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SQL Saturday 851 – Stockholm 2019



# SQL Server installation cookbook

# Apologies French speaker



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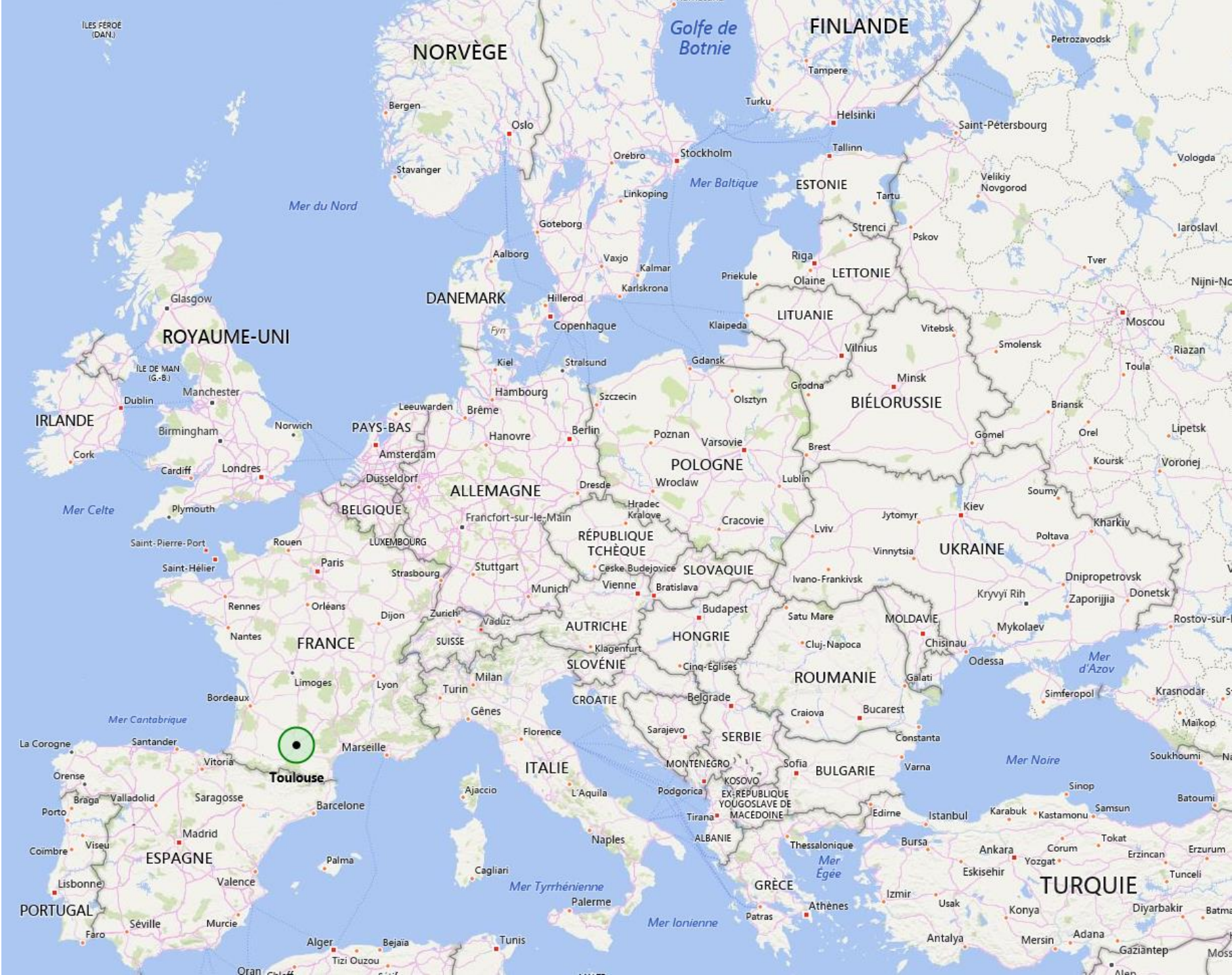


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~ since 1997 : SQL 6.5 / WinNT4

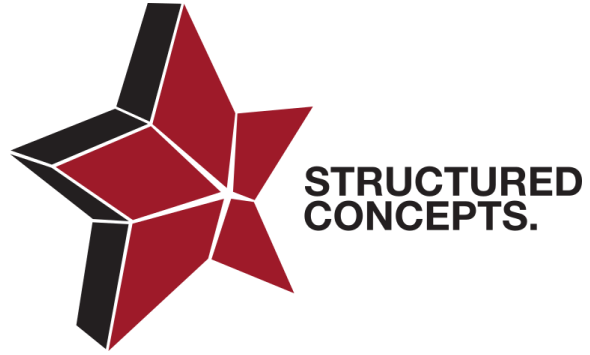




# Toulouse – France



# Our sponsors



# Agenda today

Quick recap on hardware

Host Configuration

SQL Server and virtualization

Windows Server configuration

SQL Server installation

SQL Server configuration

SQL Server maintenance



# Quick recap on hardware - CPU

Frequency vs # cores

SQL Server editions

-> Impact on Licensing

Enterprise : OS Max

Standard : 24 cores / 4 socket

Web : 16 cores / 4 sockets

12 cores ?

Xeon Gold 5118 @2,3 Ghz

Xeon Gold 6126 @2,6 Ghz

Xeon Gold 6136 @3,0 Ghz

Xeon Gold 6146 @3,2 Ghz

Xeon Platinum 8158 @3,0Ghz

Intel® Xeon® Processor E5-2643 v4	Launched	Q1'16	6	3.70 GHz	3.40 GHz
Intel® Xeon® Processor E5-1680 v4	Launched	Q2'16	8	4.00 GHz	3.40 GHz
Intel® Xeon® Processor E5-2667 v4	Launched	Q1'16	8	3.60 GHz	3.20 GHz
Intel® Xeon® Processor E5-1660 v4	Launched	Q2'16	8	3.80 GHz	3.20 GHz
Intel® Xeon® Processor E5-2687W v4	Launched	Q1'16	12	3.50 GHz	3.00 GHz

Intel® Xeon® Gold 6144 Processor	Launched	Q3'17	8	4.20 GHz	3.50 GHz
Intel® Xeon® Gold 6128 Processor	Launched	Q3'17	6	3.70 GHz	3.40 GHz
Intel® Xeon® Gold 6146 Processor	Launched	Q3'17	12	4.20 GHz	3.20 GHz
Intel® Xeon® Gold 6134M Processor	Launched	Q3'17	8	3.70 GHz	3.20 GHz
Intel® Xeon® Gold 6134 Processor	Launched	Q3'17	8	3.70 GHz	3.20 GHz
Intel® Xeon® Platinum 8158 Processor	Launched	Q3'17	12	3.70 GHz	3.00 GHz
Intel® Xeon® Gold 6154 Processor	Launched	Q3'17	18	3.70 GHz	3.00 GHz
Intel® Xeon® Gold 6136 Processor	Launched	Q3'17	12	3.70 GHz	3.00 GHz
Intel® Xeon® Platinum 8168 Processor	Launched	Q3'17	24	3.70 GHz	2.70 GHz

# Quick recap on hardware - memory

## Huge impact on performance

- low cost performance improvement!

- No impact on licensing fees 😊

## But some limitations based on sku 😞

- Express (<2016) : 1GB

- Express (>=2016) : 1,410 GB +  
352MB CSI +  
352MB per DB using Hekaton

- Standard (2012) : 64 GB

- Standard (2014) : 128 GB

- Standard (>=2016SP1) : 128 GB +  
32GB CSI +  
32GB per DB using Hekaton

- Enterprise (OS Limit) : 24 TB

## No "One Size fits all" configuration

- Based on the instance workload

- And on the working set

## But, please ...

- At least 6 to 8 GB per core





# Quick recap on hardware - Disks

Time to say goodbye to spinning disks

Flash drives are your best friends now !

(Very) low latency

Less CPU needed (19% vs 37% for 100 000 IOPS 100% 4K reads)

NVMe is even faster than SAS/ SATA SSD

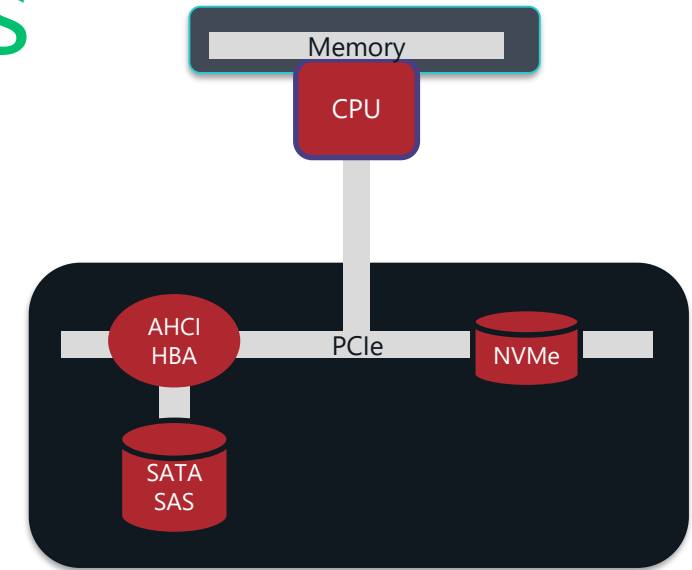
Designed for flash drives

AHCI : 1 queue & 32 commands per queue

NVMe : 64K queues & 64K commands per queue

Think different

\$ per IOPS instead of \$ per GB



Intel P3700	Intel S3700
800GB NVMe SSD	800GB SATA SSD
\$1,999	\$1,425
\$2,49 / GB	<b>\$1,78 / GB</b>
<b>\$6,16 / 1K IOPS</b>	\$14,90 / 1K IOPS

Operation	Duration	IOSize	IOType	PendingIO	FileSize	IOPS RAID SSD	MBs/Sec	Min_Lat(ms)	Avg_Lat(ms)	Max_Lat(ms)
Read	10	8	Random	8	20000	161 955,10	1 265,27	0	0	47
Write	10	8	Random	8	20000	61 224,10	478,31	0	1	36

Operation	Duration	IOSize	IOType	PendingIO	FileSize	IOPS P3700	MBs/Sec	Min_Lat(ms)	Avg_Lat(ms)	Max_Lat(ms)
Read	30	8	Random	8	5000	293 653,32	2 294,16	0	0	3
Write	30	8	Random	8	5000	131 564,20	1 027,84	0	0	9





# Host configuration

Install latest version for

Bios

Firmware

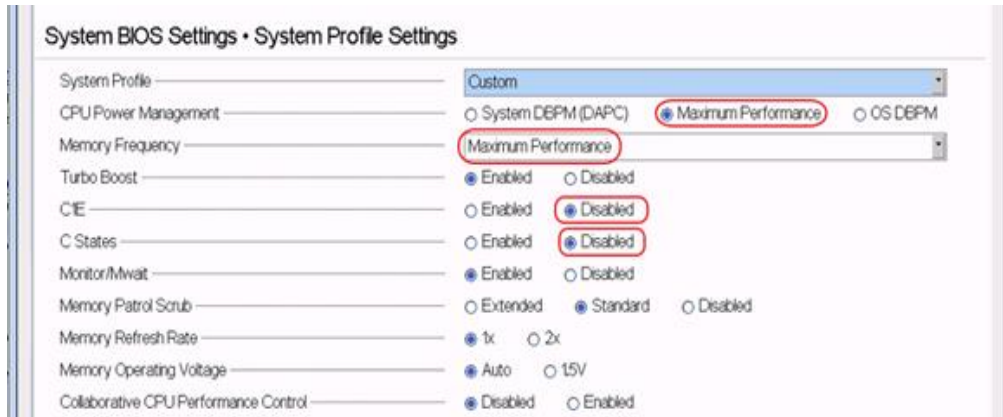
Drivers

BIOS configuration

Profile setting : max performance

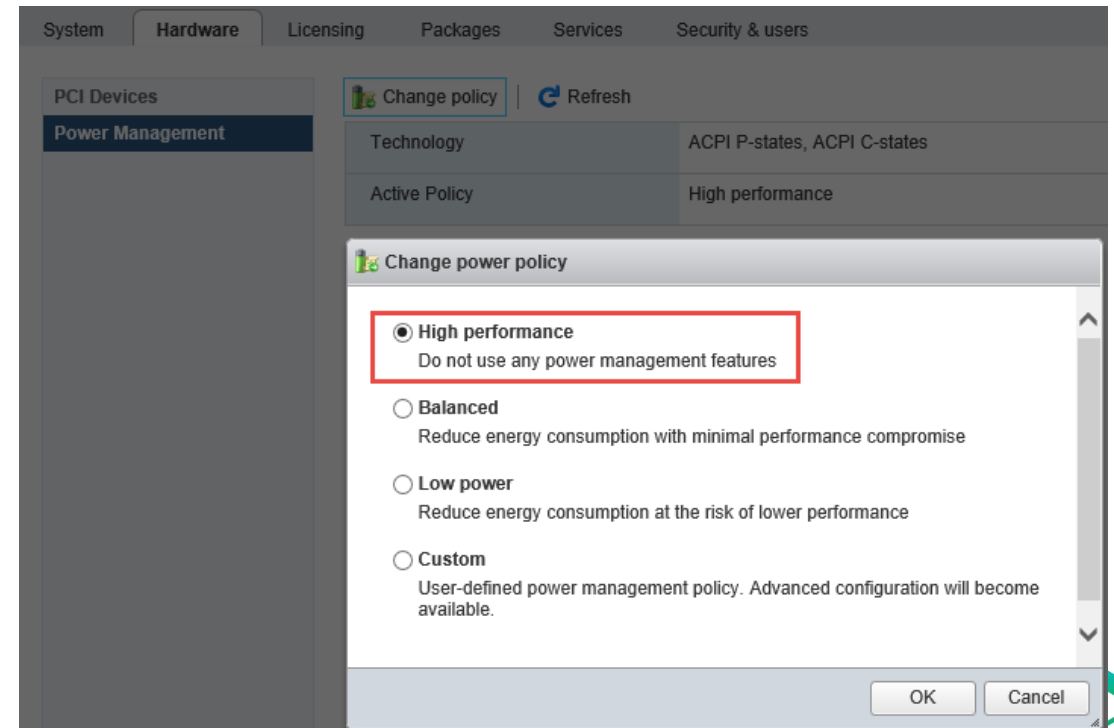
Enable Hyper-threading

Enable Intel turbo boost



Host OS

Power setting high performance



# Virtualizing SQL Server

Yes .. Of course

Dev / Test / Production

But things should be done the right way  
CPU

Disable Hot Add CPU

#sockets vs #cores (Next slide)

Memory

NO dynamic memory

Set reservation = allocated memory

Network

VMXNet3 mandatory (latency and performance)

IO subsystem for best performance

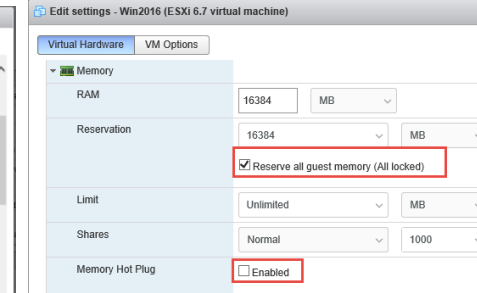
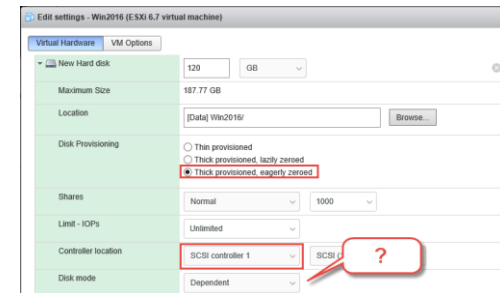
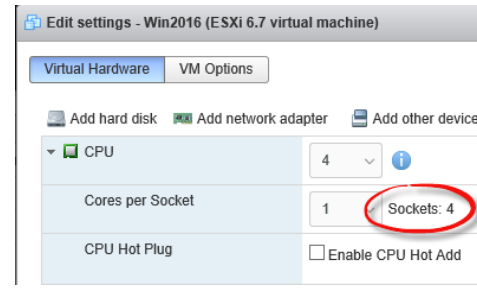
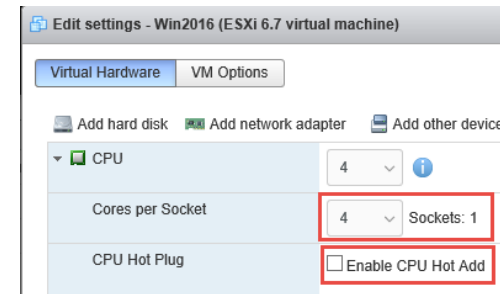
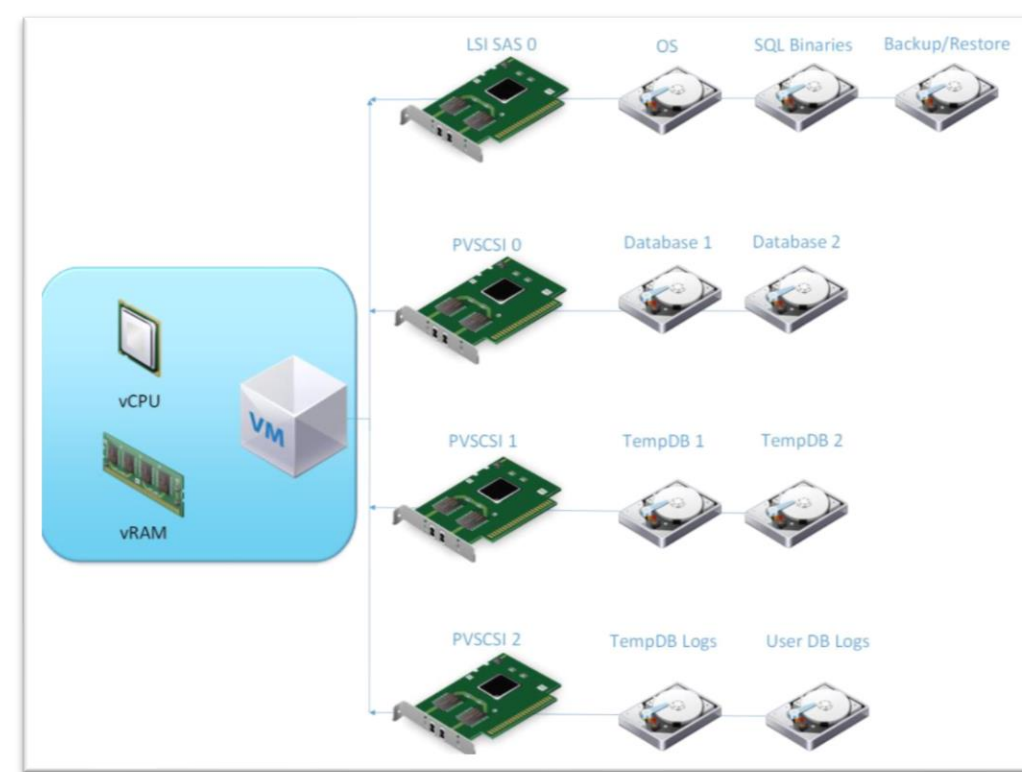
Add more paravirtual SCSI controllers (pvSCSI)

Attach multiple VMDKs to each controller

Thick provisioning eagerly zeroed

Disable unused devices

Floppy, DVD, COM, USB, LPT



# NUMA Architecture

## NUMA considerations

« Remote » or « foreign » memory access 2 to 5 times slower than local memory

## # sockets vs # cores

/!\ licensing SQL Web / Standard edition

4 sockets

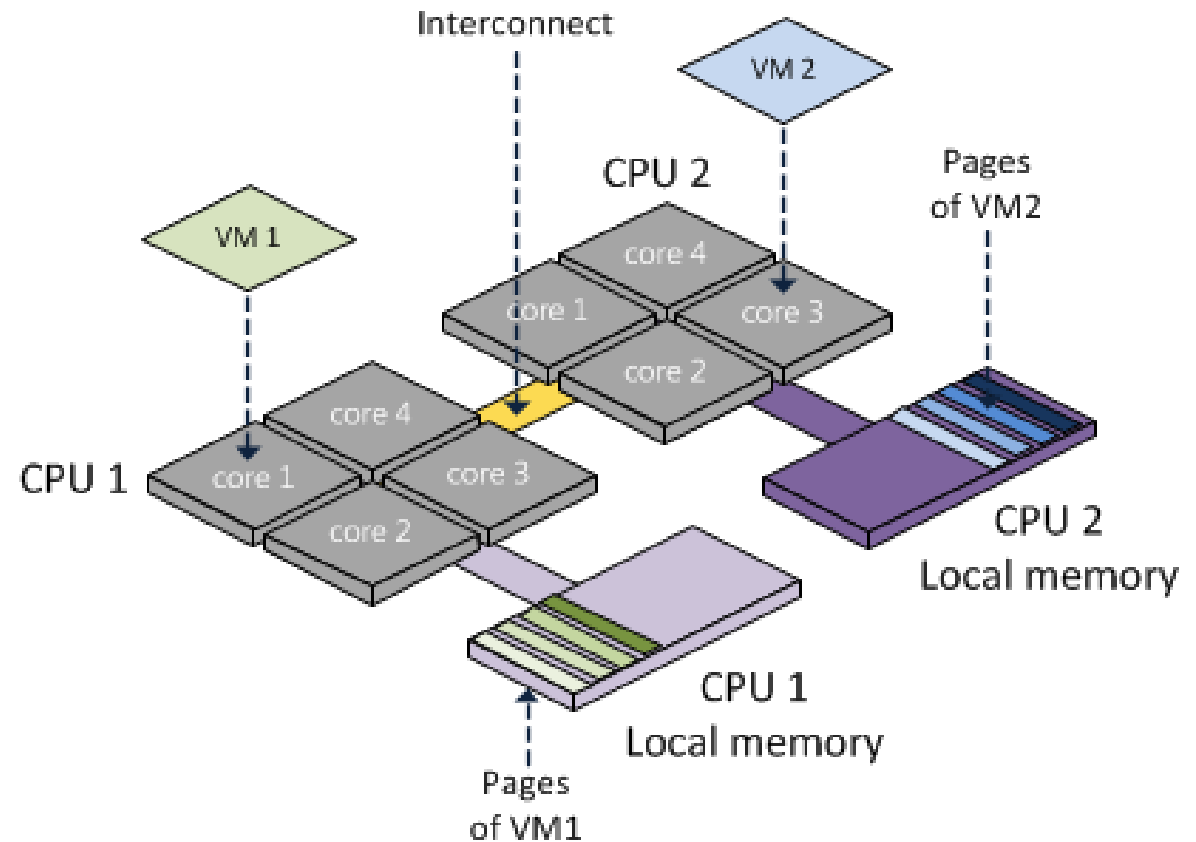
## vNUMA

Disabled by CPU Hot Add option

By default enabled only if > 8 cores

## Recommendation

Try to fit the VM on a NUMA node



FichierEditionAffichageProjetDébuggerOutilsFenêtre ?

Nouvelle requête

master

ExécuterDébugger

Explorateur d'objets

select \* from sys.dm\_os\_schedulers

236 %

RésultatsMessages

	scheduler_address	parent_node_id	scheduler_id	cpu_id	status	is_online	is_idle	preemptive_switches_count	context_switches_count	idle_switches_count	current_tasks_count	runnable_tasks_count	current_workers_count	active_workers_count	work_order_count
1	0x00000003FF190040	0	0	0	VISIBLE ONLINE	1	0	20702270	691349150	-2092496937	7	2	10	7	0
2	0x00000003FF1A0040	0	1	1	VISIBLE ONLINE	1	1	5477957	428410291	1421157490	10	0	13	8	0
3	0x00000003FF1B0040	0	2	2	VISIBLE ONLINE	1	0	20671401	782641825	-1885117318	7	2	10	7	0
4	0x00000003FF1C0040	0	3	3	VISIBLE ONLINE	1	0	19632001	720758079						
5	0x00000003FF1D0040	0	4	4	VISIBLE OFFLINE	0	1	0	1						
5				5	VISIBLE OFFLINE	0	1	0	1						
6				6	VISIBLE OFFLINE	0	1	0	1						
7				7	VISIBLE OFFLINE	0	1	1	3						
0				0	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	0	259239440	0						
0				0	VISIBLE ONLINE (DAC)	1	1	4	9						
1				1	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	0	0						
2				2	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	0	0						
3				3	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	6	0						
4				4	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	2	0						
5				5	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	1315846	0						
6				6	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	52353	0						
7				7	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	37983	0						
0				0	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	37093	0						
1				1	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	35291	0						
2				2	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	17532	0						
3				3	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	27712	0						
4				4	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	24279	0						
5				5	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	26112	0						
6				6	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	34948	0						
7				7	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	26352	0						
0				0	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	22144	0						
1				1	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	27916	0						
2				2	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	32432	0						
3				3	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	28642	0						
4				4	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	47826	0						
5				5	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	33216	0						
6				6	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	48436	0						
7				7	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	47776	0						
0				0	HIDDEN ONLINE	1	1	12174	0						

Gestionnaire des tâches

FichierOptionsAffichage

ProcessusPerformanceUtilisateursDétailsServices

Processeur

Mémoire

Ethernet

29% 2,20 GHz

15,3/16,0 Go (96%)

E: 1,2 Mbps/s R: 272 Kbits/s

Processeur

Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2660 v...

% Utilisation sur 60 secondes

100 %

Utilisation

Vitesse

Vitesse maximale: 2,20 GHz

29%

2,20 GHz

Sockets: 8

Processus

Threads

Handles

Processus virtuels: 8

125

1408

47244

Ordinateur virtuel: Oui

Cache de niveau 1: N/D

Durée de fonctionnement

329:12:41:43

Moins de détails

Ouvrir le Moniteur de ressources

Propriétés du serveur

Sélectionner une page

Général

Mémoire

Processeurs

Sécurité

Connexions

Paramètres de base de données

Avancé

Autorisations

Script

Aide

Nom

Produit

Système d'exploitation

Plate-forme

Version

Langue

Mémoire

Processeurs

Répertoire racine

Classement du serveur

Est un cluster

Is HADR Enabled

Microsoft SQL Server Standard (64-bit)

Microsoft Windows NT 6.3 (9600)

NT x64

11.0.3412.0

Français (France)

16384 (MB)

8

c:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\MSSQL11

French\_CI\_AS

False

False

Produit

Nom du produit.

Les modifications apportées aux propriétés et paramètres du serveur peuvent affecter les performances, la sécurité et la disponibilité de cette instance SQL Server. Consultez la documentation du produit avant d'effectuer de telles modifications.

OK

Annuler



# Windows Server configuration

## Security

Windows admins

Very strong passwords !

Limit RDP access to OS

Windows Server Core ?

Change default RDP tcp port

## Network

Enabling RSS ?

Increase max port number

Increase SMB Timeout

## Page file

Why large file ?

4GB max !






## Power option

High performance

## Antivirus exclusions

Mandatory \*.MDF \*.NDF \*.LDF

Potentially \*.BAK \*.TRN

User	Status	28% CPU	▼ 78% Memory
▲  claporte (18)		1,2%	21 457,0 ...
 Windows PowerShell ISE		1,1%	7 298,7 MB
 Windows PowerShell		0,1%	7 005,2 MB
 Windows PowerShell ISE		0%	6 657,6 MB
 SQL Server Management S...		0%	170,8 MB



# Windows Server configuration

## Volumes

Naming rules

Mount points ?

Text file in the root folder

Quickly Identify the volume

## Formatting

GPT / MBR

NTFS 64K

Disable Indexation

Disable 8.3

Disable Last Access

LargeFRS

```
function FormatVolumes ()
{
    # Online disks
    Get-Disk | Where-Object IsOffline -Eq $True | Set-Disk -IsOffline $False

    $DiskList = Get-Disk | Where-Object partitionstyle -eq "raw"
    ForEach ($CurrentDisk in $DiskList)
    {
        # affect volume label
        switch ($CurrentDisk.Number)
        {...}

        Get-Disk $CurrentDisk.Number | Initialize-Disk -PartitionStyle GPT
        $Part = Get-Disk $CurrentDisk.Number | new-Partition -UseMaximumSize -AssignDriveLetter
        $Part | Format-volume -FileSystem NTFS -AllocationUnitSize 65536 -ShortFileNameSupport:$false -
            -Confirm:$false -NewFileSystemLabel $DiskLabel -UseLargeFRS | Out-Null
    }

    # for each drive, disable indexing
    $DriveList = Get-WmiObject -Class Win32_Volume | Where-Object Label -Like '*SQL*'
    ForEach ($CurrentDrive in $DriveList)
    {
        $indexing = $CurrentDrive.IndexingEnabled
        if ("indexing" -eq $True)
        {
            $CurrentDrive | Set-WmiInstance -Arguments @{IndexingEnabled=$False} | Out-Null
        }
    }

    Get-WmiObject -Class Win32_Volume | Select-Object Name,Label,IndexingEnabled,BlockSize,FileSystem `
        | Where-Object Label -Like '*SQL*' | Format-Table -AutoSize
}
```



# SQL Server installation

Next Next Next ???

Better now than previous versions

Default or named Instance

No matters

Collation

Should satisfy business goals

Sysadmin accounts

Windows groups instead of users

Service account

For each service

Lock Page In Memory

Perform Maintenance Volume Tasks (IFI)

Kerberos

Allow read / write SPN : DSACLS

Fine for double hop authentication

```
D:\Setup.exe /ACTION=Install  
/FEATURES=SQLEngine,Replication,IS,Conn,FullText  
/INSTANCENAME=MSSQLSERVER  
/SQLSVCACCOUNT="NT Service\MSSQLServer"  
/AGTSVCACCOUNT="NT Service\SQLServerAgent"  
/FTSVCACCOUNT="NT Service\MSSQLFDLauncher"  
/ISSVCACCOUNT="NT Service\MsDtsServer140"  
/AGTSVCSTARTUPTYPE="Automatic"  
/TCPENABLED="1"  
/FILESTREAMLEVEL="3"  
/FILESTREAMSHARENAME="MSSQLSERVER"  
/UpdateEnabled=FALSE  
/SECURITYMODE=SQL /SAPWD="#####"   
/SQLSYSADMINACCOUNTS="#####"   
/INSTALLSQLDATADIR="F:"   
/SQLBACKUPDIR="F:\MSSQL\Backup"   
/SQLUSERDBDIR="F:\MSSQLServer\Data"   
/SQLUSERDBLOGDIR="G:\MSSQLServer\Log"   
/SQLTEMPDBDIR="H:\MSSQLServer\Data"   
/SQLTEMPDBLOGDIR="H:\MSSQLServer\Log"   
/SQLTEMPDBFILECOUNT=4   
/SQLTEMPDBFILESIZE=256   
/SQLTEMPDBFILEGROWTH=64   
/SQLTEMPDBLOGFILESIZE=256   
/SQLTEMPDBLOGFILEGROWTH=256   
/SQLSVCINSTANTFILEINIT=TRUE   
/HELP="False" /INDICATEPROGRESS="False"   
/QUIET="True" /QUIETSIMPLE="False"   
/X86="False" /ENU="True"   
/ERRORREPORTING="False" /SQMREPORTING="False"   
/IACCEPTSQLSERVERLICENSETERMS
```



# SQL Server Configuration

Min / Max server Memory = Total OS memory

- Minus 1GB for OS

- Minus 1GB for each 4 GB block from 4 to 16 GB

- Minus 1GB for each 8 GB block beyond 16 GB

Optimize for adhoc workload

Default backup compression

Default backup checksum

- Configuration since 2014 +

- TF3023 for older versions of SQL Server

Remote Admin Connection

Network packet size

- For large data movement through linked servers

Min memory per query

- Default 1MB

- Can be reduced to 512KB according to the workload





# SQL Server Configuration

By default no CPU affinity

But if you do so

Add TF8002

Cost threshold for parallelism

5 is really ... bad

25, 35 or even 50 is better

Can adjust the value live

MaxDop

Depends on NUMA architecture

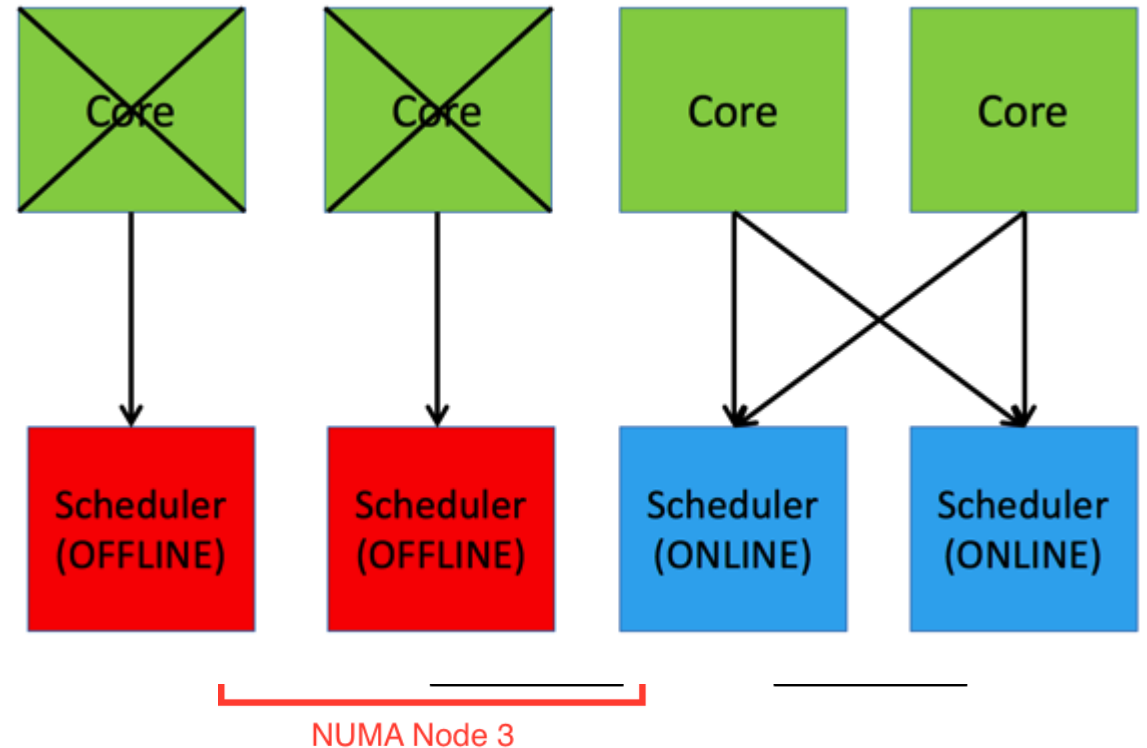
Basic rule

$\text{MaxDop} = \text{\#core in NUMA node}$

Or adjust

Accordingly to software editor requirements

Accordingly to the workload (BI vs OLTP)



# Post-installation

Adjust TempDB (SQL2014-)

- # of files

- Same size and auto growth

Increase the size of MSDB Database

Eventually alter Model Database

Increase the # of Errorlog files

Adjust System\_Health xEvent retention

- increase # of files and / or file size  
for better troubleshooting experience

Configure Database Mail  
Profile

- Accounts

SQL Agent

- Configure jobs history

- Configure mail profile

- Create operators

- Create basic alerts



# Post-installation – Trace Flags

## Trace Flags

Some basic ones

834 : large page allocations (do not use if columnstore indexes)

1117 : auto growth all files simultaneously

1118 : remove single page allocations

2371 : update statistics threshold

3226 : Remove every successful backup message

7806 : Enable DAC on SQL Server Express

7412 : lightweight query execution statistics profiling

Might involve 2% CPU overhead

Valid for SQL Serve 2017 and SQL Server 2016 SP1

Enabled by default on SQL Server 2019



And also

272 : SQL2012+ : no gap for identity after restart or failover





# PowerShell is your friend



Scripting all the configuration steps

- Time saving

- Ease to standardize configuration

PowerShell

- SQL Server specific cmdlets

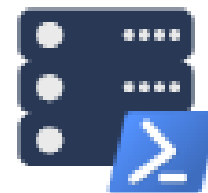
- SMO library available

dbatools.io

- DBA must-have toolbox

- Hundreds PowerShell modules

- Migration, configuration,  
administration



**dbatools**





# Post-installation - Security

Hide instance ?

Enable SQL Browser in case of named instance ?

Change TCP port for default instance ?

Always keep Windows Firewall enabled

And add required rules

Disable SA account ?

Remove all files in the Setup Bootstrap folder ?



# SQL Server maintenance



## Maintenance routine

- Backup (database, differential, transaction log)
- Integrity checks, on primary and secondary for AGs
- Index maintenance according to fragmentation level
- Index statistics updates

## Archive LOG folder

- xEvents files
- Errorlog files
- Default trace

## Test your backups !

- Daily / Weekly restore critical databases
- A DBA is ranked on restore, not backup

## SQL Server maintenance plans

- performs well
- But are difficult to migrate
- And could be more customizable

## [Ola Hallengren scripts](#)

- Definitively a standard
- Highly customizable

**NEVER** collocate  
data and backups  
on the same disk  
array



# Quick database settings considerations

## Recovery model

Depends on RPO

## Auto Shrink

Always False, ALWAYS

## Auto Close

Always False

## Read Committed Snapshot Isolation

seriously consider

## Delayed durability

might give it a try

## Containment

## Database scoped configuration

MAXDop

Legacy Cardinality Estimator

Parameter sniffing

Query optimizer fixes



# Conclusion

Do not trust power savings

As a baseline

- No Windows deep configuration changes

  - Difficult to maintain / might change with OS upgrades

- No fancy Trace Flag or SQL Server configuration option

  - SQL Server is fast

    - Good HW choices, well understanding of SQL Server features (CI, Hekaton, Delayed Durability ...)

  - Highlight your DBA skills by right indexing your DBs/improving T-SQL statements

    - Much more efficient than changing an improbable parameter somewhere in SQL Server

- KISS

  - Keep It Simple (Stupid)

The future

- SQL Server in containers / K8s cluster : same configuration options ?

- No configuration available on Azure SQL Database at instance level !





## Q&A

