

Workflow for other Errors and exceptions

Last updated by | Ricardo Marques | Mar 15, 2023 at 6:10 AM PDT

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Here we will try to give some hints below for some common errors.

Most of the times the customer will reach us with the error message and number.

If the customer reached us only with an error number and you are not sure of what is the error text message, connect to any SQL Server, Azure Managed Instance or Azure SQL and run (for example, for error 512):

```
select * from sys.messages where message_id=512
```

In some rare cases the customer might reach us with no error and message, just refering to a specific date or operation. We can get the error message returned on telemetry by running the Kusto query below:

```
AlrSQLErrorsReported | where TIMESTAMP > ago(3d) | where LogicalServerName =~ "azuresqlmi2" | where database_name =~ "vitomaz2" | project originalEventTimestamp, error_number, severity, state, session_id, database_name
```

Note that this will return the error number. You might want to go to sys.messages to get the error text using the error number. Also note that some error numbers are benign. Make sure that they correlate with the issue described.

Error 512

Usually seen on queries that have a structure similar to:

```
SELECT col1 from table where col2 = (select col2 from table2 where col3 = 'somevalue')
```


You can see also some variations like `col2 > ()`, `col2 < ()` and other similar equality columns. This means that the subquery returns more than one value, like so the issue is purely query logic. The mitigation could be changing to `IN` instead of `=`, or in the majority of the case review the subquery.

Error 544 and 545

Both errors, in spite of some differences, have a similar mitigation. Look at this [TSG](#).

Error 701, 8645

This means that there wasn't enough memory to be allocated for the query to run. Troubleshooting this error will start by identifying the memory clerks with high usage (you can use the queries described on this [TSG](#)).

The list and memory clerks and description can be found [here](#) 

Also get the highest memory consuming queries:

```
MonWIOdsExecStats | where TIMESTAMP > ago(6h) | where AppName == "bb66d11ab1d8" and database_name == "osi-
production-daffodil-sharddb-wus-099" | summarize sum(execution count), sum(cpu time),
sum(max query memory pages), sum(max logical writes), sum(max logical reads) by query id, plan_id | project
query id, plan id, sum execution count, sum max query memory pages, sum max logical writes,
sum_max_logical_reads | order by sum_max_logical_writes, sum_max_logical_reads | take 10
```

Check also this [TSG](#)

The mitigation can go through a variety of areas, depending on the problem.

Error 823, 824, 825, 8646 or 9003

Follow this [TSG](#)

Error 1101, 1104, 1105, 9002

Follow this [workflow](#)

Error 1205

This is a deadlock problem. Follow this [TSG](#)

Error 1222

Check this [TSG](#)

Error 1922

Filegroup has no datafiles assigned to it. The customer should create at least one datafile on the corresponding filegroup. For example:

```
ALTER DATABASE [<database name>] ADD FILE ( NAME = N'<logical_name>', SIZE = 163840KB , MAXSIZE = 33554432KB ,
FILEGROWTH = 16384KB ) TO FILEGROUP [<FILEGROUP_NAME>]
```

Error 2628

This error means that the application is trying to insert a value that doesn't fit on the column. For example, a string of 50 characters on a column that only allows 40 characters. Customer must review his application or increase the column size. The error message to the customer will contain the table, column and value that was being inserted.

Error 5061

ALTER DATABASE failed to obtain a lock. Check this [TSG](#) for workaround.

Error 40555

Check this [TSG](#)

Error 5008

Check [supported ALTER DATABASE statements](#) .

Execution timeout

Follow this [workflow](#)

Customer claims that a query is returning less (or more rows) than expected

The issue will be related with customer code or logic, that is not our scope. Anyway we can give some guidelines on to troubleshoot. Check [Debug T-SQL execution methods - guidelines to troubleshoot row counts expected](#)

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