### How to use uspQSFind to review procedure performance

- Explanation
- Usage Examples
  - · What are the slowest statements in specified procedure
  - · How has a specific statement been performing historically
- Parameters

# Explanation

If enabled, SQL Server retains statement-level performance metrics (duration, plan used, page reads) on stored procedures in the Query Store. This is similar to the plan cache but it is supplemental and optional and unlike the plan cache, the data is retained on restart. While you can retrieve metrics from the Query Store by reviewing tables such as sys.query\_store\_query, it is easier to use this custom stored procedure, uspQSFind, to do that for you. It's a wrapper around the existing dynamic management views.

The query store is enabled for most databases in all environments.

# **Usage Examples**

### What are the slowest statements in specified procedure

Retrieve a list of statements in uspWFIDListGet ordered by average duration (in milliseconds) from the past 2 days. You can see the slowest statements in the procedure below and get a query\_id for each of them as well as the text of the statement and query plan in XML format as well as when that execution was recorded ("last\_execution\_time").

```
exec DBAdmin.dbo.uspQSFind @vcDBName = 'MLTCSData', @vcUSPName = 'uspWFIDListGet'

/ @vcOrderBy = 'avgduration'

/ @iDaysBack = 2

/ GO
```

When a stored procedure is altered or dropped and recreated, it is a brand new stored procedure as far as SQL Server is concerned so a the next time it runs, a new query\_id will be generated. The historical records for the prior version will remain in the Query Store until they age out.

# How has a specific statement been performing historically

When you have a specific statement in mind you can filter the results to just that statement. Ideally, you'd want the query\_id which you could pass in but if not you can rely on the procedure to try to locate it by giving it a snippet of text from the statement. With the result below you can see that it's been performing typically under <1ms as recently as a few minutes ago (as of this writing).

This would accomplish similar but would be more precise because you know the query id and can pass it in.

```
1 exec DBAdmin.dbo.uspQSFind @vcDBName = 'MLTCSData', @vcUSPName = 'uspWFIDListGet'
2    , @vcOrderBy ='exectime'
3    , @iQueryID = 110213
```

```
4 , @iDaysBack = 10
5 GO
```

#### **Parameters**

```
CREATE OR ALTER PROCEDURE uspQSFind
@vcDBName VARCHAR(100),
@vcUSPName VARCHAR(100) = 'dbo',
@vcUSPSchema VARCHAR(100) = 'dbo',
@vcUSPStatement VARCHAR(100) = ",
@iQueryID INT = NULL,
@iDaysBack INT = NULL,
@vcOrderBy VARCHAR(100) = 'exectime', --@vcOrderBy must be "exectime" or "queryid" or "avgduration"
@vcTimeZone VARCHAR(100) = 'Mountain Standard Time',
@bOutputQry BIT = 0
```

You have to give it a database and procedure name. It defaults to the dbo schema but you can specify a different one. By default it goes back 7 days so you don't have to specify it. You can order (desc) by execution time, query id or average duration. The time is in UTC so the procedure converts it to mountain time by default. If you want the output of the query you can specify that it outputs the search query to the Messages column in SSMS.

This site uses Google Analytics to collect usage data.