# Instance-Level Configuration Queries Part 2

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# **Instance-Level Configuration Queries**

- Initial queries to collect hardware and instance configuration information
  - These can be run in the context of any database on the instance
  - These are not database specific
- Very high percentage of SQL Server instances have instance-level configuration issues
  - Most instance-level configuration issues are relatively easy to correct
- My Pluralsight course SQL Server 2012: Installation and Configuration covers best practice instance-level configuration
  - http://bit.ly/1nUiv7m

## **SQL Server Failover Cluster Log Properties**

- This DMV was added in SQL Server 2008 R2 SP1
  - sys.dm\_os\_server\_diagnostics\_log\_configurations
  - MSDN link: <a href="http://bit.ly/1qIFXR4">http://bit.ly/1qIFXR4</a>
- This will show you the location of the failover cluster diagnostic log
  - It will also show you where your other error and diagnostic logs are located
    - SQL Server error log
    - SQL Server Agent error log
    - Default trace files
    - System extended event log files

## **OS Cluster Properties**

- This DMV is an operating system related view
  - sys.dm\_os\_cluster\_properties
  - MSDN link: <a href="http://bit.ly/1sNxpw8">http://bit.ly/1sNxpw8</a>
- No data is returned from a stand-alone instance of SQL Server
  - Lets you see what kind of logging is in place for the cluster
  - The location of dump files from the SQLDumper utility
  - Lets you see the cluster failure condition level setting

## **Cluster Node Properties**

- This DMV returns one row for each node in the cluster
  - sys.dm\_os\_cluster\_nodes
  - MSDN link: <a href="http://bit.ly/1ghn17">http://bit.ly/1ghn17</a>j
- No data is returned from a stand-alone instance of SQL Server
  - Returns these columns
    - NodeName
    - status
    - status\_description
    - □ is\_current\_owner

# Failover Cluster Node with AlwaysOn AG

- This DMV returns data if you have a Windows Server Failover Cluster node with an instance of SQL Server that is enabled for AlwaysOn Availability Groups and it currently has WSFC quorum
  - sys.dm\_hadr\_cluster
  - MSDN link: <a href="http://bit.ly/1qoLC0q">http://bit.ly/1qoLC0q</a>
- High level information about the cluster and quorum
  - cluster\_name
  - quorum\_type
  - quorum\_type\_desc
  - quorum\_state
  - quorum\_state\_desc

# **Instance Configuration Values**

- This query returns information from a server-wide configuration catalog view
  - sys.configurations
  - MSDN link: <a href="http://bit.ly/1lRj3H7">http://bit.ly/1lRj3H7</a>
- Lots of useful information about instance-level configuration settings
  - backup compression default
  - clr enabled
  - cost threshold for parallelism
  - lightweight pooling
  - max degree of parallelism
  - max server memory (MB)
  - optimize for ad hoc workloads
  - priority boost

# **Buffer Pool Extension Properties**

- This DMV was added in SQL Server 2014
  - sys.dm\_os\_buffer\_pool\_extension\_configuration
  - MSDN link: <a href="http://bit.ly/1iEoFS3">http://bit.ly/1iEoFS3</a>
- Returns information about the buffer pool extension configuration
  - Path to the buffer pool extension (BPE) file
  - The state and state\_description of the BPE feature
  - The current size of the BPE file
    - Must be as least as large as the amount that max server memory is set to use

# **Buffer Pool Extension Usage**

- This is a DMV query that returns information about data pages by database in the SQL Server buffer pool that are cached in the BPE file
  - sys.dm\_os\_buffer\_descriptors, for files stored in BPE
  - MSDN link: <a href="http://bit.ly/1ghl0Xs">http://bit.ly/1ghl0Xs</a>
- Returns buffer usage by database from the BPE file
  - Database name
  - Page count
  - Buffer size (MB)
  - Average read time in microseconds

### **TCP Listener States**

- This is a DMV (added in SQL Server 2012) that returns dynamic state information for each TCP listener
  - sys.dm\_tcp\_listener\_states
  - MSDN link: <a href="http://bit.ly/RaOUIR">http://bit.ly/RaOUIR</a>
- Gives you information about:
  - ip\_address for the listener
  - Whether the listener is IPv4
  - What TCP port the listener is using
  - The current state of the listener
  - The startup time of the listener
- This information can be very helpful for network and connectivity troubleshooting

# **Memory Dump Information**

- This DMV query gives you information about each memory dump file generated by the SQL Server Database Engine
  - sys.dm\_server\_memory\_dumps
  - MSDN link: <a href="http://bit.ly/QeG8ls">http://bit.ly/QeG8ls</a>
- Gives you information about:
  - The path and filename of each dump file
  - The creation date and time for the dump file
  - The size of the dump file in MB
- This query will not return any information if no memory dumps have occurred (which is a good thing)

### **Database Filenames and Paths**

- This is a databases and files catalog view
  - sys.master\_files
  - MSDN link: <a href="http://bit.ly/1qoZXtJ">http://bit.ly/1qoZXtJ</a>
- Gives you information about each database file on your instance
  - Lets you know how many user database files are on the instance and where they are located
  - Lets you know how many tempdb files are on the instance and where they are located
  - Gives you the size and auto growth settings for each database file
- This helps you understand how your I/O workload is spread across your
   I/O subsystem

## **Volume Information**

#### This uses a dynamic management function

- sys.dm\_os\_volume\_stats
- http://bit.ly/1f3afJc
- This query returns information for each logical drive or mount point that has any SQL Server database files
- Gives you the drive letter and file system type
- Gives you the logical volume name (if any)
- Gives you the total size of the volume in GB
- Gives you the available size on the volume in GB

# **Course Summary**

- These diagnostic queries can detect most configuration issues
  - They can help you find instance-level settings that may be incorrect
- They expose information about the operating system and the SQL Server version, edition, and build that is installed
- They can help you determine what type of hardware you are using
  - How old it is, what its capabilities are
- They show how your database files are distributed across your file system
  - They also show how large and how full your drive volumes are
- Make sure to also watch the other DMV courses for more queries
- Thanks for watching!