

Ministerul Educației al Republicii Moldova
Universitatea Tehnică a Moldovei
Facultatea Calculatoare, Informatică și Microelectronică
Ingineria Software

REPORT

Laboratory work Nr.2

Database creation and maintenance

Realized by: Popa Eugeniu
FAF-202

Chișinău, 2021

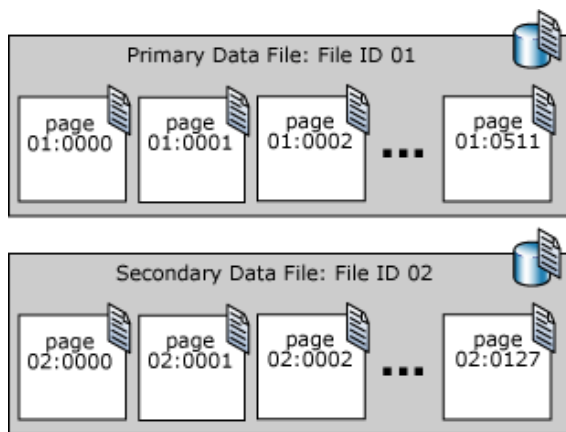
The theoretical part

1. File types used in Microsoft SQL Server 2019

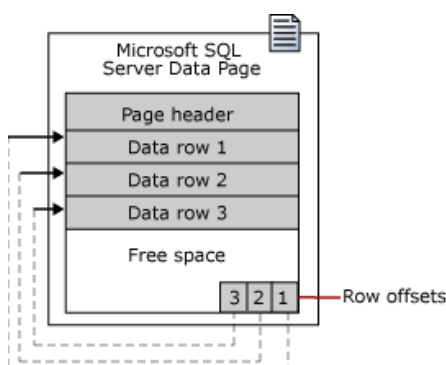
- Primary
- Secondary
- Log

2. The structure of the data storage pages

The first page of each file is the header page that contained data about its attributes. The next few pages also contain system data, such as allocation schemes. One from the system pages, stored both in the primary file and in the first log-file is the boot page of the database data that contained data about its attributes.



In SQL Server, the page size is 8 Kb, which means that a database contained 128 pages per 1 Mb. Each page starts with a 96-byte header, which is used for storing system information about that page. This information includes: page number, type them, the volume of free space on the page and the ID associated with the object, owner of this page. The data rows are placed on the page sequentially, starting immediately after the header. Table row offset table begins at the end of each page, and this table contained a entry for each row on the page. Each cell shows how far from the top of the page it is the first byte of the row. The entries in the address table are in the reverse order of the rows on the page.



Extents is a row of 8 pages and is used for efficient management of pages. All pages are stored in extents. The 8 pages occupy 64 Kb, hence the database SQL Server has 16 extents per 1Mb.

To optimize the allocated space, SQL Server does not allocate integer extents for tables with a small data volume. SQL Server has 2 types of extents:

- Uniform extents - belong to a single object, all 8 pages can only be used by the owner object.
- Mixed extents - up to 8 objects can be shared. Each of these 8 pages of extent can had different owners.

3. System databases, their importance and role.

The SQL Server 2019 SGBD includes the following system databases:

master

In the master database, all system-level information of SQL Server is recorded. This includes metadata instances, such as: login accounts, network points, interconnected servers, and system configuration settings. The master database also contains data about the existence of all other data stores and about the locations of their files. In addition, the master also keeps the SQL Server system initiation information, which means that the system cannot start if the database is not available.

msdb

It is used by SQL Server Agent to store data about alerts, plans work, services, etc. Also, here are kept other service data such as, for example, about the copies of book.

model

Used as a template for all databases created in SQL Server. The changes made for the model database as: size, collation, recovery model and other options will be applied to all subsequently created databases.

Resource

It is a read-only database and contains system objects included in SQL Server 2017. The system objects persist physically in the Resources database, but, logically, they appear in the sys schema of each database. This database is not visible in the system interface.

tempdb

The tempdb system database is a global source accessible to all users connected to SQL Server instance and contains all temporary tables and temporarily stored procedures. It also covers all the needs of a temporary storage space for the generated work tables of SQL Server.

4. Principles of database creation in SQL Server Management Studio environment.

Limitations and Restrictions

- A maximum of 32,767 databases can be specified on an instance of SQL Server.

Prerequisites

- The CREATE DATABASE statement must run in autocommit mode (the default transaction management mode) and is not allowed in an explicit or implicit transaction.

Recommendations

- The **master** database should be backed up whenever a user database is created, modified, or dropped.
- When you create a database, make the data files as large as possible based on the maximum amount of data you expect in the database.

Security

Permissions

Requires CREATE DATABASE permission in the master database, or requires CREATE ANY DATABASE, or ALTER ANY DATABASE permission.

To maintain control over disk use on an instance of SQL Server, permission to create databases is typically limited to a few login accounts.

Using SQL Server Management Studio

To create a database

1. In **Object Explorer**, connect to an instance of the SQL Server Database Engine and then expand that instance.
2. Right-click **Databases**, and then click **New Database**.
3. In **New Database**, enter a database name.
4. To create the database by accepting all default values, click **OK**; otherwise, continue with the following optional steps.
5. To change the owner name, click (...) to select another owner.

6. To change the default values of the primary data and transaction log files, in the **Database files** grid, click the appropriate cell and enter the new value. For more information, see [Add Data or Log Files to a Database](#).
7. To change the collation of the database, select the **Options** page, and then select a collation from the list.
8. To change the recovery model, select the **Options** page and select a recovery model from the list.
9. To change database options, select the **Options** page, and then modify the database options. For a description of each option, see [ALTER DATABASE SET Options \(Transact-SQL\)](#).
10. To add a new filegroup, click the **Filegroups** page. Click **Add** and then enter the values for the filegroup.
11. To add an extended property to the database, select the **Extended Properties** page.
 - a. In the **Name** column, enter a name for the extended property.
 - b. In the **Value** column, enter the extended property text. For example, enter one or more statements that describe the database.
12. To create the database, click **OK**.

5. What is a database maintenance plan and what are the techniques for creating a database maintenance plan?

Maintenance plans can be used to perform the tasks required to maintain a good functioning of the database, for creating backups in case of system errors and for checking the consistency of the database. Although, for the creation of the maintenance plan, it can be used the respective assistant (Maintenance Plan Wizard), its manual creation offers a greater flexibility.

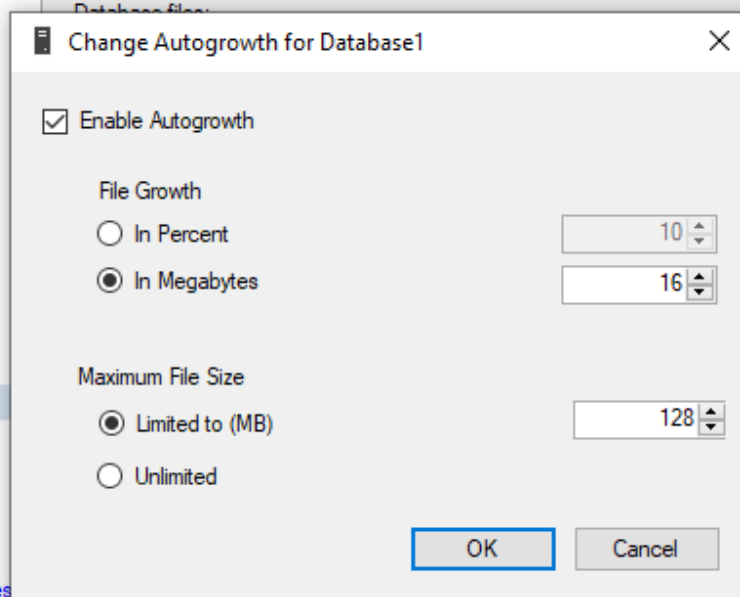
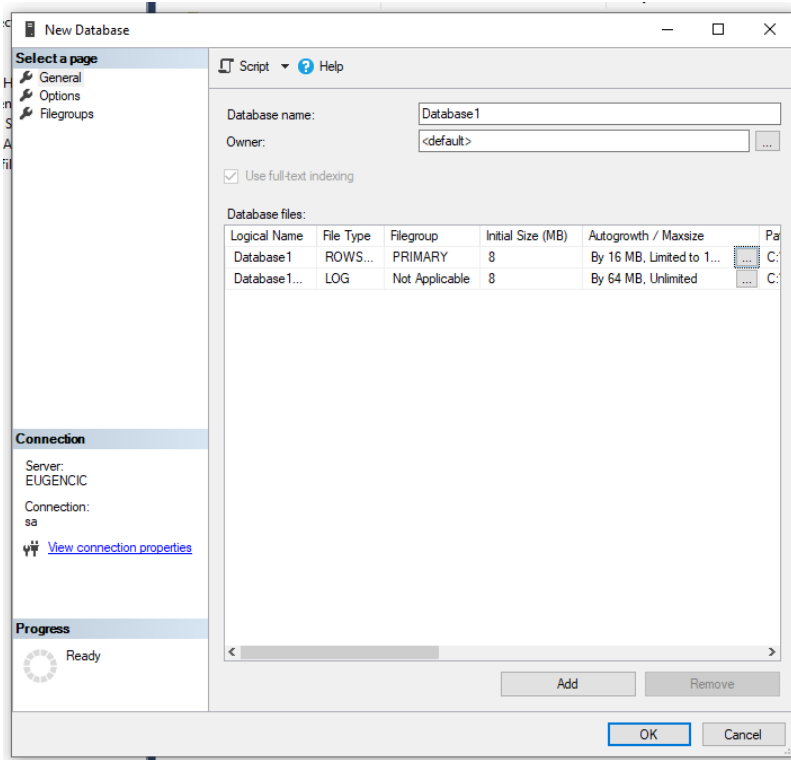
In the SQL Server 2017 SGBD, the maintenance plan is a program that performs maintenance tasks of the database in time intervals according to it.

To create and manage maintenance tasks, the user must be a member of the role sysadmin.

There are two ways to create the maintenance plan: using its plan creation wizard using the design surface. The wizard is best for creating a maintenance plan that would serve as the basis, while the use of the design surface allows the user to carry out operations plan development.

The practical part

1. Create a database physically placed in the MyDocuments \ Data folder, setting a file growth the base of the 16MB with the growth limit of 128 MB and the 64 MB log with the 1024 MB growth. Define a new default Filegroup for secondary files, setting the secondary file size to 64 MB with a limit of 1024 MB.



Change Autogrowth for Database1_log

☒ Enable Autogrowth

File Growth

☐ In Percent

☒ In Megabytes

Maximum File Size

☒ Limited to (MB)

☐ Unlimited

OK Cancel

New Database

Select a page

- General
- Options
- Filegroups

Script Help

Rows

Name	Files	Read-Only	Default	Autogrow All Files
PRIMARY	1		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Secondary	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Add Filegroup Remove

FILESTREAM

Name	FILESTREAM Files	Read-Only	Default
------	------------------	-----------	---------

Add Filegroup Remove

MEMORY OPTIMIZED DATA

Name	FILESTREAM Files
------	------------------

Add Filegroup Remove

OK Cancel

Connection

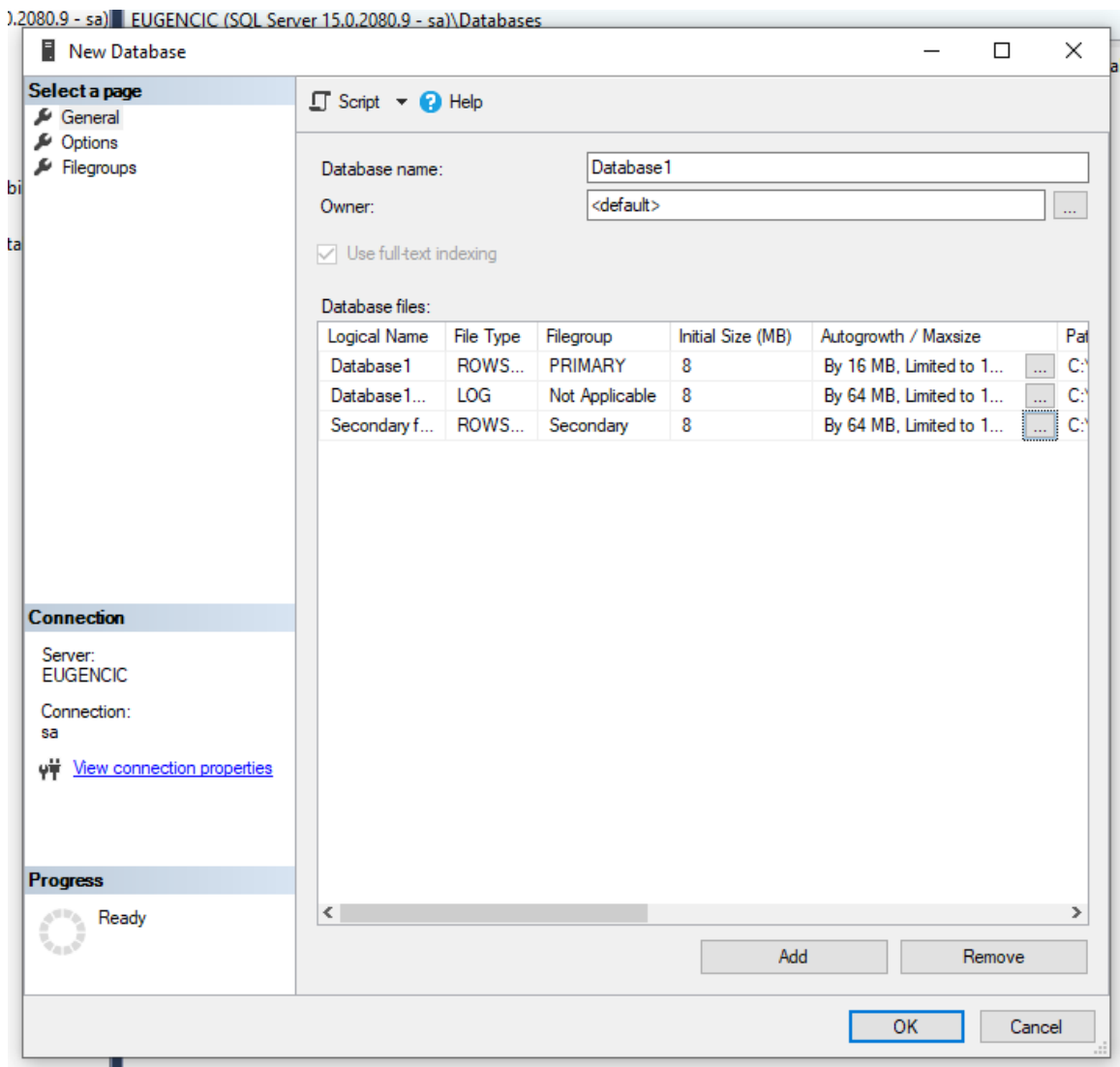
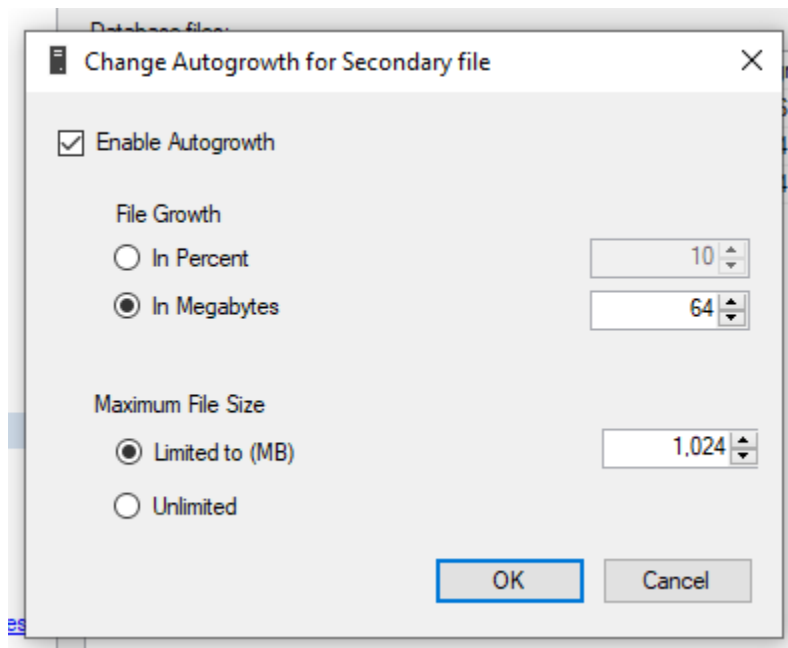
Server: EUGENCIC

Connection: sa

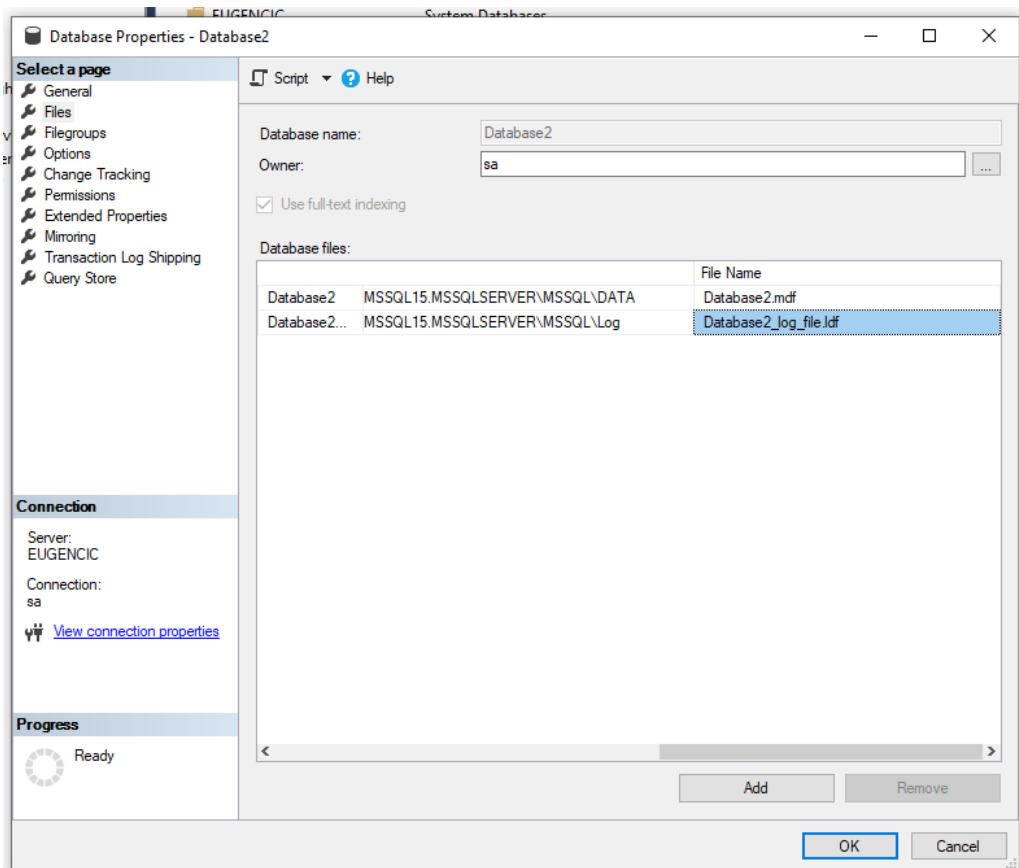
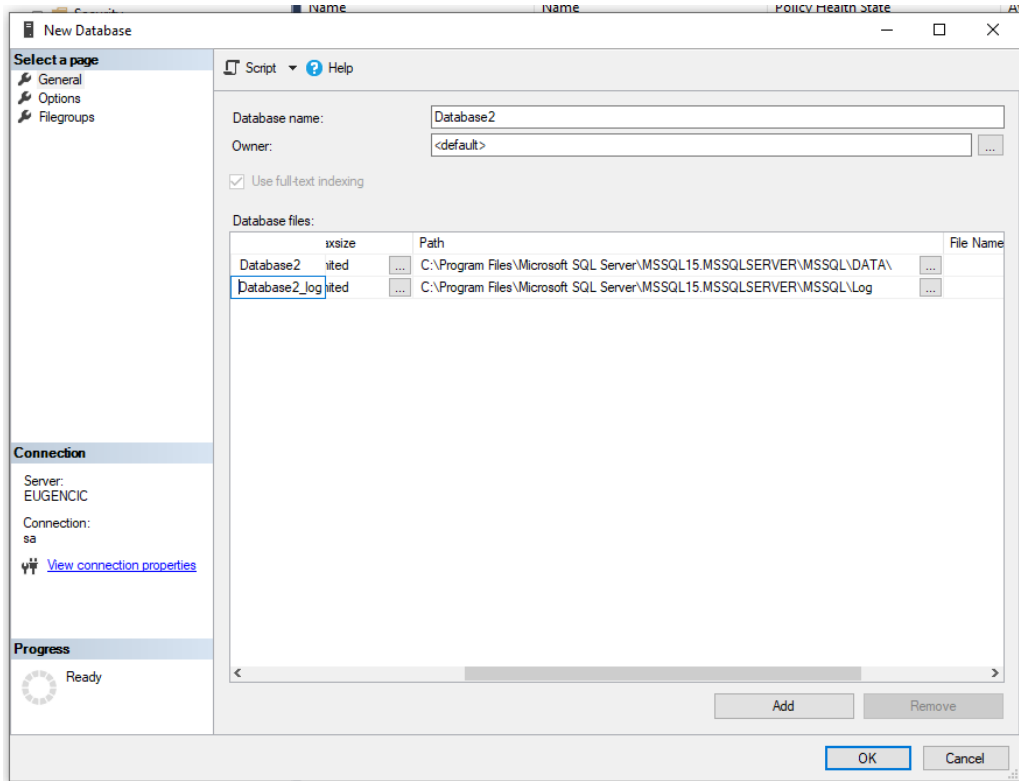
[View connection properties](#)

Progress

Ready



2. Create a database, where the log file is physically placed in the MyDocuments \ Log folder, name the log file in the operating system environment must differ from the logical one defined in physical scheme. It is important that the database created is compatible with the MS SQL Server 2019 system and it should be accessible to only one user at a time.



New Database

Select a page: General Options Filegroups

Script ? Help

Collation: <default>

Recovery model: Full

Compatibility level: SQL Server 2019 (150)

Containment type:

Other options:

Auto Update Statistics Asynchronously: False

Containment

Default Fulltext Language LCID: 1033

Default Language: English

Nested Triggers Enabled: True

Transform Noise Words: False

Two Digit Year Cutoff: 2049

Cursor

Close Cursor on Commit Enabled: False

Default Cursor: GLOBAL

Database Scoped Configurations

Legacy Cardinality Estimation: OFF

Legacy Cardinality Estimation For Secondary: PRIMARY

Max DOP: 0

Max DOP For Secondary:

Parameter Sniffing: ON

Parameter Sniffing For Secondary: PRIMARY

Query Optimizer Fixes: OFF

Query Optimizer Fixes For Secondary: PRIMARY

FILESTREAM

Restrict Access

Server: EUGENCIC

Connection: sa

[View connection properties](#)

Progress: Ready

OK Cancel

New Database

Select a page: General Options Filegroups

Script ? Help

Collation: <default>

Recovery model: Full

Compatibility level: SQL Server 2019 (150)

Containment type: None

Other options:

Is Read Committed Snapshot On: False

Numeric Round-Absort: False

Parameterization: Simple

Quoted Identifiers Enabled: False

Recursive Triggers Enabled: False

Trustworthy: False

VarDecimal Storage Format Enabled: True

Recovery

Page Verify: CHECKSUM

Target Recovery Time (Seconds): 60

Service Broker

Broker Enabled: False

Honor Broker Priority: False

Service Broker Identifier: 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000

State

Database Read-Only: False

Database State: NORMAL

Encryption Enabled: False

Restrict Access

Restrict Access: SINGLE_USER

RESTRICTED_USER

Server: EUGENCIC

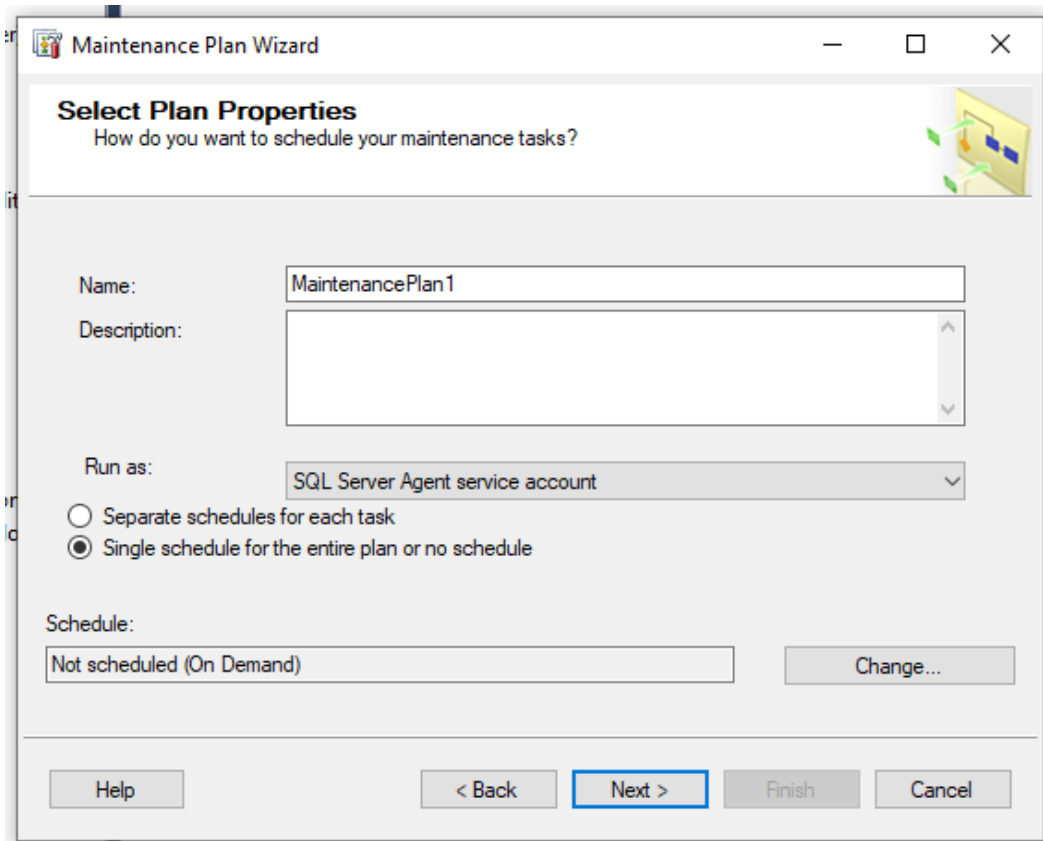
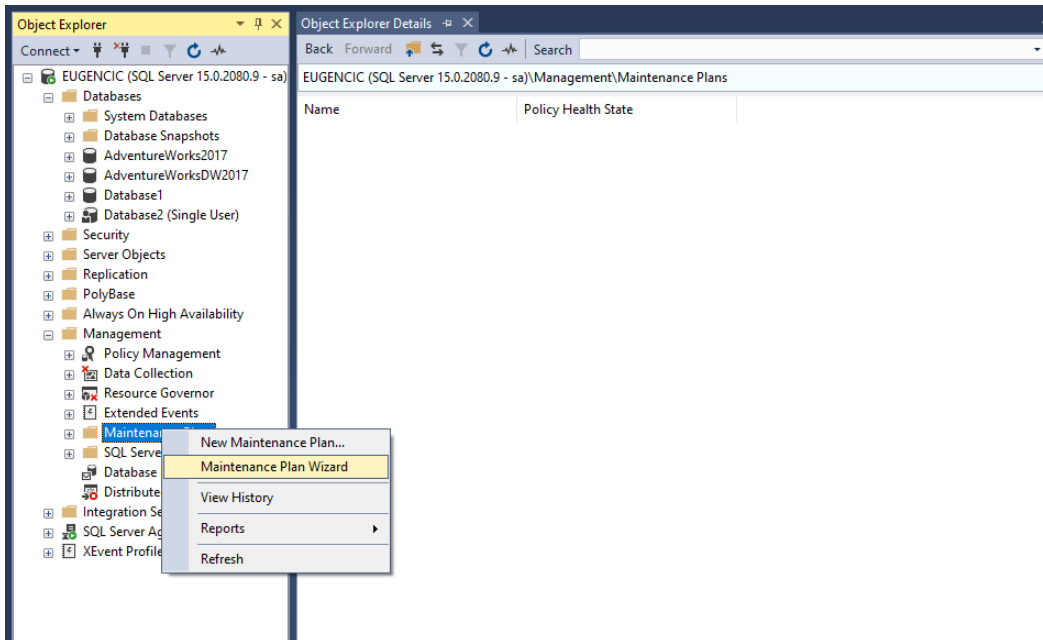
Connection: sa

[View connection properties](#)

Progress: Ready

OK Cancel

3. Create the database maintenance plan, built in task 1. Unused space by the database files must be removed when it reaches the size 2000Mb. Released space must be returned to the operating system. This operation must run every Friday at 00:00. The maintenance plan execution report must be saved to the file MyDocuments \ SQL_event_logs. Initialize the execution of the plan. After execution, check results in the log file.



New Job Schedule

Name: Jobs in Schedule

Schedule type: ☒ Enabled

One-time occurrence

Date: Time:

Frequency

Occurs:

Recurs every: week(s) on

☐ Monday ☐ Wednesday ☒ Friday ☐ Saturday

☐ Tuesday ☐ Thursday ☐ Sunday

Daily frequency

☒ Occurs once at:

☐ Occurs every: hour(s) Starting at: Ending at:

Duration

Start date: ☐ End date: ☒ No end date:

Summary


Description:

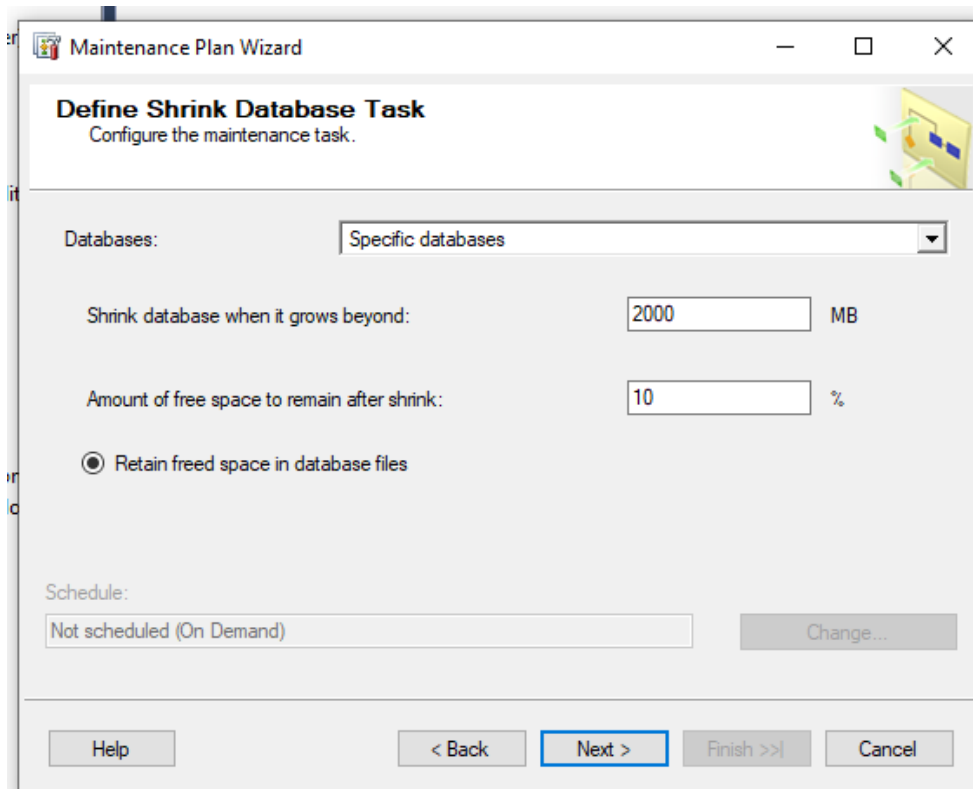
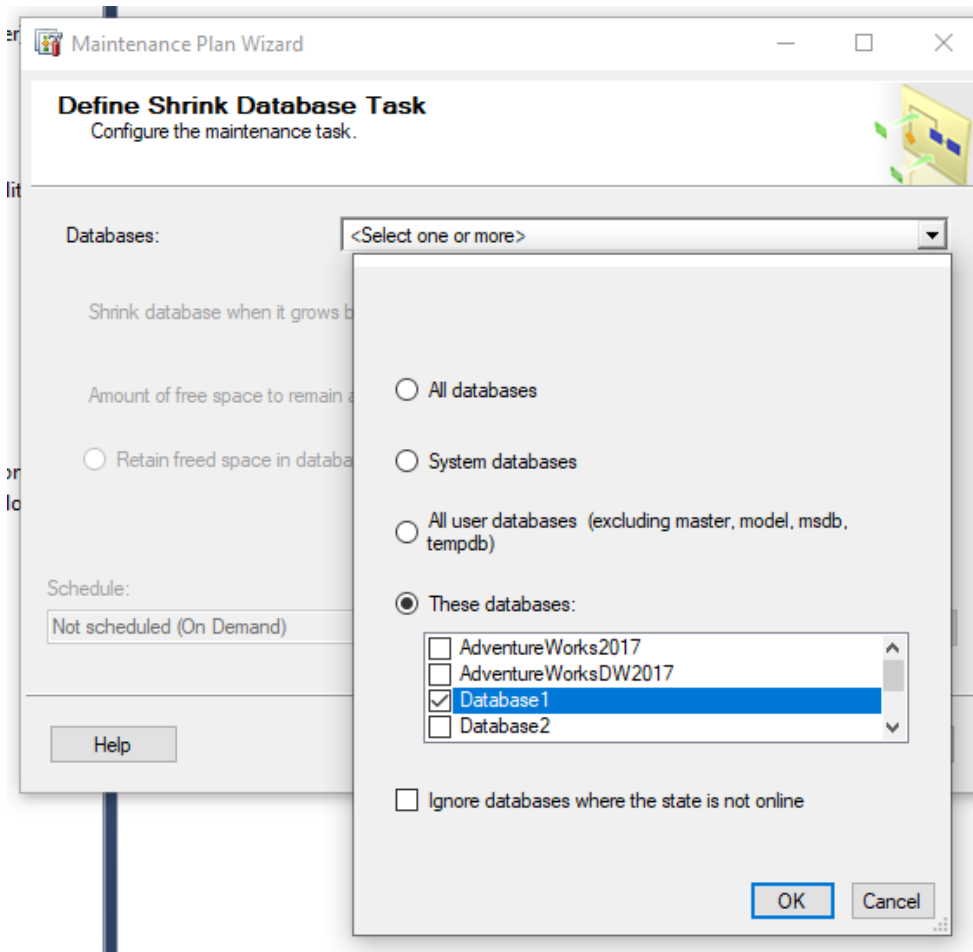
Maintenance Plan Wizard

Select Maintenance Tasks
Which tasks should this plan perform?

Select one or more maintenance tasks:

- ☐ Check Database Integrity
- ☒ Shrink Database
- ☐ Reorganize Index
- ☐ Rebuild Index
- ☐ Update Statistics
- ☐ Clean Up History
- ☐ Execute SQL Server Agent Job
- ☐ Back Up Database (Full)
- ☐ Back Up Database (Differential)
- ☐ Back Up Database (Transaction Log)
- ☐ Maintenance Cleanup Task

 The Shrink Database task reduces the disk space consumed by the database and log files by removing empty data and log pages.



Maintenance Plan Wizard

Select Report Options

Select options for saving or distributing a report of the maintenance plan actions.

☒ Write a report to a text file

Folder location:

☐ E-mail report

To:

Maintenance Plan Wizard

Maintenance Plan Wizard Progress

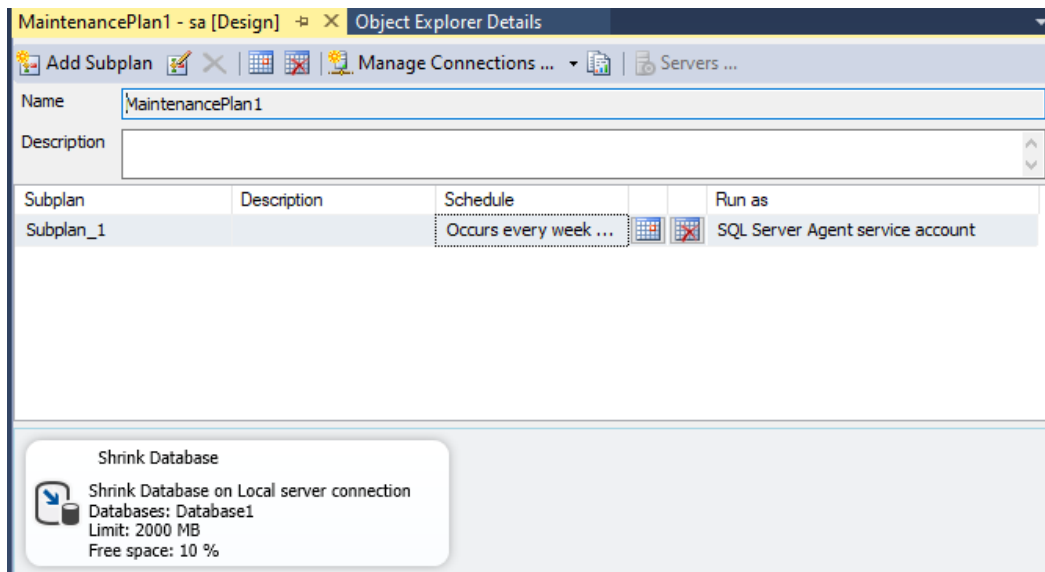
Click Stop to interrupt the operation.

☒ **Success**

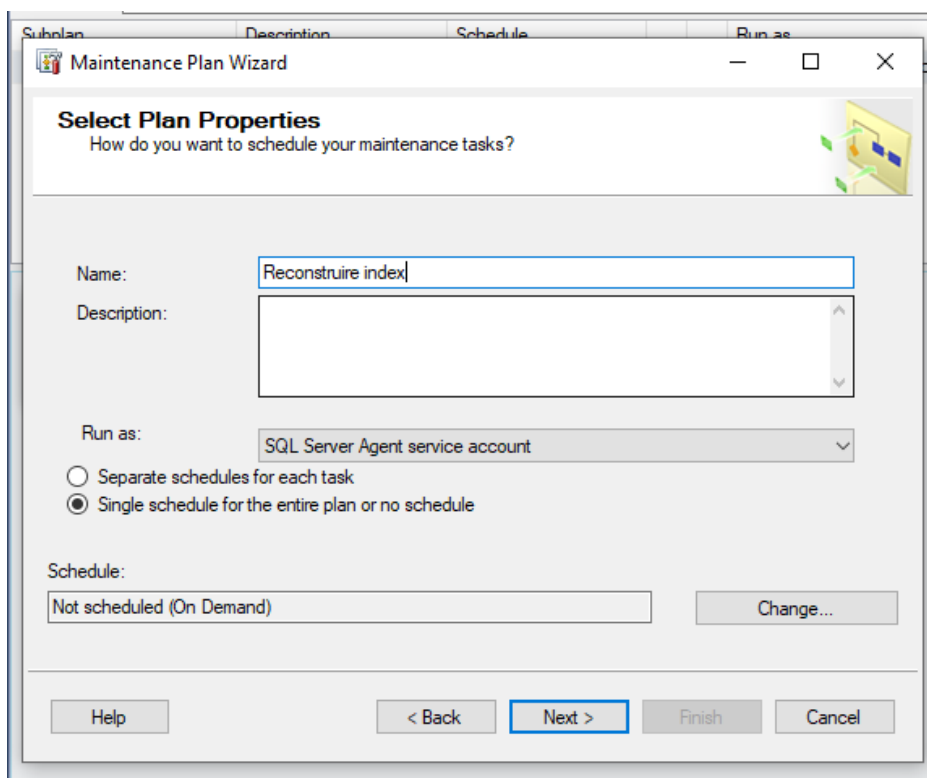
5	Total	0	Error
5	Success	0	Warning

Details:

Action	Status	Message
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Creating maintenance plan "MaintenancePlan1"	Success	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adding tasks to the maintenance plan	Success	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adding scheduling options	Success	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adding reporting options	Success	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saving maintenance plan "MaintenancePlan1"	Success	



4. Create the database maintenance plan, built in exercise 2. The name of the plan will be: "Reconstruire index". In this plan, the system must perform the reconstruction indexes only on the basic tables (excluding visions) from all existing schemes in the database in cause. The free space on the page must be 10%. Sorting indexes must be realized in tempdb. After the reconstruction, the collection of statistics must follow complete about reconstructed indexes. The third step of the plan should be the task of clear history of Backup-Restore operations on SQL Server. Must be deleted the history that is older than 6 weeks. This plan must be executed in each the first Sunday of the month. Create the MyDocuments \ SQL reports folder. Execution report of plan must be added to this file. Maintenance process - to be logged in extended. Initialize the execution of the plan. After execution, check the results in the log file generated.



New Job Schedule

Name: Jobs in Schedule

Schedule type: ☒ Enabled

One-time occurrence

Date: Time:

Frequency

Occurs:

☐ Day of every month(s)

☒ The of every month(s)

Daily frequency

☒ Occurs once at:

☐ Occurs every: hour(s) Starting at: Ending at:

Duration

Start date: ☐ End date: ☒ No end date:

Summary


Description:

Maintenance Plan Wizard

Select Maintenance Tasks
Which tasks should this plan perform?

Select one or more maintenance tasks:

- ☐ Check Database Integrity
- ☐ Shrink Database
- ☐ Reorganize Index
- ☒ **Rebuild Index**
- ☒ Update Statistics
- ☒ Clean Up History
- ☐ Execute SQL Server Agent Job
- ☐ Back Up Database (Full)
- ☐ Back Up Database (Differential)
- ☐ Back Up Database (Transaction Log)
- ☐ Maintenance Cleanup Task

 The Rebuild task reorganizes data on the data and index pages by rebuilding indexes. This improves performance of index scans and seeks. This task also optimizes the distribution of data and free space on the index pages, allowing faster future growth.

Maintenance Plan Wizard

Select Maintenance Task Order

In which order should these tasks be performed?

Select the order for the tasks to execute:

- Rebuild Index
- Update Statistics
- Clean Up History

Move Up... Move Down...

The Rebuild task reorganizes data on the data and index pages by rebuilding indexes. This improves performance of index scans and seeks. This task also optimizes the distribution of data and free space on the index pages, allowing faster future growth.

Help < Back Next > Finish Cancel

Maintenance Plan Wizard

Define Rebuild Index Task

Configure the maintenance task.

Databases: Specific databases

Object:

Selection:

Free space options

- ☒ Default free space per page
- ☐ Change free space per page to

Advanced options

- ☐ Sort results in tempdb
- ☐ Keep index online
- ☐ For index types that do not support online index rebuilds
- ☒ Do not rebuild indexes
- ☐ Rebuild indexes offline
- ☐ Low Priority Used
- ☐ Abort After Wait
- ☐ Max Duration

Index Stats Options

Scan type: ☒ Fast

OK Cancel

Help < Back Next > Finish >> Cancel

Maintenance Plan Wizard

Define Rebuild Index Task
Configure the maintenance task.

Databases: Specific databases

Object: Table

Selection: Table
View
Tables and views

Free space options

☒ Default free space per page

☐ Change free space per page to: 20 %

Advanced options

☐ Sort results in tempdb ☒ Pad Index

☐ Keep index online ☐ MAXDOP 1

For index types that do not support online index rebuilds

☒ Do not rebuild indexes
☐ Rebuild indexes offline

☐ Low Priority Used

Abort After Wait: None

Max Duration: 0 mins

Index Stats Options

Scan type: ☒ Fast

Help < Back Next > Finish >> Cancel

Maintenance Plan Wizard

Define Rebuild Index Task
Configure the maintenance task.

Databases: Specific databases

Object: Table

Selection: <Select one or more>

Free space options

☐ Default free space per page

☒ Change free space per page to: 20 %

Advanced options

☐ Sort results in tempdb ☒ Pad Index

☐ Keep index online ☐ MAXDOP 1

For index types that do not support online index rebuilds

☒ Do not rebuild indexes
☐ Rebuild indexes offline

☐ Low Priority Used

Abort After Wait: None

Max Duration: 0 mins

Index Stats Options

Scan type: ☒ Fast

Help < Back Next > Finish >> Cancel

Maintenance Plan Wizard

Define Rebuild Index Task
Configure the maintenance task.

Databases: Specific databases

Object: Table

Selection: <Select one or more>

Free space options

☐ Default free space per page

☒ Change free space per page to: 10 %

Advanced options

☐ Sort results in tempdb ☒ Pad Index

☐ Keep index online ☐ MAXDOP 1

For index types that do not support online index rebuilds

☒ Do not rebuild indexes

☐ Rebuild indexes offline

☐ Low Priority Used

Abort After Wait None

Max Duration 0 mins

Index Stats Options

Scan type: ☒ Fast

Help < Back **Next >** Finish >> Cancel

Maintenance Plan Wizard

Define Rebuild Index Task
Configure the maintenance task.

Databases: Specific databases

Object: Table

Selection: <Select one or more>

Free space options

☐ Default free space per page

☒ Change free space per page to: 10 %

Advanced options

☒ Sort results in tempdb ☒ Pad Index

☐ Keep index online ☐ MAXDOP 1

For index types that do not support online index rebuilds

☒ Do not rebuild indexes

☐ Rebuild indexes offline

☐ Low Priority Used

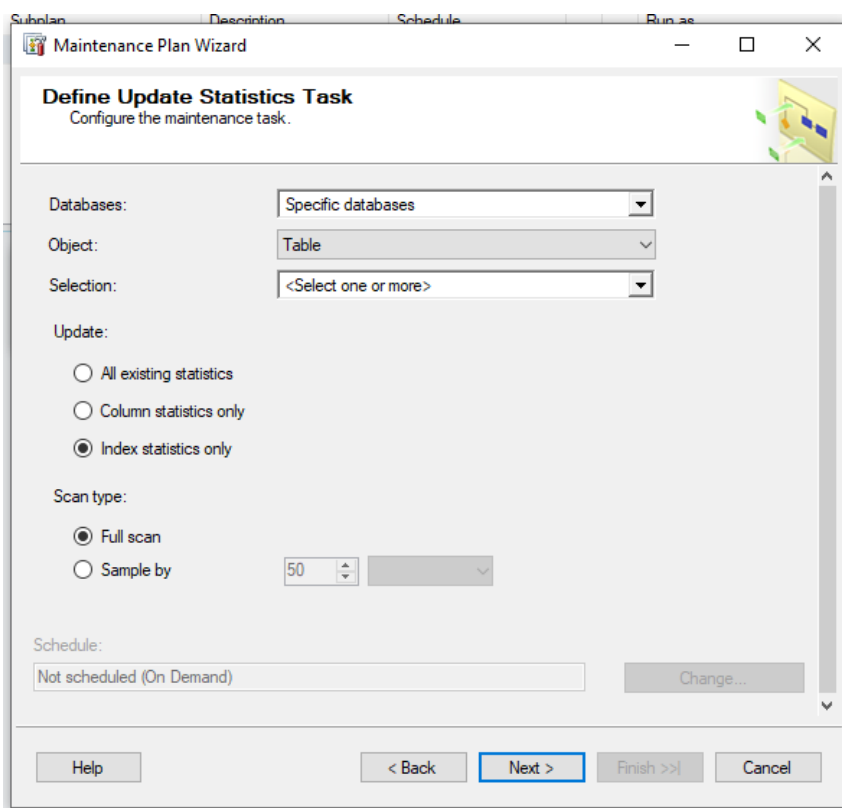
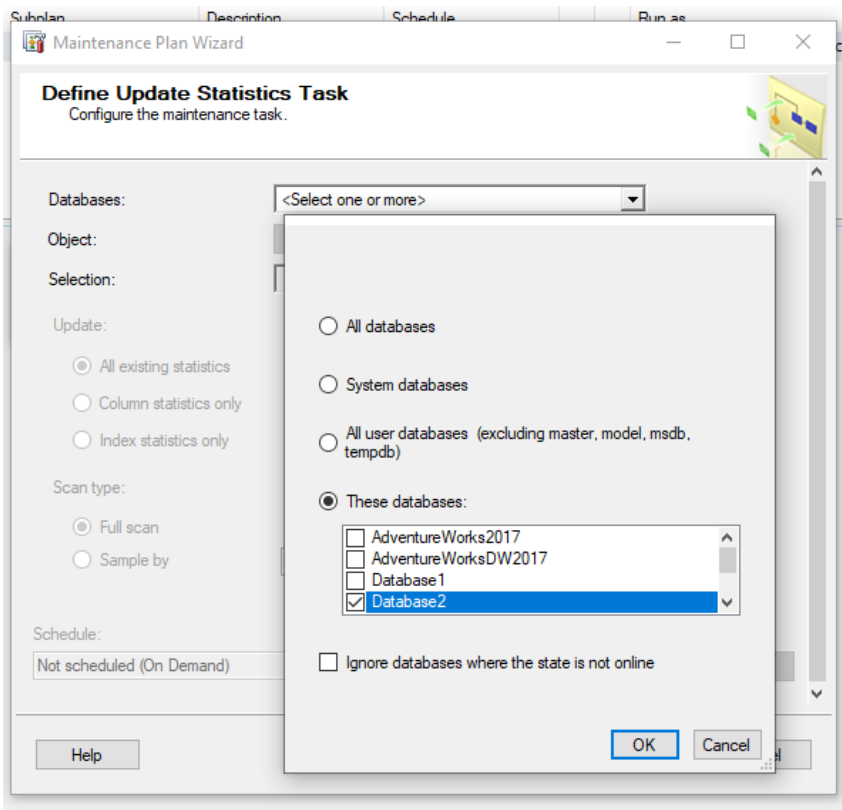
Abort After Wait None

Max Duration 0 mins

Index Stats Options

Scan type: ☒ Fast

Help < Back **Next >** Finish >> Cancel



Maintenance Plan Wizard

Define History Cleanup Task

Configure the maintenance task.

Select the historical data to delete:

- ☒ Backup and restore history
- ☐ SQL Server Agent job history
- ☐ Maintenance plan history

Remove historical data older than:

6 Week(s)

Schedule:

Not scheduled (On Demand) Change...

Help < Back Next > Finish >> Cancel

Maintenance Plan Wizard

Select Report Options

Select options for saving or distributing a report of the maintenance plan actions.

☒ Write a report to a text file

Folder location: C:\Users\Public\Documents\SQL_reports ...

☐ E-mail report

To:

Help < Back Next > Finish >> Cancel

