

Re: Query Performance

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for number 1...

Posting the text of the procedure would allow a more precise answer, but I suspect the following info will help you...

Procedure plans are cached and are not recompiled if there is a plan already in cache that can be reused. (I'm greatly simplifying, but that's accurate enough for this discussion...)

In your case, you have a proc that might run a variety of different queries and for each query it sounds like the parameters might be quite different from run to run. A good plan for one of the queries might not be a good plan for the other queries. However, if a plan is already cached, it may be re-used even if it's not the best plan. You might want to experiment with having the 'top level' procedure call one of 3 other procs where each of the child procs accepts the parameters.

for number 2....

It's difficult to say without more data. The most likley scenarios are a) blocking. Do the queries update,delete,insert data? or b) waiting on some type of resource. Search www.sqlmag.com archives for an article (with scripts) by Tom Davidson from MS. Use the script to run dbcc sqlperfwaitstats and see if you have a high wait in any area. I suspect you may be having a high wait of pageiolatch_sh. Also, while the queries are 'running' and are not returning data until the first query is done... you could look at the row in master..sysprocesses for each of the 'waiting' queries to see what the waittype is.

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"hdsjunk" <anonymous@discussions.microsoft.com> wrote in message news:756b01c494dc\$6bf12be0\$a301280a@phx.gbl...

> Good Morning All!

>

microsoft.public.sqlserver.programming: Re: Query Performance

> I have a couple questions regarding query performance:
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> #1 - I have a VB6 program that allows the user to build
> the where clause of a query to be ran against a SQL 2000
> database. When the where clause is established, it is
> sent into a stored procedure where there are 3 different
> queries that can be executed based on the criteria being
> used. Basically, the join structure of each query is
> different. I created an index for a query that had been
> running slow that executes 1 of the 3 queries in the
> stored procedure. However, now whenever 1 of the other
> queries are executed for a different set of criteria it is
> 3X longer to run. I remove the index, and it is fast
> again, but my other query is slow again. Can someone
> please explain to me why this happens, and why SQL chooses
> a less optimized pla