

SQLskills Immersion Training

IE2: Performance Tuning

Kimberly's Whiteboard Drawings and Annotations

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NOTE: Includes whiteboard drawings from prior IE courses
+ drawings done the week of February 10, 2014
Tampa, Florida – IE2 Training

SQLskills Immersion Event

IE2: Performance Tuning

Module 9: Plan Cache

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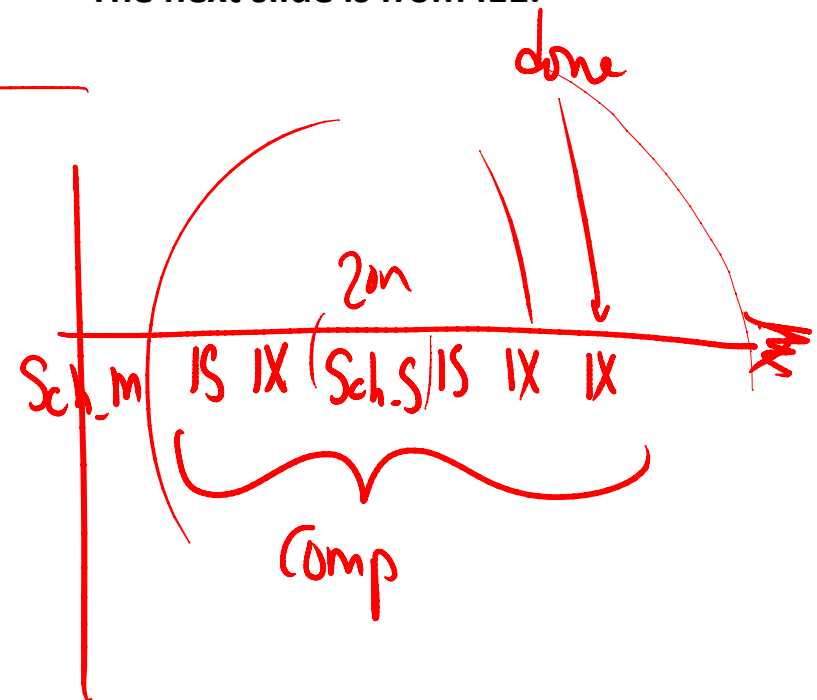
Sch_M on table

Sp_recompile
tname

NOLOCK longrunning
Sch_S
20 min

We had a side discussion on the blocking that you could have with a Sch_M lock. The key point is that ANY lock blocks a SCH_M lock but a SCH_S held from a NOLOCK query that's extremely long running – will cause nasty secondary blocking while the SCH_M waits for ALL locks to drain off (where the SCH_S lock is probably the longest running)

The next slide is from IE1.



Nasty Blocking CHAINS

Relaxed FIFO isn't Always Enough

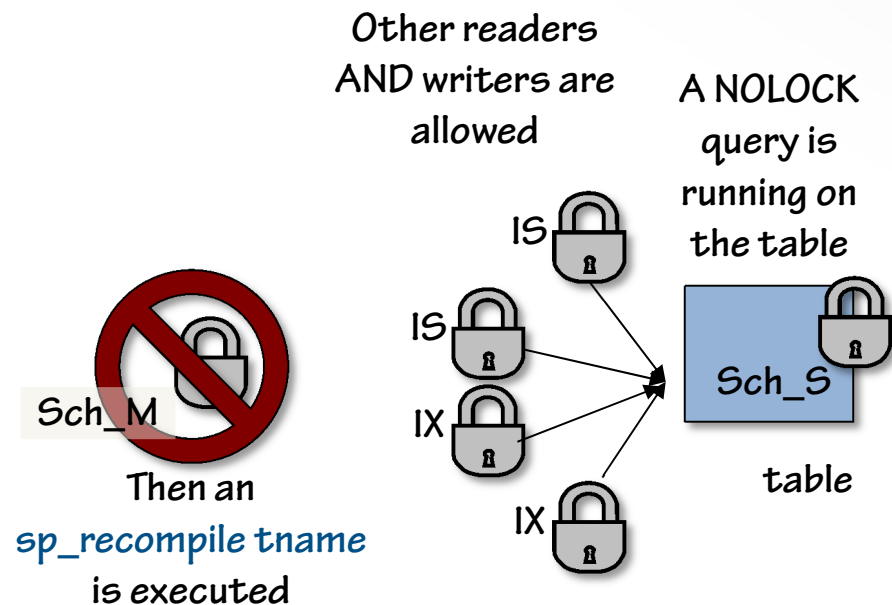
We had a side discussion on the blocking that you could have with a Sch_M lock. This slide is from IE1.

- Imagine someone's running a NOLOCK query against a very large table (the query takes 4 minutes to run [ok, not that nasty])
- This query's running off-hours but the standard is to use NOLOCK
- An `sp_recompile tname` is requested

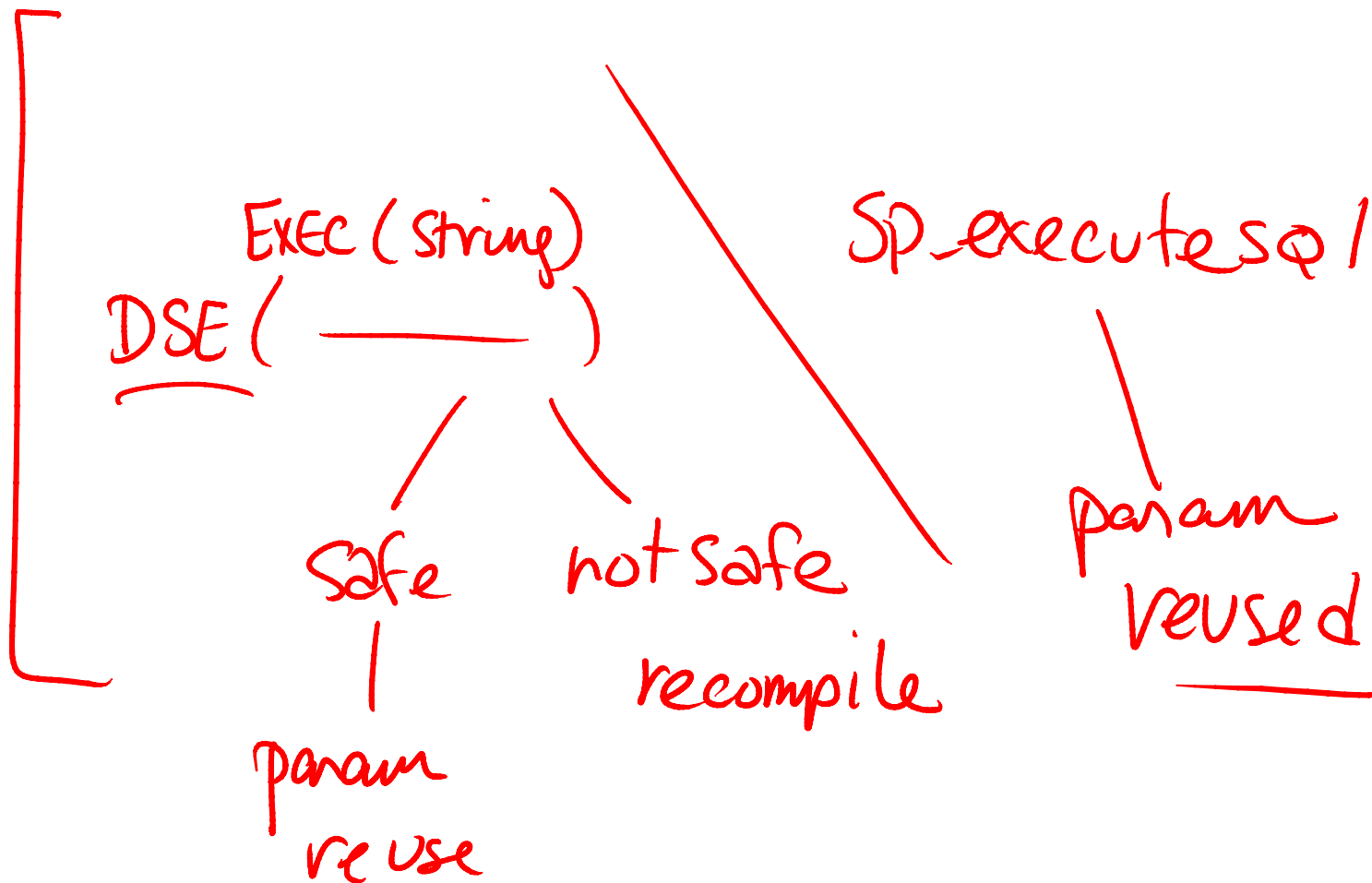
Unfortunately now...
everybody waits.....

Relaxed FIFO only let's through the folks that are compatible with ALL pending locks (not just those that are currently held).

This can create terribly long blocking chains.



Time



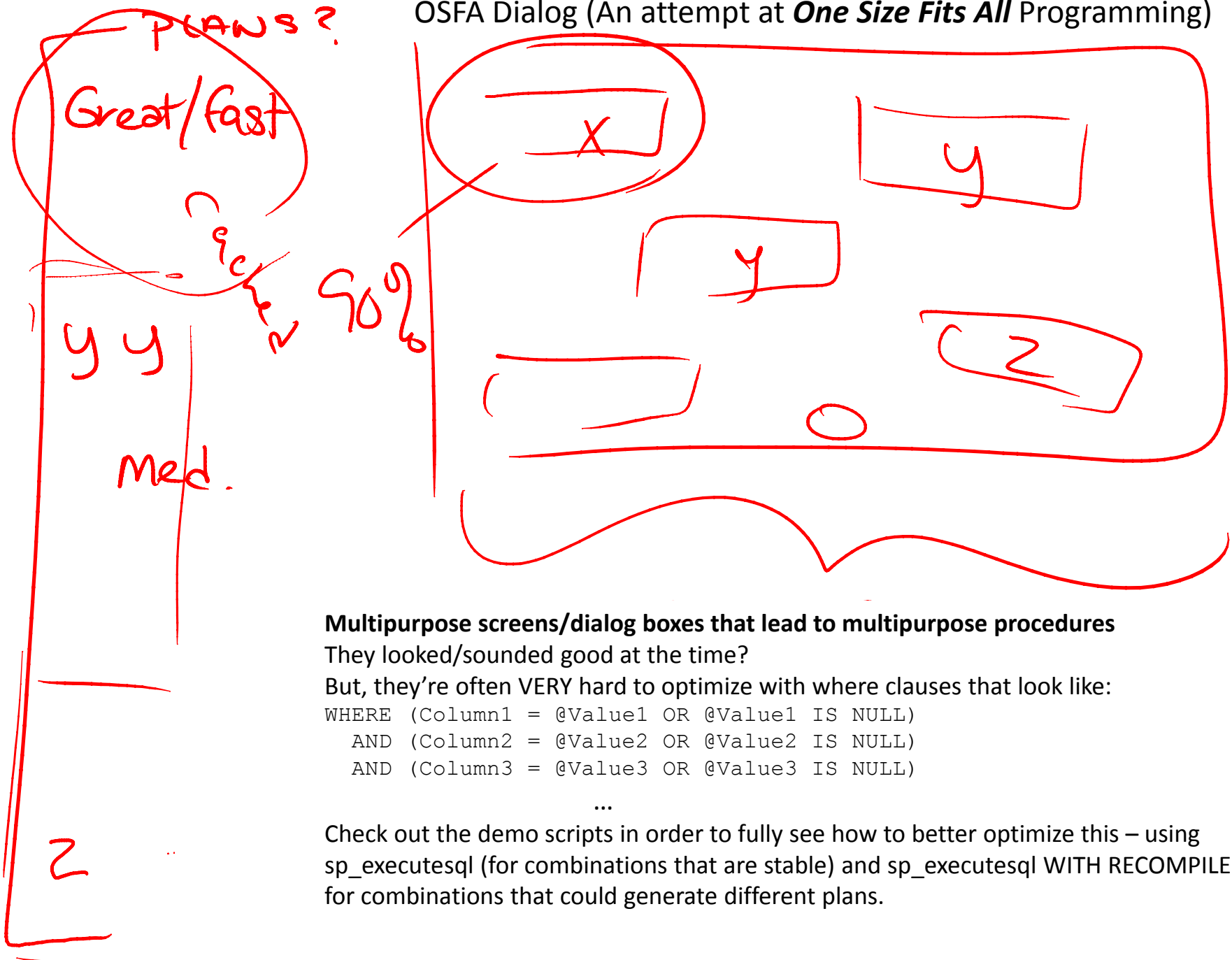
Using EXEC (string) [DSE] and/or sp_ExecuteSql [ES] inside of stored procedures

DSE and ES are not the same.

DSE is unknown until runtime. At that point the statement is treated as though it's adhoc. Because most statements are **not** going to be safe, the statement will end up being recompiled (and optimized) for each execution.

ES is forced parameterization. When a statement is stable you can use this to reduce compilation/CPU costs.

OSFA Dialog (An attempt at *One Size Fits All* Programming)



Multipurpose screens/dialog boxes that lead to multipurpose procedures

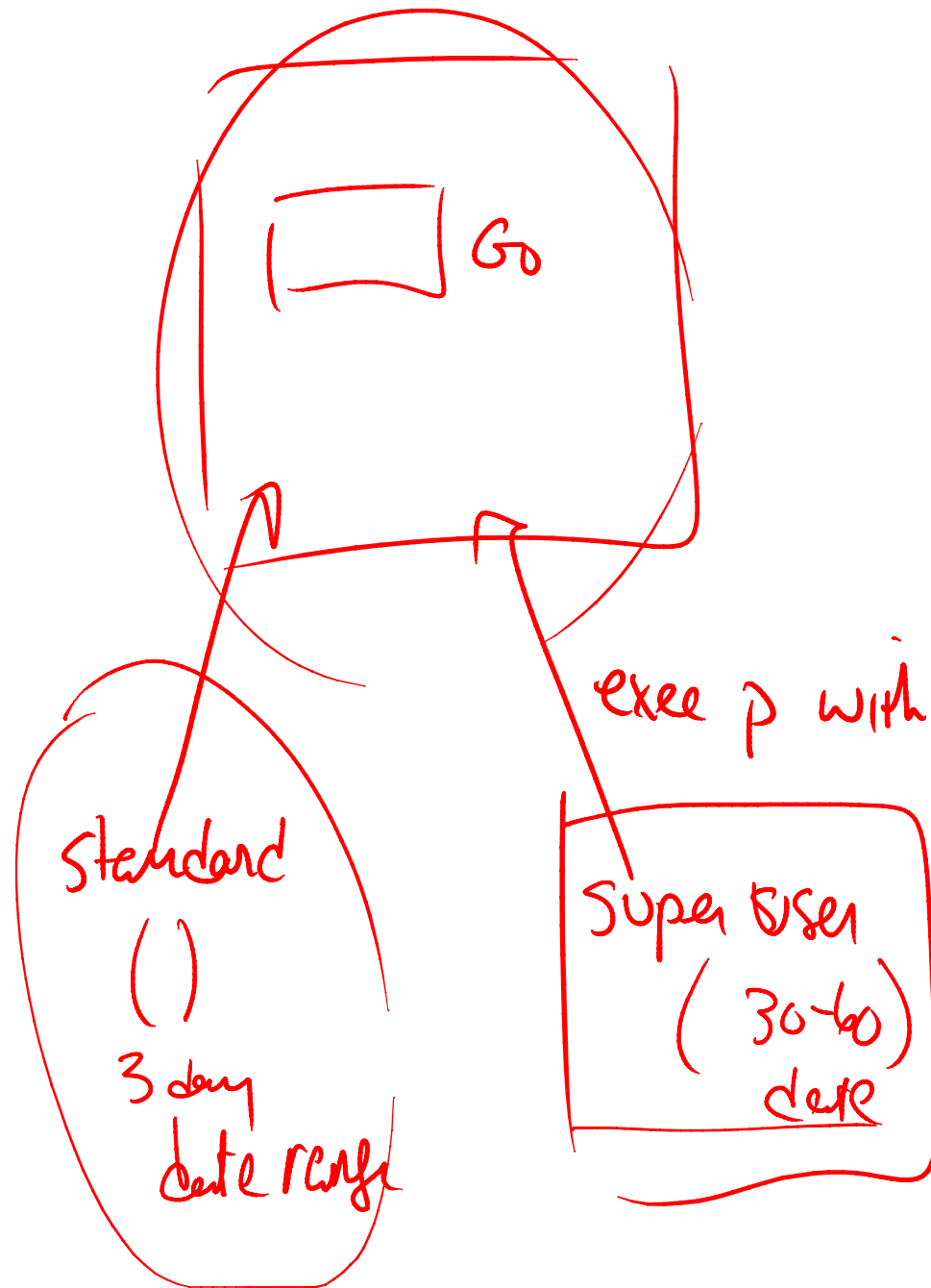
They looked/sounded good at the time?

But, they're often VERY hard to optimize with where clauses that look like:

```
WHERE (Column1 = @Value1 OR @Value1 IS NULL)
      AND (Column2 = @Value2 OR @Value2 IS NULL)
      AND (Column3 = @Value3 OR @Value3 IS NULL)
```

...

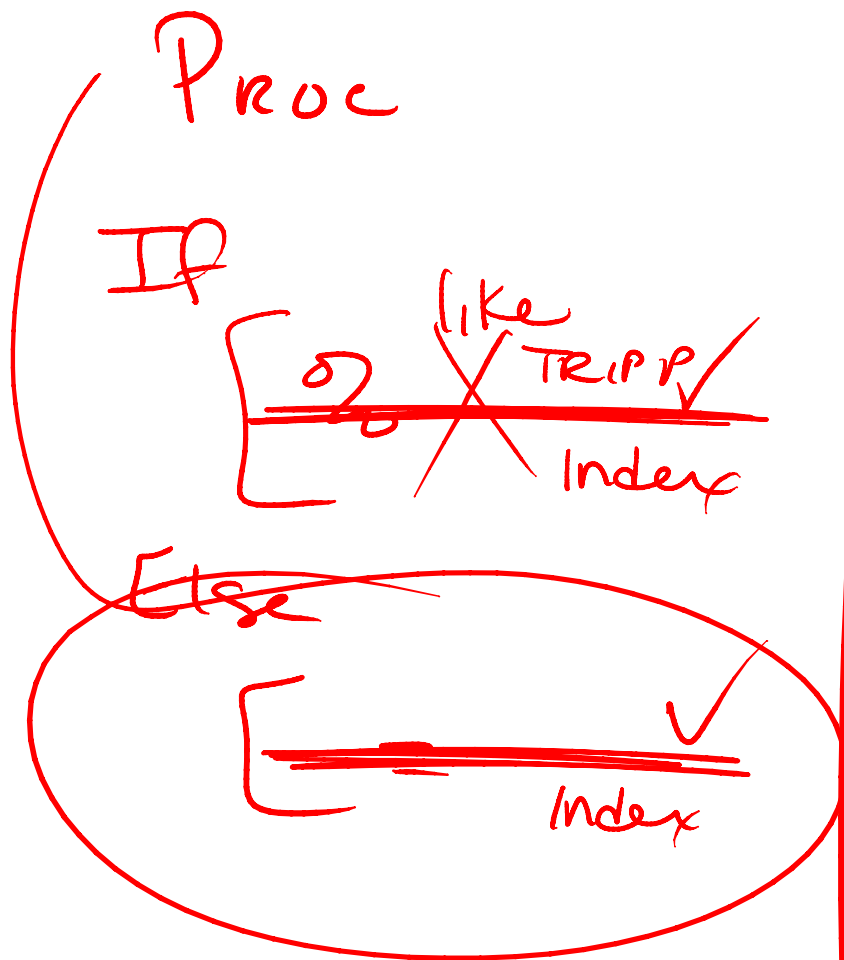
Check out the demo scripts in order to fully see how to better optimize this – using `sp_executesql` (for combinations that are stable) and `sp_executesql WITH RECOMPILE` for combinations that could generate different plans.



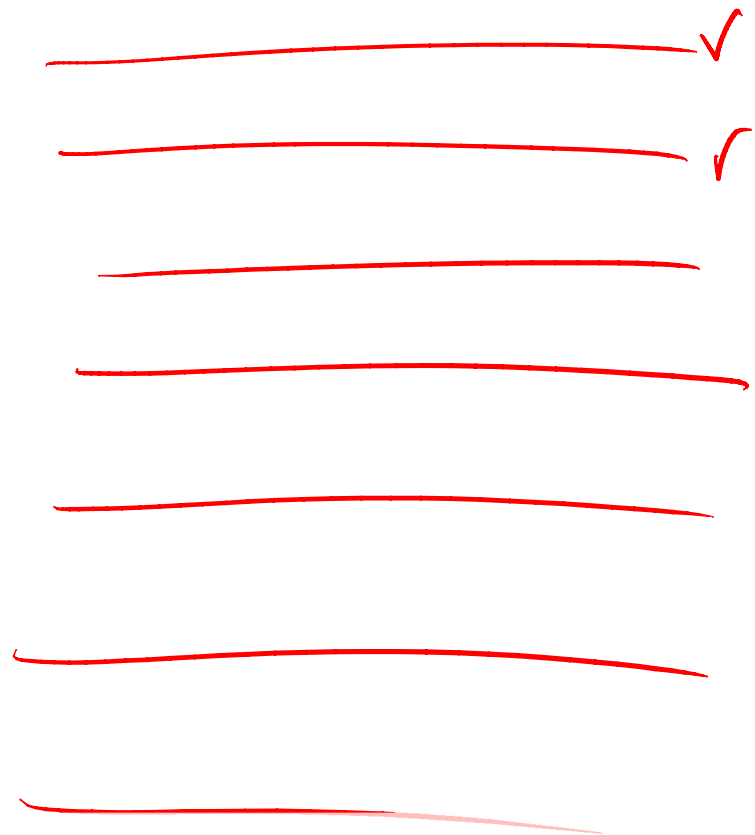
Options for different executions

If we largely execute with “standard” users and we absolutely want THAT plan to be in cache and to be re-used then we could:

- 1) Use option (optimize FOR...) and use a literal that will generate a plan that’s great for the “typical” scenario. However, the performance won’t be great for the atypical (super user) scenario.
- 2) We could use EXEC for the typical scenario and EXEC proc WITH RECOMPILE for the super user scenario. The benefit of this is:
 - 1) We get a cached plan for the typical user (no CPU/plan stability)
 - 2) We get a specific plan for the atypical user (the super user) as opposed to a possibly inefficient plan (so, we have to compile but we’re only compiling this one type of plan)

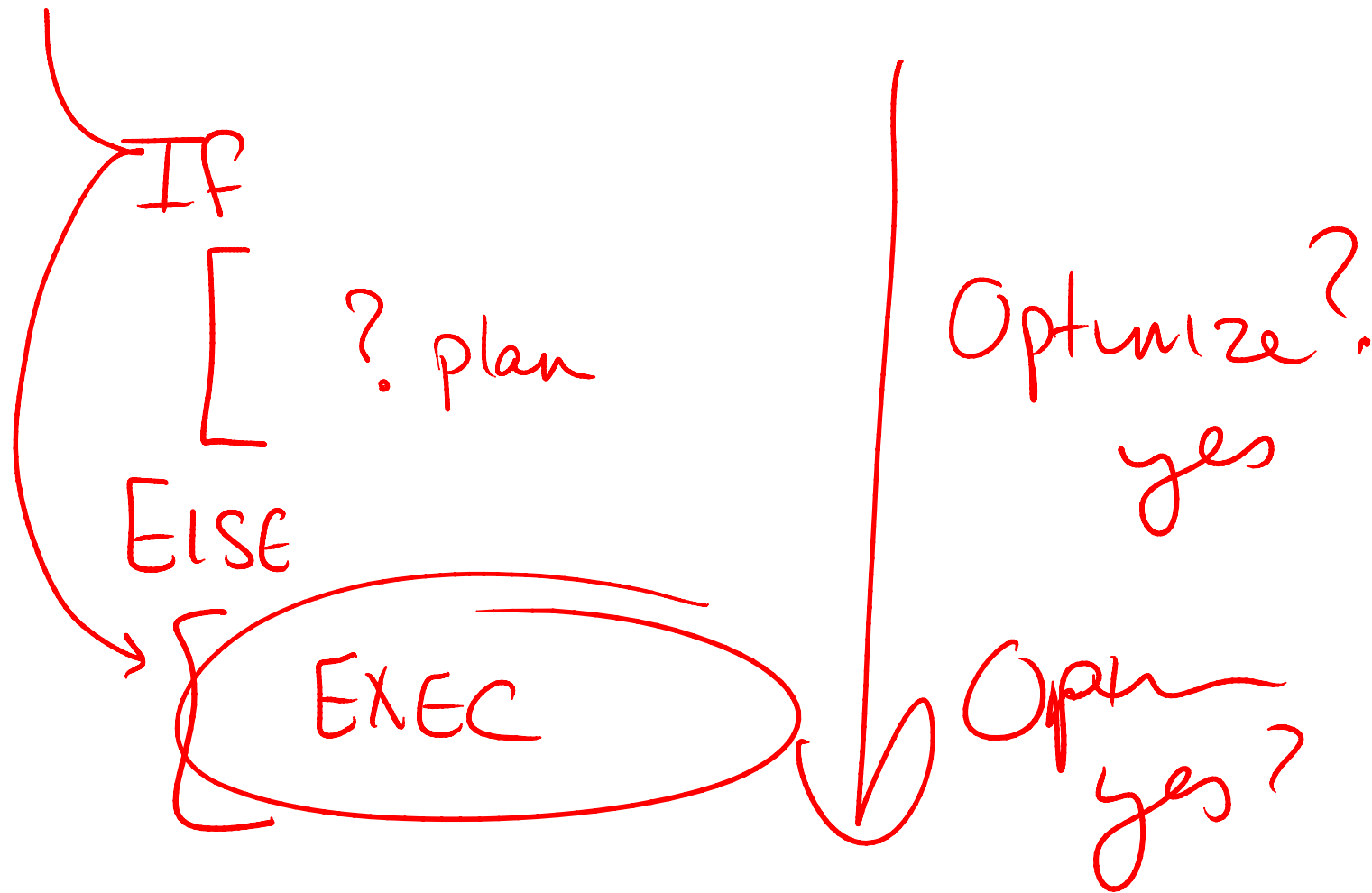


Proc



Conditional logic and modularization

This is another way of looking at the same thing from the prior diagram. Really, don't think of the "logic" in your procedure; think only of the procedure as a list of statements (regardless of conditional logic). SQL Server tries to optimize ANY statement that's "*optimizable*" with the parameters that were supplied (regardless of those specific parameters apply for *that* execution). This is another case where you can end up with an inefficient plan because of parameter sniffing.



Conditional logic and modularization

Creating branching logic for different types of parameters seems logical but because SQL Server optimizes the process of optimization (where they try to optimize anything that's optimizable), you can often end up with a plan that's not ideal.

You are much better off breaking that code into smaller subprocedures – SQL Server will never step into a subprocedure unless it's executed and in this case it will only be executed with exactly the right parameters.

CR PROC — } Sniffed
 (param1
 pa 2
 —)

as

Declare var — unknown why?
 we don't know
 until EXECUTION

Select .. — Param?
 Select ... — param?

Parameters are “sniffed”

SQL Server uses parameters to optimize. Sniffing implies that SQL Server uses the histogram to evaluate the data selectivity. For the FIRST execution, parameter sniffing is great. It's the subsequent executions that can suffer from parameter sniffing (and therefore end up with PSP = parameter sniffing problems).

Variables are “unknown”

Variables are only known at runtime as the statements execute and the variables are assigned. As a result, they are unknown during optimization. Without an actual value, SQL Server cannot use the histogram. Instead SQL Server uses the density vector for the “average” numbers of rows that meet that criteria.

HIST ← Parameters can
be sniffed

Density ← Variables cannot
vector

Parameter list

@p1 value

@p2 value

@p3 value

~~PROC AT OPT~~

declare... v1

Select @p2 plan based on actual value
of p2

Select @v1 plan based on AVERAGE dist.
of #01

Select @p1 &
@v2 Sniffed
average

SQL Server optimizes everything that's optimizable (sp?) ☺

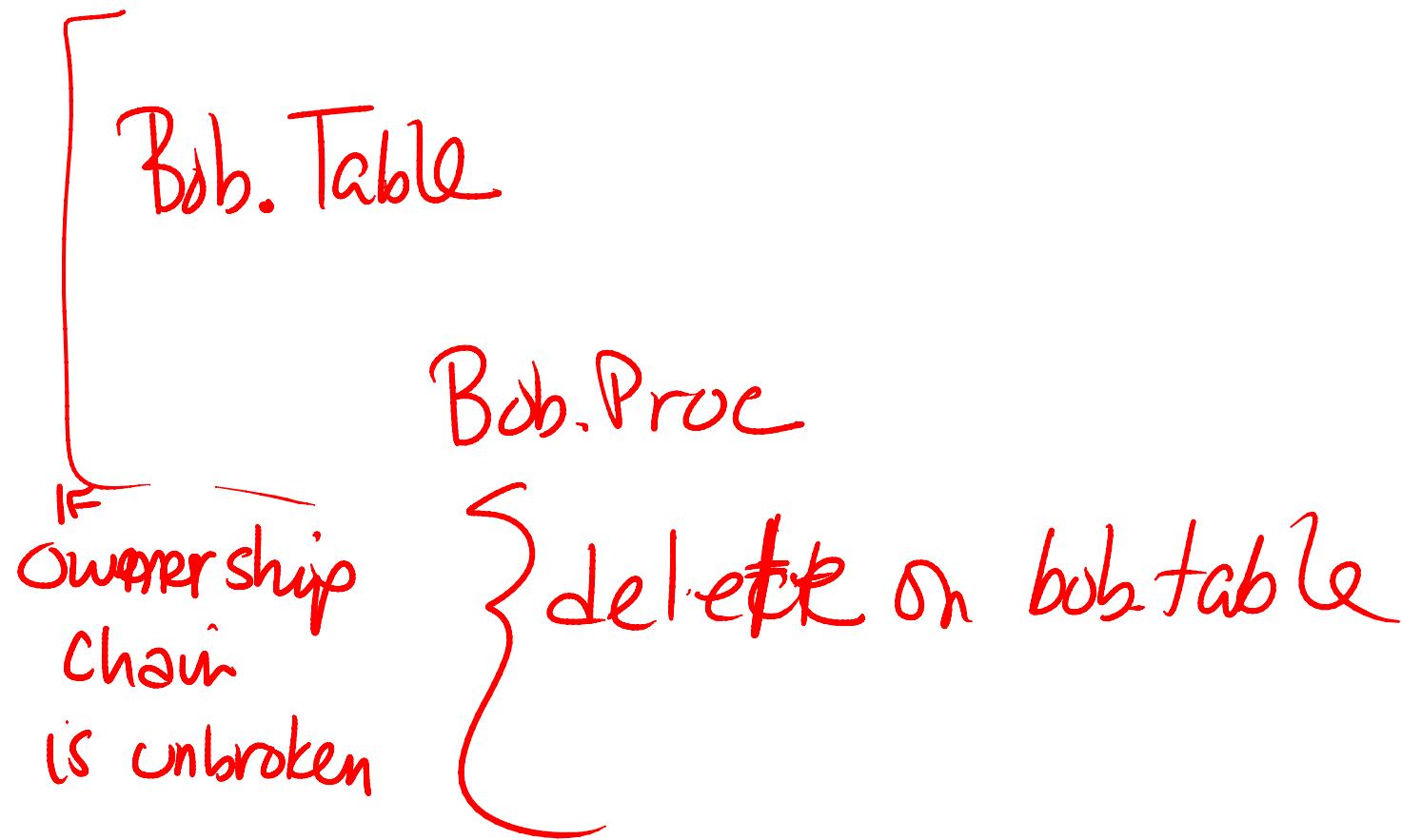
Again, parameters are known. Parameters can be sniffed. SQL Server will optimize every statement that it can – regardless of what actually ends up executing. At the time of optimization they do not know what will or will not execute and they do not know the value of a variable.

DEFAULT
Proc

DSE — protects against SQLinj
execute under context
CALLER

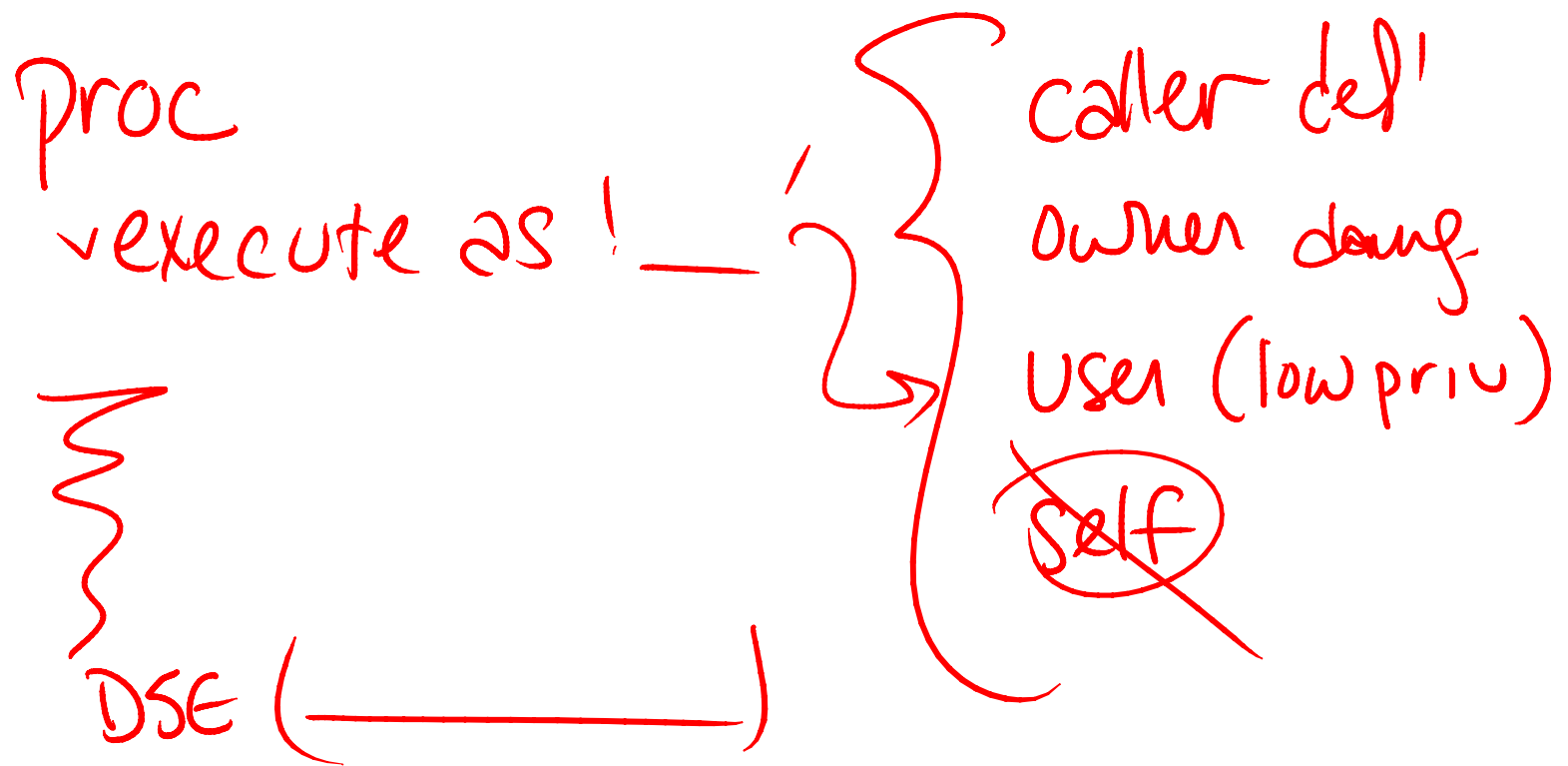
Dynamic String Execution and SQL Injection

TO prevent SQL Injection, SQL Server requires that strings execute under the context of the caller.



Without Dynamic String Execution permissions flow through the ownership chain

The idea is that when the ownership chain is unbroken then direct permissions (for example, to do a delete) are not necessary. As an owner you are giving rights to a process; this procedure can be protected with more business rules/logic and even reduced/isolated to specific rows. The end user does NOT need direct delete permissions to be able to execute the procedure as long as they've been given execute rights on the sproc.



Dynamic String Execution, EXECUTE AS and SQL Injection

People complained that granting permissions directly to the user was a problem... so, they wanted an alternative. Enter: EXECUTE AS.

While it solves the problem of permissions, it adds more potential for SQLInjection.

So..... Check out these posts:

[Little Bobby Tables, SQL Injection and EXECUTE AS](#)

["EXECUTE AS" and an important update your DDL Triggers \(for auditing or prevention\)](#)

$\checkmark fn$
 $\checkmark (fn + ln) ?$

Stable plans vs. unstable plans – how do you know?

- You could test different combinations using execute with recompile.
- You might know because of selectivity?

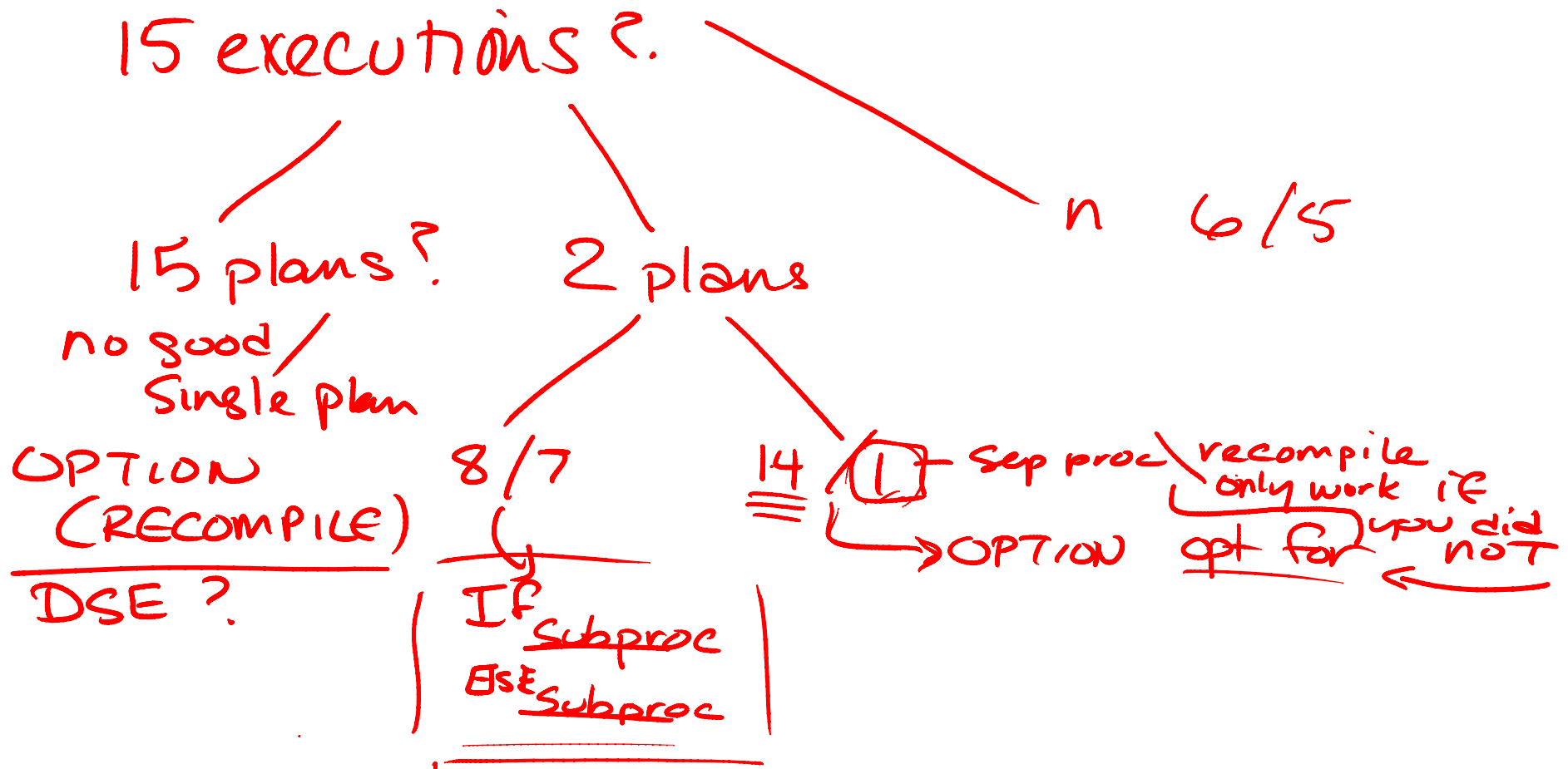
~~*~~ $fn + ln + \underline{mno}$ ← stable/cons
 $\checkmark ln$

~~*~~ $ln + \underline{mno}$ ←
~~*~~ $\underline{mno}$ ←
~~*~~ $\underline{mno} + fn$ ←

} Should not ree.

S38 – options that better balancing recompiling too much vs. not recompiling enough

This is from the multipurpose procedure demo. There are 3 parameters and 7 possible combinations that can be submitted. Instead of adding `OPTION (RECOMPILE)` to the statement (which doesn't always work [remember, it has a very checkered past]) you can build the statement dynamically and then programmatically (by setting a `RECOMPILE` flag to 0 or 1) decide whether or not `OPTION(RECOMPILE)` should be added to the dynamically constructed statement. Then, you can use `sp_executesql` to place ALL seven statements in cache. Those without the `OPTION(RECOMPILE)` clause will be cached. Those with – will get a plan on each execution.



How many plans COULD be generated?

When you're testing your procedures you might have 15 test cases. Executing each of the procedures (with the 15 different combinations of parameters) WITH RECOMPILE. Then, review the number of different plans

If there are 15 different plans for 15 different executions – Use OPTION (RECOMPILE)

If there are 2 primary plans that are fairly split – see if you can create subprocedures and then control the behavior that way (especially if they either don't need to recompile OR only one needs to recompile).

If there are only 2 plans where one is 14 of the executions (and, is the norm) then you might use OPTION (OPTIMIZE FOR ...) but it depends on how bad the performance is the for 15th. Can you control that through [other] parameters or programmatically?

① recompile always

- more CPU

+ Plan spec. to those parameters

Default

PSP

+ less CPU

- possibly horrible plans

- not consistent (who gets there first)

UNKNOWN (Avg)

- Bad plan? for atypical values

How many plans COULD be generated?

This is another way to describe what was on the prior page...

These are the pros/cons of the different procedure (and statements within) strategies:

The default

- Prone to parameter sniffing problems
- Possibly HORRIBLE plans for subsequent executions
- No guarantee of what plan actually gets into cache
- + Less CPU (not always though – you do save compilation time but if the execution is really expensive then you might lose all of the gains of having compiled/saved a plan)

Forcing a recompile for EVERY execution

- More CPU
- + Plan specific to those parameters

Optimize for UNKNOWN

- Guarantees an AVERAGE plan
- + Works well when the data is evenly distributed (but, the problems are less likely as well – but, if plans were getting into cache from atypical values then this might solve the problem)

SQLskills Immersion Event

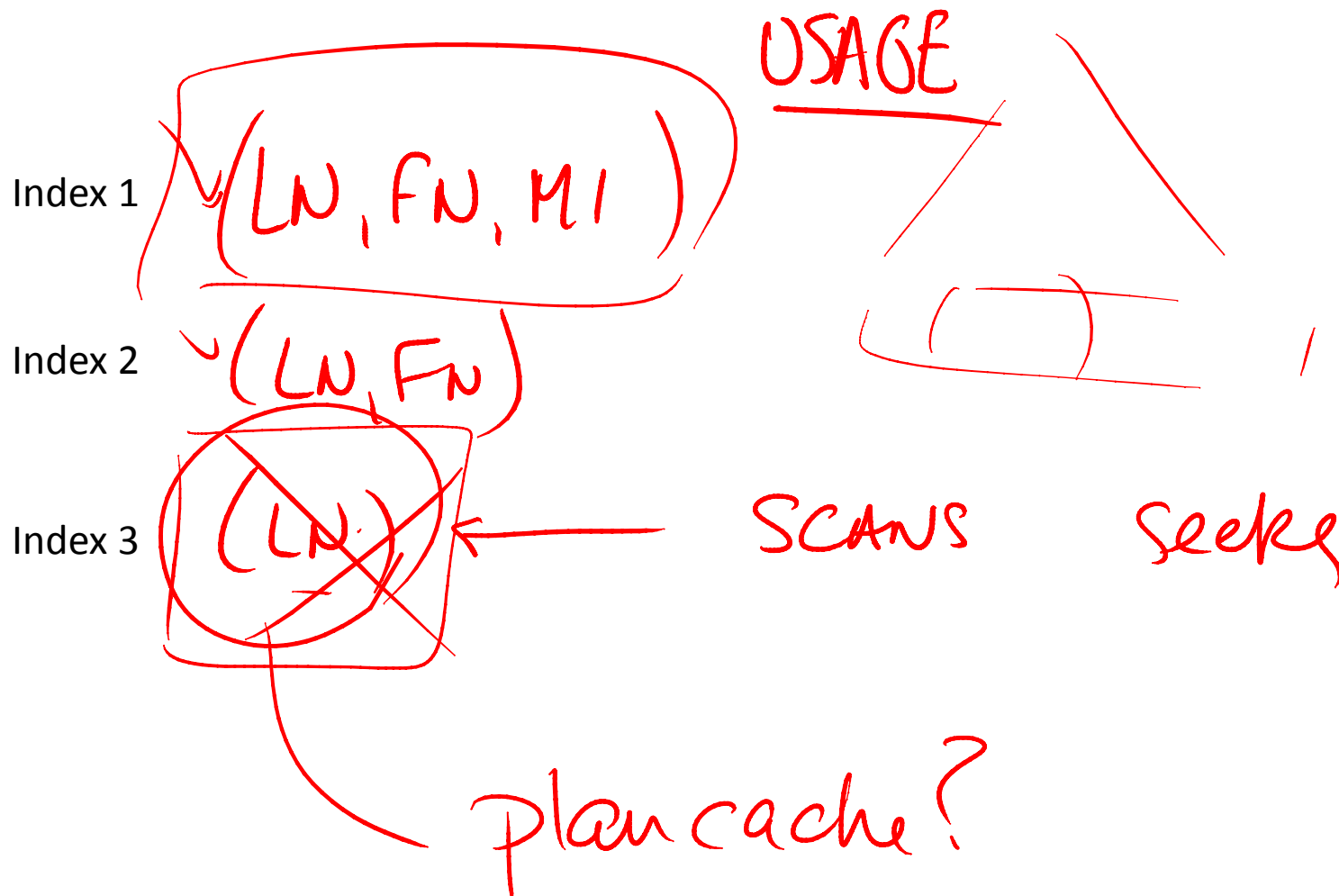
IE2: Performance Tuning

Module 10: Index Analysis

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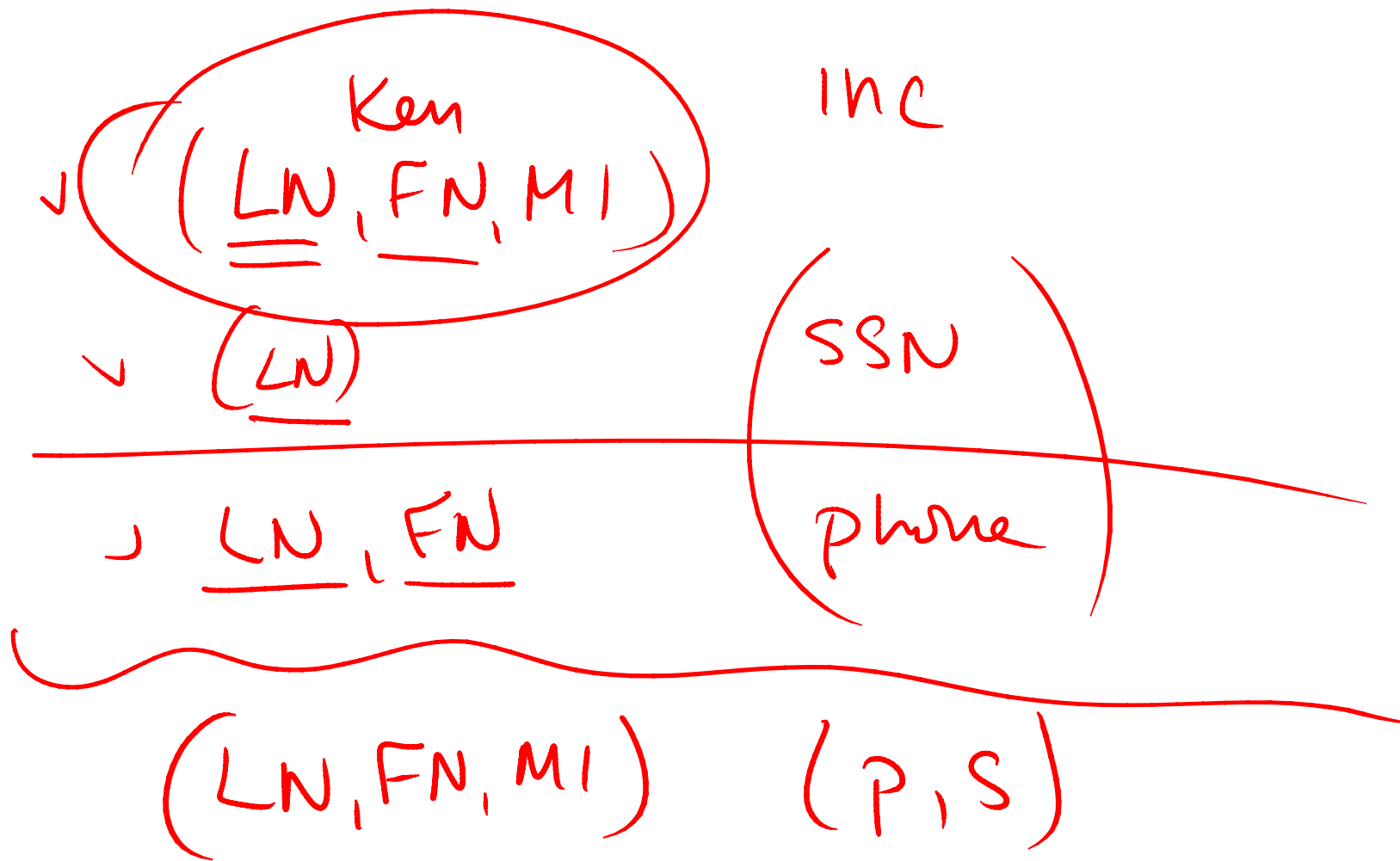




Should you drop redundant indexes? It depends. 😊

It's TRUE that query that uses a left-based subset of one index (let's say that a query uses index 2) that is COULD use a wider version of the same (left-based) index. It could use Index 1 instead of 2.

The problem is that there could be specific uses that warrant the smaller version. Questions to ask: Is the smaller version used by scans? Are they executed VERY frequently? How important are they?



Index consolidation

No production environment can support THE BEST index for every query, you'd have too many indexes. To be really successful with indexing – you need to find a balance. This includes consolidating some of your index recommendations to have one index handle multiple purposes!

Key Inc

C1 = C2 ~~C3~~

C1, C2, C3 no inc

Key = navigation

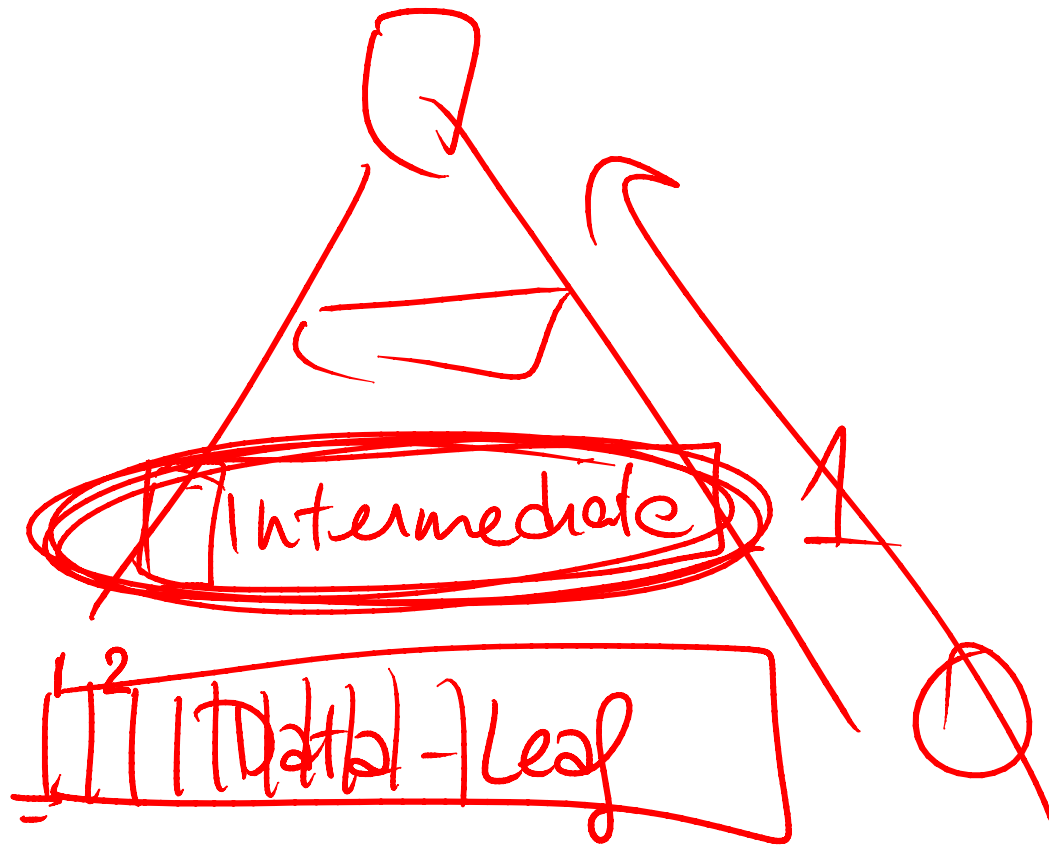
Key must be pres.

Key Inc

<u>LN, FN</u>	
<u>LN</u>	—
<u>LN, FN, MI</u>	
LN	SSN
<u>LN, FN, MI (Inc SSN)</u>	

Consolidation?

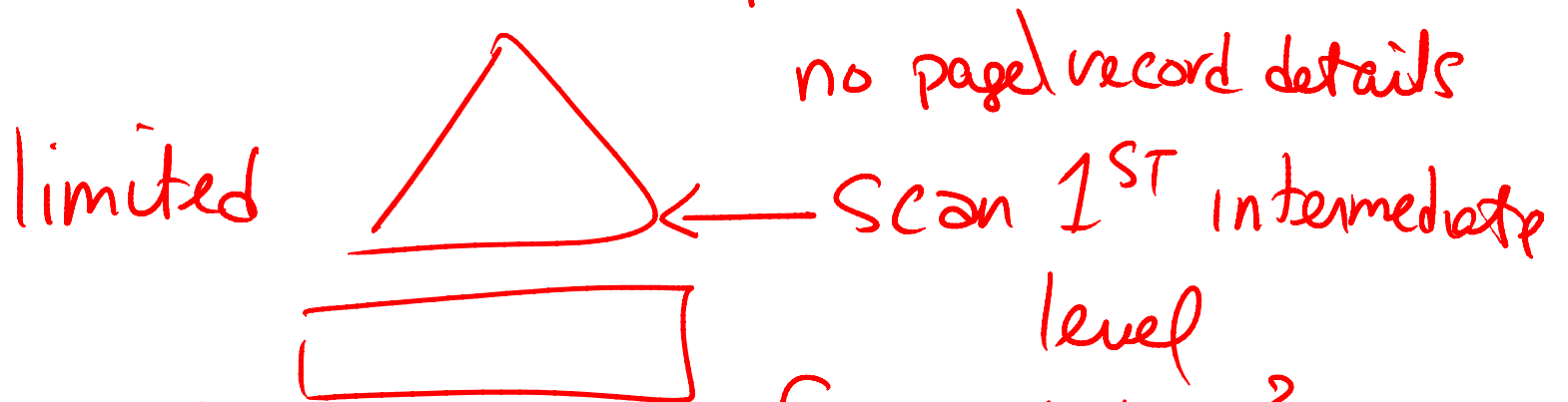
You can CONSIDER removing indexes that are left-based subsets of others (in terms of the key). However, be sure to preserve the key as that's used for navigation/seeking. The columns that are included can be combined in any order.



Index Health – Checking for fragmentation

For a limited mode query against `sys.dm_db_index_physical_stats`, SQL Server uses a scan of the first intermediate level (index level 1) to analyze for the value: `avg_fragmentation_in_percent`. If your analysis/rebuild scripts use this to determine fragmentation than you'd be better off just doing a limited scan. What `SAMPLED` and `DETAILED` offer are page-specific details (page density, forwarding pointers, etc.) and if you're NOT using those (most people aren't using these during their automated maintenance process). So, don't waste time with a `SAMPLED` or `DETAILED` scan during your maintenance window!

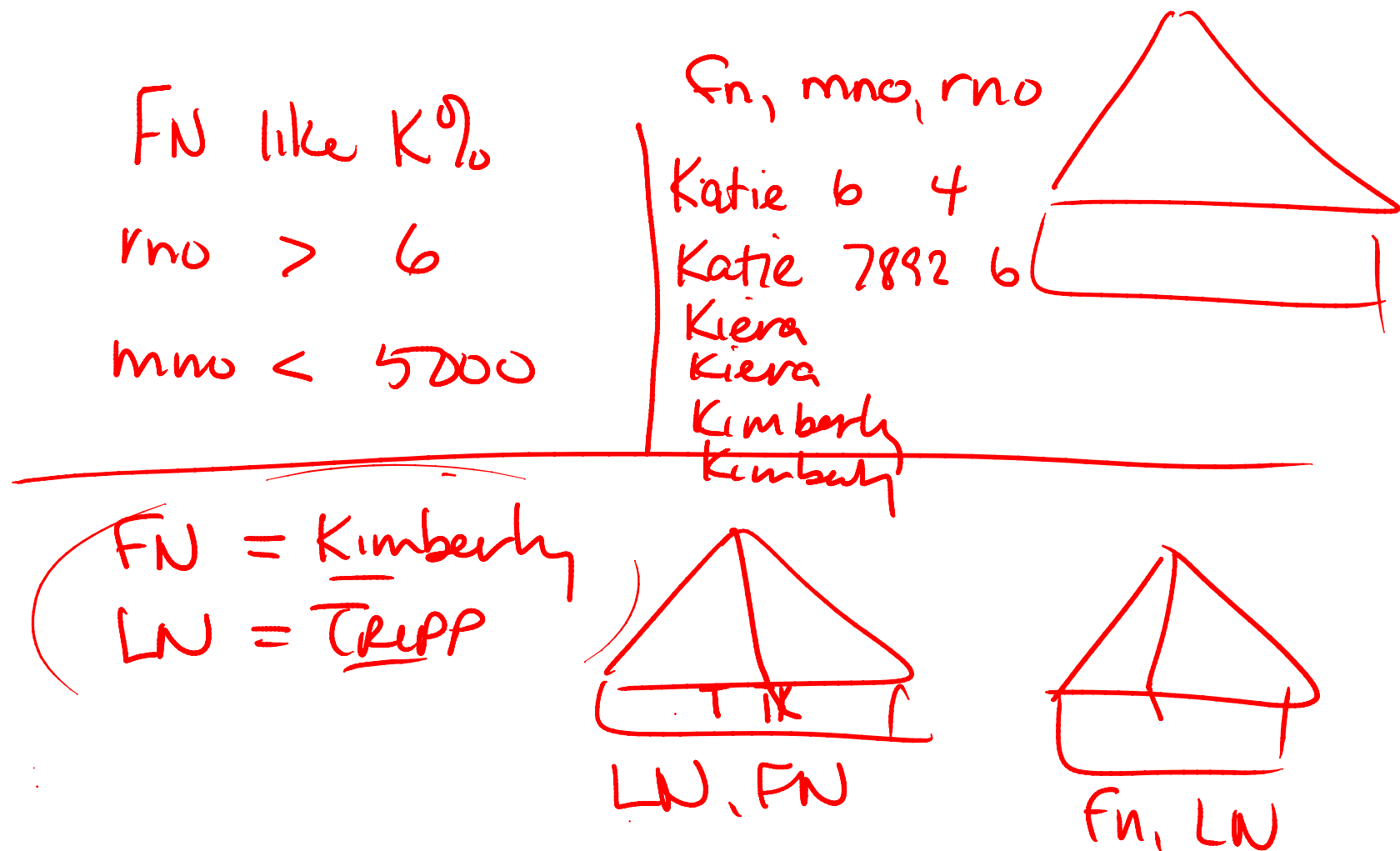
Sys. dm-db-index-physical-stats



Good for avg-fragmentation-in-percent fragmentation?

sampled } Avg page density, page fullness
detailed } row size

→ 1/100 of leaf / detailed reads all pages
all levels



Adding more indexes

Here we were discussing the order of columns. If there are range-based predicates then it doesn't usually matter which column is second. You tend to want to put the most selective first (in terms of the PREDICATES supplied). If all of the predicates are equality-based then it doesn't really matter. You're best ordering them by the LEFT-based combination that's used most commonly.

KEY

Density_Vector

c1	c2	c3	c4

_____	_____		
_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	_____	_____
c2	c4		
c2	c3		
c3	c4		
c2	c3	c4	

Multi-column, column-level statistics

Only DTA recommends multi-column, column-level statistics...

If you are about to trust (and create) a “green hint” recommendation (which comes from the Missing Index DMVs) then you might want to first run the query through DTA. If you end up creating the index that DTA recommends then you should also create the recommended stats (for that same table). These statistics can be helpful to the optimizer to better understand non-left-based subsets of the index for other possible uses.