

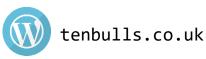
Contact...



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Guilty pleasures...

SERVER LESS









Likes...











Badges...





Master: SQL Server









Community...

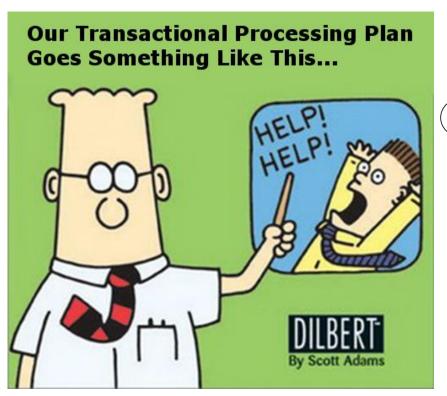








Agenda





Transactions &
Breaking ACID
Properties

We'll also need to explain In-Memory OLTP in this context!













The best part of the presentation... Gin O'Clock

Requirements

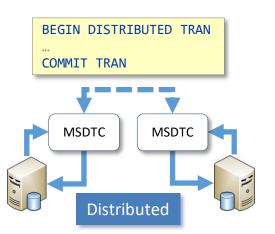
- From SQL 2014 and upward
- On all editions (including Express)
- For SQL on Windows OR SQL on Linux
- In any database recovery mode
 - FULL/ BULK_LOGGED/ SIMPLE





Transactions can be...





Batch Scope (MARS)

UPDATE ...
INSERT ...
DELETE ...
GO

(there is also...)

Auto-Commit

INSERT ...
DELETE ...





Transactions

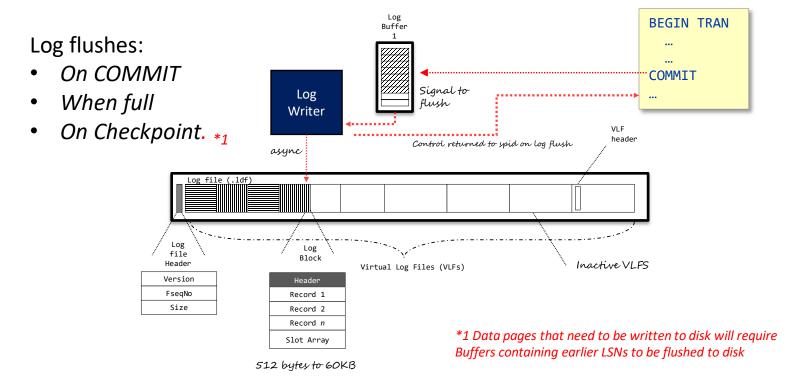
```
BEGIN TRAN transaction_1 WITH MARK 'restorepoint'
   BEGIN TRAN
                           "Nested Transaction"
      --do something
   COMMIT TRAN
                                  Savepoint
   SAVE TRAN savepoint
   BEGIN TRAN
      --do something else
   COMMIT
   IF {something wrong} THEN ROLLBACK TRAN savepoint
                 Outer Transaction
COMMIT
```

^{*1} Not to be confused with Atomic Blocks (we'll discuss these later!)

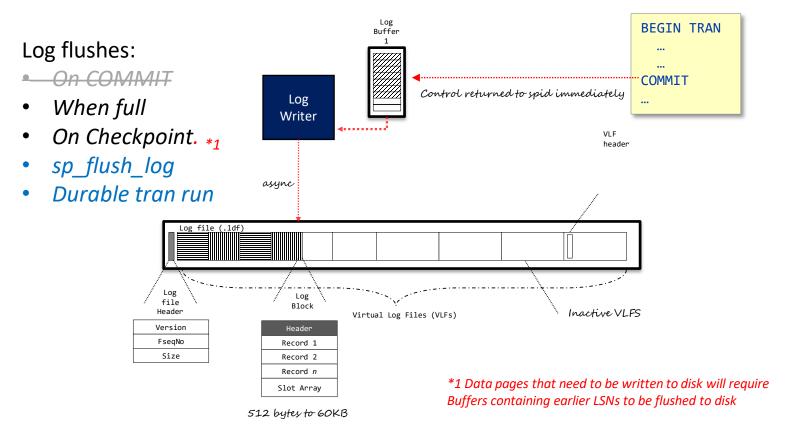
Demo

Transactions and broken ACID properties...

Durable Transactions



Delayed Durable Transactions



Delayed Durability Hierachy

DATABASE



- DISABLED
- ALLOWED
- FORCED

TRANSACTION

(On-disk or IM tables)



- OFF
- ON

ATOMIC BLOCK (IM tables via Native Compiled Stored Procs)



- OFF
- ON

...BUT delayed durability is not guaranteed regardless!

Demo

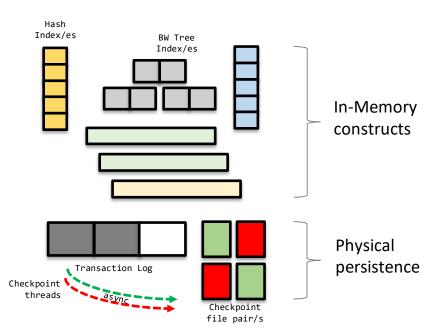
On disk delayed durability

In-Memory OLTP Overview and Log Improvements

- New concurrency model (as of SQL Server 2014)
- All row and index data in memory, all versioning In-Memory
- Lockless and latchless operation
- Physical persistence when SCHEMA AND DATA)
 - Thru Checkpoint file pairs + Log

Log Improvements

- SCHEMA_ONLY has no log overhead
- Log block "compression" (less log writes)
- No undo record generation
- Indexes not persisted, rebuilt on start-up
 - ...so NO index maintenance logging.



Demo

In-Memory delayed durability

Log Waits and Log Performance Monitoring

- LOGBUFFER wait time taken to create log record in log buffer
- WRITELOG wait time taken for log buffer to be flushed to logfile
- Use sys.dm_io_virtual_file_stats to look at file IO, sizes and stalls
- Performance Monitors e.g.
 - Log flushes per second counter of Databases counter set
 - Transactions per second counter of Databases counter set
 - Transactions created per second counter of SQL Server <YYYY> XTP Transactions/ <DB>
 (instance of object).

Limitations and Special Cases

- Ignored when
 - CDC enabled tables
 - Cross-database or distributed transactions
- Not supported in Transaction Replication
- Reporting and Failover scenarios *1
 - Sync Read-only replicas
 - High Safety Database Mirrors
 - Failover Clustered Instances
 - Log backups and Log shipping targets
 - Hyper-V Quick Migration.

Warning!
Data loss is very possible in these scenarios!

^{*1} In a nutshell, crash recovery can (and possibly *will*) result in data loss!

Summary

- Delayed Durability attempts to make log flushes to disk more efficient
- Is a compromise of performance over durability
- Force on all trans per DB, a specific trans or on atomic block via Natively Compiled SP
- IMOLTP can remove many bottlenecks
 - But IMOLTP already provides some great logging improvements
 - However Delayed Durability *could* still remove log buffer waits
- It can result in lost data, even under highly available environments.

Thank you for listening!

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Slideshare: http://www.slideshare.net/retracement

Demo: https://github.com/retracement/Persistence is Futile