# Temp DB - Troubleshoot Tempdb from the telemetry

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## Issue

This article contains information about retrieving tempdb-related details from the Kusto telemetry.

For steps to troubleshoot tempdb issues from the customer side, see <u>Temp DB - Resolve tempdb related errors</u> and exceptions.

# **Investigation / Analysis**

The first step always is to check the "Performance" tab on ASC to see the Insights and to get a general idea about the overall consumption.

#### Kusto - MonWiQdsExecStats

This Kusto query returns individual queries and their tempdb usage. It allows you to see each query based on its query\_hash and the execution plan it was using.

The query includes two 2 "| project" lines: the first returns general troubleshooting information with detailed performance statistics, the second narrows down on tempdb. It also includes the "statement\_type" column to see if this is a select, insert, update, delete, bulk operation.

```
let startTime = datetime(2022-10-12 06:30:00Z);
let endTime = datetime(2022-10-12 08:00:00Z);
let srv = "servername";
let db = "databasename";
MonWiQdsExecStats
 where TIMESTAMP >= startTime
 where TIMESTAMP <= endTime
 where LogicalServerName =~ srv
 where database name =~ db
 where tempdb space used > 0 // filter on tempdb usage
//| where statement type in ("x estypInsertBulk", "x estypInsert")
//| where query hash == "0xEA234692500D5BDA"
extend Average cpu time = cpu time / execution count,
         Average logical reads = logical reads / execution count,
         Average_logical_writes = logical_writes / execution_count,
         Average physical reads = physical reads / execution count,
         Average elapsed time = elapsed time / execution count,
         Average log bytes used = log bytes used / execution count,
         Average rowcount = rowcount / execution count
project TIMESTAMP, AppName, NodeName, LogicalServerName, database name, query id, plan id, query hash, query
project TIMESTAMP, LogicalServerName, database name, query hash, query plan hash, statement type, exec type,
// exec type != 0 indicates failed queries
// exec_type: 0=regular, 3=timeout/aborted, 4=exception
```

# Sample output:

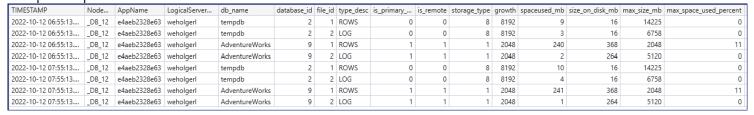
TIMESTAMP -	LogicalSe	database_name	query_hash	query_plan_hash	statement_type	exec_type	execution_count	tempdb_space_used	max_tempdb_space_used	min_tempdb_space_used	rowcount	max_rowcount Ave
2022-10-12 07:02:24	weholgerl	AdventureWorks	0x6F10F71062CB980D	0x293E74CBFE1	x_estypSelect	0	2	8	8	0	182	91
2022-10-12 07:02:24	weholgerl	AdventureWorks	0xFF021751A0FD3C33	0x8271C936C2C	x_estypSelect	0	1	40	40	40	71	71
2022-10-12 07:02:24	weholgerl	AdventureWorks	0x05AC29686DFB144C	0xD2DA8CA422	x_estypSelect	0	5	8	8	0	45	16
2022-10-12 07:02:24	weholgerl	AdventureWorks	0x3231BC4D6A5380BC	0xEE38276150A	x_estypSelect	0	12	16	16	0	3	1
2022-10-12 07:02:24	weholgerl	AdventureWorks	0xF2E352DF17E31CAA	0xFBF5C464A9A	x_estypSelect	0	6	16	16	0	2	1
2022-10-12 07:17:24	weholgerl	AdventureWorks	0xEA234692500D5BDA	0x00024F9031F	x_estypSelect	3	2	232	120	112	0	0

#### Kusto - MonDmloVirtualFileStats

This Kusto query will show you the change in space consumption in your user database and in tempdb over time. The granularity is 1 hour, so if there is a massive growth and shrink between the capture times, you won't see it on the telemetry. It will however give you a good overview about trends and patterns.

```
let startTime = datetime(2022-10-12 06:30:00Z);
let endTime = datetime(2022-10-12 08:00:00Z);
let srv = "servername";
let db = "databasename";
MonDmIoVirtualFileStats
| where TIMESTAMP >= startTime
| where TIMESTAMP <= endTime
| where LogicalServerName =~ srv
| where db_name in ("tempdb", db)
| extend size_on_disk_mb=(size_on_disk_bytes*1.0/1024/1024)
| extend max_space_used_percent = toint((1.0 * spaceused_mb / max_size_mb) * 100)
| project TIMESTAMP, NodeName, AppName, LogicalServerName, db_name, database_id, file_id, type_desc, is_primar | order by TIMESTAMP asc nulls last, db_name, file_id asc nulls last</pre>
```

Sample output:



# Kusto - AlrSQLErrorsReported and MonSQLSystemHealth

These Kusto tables are the equivalent of the SQL Server errorlog. Check for errors that are related to running out of space. There usually is nothing returned here - but if it is, check the output if the error is related to the user database or tempdb.

```
// explicitly-reported errors
let startTime = datetime(2022-10-12 06:30:00Z);
let endTime = datetime(2022-10-12 08:00:00Z);
let srv = "servername";
let db = "databasename"
let app = "e4aeb2328e63";
AlrSQLErrorsReported
 where TIMESTAMP >= startTime
  where TIMESTAMP <= endTime
 where LogicalServerName =~ srv
//| where database name =~ db
//| where AppName =~ app
//| where error number in (1101, 1105, 9001, 9002)
| project originalEventTimestamp, database_name, AppName, NodeName, error_number, severity, state, category, d
| limit 1000
// ERRORLOG details
let startTime = datetime(2022-10-12 06:30:00Z);
let endTime = datetime(2022-10-12 08:00:00Z);
let srv = "servername";
let app = "e4aeb2328e63";
MonSQLSystemHealth
 where TIMESTAMP >= startTime
  where TIMESTAMP <= endTime
 where LogicalServerName =~ srv
//| where AppName =~ app
| where error_id in (1101, 1105, 9001, 9002)
//| where message contains "error"
  project originalEventTimestamp, NodeName, AppName, error_id, message
  order by originalEventTimestamp asc
 limit 1000
```

# **Internal Doc Reference**

- Temp DB Resolve tempdb related errors and exceptions
- Temp DB Tempdb size

### How good have you found this content?

