# How to capture a Query Command Timeout in TSQL

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# How to capture a Query Command Timeout in Transact-SQL

### Issue

In some cases, the customer is seeing the query timeout (command timeout) only in the application, but cannot tell what exact statement is causing the timeout.

In the telemetry, the timeout is exposed in Kusto's MonWiQdsExecStats column exec\_type with the value "3". But how can the customer see this for themselves?

# Mitigation

The customer can capture query timeouts (command timeouts) through <u>Extended events in Azure SQL</u>

<u>Database</u> 

Detailed steps are available through the <u>Code samples</u> 
using either the ring buffer for ad-hoc capture or a file target for persisted capture in Azure storage.

Here is a sample script using the ring buffer, following the steps from Ring Buffer target code for extended events in Azure SQL Database 2. The ring buffer is easier to use because you simply have to run the script; with a file target, you also have to deal with storage connectivity and permissions, which might not be easy or possible for the customer contact you are working with.

# **Extended Events using a Ring Buffer target**

The sample script below captures the minimum information related to query timeouts:

- · Attention (timeout) event
- Blocked process report
- Error\_Reported event

RPC\_Completed and SQL\_Batch\_Completed events

The script also has commented additional events that might help you with narrowing down further, e.g. RPC\_Statement\_Starting and SQL\_Statement\_completed. Uncommented them as needed to get further details, at the cost of bloated capture data.

#### Create Event Session

```
CREATE EVENT SESSION [MS_attention_timeout] ON DATABASE
ADD EVENT sqlserver.blocked process report(
ACTION(sqlserver.client app name,sqlserver.client connection id,sqlserver.client hostname,sqlserver.database i
ADD EVENT sqlserver.error_reported(
ACTION(sqlserver.client_app_name,sqlserver.client_connection_id,sqlserver.client_hostname,sqlserver.database_i
    WHERE ([package0].[greater_than_uint64]([sqlserver].[database_id],(4)) AND [package0].[equal_boolean]([sql
ADD EVENT sqlserver.login(
ACTION(sqlserver.client app name,sqlserver.client connection id,sqlserver.client hostname,sqlserver.database i
ADD EVENT sqlserver.logout(
ACTION(sqlserver.client app name,sqlserver.client connection id,sqlserver.client hostname,sqlserver.database i
ADD EVENT sqlserver.rpc starting(
ACTION(sqlserver.client_app_name,sqlserver.client_connection_id,sqlserver.client_hostname,sqlserver.database_i
ADD EVENT sqlserver.rpc completed(
ACTION(sqlserver.client app name,sqlserver.client connection id,sqlserver.client hostname,sqlserver.database i
    WHERE ([package0].[greater_than_uint64]([sqlserver].[database_id],(4)) AND [package0].[equal_boolean]([sql
ADD EVENT sqlserver.sql batch starting(
ACTION(mdmtargetpkg.mdmget TimeStampUTC,sqlserver.client app name,sqlserver.client connection id,sqlserver.cli
ADD EVENT sqlserver.sql batch completed(
ACTION(sqlserver.client_app_name,sqlserver.client_connection_id,sqlserver.client_hostname,sqlserver.database_i
    WHERE ([package0].[greater_than_uint64]([sqlserver].[database_id],(4)) AND [package0].[equal_boolean]([sql
ADD EVENT sqlserver.sp statement starting(
ACTION(sqlserver.client_app_name,sqlserver.client_connection_id,sqlserver.client_hostname,sqlserver.database_i
ADD EVENT sqlserver.sp statement completed(SET collect object name=(1)
ACTION(sqlserver.client app name,sqlserver.client connection id,sqlserver.client hostname,sqlserver.database i
    WHERE ([package0].[greater_than_uint64]([sqlserver].[database_id],(4)) AND [package0].[equal_boolean]([sql
ADD EVENT sqlserver.sql statement starting(
ACTION(mdmtargetpkg.mdmget_TimeStampUTC,sqlserver.client_app_name,sqlserver.client_connection_id,sqlserver.cli
ADD EVENT sqlserver.sql_statement_completed(
ACTION(sqlserver.client_app_name,sqlserver.client_connection_id,sqlserver.client_hostname,sqlserver.database_i
    WHERE ([package0].[greater_than_uint64]([sqlserver].[database_id],(4)) AND [package0].[equal_boolean]([sql
ADD EVENT sqlserver.attention(
ACTION(sqlserver.client app name,sqlserver.client connection id,sqlserver.client hostname,sqlserver.database i
ADD TARGET package0.ring buffer(SET max events limit=(10000),max memory=(102400))
WITH (MAX_MEMORY=4096 KB, EVENT_RETENTION_MODE=ALLOW_SINGLE_EVENT_LOSS, MAX_DISPATCH_LATENCY=30 SECONDS, MAX_EVEN
ALTER EVENT SESSION MS attention timeout ON DATABASE STATE = START;
-- (wait until the timeout occurs)
```

#### Read the event session

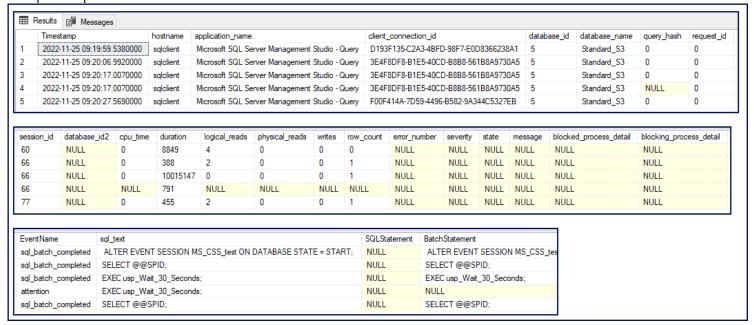
Run this after the timeout has occurred - check for the "Attention" event. If you notice blocking, you can get further details from the blocking report by un-commenting the additional blocking columns.

```
WITH CTE AS (
       SELECT CAST(xet.target data AS XML) AS [target data XML], xe.name as SessionTargetName
              FROM sys.dm xe database session targets AS xet
              INNER JOIN sys.dm xe database sessions AS xe ON (xe.address = xet.event session address)
             WHERE xe.name = 'MS attention timeout' -- only add if there are several active ringbuffers
)
, CTE2 AS (
           SELECT T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/@timestamp)[1]', 'DateTime2') AS Timestamp
            , T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/action[@name=''client_hostname''])[1]', 'sysname') AS hostname , T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/action[@name=''client_app_name''])[1]', 'sysname') AS applicat
            , T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/action[@name=''client_connection_id''])[1]', 'sysname') AS cli
            , T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/action[@name=''database_id''])[1]', 'int') AS database_id
            , T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/action[@name=''database_name''])[1]', 'sysname') AS database_n
                                                  .').value('(/event/action[@name=''query_hash''])[1]', 'nvarchar(50)') AS query_ha
.').value('(/event/action[@name=''request_id''])[1]', 'sysname') AS request_id
.').value('(/event/action[@name=''session_id''])[1]', 'int') AS session_id
.').value('(/event/data[@name=''source_database_id''])[1]', 'bigint') AS database
            , T2.EventData.query('
            , T2.EventData.query('
            , T2.EventData.query('
            , T2.EventData.query('
                                                  .').value('(/event/data[@name=''cpu_time''])[1]', 'bigint') AS cpu_time
.').value('(/event/data[@name=''duration''])[1]', 'bigint') AS duration
            , T2.EventData.query('
            , T2.EventData.query('
                                                  .').value('(/event/data[@name=''logical_reads''])[1]', 'bigint') AS logical_reads
            , T2.EventData.query('
            , T2.EventData.query('
                                                  .').value('(/event/data[@name=''physical_reads''])[1]', 'bigint') AS physical_rea
                                                  .').value('(/event/data[@name=''writes''])[1]', 'bigint') AS writes
            , T2.EventData.query('
                                                  .').value('(/event/data[@name=''row_count''])[1]', 'bigint') AS row_count
            , T2.EventData.query('
                                                  .').value('(/event/data[@name=''error_number''])[1]', 'bigint') AS error_number
            , T2.EventData.query('
            , T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/data[@name=''severity''])[1]', 'bigint') AS severity
           T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/data[@name=''state''])[1]', 'nvarchar(50)') AS state

T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/data[@name=''message''])[1]', 'nvarchar(2000)') AS message

T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/data[@name=''blocked_process'']/value/blocked-process-report/b
            , T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/data[@name=''blocked process'']/value/blocked-process-report/b
           , T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/data[@name=''blocked_process'']/value/blocked-process-report/b , T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/data[@name=''blocked_process'']/value/blocked-process-report/b , T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/data[@name=''blocked_process'']/value/blocked-process-report/b , T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/data[@name=''blocked_process'']/value/blocked-process-report/b , T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/data[@name=''blocked_process'']/value/blocked-process-report/b
            , T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/data[@name=''blocked_process'']/value/blocked-process-report/b
           , T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/@name)[1]', 'varchar(50)') AS EventName
, T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/action[@name=''sql_text''])[1]', 'nvarchar(2000)') AS sql_text
, T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/data[@name=''statement''])[1]', 'nvarchar(2000)') AS SQLStatem
, T2.EventData.query('.').value('(/event/data[@name=''batch_text''])[1]', 'nvarchar(2000)') AS BatchSta
           CROSS Apply [target_data_XML].nodes('/RingBufferTarget/event') AS T2(EventData)
              CROSS Apply [target_data_XML].nodes('/RingBufferTarget/event[@name=''blocked_process_report'']') AS T CROSS Apply [target_data_XML].nodes('/RingBufferTarget/event[@name=''sql_statement_starting'']') AS T CROSS Apply [target_data_XML].nodes('/RingBufferTarget/event[@name=''sql_statement_completed'']') AS CROSS Apply [target_data_XML].nodes('/RingBufferTarget/event[@name=''sp_statement_starting'']') AS T2 CROSS Apply [target_data_XML].nodes('/RingBufferTarget/event[@name=''sp_statement_completed'']') AS T
SELECT * FROM CTE2
```

## Sample output:



# Stop the event session

```
-- stop the capture
ALTER EVENT SESSION MS attention timeout ON DATABASE STATE = STOP;
```

## Clean up the resources

```
-- clean up the resources
ALTER EVENT SESSION MS_attention_timeout ON DATABASE DROP TARGET package0.ring_buffer;
DROP EVENT SESSION MS attention timeout ON DATABASE;
```

# More information

To reproduce a T-SQL command timeout, you can create a stored procedure that takes more time than the configured query timeout:

```
CREATE OR ALTER PROCEDURE usp_Wait_30_Seconds
AS
    SELECT 1
    WAITFOR DELAY '00:00:30'
;
EXEC usp_Wait_30_Seconds;
```

In SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS), you can set the timeout through Query -> Query Options -> Execution - General. Set the "Execution time-out" value from its default 0 (no timeout) to e.g. 10 seconds. Do not forget to set it back to 0 after your tests.

In your application, change the command timeout parameter with a value less than you have in waitfor (in this case, 5 seconds):

```
using (SqlConnection awConnectionDb = new SqlConnection(connectionStringDb))
{
    awConnectionDb.Open();
    SqlCommand cmd1 = awConnectionDb.CreateCommand();
    cmd1.CommandTimeout = 5;
    cmd1.CommandText = string.Format("usp_Timeout");
    cmd1.ExecuteNonQuery();
}
```

# How good have you found this content?



