

Agenda

PDM Architecture

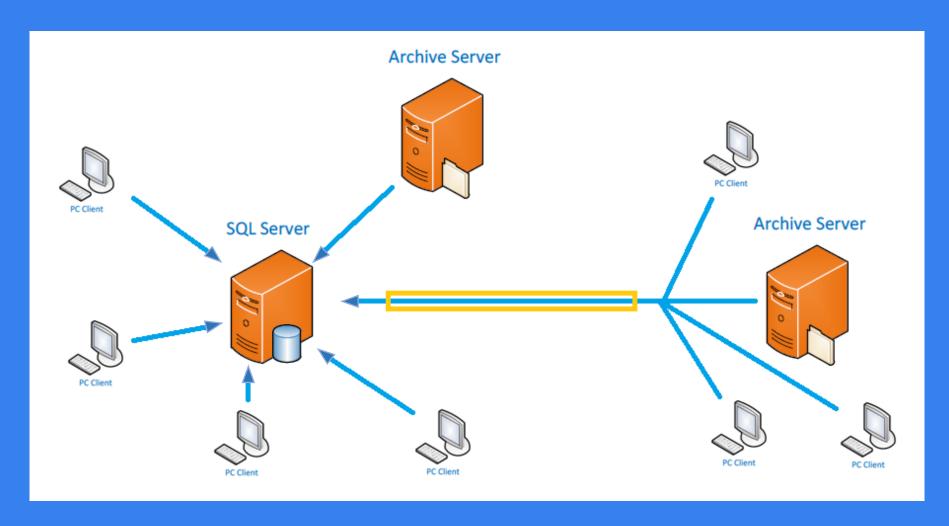
SQL Server Performance Considerations

SQL Server Configuration

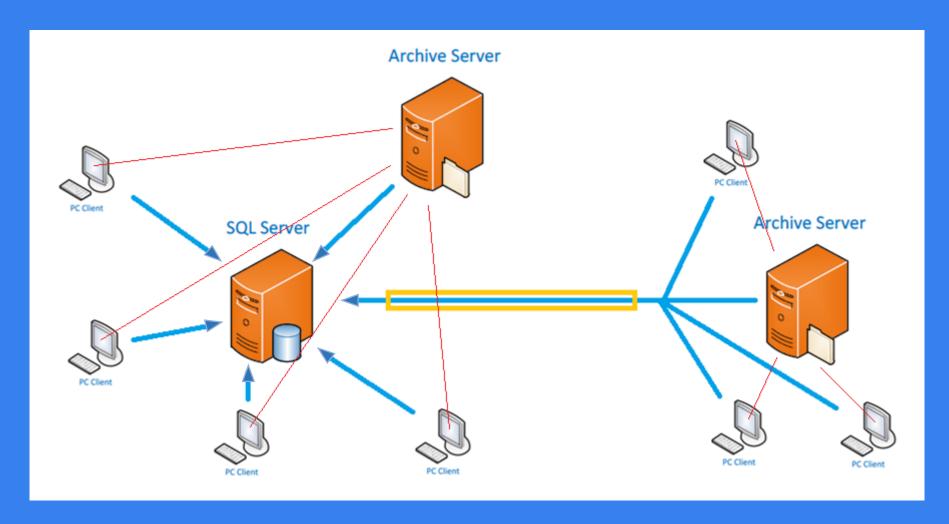
SQL Scheduled Maintenance



PDM Architecture



PDM Architecture



PDM Architecture



SQL Server

Performance Requirements

- Eliminate resource starvation
- Dedicated SQL Server (no other database)
- RAM = DataBase size + 4GB
- CPU average <50%, peak <80%
- Parallel Operations = more cores
- Maximize I/O drive storage speed

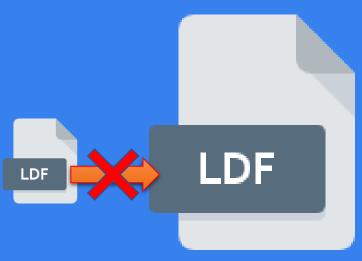


SQL Server

SSMS Parameters

- SQL RAM = 80% System RAM or, = Database Size * 1.2 + 4
- Reduce DB files autogrowth
 - Set initial size > db size; grow by large amount
 - Same for TempDB files
- Use Simple Recovery Mode
 - Full recovery can inflate Log file (run out of space)
 - Shrink may be required
- Check available drive space.





SQL Server

SSMS Maintenance Tasks

•!BACKUP!

(DAILY)

- Daily, full backup
- Backup Archive Data at the same time
- ! Save Backups to a different Machine / Drive! keep multiple days
- ! Test Recovery!
- Rebuild Index + Statistics (end of week)
 - Can improve SQL operation speed
- (Optional) Reorganize Index (mid week)

PDM Services

- Archive Service (Main)
 - Installed on archive server
 - Sends and receives files
 - User logon
 - Runs scheduled replication tasks
 - Deletes destroyed file archives
- Database Service (Helper)
 - Installed on SQL server
 - Notifications: Workflow + Automatic notifications
 - Broadcast Changes to: Schedules (Replication, XML export, Cold Storage)
 - SQL Card List Updates

PDM Services

DataBase Service Stopped

- Can stop without any Red Flags
- Results in:
 - Build up in SQL vault database process queue
 - Message system not working correctly
- Check # of rows in tables:

Questions?

•••

Stay up to date on upcoming events & webinars!

www.cadmicro.com/events

