

Re: URGENT deadlock question

Source:

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From: David Gugick (*davidg-nospam_at_imceda.com*)

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ChrisR wrote:

- > *Thanks for the quick response. However, now Im really confused.*
- >
- >
- > *When you use*
- >> *Profiler to view a trace, SQL Server dumps rowsets across the*
- >> *network to the Profiler client, but there is no guarantee you'll see*
- >> *everything if SQL Server doesn't feel like it can keep up with all*
- >> *the activity. A server-side trace to a trace file guarantees you'll*
- >> *see everything. Just make sure the trace file is created on a local*
- >> *server drive, not on a network drive or you'll throttle server SQL*
- >> *Server and kill overall performance.*
- >
- > *Will I get everything if I save to a table as well, or only a file?*
- >
- > *Also, Ive always read that it would hurt performance to run Profiler*
- > *on the local box. But if Im reading correctly, you are saying thats*
- > *the only way to gauantee seeing all activities?*
- > *Do you know if I can get the needed info from the messages in the*
- > *Error Log?*
- >
- >
- > *"David Gugick" <davidg-nospam@imceda.com> wrote in message*

You cannot save to a table, nor should you, when using a server-side trace. SQL Server only supports writing to a file for a trace with a guarantee that all information is collected. You can either open the trace file in Profiler when the trace is complete or move the trace data to a table in any database on any server using the `::fn_trace_gettable()` system function.

You are not running Profiler when you do a server-side trace. Profiler is a client application. The SQL Trace API is what Profiler uses (inefficiently, I might add). And to be clear, you are better off running Profiler right on the box as opposed to over the network because no rowsets end up clogging the network pipe. But it doesn't really matter because if SQL Server can't ship out the rows to the Profiler

microsoft.public.sqlserver.server: Re: URGENT deadlock question

client (wherever it is located), it temporarily stops sending rows. Server-side traces do not have the problem because of the auditing requirements of SQL Server: If it occurs on the server, and you're looking for it, it must be logged.

I think the error log is used for deadlock information storage when using trace flags.

Use a server-side trace. You don't have to write much code as Profiler can generate it for you. And since you can open up the trace in Profiler, it's easy to read.

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