SQLskills Immersion Event

IEPTO1: Performance Tuning and Optimization

Module 7: Index Fragmentation

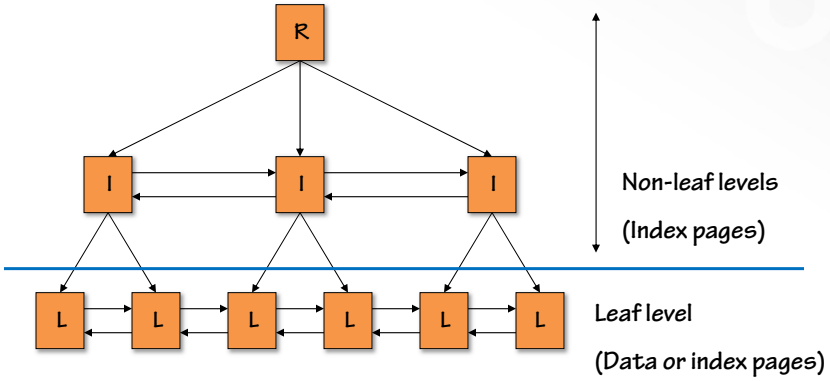
Paul S. Randal
Paul@SQLskills.com

Overview

- Data access methods
- What is index fragmentation?
- How does index fragmentation happen?
- Detecting index fragmentation
- Avoiding index fragmentation
- Removing index fragmentation

- Beware of people stating that fragmentation is not a problem any longer, or not a problem with SSDs
- Not true!

Index Structure



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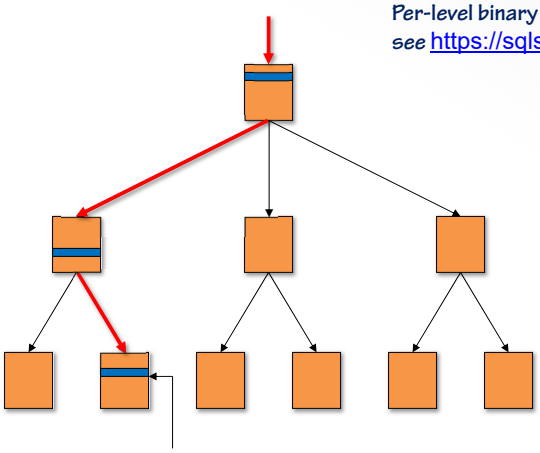
Single-record Seek

Per-level binary search cost –
see https://sqlskills.com/p/068



Matching record

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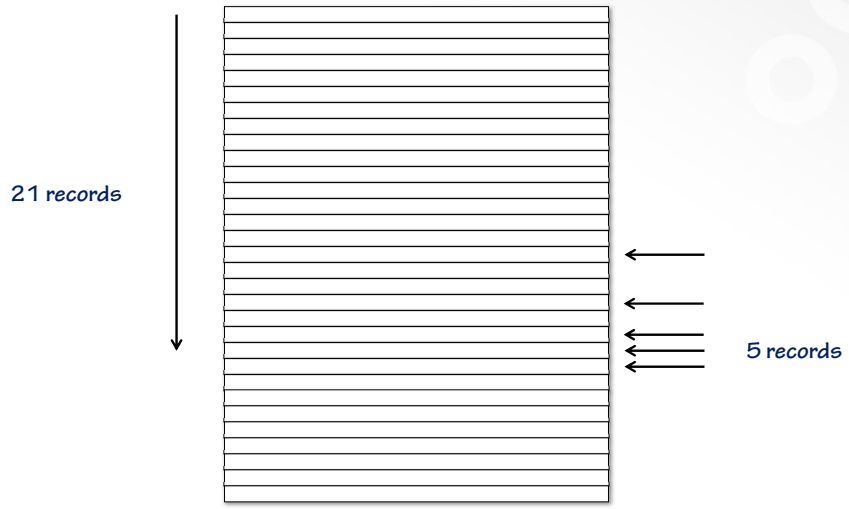
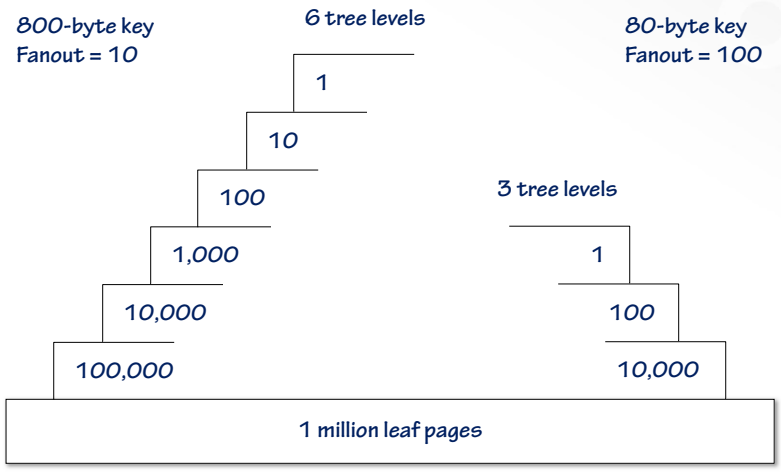
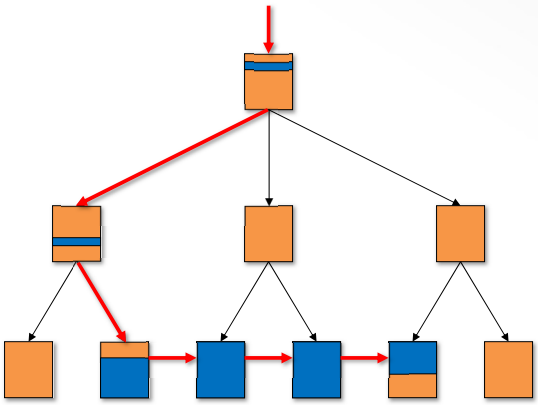
Binary Search



Fanout

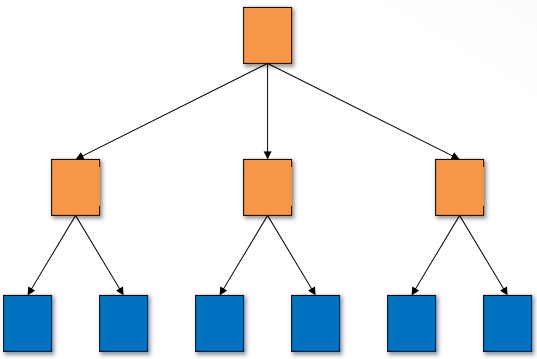


Multi-record Seek/Scan



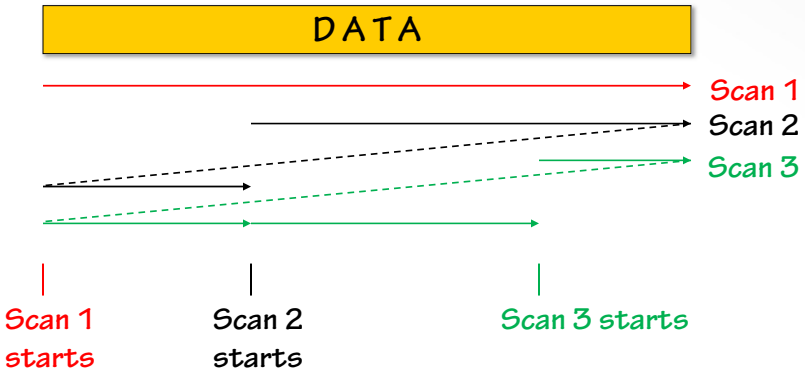
Matching records (in blue)

Allocation Order Scan

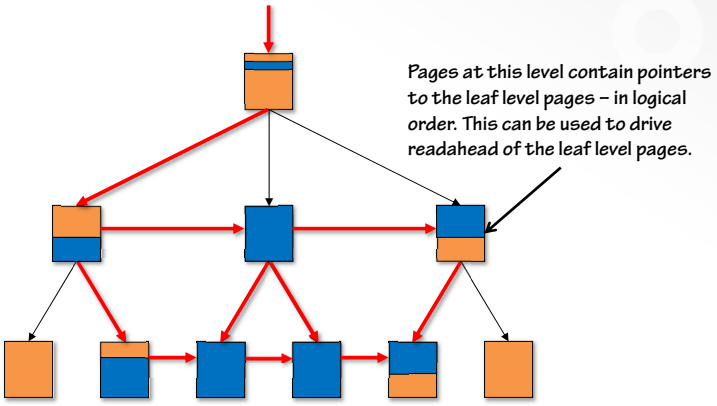


Matching records (in blue)

Side Note: Merry-Go-Round Scans



Readahead



Matching records (in blue)

Readahead

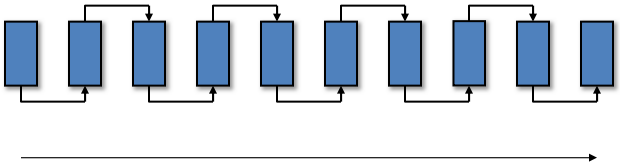
- **Why use readahead?**
  - Keep the CPUs busy, maximize throughput, avoid I/O waits
  - More efficient to issue 1 x 8-page read than 8 x 1-page reads
- **Feedback mechanism to avoid going too far ahead of scan point**
  - Maximum 1,000 pages ahead
- **Driven from parent level during scans**
  - Parent level pages contain logically-ordered links to the leaf level
- **Uses variable read sizes, up to 4MB read in 2016+**
  - Larger reads only possible with contiguous pages
  - Better contiguity = bigger reads = better performance
- **Possible to disable using trace flag 652**
- **Problem: fragmentation causes lower-performing scans**

Overview

- Data access methods
- **What is index fragmentation?**
- How does index fragmentation happen?
- Detecting index fragmentation
- Avoiding index fragmentation
- Removing index fragmentation

Fragmentation in Action

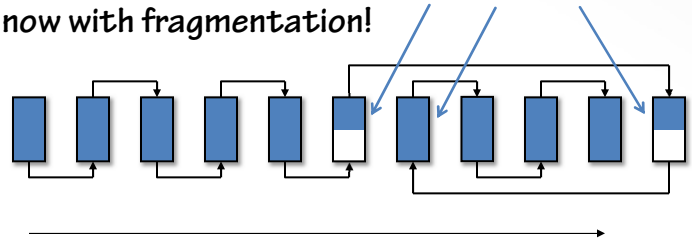
Index leaf level of newly built index



Long arrow is the allocation order
Short arrows are following the logical order

Fragmentation in Action

And now with fragmentation!



Long arrow is the allocation order
Short arrows are following the logical order

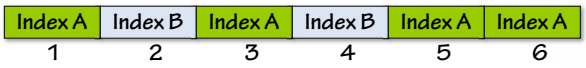
Logical Fragmentation Defined

- (Sometimes called "external" fragmentation)
- Occurs when the next logical page is not the next physical page
- Prevents optimal readahead
  - Reduces seek/scan performance
- Does not affect pages that are already in cache
  - Smaller indexes cause less of a performance hit (e.g. 1-5000 pages or less)
- Reported as avg_fragmentation_in_percent for indexes in the sys.dm_db_index_physical_stats DMV

- This is what most people consider 'fragmentation'
  - "Index fragmentation affects scan performance"
  - There is *so much more* to it than that!

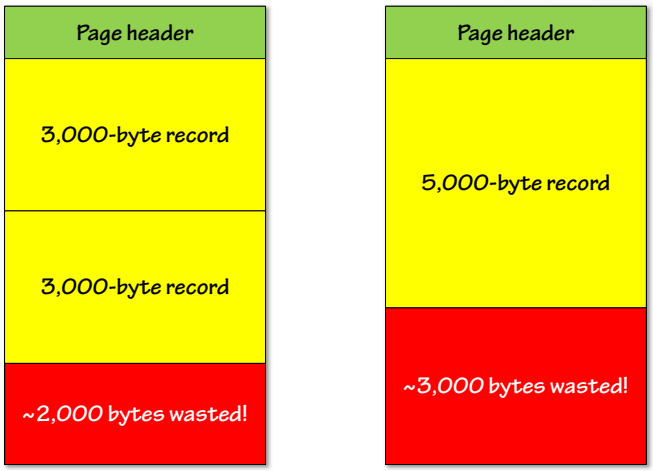
Extent Fragmentation Defined

- Old concept, no longer reported for indexes
- Occurs when the extents in an index are not contiguous



- Also affects readahead performance but not as much
  - When writing the DMV for 2005, we decided to remove it to avoid confusion from too many measures of 'fragmentation'
- Reported as avg_fragmentation_in_percent in the sys.dm_db_index_physical_stats DMV for heaps ONLY
- (2000: extent fragmentation algorithm in DBCC SHOWCONTIG is documented as not working for multiple files)

Low Page Density in Action



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Page Density Defined

- (Sometimes called "physical" or "internal" fragmentation)
- Page fullness is below the optimal level so lots of wasted space
- Effect is:
  - Increased disk space (more pages required to hold same number of rows)
  - Increased I/Os to read the same amount of data, leading to I/O subsystem pressure and overall performance degradation
  - Greater memory usage if most of the index is memory resident, leading to increased I/Os from *other* workloads, and so on…
  - More pages in the index unnecessarily can mean the Query Optimizer doesn't pick that index, leading to inefficient query plans
- This means 'fragmentation' can affect your performance even if you don't do index scans
- Hardware does not fix this
- Reported as avg_page_space_used_in_percent in the DMV

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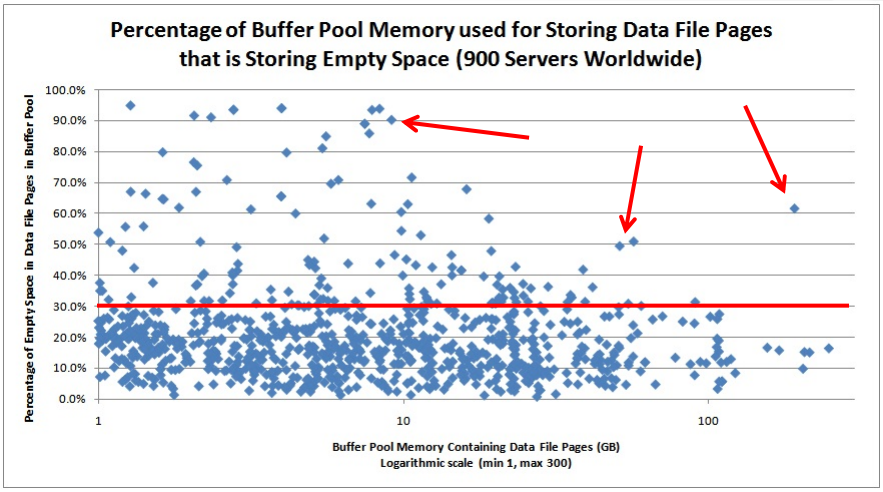
Increased Buffer Pool Usage



Source: my blog at https://sqlskills.com/p/069

Overview

- Data access methods
- What is index fragmentation?
- **How does index fragmentation happen?**
- Detecting index fragmentation
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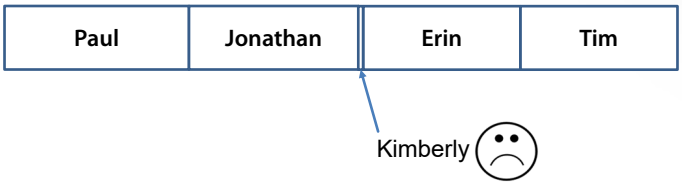
- Removing index fragmentation

What Causes Fragmentation?

- **Schemas/workloads that cause page splits on full pages**
  - GUID as high-order key (or any other random key)
    - Can even affect nonclustered indexes
  - Updates to variable-length columns
  - Badly configured fill factor (more in a few slides)
- **Clustered index is likely the only one you can make the key not cause fragmentation by picking an ascending order key (e.g. bigint identity)**
- **Wide schemas that only fit a few records per page**
  - E.g. a fixed-size 5000 byte row = 3000 bytes lost per page!
- **Real-world example:**
  - Social networking site that has a homepage comments table with the member ID as the high-order key
  - Patient check-in company using GUID as clustering key

Real-World Examples

- **MySpace**



- **Patient check-in company using GUID as clustering key**

Can DML Cause Fragmentation?

- **Yes, data modifications can lead to fragmentation**
- **INSERT**
  - YES – if key value is not ever increasing/decreasing (e.g. GUID)
  - NO – if key is ever increasing/decreasing (e.g. INT IDENTITY)
- **UPDATE**
  - YES – if updates make variable-length columns wider on full pages
  - NO – if columns are fixed width or columns have 'place holder' values (i.e. DEFAULT values) to minimize row expansion on update
- **DELETE**
  - YES – if deletes are singleton deletes (Swiss-cheese problem – page density issues)
  - NO – if deletes are range deletes for archival purposes

What is a Page Split?

- **This is the primary cause of fragmentation, and is itself a performance problem when it occurs**
- **Occurs when a record must be inserted onto (or expanded on) a specific page in the index and there is not enough space**
  - Could be caused by a new record or an updated record that is now longer than it was before
  - Could also be caused by enabling snapshot isolation, which makes updated records 14-bytes longer
    - Also from enabling readable availability group secondaries in SQL Server 2012+
- **The page has to 'split' to make room**
  - Split point is usually as close to 50/50 as possible, but may be skewed if Storage Engine can determine an obvious split point

Page Split Mechanism

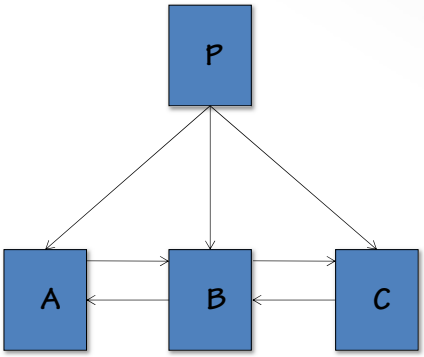
- **For every page split:**
  - A new page is allocated to the index
  - All records after the split point are moved to the new page
  - New page is linked into the leaf level
  - A new record must be inserted into index level above the leaf
    - Could also cause a page split, cascading upwards to the root page
- **All steps are fully logged and performed by a system transaction**
  - Very expensive, and hardware does not fix this!
  - Detailed study of log records generated shown in demo towards end of Module 4 of the Pluralsight course *SQL Server: Logging, Recovery, and the Transaction Log*
- **After page split is committed, insert/update can take place**
- **Page split is never rolled back**

Page Split Transaction

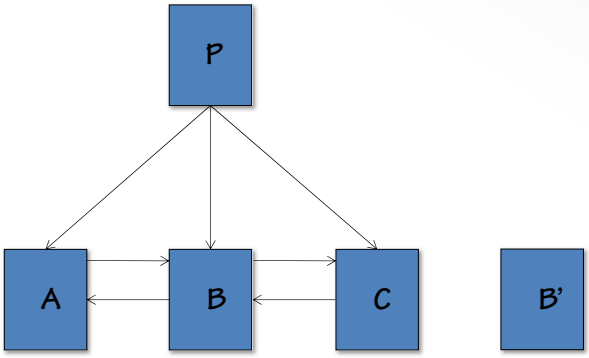
- **BEGIN TRAN (either you do this or Engine does it for you)**
  - Running Access Methods code to do the INSERT or UPDATE
  - Oh – split needed!
    - **BEGIN TRAN** (this is a 'system transaction')
      - True nested transaction, subordinate to the outer transaction
      - Do the split
    - **COMMIT TRAN** (once committed, this will never be rolled back)
  - Do the INSERT or UPDATE
- **COMMIT TRAN**

- **But if you did a ROLLBACK TRAN, the split remains**

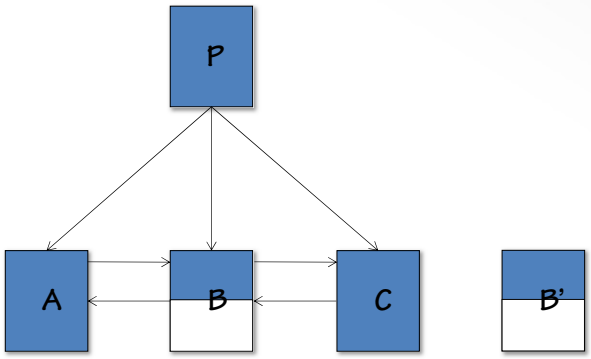
Page Split Mechanism



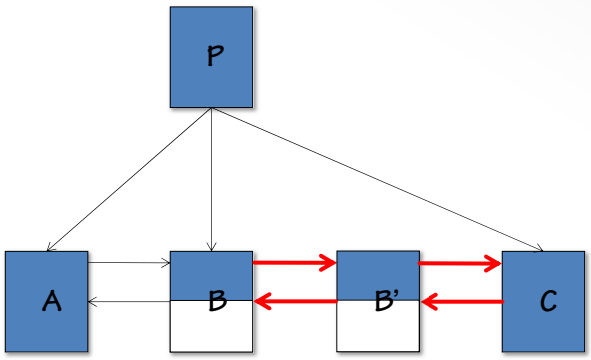
Page Split Mechanism



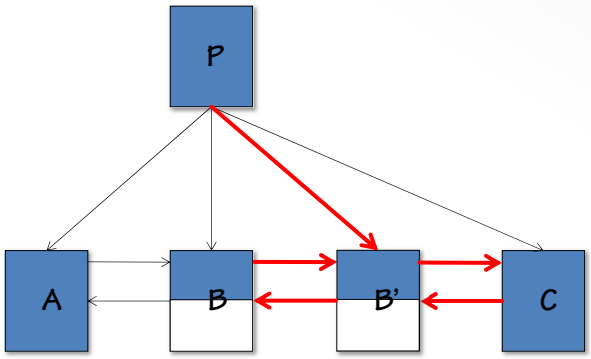
Page Split Mechanism



Page Split Mechanism



Page Split Mechanism



Demo

Increased logging during page splits

Page Split Madness….

- The Storage Engine isn't always smart about splits...
- Imagine a page with 200 x 40-byte records and someone inserts a key that has to go there, in an 8,000 byte record
- You'd think it would recognize that and do a skewed split, but no…
- Split into 2 pages with 100 records in each
- And then 1 of these into 2 pages with 50 records in each
- And then 1 of these into 2 pages with 25 records in each
- And then 1 of these into 2 pages with 12 and 13 records in each
- And then 1 of these into 2 pages with 6 records in each
- And then 1 of these into 2 pages with 3 records in each
- And then 1 of these into 2 pages with 1 and 2 records in each
- And then do the insert!

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Tracking Page Splits

- **There are 'good' and 'nasty' page splits…**
  - 'Good' split is when a page is allocated as part of an append-only insert pattern
  - 'Nasty' split is when a real page split occurs
- **Unfortunately, all documented methods of tracking page splits prior to SQL Server 2012 do not allow differentiation between 'good' and 'nasty' page splits**
  - Perfmon counter
  - sys.dm_db_index_operational_stats
  - Extended event (possibly with post-processing)
- **Either use log/log backup scanning or 2012+ Extended Events**
  - Both methods track the LOP_DELETE_SPLIT log record
  - See my blog post at https://sqlskills.com/p/070

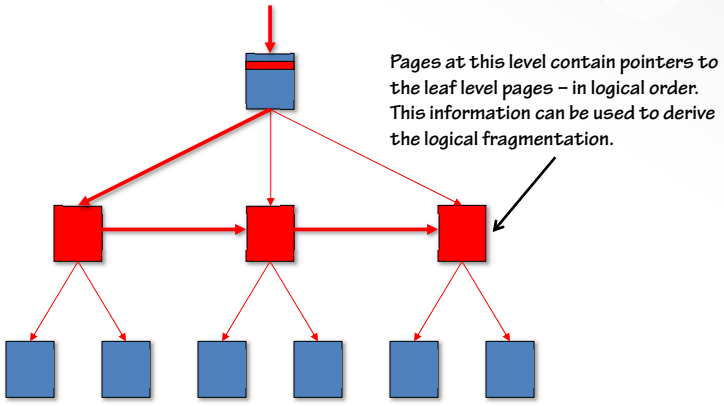
Symptoms of Fragmentation

- **Poor/degrading query performance over time**
  - Longer run-times
  - More disk activity
    - SET STATISTICS IO ON
    - More frequent checkpoints occuring
  - Increased logging (from page split activity)
    - Depending on the average record length and the split point, a page split could log up to 50 times more than a regular insert!
  - Increased buffer pool usage
- **Worsening results from the sys.dm_db_index_physical_stats DMV**
  - Keys to success are knowing which indexes to look at and how to interpret the results

sys.dm_db_index_physical_stats

- **Replacement for DBCC SHOWCONTIG since SQL Server 2005**
  - select * from sys.dm_db_index_physical_stats (dbid, objectid, indexid, partitionid, samplemode)
- **No need to insert/exec to analyze/process DBCC SHOWCONTIG results**
  - DMVs are programmatically "composable"
  - However, this is a DMF, not a true DMV so must do work for results
- **Ability to control how much data is read using sample mode (LIMITED, SAMPLED, DETAILED)**
  - LIMITED (default) does not read the leaf level so is fastest mode
    - This is good enough for most people
  - SAMPLED reads 1% of the leaf-level pages if the index/partition has more than 10000 pages
  - DETAILED reads everything and is the slowest mode

How the LIMITED Scanning Mode Works



Interpreting the DMV Output

- **What you need to look at:**
  - Logical fragmentation
    - avg_fragmentation_in_percent (should be low)
  - Page density
    - avg_page_space_used_in_percent
      - Should be high for data warehouse
      - Should have some free space for OLTP
  - Number of pages in the index
- **Other counters exist (e.g. fragments, avg. fragment size) but these were only invented to be more accessible to users – somewhat unsuccessfully**

Demo

Detecting fragmentation using sys.dm_db_index_physical_stats

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- What is index fragmentation?
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- Detecting index fragmentation
- **Avoiding index fragmentation**
- Removing index fragmentation

How to Avoid Fragmentation?

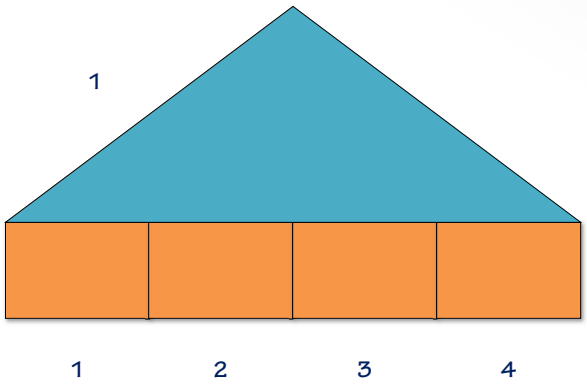
- **Avoid 'random' index keys**
  - Almost impossible to do for nonclustered indexes
  - For clustered indexes, be careful about moving to (BIG)INT IDENTITY as small row size combined with many concurrent inserters could lead to an 'insert hotspot' performance issue
- **Implement index fill factors and periodically remove fragmentation**
  - Coming up next…
- **There is nothing you can do in hardware that means you can ignore index fragmentation**
  - Don't fall for the advice that SSDs mean you can ignore it
  - SSDs don't stop page splits, extra logging, wasted space, plan changes

Contiguity When (Re)Building

- **Consider using –E startup parameter for very large indexes that support very large scans**
  - http://support.microsoft.com/kb/329526
  - During index build/rebuild (and all other operations):
    - SQL Server 2008+: 64 extents allocated before round-robin (4MB)
    - I.e. 64 single-extent allocations, not one 64-extent allocation
  - Combine with large RAID stripe size
- **For best contiguity and readahead I/O size, use MAXDOP = 1 when building or rebuilding indexes**
  - Otherwise multiple (re)build threads building the leaf level, leading to extent interleaving (essentially extent fragmentation), and reduced readahead
- **Note: this is not relevant for OLTP systems**

Rebuild Contiguity with DOP > 1

- **Let's say DOP = 4 for the index rebuild**



Fill Factors

- Setting a fill factor makes the Storage Engine leave space on each leaf-level page to allow inserts/expansions to not cause page splits
- Specified at index creation or rebuild time
  - NOT maintained during regular DML
- Use during index create/rebuild/reorganize
- Can specify with sp_configure for entire instance
  - Not recommended – specify it per index
- Use PAD_INDEX to use fill factor for upper levels of the index
  - Rarely used
- 0 = 100 = default value with special meaning of 'leave no space'
  - Excellent for data warehouse, but not ideal for OLTP
- For OLTP, which value to use?

Picking a Fill Factor to Use

- Balancing act between how often page splits occur and how often you can rebuild/defrag the index
- What is going to cause page splits in your schema?
  - UPDATEs to variable-width data types?
  - Random INSERTs?
    - The more volatile ⇨ lower FILLFACTOR
- How often can you rebuild/defrag?
  - The more frequent ⇨ higher FILLFACTOR
- Pick a value, try it, monitor fragmentation, tweak it
  - Use DMVs to see how fast the fragmentation increases
  - The faster fragmentation occurs ⇨ lower FILLFACTOR or decreased time between rebuilds/defrag
  - 70% or 80% are common first guesses

Setting a Fill Factor

- **Can be set when creating or rebuilding an index**
  - Stores the fill factor in the index metadata
- **Can also be set using Object Explorer in SSMS**
- **Cannot be set directly with ALTER INDEX … REORGANIZE**
- **REBUILD and REORGANIZE use the metadata-stored fill factor, if there is one, otherwise they will use the instance-wide fill factor**
  - Unless a fill factor is specified on the REBUILD
  - I.e. REBUILD-specified fill factor overrides metadata-stored fill factor, which overrides instance-wide fill factor

Additional: Are Your Indexes Being Used?

- **There are lots of bad practices around index strategy, including creating extra indexes**
  - E.g. an index for each column in the table
- **Extra, unused indexes waste resources as they must be maintained by DML operations**
- **Use the sys.dm_db_index_usage_stats DMV to tell if an index is being used at all during the business cycle**
  - Beware of indexes not being used but enforcing unique constraints
  - Beware that in 2012 and 2014 the stats are reset for indexes rebuilt online
    - Fixed in SQL Server 2016+, and latest builds of 2012 and 2014

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- **Removing index fragmentation**

How to Remove Fragmentation?

- **2 realistic choices**
  - Rebuild the index: ALTER INDEX … REBUILD
    - Create a brand new index structure
  - Reorganize the index: ALTER INDEX … REORGANIZE
    - Shuffle the existing pages allocated to the index
- **Also CREATE INDEX … WITH (DROP_EXISTING = ON)**
    - Commonly used to move or (re)partition an index
- **Can also choose not to remove fragmentation**
  - If the index isn't used for scans, and page density isn't an issue, why spend the resources?
- **Don't just rebuild all indexes every day**
- **Synchronous mirroring or AGs may force REORGANIZE to be used**

Staggered Index Maintenance

- Splitting maintenance of a large index up over several days using ALTER INDEX … REORGANIZE

ALTER INDEX … REBUILD

- Pros
  - Can use multiple CPUs, and control MAXDOP (lower DOP = better contiguity)
  - Rebuilds index statistics (with equivalent of full scan, or sampled if partitioned index)
  - Can rebuild a single partition (online from 2014) or all partitions (online from 2005)
  - Can be performed online
    - 2012+: Indexes with **non-legacy** LOB columns (plus clustered index on table with **non-legacy LOB/FILESTREAM** column)
    - 2017+: ability to pause and resume an online-index rebuild, resume starts from last position
  - Can be minimally-logged (but log backup will be the same size)
  - SORT_IN_TEMPDB reduces logging + perf boost in 2014+ (https://sqlskills.com/p/071)
    - Not available with resumable online index rebuild
- Cons
  - Atomic operation – potentially long rollback on interrupt, all or nothing semantics
  - Must create new index before dropping old one, up to 125% extra space required
  - When offline – SCH-M table lock for nonclustered or clustered index rebuild
  - When online – blocking potential, but can be resolved in SQL 2014 onward
    - Resumable online rebuild of clustered with LOB columns = SCH-M table lock for duration!

ALTER INDEX … REORGANIZE

- **Replaced DBCC INDEXDEFRAG in SQL Server 2005 onward**
- **Pros**
  - ALWAYS online – only requires table IX lock
  - Interruptible with no loss of work – stops instantly
  - Has progress reporting in sys.dm_exec_requests / percent_complete
  - Compacts LOB storage (on by default, see https://sqlskills.com/p/072 for bug fixes)
  - Usually faster for a lightly fragmented index
  - Can reorganize one or all partitions
  - Does not require any extra disk space
  - In SQL Server 2016+, works on columnstore indexes too (i.e. online columnstore ops)
- **Cons**
  - Usually slower for a heavily fragmented index
  - Always fully-logged, single CPU only, does not update statistics
  - Does not do as good a job as removing fragmentation
  - Does not increase free space on pages!! (so may be better with a rebuild)
  - Possible problem with cached query plans if # of pages drastically changes

CREATE INDEX … WITH (DROP_EXISTING=ON)

- **Don't use this if you just want to rebuild the index with no changes**
- **Pros**
  - Same as ALTER INDEX … REBUILD
  - Can move the index to a new location
  - Can rebuild the index with a new partitioning scheme
  - Can change the index schema (keys, sort order, etc)
  - Can do all of this online (with same limitations as regular index rebuild)
- **Cons**
  - Same as ALTER INDEX … REBUILD
  - Need to know the index schema

Comparison Points: REBUILD vs. REORGANIZE

- **Space required**
  - This may force you to do REORGANIZE
- **Log generated**
  - This may force you to do 'staggered index maintenance' using REORGANIZE
- **Algorithm speed on amount of fragmentation**
- **Lots of pages above fill factor? Possibly REBUILD**
- **Locks required (i.e. online or not)**
  - This may force you to do REORGANIZE
- **Interruptible or not**
- **Progress reporting or not**

When To Rebuild vs. Reorganize

- **Much debate on this, basically it depends!**
- **I had to come up with numbers for Books Online so I chose:**
  - < 5-10% do nothing
  - 5-10% <> 30% defrag/reorganize
  - 30%+ rebuild
  - And don't do anything if the index has < 1-5000 pages
- **Your mileage may (and will) vary**

Demo

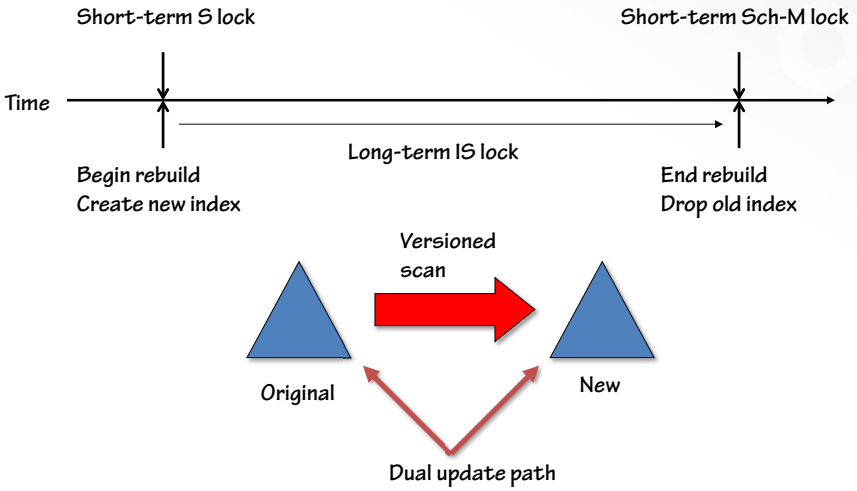
Removing fragmentation and index rebuild options

Paul's Method…

- Create a table with one row per index you want to work on
  - I call it the 'driver table'
- Call the DMV for the indexes listed in the driver table
- Use per-index fragmentation thresholds to determine whether to rebuild, reorganize, or do nothing
- Log what you decide to do for future reference
- Optional: keep a counter of how many times in succession an index is rebuilt and programmatically reduce fill factor

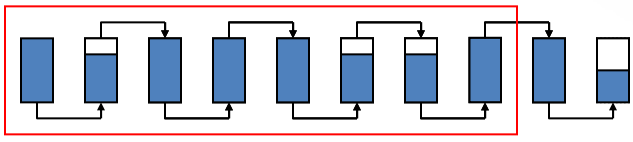
- Much easier: use code someone's already written…
  - http://ola.hallengren.com – the gold standard

Inside Online Index Operations



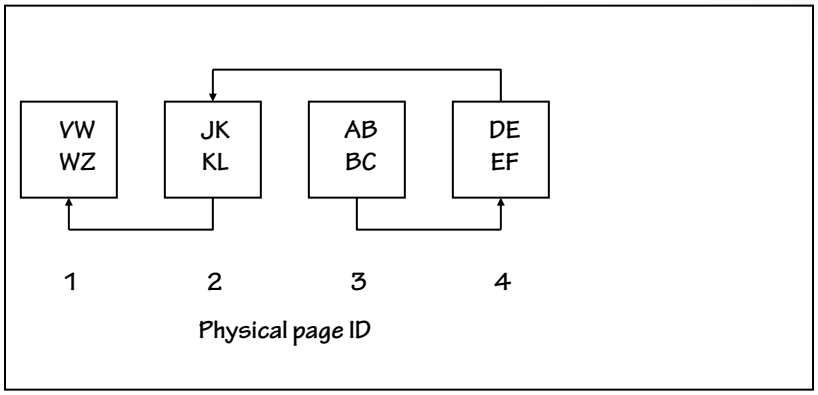
Inside REORGANIZE: Phase One

- Uses a 'sliding window' compaction algorithm
- Deletes ghosted rows



- This algorithm only compacts if enough space over 8-pages to remove one page
  - Earlier algorithm from DBCC INDEXDEFRAG in SQL Server 2000 ran into pathological cases with some applications

Inside REORGANIZE: Phase Two



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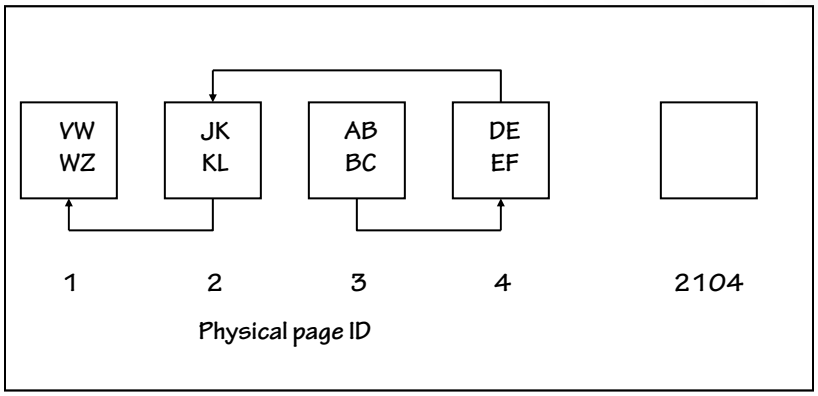
Inside REORGANIZE: Phase Two



SQLskills

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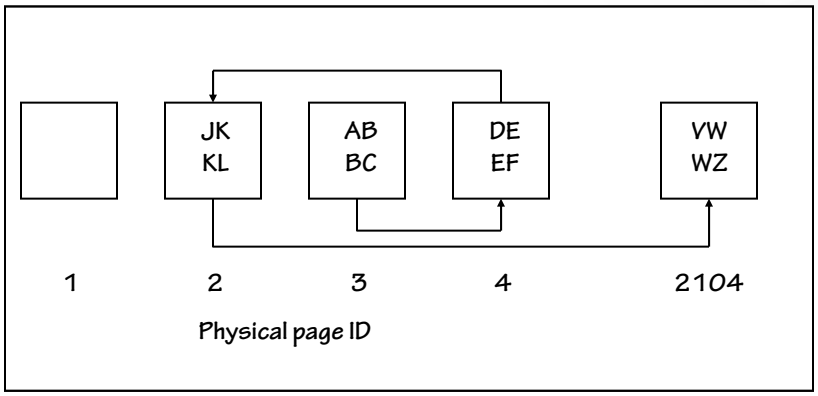
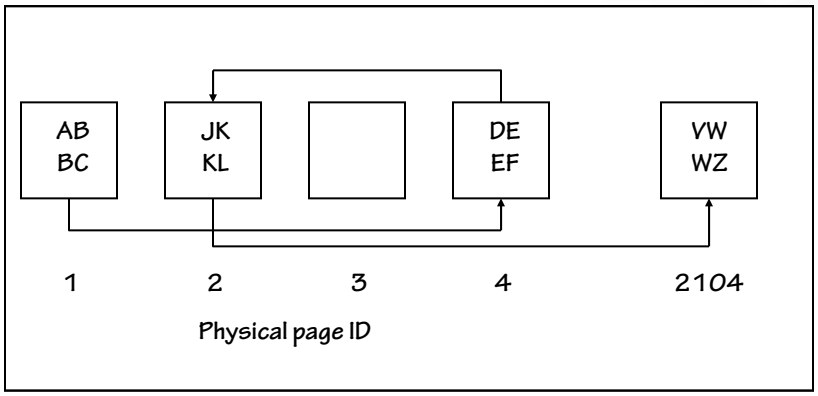
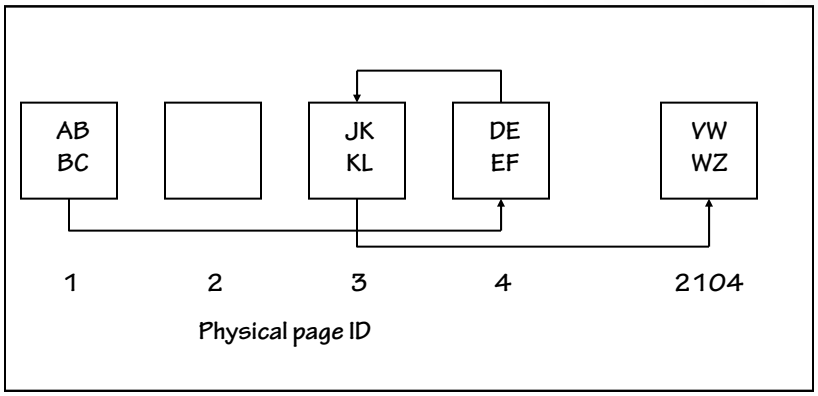
Inside REORGANIZE: Phase Two



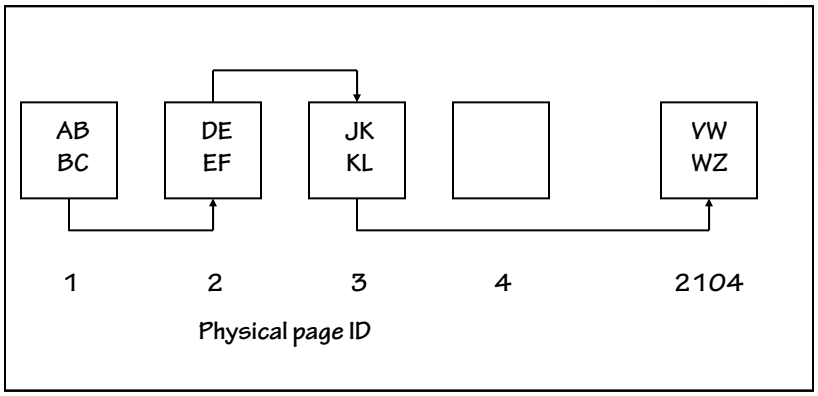
Inside REORGANIZE: Phase Two



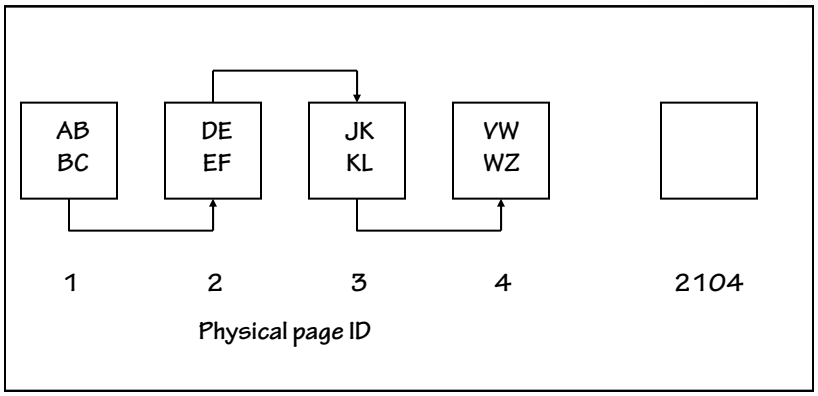
Inside REORGANIZE: Phase Two



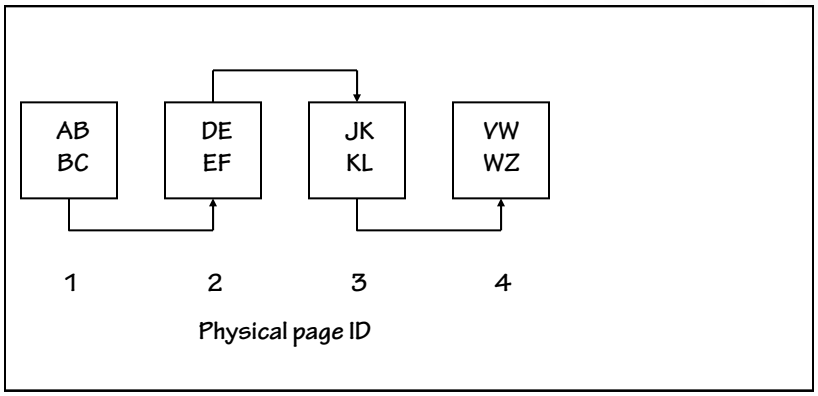
Inside REORGANIZE: Phase Two



Inside REORGANIZE: Phase Two



Inside REORGANIZE: Phase Two



Key Takeaways

- As you can see, fragmentation is very expensive when it happens
- Many people say not to bother about fragmentation
  - They're WRONG!
  - Lots of wasted storage space and extra I/Os
  - Lots of wasted buffer pool memory
  - Lots of extra log to back up, ship, mirror, scan…
  - Performance hit of the page splits happening
- Still a problem even when using SSDs
  - SSDs don't stop fragmentation from happening
- Set appropriate fill factors for indexes that get heavily fragmented
  - Start with FILLFACTOR = 70 and tweak as needed
- Consider changing index keys (carefully)

Resources

- My blog category on index fragmentation
  - https://sqlskills.com/p/076
- Pluralsight course
  - https://sqlskills.com/p/074
- Free index maintenance (and more!) tool
  - http://ola.hallengren.com/
- WP: Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Index Defragmentation Best Practices
  - https://sqlskills.com/p/073
  - Based on SQL Server 2000, so discusses DBREINDEX vs. INDEXDEFRAG
- WP: Online Indexing Operations in SQL Server 2005
  - https://sqlskills.com/p/075

Review

- Data access methods
- What is index fragmentation?
- How does index fragmentation happen?
- Detecting index fragmentation
- Avoiding index fragmentation
- Removing index fragmentation

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Questions!

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immerse yourself in sql server