

Gianluca Hotz



SQL Server Modernization

Who am I?



Gianluca Hotz | @glhotz | ghotz@ugiss.org

Independent consultant

20+ years on SQL Server (from 4.21 in 1996)

Database modeling and development, sizing and administration, upgrade and migration, performance tuning

Community

20+ years Microsoft [MVP](#) SQL Server/Data Platform (since 1998)

VMware Experts SQL Server

Founder and president [UGISS](#) (PASS Chapter)

Co-organizer [DAMAG](#) Meetup community



Organizers



Sponsors



A large, stylized teal graphic on the left side of the slide, resembling a thick, curved arrow pointing towards the right.

Modernization

What, where & why

Modernization?

Low Complexity

Version upgrades (e.g. 2008 R2 -> 2017)

Edition upgrades/downgrades (e.g. Standard -> Enterprise)

Medium Complexity

Virtualization

Consolidation

Adding HA/DR

High Complexity

Re-Platforming e.g. Oracle -> SQL Server or Azure SQL Database

Re-Architecting e.g. SQL Server -> Azure SQL Datawarehouse/Data Lake

SQL Server flavors

On-Premises

SQL Server (Database Engine, SSAS, SSRS, SSIS, DQS, MDS, MLS)
Analytics Platform System (APS was SQL Server PDW)

IaaS

SQL Server (Database Engine, SSAS, SSRS, SSIS, DQS, MDS, MLS)
VMs, Containers/Kubernetes

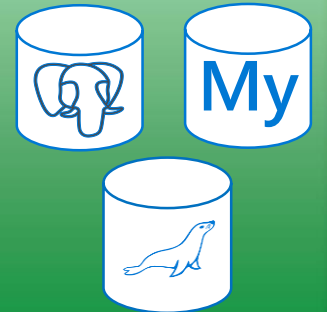
PaaS

Azure SQL Database
Azure Synapse Analytics (was Azure SQL Data Warehouse)
Amazon RDS for SQL Server

Azure PaaS Operational Data Services

SQL-based

- Azure SQL Database
 - Traditional
 - Managed Instance
- Azure Database for PostgreSQL
- Azure Database for MySQL
- Azure Database for MariaDB



NoSQL-based

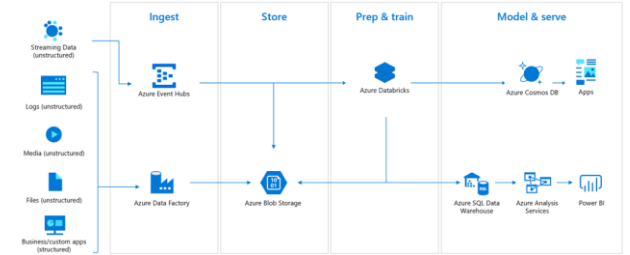
- Azure Cosmos DB
- Redis Cache



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Azure Modern Datawarehouse



Ingestion

- Azure Event Hubs
- Azure Data Factory

Storage

- Azure Blob Storage
- Azure Data Lake Storage

Preparation

- Azure Databricks
- Azure Data Lake Analytics
- Azure HDInsight

Model/serve

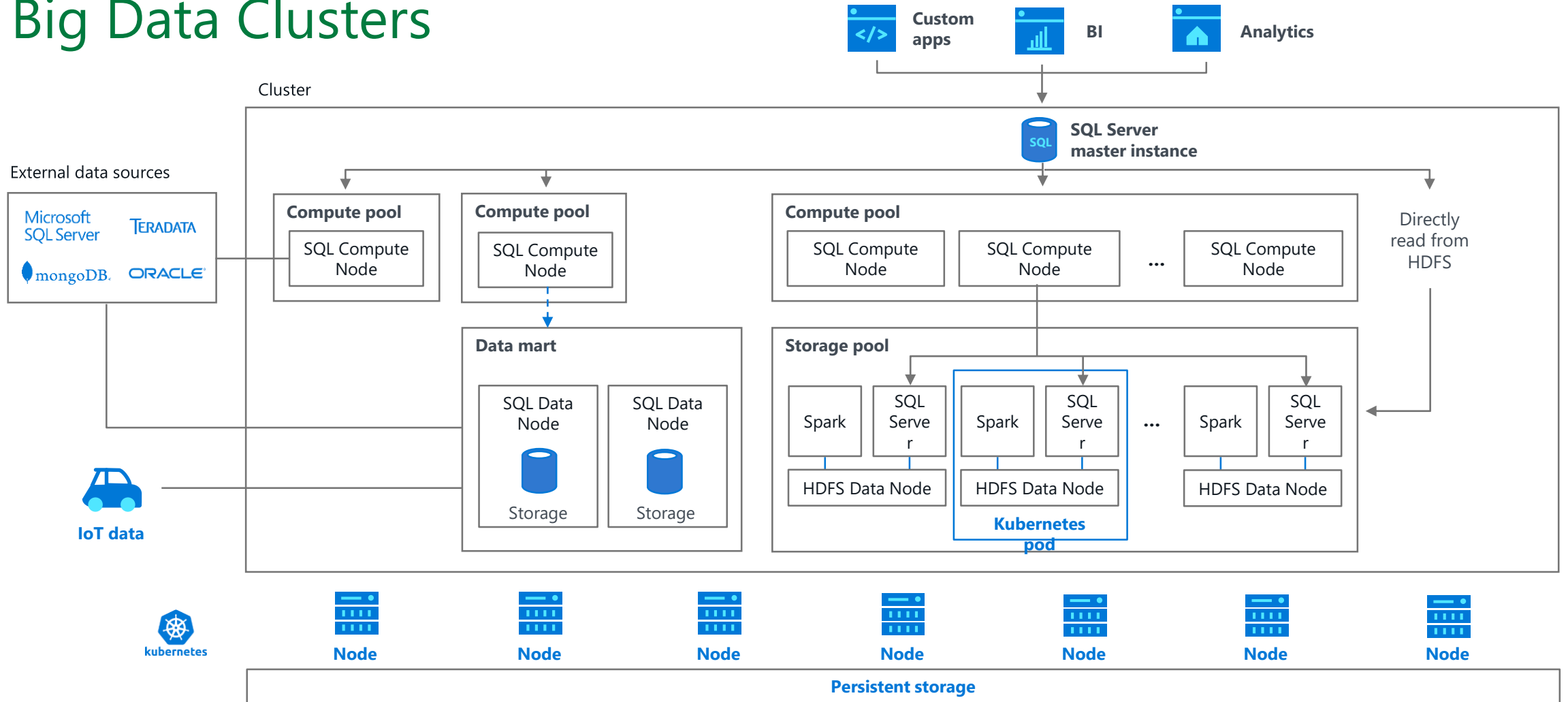
- Azure Synapse Analytics (was Azure SQL Datawarehouse)
- Azure Analysis Services
- Power BI



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SQL Server 2019 Big Data Clusters



Changing platform

Can be easy

Migrating databases to PaaS or containerized versions (but same RDBMS)
or...

Hard: converting databases to other RDBMSs

data must be physically migrated (different types, different representations,...)
database code must be converted (constraints, triggers, functions, procedures,...)

Application code can be

converted completely, to a new platform
just adapted to run against the new RDBMS
adapted to support multiple RDBMSs

Different kind of projects

Migration

- one time conversion

- solution switch-over at a certain point

Porting

- side-by-side conversion & evolution

- no switch-over, current solutions remain

Migration Projects

Usually done by final customers (i.e. not ISVs)

Driving factors

- cost reduction

- move away from vendor(s)

- solution obsolescence

 - unreliability and/or supportability problems

Application

- may be converted to a new platform

- may be adapted to run with new RDBMS

Porting Projects

Usually done by ISVs

Driving factors

- get into new markets

 - cost reduction for customers (TCO)

 - more choice for customers

- become less dependent from vendor(s)

Application

- may be ported to new platform

 - happens rarely, means re-write or 2 codebases

- may be adapted to run with new RDBMS

Different kind of Databases to migrate/port

Simple schema

- all the logic is inside the application
- simple access methods (mostly by cursors)
- very limited use of SQL dialects
- database is used mostly for storage

Complex schema

- much of the logic is inside the database
- heavy usage of SQL dialects
- database used as a rule and inference engine

Origin of problems

Sometimes porting issues arise from

- misusage of functionalities

- bad decoupling of application/database code

- too much row oriented code in the database

- low technical skills of coders/architects

Never judge

- every application has it own story

- a lot of decisions may be compromises

- a lot of money was probably already invested

Application portability

Code in the RDBMS

has been a best practice for years
still a very good solution for both

integrity

scalability

however... portability is an issue!

different SQL dialects

different type systems

different engine features

Changing Architecture

Can be much more harder!

More complex

- Low familiarity with non RBMS technologies

- Low familiarity with unstructured dta

- New implementation patterns

- ML & AI will stop to be buzzwords...

Edition upgrades/downgrades

Upgrades

- Motivations similar to version upgrades

- Barriers similar to version upgrades

 - Complexity usually lower because setup covers the scenario

Downgrades

- Main motivation to save money

- Barriers similar to version upgrades

 - Needs reinstallation, less impact for non production environment

Version Upgrades: motivations

Compliancy (e.g. end of support and/or security)

Better Performance

New functionalities



Winter ~~is coming~~ has come!



**July 9,
2019**

When will end of support happen?

SQL Server 2008 and 2008 R2 will no longer be supported starting on **July 9, 2019**.

	Current support level	End mainstream	End extended
SQL Server 2014	Currently supporting all versions	July 9, 2019	July 9, 2024
SQL Server 2012	SQL Server 2012 SP2+ is in extended support which includes security updates, paid support, and requires purchasing non-security hotfix support	July 11, 2017	July 12, 2022
 SQL Server 2008 and SQL Server 2008 R2	SQL Server 2008 and 2008 R2 are in extended support which includes security updates, paid support, and requires purchasing non-security hotfix support	July 8, 2014	July 9, 2019
 SQL Server 2005	SQL Server 2005 support ended on April 12, 2016	April 12, 2011	April 12, 2016

Learn more about the SQL Server support lifecycle: support.microsoft.com/lifecycle/



Extended Security Updates

Applies to

SQL Server 2008 and 2008 R2 **Enterprise** and **Standard** editions

Windows Server 2008 and 2008 R2 **Datacenter** and **Standard** editions

On-Premise

Must have active SA (or equivalent e.g. EAS, SCE, EES)

Price approximately 75% of latest version license cost

Azure

3 years for **free**

More info at <https://www.microsoft.com/2008-eos>

Editions: remember SQL Server 2016?

Feature	RTM				SP1			
	Standard	Web	Express	Local DB	Standard	Web	Express	Local DB
Row-level security	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dynamic Data Masking	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Change data capture*	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No*	No*
Database snapshot	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Columnstore	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Partitioning	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Compression	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
In Memory OLTP	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No**
Always Encrypted	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
PolyBase	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Fine grained auditing	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Multiple filestream containers	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No**



SQL Server 2019 Standard Edition

Transparent Data Encryption!

Intelligent Query Processing

Accelerated Database Recovery

Many others

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/SQL-Server/SQL-Server-2019-Standard-Edition/ba-p/986121>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/sql/sql-server/editions-and-components-of-sql-server-version-15>



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IQP: Scalar UDF in-lining example

```
CREATE FUNCTION dbo.discount_price(@price DECIMAL(12,2), @discount DECIMAL(12,2))  
RETURNS DECIMAL (12,2) AS BEGIN RETURN @price * (1 - @discount); END
```

```
SELECT L_SHIPDATE, O_SHIPPRIORITY  
, SUM(dbo.discount_price(L_EXTENDEDPRICE, L_DISCOUNT))  
FROM LINEITEM, ORDERS  
WHERE O_ORDERKEY = L_ORDERKEY  
GROUP BY L_SHIPDATE, O_SHIPPRIORITY  
ORDER BY L_SHIPDATE
```

10GB CCI compressed TPC-H Schema, 2 x CPUs (12 cores), 96GB RAM, SSD storage

	Query without UDF	Query with UDF (no in-lining)	Query with UDF (in-lining)
Execution time	1.6 seconds	29 minutes 11 seconds	1.6 seconds

SQL Server 2019 Failover Server Benefit

New Software Assurance

Enterprise/Standard Core/Server+CAL

Not enough?

Allowed on passive

Database consistency checks

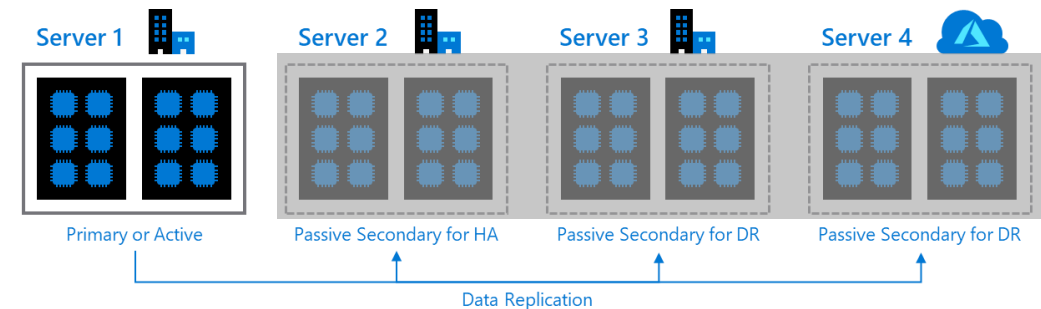
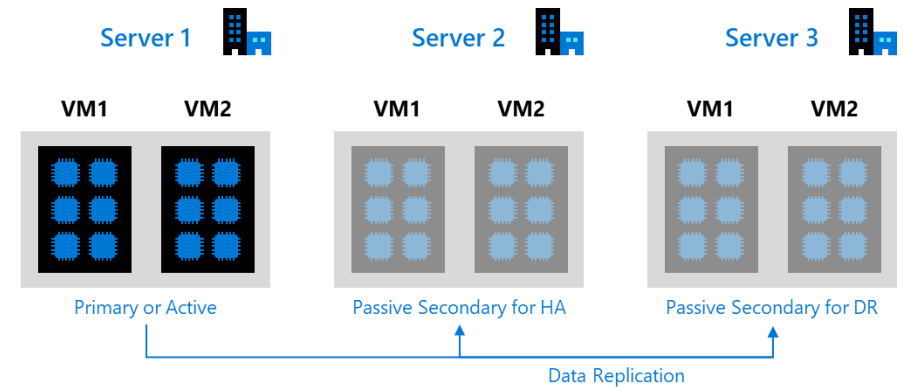
Log backups

Full backups

Monitoring resource usage data

More

<https://cloudblogs.microsoft.com/sqlserver/2019/10/30/new-high-availability-and-disaster-recovery-benefits-for-sql-server>



Version Upgrades: barriers

Licensing Costs

Regressions risk

Application changes costs

Complexity

- Testing changes (application or certification processes)

- Planning for low downtime

Lack of time/resources/competencies

A large, teal-colored abstract graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of several thick, curved lines that form a stylized, open shape.

Modernization Barriers



Hardest problems

Factors that require application changes

- Breaking changes

- Discontinued functionalities

Plan affecting changes may cause performance regressions

- New Cardinality Estimator

- Hotfixes

- New QP strategies/behavior (e.g. Intelligent Query Processing)

Testing changes is hard!

- Complete Workload coverage

- Concurrent access

Database Compatibility Level

Sets behavior compatible with specified version of SQL Server

Version	Native Level	Supported Levels
SQL Server 2019	150	150, 140, 130, 120, 110, 100
SQL Server 2017	140	140, 130, 120, 110, 100
Azure SQL Database	150	150, 140, 130, 120, 110, 100
SQL Server 2016	130	130, 120, 110, 100
SQL Server 2014	120	120, 110, 100
SQL Server 2012	110	110, 100, 90
SQL Server 2008 R2	100	100, 90, 80
SQL Server 2008	100	100, 90, 80
SQL Server 2005	90	90, 80
SQL Server 2000	80	80

DB Compatibility Level based certification

Target for a database compatibility level

- Stop certifying for any given platform (On-Premises, Cloud, PaaS/IaaS)

- Stop certifying for a named SQL Server version

Microsoft Database Compatibility Level Protection

- Full functional protection (once assessment tools runs with no errors)

- Query Plan shape protection (on comparable hardware)

- Maintaining backward compatibility very important for SQL Server team...

DB Compatibility Level certification benefits

Simplified certification across platforms

E.g. SQL Server On-Premises and Azure SQL Database Managed Instances

Improved risk management

Decoupling application upgrade from database support upgrade cycles

Allow customers to upgrade/migrate to new/different versions

Benefits from new features Without changing functionalities

Not everything is gated by Database Compatibility levels e.g.

Adaptive Joins: gated

Auto-tuning, new Query memory gateways, leveraging NUMA architecture, Columnstore indexes: non-gated



Functional Change Protection

Breaking Changes

Behavior changes resulting in different outcomes!

Not all protected under Database Compatibility

Protected changes examples

Improved accuracy in compatibility level 130+

Conversion behavior setting LANGUAGE context info

Conversion behavior parsing dates

Non protected changes examples

Column names changes in system objects

Demo

Functional Change Protection & Trace Flags

Some functional changes gated by Trace Flags

Example: truncation error 8152

Gated by trace flag 460 in SQL 2017 CU12+

Default in SQL 2019 with Compatibility Level 150

https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/sql_server_team/string-or-binary-data-would-be-truncated-replacing-the-infamous-error-8152

Discontinued functionalities

Not protected by Compatibility Level!

Removed from database engine

Need to change queries using it

Examples

FASTFIRSTROW

replaced by **OPTION (FAST n)** in SQL Server 2012

sp_dboption

system stored procedure **removed** in SQL Server 2012

Query Plan shape protection

Plan-affecting changes

Query Optimizer fixes (Trace Flag 4199)

Changes to Cardinality Estimator

These will very likely cause regressions!

Especially Cardinality Estimator

Many queries better performance, other worse

Are you sure you understood how fixes works?

What about fixes for incorrect result causing regressions?

Query Optimizer Fixes with TF 4199

SQL Server 2016+ QO fixes from previous versions **enabled by default** under the **latest** level

previously you had to enable them but you enabled also current version, post-RTM, fixes

zero reported errors in support cases after changing the default

Fully Documented

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/974006/sql-server-query-optimizer-hotfix-trace-flag-4199-servicing-model>

Compatibility Level	TF 4199	QO changes from previous level	QO changes for current version post-RTM
100-120	Off	Disabled	Disabled
	On	Enabled	Enabled
130	Off	Enabled	Disabled
	On	Enabled	Enabled
140	Off	Enabled	Disabled
	On	Enabled	Enabled
150/Azure	Off	Enabled	Disabled
	On	Enabled	Enabled



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Query Optimizer fixes further control

SQL Server 2016+ database-level granularity

```
ALTER DATABASE SCOPED CONFIGURATION SET  
QUERY_OPTIMIZER_HOTFIXES = ON|OFF
```

SQL Server 2016 SP1+ query-level granularity

```
OPTION(USE HINT('ENABLE_QUERY_OPTIMIZER_HOTFIXES'))
```

Cardinality Estimator problems

Essential for query plan generation

Was largely based on SQL Server 7.0

Redesigned in SQL Server 2014+

Ascending data estimation, correlation assumptions, join containment, fixed estimation values (e.g. MTVF)

Will most probably cause regressions in performance!

Controlling Cardinality Estimation

SQL Server 2014

Bound to Database Compatibility Level ☹️

Trace Flags (global, session and query levels)

Trace flag 2312 reverts to CE version 70

Trace flag 9481 use CE version 120

SQL Server 2016+ database-level configuration

```
ALTER DATABASE SCOPED CONFIGURATION SET  
LEGACY_CARDINALITY_ESTIMATION = ON|OFF
```

SQL Server 2016 SP1+ query-level configuration

```
OPTION(USE HINT('FORCE_LEGACY_CARDINALITY_ESTIMATION'))  
OPTION(USE HINT('FORCE_DEFAULT_CARDINALITY_ESTIMATION'))
```

Query Optimizer Hints

SQL Server 2016 SP1+

Control QO behavior

Mainly to replace trace flags

https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/sql_server_team/developers-choice-use-hint-query-hints

USE HINT	Trace Flag	DB option	Ver.
DISABLE_OPTIMIZED_NESTED_LOOP	2340		2016 SP1+
FORCE_LEGACY_CARDINALITY_ESTIMATION	9841	Yes	2016 SP1+
ENABLE_QUERY_OPTIMIZER_HOTFIXES	4199	Yes	2016 SP1+
DISABLE_PARAMETER_SNIFFING	4136	Yes	2016 SP1+
ASSUME_MIN_SELECTIVITY_FOR_FILTER_ESTIMATES	4137 old CE 9471 new CE		2016 SP1+
DISABLE_OPTIMIZER_ROWGOAL	4138		2016 SP1+
ENABLE_HIST_AMENDMENT_FOR_ASC_KEYS	4139		2016 SP1+
ASSUME_JOIN_PREDICATE_DEPENDS_ON_FILTERS	9476 new CE		2016 SP1+
FORCE_DEFAULT_CARDINALITY_ESTIMATION	2312		2016 SP1+
DISALLOW_BATCH_MODE			2017+
DISABLE_INTERLEAVED_EXECUTION_TVF			2017+
DISABLE_BATCH_MODE_MEMORY_GRANT_FEEDBACK			2017+
DISABLE_BATCH_MODE_ADAPTIVE_JOINS			2017+
DISABLE_ROW_MODE_MEMORY_GRANT_FEEDBACK			2019+
DISABLE_DEFERRED_COMPILATION_TV			2019+
DISABLE_TSQL_SCALAR_UDF_INLINING			2019+
QUERY_OPTIMIZER_COMPATIBILITY_LEVEL_n			2017 CU10+
QUERY_PLAN_PROFILE			2016 SP2 CU3+ 2017 CU11+



Query Optimizer Compatibility Level

SQL Server 2017 CU10 introduces query-level granularity

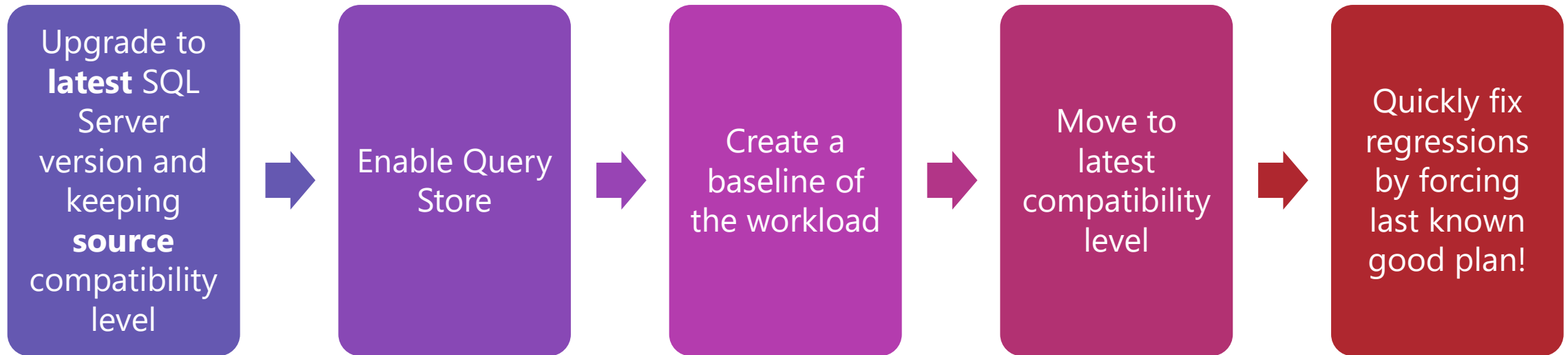
```
OPTION(USE  
HINT('QUERY_OPTIMIZER_COMPATIBILITY_LEVEL_n'))
```

Includes QO fixes enabled by default up to that level

TF 4199 enabled globally will still enable all fixes

https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/sql_server_team/developers-choice-hinting-query-execution-model

Microsoft recommended upgrade Plan



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Modernization How



Upgrade Strategies

Side-by-side

Allow OS Upgrade

Easier testing

Easier rollback strategy

Less downtime

In-Place

No additional Hardware

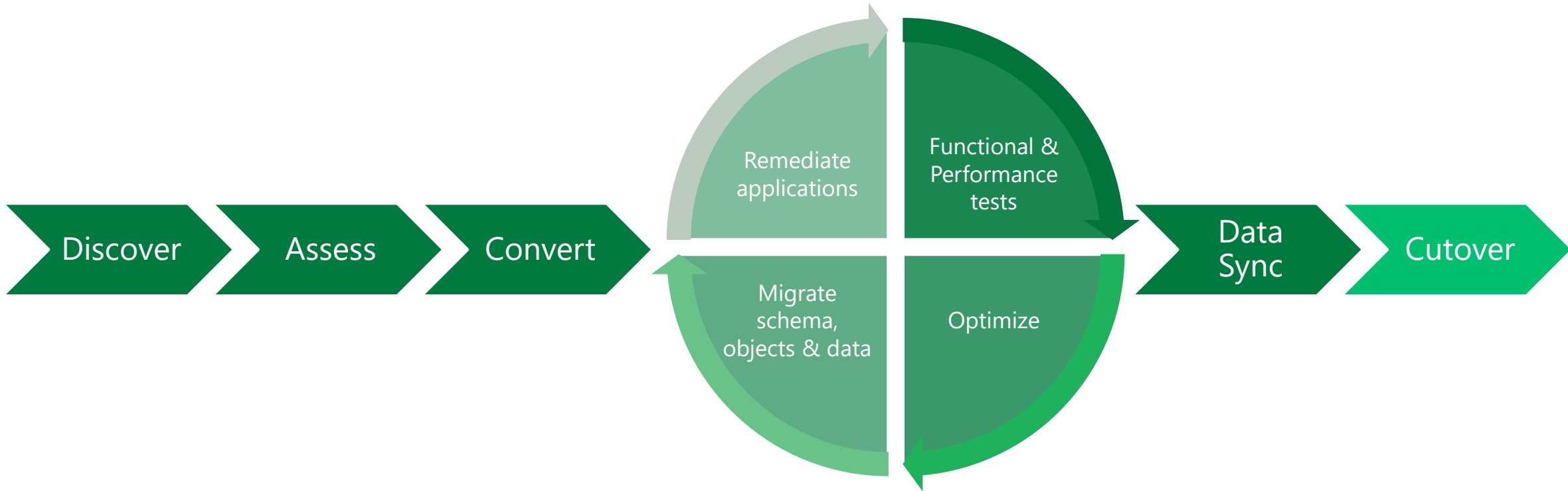
No data migration



Side-by-side Upgrade Service Availability

Synchronization Strategy	Notes
Log Shipping	Cutover typically in minutes
Replication	Cutover potentially in seconds
Backup/Restore	From minutes to hours (depends on strategy e.g. usage of differential and/or log backups)
Filesystem/SAN Copy	Dependent on technology
Database Mirroring/Availability Groups	Cutover typically in seconds

Upgrade process to minimize risks



Discover Phase

- Which SQL Server versions do I have?
- Which Editions am I running?
- Which SQL Server components are installed?
- How many cores are on each server?
- How many databases are in each instance?
- What are the sizes of all my databases?
- What are the settings for each instance and database?

Assessment Tools

Microsoft Assessment and Planning (MAP) Toolkit

SQL PowerDoc

- PowerShell Script gather data from WMI in XML

- Windows and SQL Server rich inventory in Excel

- Best Practices Reports in Excel

- Consolidates multiple server/instances

- Official <https://github.com/kendalvandyke/sqlpowerdoc>

- Newer <https://github.com/bryan5989/SQLPowerDoc>

Quest Enterprise Reporter for SQL Server

- Based on previously free Discovery Wizard for SQL Server

- Part of a suite for compliancy covering several other products (e.g. AD)

Microsoft Upgrade/Migration Tools

~~Upgrade Advisor~~

Data Migration Assistant (DMA)

Data Experimentation Assistant (DEA)

Data Migration Service (DMS)

SQL Server Migration Assistant (SSMA)

SQL Server Data Tools for Visual Studio (SSDT)

SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS)

“Export Data Tier Application”

“Deploy Database to Microsoft Azure SQL Database” Wizard

Upgrade Advisor

Static Analysis

Database Engine

Analysis Services

Reporting Services

Integration Services

Dynamic Analysis

Trace Files

Obsolete!

Use only if source database non supported

You can still find it in SQL Server Feature Packs (2014 latest)



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Data Migration Assistant

On-premises instances assessment

- Blocking issues

- Partially supported or unsupported features

Discover issues that may affect compatibility

- Breaking Changes, Behavior Changes, Deprecated Features

Discover new features that may benefit after upgrading

- Performance, security, Storage

Azure SQL Database SKU Recommendations

- Performance counters analysis to suggest SKU Azure SQL Database

Performs the migration



Data Migration Assistant V5

Added SQL 2019 destinations (Windows & Linux)

Save and load assessment!!!

Assess SQL queries from external applications

e.g. queries in C# code

Access Migration Toolkit to generate JSON report

Assess SSIS in SSISDB and package store

More info

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/dma/dma-whatsnew>



Versions supported by DMA

Source

SQL Server 2005

SQL Server 2008

SQL Server 2008 R2

SQL Server 2012

SQL Server 2014

SQL Server 2016

SQL Server 2017 on Windows

Destination

SQL Server 2012

SQL Server 2014

SQL Server 2016

SQL Server 2017 on Windows and Linux

SQL Server 2019 on Windows and Linux

Azure SQL Database

Azure SQL Database Managed Instance



Bulk Analysis

Repository instances/databases to assess in SQL/CSV

Automation with PowerShell

Import in reporting database

Reports with PowerBI

DMA Problems

~~Cannot save sessions!~~

~~Only Assessment data in JSON format~~

Azure SQL Database SKU Recommendations

Command Line Interface only

Currently not working...

Bulk Analysis (still in V5?)

Cumbersome process

Errors

dmaDataCollector crashes with pubs, dmacmd.exe is a closed project

LoadWarehouse.sql needs to be fixed

Data Migration Assistant Resources

Docs

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/dma/dma-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/dma/dma-consolidatereports>

Blog

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/Microsoft-Data-Migration/bg-p/MicrosoftDataMigration>



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Database Experimentation Assistant

A/B testing solution for SQL Server

Workload comparison

e.g. upgrades, new indexes, etc.

Capture

SQL Trace

Extended Events (V2.6+)

Replay

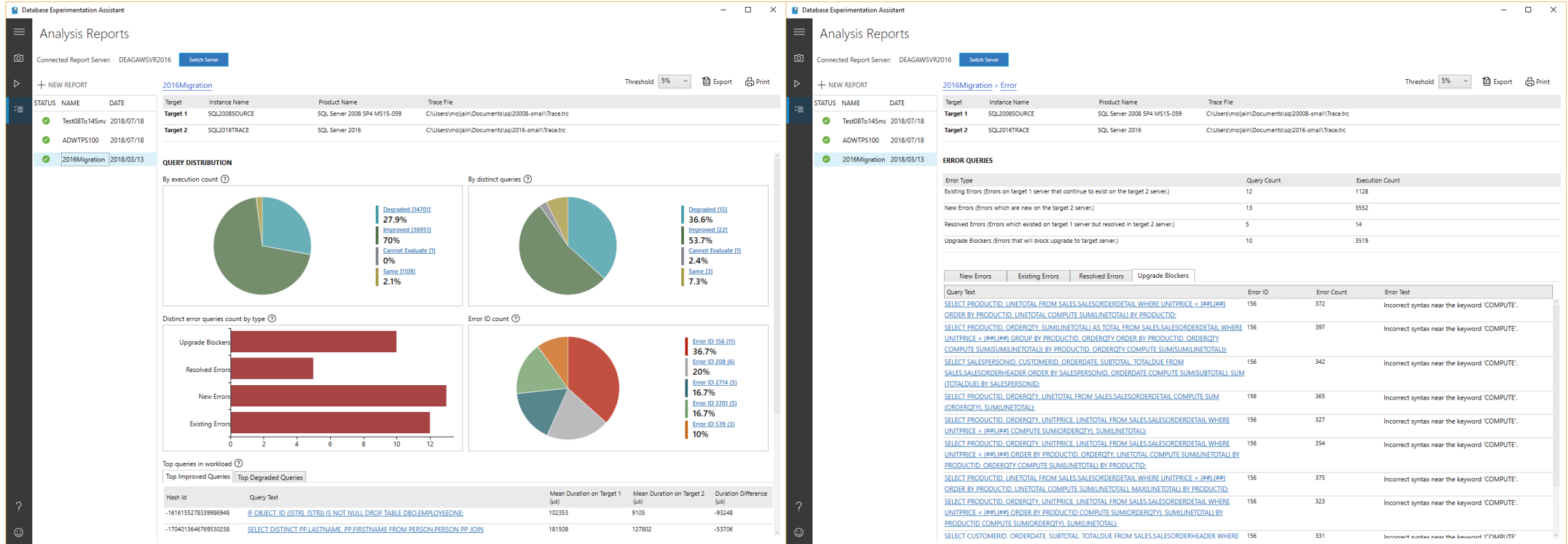
DReplay integration

Analysis

Performance improvements and regressions



DEA Analysis Example



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Versions supported by DEA

Source

SQL Server 2005+

Target

SQL Server 2005+

Analysis

SQL Server 2008+

Data Migration Service Resources

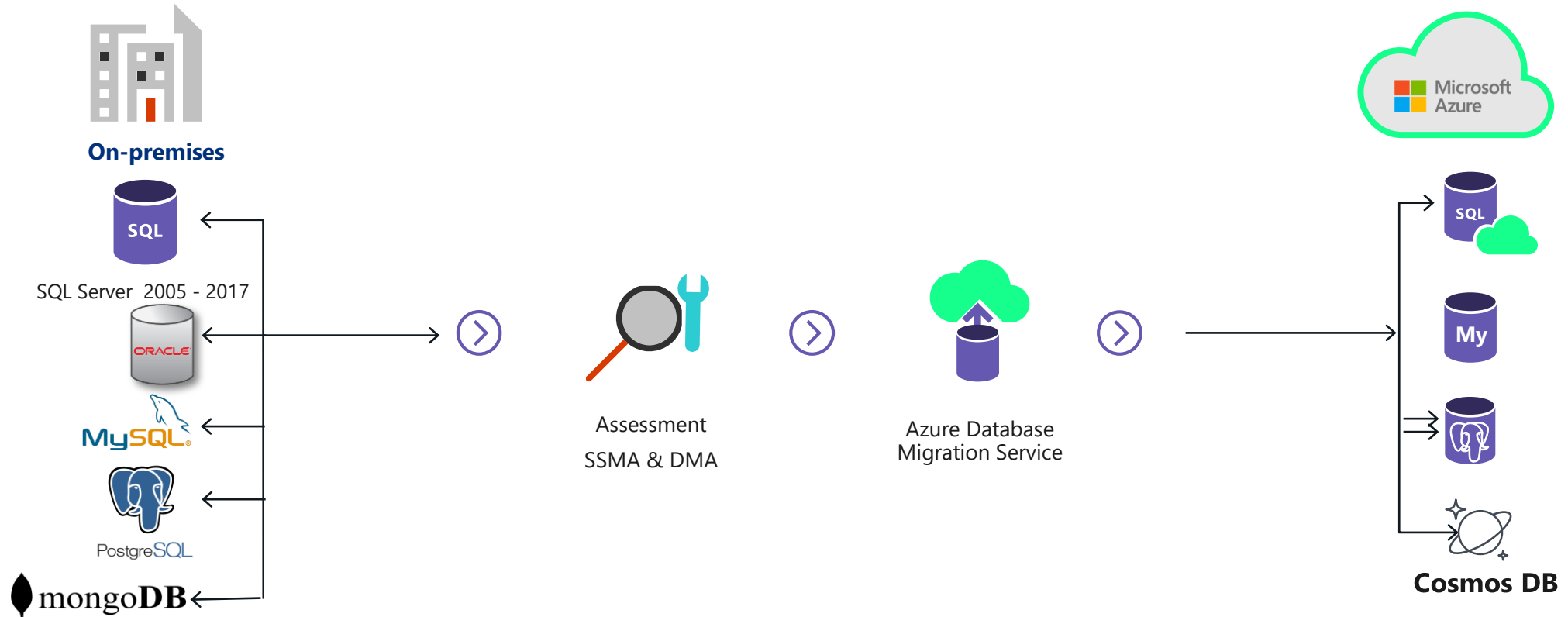
Docs

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/dea/database-experimentation-assistant-overview>

Blog

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/Microsoft-Data-Migration/bg-p/MicrosoftDataMigration>

Azure Database Migration Service



DMS Migration Scenarios

SQL Server -> Azure SQL Database Offline

SQL Server -> Azure SQL Database Online

SQL Server -> Azure SQL Database Managed Instance Offline

SQL Server -> Azure SQL Database Managed Instance Online

MySQL -> Azure DB for MySQL Online

PostgreSQL -> Azure DB for PostgreSQL Online

Data Migration Service Resources

Docs

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dms/dms-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dms/tutorial-sql-server-to-azure-sql>

Blog

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/Microsoft-Data-Migration/bg-p/MicrosoftDataMigration>

SQL Server Migration Assistant

Migration effort assessment

Code conversion

Data migration

Testing

Deployment

Platforms supported by SSMA

Source

Microsoft Access

DB2

MySQL

Oracle

SAP ASE (Sybase ASE)

Destination

SQL Server 2008

SQL Server 2008 R2

SQL Server 2012

SQL Server 2014

SQL Server 2016

SQL Server 2017 on Windows and Linux

SQL Server 2019 on Windows and Linux

Azure SQL Database

Azure SQL Database Managed Instance

Azure SQL Data Warehouse (Oracle only)



SSMA for Oracle: how it works (101)

Creates two “helper” databases

- sysdb

- ssmaterdb

Stores metadata in the file system

- data stored in xml compressed format

 - can rename to .gzip and uncompress it

- shred xml into lot of files for caching

 - reports directory

 - can be safely deleted and re-generated

 - metadata reside in the original .mb files

SSMA for Oracle: sysdb helper database

Provides

- code infrastructure to emulate features

 - system functions

 - schema features (e.g. sequences)

 - engine features (e.g. autonomous transactions)

- session bound data storage

- emulated metadata storage (e.g. packages)

Maintenance

- protect metadata

- performance related depends on workload

SSMA for Oracle: does it really work?

Yes, but don't expect miracles!

Works well with simple schemas...

Usually won't do all the work by itself

Very useful for

assessing efforts

assessing problems

doing prototypes

as a learning tool

to translate/emulate some functionalities



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Testing

Nothing can replace good testing!

Hard to have tests with good coverage of the whole workload

Sometimes is more cost effective to run fewer tests and fix the problems later...

SQL Server DReplay infrastructure

Often impossible to capture and replay even a fraction of the workload

Workload Tools

Very good for side-by-side, real-time workload replay

Captures XE batch completed and replay commands on-the-fly

Captures execution telemetry (cpu, read, writes, duration)

Reports to find regressions

Developed by a well-known MVP 😊

<https://github.com/spaghettidba/WorkloadTools>

DBA Tools

Lot of PowerShell cmdlets to make the DBA life easier

Many cmdlets target specifically migration/upgrade scenarios

E.g copy logins with synch option

One stop cmdlet migrating an

All instance-level assets (e.g. credentials, linked servers, etc.)

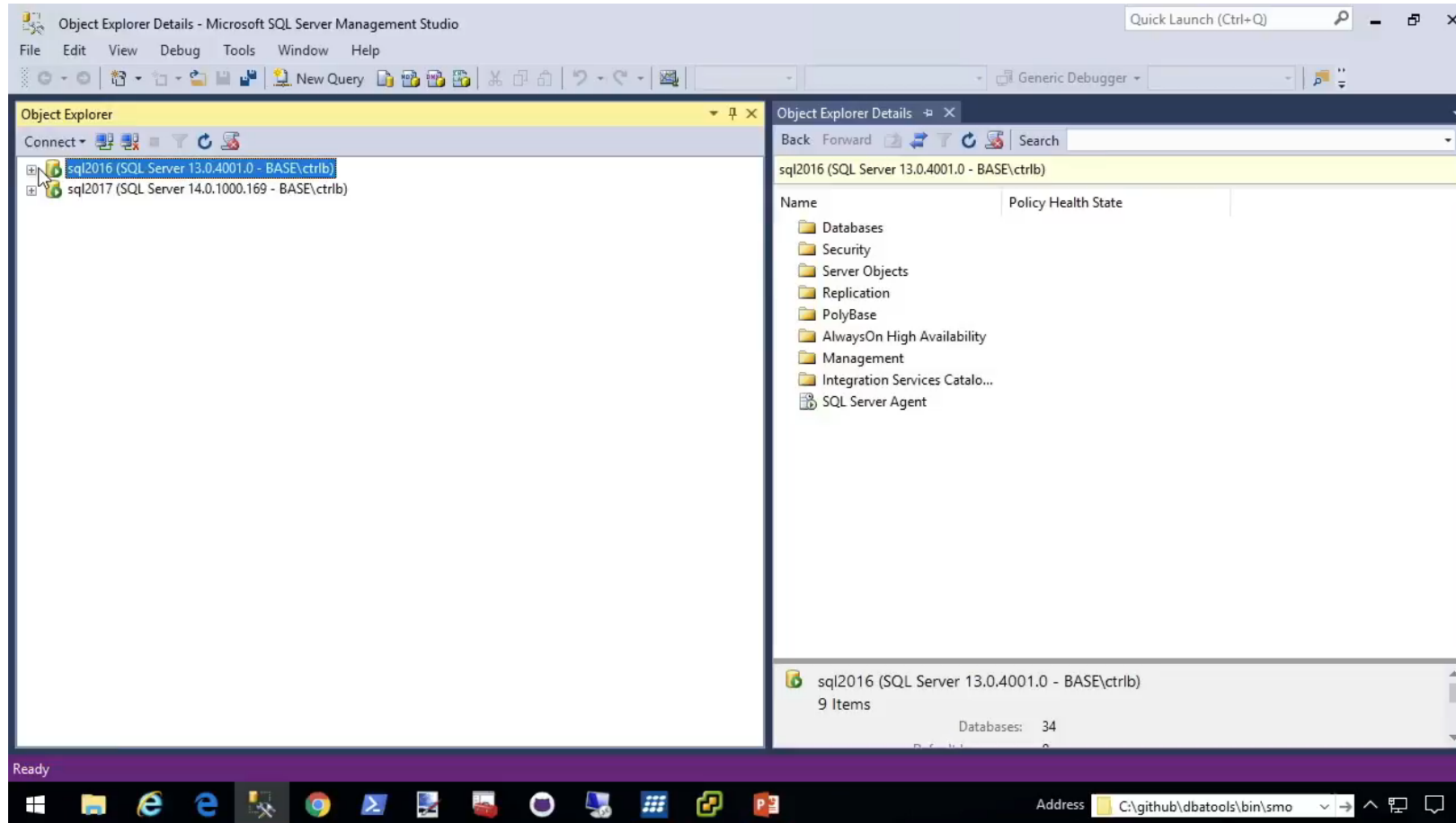
Via backup/restore automation (just specify network share)

<https://dbatools.io>



Start-DbMigration

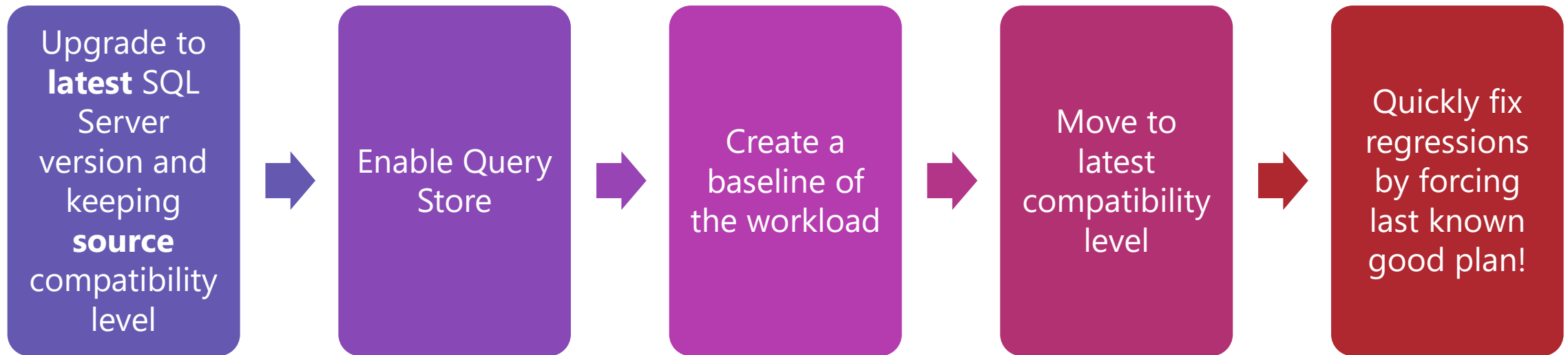
<https://youtu.be/hg8tovMRX2k>



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After the upgrade: remember the plan



Automatic Tuning

Automatic plan correction

Automatically force last good plan when regression detected

Minimum 10 CPU seconds improvement

sys.dm_db_tuning_recommendations for manual corrections

SQL Server 2017 and Azure SQL Database

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/automatic-tuning/automatic-tuning>



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Query Tuning Assistant

Well-defined workflow targeting patterns for query regressions

- Independence vs. Correlation

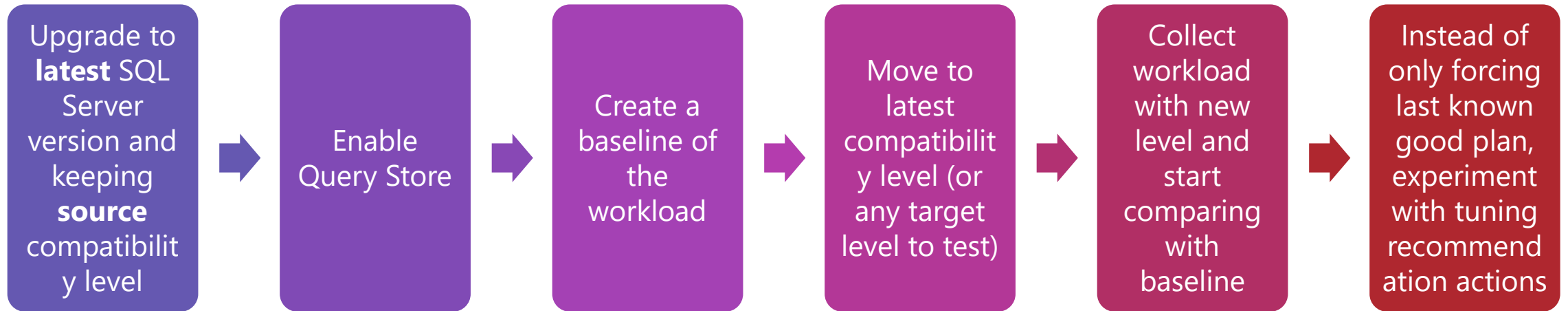
- Simple Containment vs. Base Containment

- Multi-statement table-valued function (MSTVF) fixed cardinality guess

SQL Server Management Studio Wizard-Based Tool

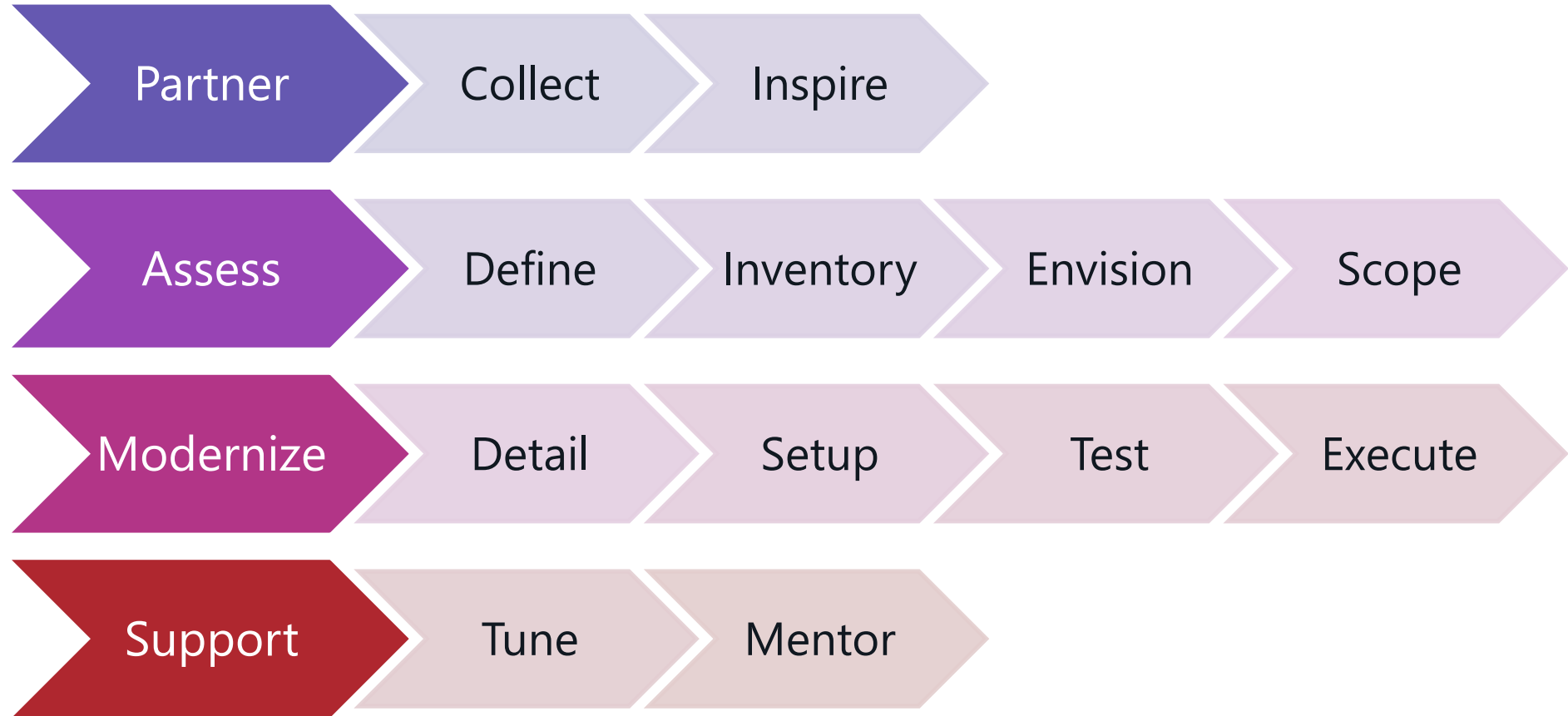
Can be automated via PowerShell

Query Tuning Assistant plan



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/performance/upgrade-dbcompat-using-qlta>

Modernization Stream Phases in a SQL Project



#SQLSAT895



Assessment phase



Assessment phase: reducing uncertainty

Better planning/flexibility

- Size better understood results in reduced expectations and scope
- Allows to run several Modernization phases at different times

Leaves the customer with something tangible

- Detailed assets inventory
- Performance/Security/Reliability automatic assessment
- Static analysis of databases code
- Possibility to rescope/change scenarios
- Enough data to independently run the project

On-Premises to Azure PaaS/IaaS migrations

IaaS

SQL Server on Azure VMs

SQL Server on Azure Containers

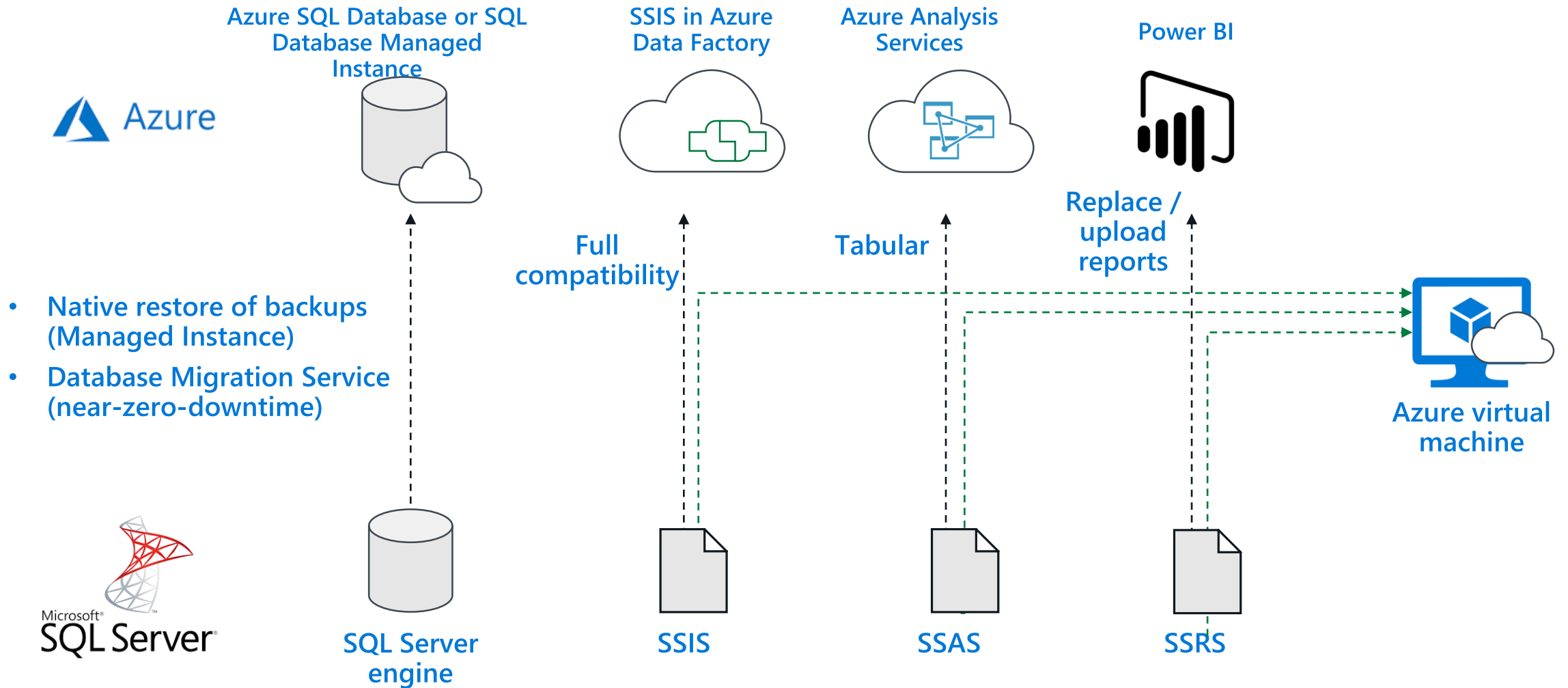
SQL Server on Azure Kubernetes

PaaS

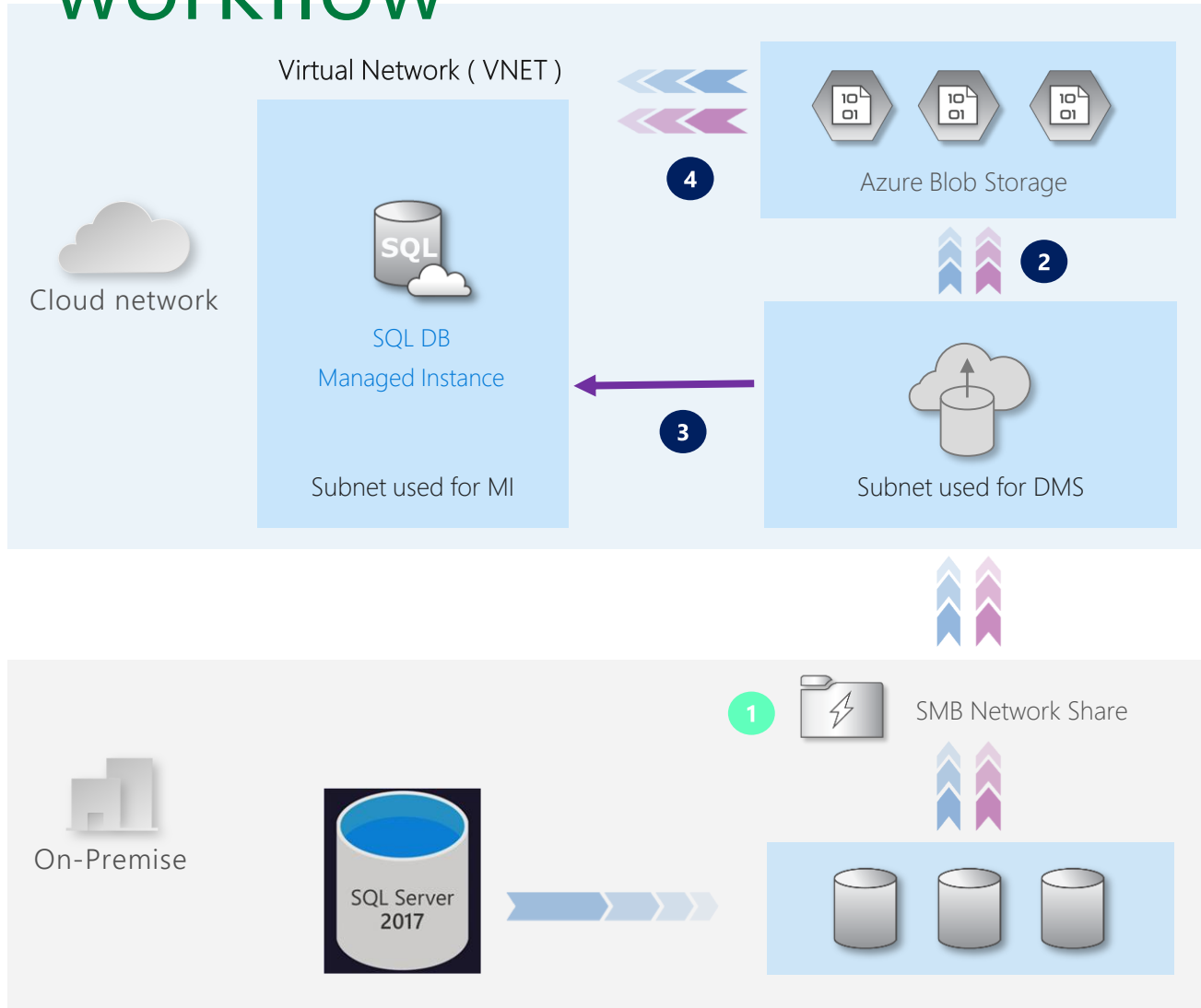
Azure SQL Database

Azure SQL Database Managed Instance

On-Premises to SQL Server PaaS migrations



On-Premise to Managed Instance online workflow



Legend

- Blue arrow: Full Database backup files
- Purple arrow: Transaction log backup files
- Green arrow: Site to site connectivity (VPN or ExpressRoute)

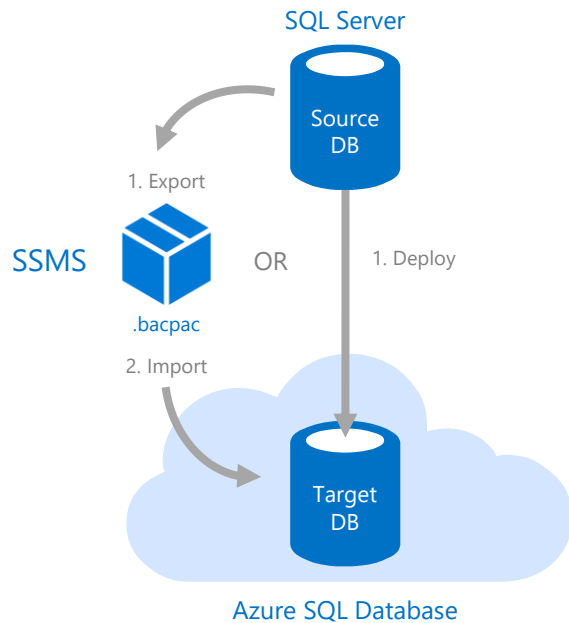
- 1 Provide existing backups in network share
- 2 DMS upload backup files to Azure storage
- 3 DMS initiate the migration to Azure SQL MI
- 4 Full backup restored and Transaction log backups continuously applied until cutover

Provide Tail-Log backup, initiate cutover in DMS and change the application connection strings



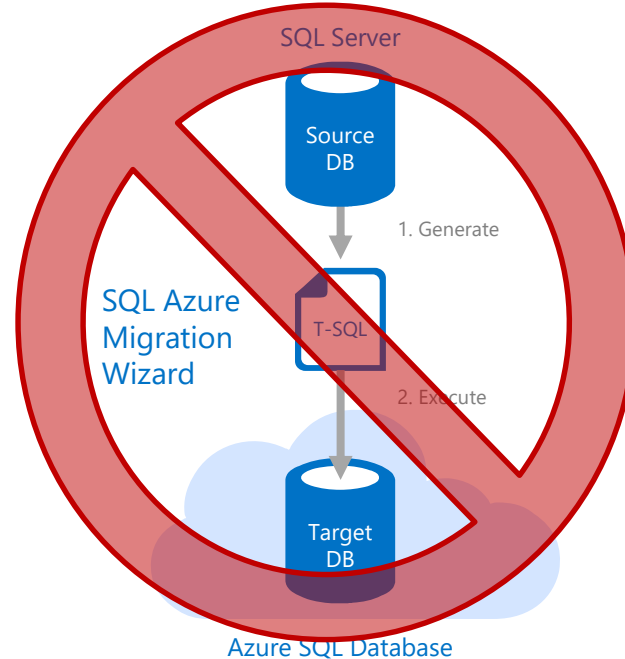
Other on-premises to PaaS strategies

Method 1



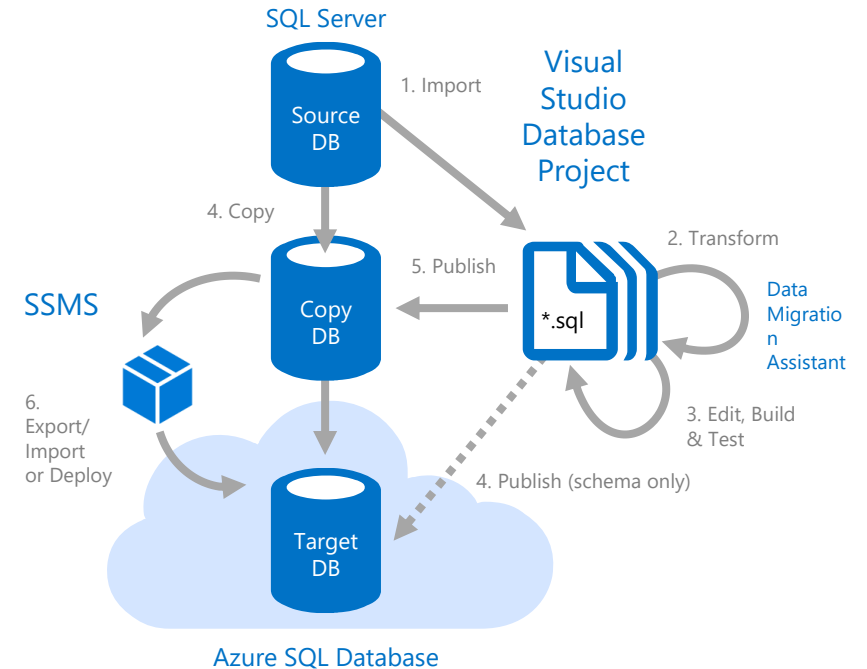
Compatible database: manual copy or deploy wizard in SSMS

Method 2



Database almost compatible: ~~SQL Azure Migration Wizard~~
DMA and SSMS

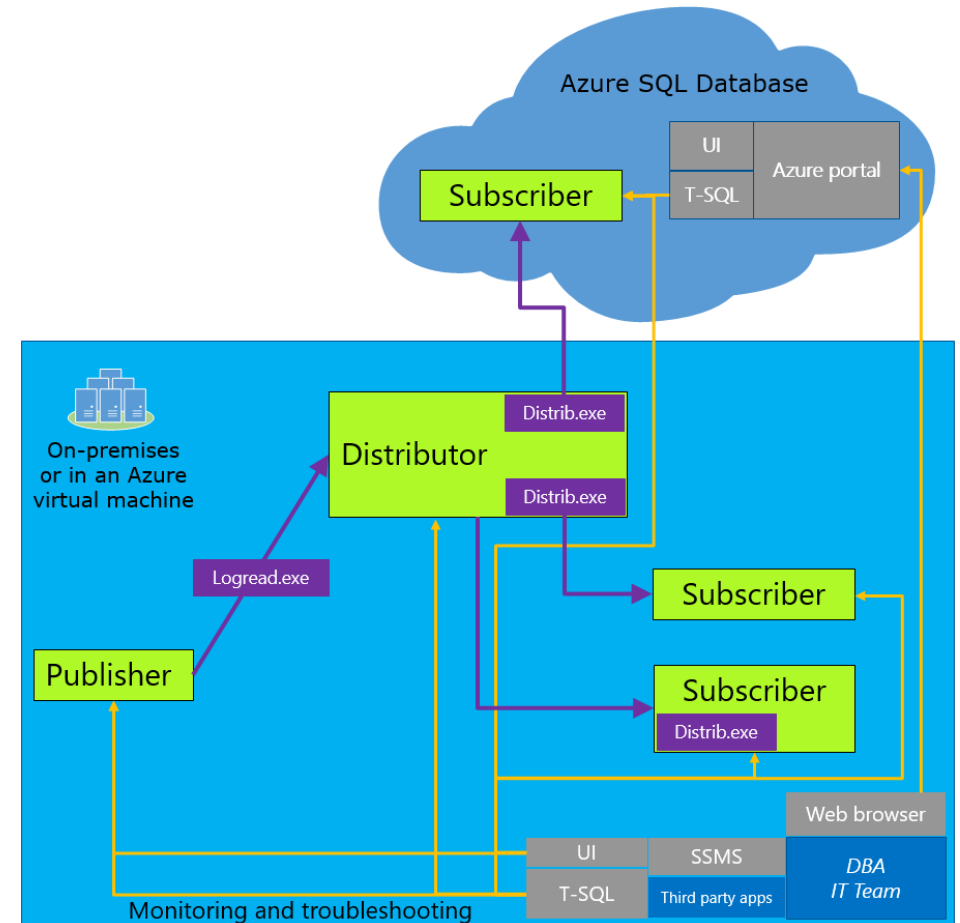
Method 3



Refactor with Visual Studio and Data Migration Assistant, final deploy with SSMS

Migration with minimal downtime

Transactional Replication



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Data Migration Resources

Blog

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/Microsoft-Data-Migration/bg-p/MicrosoftDataMigration>

Upgrade SQL Server

<https://docs.microsoft.com/sql/database-engine/install-windows/upgrade-sql-server>

Post-migration validation and optimization guide

<https://docs.microsoft.com/sql/relational-databases/post-migration-validation-and-optimization-guide>

Azure Database Migration Guide

<https://datamigration.microsoft.com>



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Thanks!

