MUG

Azure SQL a fondo

SQL ARGENTINA

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MUG

Get Started

Azure Subscription

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/free

SQL Server Management Studio & Azure Data Studio

https://aka.ms/ssms

Sample Databases

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/samples/sql-samples-where-are

Get Started

Azure Storage Explorer

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/features/storage-explorer/

SQL Server Migration Assistant

https://aka.ms/ssma

Data Migration Assistant

https://aka.ms/dma

Database Experimentation Assistant

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/dea/database-experimentation-assistant-overview?view=sql-server-ver15

Agenda

- Introduccion a Azure SQL
  - SQL Server en Azure Virtual Machines (VMs)
  - Azure SQL Database
  - Azure SQL Managed Instance
- Casos de Uso
- Performance
- Migracion


SQL
SQL
SQL
SQL
SQL
Azure SQL

Azure SQL

A unified SQL portfolio built on the industry-leading SQL Server engine

SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines

Best for re-hosting and apps requiring OS-level access and control

Automated manageability features and OS-level access

Azure SQL Managed Instance

Best for modernizing existing apps

Offers high compatibility with SQL Server and native VNET support

Azure SQL Database

Best for building new apps in the cloud

Pre-provisioned or serverless compute and Hyperscale storage to meet demanding workload requirements

Infrastructure as a Service

Platform as a Service

SQL is everywhere

SQL Server 2019

Best for modernizing your databases in your private cloud

SQL on Linux

Best for a compatible SQL running on Linux

SQL in containers

Best for portable, consistent, and easy to patch SQL

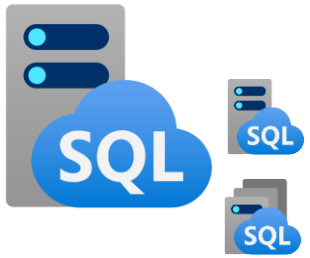
SQL on Kubernetes

Best for database containers at scale with built-in HA

SQL virtual machines

Best for migrations and applications requiring OS-level access

SQL managed instances



Best for most lift-and-shift migrations to the cloud. Instance pool options are available

SQL databases

Best for modern cloud applications. Elastic pools, Hyperscale and Serverless options are available

SQL Edge

Best for data and machine learning applications on IOT Edge

IAAS vs PAAS

SQL Server in Azure VM

- It's a VM!
- Management of OS and SQL Server
- Select Version, OS, Edition
- Single VM availability SLA: 99.9%
  (<43 min downtime p/month)
  Multi-VM availability SLA: 99.95%
  (<21 min downtime p/month)

Azure SQL Database Managed Instance*

- Migrate Fleet of Databases
- Security Isolation with Azure VNet
- Application Surface Compatibility
  SQL Agent, Profiler
  Cross DB querying, CLR, Replication, CDC, Service Broker
- Database sizes up to 35TB
- Minimize Migration Downtime
- All Azure SQL Database features

Azure SQL Database

- Fully managed Database
- Active Learning and Optimization
- End to End Integration
- Intelligent Data Protection & Security
- Application & Data Modernization
- Up to 4 TB single Databases
  > using Elastic Scale
- Geo-DR
- Database availability SLA: 99.99%

IaaS vs PaaS

Business continuity

Scale

High availability

Advanced security

Automated backups

Version-less

Long term backup retention

Built-in monitoring

Geo-replication

Built-in intelligence

Focus on your business…

Your work so far	How PaaS helps?
Hardware purchasing and management	**Built-in** Scales on-demand
Protect data with backups (with health checks and retention)	**Built-in** Point-In-Time-Restore
High availability implementation	**Built-in** 99.99% SLA and auto-failover
Disaster recovery implementation	**Built-in** Geo-redundancy and geo-replication
Ensure compliance with standards on your own	**Built-in** / easy to use features
Secure your data from malicious users and mistakes	**Built-in** / easy to use features
Role out updates and upgrades	**Built-in**
Monitor, troubleshoot and manage at scale	**Built-in** / easy to use features
Tune and maintain for predictable performance	**Built-in**/ easy to use features

Migration Tools & Services

Data Migration Assistant

Rich assessments at scale

Feature recommendations

Schema conversions

Azure Database Migration Service

MS and non-MS source support

Built for scale and reliability

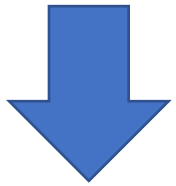
Built with enterprise security and privacy

Migration Options

SQL Server On-Prem

SQL virtual machines

SQL virtual machines



SQL managed instances

New Aplications

SQL databases

SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines

Deployment Choices

Marketplace pre-installed SQL Server on Windows or Linux
Install your own SQL Server
Lift and Shift with Azure Migrate (Azure Site Recovery)

Resource Provider

Unlock Licensing and Edition Flexibility
Automated Backups and Security Updates
Manage VMs through Azure SQL in portal

Sizes and Storage Performance

Memory or Storage optimized sizes for best performance
Data and log on Premium Storage Managed Disks
Azure Blob Read Caching for data disks

Tempdb on local SSD
Ultra disks for extremely low latency needs

Networking and Security

Virtual Networks to integrate with on-premises
Advanced Data Security services (Preview)

HADR

Azure VM built-in HA
Azure Storage built-in DR
Azure Backup and Automated backups to Azure Blob Storage
File-Snapshot Backups

Failover Cluster Instance with Azure Premium File Share
Always On Availability Groups with Cloud Witness
Hybrid Availability Group Secondary replicas
HADR on RedHat Linux with Pacemaker and fencing

SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines

SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines

Best practices for SQL Server on Azure VMs

VM size: Performance best practices for SQL Server on Azure VMs

Storage: Performance best practices for SQL Server on Azure VMs

Performance best practices for SQL Server in Azure Virtual Machines (Github)

SQL Server on Azure VM documentation

Use Cases (SQL Server on Azure VMs)

Lift and Shift

Easy Migration Path

Compatibility

Azure SQL

SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines

Azure SQL a fondo

Dia 2

Azure SQL

What is Azure SQL ?

Migrate to Azure SQL

Azure SQL managed instance eases cloud migration

Customer challenge

I want to migrate to the cloud, remove management overhead, but I need instance-scoped features (Service Broker, SQL Server Agent, CLR…)

Solution

Managed instance combines leading security features with SQL Server compatibility and business model designed for on-premises customers

Key features

Single instance or instance pool

SQL Server surface area (vast majority)

Native virtual network support

Fully managed service

On-premise identities enabled with Azure AD and AD Connect

Azure differentiators

Near zero downtime migration using log shipping

Fully managed business continuity with failover groups

Projected return on investment of 212 percent over three years[1]

The best of SQL Server with the benefits of a managed service

Azure SQL Database is built for modern cloud apps

Customer challenge

I want to build modern apps, potentially multi-tenanted, with the highest uptime and predictable performance

Solution

Azure SQL Database is a highly scalable cloud database service with built-in high availability and machine learning

Key features

Single database or elastic pool

Hyperscale storage (100TB+)

Serverless compute

Fully managed service

Private link support

High availability with AZ isolation

Azure differentiators

Industry highest availability SLA of 99.995%

Industry only business continuity SLA with 5 second RPO and 30 second RTO

Price-performance leader for mission-critical workloads while costing up to 86 percent less than AWS RDS (GigaOm)

Azure SQL MI or DB?

Azure SQL managed instance

Single instance

SQL Server surface area (vast majority)

Native virtual network support

Fully managed service

Instance pool

Pre-provision compute resources for migration

Enables cost-efficient migration.

Ability to host smaller instances (2Vcore)

Currently in public preview

Azure SQL Database

Single database

Hyperscale storage (up to 100TB)

Serverless compute

Fully managed service

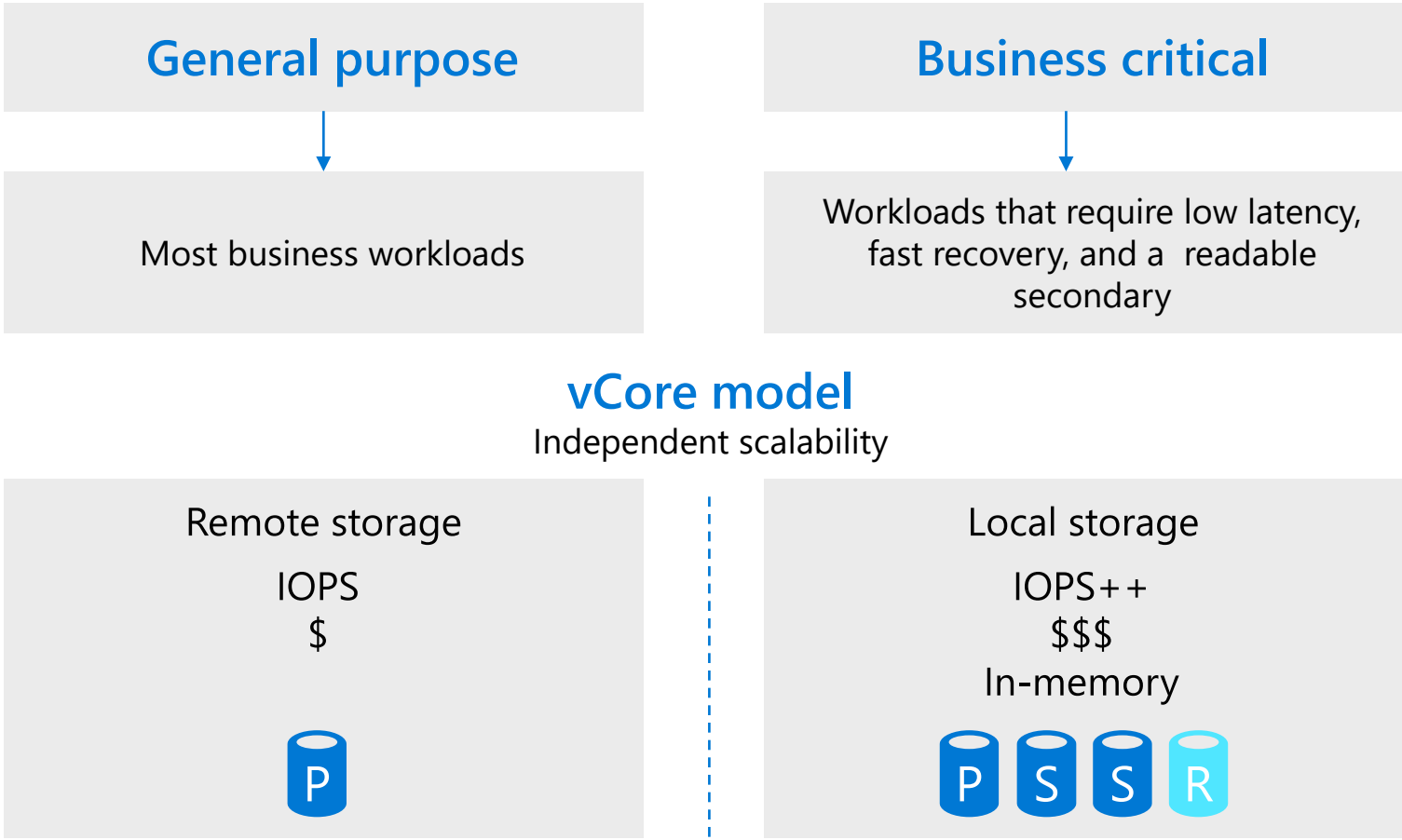
Elastic pool

Resource sharing between multiple databases to price optimize

Simplified performance management for multiple databases

Fully managed service

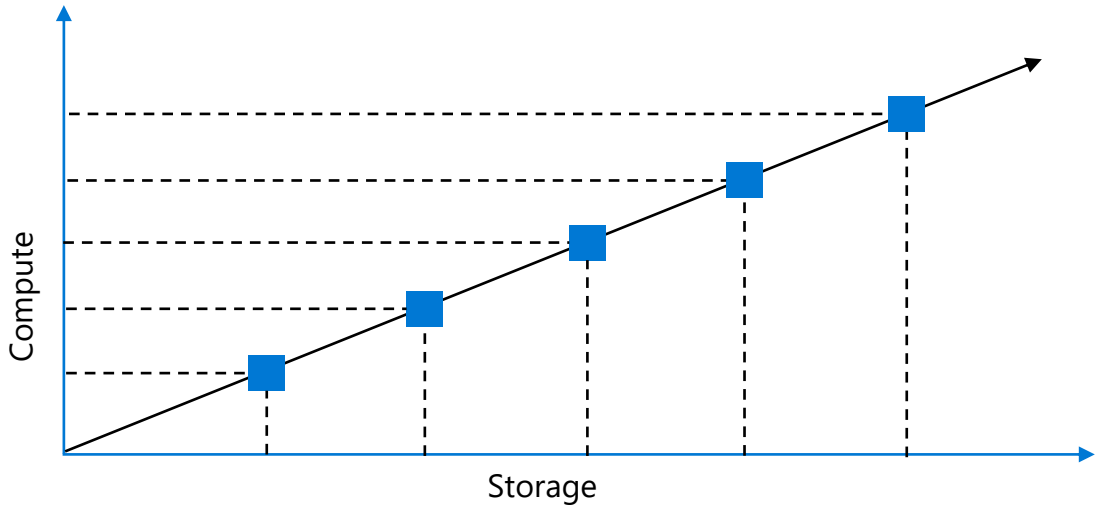
Service tiers – Managed Instance



Purchasing models - Single Database

DTU model

Simple, preconfigured



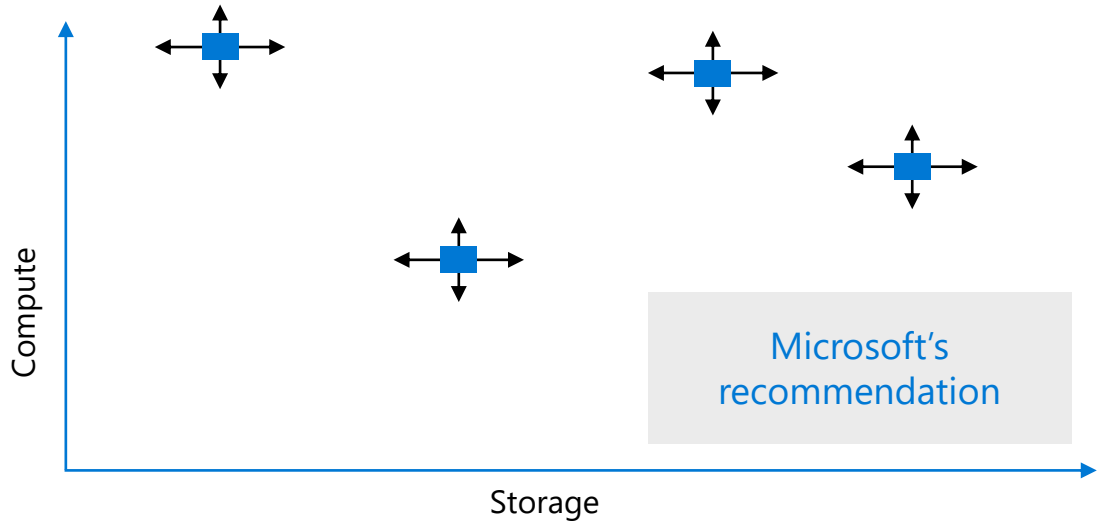
Pre-packaged, bundled unit that represents the database power

Designed for predictable performance, but somewhat inflexible and limited in options

DTU sizing offers simplicity of choice

vCore model

Independent scalability



This model allows you to independently choose compute and storage resources. It also allows you to use Azure Hybrid Benefit for SQL Server to gain cost savings.

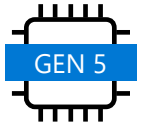
Best for customers who value flexibility, control and transparency

Service tiers – SQL Database

General purpose	Business critical	Hyperscale*
Most business workloads	Workloads that require low latency, fast recovery, and a readable secondary	Most business workloads with highly scalable storage and read-scale requirements
Remote storage IOPS $ Serverless*	Local storage IOPS++ $$$ In-memory	Local + remote storage IOPS+ $$ Unlimited storage
		

*Not in managed instance

Hardware

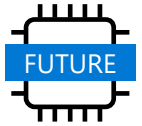


Gen5

80 vCore limit

Up to 4 TB of local storage

Accelerated Networking is guaranteed



Future

Future hardware generations

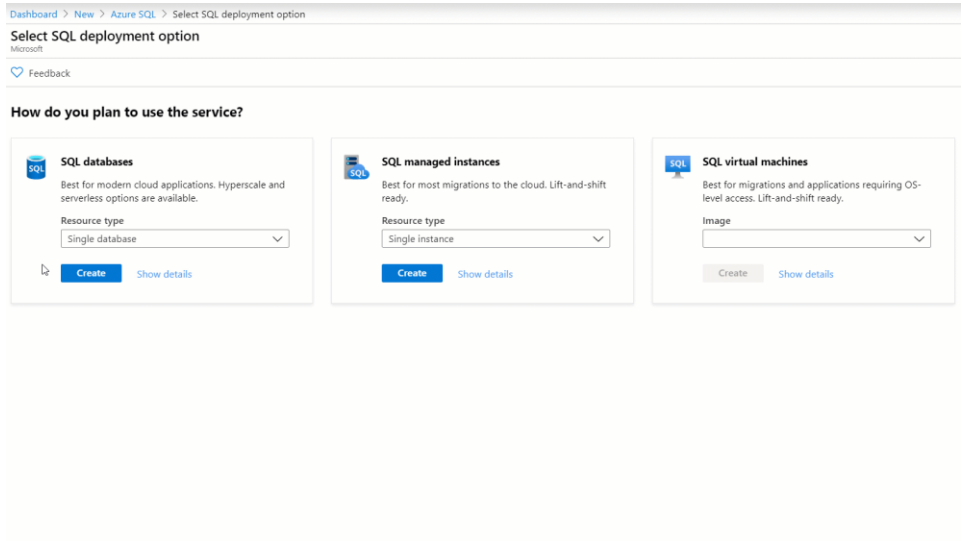
M-series (memory optimized)

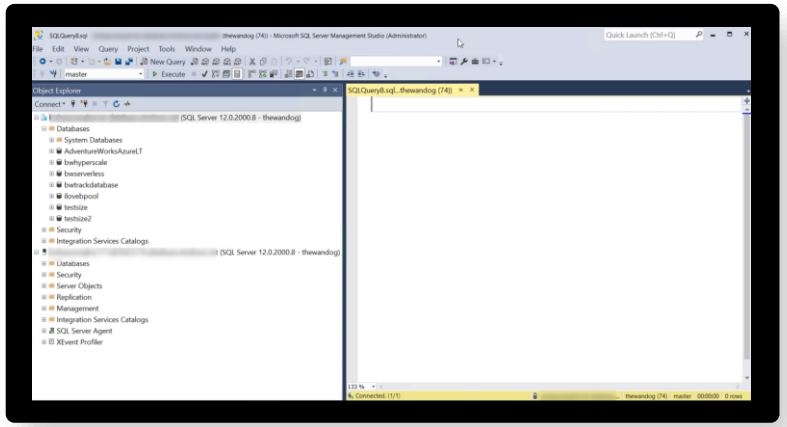
- 128 vCores (hyperthreaded)
- 3.8 TB memory
- Business critical (preview)

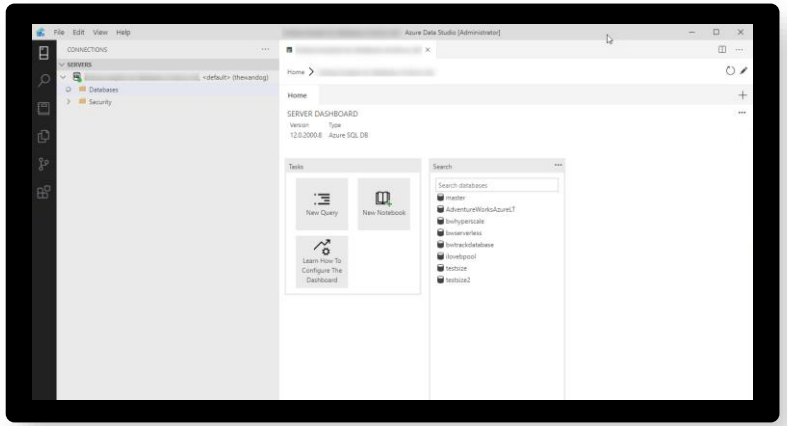
Fsv2-series (compute optimized)

- 72 vCores (hyperthreaded)
- 3.4 GHz sustained turbo clock speed
- General purpose (preview)

Interfaces for Azure SQL







T-SQL	Powershell	az cli
REST API	sqlcmd	bcp

Summary

- Azure SQL has evolved into **the world's database**
- **Azure SQL includes** Virtual machine, Managed Instance, and Database
- **SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines** is best for 100% lift and shift
- **Azure SQL Managed Instances:** Database engine instance + power of PaaS
- **Azure SQL Database** for modern cloud apps providing you the most PaaS capabilities

Azure SQL

Managed Instance and Azure SQL Database

Azure SQL a fondo

Dia 3

What is a Managed Instance

Azure SQL Database Managed Instance is a new capability of Azure SQL Database, providing near 100% compatibility with SQL Server on-premises, providing a native virtual network (VNet) implementation that addresses common security concerns, and a business model favorable for on-premises SQL Server customers. Managed Instance allows existing SQL Server customers to lift and shift their on-premises applications to the cloud with minimal application and database changes. At the same time, Managed Instance preserves all PaaS capabilities (automatic patching and version updates, backup, high-availability), that drastically reduces management overhead and TCO.

Easy migration: nearly 100% like SQL Server

Data migration
- Native backup/restore
- Log shipping (DMS)

Security
- TDE
- SQL Audit
- Row level security
- Always Encrypted

Programmability
- Global temp tables
- Cross-database queries and transactions
- Linked servers
- CLR modules

Operational
- DMVs & XEvents
- Query Store
- SQL Agent
- DB Mail (external SMTP)

Scenario enablers
- Service Broker
- Change Data Capture
- Transactional Replication

Supports compatibility modes (SQL Server 2005+)

Migration Options

SQL Server On-Prem

SQL virtual machines

SQL Server On-Prem

SQL managed instances

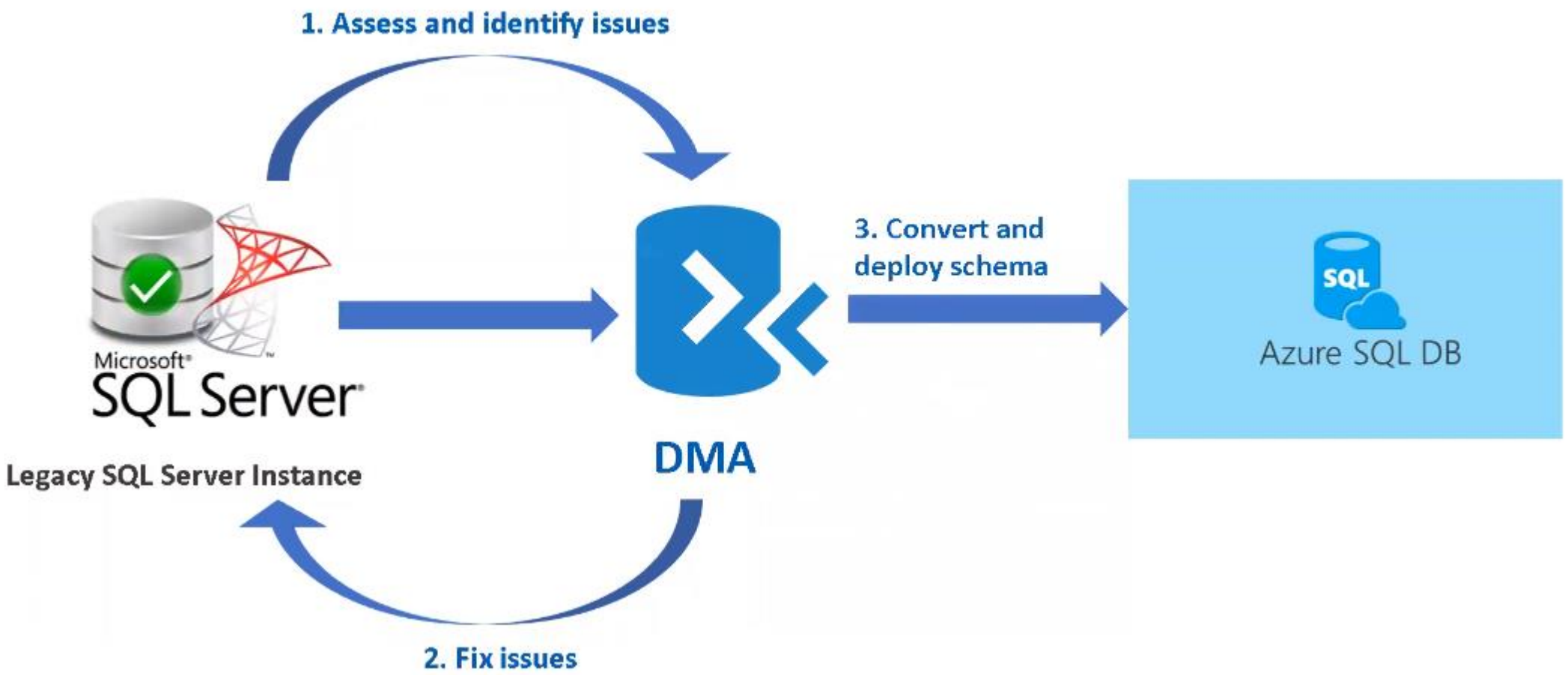
SQL virtual machines

SQL managed instances

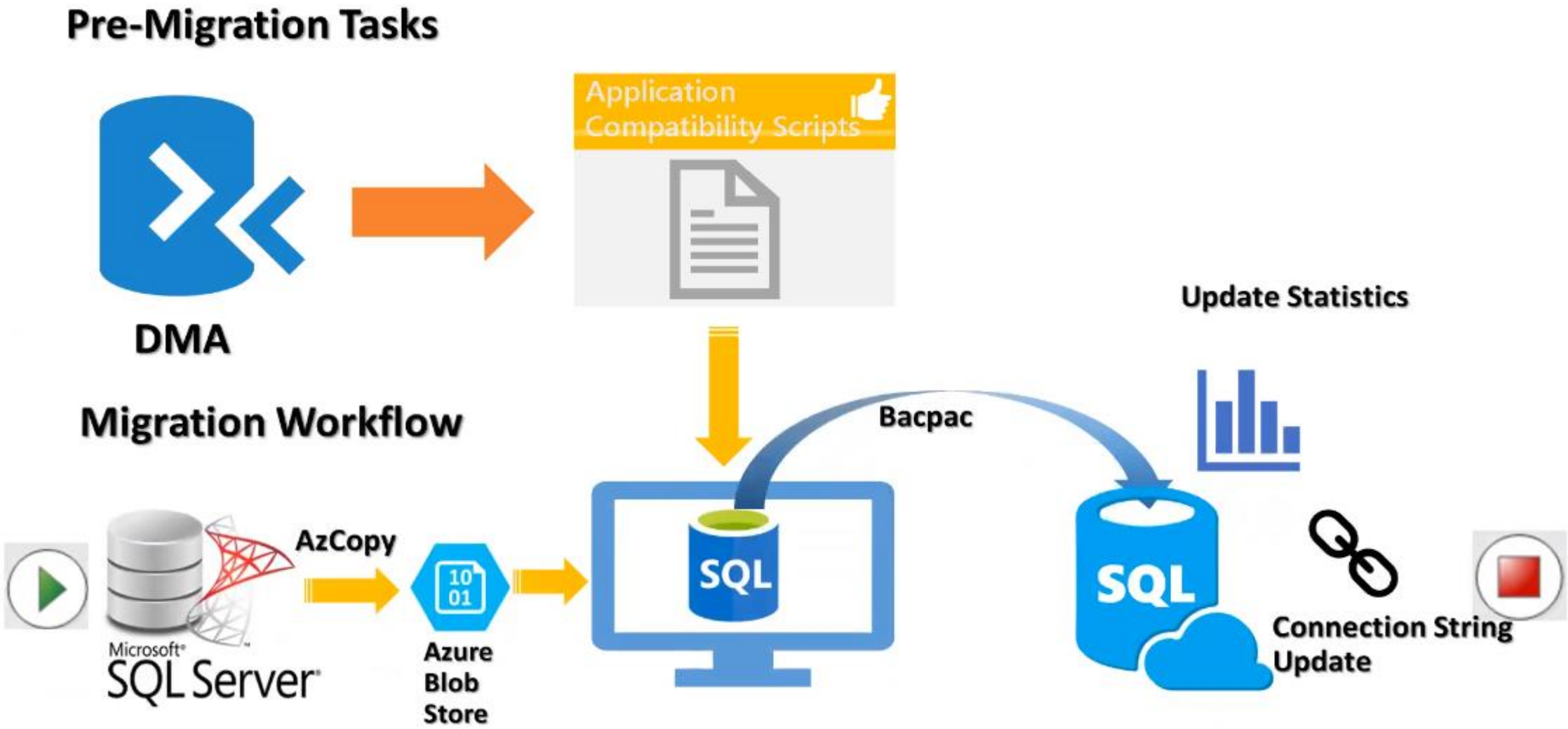
New Applications

SQL databases

Assess and Convert



Migration Workflow



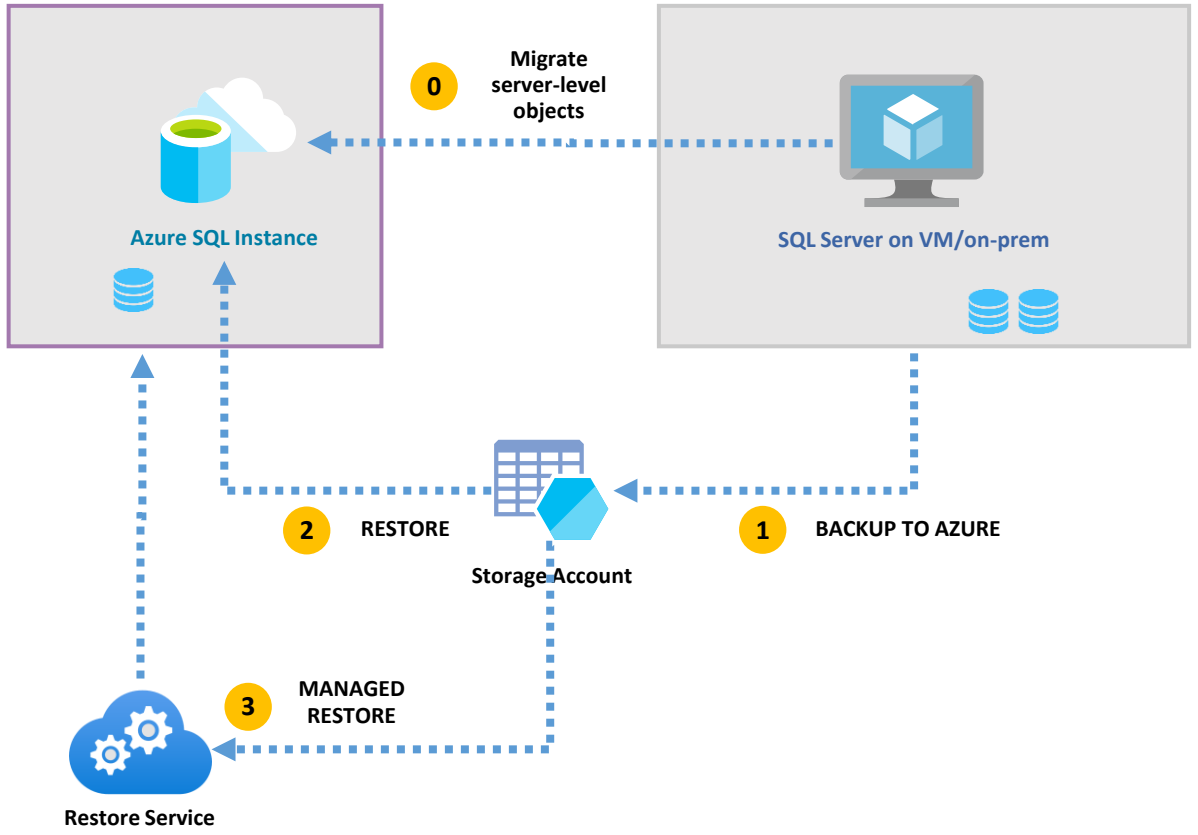
Easy Database Migration

Offline

- Native backup/restore
- BACKUP WITH CHECKSUM

Online

- Data Migration Service
- Replication
- Log shipping



SSAS / SSIS / SSRS

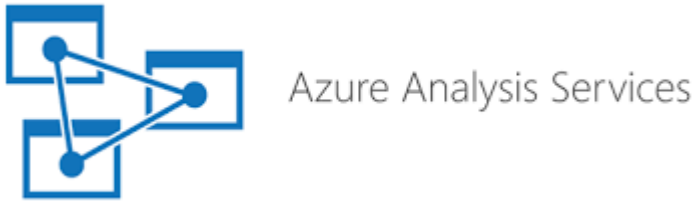
Will **not be installed** side-by-side with Managed Instance

Recommendation: **move to PaaS model**

SQL Server Analysis Service - SSAS

For Tabular Model

Migrate your OLAP models to Azure Analysis Services



… or run these services in Azure virtual machines

SQL Server Integration Service - SSIS

Migrate your SSIS packages to new SSIS on Azure Data Factory

… or run these services in Azure virtual machines

SQL Server Reporting Service - SSRS

Migrate your reports to Power BI

… or run these services in Azure virtual machines

Use Cases (Managed Instance)

Platform as a Service

Lift and Shift

Easy Migration Path

Compatibility

Autopilot

Use Cases (Azure SQL Database)

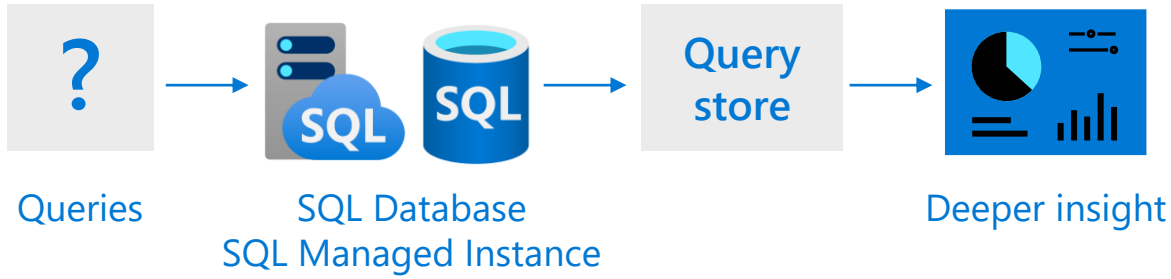
Modern Applications

Autopilot


DEMO
Migration

Monitoring and Troubleshooting Performance

- Azure Monitor Metrics, Alerts, and Logs
- Dynamic Management Views
- Extended Events
- Lightweight Query Profiling on by default
- Query Plan Debugging with SET statements
- Query Store on by default
- Performance Visualizations in portal



Dynamic Management Views

Azure SQL Managed Instance

- All SQL Server DMVs available
- sys.server_resource_stats

Azure SQL Database

- Common SQL Server DMVs available
- sys.dm_db_resource_stats
- sys.elastic_pool_resource_stats

You will need these

- sys.dm_io_virtual_file_stats
- sys.dm_os_performance_counters
- sys.dm_instance_resource_governance
- sys.dm_user_db_resource_governance

Geek out

- sys.dm_user_db_resource_governance_internal
- sys.dm_resource_governor_resource_pools_history_ex
- sys.dm_resource_governor_workload_groups_history_ex

Extended events with Azure SQL

Azure SQL Database

- Most common events and actions
- File (Azure Blob Storage), ring_buffer, and counter targets

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Azure SQL Managed Instance

- All events, targets, and actions supported
- File targets to Azure Blob Storage
- Azure MI supports all SQL Server events plus Azure specific events

Intelligent Performance

- Query Store (2016)
- Automatic Tuning (2017)
- Adaptive Query Processing (AQP) (2017)
- Intelligent Query Processing (IQP) (2019)
- Columnstore and In-Memory OLTP
- Tempdb Metadata – “It just runs faster” (2019)

Industry leading performance

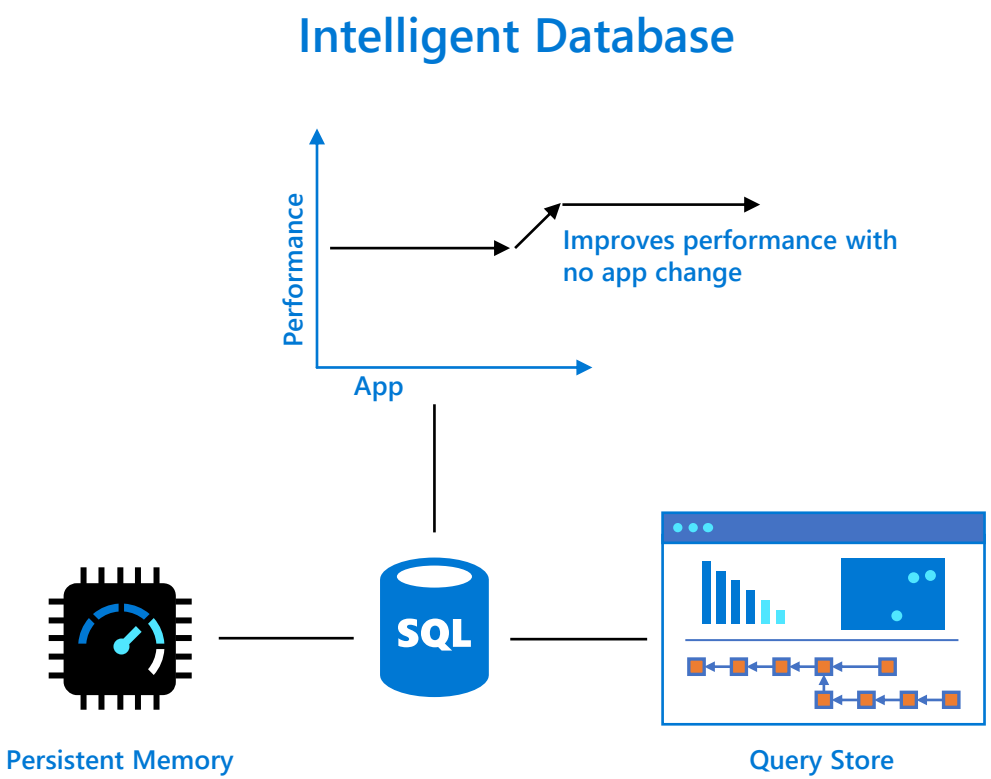
Challenge

DBA's spend most of their time tuning database performance, leading to high operational costs

Solution

Automation with Intelligent Database capabilities while providing mission critical performance

- Gain performance with no app changes with Intelligent Query Processing
- Performance insights anytime anywhere with Query Store and lightweight query profiling
- Accelerate I/O performance with Persistent Memory



Query Store

The SQL Server Query Store feature provides you with insight on query plan choice and performance.

It simplifies performance troubleshooting by helping you quickly find performance differences caused by query plan changes.

Query Store automatically captures a history of queries, plans, and runtime statistics, and retains these for your review.

It separates data by time windows so you can see database usage patterns and understand when query plan changes happened on the server.

Query Store

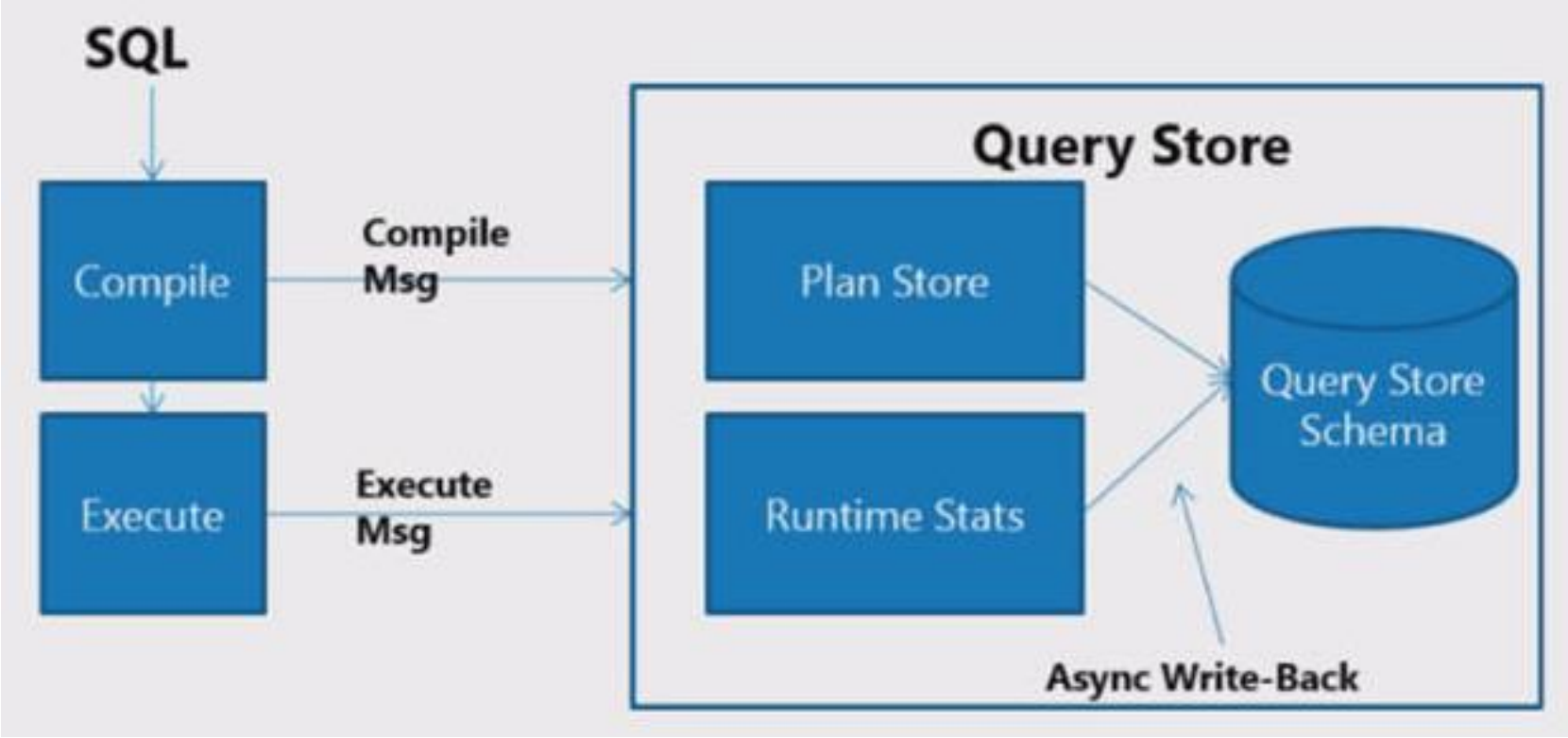
Execution plans for any specific query in SQL Server typically evolve over time due to several different reasons such as statistics changes, schema changes, creation/deletion of indexes, etc.

The procedure cache (where cached query plans are stored) only stores the latest execution plan. Plans also get evicted from the plan cache due to memory pressure. As a result, query performance regressions caused by execution plan changes can be non-trivial and time consuming to resolve.

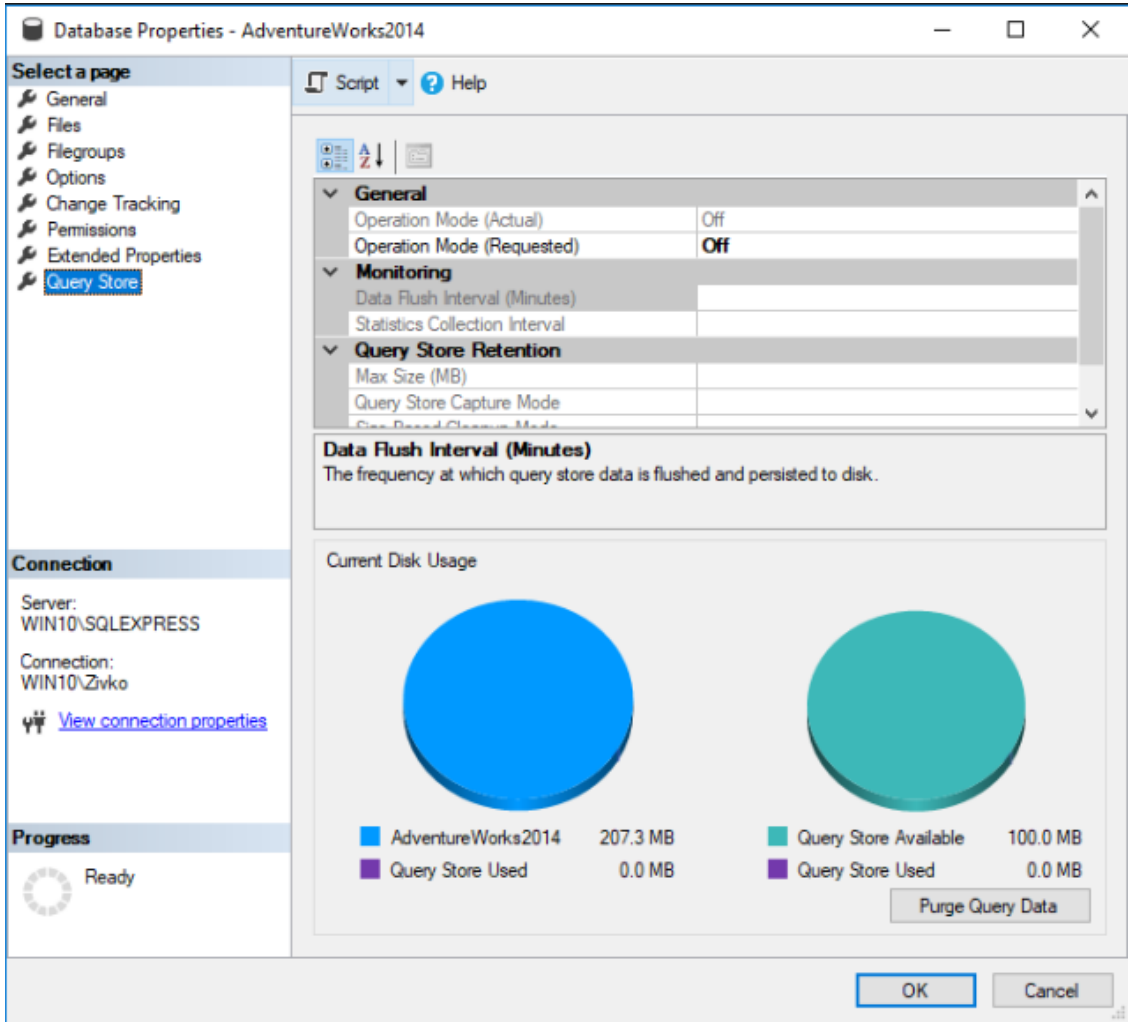
Since the query store retains multiple execution plans per query, it can enforce policies to direct the query processor to use a specific execution plan for a query. This is referred to as plan forcing.

Plan forcing can resolve a query performance regression caused by a plan change in a very short period.

Query Store


SQL
Compile
Execute
Compile
Msg
Execute
Msg
Query Store
Plan Store
Runtime Stats
Query Store
Schema
Async Write-Back

Query Store


Database Properties - AdventureWorks2014
Select a page
General
Files
Filegroups
Options
Change Tracking
Permissions
Extended Properties
Query Store
Script
Help
General
Operation Mode (Actual)
Off
Operation Mode (Requested)
Off
Monitoring
Data Flush Interval (Minutes)
Statistics Collection Interval
Query Store Retention
Max Size (MB)
Query Store Capture Mode
Data Flush Interval (Minutes)
The frequency at which query store data is flushed and persisted to disk.
Connection
Server:
WIN10\SQLEXPRESS
Connection:
WIN10\Zivko
View connection properties
Progress
Ready
Current Disk Usage
AdventureWorks2014 207.3 MB
Query Store Used 0.0 MB
Query Store Available 100.0 MB
Query Store Used 0.0 MB
Purge Query Data
OK
Cancel

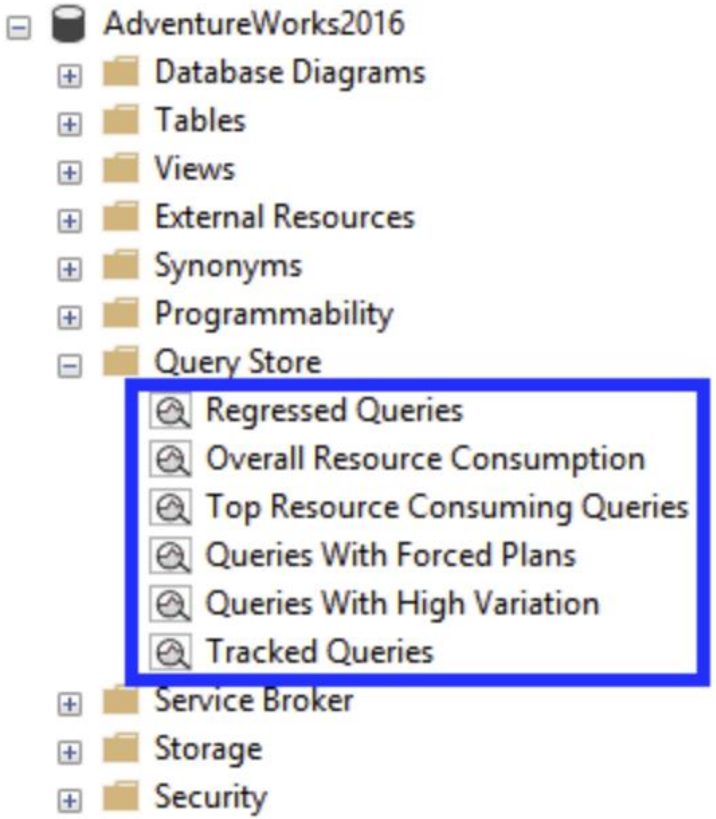
Common scenarios for using Query Store

- Quickly find and fix a plan performance regression by forcing the previous query plan. Fix queries that have recently regressed in performance due to execution plan changes.
- Determine the number of times a query was executed in a given time window, assisting a DBA in troubleshooting performance resource problems.
- Identify top *n* queries (by execution time, memory consumption, etc.) in the past *x* hours.
- Audit the history of query plans for a given query.
- Analyze the resource (CPU, I/O, and Memory) usage patterns for a particular database.
- Identify top n queries that are waiting on resources.
- Understand wait nature for a particular query or plan.

The query store contains three stores:

- a **plan store** for persisting the execution plan information.
- a **runtime stats store** for persisting the execution statistics information.
- a **wait stats store** for persisting wait statistics information.

Query Store



ALTER DATABASE <DB Name> SET QUERY_STORE = ON;

EXEC **sp_query_store_force_plan** @query_id = 48, @plan_id = 49;

EXEC **sp_query_store_unforce_plan** @query_id = 48, @plan_id = 49;

Best Practices with Query Store

- Keep Query Store adjusted to your workload
- Verify Query Store is collecting query data continuously
- Set the optimal query capture mode
- Keep the most relevant data in Query Store
- Avoid using non-parameterized queries
- Avoid a DROP and CREATE pattern when maintaining containing objects for the queries
- Check the status of Forced Plans regularly
- Avoid renaming databases if you have queries with Forced Plans
- Use trace flags on mission critical servers to improve recovery from disaster

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/performance/best-practice-with-the-query-store?view=sql-server-2017

Automatic Query Tuning

Automatic tuning is a database feature that provides insight into potential query performance problems, recommend solutions, and automatically fix identified problems.

Automatic tuning in SQL Server 2017 notifies you whenever a potential performance issue is detected, and lets you apply corrective actions, or lets the Database Engine automatically fix performance problems.

Automatic tuning in SQL Server 2017 enables you to identify and fix performance issues caused by **SQL plan choice regressions**.

Automatic tuning in Azure SQL Database creates necessary indexes and drops unused indexes.

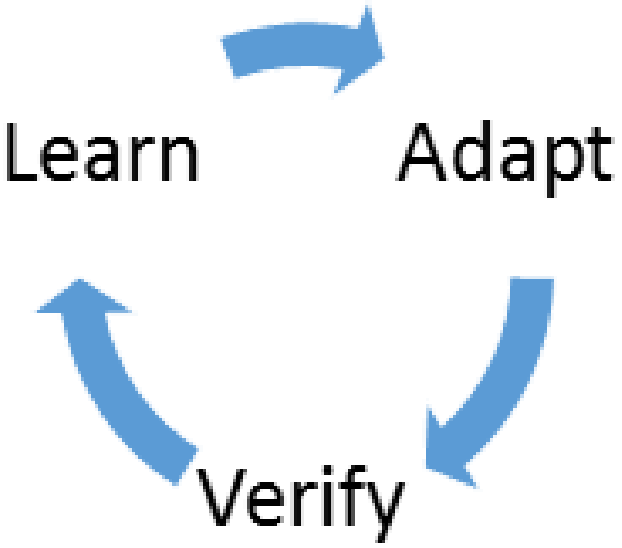
Automatic Query Tuning

Database Engine monitors the queries that are executed on the database and automatically improves performance of the workload. Database Engine has a built-in intelligence mechanism that can automatically tune and improve performance of your queries by dynamically adapting the database to your workload. There are two automatic tuning features that are available:

- **Automatic plan correction** (available in SQL Server 2017 and Azure SQL Database) that identifies problematic query execution plans and fixes SQL plan performance problems.
- **Automatic index management** (available only in Azure SQL Database) that identifies indexes that should be added in your database, and indexes that should be removed.

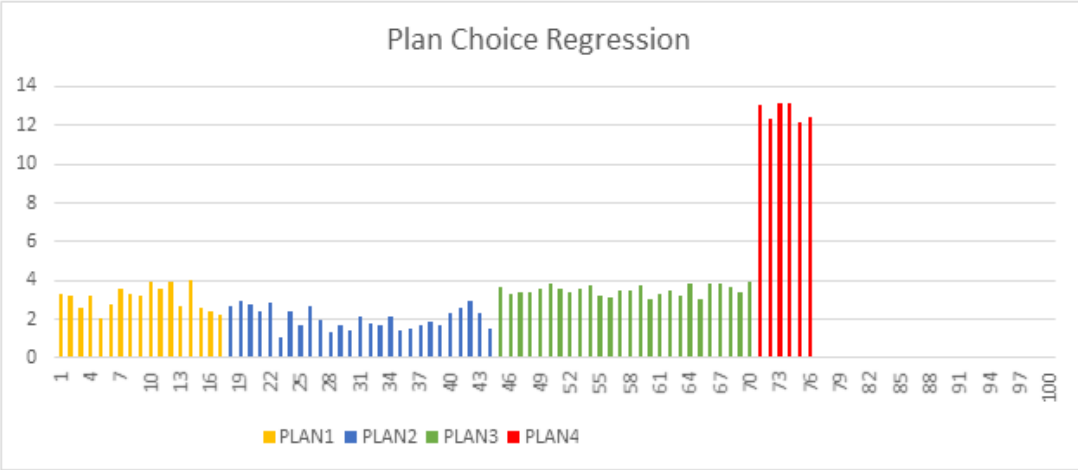
How does automatic tuning works?

Automatic tuning is a continuous monitoring and analysis process that constantly learns about the characteristic of your workload and identify potential issues and improvements.



What is SQL plan choice regression?

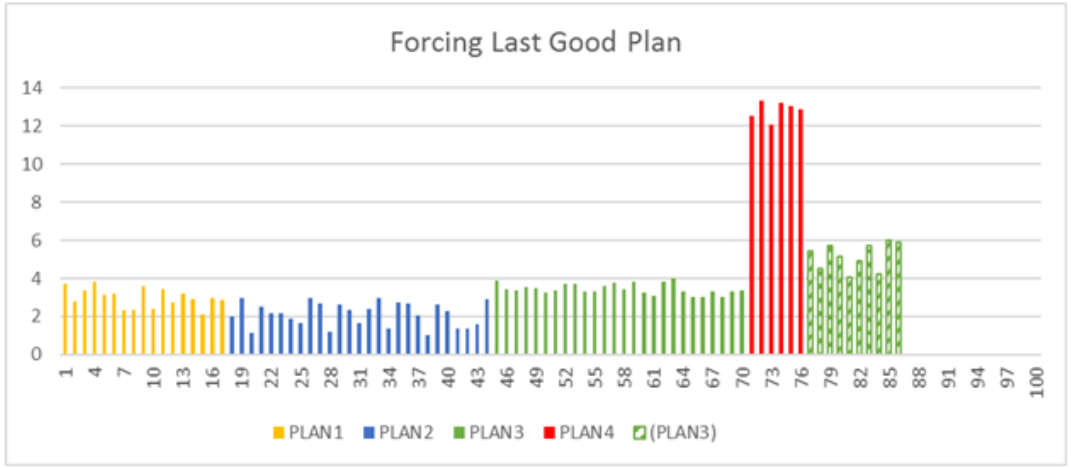
SQL Server Database Engine may use different SQL plans to execute the Transact-SQL queries. Query plans depend on the statistics, indexes, and other factors. The optimal plan that should be used to execute some Transact-SQL query might be changed over time. In some cases, the new plan might not be better than the previous one, and the new plan might cause a performance regression



Whenever you notice the plan choice regression, you should find some previous good plan and force it instead of the current one using **sp_query_store_force_plan** procedure. Database Engine in SQL Server 2017 provides information about regressed plans and recommended corrective actions. Additionally, Database Engine enables you to fully automate this process and let Database Engine fix any problem found related to the plan changes.

Automatic plan choice correction

Database Engine can automatically switch to the last known good plan whenever the plan choice regression is de

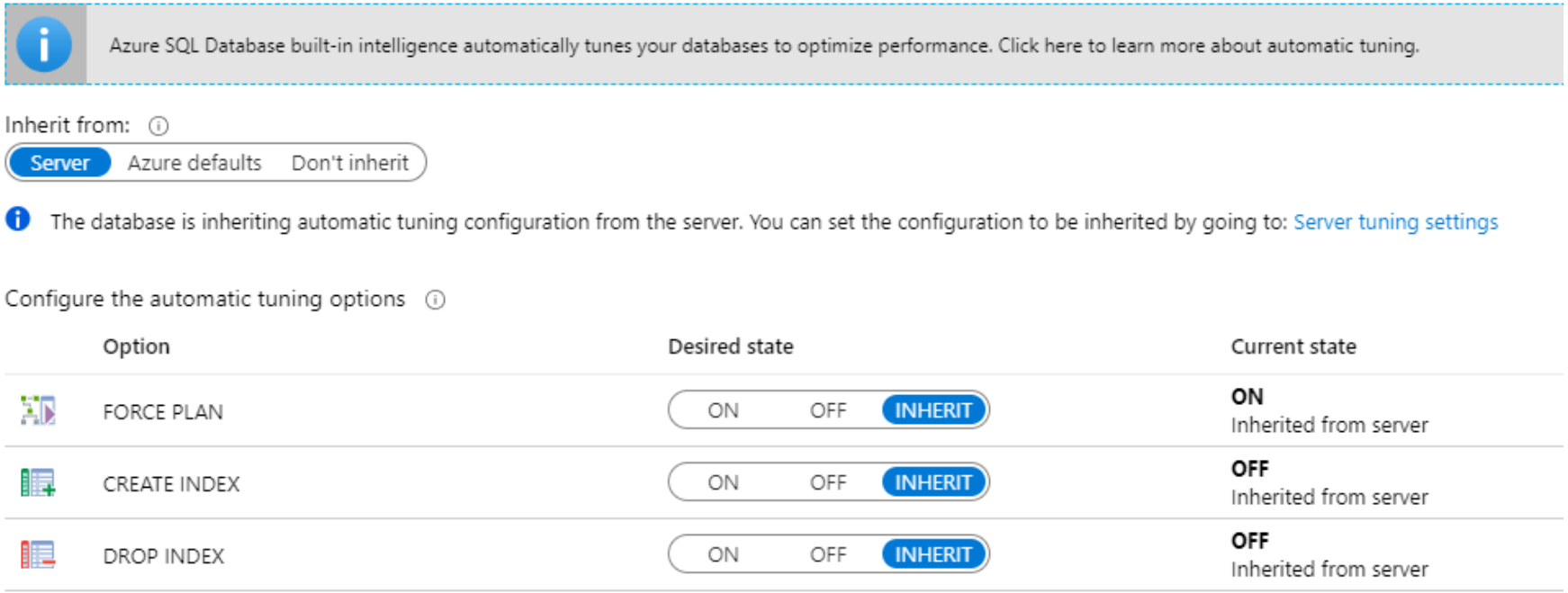


Database Engine automatically detects any potential plan choice regression including the plan that should be used instead of the wrong plan. When the Database Engine applies the last known good plan, it automatically monitors the performance of the forced plan. If the forced plan is not better than the regressed plan, the new plan will be unforced and the Database Engine will compile a new plan. If Database Engine verifies that the forced plan is better than regressed one, the forced plan will be retained until a recompile (for example, on next statistics or schema change) if it is better than the regressed plan.

Note: Any plans auto forced do not persit on a restart of the SQL Server instance.

Automatic index management

Azure SQL Database can perform automatic index tuning. Over time, the database will learn about existing workloads and provide recommendations on adding or removing indexes in order to provide better performance. Like forcing improved query plans, the database can be configured to allow for automatic index creation or removal depending on existing index performance



Automatic index management

- When enabled, the Performance Recommendations blade will identify indexes that can be created or dropped depending on query performance.
- This feature is not available for on-premises databases and only available for Azure SQL Database.
- Creating new indexes can consume resources, and the timing of the index creations is critical to ensure no negative impact is felt on your workloads.
- Azure SQL Database will monitor windows of time to implement new indexes to avoid causing performance issues. If resources are needed for existing workloads and potentially not available to create an index, the tuning action is postponed until such time as resources are available.
- If a newly created index does not result in an increase in query performance, it will be dropped quickly. This monitoring process will validate that any actions taken only helps performance and does not degrade it. If an index is dropped and query performance noticeably degrades, the recently dropped index will be recreated automatically.

Adaptive Query Processing

- Before SQL Server 2017, the behavior of the SQL Server query-processing engine was to analyze the query first, create the plan and then execute it.
- If the plan was somehow not appropriate, the query-processing engine was not able to change it while executing the query or even after it.
- Sometimes the query execution plans made by SQL Server are not appropriate.

Adaptive Query Processing

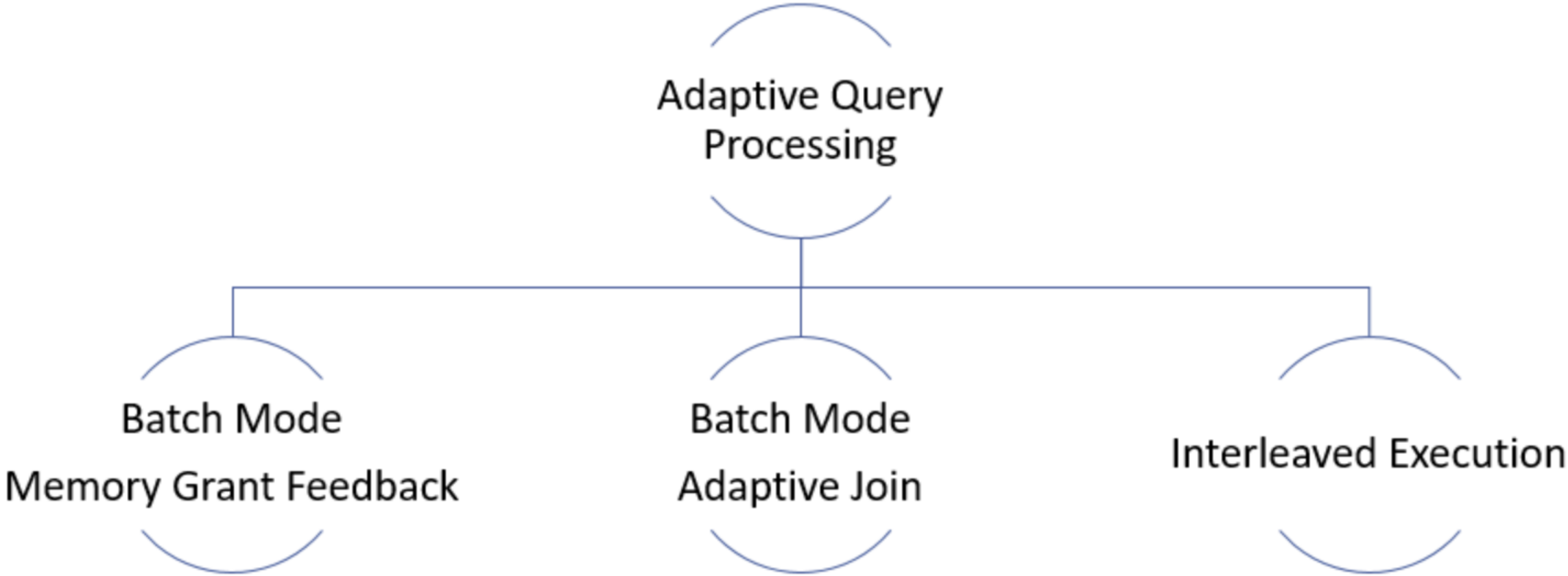
There are number of reasons behind poorly designed execution plan.

- Lack of appropriate indexes
- Outdated statistics
- In-appropriate query execution plans cached with outdated values are stored
- Poorly written codes

There are two ways to fix these problems.

- Provide more relevant and accurate information about the query
- re-write the code so that it may perform in a better way.

Adaptive Query Processing

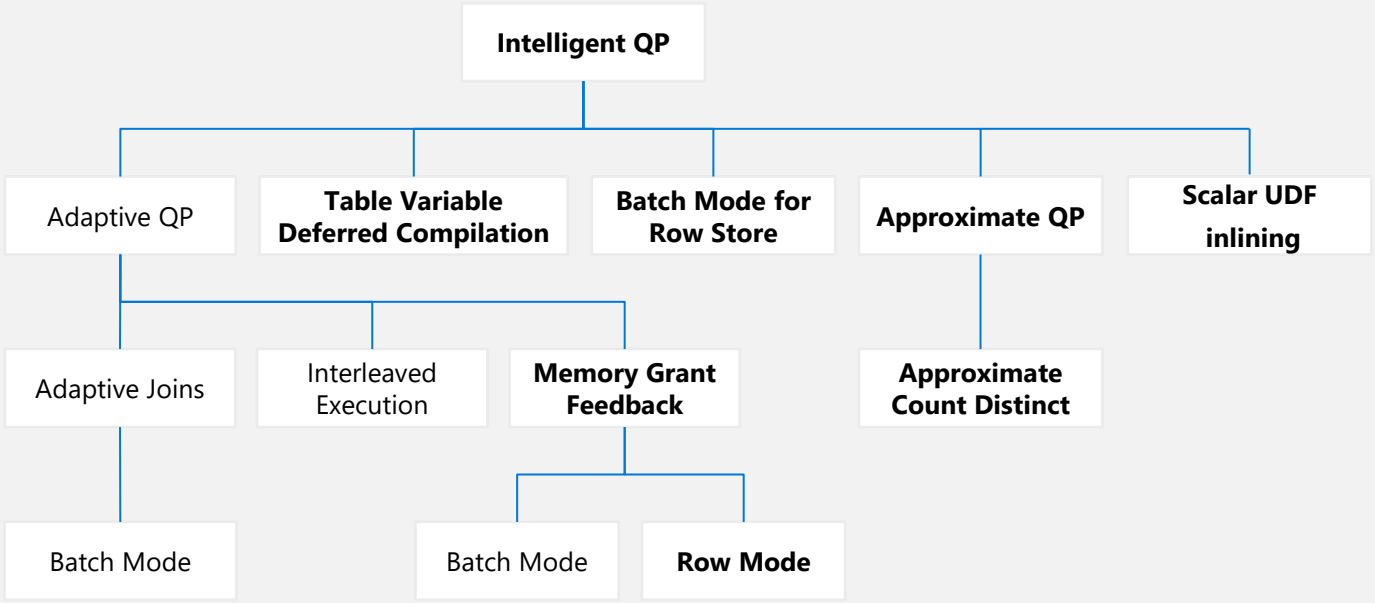


Mission critical performance

The intelligent database

- Intelligent Query Processing
- Gain performance insights anytime and anywhere with Lightweight Query Profiling
- Accelerating I/O performance with Persistent Memory
- Hybrid Buffer Pool
- Tempdb: It Just Runs Faster

The Intelligent Query Processing feature family



Bold indicates new and improved features in SQL Server 2019

Intelligent Query Processing

dbcompat to enable

140	SQL Server 2017
150	SQL Server 2019

The problem

Build a query processor to work and adapt to any type of workload with no application changes required

The Solution(s)

- Build intelligent, adaptable operators
- Modify query plans in cache based on previous execution
- Expand batch mode
- Execution data drives downstream compilation
- Smarter query processing

Feature Suite

- Adaptive Join 140
- Memory Grant Feedback for Batch and Row 140 150
- Batch Mode for Row Store 150
- Interleaved Execution 140
  Table Variable Deferred Compilation 150
- Approximate Count Distinct
  Scalar UDF Inling 150

Lightweight Query Profiling

The problem

I want to see the details of a query plan at the operator level for any **active** executing query

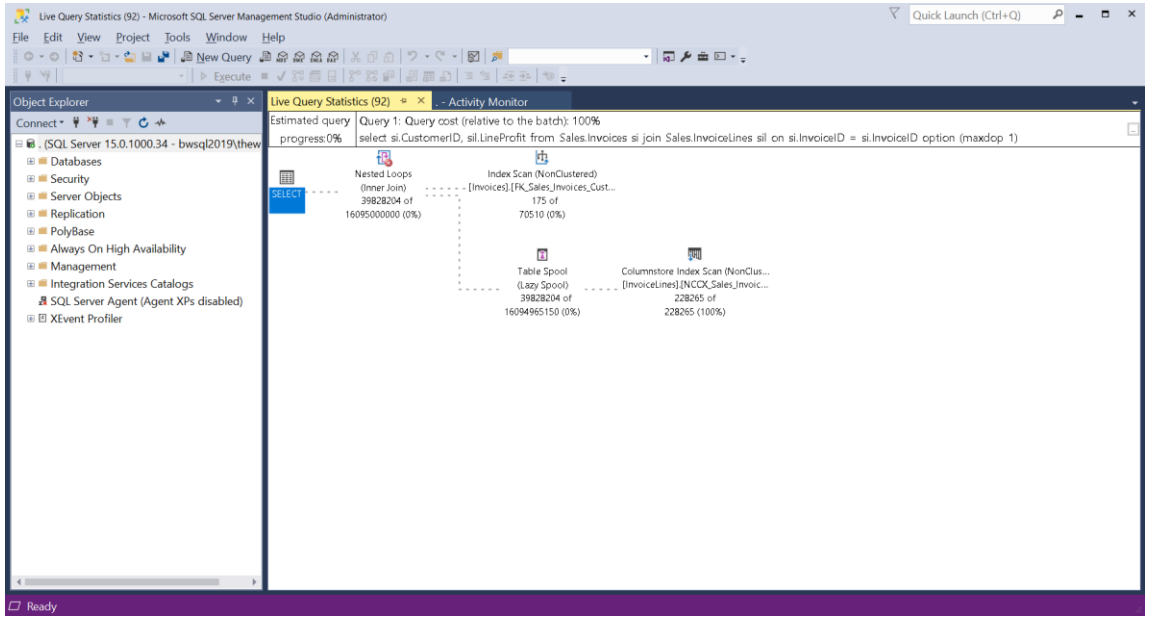
dm_exec_query_profiles
dm_exec_query_statistics_xml

SQL Server 2016 SP1/2017

- Trace flag 7412
- XEvent query_thread_profile

SQL Server 2019

- On by default. No knobs required



Tempdb Just Runs Faster

The problem(s)

High multi-user rates of tempdb usage can lead to latency due to….

allocation page latch waits – Multiple users needing to allocate pages for temp tables

system table page latch waits – High rates of create/drop require system table modifications

The Solution

- Create multiple files to partition allocation pages
- SQL Server 2016+ creates multiple tempdb files during setup
- Start with 8 and add by 4 until concurrency alleviated
- But…what about system tables?

The SQL 2019 Solution

- Key tempdb system tables become SCHEMA_ONLY memory optimized tables
- Latch and lock free
- Turn on with ALTER SERVER CONFIGURATION
- This is NOT user data just metadata so memory requirements small

DATABASE SCOPED CONFIGURATION

- Enables several database configuration settings at the **individual database** level.
- Available in Azure SQL Database and in SQL Server beginning with SQL Server 2016

```
USE MYDATABASE
GO
ALTER DATABASE SCOPED CONFIGURATION SET MAXDOP = 1 ;
```

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/alter-database-scoped-configuration-transact-sql?view=sql-server-ver15

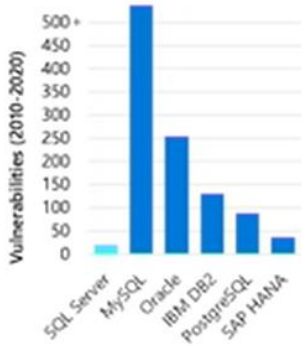

DEMO
Performance features


Hybrid data services
Announcing
SQL Server
2022

SQL Server 2022

An industry leader in performance and security, powered by Azure

1/10th the cost of Oracle

	Business continuity through Azure	Seamless analytics over on-prem operational data	Visibility over your entire data estate	Most secure over the last 10 years[6]	Industry-leading performance and availability
					 #1 OLTP performance[1] #1 Non-Clustered DW performance on 1TB[2], 3TB[3], 10TB[4], and 30TB[5]
Hero capabilities	Bidirectional HA/DR to Azure SQL	Azure Synapse Link	Azure Purview integration	SQL Server ledger	Built-in query intelligence Multi-write replication

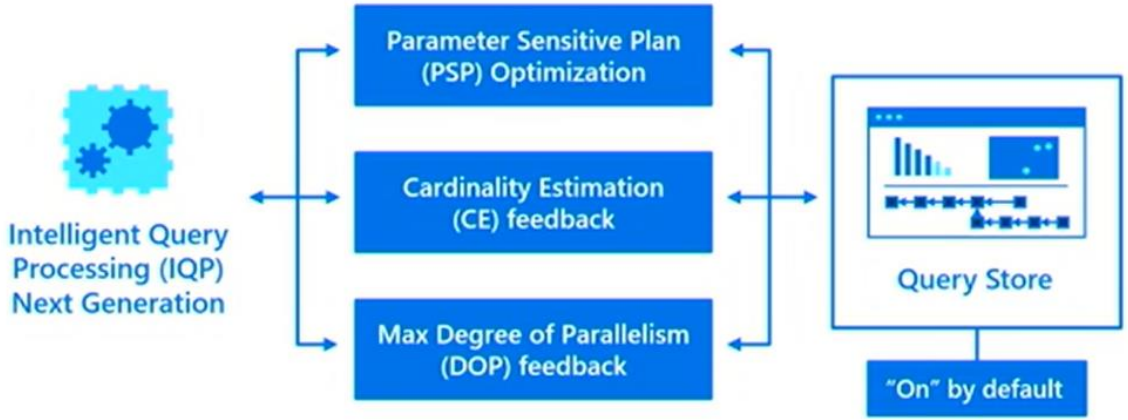
All TPC Claims as of 10/06/2021.

[1] http://www.tpc.org/4087; [2] http://www.tpc.org/3374; [3] http://www.tpc.org/3380; [4] http://www.tpc.org/3362; [5] http://www.tpc.org/3364; [6] National Institute of Standards and Technology Comprehensive Vulnerability Database

Query Store and Intelligent Query Processing

Accelerate query performance and tuning with no code changes

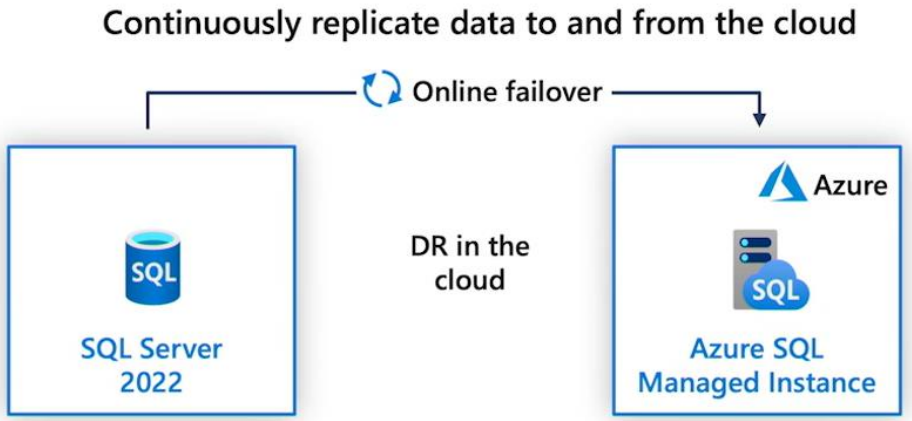
- Query Store now turned on by default
- Support for read replicas from availability groups
- New IQP scenarios enabled through better together capabilities



Business continuity through Azure SQL Managed Instance

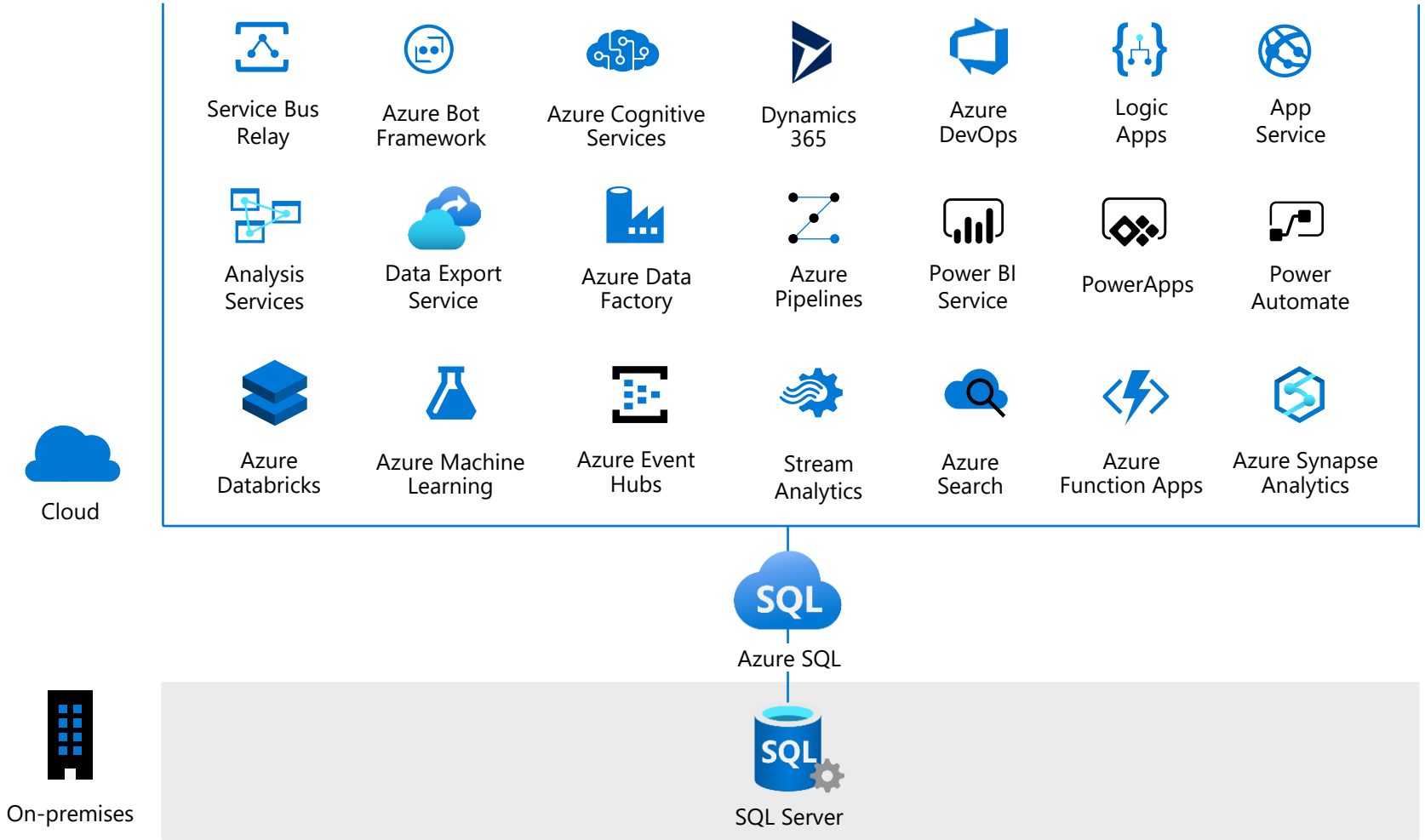
Disaster recovery in the cloud with link feature in Azure SQL Managed Instance

- Deploy and configure easily with PaaS
- Optionally use Azure SQL Managed Instance for read-scale out
- Built-in distributed availability group (DAG)
- Restore Azure SQL Managed Instance databases back to SQL Server



Building modern apps with Azure SQL

- IoT
- Analytics
- Streaming
- Visualizations
- Automation
- Notification
- Alerting
- Web/Mobile



Keep Learning

Azure SQL fundamentals - Learn

QR: **https://cutt.ly/ngnX9ob**

Azure SQL a fondo

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MUG

THANK YOU!!!

GRACIAS!!!