



# **PERFORMANCE TUNING WITH SQL SERVER 2017**

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**CI ENCONTRO DA COMUNIDADE SQLPORT, LISBON, 28<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2018**

# About me

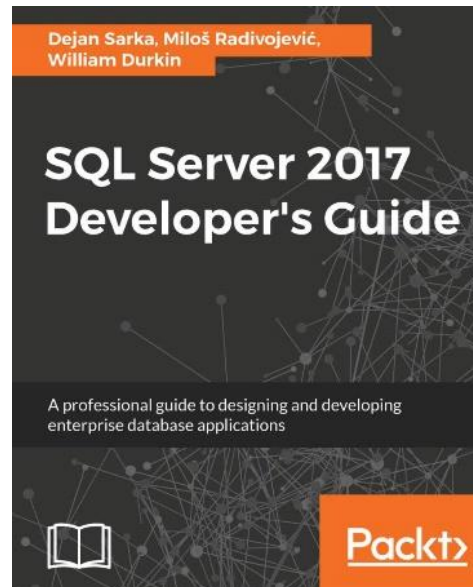
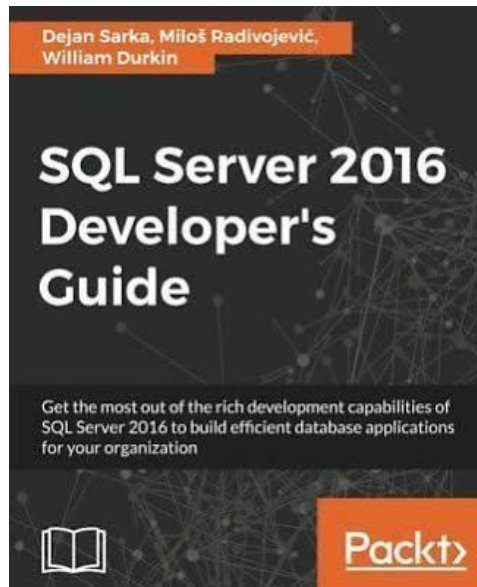
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# Agenda

## New SQL Server (Microsoft) release cycles

## Adaptive Query Processing

Interleaved executions

Batch Mode Adaptive Join

Memory Grant feedback

## Query Store as Game Changer

Troubleshooting with Query Store

Automatic tuning



# New SQL Server (Microsoft) release cycles



Upgrade challenge (risk, not fully atomated test routines...)

Learning

Too frequent

Quality?

Abandoned services/features



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# **Adaptive Query Processing**

# Adaptive Query Processing

## Query Optimizer

- Chooses physical operators and creates the execution plan
- Estimates memory that is needed for query execution (Memory Grant)
- Based on estimates done by the Cardinality Estimator

## Query Execution Issues

- Slow response time
- Intensive resource consuming
- Reduced throughput and concurrency

# Adaptive Query Processing

## SQL Server 2016 (and prior)

- After the execution plan is created, it is used in consecutive query executions, without changes (with the same operators and memory grants)

## SQL Server 2017 Adaptive Query Processing

- Breaking the pipeline between query optimization and execution
- Executing a part of the query during the execution plan creation
- Updating a part of the cached plan during consecutive query executions (Memory Grant)
- Batch mode Adapter Join Operator



# Adaptive Query Processing

**Interleaved Execution**

**Batch Mode Memory Grant Feedback**

**Batch Mode Adaptive Join**

# Interleaved Execution

## Related to queries with multi table valued functions (MTVF)

- Break the optimization process
- Execute the part of the query with function call and get actual cardinality
- Continue with the optimization process

## Epilogue

- More appropriate plan (correct cardinality instead of cardinality 100)

## Costs

- Increased CPU compile time
- Increased costs are acceptable, plan is usually better (sometimes significantly)



# MTVF Execution

## SQL Server 2016

Query 1: Query cost (relative to the batch): 100%

```
SELECT ol.OrderID, ol.UnitPrice, ol.StockItemID FROM Sales.Orderlines ol INNER JOIN dbo.SignificantOrders() f1 ON f1.Id = ol.OrderID WHERE PackageType
```

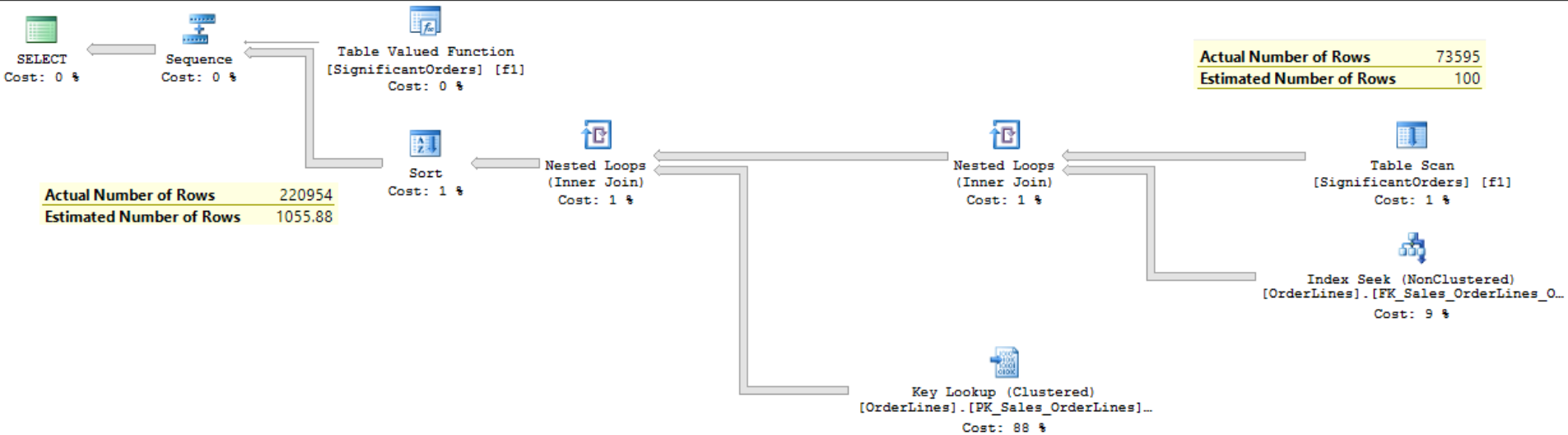


Table 'Worktable'. Scan count 0, logical reads 0, physical reads 0, r  
Table 'OrderLines'. Scan count 73595, logical reads 865656, physical  
Table '#AE4E6FE7'. Scan count 1, logical reads 119, physical reads 0,

CPU time = 937 ms, elapsed time = 2445 ms.

# Interleaved Execution

## SQL Server 2017

Query 1: Query cost (relative to the batch): 100%  
SELECT ol.OrderID, ol.UnitPrice, ol.StockItemID FROM Sales.Orderlines ol INNER JOIN dbo.SignificantOrders() f1 ON f1.Id = ol.OrderID WHERE PackageTypeID

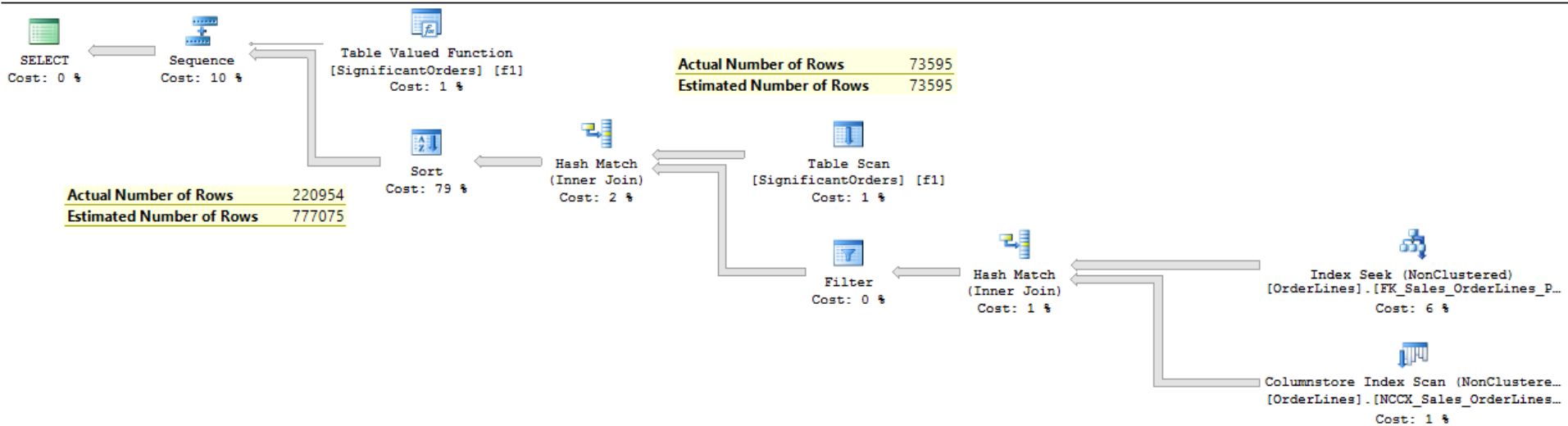


Table 'OrderLines'. Scan count 3, logical reads 388, physical reads 0, read-ahead reads 0, bytes received at source 0.

Table 'OrderLines'. Segment reads 1, segment skipped 0.

Table 'Worktable'. Scan count 0, logical reads 0, physical reads 0, read-ahead reads 0, bytes received at source 0.

Table 'Workfile'. Scan count 0, logical reads 0, physical reads 0, read-ahead reads 0, bytes received at source 0.

Table '#AF429420'. Scan count 1, logical reads 119, physical reads 0, read-ahead reads 0, bytes received at source 0.

CPU time = 594 ms, elapsed time = 1480 ms.

# Batch Mode Memory Grant Feedback

- Adjust memory grant parameter in the execution plan AFTER the plan is generated
- Monitors the execution of the query and if memory grant is constantly over- or underestimated, it recalculates and adjust it
- Requires a columnstore index on the affected table
- If memory grant memory values oscillate, the feature is disabled

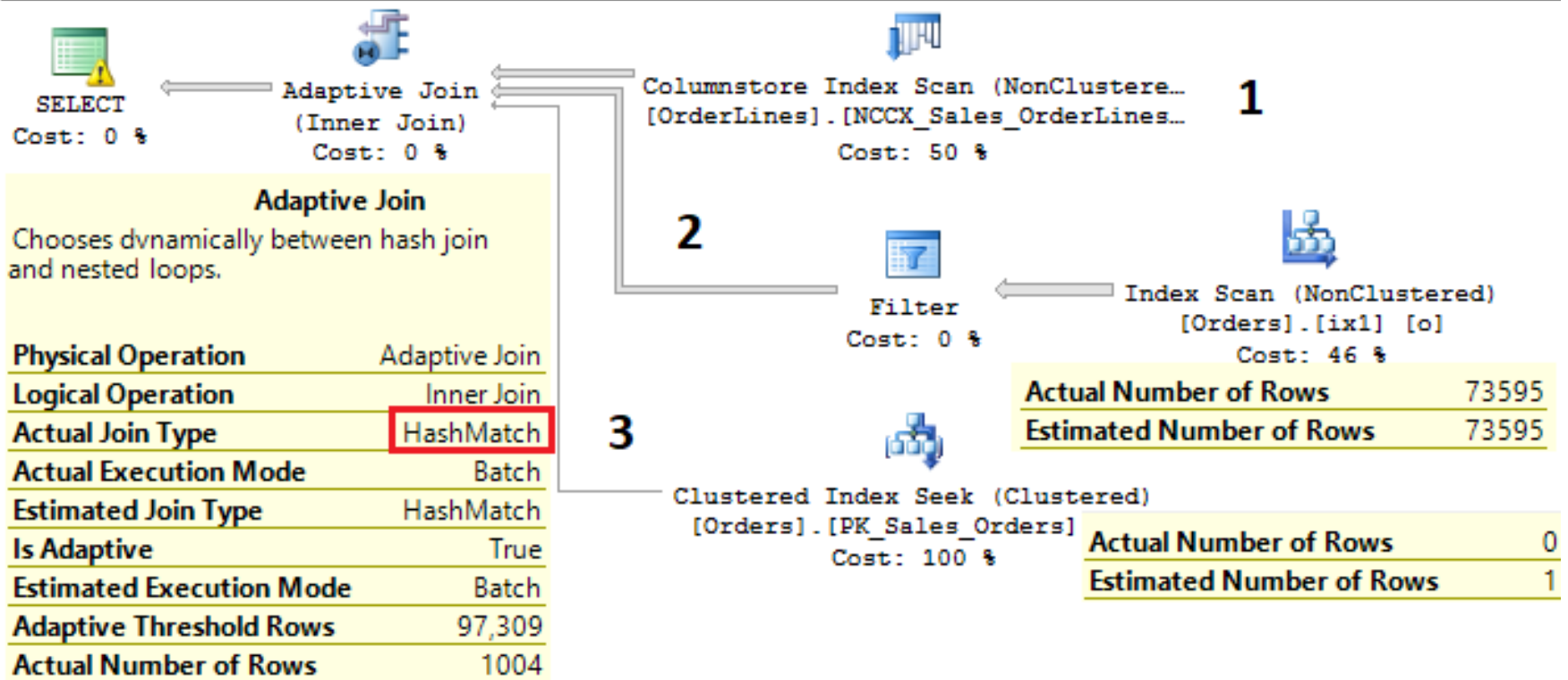
# Batch Mode Adaptive Join

- New operator- Adaptive Join
  - Allows to choose between Hash Join and Nested Loop Join operators after scanning an input
  - Defines a threshold value that can be use for decision which operator to use
  - It starts as Hash Join and if after input scanning estimated number of rows is less than threshold, it switches to Nested Loop Join
- Generally, it will better handle some queries with variety of parameters, but it will not solve all issues caused by wrongly chosen Join operator
- It can be disabled

# Adaptive Join Operator

```
EXEC dbo.GetSomeOrderDeatils 112;
```

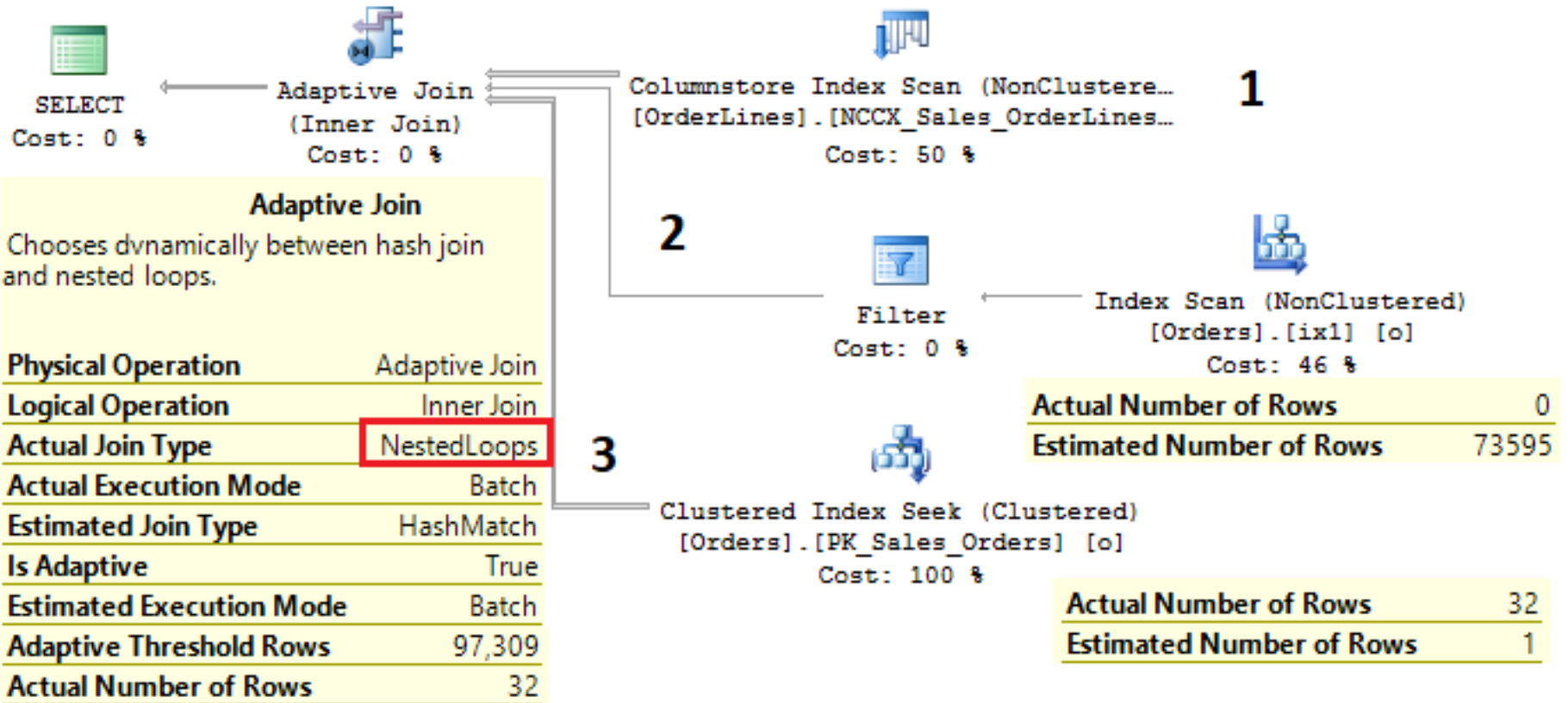
```
SELECT o.OrderID, o.OrderDate, ol.OrderLineID, ol.Quantity, ol.UnitPrice FROM Sales
Missing Index (Impact 49.4219): CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [<Name of Missing Index,
```



# Adaptive Join Operator

```
EXEC dbo.GetSomeOrderDeatils 1;
```

```
SELECT o.OrderID, o.OrderDate, ol.OrderLineID, ol.Quantity, ol.UnitPrice FROM Sales
Missing Index (Impact 49.4219): CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX [<Name of Missing Index,
```



# Adaptive Join Operator

**Adaptive Join Operator brings overhead**

**How to disable it:**

- OPTION(USE  
HINT('DISABLE\_BATCH\_MODE\_ADAPTIVE\_JOINS'));
- ALTER DATABASE SCOPED CONFIGURATION SET  
DISABLE\_BATCH\_MODE\_ADAPTIVE\_JOINS = ON;



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# **Query Store and Automatic Tuning**

# Query Store in SQL Server 2016

## New troubleshooting tool

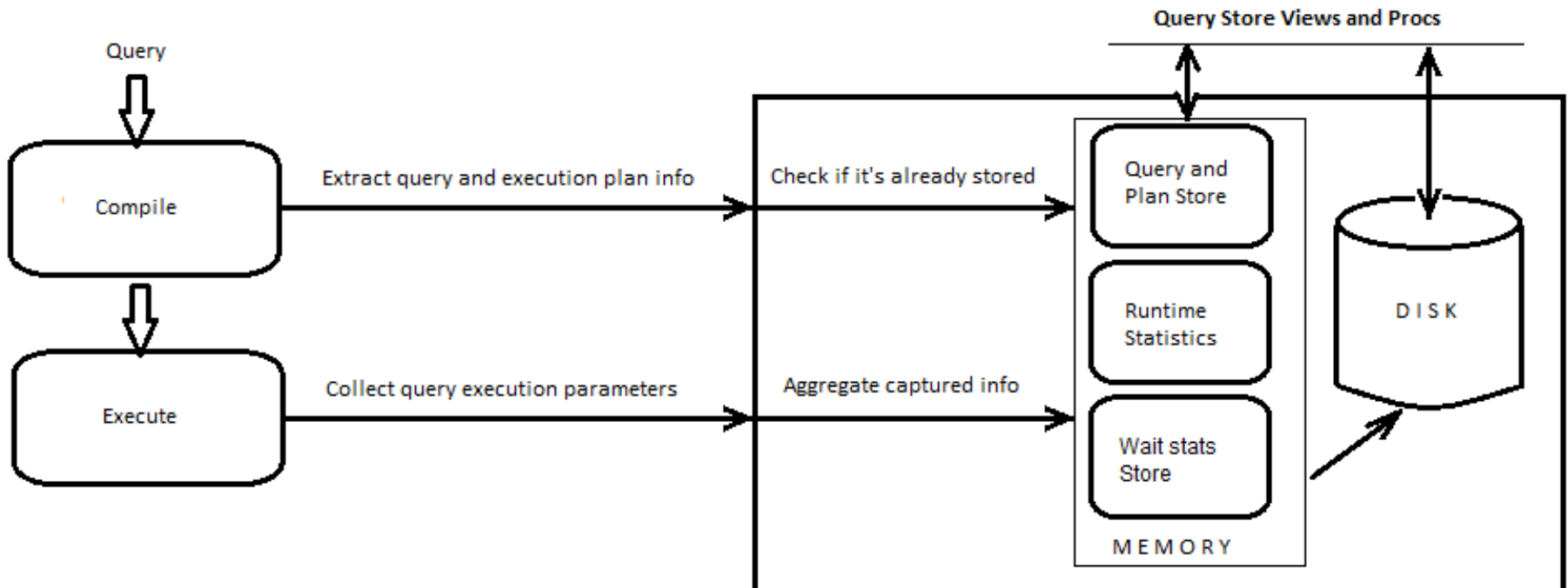
- Captures all execution relevant parameters for database queries
- Information are persistent, belongs to the database
- Quick identify performance regressions
- Helps you to learn how your database workload changes over time
- Helps you to identify queries that did not execute successfully
- Allows you to fix some performance issues

# Query Store in SQL Server 2017

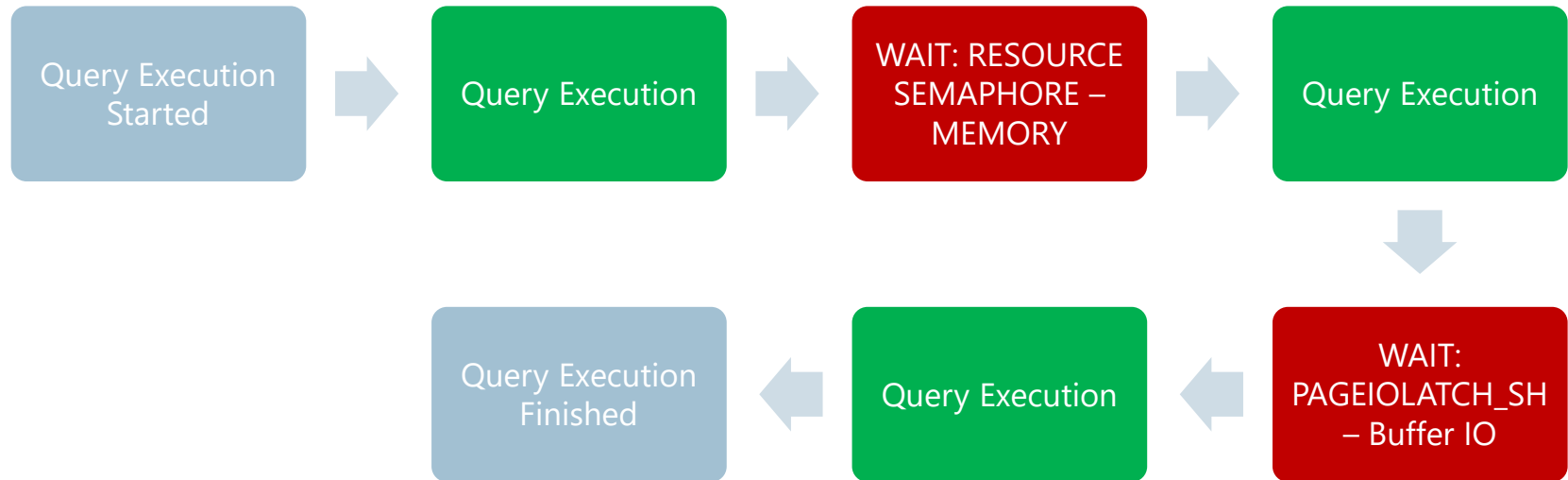
## New features and Enhancements

- Query Store captures wait stats (24 wait stats categories)
- Tuning Recommendations
- Automatic Tuning

# Query Store in SQL Server 2017



# Query Store in SQL Server 2017

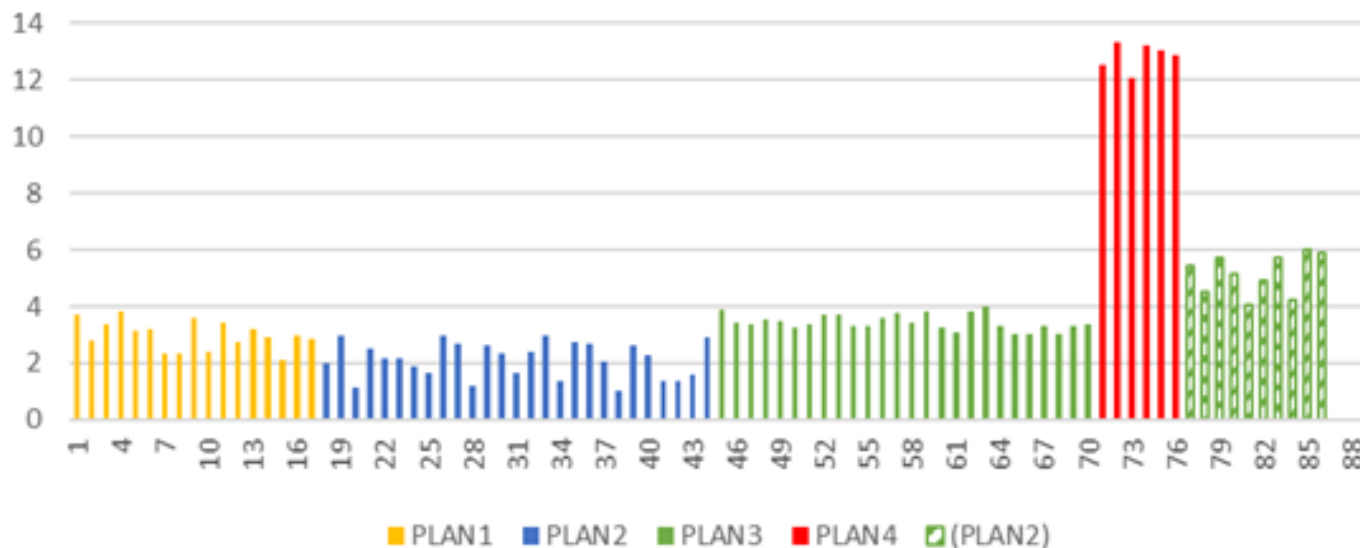


# SQL Server 2017 Automatic Tuning

## Two options:

- Offline: Recommended actions via DMV **sys.dm\_db\_tuning\_recommendations**
- Online: automatically switch to the last known good plan whenever the regression is detected

```
ALTER DATABASE CURRENT SET AUTOMATIC_TUNING (FORCE_LAST_GOOD_PLAN = ON);
```



# SQL Server 2017 Automatic Tuning

The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left is the server tree showing the 'WideWorldImporters' database. The main pane is titled 'Queries with forced plans for database WideWorldImporters'. It contains a table with the following data:

query id	query sql text	forced plan id	force
1	SELECT * FROM Sales.Orders o INNER JOIN Sales.Or...	1	0

Below the table is a 'Plan summary for query 1. Time period: Last month ending at 21.10.2017 23:00' chart. The chart shows 'Avg' on the y-axis (0 to 80) and dates on the x-axis (21.09.2017 to 18.10.2017). A legend indicates 'Plan Id' with values 1 (orange), 2 (green), and 3 (purple). A green dot is visible at the end of the period, and a checkmark is in the bottom right corner.

Below the chart is the 'Plan 1 [forced]' section, showing the query text and a plan graph:

Query 1: Query cost (relative to the batch): 100%

```
SELECT * FROM Sales.Orders o INNER JOIN Sales.OrderLines o1 ON o.OrderID= o1.OrderID INNER JOIN Sales.OrderLines o2 ON o...
```

The plan graph shows a 'SELECT' operator with a cost of 0% feeding into four 'Nested Loops (Inner Join)' operators, each also with a cost of 0%.



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