# CDC ddl\_time of ddl\_history table

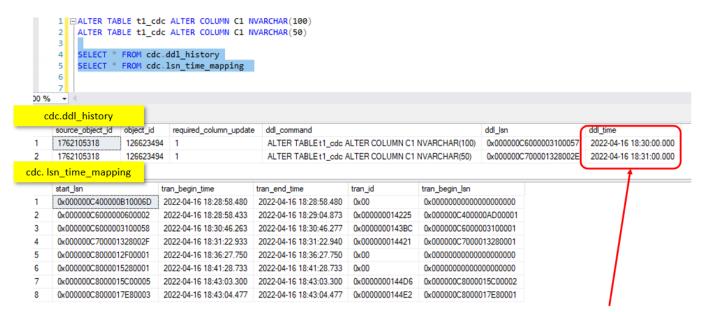
Last updated by | Akio Hose | Apr 20, 2022 at 2:28 AM PDT

#### **Contents**

- Issue Background
- How to correlate between cdc.ddlhistory and cdc.lsntime\_...
- Details

### **Issue Background**

The customer has a requirement to track the precise date and time (start time and end time) of the DDL statements executed on table enabled for Change Data Capture. The ddl\_time in the <a href="cdc.ddl">cdc.ddl</a> history <a href="history">lable</a> table shows the date and time of the DDL change made to the source table. However, the second and millisecond are always '0' which is ambiguous to determine the precise time. The <a href="cdc.lsn">cdc.lsn</a> time <a href="mapping">mapping</a> table returns row for each transaction having rows in change table and the tran\_begin\_time column and tran\_end\_time column can be used to determine the precise date and time of transaction committed. But it is not clear of which row is associated with row in the cdc.ddl\_history table.



The ddl\_time for second and millisecond always show '00.000'

## How to correlate between cdc.ddl\_history and cdc.lsn\_time\_mapping tables

This query will give you the precise datetime of the DDL statements executed. Details are explained in the next section.

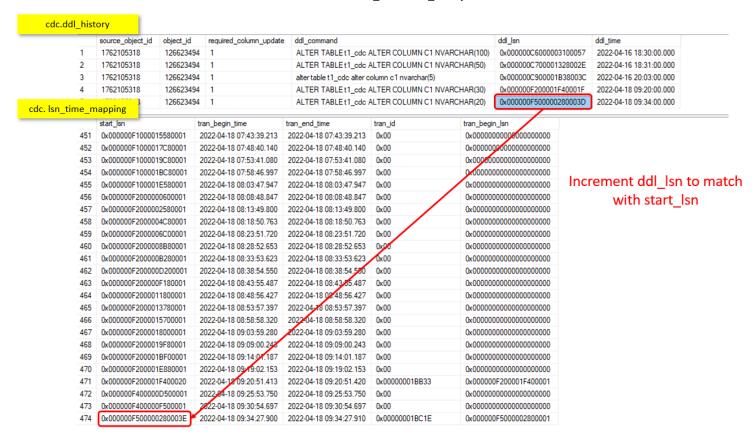
- Currently there are issues on the on-prem SQL Server where the DDL statements are not captured to the cdc.lsn\_time\_mapping table. Hence, this query might not return results for on-prem SQL Server.
- The guery works on both Azure SQL DB and SQL MI.

```
SELECT m.tran begin time, m.tran end time, h.ddl command
 FROM cdc.lsn time mapping m
          JOIN cdc.ddl_history h
         ON m.start_lsn = sys.fn_cdc_increment_lsn(ddl_lsn)
  7
    □SELECT m.tran begin time, m.tran end time, h.ddl command
  8
  9
       FROM cdc.lsn time mapping m
           JOIN cdc.ddl history h
 10
           ON m.start lsn = sys.fn cdc increment_lsn(ddl_lsn)
  Ŧ
Results Messages
 tran_begin_time
                       tran_end_time
                                            ddl_command
  2022-04-16 18:30:46.263
                       2022-04-16 18:30:46.277
                                             ALTER TABLE t1_cdc ALTER COLUMN C1 NVARCHAR(100)
  2022-04-16 18:31:22.933
                       2022-04-16 18:31:22.940 ALTER TABLE t1_cdc ALTER COLUMN C1 NVARCHAR(50)
```

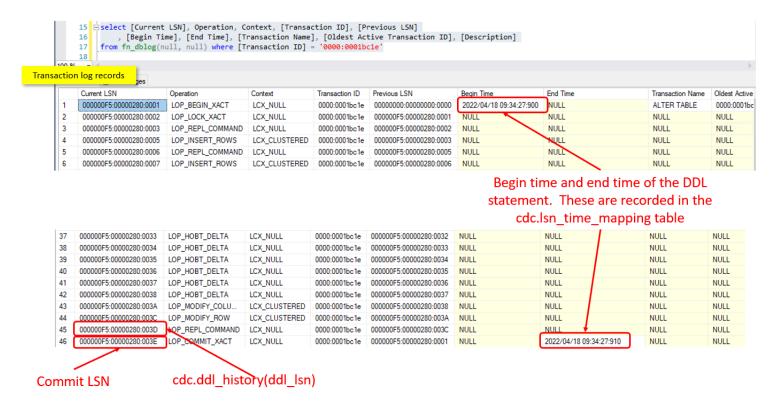
#### **Details**

This shows how the above query correlates the cdc.ddl\_history with the cdc.lsn\_time\_mapping table. Basically, the query searches records in cdc.ddl\_history based on the ddl\_lsn value (incremented by 1) that matches with value of start\_lsn using the search condition "m.start\_lsn = sys.fn cdc increment lsn  $\Box$  (ddl\_lsn)".

In this example, the ALTER TABLE statement was captured with the ddl\_lsn value of "0x000000F500000280003D". If we increment this value by '1', this will match with the start\_lsn value in the cdc.lsn\_time\_mapping table. To verify that "0x000000F500000280003E" (which is the start\_lsn value), represents the commit transaction of the ALTER TABLE statement executed in this example, we examine the records in the transaction log.



This shows the contents of the transaction log after running the ALTER TABLE statement. Notice the LSN value at the 45th row is the value that is recorded in the cdc.ddl\_history(ddl\_lsn), and the LSN value at the 46th row is the recorded in the cdc.lsn\_time\_mapping(start\_lsn). We will not go into details of the transaction sequence from the 45th to 46th row (of why these two rows are in separate operations "LOP\_REPL\_COMMAND" and "LOP\_COMMIT\_XACT"), but you can see that the "m.start\_lsn = sys.fn\_cdc\_increment\_lsn(ddl\_lsn)" condition in the query can be used to get the precise timestamp of the DDL statement.



## How good have you found this content?

