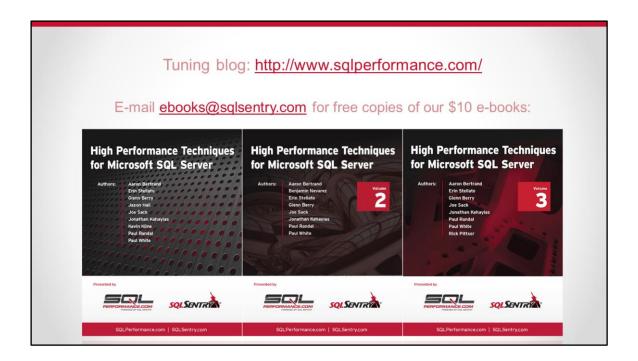
BUILDING & CONFIGURING SQL SERVER

Recommended Practices



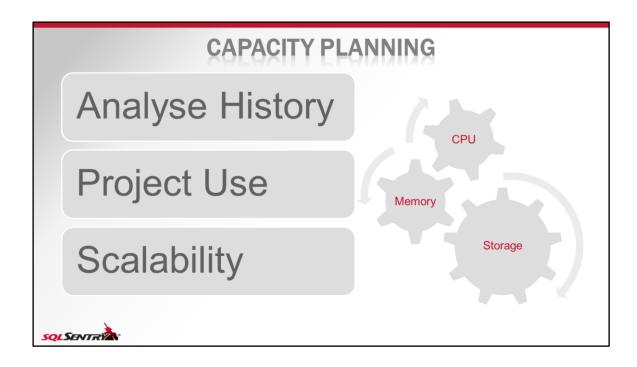


YOUR PRESENTER

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 - Worked with SQL Server for ~10 years
 - o Consultant, SQL DBA, Dev & BI Developer
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PLANNING Before deploying SQL Server it is important to have a plan Versions and Virtual or Physical What is the use case Cloud or On-Premises Capacity Planning



PRE-DEPLOYMENT

Infrastructure Configuration

- Drivers & Firmware
- Correct multi-pathing configuration
- Storage setup

Testing & Validation

- Soak Testing
- Stress Testing



DEPLOYMENT

Standardise

- Small number of versions
- Operating System

Automate

- Sysprep & Configuration Files
- SPADE framework



SPADE - http://sqlspade.codeplex.com/

SERVICE ACCOUNTS

Compartmentalise

Use different accounts for each service

Domain accounts where possible

- Manage Service Accounts (MSA)
- Group Managed Service Accounts (gMSA)



SQL SERVER CONFIGURATION

Trace Flags

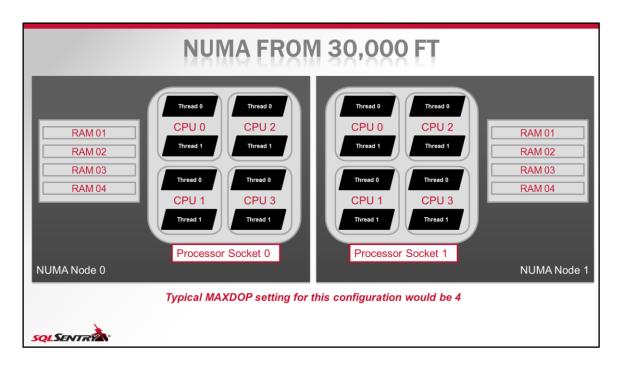
- 1117 Data File Growth
- 1118 Dedicated Extents
- 3226 Backup Messages



- 1117 Causes all database data files to grow at the same time in the event of an auto-growth taking place
- 1118 Results in dedicated extents being used by default, this can reduce contention on the GAM. SGAM and PFS pages in databases
 - Both are global affecting system and user databases
 - Behaviour of these is on by default in SQL Server 2016
- 3226 Stops backup information being logged for successful backups, this can reduce log traffic and noise if you have a lot of databases and/or frequent backups.
- https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms188396.aspx

SQL SERVER CONFIGURATION SP_CONFIGURE Backup checksum default Backup compression default Max degree of parallelism

```
exec sp configure 'show advanced', 1;
go
reconfigure;
go
exec sp configure 'Max Server mem', [ Check out Jonathan Kehayias' blog for a good
way to estimate a starting value. https://www.sqlskills.com/blogs/jonathan/how-
much-memory-does-my-sql-server-actually-need/];
exec sp configure 'Optimize for ad hoc', 1;
exec sp configure 'Max Degree of paralellism', [Phsyical Number of Cores in a NUMA
node];
exec sp configure 'backup checksum', 1;
exec sp configure 'backup compression', 1;
exec sp configure 'remote admin connections',1;
exec sp configure 'show advanced', 0;
reconfigure;
Go
```



At a very high level NUMA nodes normally equate to a physical CPU socket on the server motherboard with its associated bank of memory modules. The objective of setting MAXDOP is to constrain a query to a single NUMA node in order to try and prevent synchronization of threads between the sockets as this is more expensive than within the same socket.

Good articles on NUMA are;

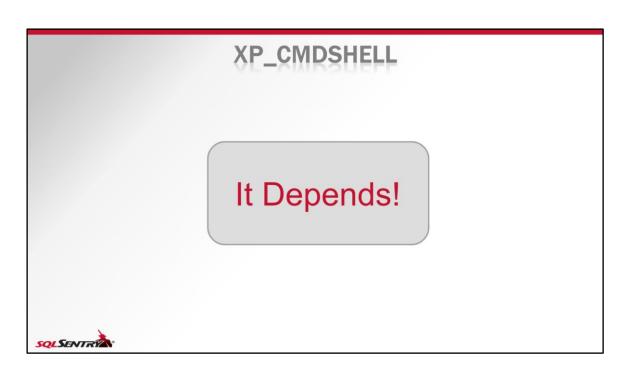
- https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/psssql/2011/11/11/sql-server-clarifying-thenuma-configuration-information/
- https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms180954(v=sql.105).aspx

MAXDOP settings;

- MAXDOP Calculator http://blogs.msdn.com/b/sqlsakthi/p/maxdop-calculatorsqlserver.aspx
- https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/2806535

SQL SERVER CONFIGURATION SP_CONFIGURE Backup checksum default Min/Max Server Memory Optimize for ad hoc workloads Max degree of parallelism Remote admin connections

```
exec sp configure 'show advanced', 1;
go
reconfigure;
go
exec sp configure 'Max Server mem', [ Check out Jonathan Kehayias' blog for a good
way to estimate a starting value. https://www.sqlskills.com/blogs/jonathan/how-
much-memory-does-my-sql-server-actually-need/];
exec sp configure 'Optimize for ad hoc', 1;
exec sp configure 'Max Degree of paralellism', [Phsyical Number of Cores in a NUMA
node];
exec sp configure 'backup checksum', 1;
exec sp configure 'backup compression', 1;
exec sp configure 'remote admin connections',1;
exec sp configure 'show advanced', 0;
reconfigure;
Go
```



For xp_cmdshell, it is off by default, it is strongly advised that it is not used unless you have no other option in which case make sure it is secured. A good resource that discusses this can be found at

http://blogs.msdn.com/b/sqlsecurity/archive/2008/01/10/xp-cmdshell.aspx.

SQL SERVER CONFIGURATION

Security

- Avoid using SQL Authentication
- Disable and Rename SA
- Proxies for Agent Jobs
- Perform Volume Maintenance Tasks



LOCK PAGES IN MEMORY

Tier 1 Systems

- On
- Cannot afford downtime/impact

Tier 2 systems

- Off
- Identify issue & RCA



TEMPDB

Multiple Files

Dedicated storage

Separate data and log files



DATABASE CONFIGURATION

Instant File Initialization

Multiple files

Separate Data and Log

Checksum page verification

Appropriate Database Owner



MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS

DBCC CHECKDB

Backups

Re-indexing & Statistics Maintenance

Log Rotation

Monitor dbo.suspect_pages in MSDB



MONITORING & ALERTING

Monitor key performance counters

Generate baselines

Configure SQL Agent Alerts

Policy Based Management





THANK YOU!

- Slides will be available at http://blogs.sqlsentry.com/author/johnmartin
- E-mail ebooks@sqlsentry.com for free copies of our e-books:
 - o Just tell them where you met me
- · My contact info for other questions:
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 - Twitter: @SQLDiplomat

