

Watch Brent Tune Queries





BrentOzar.com/go/tunequeries



Be Creepy.

- Blitz first for obvious problems
- End user requirements gathering
- **Capture** query metrics
- Read the metrics and plan
- **Experiment** with the query cost
- **Execution** plan review
- **Parallelism** opportunities
- Index improvements





Blitz the box first

sp_Blitz[™] for SQL Server setting that's been changed and influences the plan

sp_BlitzIndex™ looking for disabled indexes, heaps, obvious missing indexes

Make sure the query doesn't do writes (or if it does, tune in dev)





End user requirements

Find out if it's machine-generated, inline, dynamic, or stored proc

Define your finish line

Can we run it less often, or run it somewhere else?

Get the business purpose of the query output



Capture query metrics

Run the query with your SSMS tuning settings on, save the metadata

Make sure you've got the right query and the right plan

Make sure it's not a parameter sniffing problem

Start a separate window to compare before/after, and iterate there





Read metrics, plan

Identify the logical reads, CPU time, duration, query cost

What's the biggest problem: reads, CPU, or duration?

Does the query's duration/ reads/CPU match up with the amount of work it's doing?





Experiment with query cost

Remove the ORDER BY

Change the list of fields in the SELECT to just be SELECT 1

Switch table variables to temp tables

Did the cost change take you to the finish line? Start asking tough questions.

For any non-INNER joins, make sure they really need to be something else, and if we need the data.





Execution plan review

Look at the plan's properties for Optimization Level.

If not full, what's the Reason for Early Termination?

Look at the top right operator. Any implicit conversions or SARGability problems?

Are the estimated vs actual row counts way off?

Scan through rest's estimated vs actual

If est vs actual is off, are statistics up to date on the underlying tables?

Stats still off? Split it into a query inserting into a temp table, then a bigger query joining to the temp table.

Are any functions involved?





Parallelism opportunities

Is the query going parallel, and if so, is it benefitting?

If not, does the query exceed the server's Cost Threshold for Parallelism?

Does it have a long duration (>1 second) that's matched by identical CPU time?

Are there any parallelism inhibitors in the query? BrentOzar.com/go/serialudf





Index improvements

Key lookups? Can we widen an existing index into a covering index, or add one?

Is there an indexed view involved that SQL should use, but isn't?





Let's be creepy.

Blitz first for obvious problems End user requirements gathering **Capture** query metrics **Read** the metrics and plan **Experiment** with the query cost **Execution** plan review **Parallelism** opportunities Index improvements





BrentOzar.com/go/tunequeries

