# **Error 40613 State 14 Slow Logins**

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#### Error 40613, State 14 - Slow Logins

#### Issue

The customer is reporting connection errors, slow or failed logins, and/or that open connections are being dropped.

Typical error messages are:

[Microsoft][ODBC Driver 17 for SQL Server]Unspecified error occurred on SQL Server. Connection may have been terminated by the server

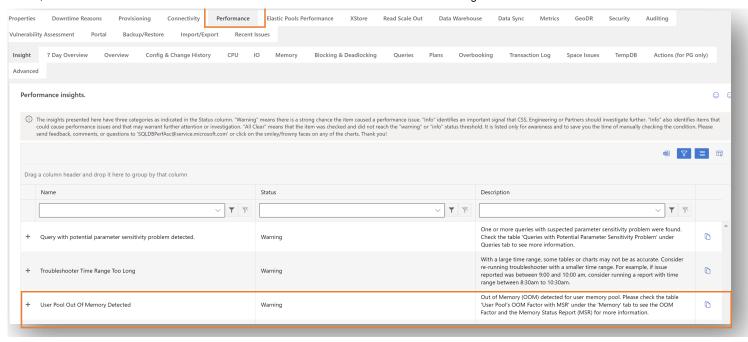
[Microsoft][ODBC Driver 17 for SQL Server]TCP Provider: Error code 0x2746

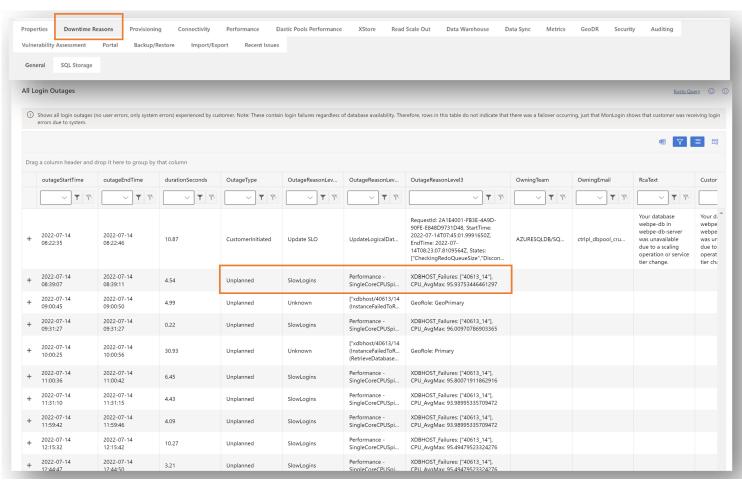
[Microsoft][ODBC Driver 17 for SQL Server]SMux Provider: Physical connection is not usable [xFFFFFFFF].

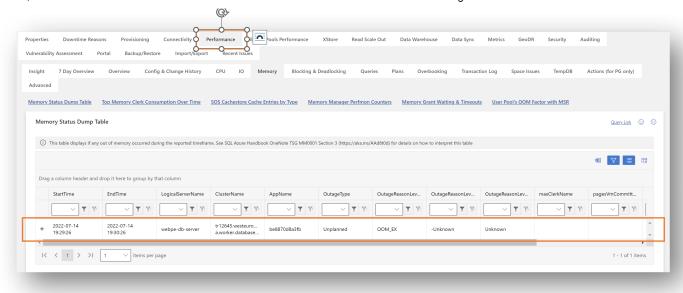
## **Investigation / Analysis**

## **Using Azure Support Center**

The issue shows on ASC through the following symptoms. Note the "out of memory", "OOM\_EX", and "SlowLogins" in the output:







### **Using Kusto**

In the MonLogin Kusto table, the issue is captured as Error 40613 State 14:

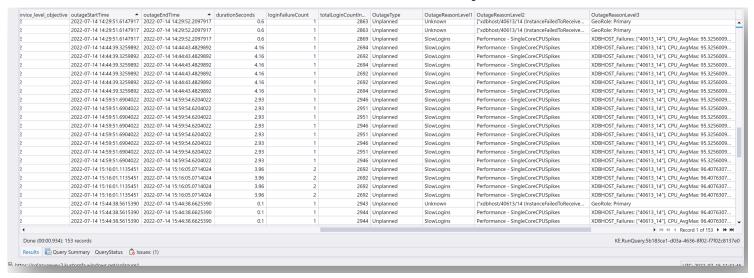
```
MonLogin
| where TIMESTAMP >= datetime(2022-08-11 01:38:00)
| where TIMESTAMP <= datetime(2022-08-12 17:08:00)
| where error != 0
| filter logical_server_name == "<server_name>"
| filter database_name == "<database_name>"
| project TIMESTAMP, event, error, state, connection_id, peer_address, severity, spid, kill_reason, AppName, a
```

TIMESTAMP	<ul><li>event</li></ul>	error ▼	state	connection_id
2022-07-06 12:17:27.511208	process_login_finish	40613	14	75C50086-C413-4128-B552-0B401128AE1A
2022-07-06 12:17:27.511208	5 process_login_finish	40613	14	E1B73BD8-80F0-4ACF-96A5-2626839ABC17
2022-07-06 12:46:27.586410	98 process_login_finish	40613	14	275875AA-4834-470E-A514-AD66968D83D0
2022-07-06 12:46:27.586410	08 process_login_finish	40613	14	278819FC-3547-46C4-AAEB-DBB8913FA688
2022-07-06 13:18:27.629644	9 process_login_finish	40613	14	E6969824-FD49-488B-B49A-4F3EA6085CEF
2022-07-06 13:18:27.629644	9 process_login_finish	40613	14	59B3B283-318A-4B84-962A-CD8577297CA8
2022-07-06 13:18:27.645267	4 process_login_finish	40613	14	0A06259E-9432-43C0-A2DE-9B74DA88AFDI
2022-07-06 13:18:27.645267	4 process_login_finish	40613	14	B3463BB3-6F98-4686-A98A-96F37AA030A7
2022-07-06 13:18:27.645267	4 process_login_finish	40613	14	D79117F5-E9C6-4EC3-8E9E-E9B2F22687DF
2022-07-06 13:18:27.645267	4 process_login_finish	40613	14	EDA50CDA-F57D-4BF0-A7DD-51C7C2A2E4
2022-07-06 13:18:27.645267	4 process_login_finish	40613	14	BB71F465-F422-424E-8771-8C3B5BCB283A
2022-07-06 13:18:27.645267	4 process_login_finish	40613	14	82BF6EDA-F681-4EA9-B2EA-525052BA5951
2022-07-06 13:18:27.645267	4 process_login_finish	40613	14	AFB51E44-65BB-40E3-A7B2-A7AD16C88D58
2022-07-06 13:18:27.645267	4 process_login_finish	40613	14	D31C82AA-BAEF-4A42-B2AB-71EFB641F537
2022-07-06 13:47:27.720847	9 process_login_finish	40613	14	FEA948F0-2F3D-437F-9E9F-8A138B5CFFFD
2022-07-06 13:47:27.720847	9 process_login_finish	40613	14	578C91F0-31BB-4EE2-B5F4-98A07D6EAE25
2022-07-06 14:16:57.733889	1 process_login_finish	40613	14	1847606E-6841-431E-AA71-F6AE495113A3
2022-07-06 14:46:57.808381	3 process_login_finish	40613	14	46FFBFE3-464A-4348-A5BD-DC74B371D261
2022-07-06 14:46:57.808381	3 process_login_finish	40613	14	F9BF5CB3-8E0A-4572-BC39-A802BC9B0C62
2022-07-06 15:17:57.868104	9 process_login_finish	40613	14	985C1518-E0FD-4DB8-A316-1C9D5B4C1E60
2022-07-06 15:18:27.868043	9 process_login_finish	40613	14	28D28C55-1A6A-4638-993C-A8748C3D35B
2022-07-06 15:18:27.868043	9 process_login_finish	40613	14	18D1E6F9-E0B9-4BE5-A319-773596CF6EA1
2022-07-06 15:47:27.896913	2 process_login_finish	40613	14	DFE873B8-07BC-491E-82E4-041AA795454D
2022-07-06 15:47:27.896913	2 process_login_finish	40613	14	E53EF2C7-E1E9-45A8-833C-F730B68ACBEA
2022-07-06 15:47:27.896913	2 process_login_finish	40613	14	CE8EEF0D-1773-49DD-A0F3-138978FCFB44
1				

Done (00:11.042): 2933 records

The details that are shown in the ASC Insight are available through Kusto table \_LoginOutagesInternal:

```
_LoginOutagesInternal | where TIMESTAMP >= datetime(2022-07-11 00:00:00) | where TIMESTAMP <= datetime(2022-07-19 00:00:00) | where OutageReasonLevel1 =~ 'OOM_EX' or OutageReasonLevel1 =~ 'SlowLogins' or OutageReasonLevel1 =~ 'HighLaten | filter logical_server_name =~ "<server_name>" | project TIMESTAMP, sql_instance_name, tenant_ring_name, service_level_objective, outageStartTime
```



#### Note:

If the customer received a 40613 state 14 and but didn't get the slow login errors, it can be related to the Dedicated Administrator connection (DAC) issue. See <u>Error 40613</u>, <u>State 14</u> for more information.

## Mitigation

- Check the query and database performance (CPU and memory allocated). Slow-performing queries and high resource consumption may lead to the "slow logins" issue.
- Scaling up to a higher service tier can mitigate this scenario, since we increase the CPU and memory capacities.
- If the SQL instance is an Elastic Pool, then the issue can be mitigated by moving the databases with the highest resource consumption out of the pool (either to a different pool or into a stand-alone database).

## **RCA for Slow Logins**

#### **Customer Impact**

On SQL Azure DB customers may experience login stalls/failures, specifically when a single CPU is busy. Background SQL Azure DB uses a LoginThreadPool to manage the workers used login tasks. A dispatcher is a worker which processes requests from a queue and executes the task. SQL Server scheduler's are used to enqueue and manage many different tasks that are executing on a node.

#### **Root Cause**

There is a bottleneck between the SQL Azure DB proxy and SQL Server when processing login events. This bottleneck may result in limiting incoming login requests. When a scheduler becomes busy (noisy neighbor, long runnable queue or non-yield occurs) the LoginDispatcher can stall. For example, increased signal time is one of the common symptoms of a long runnable list. Stalling the LoginDispacher bottlenecks the connection duplication processing between the SQL Azure DB proxy and SQL Server, starting a convoy effect. This increased request queue depth often triggers applications to add more connections to handle requests making the convoy worse.

The SQL Server Box product does not encounter the bottleneck as the logins are processed differently, the SQL Azure DB proxy is not required.

## How good have you found this content?

