<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/prescriptive-guidance/latest/sql-server-ec2-best-practices/lock-pages.html>

**Lock pages in memory**

Enable the **Lock pages in memory** option for the SQL Server startup account to ensure that the operating system doesn’t trim the SQL Server working set.

To check whether this option is enabled, use the following SQL query:

SELECT sql\_memory\_model, sql\_memory\_model\_desc

FROM sys.dm\_os\_sys\_info;

Output:

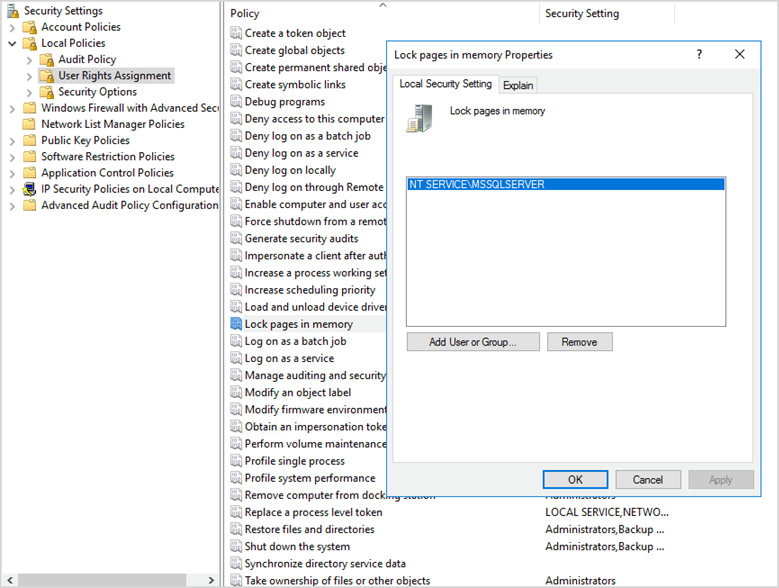
sql\_memory\_model sql\_memory\_model\_desc

1 CONVENTIONAL

"CONVENTIONAL" means it’s not enabled.

###### To enable the Lock pages in memory option:

1. On the **Start** screen, run secpol.msc to open the **Local Security Policy** console.
2. Choose **Local Policies**, **User Rights Assignment**, **Lock pages in memory**, and add the SQL Server service account, as shown in the following screenshot.



1. Restart the SQL Server instance for changes to take effect.
2. Use the following SQL query to confirm that the **Lock pages in memory** option is enabled:

SELECT sql\_memory\_model, sql\_memory\_model\_desc

FROM sys.dm\_os\_sys\_info;

Output:

1. sql\_memory\_model sql\_memory\_model\_desc
2. 2 LOCK\_PAGES
3. "LOCK\_PAGES" means it’s enabled.

For more information about the SQL Server memory model, see sql\_memory\_model and sql\_memory\_model\_desc in the [sys.dm\_os\_sys\_info documentation](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/system-dynamic-management-views/sys-dm-os-sys-info-transact-sql)

on the Microsoft website.