Why build a static DW Server?

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Users often need stable underlying data

- Changed data is removed as a variable during query project
- Assumes the underlying data set is large enough to provide statistical power

Two ways to achieve this:

- Copy a snapshot of the data to each user database (impractical)
- Provide a server with static data
 - A new server instance is created at the end of each year
 - Performance is not expected to match production

Static DW Server Goals

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Provide a standalone server with DW Data

- This server should appear to end users with the same database names and view names as the source data warehouse server.
- They know from the server name that the data is static.

Store static FY2014 data

- Determine a cutoff date (such as December 31, 2014)
- Do not allow updating of data after that date.

Support current users

• Users in the their work databases should be able to connect and query from as usual

Support project databases

• Users can request this server for a project database

Convert tables to Clustered Columnstore Indexes (CCI)

- Make large table scans more efficient
- Reduce disk space footprint and implement better compression

Reclaim data storage on the SAN

• Give saved space back to the Storage Team for other uses

Implementing (Case Study)

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Provide a standalone server with DW Data

- Upgraded the current production database server to a new server and SAN
- Removed user databases and logins
- Continued to update the old server nightly

Store static FY2014 data

- Determined a cutoff date
- Stopped nightly ETL processes at that point
- Took FULL database backups.
- Set the databases read_only.

Support current users

• Left the user work database in place.

Convert tables to Clustered Columnstore Indexes (CCI)

- Converted over a series of weeks
- Gradually consolidated files and shifted file locations database by database

Reclaim data storage on the SAN

- DW databases will be fixed in size, and free space mostly reclaimed
- Final reduction: 50.2TB to 13.7TB = 36.5TB reclaimed

Conversion Steps

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Prepare DB and Remove NC Indexes
Add new CCI tables
Load CCI tables
Remove objects and shrink files

Set file locations and properties

Prepare DB and Remove NC Indexes

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- 1. Back up the database
- 2. Find and drop irrelevant tables
- 3. Get partitioned table information
- 4. Script out and refresh any users views for these tables
- 5. Build new user views placing computed columns expression into view columns,
- 6. Test the user views
- 7. Remove NC indexes from the partitioned and non-partitioned tables
- 8. Back up the database

Add new CCI tables

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- 1. Add the new PtnFG filegroup, with 8 files
- 2. Add new partition functions and partition schemes for PtnFG
- 3. Create the initial CCI tables using SELECT INTO, with no index set, on Default FG.
- 4. Find and remove all computed columns from the new CCI tables
- 5. Add a clustered index to the CCI tables: place the Ptn tables in the PtnFG scheme, rest in DefFG
- 6. Generate and create the CCI indexes with DROP_EXISTING

Load CCI tables

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- 1. Load the non-Ptn CCI tables with INSERT SELECT
- 2. Load the Ptn CCI tables using the LoadPartition procedure, INSERT SELECT per partition, in parallel
- 3. Rename the CI tables to _old, rename the CCI tables to original name
- 4. Refresh user views
- 5. Close all OPEN filegroups
- 6. Create statistics on each CCI table
- 7. Back up the database

Remove objects and shrink files

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- 1. Back up the database
- 2. Drop the old tables
- 3. Shrink the files on the old Ptn filegroups with TRUNCATE_ONLY
- 4. Remove files from old Ptn filegroup
- 5. Remove old partition schemes
- 6. Remove old partition functions
- 7. Remove filegroups
- 8. Shrink Default filegroups

Set file locations and properties

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- 1. Move the Ptn and DefFG files to desired locations
- 2. Set the Ptn and DefFG filegroups to read only
- 3. Do not set the database to read only
- 4. Back up the database

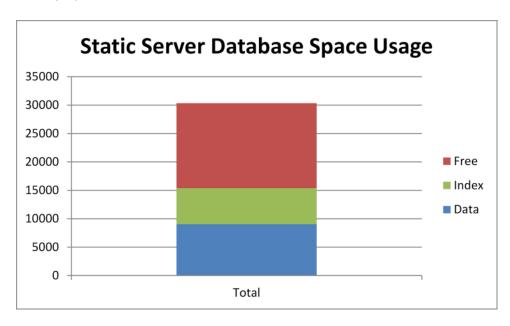
Open Issues

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- 1. CCI Loading
 - a. Initial load of partitioned CCI tables:
 - i. Partition by partition? (Yes, in clustered order)
- 2. CREATE STATISTICS on CCI tables:
 - a. One statistics on every column, or one statistic for each column? (Each column)
 - b. Job to recreate statistics with each server restart? (Only required once)
 - c. Properties of CCI statistics (no_recompute, etc.)

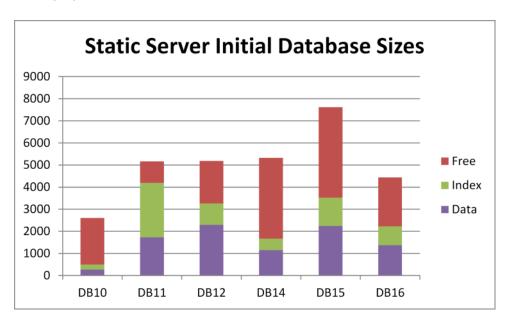
Initial Size Summary

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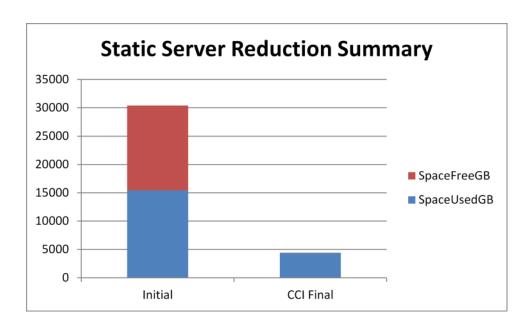
Summary per database

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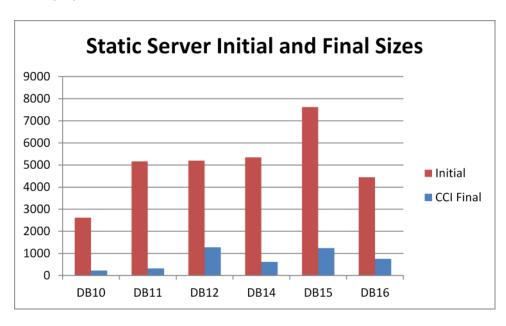
Comparison Summary

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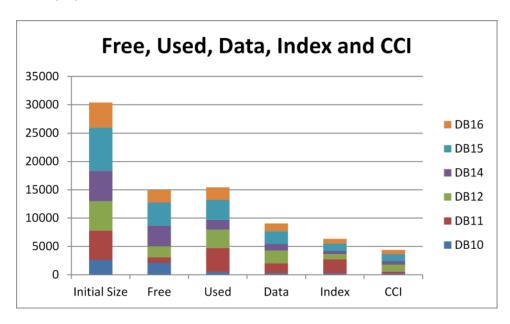
Per database

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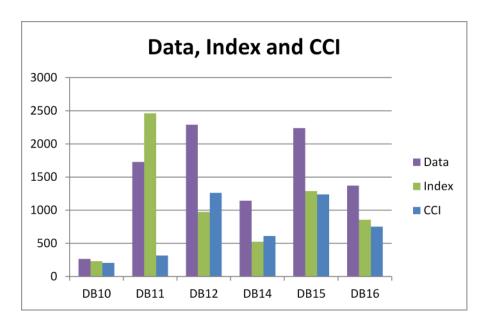
By free, used, etc.

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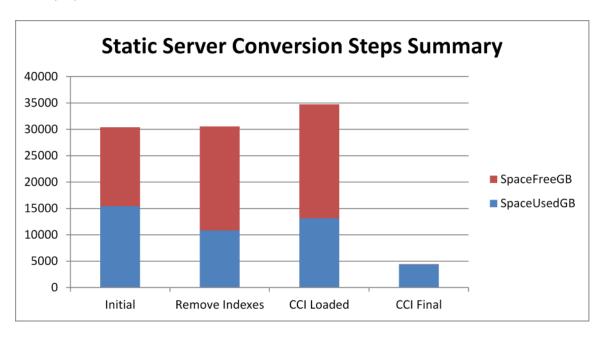
By data, index, etc.

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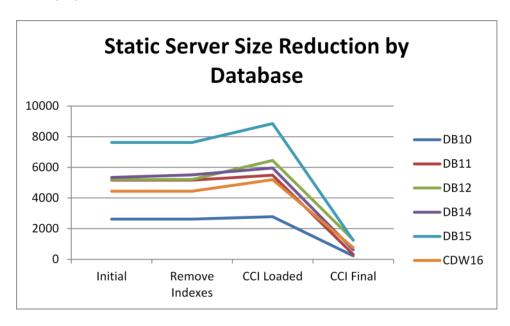
Conversion Steps Summary

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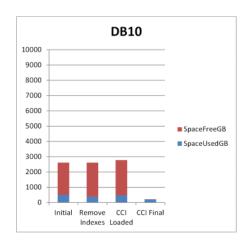
For all databases - total size

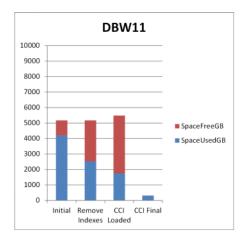
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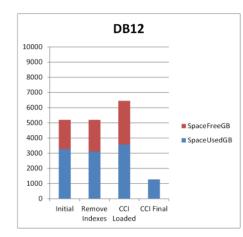


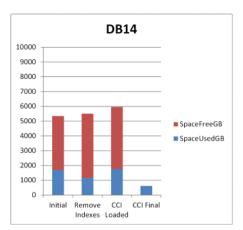
For all databases - free and used

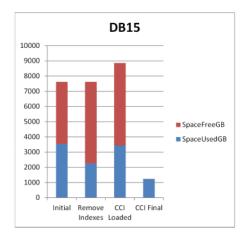
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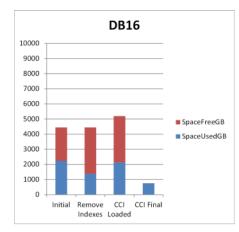












Reclaiming Space

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		Initial GB	Remaining GB	Reclaimed GB
CCI and LUN consolidation	Backup	2600	2600	0
	Log	3400	1800	1600
	Data	50200	28400	21800
LUN renaming				
	Data	28400	13700	14700
Total reclaimed				38100

Resources

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Clustered Columnstore Indexes:

- Using Clustered Columnstore Indexes
- SQL Server Columnstore Index FAQ
- Data Loading performance considerations with Clustered Columnstore indexes

Blogs:

• Nikoport: http://www.nikoport.com/columnstore/

Supporting utilities:

- sp WholsActive (Adam Machanic)
- sp_spaceused2
 - Uses sp_spaceused and other system views to obtain table data
 - Used to capture table sizes and properties at each step of the conversion process
- sp_spaceused3
 - o Returns log and data information
- LoadByPartition
 - o Loads each partition into a CCI table
 - o Created for each database
 - o Handles potential identity columns