Optimizing and Maintaining Performance for Microsoft Dynamics GP® 2010

White Paper
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Introduction

The purpose of this white paper is to complement, rather than replace, existing resources that are specific to optimizing and maintaining the components of a Microsoft Dynamics GP implementation. This white paper provides relevant information on maintaining and optimizing a Microsoft Dynamics GP environment as well as links to related resources that may offer additional guidance. This white paper also provides a starting point for troubleshooting performance issues with Microsoft Dynamics GP. If you are experiencing performance issues with Microsoft Dynamics GP, please review this white paper to ensure your environment meets the recommendations provided.

Important: The optimization techniques and performance improvements provided in this paper are based on a Microsoft Dynamics GP 2010 implementation with a standard configuration. When considering the applicability of the information provided in this paper to a specific implementation, be sure to keep in mind the following points:

- Depending on the level of customization in a specific Microsoft Dynamics GP 2010 implementation, these techniques may perform differently or yield varying results.
- Verify the functionality and performance impact of any of these optimization techniques before implementing them in a production environment.

Important: Create backup copies of all databases before performing any of the optimization techniques described in this white paper.

If you have basic questions regarding the content in the white paper, please contact Microsoft using the links below:

Customers:
https://mbs.microsoft.com/customersource/support

Partners:
https://mbs.microsoft.com/partnersource/support/
https://partner.microsoft.com/US/Partner

If you would like assistance applying the recommendations to your system or would like assistance with continued performance issues following the review of the white paper, please contact your Partner or e-mail askpts@microsoft.com to arrange for an advisory services engagement.

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Microsoft Dynamics GP Escalation Engineers
Microsoft Dynamics GP Support Team

Feedback: Please send comments or suggestions about this document to kyouells@microsoft.com.
Optimizing and Maintaining Microsoft SQL Server Performance

Server Operating System Considerations

1. Microsoft Dynamics GP System Requirements
   Verify the server operating system meets the system requirements defined based on transaction volume.

   Customers:
   https://mbs.microsoft.com/customersource/documentation/systemrequirements/mdgp2010_system_requirements.htm?printpage=false
   Partners:
   https://mbs.microsoft.com/partnersource/documentation/systemrequirements/mdgp2010_system_requirements.htm?printpage=false

2. Windows Updates
   Install all required and recommended Windows Updates on the server operating system.

3. Windows Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 or later
   Service Pack 1 or later for Windows Server 2008 R2 is required if experiencing any type of performance issue. Service Pack 1 includes the following important performance hotfixes:
   - http://support.microsoft.com/kb/976700
   - http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2155311
   - http://support.microsoft.com/kb/979149
   The article below explains one of the performance issues addressed with a hotfix that is included in Service Pack 1.

4. Hyper-threading
   Hyper-threading is a technology used to improve parallelization of computations (doing multiple tasks at once) performed on a machines processors. It is generally recommended to turn hyper-threading off in the BIOS of the operating system. While there may be times when enabling hyper-threading can actually aid in performance there have been cases where it has significantly decreased performance. Contact your Hardware Vendor for assistance with turning off hyper-threading.
   http://support.microsoft.com/kb/322385
   “The performance of hyper-threaded environments varies. For example, applications that cause high levels of contention can cause decreased performance in a hyper-threaded environment.”
“On SQL Server systems, the DBMS actually handles its own extremely efficient queuing and threading to the OS, so hyper-threading only serves to overload the physical CPUs on systems with already high CPU utilization. When SQL Server queues multiple requests to perform work on multiple schedulers, the OS has to actually switch the context of the threads back and forth on the physical processors to satisfy the requests that are being made even if the two logical processors are sitting on top of the same physical processor. If you are seeing Context Switches/sec higher than 5000 per physical processor you should strongly consider turning off hyper-threading on your system and retesting performance.”

5. x64 vs. 32bit
Implementing an x64 operating system as well as SQL Server will achieve greater performance and scalability. Dramatic improvements have been made with memory utilization and availability with x64.

Refer to the article below for more information regarding the benefits of an x64 environment:

If you are using a 32bit operating system with SQL Server you can optimize the amount of memory available to SQL Server via the Physical Address Extension (PAE), /3GB switch, or the Addressing Windowing Extensions (AWE) options. Refer to the chart below for recommendations based on the amount of memory available on a 32bit server. The information below does not apply to a x64 operating system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RAM</th>
<th>/3GB switch</th>
<th>/PAE switch</th>
<th>AWE option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 GB</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;4 - 12 GB</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;12+ GB</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The optimal cutoff for the /3GB switch can vary between 8 GB and 16 GB thus the 12 GB is generally a good rule of thumb. Refer to the following article for more information:

Refer to the articles below for more information regarding enabling the options above:

Memory Limits for Windows Releases

How to Enable Physical Address Extension (PAE)

How to Enable Addressing Windowing Extensions (AWE)

How to Enable /3GB Switch
6. **Anti-Virus Software**

   The following exclusions must be configured if anti-virus software is running on the SQL Server:

   - Exclude the location where the database files and log files are stored from the anti-virus software scan.
   - Configure exceptions to exclude *.ldf, *.mdf, *.ndf and SQL Backup files from the anti-virus software scan.

   Some anti-virus software may have scanning within the tcp/ip stack, if enabled performance may degrade. Contact your Anti-Virus Software Vendor for more information regarding this option.

7. **BIOS**

   Install the latest BIOS update available for the server operating system from your Hardware Vendor.

**Disk Configuration Considerations**

1. **Recommended Redundant Array of Independent disks (RAID) configuration**

   Refer to the System Requirements below for the recommended RAID configuration based on transaction volume.

   Customers:  
   https://mbs.microsoft.com/customersource/documentation/systemrequirements/mdgp2010_system_requirements.htm?printpage=false  

   Partners:  
   https://mbs.microsoft.com/partnersource/documentation/systemrequirements/mdgp2010_system_requirements.htm?printpage=false

2. **Isolation of the database files**

   - **Log Data Files (LDF)**
     It is recommended to always isolate the Microsoft Dynamics GP database log files on a dedicated RAID 1 or RAID 10 volume. This is to ensure that SQL Server can always write to the log file as fast as possible with no contention from the MDF Input/Output (I/O) activity. This will have a positive impact on the performance of SQL statements (inserts, updates, deletes) in the database because SQL Server can continue to the next statement as soon as the log is written.

   - **Master Data Files (MDF)**
     It is recommended to always isolate the Microsoft Dynamics GP database data files on a dedicated RAID 5 or RAID 10 volume. Ensure you have adequate disks to handle your I/O load, otherwise latency will increase once the disks are saturated.

   - **TEMPDB (MDF and LDF)**
It is recommended to always isolate the TEMPDB database files (MDF and LDF) on a dedicated RAID 1 or RAID 10 volume. Performance may also benefit by creating 1 data file per CPU for TEMPDB as recommended in the article below.

Refer to the article below for the SQL Server Storage Top 10 Best Practices

### 3. Latency

Latency from the disk subsystem is one of the most common causes for performance issues. Proper placement of the database files across correctly sized RAID volumes will ensure a solid base to troubleshoot against. The following disk latency counters provide the best evidence of how well the disk subsystem is handling the requests from SQL Server.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Monitor Counter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Disk Sec/Read &amp;</td>
<td>Measure of disk latency. Lower values are better however this can vary and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Disk Sec/Write</td>
<td>is dependent on the size and nature of the I/Os being issued. Numbers also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vary across different storage configurations (cache size/utilization can impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>this greatly).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


“On well-tuned I/O subsystems, ideal values would be:
1–5 ms for Log (ideally 1 ms on arrays with cache)
4–20 ms for Data on OLTP systems (ideally 10 ms or less)”

Latency values and level of concern:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>*.ldf (Avg Disk Sec/Write)</th>
<th>*.mdf (Avg Disk Sec/Read &amp; Avg Disk Sec/Write)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;10 ms</td>
<td>&lt;20 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-25 ms</td>
<td>20-50 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-75 ms</td>
<td>50-150 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;75 ms</td>
<td>&gt;150 ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While the amount of memory can mask the disk I/O latency it cannot completely conceal it, as there will always be a point in time when SQL Server will need to save/access data from the disks. When the Average Disk Sec/Write and Average Disk Sec/Read values are high the focus should be on the following:

- Reducing the I/O load through tuning queries (assuming it is high and thus causing the latency).
- Make the appropriate changes to the disk subsystem to handle the I/O load.
- Verify the latency makes sense for the volume of I/Os being requested. When the I/O volume is much lower than what the disks can handle and high latency is occurring, then further investigation of hardware, firmware, or potentially even
operating system patches is warranted since the physical disks themselves cannot be the bottleneck, rather something between SQL Server and the physical disk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Counter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disk Reads/sec &amp; Disk Writes/sec</td>
<td>Number of I/Os per second (IOPs) being issued against a particular disk or volume. This number varies based on the size of I/Os issued. Consult the Hardware Vendor for an estimation of the number of I/Os per second support per disk on their particular hardware.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Storage Area Networks (SAN)**

Storage Area Networks (SAN) are becoming more and more popular and configuration varies. It is important to ensure the SAN is handling the request with the same latency expectations as above. Be aware that one SAN can share the same physical disks to separate servers via creating separate Logical Unit Numbers (LUN) from the same RAID group. Thus, it is important to consider the I/O load from other servers if they are indeed sharing the same RAID group. This type of situation may present itself as high latency / low volume at the SQL Server at random times due to spikes in I/O requests coming from other servers. For this reason, it is generally recommended to have dedicated RAID groups for the Microsoft Dynamics GP SQL Server to isolate outside influences as much as possible. Be aware your Hardware Vendor may have their own best practices in relation to setting up their SAN for use with SQL Server. If I/O latency is constantly low, there may be no need to make any changes to the SAN.

5. **Disk Controller**

Install the latest firmware/driver for the disk/host bus adapters (HBA) controllers. Contact your Hardware Vendor for assistance if needed.

**Database Considerations**

1. **Microsoft SQL Server Updates**

   It is recommended to install the latest service pack, hotfix, or cumulative updates for SQL Server.

2. **Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 Service Pack 1 or later**

   If running SQL Server 2008 R2, Service Pack 1 or later is required if experiencing any type of performance issue.

3. **Backup Strategy**

   Implementing a backup strategy is essential for disaster recovery and to protect critical data in SQL Server. Database backups can be scheduled and configured through a database maintenance plan. Plan your backup strategy based on the transaction volume and how much down time you can afford if a disaster should occur. Refer to the article below for disaster recovery options:

   Description of disaster recovery options for Microsoft SQL Server
   [http://support.microsoft.com/kb/822400](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/822400)
4. **Database Maintenance Plans**

Once Microsoft Dynamics GP is installed and all company databases are created, a database maintenance plan should be configured for each database. Database maintenance plans create a workflow of the tasks required to make sure that your database is optimized, is regularly backed up, and is free of inconsistencies. The Maintenance Plan Wizard allows you to easily create an Integration Services package, which is run by a SQL Server Agent job. These maintenance tasks can be run manually or automatically at scheduled intervals. Refer to the article below for recommended maintenance plans for Microsoft Dynamics GP.

CustomerSource:  

PartnerSource:  

5. **Priority Boost**

The "Boost SQL Server Priority" option in the SQL Server Management Studio SQL Server Properties window should not be enabled. If enabled, this option can starve other processes including basic kernel I/O activity, thus defeating the purpose of trying to enhance SQL Server performance.

[http://support.microsoft.com/kb/319942](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/319942)

“Based on actual support experience, you do not need to use priority boost for good performance. If you do use priority boost, it can interfere with smooth server functioning under some conditions and you should not use it except under very unusual circumstances. For example, Microsoft Product Support Services might use priority boost when they investigate a performance issue.”

6. **Parallelism**

It is generally recommended to set the "Max Degree of Parallelism" option in the SQL Server Management Studio SQL Server Properties Advanced window to equal 1 in a SQL Server environment when used with Microsoft Dynamics GP. This setting will still use all available CPUs, however each SQL Statement will be isolated to 1 CPU for its execution plan.

**SQL Max Degree of Parallelism (General Recommendation for Microsoft Dynamics GP)**

Summary of reasons behind the recommendation to set Max Degree of Parallelism = 1:

- Microsoft Dynamics GP is an online transaction processing (OLTP) application as such we want SQL Server to balance the concurrency workload.
- All users are less affected by sporadic high cost queries.
- In rare cases a parallel query can run very slow compared to the execution plan with 1 CPU.
- Deadlock situations may occur for a single SPID across multiple ECIDs (CPUs).
- Execution plan analysis is simplified.

Given the high volumes of OLTP, parallel queries usually reduce OLTP throughput and should be avoided.”

“Running with a parallel plan is not inherently bad and should provide the fastest response time for that query. However, the response time for a given query must be weighed against the overall throughput and responsiveness of the rest of the queries on the system. Parallel queries are generally best suited to batch processing and decision support workloads and might not be desirable in a transaction processing environment.”

SQL Max Degree of Parallelism (Alternate Recommendation based on general SQL)
Even though with Microsoft Dynamics GP the general recommendation is to set Max Degree of Parallelism to 1, some environments may differ based on hardware / load. The following article provides alternate recommendations from a general SQL perspective.
Summary of reasons behind alternate recommendations:
- Certain queries may benefit from a parallelized execution plan, especially complex ones that are not already bottlenecked by disk latency / CPU
- Complex reporting generally benefit

http://support.microsoft.com/kb/329204
“Note The MAXDOP option does not limit the number of processors that SQL Server uses. Use the affinity mask configuration option to configure the number of processors that SQL Server uses.

Use the following guidelines when you configure the MAXDOP value:
- For servers that use more than eight processors, use the following configuration: MAXDOP=8.
- For servers that have eight or less processors, use the following configuration where N equals the number of processors: MAXDOP=0 to N.
- For servers that have NUMA configured, MAXDOP should not exceed the number of CPUs that are assigned to each NUMA node.
- For servers that have hyper-threading enabled, the MAXDOP value should not exceed the number of physical processors.”

7. Update Statistics
Update statistics on a table or indexed view is crucial to ensure the query optimizer for SQL Server uses the most up to date information for the query optimization process.
To ensure the statistics are up to date, it is recommended to keep the Auto Create Statistics and Auto Update Statistics database setting enabled for all Microsoft Dynamics GP databases in the SQL Server Management Studio Database Properties Options window. These options by default are enabled.

8. Blocking
Blocking occurs when one connection to SQL Server locks one or more records, and a second connection to SQL Server requires a conflicting lock type on the record or records locked by the first connection. This causes the second connection to wait until the first connection releases its locks. By default, a connection will wait an unlimited amount of time for the blocking lock to go away. Short duration blocking is normal for database consistency. However, if one process is
holding long duration locks, it has the potential to block several other processes/users for extended periods of time. Long duration blocking should be investigated and resolved if possible. Refer to the article below for more information regarding blocking:

Understanding and resolving SQL Server blocking problems
http://support.microsoft.com/kb/224453/EN-US

9. **Deadlocking**

A deadlock occurs when two or more tasks permanently block each other by each task having a lock on a resource which the other tasks are trying to lock. At which point, SQL Server will choose to terminate one of the blocking processes. Deadlocking is more prevalent in a poorly performing environment due to longer transaction completion time. Refer to the articles below for more information regarding deadlocking:

Deadlock Explanation

Detecting and Ending Deadlocks

10. **Database Triggers**

The use of table triggers may impact performance by increasing I/O or increased blocking times since the trigger is part of the original statement's transaction. If implementing table triggers, careful planning and testing is required to ensure performance is not degraded.

11. **Indexes**

Default indexes on Microsoft Dynamics GP tables should not be changed or removed. Careful planning is necessary when implementing new indexes to avoid performance decreases. Adding indexes can adversely affect performance due to the overhead of maintaining the index as well as negatively affecting other execution plans.

12. **PJOURNAL jobs**

The PJOURNAL table captures records as posting occurs in Microsoft Dynamics GP. This table can grow to be very large depending on posting volume. The Microsoft Dynamics GP installation creates a SQL Server Agent Job to truncate the PJOURNAL table in each company. Verify the SQL Server Agent service is running in the SQL Server Management Studio. Expand SQL Server Agent in the SQL Server Management Studio and verify the "Remove Posted PJOURNALs From All Companies" job exists and is enabled under the Jobs folder. By default, the table is cleared every 30 minutes. If the "Remove Posted PJOURNALs From All Companies" job does not exist, execute the PJJOB.SQL script in the SQL Server Management Studio to create the jobs. The PJJOB.SQL script can be found in the Microsoft Dynamics\GP\SQL\Util folder.

13. **Offload Reporting**

For complex reporting needs, running reports on a separate SQL Server is a good practice. This eliminates the reporting load on the production database server. Several options are available to configure the SQL Server databases on a reporting server. Refer to the article below for requirements for Microsoft Dynamics GP:
Description of the requirements to run replication, clustering, log shipping, and database mirroring together with Microsoft Dynamics GP

http://support.microsoft.com/kb/926490

**Network Considerations**

1. **TCP Chimney**
   It is recommended to disable TCP Chimney at all servers and workstations for best network performance. TCP Chimney must be disabled in the following areas:
   - Disable at the operating system level
   - Disable various Offload options at the network interface card (NIC) level

   TCP Chimney is designed to offload certain tasks that the CPU typically would handle to the NIC card. Having these settings enabled may cause database connections to be dropped in turn causing various communications errors, such as "DBMS 12" or "## Object Does Not Exist" in Microsoft Dynamics GP. It can also show up as performance issues due to network delays such as noted in the following blog article:


   "We've also identified situations where TCP Chimney has impacted transaction throughput and **caused delays between when a statement has been completed by the SQL engine and the time to receive the begin event of the next statement.** This impact can be significant especially in application workloads that have throughput requirements to execute a series of statements within a certain time boundary."

   Refer to the articles below to disable TCP Chimney:

   - How to Disable TCP Chimney in Windows Server 2008
     [http://support.microsoft.com/kb/951037](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/951037)

   - How to Disable TCP Chimney in Windows 2003 Server
     [http://support.microsoft.com/kb/942861](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/942861)

2. **Network Adapter**
   It is recommended to configure a single dedicated network adapter card for the SQL Server. Ensure the network adapter firmware/driver is up-to-date.

3. **Local Area Network (LAN)/Wide Area Network (WAN) Considerations**
   In a Wide Area Network environment, a Terminal Server is required for Microsoft Dynamics GP. The Terminal Server must be connected to the SQL Server with a high speed LAN connection.
Optimizing and Maintaining Client and Terminal Server Performance

Client and Terminal Server Operating System Considerations

1. Microsoft Dynamics GP System Requirements
   Verify the client and Terminal Server operating system meets the system requirements defined below:

   Customers:
   https://mbs.microsoft.com/customersource/documentation/systemrequirements/mdgp2010_system_requirements.htm?printpage=false

   Partners:
   https://mbs.microsoft.com/partnersource/documentation/systemrequirements/mdgp2010_system_requirements.htm?printpage=false

2. Windows Updates
   Install all required and recommended Windows Updates on the operating system.

3. Anti-Virus Software
   The following exclusions must be configured if anti-virus software is running on the client workstations or the Terminal Server:
   - Configure exceptions to exclude *.tmp, *.idx, *.dat, TNT*.* files in the user’s profile temp folder from the anti-virus scan.
   - In some anti-virus programs, an exception for the Dynamics.exe process may be necessary.

4. RemoteApp
   If using the RemoteApp feature with Windows Server 2008, the latest operating system updates must be installed to ensure Microsoft Dynamics GP will function properly with RemoteApp.

5. Power Save Options
   Ensure power save options, such as hibernate or sleep, are not enabled at each client workstation where the Microsoft Dynamics GP client is running. This is to prevent SQL Server from auto-closing inactive connections which would remove TEMPDB objects Microsoft Dynamics GP is using at the time.

6. Terminal Server
   Do not limit the amount of time that active, disconnected, and idle (without user input) sessions remain on the server. It is important to leave any active Microsoft Dynamics GP clients running remotely intact. Data corruption can occur if Microsoft Dynamics GP is abruptly shut down as several windows have code on the window close event to complete data processing. Refer to the article below for more information regarding Terminal Server timeout and reconnection settings:
7. BIOS

Install the latest BIOS update available for the operating system from your Hardware Vendor.

Network Considerations

1. TCP Chimney

It is recommended to disable TCP Chimney at all servers and workstations for best network performance. TCP Chimney must be disabled in the following areas:

- Disable at the operating system level
- Disable various Offload options at the NIC level

TCP Chimney is designed to offload certain tasks that the CPU typically would handle to the NIC card. Having these settings enabled may cause database connections to be dropped in turn causing various communications errors, such as "DBMS 12" or "## Object Does Not Exist" in Microsoft Dynamics GP. It can also show up as performance issues due to network delays such as noted in the following blog article:


“We've also identified situations where TCP Chimney has impacted transaction throughput and caused delays between when a statement has been completed by the SQL engine and the time to receive the begin event of the next statement. This impact can be significant especially in application workloads that have throughput requirements to execute a series of statements within a certain time boundary.”

Refer to the following articles to disable TCP Chimney:

How to Disable TCP Chimney in Windows Server 2008 and Windows 7:
http://support.microsoft.com/kb/951037

How to Disable TCP Chimney in Windows 2003 Server and Windows Vista
http://support.microsoft.com/kb/942861

2. Local Area Network (LAN)/Wide Area Network (WAN) Considerations

In a Wide Area Network environment, a Terminal Server is required for Microsoft Dynamics GP. The Terminal Server must be connected to the SQL Server with a high speed LAN connection.

3. User Profile Home Path Configuration

Microsoft Dynamics GP performance can be adversely affected if the user’s profile is setup to use a Home Path pointed to a network share, especially on network shares with slow connection speeds between the client workstation and the shared folder.
Microsoft Dynamics GP Client Considerations

1. Service Packs
   It is recommended to install the latest service pack, hotfix, or compliance update for Microsoft Dynamics GP to ensure you have the most recent performance fixes. Refer to the links below to download the latest patch releases for Microsoft Dynamics GP 2010:

   Customers

   Partners

2. Modified Reports and Forms
   Placement of the modified reports and forms may affect performance when printing reports or accessing modified forms in Microsoft Dynamics GP. If you experience performance issues printing modified reports or accessing modified forms, consider the following:

   - If the modified reports and forms are placed in a network share, copy the files locally. Change the path in the Dynamics.set file to point to the local files and test out the modified reports and forms again. The Dynamics.set file is located in the Microsoft Dynamics\GP folder and can be opened in a text editor. Having the modified reports and forms placed in a network share may increase latency and file contention thus causing performance issues in Microsoft Dynamics GP.

   - If the client workstations or Terminal Server operating system is x64 and the modified reports and forms on placed in a network share, verify the operating system where the modified reports and forms are located is also x64.

   - If the modified reports and forms are placed locally, verify a good administration/management strategy is implemented to ensure all local modified reports and forms are consistent when new modifications/changes are made.

3. ODBC Configuration
   It is recommended to use the ODBC driver that correlates to the SQL Server version used with the Microsoft Dynamics GP databases. Using the same version will take advantage of potential enhancements and ensure stability. The SQL Native Client driver correlates to Microsoft SQL Server 2005 and the SQL Server Native Client 10.0 driver correlates to Microsoft SQL Server 2008 or Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2. Refer to the links below to download the appropriate ODBC driver:

   SQL Server Native Client (SQL Server 2005)

   SQL Server Native Client 10.0 (SQL Server 2008 or SQL Server 2008 R2)
Refer to the article below for the steps to configure an ODBC DSN for use with Microsoft Dynamics GP:

Customers:  
https://mbs.microsoft.com/customersource/documentation/howtodocuments/mdgp_howto_setup_odbc.htm?printpage=false

Partners  
https://mbs.microsoft.com/partnersource/documentation/howtoarticles/mdgp_howto_setup_odbc.htm?printpage=false

4. **Dex.ini Paths and Settings**

   **DexsqlLog**
   When troubleshooting issues in Microsoft Dynamics GP, it is common to use the Dexsql.log. However, once troubleshooting is complete ensure the following entries are set back to FALSE to disable the Dexsql.log. If the Dexsql.log continues to run, performance issues may occur as the user works in Microsoft Dynamics GP.

   SQLLogSQLStmt=FALSE  
   SQLLogODBCMessages=FALSE  
   SQLLogAllODBCMessages=FALSE

   **OLE Path**
   If the OLE Path is placed on a shared location and the network share is on a slow connection or the network share path is non-existent, users may encounter performance issues opening windows and retrieving records if an OLE note exists for that window or record. This is due to Microsoft Dynamics GP trying to retrieve the OLE note information from the OLEPath= path specified in the Dex.ini.

**Optimizing Performance for Common Microsoft Dynamics GP Processes**

**NOTE:** Please verify the recommendations in the previous section titled "Microsoft Dynamics GP Client Considerations" are in place before reviewing the recommendations below.

**Login Performance**

There are many areas to take into consideration when the login to Microsoft Dynamics GP is performing slowly.

1. **Reminders**

   All custom reminders in Microsoft Dynamics GP are based on SmartList queries. If the SmartList query that the reminder is based on runs slow in SmartList, the query will also run slow upon login into Microsoft Dynamics GP. If the user would like to improve login performance, they can remove unnecessary or slow running custom Reminders. In Microsoft Dynamics GP, click Microsoft Dynamics GP, click User Preferences and then click Reminders. Remove the reminders from the Custom Reminders area.
2. Internet Access

In certain environments, revoking access to the Internet may be a security policy requirement. When launching Microsoft Dynamics GP, there are calls to view certain sites on the Internet. If the Internet is unavailable, the login into Microsoft Dynamics GP may appear to be slow.

If the Internet access must be revoked, follow the steps below to reduce the performance issue at login:

a. Go to the Microsoft Dynamics GP folder and make a backup copy of the Dynamics.exe.config file.

b. Open the Dynamics.exe.config file into NotePad.

c. Following the </shell> tag and before the </configuration> tag, copy in the following:

```
<runtime>
  <generatePublisherEvidence enabled="false"/>
</runtime>
```

d. Close and save the Dynamics.exe.config file.

e. Repeat Steps a-c at each client workstation or Terminal Server.

3. User Profile Home Path Configuration

Microsoft Dynamics GP login performance can be adversely affected if the User’s Profile is setup to use a Home Path pointed to a network share, especially on network shares with slow connection speeds between the client workstation and the shared folder.

4. Shortcuts

Verify all external shortcuts on the Shortcut bar in Microsoft Dynamics GP are valid links. At login, Microsoft Dynamics GP will validate the external links and if the links are not valid the login may slow down.

5. Metrics

Metrics that have slow performing queries may increase login times. If the user would like to improve login performance, they can remove unnecessary or slow running Metrics. In Microsoft Dynamics GP, click the Change Details icon on the Metrics Title Bar. Remove the Metrics from the Metrics to Display area.

### Reporting Performance

1. SQL Server Reporting Services

Utilize SQL Server Reporting Services reports if possible. The logic is SQL based and reports are generally faster than Dexterity based Report Writer reports.

2. Report Writer Reports

Modified reports may drastically change reporting performance. For example, if additional tables are added to a report, depending on how they are linked it could cause performance issues. A good test would be to compare performance of the modified report against the default report.
3. **Offloading Reporting**

For complex reporting needs, running reports from a separate SQL server is a good practice. This eliminates the reporting load on the production database server. Several options are available to configure the SQL Server databases on a reporting server. Refer to the article below for requirements for Microsoft Dynamics GP:

Description of the requirements to run replication, clustering, log shipping, and database mirroring together with Microsoft Dynamics GP

[http://support.microsoft.com/kb/926490](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/926490)

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**Posting Performance**

1. **PJOURNAL jobs**

The PJOURNAL table captures records as posting occurs in Microsoft Dynamics GP. This table can grow to be very large depending on posting volume. The Microsoft Dynamics GP installation creates a SQL Server Agent Job to truncate the PJOURNAL table in each company. Verify the SQL Server Agent service is running in the SQL Server Management Studio. Expand SQL Server Agent in the SQL Server Management Studio and verify the "Remove Posted PJOURNALs From All Companies" job exists and is enabled under the Jobs folder. By default, the table is cleared every 30 minutes. If the "Remove Posted PJOURNALs From All Companies" job does not exist, execute the PJJOB.SQL script in the SQL Server Management Studio to create the jobs. The PJJOB.SQL script can be found in the Microsoft Dynamics\GP\SQL\Util folder.

2. **Analytical Accounting Impact**

Be aware if Analytical Accounting is installed and activated, the SQL Server workload will increase per distribution during posting routines. This is because Analytical Accounting is managing distribution breakdown information for every distribution even if Analytical Accounting codes are not assigned.

3. **Inventory Average Costing Impact**

Be aware if items are setup with the average cost valuation method, the SQL Server workload can increase during document posting. If a document causes an inventory cost change ripple across a large number of inventory layers, significant differences in posting times can occur. For more information regarding average cost valuation, refer to the article below:

Enhancements made to the calculation of average cost in Microsoft Dynamics GP

[http://support.microsoft.com/kb/923960](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/923960)

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**SmartList Performance**

1. **SmartList Usage**

SmartList and SmartList Builder are intended to be used as a query tool only. If you decide to increase the maximum record count, be aware that query processing will be slow and you may
experience errors. Therefore, we recommend that you use the default record count limit of 1,000 when you execute queries.

2. **SmartList Search Criteria**

SmartList allows vast amounts of searching options that users can apply to the SmartList query data. With this flexibility comes the potential for very high I/O costs if the query / database design was not optimized for a specific search criterion. Review the suggestions below to reduce I/O cost when designing SmartList search criteria:

- Avoid using the "is not equal to" filter
- Use the "equal to" instead of "contains" filter
- If the Smartlist includes WORK, OPEN and HISTORY tables and the user is only interested in WORK data, use the "Document Status" or similar search criteria to skip searching OPEN and HISTORY tables.

3. **Default SmartList Objects vs SmartList Builder Objects**

Default SmartLists may not always be the best option as the query is generic. Given the amount of flexibility and amount of data to search it may be better to utilize a custom SmartList Builder that is optimized for the necessary results.

4. **SmartLists with Extender Data Added**

Adding Extender fields from an Extender Window, Form, or Detail Form can cause a SmartList to return data slower. The linking required to include the Extender data adds complexity to the SmartList. It may be beneficial to look at using SmartList Builder to build a custom SmartList that includes the Extender data to optimize the SmartList.

5. **Export of SmartList Data to Microsoft Excel**

The export of SmartList data to Excel can take some time depending on the amount of data you are trying to export. The number of columns included in the SmartList as well as the number of rows can influence the export performance. A SmartList exports to Excel field by field to ensure the formatting is also brought across with the data. Therefore, the export can take longer for all of the data to appear in the Excel spreadsheet. If you are running SmartLists for the purpose of exporting the data to an Excel spreadsheet, you may want to consider the default Excel Reports that can be deployed in Microsoft Dynamics GP. They are setup very similar to the default SmartLists, however the data is directly pulled into Excel so that you do not have to export from SmartList. The additional benefit to this is that the data is refreshable in Excel so you do not have to continually export the data from SmartList.

**Audit Trails Performance**

Audit Trails increases the I/O workload on the SQL Server. Careful consideration is recommended when deciding on which tables to audit.
**Receivables Management Performance**

Paid Transaction Removal should be run periodically to transfer records from the OPEN to HISTORY table. This will help performance in various windows and reports. Generally, this is a monthly business process. Refer to the article below for recommended month-end procedures for receivables management:

Recommended month-end procedures for Open Item customers in Receivables Management in Microsoft Dynamics GP
http://support.microsoft.com/kb/865910

**Fixed Assets General Ledger Posting Routine Performance**

Avoid running the fixed assets general ledger posting routine with the period range current period to current period. The general recommendation is to go from "0000-000" to a current period. For more information, refer to the article below:

GL Interface (Posting) Takes a Long Time in Fixed Assets
http://support.microsoft.com/kb/860140

**Other Performance**

1. **Process Servers**
   
   If the process server configuration is defined with a non-existent process server machine, sporadic delays may occur every 5-10 minutes due to the handshake with process server. Click Microsoft Dynamics GP, click Tools, click Setup, click System and then click Process Servers. Click Server and verify all process servers are valid. Click Services and verify all process servers are valid.

**Analysis Tools**

**Analysis Tools for Troubleshooting Performance**

1. **SQL Server Profile Trace**
   
   Microsoft SQL Server Profiler is a graphical user interface to SQL Trace for monitoring an instance of the Database Engine.

   How to Use SQL Server Profiler

   Additional Performance Overhead When Running the SQL Server Profile Trace Using a Client-Side Trace
   http://support.microsoft.com/kb/929728
How to troubleshoot SQL Server performance issues
http://support.microsoft.com/kb/298475

2. Performance Monitor
Use Performance Monitor to monitor the utilization of system resources. Collect and view real-time performance data in the form of counters, for server resources such as processor and memory use, and for many Microsoft SQL Server resources such as locks and transactions.


3. Performance Analysis of Logs (PAL)
The PAL tool reads in a performance monitor counter log (any known format) and analyzes it using complex, but known thresholds (provided). The tool generates an HTML based report that graphically charts important performance counters and throws alerts when thresholds are exceeded.

Using the Performance Analysis of Logs (PAL) Tool

4. SQL Diag
The SQLdiag utility is a general purpose diagnostics collection utility that can be run as a console application or as a service. You can use SQLdiag to collect logs and data files from SQL Server and other types of servers, and use it to monitor your servers over time or troubleshoot specific problems with your servers. SQLdiag is intended to expedite and simplify diagnostic information gathering for Microsoft Customer Support Services.

SQLdiag Utility

5. Process Monitor
Process Monitor is an advanced monitoring tool for Windows that shows real-time file system, Registry and process/thread activity. It combines the features of two legacy Sysinternals utilities, Filemon and Regmon, and adds an extensive list of enhancements including rich and non-destructive filtering, comprehensive event properties such session IDs and user names, reliable process information, full thread stacks with integrated symbol support for each operation, simultaneous logging to a file, and much more.

Process Monitor v2.96

6. Performance Analyzer Version 1.01 for Microsoft Dynamics
Performance Analyzer for Microsoft Dynamics is a set of scripts to collect and analyze performance information from the database and application tiers of Microsoft Dynamics products.

Performance Analyzer Version 1.01 for Microsoft Dynamics
http://codebox/axhc
7. **Microsoft Dynamics GP Client Logging Tools**

Several Microsoft Dynamics GP client logging tools exist to capture detailed information pertaining to the specific processes and tasks taking place in Microsoft Dynamics GP.

**Dexsql.log**
The Dexsql.log is a trace log that captures all calls the Microsoft Dynamics GP client performs as a user works in Microsoft Dynamics GP.

How to create a Dexsql.log file to troubleshoot error messages in Microsoft Dynamics GP
http://support.microsoft.com/kb/850996

**Script.log**
The Script.log captures all the Dexterity code calls the Microsoft Dynamics GP client performs as a user works in Microsoft Dynamics GP.

How to create a Script.log file in Microsoft Dynamics GP
http://support.microsoft.com/kb/850774

**Profile.txt**
The Profile.txt file captures reads, inserts and updates for all SQL Server tables and provides statistical information for each statement.

How to use the Dexterity Script Debugger to trace bugs and performance issues in Microsoft Dynamics GP
http://support.microsoft.com/kb/910982

8. **Network Monitor**

Network Monitor is a protocol analyzer that allows the capture of network traffic and the ability to view and analyze it.

Microsoft Network Monitor 3.4

**Analysis Tools Used for Specific Performance Issues**

1. **Blocking**
   - Performance Analyzer Version 1.01 for Microsoft Dynamics
   - SQL Server Profile Trace with Blocked Process Report

2. **Deadlocking**
   - SQL Server Profile Trace including the following events:
     - Lock: Deadlock Graph
     - Lock: Deadlock
     - Lock: Deadlock Chain
   - Troubleshooting Deadlocks in SQL Server
3. Long Running Queries
   - SQL Server Profile Trace including the following events:
     o Performance: Showplan All
     o Performance: Showplan Statistics Profile
     o Performance: Showplan XML
   - Performance Analyzer Version 1.01 for Microsoft Dynamics

4. Hardware Bottlenecks
   - Performance Monitor
   - PAL

5. Networking
   - Netmon
   - Microsoft Dynamics GP Client Logging Tools

6. External Influences
   - Process Monitor

Common Bottlenecks

The following table lists the common bottlenecks to investigate using the Performance Monitor tool. Monitor the objects below and ensure your environment is at the recommended thresholds as indicated below.

If you have questions regarding the bottleneck information below or would like assistance in reviewing Performance Monitor, please contact your Partner or e-mail askpts@microsoft.com to arrange for an advisory services engagement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Counter</th>
<th>Threshold</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disk Subsystem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Disk</td>
<td>Avg. Disk Queue Length</td>
<td>&gt; 2 * number of spindles</td>
<td>Avg. Disk Read Queue Length is the average number of requests that were queued for the selected disk during the sample interval. More Info: &lt; (2+ no of spindles) Excellent &lt; (2*no of spindles) Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>Counter</td>
<td>Threshold</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Physical Disk   | Disk Reads/sec| Verify against 80% drive capacity for random I/Os per second | Number of Reads per second requested to the Disk.(Volume)  
                      |               |                                                                                         | More Info:  
                      |               |                                                                                         | General rule of thumb 80% capacity per drive is around 120 random I/Os per second. Use the following formulas depending on the RAID configuration.  
                      |               |                                                                                         | Raid 0 -- I/Os per disk = (reads + writes) / number of disks  
                      |               |                                                                                         | Raid 1 -- I/Os per disk = [reads + (2 * writes)] / 2  
                      |               |                                                                                         | Raid 5 -- I/Os per disk = [reads + (4 * writes)] / number of disks  
                      |               |                                                                                         | Raid 10 -- I/Os per disk = [reads + (2 * writes)] / number of disks |
| Physical Disk   | Disk Writes/sec| Verify against 80% drive capacity for random I/Os | Number of Writes per second requested to the Disk.(Volume)  
                      |               |                                                                                         | More Info:  
                      |               |                                                                                         | General rule of thumb 80% capacity per drive is around 120 |
random I/Os per second. Use the following formulas depending on the RAID configuration.

Raid 0 -- I/Os per disk = (reads + writes) / number of disks
Raid 1 -- I/Os per disk = [reads + (2 * writes)] / 2
Raid 5 -- I/Os per disk = [reads + (4 * writes)] / number of disks
Raid 10 -- I/Os per disk = [reads + (2 * writes)] / number of disks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Disk</th>
<th>Disk Bytes/sec</th>
<th>&gt;10MB/sec</th>
<th>Rate that bytes are transferred to or from the disk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Counter</th>
<th>Threshold</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CPU</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processor</td>
<td>% Processor Time</td>
<td>&gt;80%</td>
<td>Percentage of time CPU spends executing a non-Idle thread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processor</td>
<td>% Privileged Time</td>
<td>&gt;10%</td>
<td>Percentage of time CPU spends executing code in Privileged mode. (ie performing actions such as I/O requests)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td>Processor Queue Length</td>
<td>&gt;2</td>
<td>Number of threads waiting to be processed by any available CPU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td>Context Switches/sec</td>
<td>&gt;300~1000 per processor</td>
<td>Rate at which all processors are switching between threads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Server : SQL Statistics</td>
<td>SQL Re-Compilations /sec</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recompiles per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Higher values put more load on the CPU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Server : SQL Statistics</td>
<td>SQL Compilations /sec</td>
<td></td>
<td>Compiles per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Higher values put more load on the CPU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Memory</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory</td>
<td>Available Mbytes</td>
<td>&lt;100-300 MB</td>
<td>Amount of Free Memory (less than 10 MB would be reaching critical stage where crash of OS may occur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory</td>
<td>Pages/Sec</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>Rate at which pages are written to disk to resolve hard page faults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSQL : Buffer Manager</td>
<td>Buffer cache hit ratio</td>
<td>&lt;90%</td>
<td>Percentage of pages found in the buffer pool without having to read from physical disk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSQL : Buffer Manager</td>
<td>Free Pages</td>
<td>&lt;640</td>
<td>Total number of Free pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FYI - 640 pages ~ 5 Meg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSQL : Memory Manager</td>
<td>Memory Grants Pending</td>
<td>=0</td>
<td>Number of processes waiting for a memory grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSQL : Memory Manager</td>
<td>Target Server Memory ~Physical Memory</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total amount of dynamic memory the server is willing to consume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSSQL : Memory Manager</td>
<td>Total Server Memory ~Target Server Memory</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total amount of dynamic memory the server is currently consuming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>Counter</td>
<td>Threshold</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Network</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network Interface</td>
<td>Bytes Total/sec</td>
<td>&gt;50% capacity</td>
<td>Rate at which bytes are sent and received over network adaptor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network Interface</td>
<td>Current Bandwidth</td>
<td></td>
<td>Estimated current bandwidth in bits per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network Segment</td>
<td>% Net Utilization</td>
<td>&gt;80% Bandwidth</td>
<td>Percent usage of total bandwidth (Need to install the Network Monitor Driver from the Local Network protocol list of network components for the network adaptor to see this counter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Server : Access Methods</td>
<td>Full Scans/sec</td>
<td>&gt; 1</td>
<td>If we see high CPU then we need to investigate this counter, otherwise if the full scans are on small tables we can ignore this counter. Values greater than 1 or 2 indicate that we are having table / Index page scans. We need to analyze how this can be avoided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Server : General Statistics</td>
<td>User Connections</td>
<td></td>
<td>The number of users currently connected to the SQL Server. Note - Gradual increase might indicate connections are not being closed properly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Server : SQL Statistics</td>
<td>Batch Requests/sec</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rough estimate on number of Batch requests / sec. Good for trend data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Server : Locks</td>
<td>Number of Deadlocks/sec</td>
<td>= 0</td>
<td>The number of lock requests that resulted in a deadlock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Server : Locks</td>
<td>Average Wait Time (ms)</td>
<td>&gt; 200-500</td>
<td>This is the average wait time in milliseconds to acquire a lock. Lower the value the better it is. If the value goes higher then 500, there may be blocking going on; we need to run blocker script to identify blocking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Server : Locks</td>
<td>Lock Timeouts/sec</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of locks requests that timed out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Server : Latches</td>
<td>Total Latch Wait Time(ms)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total latch wait time for latch requests that had to wait in the last second</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Advanced Troubleshooting Techniques for Performance

Every performance issue is different, however each will have similar characteristics. Below are a few common scenarios requiring specific focus areas while troubleshooting. While this list will assist in identifying the issue, it is not meant to provide detailed information regarding the resolution as each issue may require a different approach.

If you have questions regarding the scenarios below, please contact your Partner or e-mail askpts@microsoft.com to arrange for an advisory services engagement.

Issue 1 - Random performance issues that affect multiple users/processes simultaneously
Possible Cause: This issue is most likely a blocking issue, however also recommend to review potential hardware issues especially disk latency.

Troubleshooting Techniques:
- Capture and review long duration blocking information using the SQL Server Profile Trace or the Performance Analyzer for Microsoft Dynamics to determine lead blocker.
  - Identify the application/code calling the lead blocker statement.
  - From a development perspective, the following are ways to reduce long duration blocking:
    - Attempt to use shorter TRAN logic if possible
    - Ensure statements inside the TRAN are tuned appropriately
    - Potentially use (nolock) hint on reporting to minimize report blocking other processes
- Capture and review Performance Monitor counters to validate sufficient hardware.
  - Focus on disk latency
  - Validate CPUs are not saturated
  - Check for network issues
- Capture and review long running queries using the SQL Server Profile Trace.
  - If Disk latency is high and I/O is high attempt to tune high cost queries

Issue 2 - Random performance issues that affect various users/processes at various times
Possible Cause: This issue is most likely related to hardware infrastructure issue, however, also recommend looking into a potential blocking issue.

Troubleshooting Techniques:
- Verify the latest hardware, operating system, SQL Server and Microsoft Dynamics GP patches are installed.
- Verify anti-virus software has the required exclusions configured as recommended in this document.
- Capture and review Performance Monitor counters for potential bottlenecks and to validate sufficient hardware.
  - Focus on Disk latency
  - Validate CPUs are not saturated
  - Check for network issues
  - Check for antivirus interference
• Capture and review long duration blocking information using the Performance Analyzer for Microsoft Dynamics to determine lead blocker.
  o Identify the application/code calling the lead blocker statement.
  o From a development perspective, the following are ways to reduce long duration blocking:
    ▪ Attempt to use shorter TRAN logic if possible
    ▪ Ensure statements inside the TRAN are tuned appropriately
    ▪ Potentially use (nolock) hint on reporting to minimize report blocking other processes

• Capture long running queries
  o If disk latency is high and I/O is high attempt to tune high cost queries.

**Issue 3 - SQL Server Profile Trace shows single insert statements taking 50 - 500ms**

**Possible Cause:** This issue can usually be attributed to high latency on the disks where the *.LDF files are located. Generally this is seen when the *.LDF files are not on a dedicated RAID volume, rather on the same volume as the *.MDF file. Thus when *.MDF files have heavy read I/O and the drives are already saturated the *.LDF files are not written to as quickly as they should.

**Troubleshooting Techniques:**
• Capture and review Performance Monitor counters to validate sufficient hardware
  o Focus on Disk latency
  o If high latency and low IO activity
    ▪ Check if shared RAID group on SAN
    ▪ Ensure disk controllers have the latest firmware / drivers
• Verify anti-virus software has the required exclusions configured as recommended in this document.
• Isolate the *.LDF files to a dedicated RAID group.

**Issue 4 - SQL Server Profile Trace shows simple statements taking 500ms or higher**

**Possible Cause:** This issue can usually be attributed to long duration blocking.

**Troubleshooting Techniques:**
• Verify the latest hardware, operating system and SQL Server patches are installed.
• Verify anti-virus software has the required exclusions configured as recommended in this document.
• Verify TCP Chimney is disabled and other network considerations as recommended in this document.
• Capture long duration blocking information using SQL Server Profile Trace or the Performance Analyzer for Microsoft Dynamics to determine the lead blocker.
  o Identify the application/code calling the lead blocker statement.
  o From a development perspective, the following are ways to reduce long duration blocking:
    ▪ Attempt to use shorter TRAN logic if possible
    ▪ Ensure statements inside the TRAN are tuned appropriately
    ▪ Potentially use (nolock) hint on reporting to minimize report blocking other processes
• Review the ShowPlan Statistics in the SQL Server Profile Trace to validate if table statistics are up-to-date
  o If the actual and the estimated values of Showplan Statistics are extremely different, statistics are off and it is a good idea to update stats with full scan for all affected tables.
  o If stats are off, this can lead to poor execution plan / wrong index might be utilized

**Issue 5 - Specific process is slow**

**Possible Cause:** Various causes could be possible.

**Troubleshooting Techniques:** When a specific process is consistently slow, recreate the issue while capturing performance logs. Review the logs and tune if possible.
- Capture detailed SQL Server Profile Trace
- Capture Dexterity Script.log and Profile.txt
- Screenshots and steps detailing the issue recreation process.

**Issue 6 - Windows is stating Microsoft Dynamics GP is "Not Responding"**

**Possible Cause:** Generally, this issue is caused by a foreground Microsoft Dynamics GP process that made a call to SQL Server and is waiting for a response back. This could take a long time if blocked by another long running process, or a complex request was sent, or a large dataset is being returned. The best approach is to rule out blocking, verify any long running queries are optimized and then review the health of the SQL Server and client workstations.

**Troubleshooting Techniques:**
- Capture long duration blocking information using SQL Server Profile Trace or the Performance Analyzer for Microsoft Dynamics to determine the lead blocker.
  o Identify the application/code calling the lead blocker statement.
  o From a development perspective, the following are ways to reduce long duration blocking:
    ▪ Attempt to use shorter TRAN logic if possible
    ▪ Ensure statements inside the TRAN are tuned appropriately
    ▪ Potentially use (nolock) hint on reporting to minimize report blocking other processes
- Capture long running queries using the SQL Server Profile Trace.
  o If disk latency is high and I/O is high attempt to tune high cost queries
- Capture and review Performance Monitor counters for bottlenecks
Resources

1. Architecture White Paper for Microsoft Dynamics GP 2010
   Customers: https://mbs.microsoft.com/customersource/documentation/whitepapers/gp2010_architecturewhitepaper.htm?printpage=false


3. Performance Tuning Guidelines for Windows Server 2008 R2

4. Refer to the article below for the SQL Server Storage Top 10 Best Practices

5. Trace flag 4199 is added to control multiple query optimizer changes previously made under multiple trace flags

6. Troubleshooting Performance Problems in SQL Server 2008

7. Diagnosing and Troubleshooting SQL Server Performance Problems
   http://support.microsoft.com/kb/982870

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