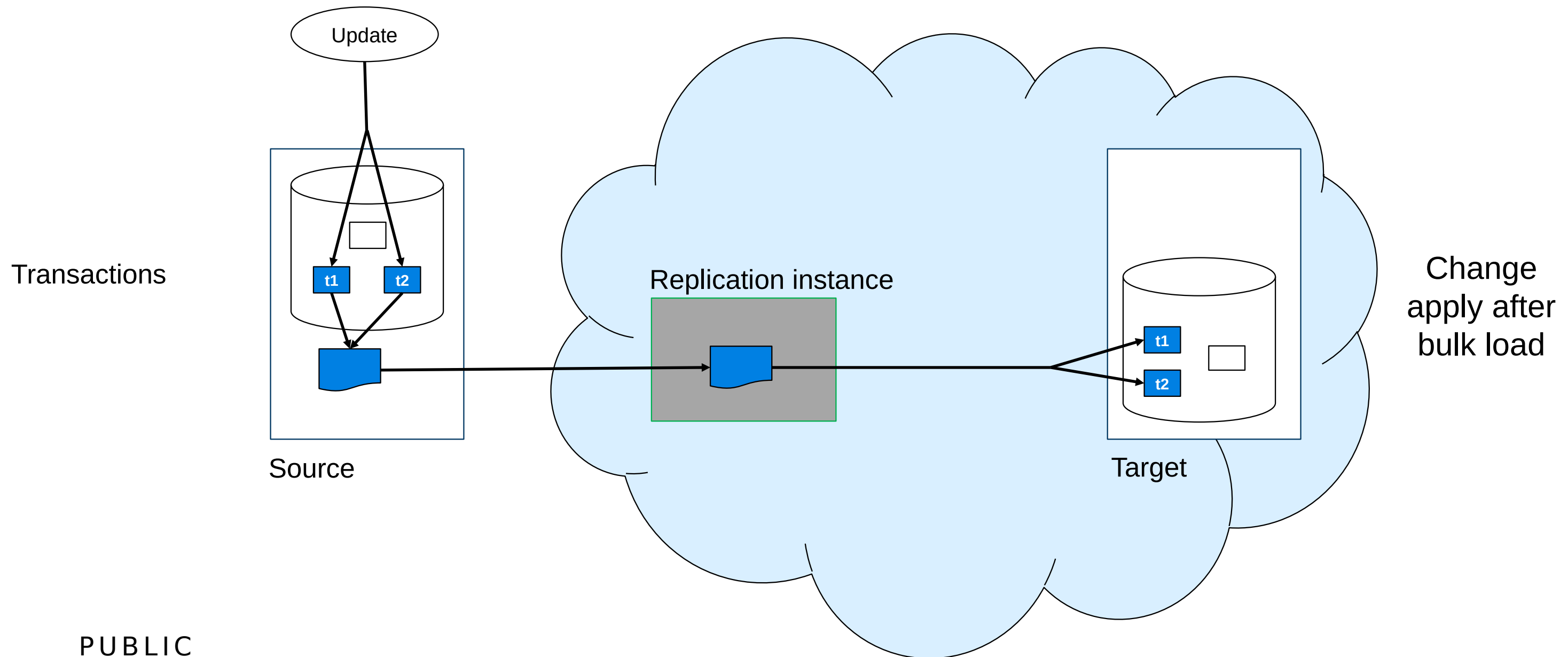
- Assessment of migration compatibility of source databases with open-source database engines – RDS MySQL, RDS PostgreSQL and Aurora
- Recommends best target engine
- Provides details level of efforts to complete migration

AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT)

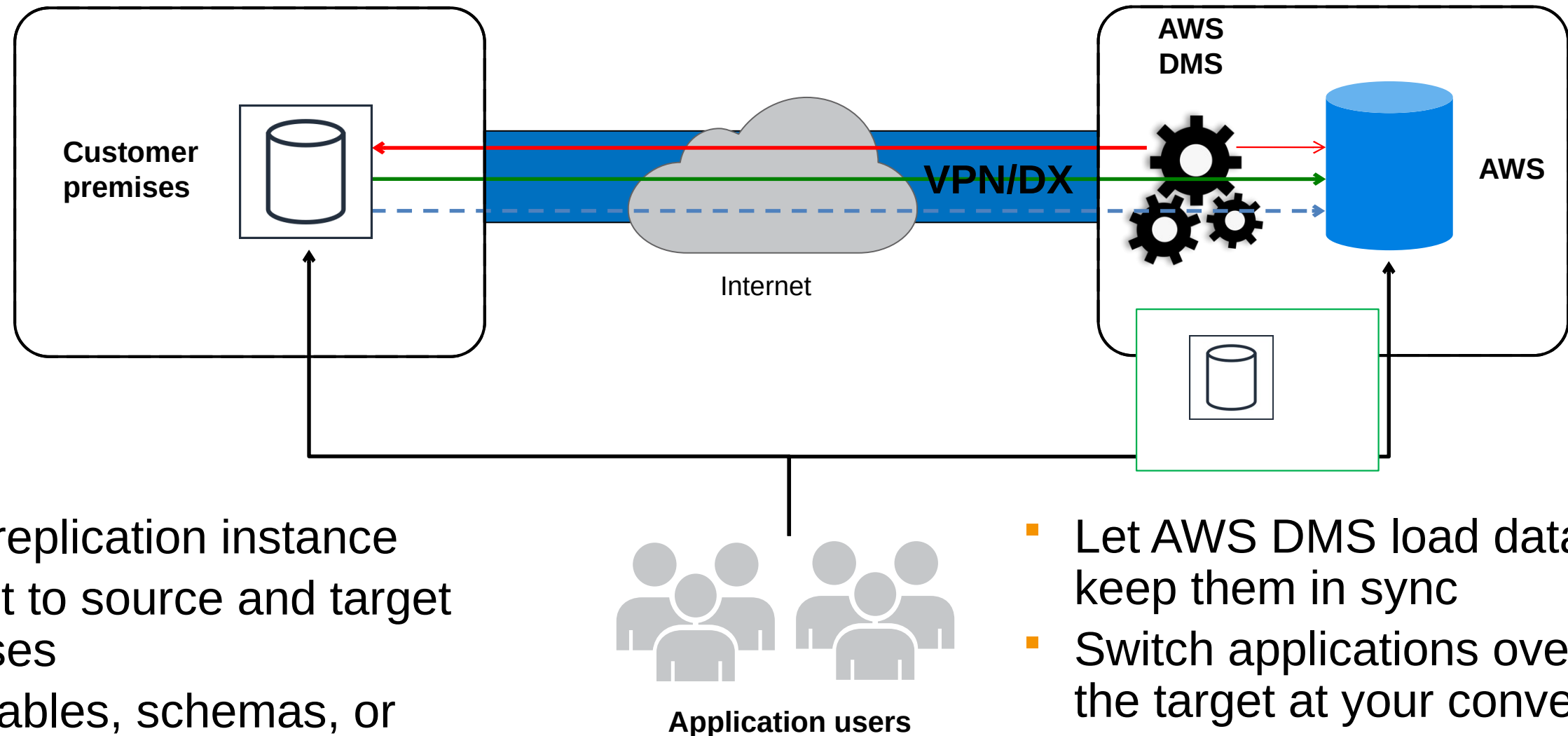
- Understand the level of effort to migrate



Change data capture (CDC) and apply



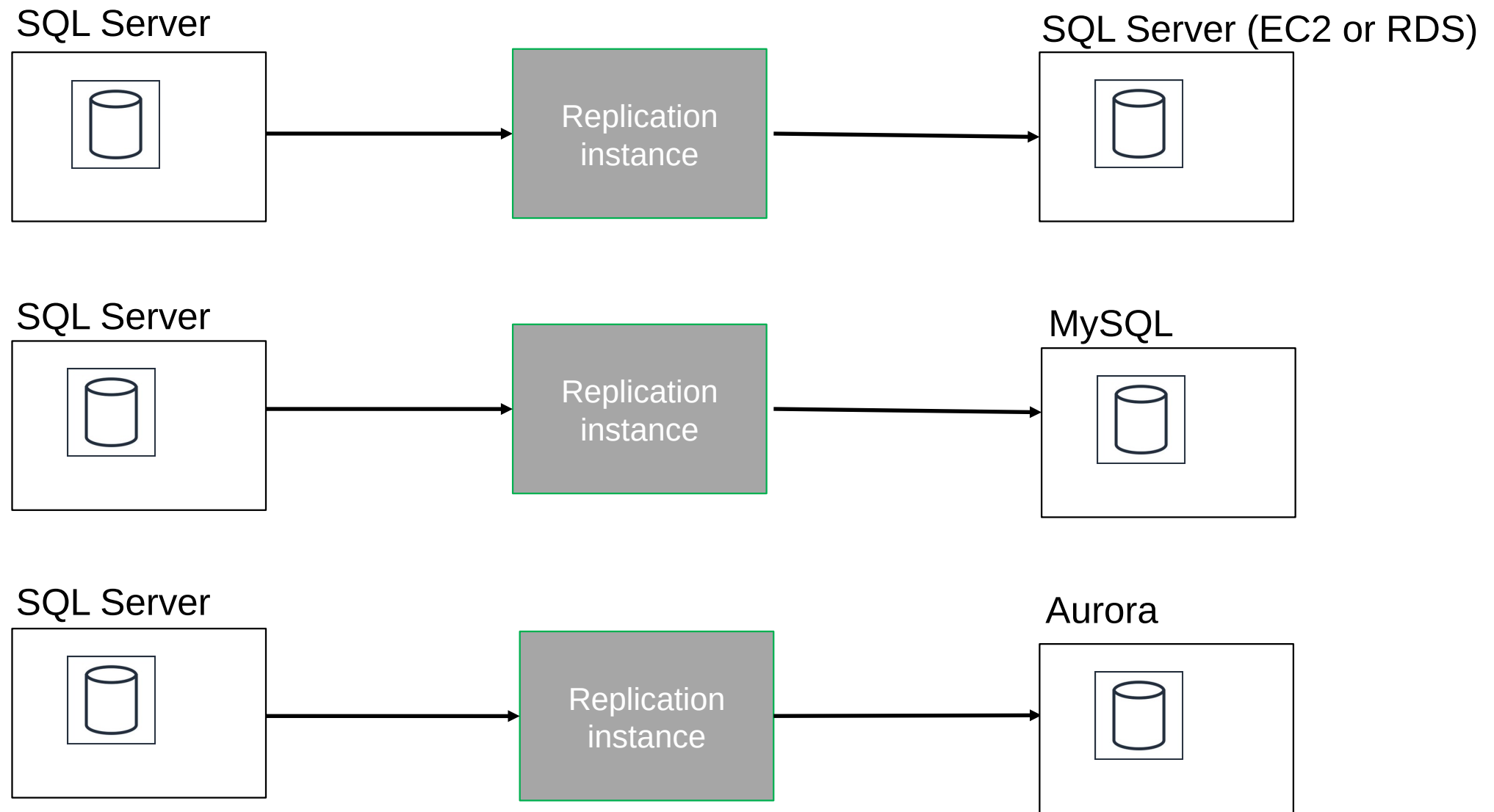
Keep your apps running during the migration



- Start a replication instance
- Connect to source and target databases
- Select tables, schemas, or databases

- Let AWS DMS load data, and keep them in sync
- Switch applications over to the target at your convenience

Homogenous or heterogeneous



Selecting the right migration method

Migration Method: Which should I use?

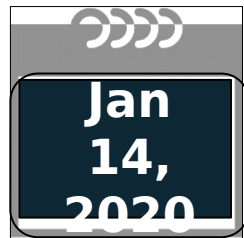
	Backup/ Restore	Transactional Replication	AAGs	Log Shipping	DB Mirroring	DMS/ SCT	AWS Snowball
SQL Server Standard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SQL Server Enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
On-going Replication		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Migrate Specific DB Objects (e.g. sprocs, tables, indexes, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	
SQL Server 2008/2008R2	<input type="checkbox"/> (ALL)			<input type="checkbox"/> (SE,EE)	<input type="checkbox"/> (EE)	<input type="checkbox"/> (ALL)	<input type="checkbox"/> (ALL)
SQL Server 2012+	<input type="checkbox"/> (ALL)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> (EE)	<input type="checkbox"/> (SE,EE)	<input type="checkbox"/> (EE)	<input type="checkbox"/> (ALL)	<input type="checkbox"/> (ALL)
SQL Server on EC2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RDS for SQL Server	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SQL Server 2008/2008R2 EOL

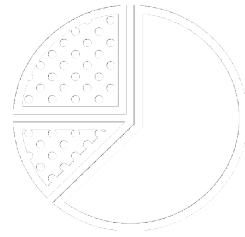
The SQL 2008 End of Life countdown is on



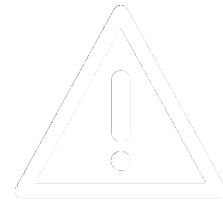
**SQL Server
2008 and
2008 R2**



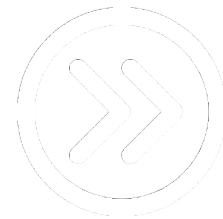
**Windows
Server 2008
and 2008 R2**



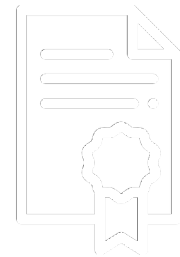
50-60% of On-Premises Microsoft workloads are running on **2008 versions**



No new security updates - customers are exposed to cyber attacks



Customers now have **strong need to put a strategic plan** in place



Compliance sensitive customers such as Health care and Fin Serv. especially so

Migrating SQL Server 2008/2008R2

- Support ends July 9, 2019 – must upgrade DB Engine
- Upgrade to SQL Server 2012, 2014, 2016, or 2017 (with SQL Server 2008 SP4/2008R2 SP3)
- Understand Database Compatibility Level Dependencies
- Set your database compatibility level to 100
- Upgrade compatibility level, only if supported and necessary
- New home – Amazon RDS for SQL Server and SQL Server on Amazon EC2
- Migration options – Mirroring or Log Shipping? AWS DMS or Backup and Restore?

Considerations

Summary of Migration Considerations

- SQL Server version and edition features
- Authentication requirements
- Amount of data being migrated
- Connectivity to AWS
- Migration method
- New home for the databases
- AWS Professional Services or Partner help
- Well Architected Framework
- Optimize after migration

Thank you!

Brian Beach
Principal Solutions Architect