Deploying the 65TB Data Warehouse Fast Track Reference Architecture for Microsoft SQL Server 2017 using Dell EMC PowerEdge R640 and Dell EMC PowerVault ME4024

Deployment guide with step-by-step instructions

Abstract
Step-by-step instructions for building a Microsoft® SQL Server® data warehouse workload, and requirements for preparing the hardware platform and provisioning the OS to achieve a balanced, optimized 65TB configuration.

September 2018
Revisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 2018</td>
<td>Initial release</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Author: Doug Bernhardt

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Table of contents

Revisions ........................................................................................................................................ 2
Acknowledgements ....................................................................................................................... 2
Table of contents .......................................................................................................................... 3
Overview ......................................................................................................................................... 4
1 Solution requirements .................................................................................................................. 5
2 Deployment workflow .................................................................................................................. 7
3 Cabling requirements ................................................................................................................... 8
4 Configure the PowerVault ME4024 storage array ..................................................................... 9
   4.1 Configure local ports ............................................................................................................. 9
   4.2 Configure disks ..................................................................................................................... 9
   4.3 Create the host and volumes ............................................................................................... 9
5 Configure the PowerEdge R640 server .................................................................................. 11
   5.1 Update the firmware .......................................................................................................... 11
   5.2 Configure the system BIOS ............................................................................................... 11
   5.3 Reset the HBAs to default settings ................................................................................... 12
   5.4 Configure the HBAs ......................................................................................................... 12
6 Install and configure Windows Server 2016 ......................................................................... 13
   6.1 Install Windows Server 2016 ............................................................................................. 13
   6.2 Configure Windows Server 2016 ....................................................................................... 13
   6.3 Configure the Windows volumes ....................................................................................... 17
7 Install and configure SQL Server 2017 Enterprise Edition .................................................. 19
   7.1 Install SQL Server 2017 Enterprise Edition ....................................................................... 19
   7.2 Install SQL Server Management Studio (optional) ............................................................. 20
   7.3 Configure SQL Server 2017 Enterprise Edition ................................................................ 20
8 Verify the deployment ................................................................................................................. 23
A Technical support and resources .............................................................................................. 24
Overview

This guide provides step-by-step instructions to build a balanced configuration for a Microsoft® SQL Server® data warehouse workload, as specified in the companion reference architecture document, 65TB Data Warehouse Fast Track Reference Architecture for Microsoft SQL Server 2017 using Dell EMC PowerEdge R640 and Dell EMC PowerVault ME4024 (available on Dell.com/support). This guide also covers requirements for preparing the hardware platform and provisioning the OS to achieve a balanced, optimized 65TB configuration for a Microsoft SQL Server 2017 data warehouse by using Dell EMC™ PowerEdge™ R640 servers, Dell EMC PowerVault™ ME4024 storage arrays, and Microsoft Data Warehouse Fast Track (DWFT) principles.

Figure 1 Single-server reference architecture

Note: The 65TB solution includes both a single-server configuration and a highly available (HA) configuration. For simplicity, this guide only covers the single-server implementation.
1 Solution requirements

This section lists the hardware and software components required to implement the single-server reference architecture. The versions of firmware on the server used to validate the reference architecture are also listed.

Table 1 Hardware and software components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server</td>
<td>PowerEdge R640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processors</td>
<td>Dual Intel® Xeon® Gold 6126 Processor (2.6 GHz, 12 cores, 24 threads)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cores</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total logical processors</td>
<td>48 (Hyper-Threading Technology enabled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total memory</td>
<td>896 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network adapters</td>
<td>Minimum of one network adapter (1 Gbps or 10 Gbps based on requirements)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host bus adapters</td>
<td>Two QLogic® QLE2662 dual-port 16 Gbps FC HBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>Operating system Microsoft Windows Server® 2016 Standard Edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database software</td>
<td>SQL Server 2017 Enterprise Edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>Array PowerVault ME4024 (firmware: GT275R0003-01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front-end I/O ports</td>
<td>8 x 16 Gbps FC ports (four per controller)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk drives</td>
<td>24 x 1.92 TB SSDs (2.5&quot; SAS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Server firmware versions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hardware component</th>
<th>Firmware version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BIOS</td>
<td>1.4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backplane 1</td>
<td>4.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dell™ 64 Bit uEFI Diagnostics</td>
<td>4301X09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dell OS Driver Pack</td>
<td>18.04.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Dell Remote Access Controller</td>
<td>3.21.21.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel® Ethernet 10G 4P X520/I350 rNDC</td>
<td>18.5.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware component</td>
<td>Firmware version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel® Gigabit 4P X710/I350 rNDC</td>
<td>18.5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifecycle Controller</td>
<td>3.21.21.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS Collector</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply</td>
<td>00.24.7D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QLogic QLE2662</td>
<td>14.04.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System CPLD</td>
<td>1.0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Deployment workflow

This section outlines the sequence of deploying the 65TB Data Warehouse Fast Track for SQL Server 2017 reference architecture using the PowerEdge R640 server and PowerVault ME4024 storage array.

To deploy the reference architecture, perform the following tasks:

1. Configure the PowerVault ME4024 storage array.
2. Configure the PowerEdge R640 server.
3. Install and configure the Windows Server 2016 operating system.

This guide assumes the reader has a general understanding of installing and configuring Windows servers, SQL Server, and Dell EMC PowerVault ME4 Series arrays.
3 Cabling requirements

Figure 2 shows how to cable the PowerEdge R640 server and the PowerVault ME4024 storage array. The hardware components were connected using Dell EMC best practices.

In a direct-connect configuration, each HBA should have one port connected to the top storage controller and the other port connected to the bottom storage controller (see Figure 2).
Configure the PowerVault ME4024 storage array

This section describes the configuration of the PowerVault ME4024 storage array. ME4 Series arrays can be configured using the ME Storage Manager interface or ME4 Series command-line interface (CLI). This guide covers the configuration steps using ME Storage Manager.

4.1 Configure local ports

On the **Ports** tab > **System Settings**, the **Host Port Mode** should be either **FC** or **FC-and-iSCSI**. When using **FC-and-iSCSI**, set Ports A0, A1, B0, and B1 to **Speed: auto, Connection Mode: point-to-point**.

4.2 Configure disks

Under **Pools > Add Disk Group**, add two disk groups. For each disk group, perform the following steps:

1. Specify a name (optional).
2. Select **Virtual** as the type (default).
3. Select **A** as the pool for the first disk group, and **B** as the pool for the second disk group (default)
4. For **Data Protection**, select **RAID-5**.
5. Select disks 0-11 for the first disk group, and disks 12-23 for the second disk group.
6. Click **Add**.

4.3 Create the host and volumes

A host object is used when presenting storage to a server. To create the host object, perform the following steps:

1. Open ME Storage Manager.
2. Click the **Hosts** tab.
3. Click **Action** and select **Host Setup**. The Host Setup wizard appears.
4. In the **Name** box, enter the name of the server.
5. Select all four initiators listed. Verify that the initiator IDs match the FC ports on the host.
6. In the **Host Bus Adapters** list box, select all four FC ports for the server and click **Next**.
7. Select **Do not group this host** and click **Next**.
8. Using the **Add Row** button, create the volumes listed in Table 3. The volume sizes will depend upon your database configuration.

### Table 3  ME4 Series volumes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume name</th>
<th>Volume size</th>
<th>Pool</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPHost</td>
<td>1GB</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLSystem</td>
<td>20GB</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLLog</td>
<td>Site Dependent</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLData01</td>
<td>Site Dependent</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLData02</td>
<td>Site Dependent</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLData03</td>
<td>Site Dependent</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLData04</td>
<td>Site Dependent</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLData05</td>
<td>Site Dependent</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLData06</td>
<td>Site Dependent</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLData07</td>
<td>Site Dependent</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLData08</td>
<td>Site Dependent</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLTempdb01</td>
<td>Site Dependent</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLTempdb02</td>
<td>Site Dependent</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Click **Next**.
10. Click **Configure Host**.
11. When prompted to configure another host, click **No**.
Configure the PowerEdge R640 server

5. Configure the PowerEdge R640 server

5.1 Update the firmware
The firmware update feature of the Dell Lifecycle Controller can be used to update the firmware on the server. The Lifecycle Controller is accessible during the server boot cycle.

To update the firmware using the Lifecycle Controller, perform the following steps:

1. Reboot the server and press F10 when prompted to enter the Lifecycle Controller.
2. On the left-hand side of the screen, click Firmware Update.
3. Click Launch Firmware Update.
4. On the Select Update Repository screen, leave FTP Server selected and click Next.
5. On the Enter Access Details screen, under Proxy Settings, uncheck Enable Settings and click Next.
6. On the Select Updates screen, available updates will have a check mark next to the component name. After verifying the list of selected updates, click Apply. This will apply the updates and reboot the server.
7. After rebooting, the server will enter the Lifecycle Controller. In some cases, it may be necessary to repeat this process until all updates have been applied.
8. To exit the Lifecycle Controller, click Exit in the upper right-hand corner of the screen.
9. In the Confirmation dialog box, click Yes. The server will reboot.

5.2 Configure the system BIOS
To configure the BIOS using System Setup, which is accessible during the server boot cycle, perform the following steps:

1. Reboot the server and press F2 when prompted to enter System Setup.
2. On the System Setup main menu, click System BIOS.
3. Set the system profile to Performance:
   a. Click System Profile Settings.
   b. In the System Profile drop-down list, select Performance.
   c. Click Back to exit System Profile Settings.
4. Enable Hyper Threading:
   a. Click Processor Settings.
   b. For the Logical Processor option, select Enabled.
   c. Click Back to exit Processor Settings.
5. Click Finish to exit System BIOS.
6. Click Finish to exit System Setup.
7. On the Confirm Exit dialog box, click Yes. The server will reboot.
Configure the PowerEdge R640 server

5.3 Reset the HBAs to default settings
To reset the HBAs using QLogic Fast!UTIL, which is accessible during the server boot cycle, perform the following steps:

1. Reboot the server and press \[Ctrl]+[Q] when prompted to enter QLogic Fast!UTIL.
2. In Select Host Adapter, select the first port in the list and press [Enter].
3. Reset the HBA port to factory defaults:
   a. In Fast!UTIL Options, select Configuration Settings and press [Enter].
   b. In Configuration Settings, select Restore Default Settings and press [Enter].
   c. After Adapter Defaults Restored is displayed, press any key to return to the Configuration Settings screen.
   d. Press [Esc] to exit Configuration Settings. When prompted, select Save Changes and press [Enter].
4. In Fast!UTIL Options, select Select Host Adapter and press [Enter].
5. In Select Host Adapter, select the next port in the list and press [Enter].
6. Using the instructions in step 3, reset the port to factory defaults. Repeat these steps until all four ports have been configured.

5.4 Configure the HBAs
The HBAs can be configured using QLogic Fast!UTIL, which is accessible during the server boot cycle. This section assumes that QLogic Fast!UTIL is still open on the server after completing the previous procedure.

To configure the HBAs using QLogic Fast!UTIL, perform the following steps:

1. In Fast!UTIL Options, select Select Host Adapter and press [Enter].
2. In Select Host Adapter, select the first port in the list and press [Enter].
3. Set the parameters on the HBA port according to best practices:
   a. In Configuration Settings, select Adapter Settings and press [Enter].
   b. In Adapter Settings, complete the following:
      i. Set Connection Options to 1 (Point to point only).
      ii. Press [Esc] to exit Adapter Settings.
   c. In Configuration Settings, select Advanced Adapter Settings and press [Enter].
   d. In Advanced Adapter Settings, complete the following:
      i. Set Login Retry Count to 60.
      ii. Set Port Down Retry Count to 60.
      iii. Set Link Down Timeout to 30.
   e. Press [Esc] to exit Configuration Settings. When prompted, select Save Changes and press [Enter].
4. In Fast!UTIL Options, select Select Host Adapter and press [Enter].
5. In Select Host Adapter, select the next port in the list and press [Enter].
6. Using the instructions in step 3, set the parameters according to best practices. Repeat these steps until all four ports have been configured.
6 Install and configure Windows Server 2016

6.1 Install Windows Server 2016

The OS Deployment feature of the Lifecycle Controller can be used to install the operating system. One advantage of this approach is that Windows will be installed with the proper drivers for the PowerEdge R640 server.

To install Windows using the Lifecycle Controller, perform the following steps:

1. Reboot the server and press [F10] when prompted to enter Lifecycle Controller.
2. Click OS Deployment on the left-hand side of the screen.
3. Click Deploy OS.
4. Under Boot Mode, select BIOS if not already be selected.
7. Insert the Windows Server 2016 install media and click Next.
8. Review the options that were selected on the previous screens. If the information is correct, click Finish. The server will reboot. If prompted to boot from the Windows install disk, press any key. The Windows Setup screen will appear.
9. On the first screen, enter the following and click Next:
   - Language to install
   - Time and currency format
   - Keyboard or input method
11. On the Select the operating system you want to install screen, select Windows Server 2016 Standard (Desktop Experience) and click Next.
12. On the Applicable notices and License terms screen, select I accept the license terms and click Next.
14. On the screen, Where do you want to install Windows?, click Drive 0 and click Next.
15. The Windows installation will start. After it has completed, the server will reboot.
16. On the Customize Settings screen, enter the administrator password and click Finish.

6.2 Configure Windows Server 2016

Once Windows Server is installed, it needs to be configured for the Data Warehouse Fast Track workload.

To configure Windows Server, perform the following prerequisite steps:

1. Press [Ctrl]+[Alt]+[Delete] and log in as Administrator.
2. On the Networks pop-up window on the right-hand side of the screen, click No.

To complete the configuration, perform the steps in the following subsections in order.
6.2.1 Set the server name (optional)

1. In Server Manager, click Local Server on the left-hand side of the screen.
2. In the Properties pane, click the current server name next to the label, Computer Name. The System Properties dialog box appears.
3. Click Change. The Computer Name/Domain Changes dialog box appears.
4. In the Computer Name text box, enter the server name and click OK.
5. Click OK to acknowledge the computer restart.
6. Click Close to exit System Properties.
7. Click Restart Now. The server will reboot. When the server is back online, login as Administrator.

6.2.2 Set the IP address (optional)

1. In Server Manager, click Local Server on the left-hand side of the screen.
2. In the Properties pane, click IPv4 address assigned by DHCP, IPv6 enabled next to the label for the active Ethernet port. The Network Connections window will appear.
3. Right-click the icon for the active Ethernet port and select Properties.
5. Select Use the following IP address and enter the following:
   - IP address
   - Subnet
   - Gateway
6. Select Use the following DNS server addresses and enter the following:
   - Preferred DNS server
   - Alternate DNS server
7. Click OK.
8. Click Close.
9. On the Networks pop-up window on the right-hand side of the screen, click No.
10. Close the Network Connections window.

6.2.3 Enable Remote Desktop (RDP) (optional)

1. In Server Manager, click Local Server on the left-hand side of the screen.
2. In the Properties pane, click Disabled next to the label Remote Desktop. The System Properties dialog box appears.
3. In the Remote Desktop pane, select Allow remote connections to this computer.
4. A Remote Desktop Connection dialog box appears, stating that the Remote Desktop Firewall exception will be enabled. Click OK.
5. Click OK.

6.2.4 Install the Multipath I/O feature

1. In Server Manager, click Local Server on the left-hand side of the screen.
2. Scroll down until the Roles and Features pane is visible.
3. In the Tasks drop-down list at the top of the pane, select Add Roles and Features. The Add Roles and Features wizard will start.
4. On the Before you begin screen, click Next.
5. On the **Select installation type** screen, select **Role-based or feature-based installation**, and click **Next.**

6. On the **Select destination server screen**, select the server and click **Next.**

7. On the **Select server roles screen**, click **Next** without selecting any roles.

8. On the **Select features screen**, perform the following:
   a. Scroll down and select **Multipath I/O.**
   b. Click **Next.**

9. Click **Install.**

10. When the installation is complete, click **Close.**

11. Clear the installations completion message in Server Manager:
   a. Click the flag icon in the menu bar.
   b. Click the **X** to close the feature installation message.
   c. Click the flag icon in the menu bar.

6.2.5 **Remove install disk**
Eject the Windows installation disk from the server.

6.2.6 **Set the time zone of the server (optional)**
1. Place the cursor over the time in the lower left-hand corner of the screen.
2. Right-click and select **Adjust date/time.** The **Settings** window will appear.
3. Under **Time zone**, select the correct time zone in the drop-down list.
4. Close the **Settings** window.

6.2.7 **Configure MPIO**
1. Open the **Control Panel.**
2. In the **View by** drop-down list, select **Small icons.**
3. Click the **MPIO** icon. The **MPIO Properties** dialog box appears.
4. Click **Discover Multi-Paths** tab.
5. Your storage system model should be listed. Select the device and click **Add.**
6. The **Reboot Required** dialog box appears.
7. Click **Yes.** The server will reboot. When the server is back online, log in as **Administrator.**

6.2.8 **Set the Power Plan**
Set the Power Plan to **High performance:**
1. Open the **Control Panel.**
2. Click the **Power Options** icon.
3. In the **Power Options** window, under **Preferred plans**, select **High performance.**
4. Close the **Power Options** window.
6.2.9 Remove SMBv1 (optional)
   1. Run the following PowerShell command:

      Remove-WindowsFeature -Name "FS-SMB1"

   2. Reboot the server. When the server is back online, log in as Administrator.

6.2.10 Configure Windows Updates (optional)
   1. Click the start icon.
   2. Click the settings icon.
   3. Click Update & security.
   4. Under Update Status, click Check for updates.
   5. Apply all important updates.
   6. Repeat until there are no results after clicking Check for updates and Update Status shows Your device is up to date.

6.2.11 Create a local SQL Server service account
   Create a local SQL Server service account called SQLService:
   1. Open Computer Management.
   2. Expand Local Users and Groups.
   4. In the User name text box, enter SQLService.
   5. In the Description text box, enter SQL Server service account.
   6. In the Password and Confirm password text boxes, enter the password.
   7. Deselect User must change password at next logon.
   8. Select Password never expires.
   9. Click Create.
   10. Click Close.

6.2.12 Lock pages in memory
   Grant the Lock pages in memory right to the SQL Server service account:
   1. Right-click the start icon and select Run.
   2. In the Open text box, enter secpol.msc. The Local Security Policy window appears.
   3. Expand Local Policies.
   4. Select User Rights Assignment.
   5. In the Policy list, double-click Lock pages in memory. The Lock Pages in Memory Properties dialog box appears.
   6. Click Add User or Group. The Select Users or Groups dialog box appears.
   7. Enter SQLService in the text box.
   8. Click Check Names and click OK.
   9. Click OK.
6.2.13 Change the optical drive letter (optional)
Change the drive letter for the optical drive to Z:

1. Open Disk Management.
2. Right-click the optical drive in the list of disks in the lower pane of the center of the screen and select Change Drive Letter and Paths. The Change Drive Letter and Paths dialog box appears.
3. Click Change. The Change Drive Letter or Path dialog box appears.
4. Select Z from the drop-down list of drive letters and click OK.
5. A Disk Management dialog box will appear asking if you want to continue. Click Yes.

6.2.14 Configure the Windows Firewall
Because security requirements can vary significantly from site to site, the configuration of the firewall is not included in this document. Using default settings, the Windows firewall may interfere with RDP connections and with connections to SQL Server. During validation of the solution, the Windows firewall was disabled.

6.3 Configure the Windows volumes
This section describes the steps required to configure the ME4 Series volumes for use by Windows.

6.3.1 Map and format the remaining volumes.
All volumes, except for the boot volume, will need to be mapped to the server and formatted in Windows. Format all volumes as NTFS. These volumes, along with required parameters, are listed in Table 4.

Table 4  Remaining volumes to map and format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume name</th>
<th>Drive letter/ mount point</th>
<th>Volume label</th>
<th>Allocation unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPHost</td>
<td>M:\</td>
<td>MPHost</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLSystem</td>
<td>M:\ft\SQLSystem</td>
<td>SQLSystem</td>
<td>64K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLLog</td>
<td>M:\ft\SQLLog</td>
<td>SQLLog</td>
<td>64K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLData01</td>
<td>M:\ft\SQLData01</td>
<td>SQLData01</td>
<td>64K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLData02</td>
<td>M:\ft\SQLData02</td>
<td>SQLData02</td>
<td>64K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLData03</td>
<td>M:\ft\SQLData03</td>
<td>SQLData03</td>
<td>64K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLData04</td>
<td>M:\ft\SQLData04</td>
<td>SQLData04</td>
<td>64K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLData05</td>
<td>M:\ft\SQLData05</td>
<td>SQLData05</td>
<td>64K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLData06</td>
<td>M:\ft\SQLData06</td>
<td>SQLData06</td>
<td>64K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLData07</td>
<td>M:\ft\SQLData07</td>
<td>SQLData07</td>
<td>64K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLData08</td>
<td>M:\ft\SQLData08</td>
<td>SQLData08</td>
<td>64K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLTempdb01</td>
<td>M:\ft\SQLTempdb01</td>
<td>SQLTempdb01</td>
<td>64K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLTempdb02</td>
<td>M:\ft\SQLTempdb02</td>
<td>SQLTempdb02</td>
<td>64K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Install and configure Windows Server 2016

Execute the following steps for each volume, one at time, in order as the volumes are listed in Table 4:

1. Open ME Storage Manager and connect to the ME4 Series array.
2. Click the Storage tab.
3. Map the volume in the ME Storage Manager:
   a. Expand the volume folder containing the volume.
   b. Right-click the volume and select Map Volume to Server. The Map Volume to Server dialog box appears.
   c. Expand the server folder containing the server object.
   d. Select the server object and click Next.
   e. Review the information and click Finish.
4. Format the volume on the Windows server:
   a. Open Disk Management.
   b. Click Action in the menu bar and select Rescan Disks. Continue to rescan disks until the new disk appears. It may take multiple rescans.
   c. Right-click the new disk and select Online.
   d. Right-click the new disk and select Initialize Disk. The Initialize Disk dialog box appears.
   e. Under Use the following partition style for the selected disks, select GPT.
   f. Click OK.
   g. Right-click the unallocated space of the new disk and select New Simple Volume.
   h. The New Simple Volume Wizard starts.
   i. Click Next.
   j. On the Specify Volume Size screen, keep the default size, and click Next.
   k. On the Assign Drive Letter or Path screen, use the drive letter or mount point listed in Table 4 for the volume and click Next.
   l. On the Format Partition screen, complete the following:
      i. In the File system drop-down list, select NTFS.
      ii. In the Allocation unit size drop-down list, select the value from Table 4.
      iii. In the Volume label text box, enter the value from Table 4 and click Next.
   m. Review the settings and click Finish.

Once the volumes have been mapped and formatted, perform the following steps:

1. Verify that the odd-numbered SQL Server data volumes are on one controller and the even-numbered SQL Server data volumes are on the other controller. This can be corrected by remapping the volume and specifying the correct controller.
2. Verify that the tempdb data volumes are on different controllers. This can be corrected by remapping the volume and specifying the correct controller.
3. Create a folder named Data on each mount point under M:\ft, with the exception of M:\ft\SQLSystem, by performing the following:
   a. Open the File Explorer.
   b. Select the mount point (for example, M:\ft\SQLData01) in the directory tree.
   c. Right-click the mount point, select New, and select Folder.
   d. Name the folder Data.
   e. Repeat until all mount points (except for M:\ft\SQLSystem) have a Data folder.
Install and configure SQL Server 2017 Enterprise Edition

7 Install and configure SQL Server 2017 Enterprise Edition

7.1 Install SQL Server 2017 Enterprise Edition

To install SQL Server 2017 Enterprise Edition, perform the following steps:

1. Insert the **SQL Server 2017 Enterprise Edition** install media.
2. Double-click **Setup.exe**. The **SQL Server Installation Center** window appears.
3. Click **Installation** in the pane on the left-hand side.
4. Click **New SQL Server stand-alone installation or Add features to an existing installation**. The **SQL Server 2017 Setup** dialog box will appear.
5. On the **Product Key** screen, enter the product key and click **Next**.
6. On the **License Terms** screen, select **I accept the terms** and click **Next**.
7. On the **Microsoft Update** screen, leave **Use Microsoft Update to check for updates** unselected and click **Next**.
8. On the **Feature Selection** screen, select the following features and click **Next**:

   - Database Engine Services
   - SQL Server Replication (optional)
   - Full-Text and Semantic Extractions for Search (optional)
   - Client Tools Connectivity
   - Client Tools Backwards Compatibility
   - Documentation Components

9. On the **Instance Configuration** screen, leave **Default Instance** selected and **MSSQLSERVER** in the Instance ID textbox. Click **Next**.
10. On the **Server Configuration** screen, do the following:

    On the **Service Accounts** tab, complete the following:
    a. Enter the **SQL Server service** account name (\SQLService) and password for the **SQL Server Agent**.
    b. Change the startup type for the **SQL Server Agent** to **Automatic**.
    c. Enter the **SQL Server service** account name (\SQLService) and the **SQL Server Database Engine**.
    d. Select the **Grant Perform Volume Maintenance Task** privilege to **SQL Server Database Engine Service**.
    e. On the **Collation** tab, leave the **Collation** at the default setting and click **Next**.

11. On the **Database Engine Configuration** screen, complete the following:

    On the **Server Configuration** tab:
    a. Under **Authentication Mode**, select **Mixed Mode**.
    b. Enter and confirm the **sa** password.
    c. Click **Add Current User**.

    On the **Data Directories** tab:
    a. In the **Data root directory** text box, enter **M:\ft\SQLSystem**.
    b. Leave the remaining directory text boxes as-is.

    On the **TempDB** tab:
a. In the Number of files list box, enter 8.
b. Remove existing directories in the Data directories list box. Select the directory and click Remove.
c. Add the directory M:\ft\SQLTempdb01\Data. Click Add. The Browse for Folder dialog box appears. Select the folder and click OK.
d. Add the directory M:\ft\SQLTempdb02\Data. Click Add. The Browse for Folder dialog box appears. Select the folder and click OK.
e. In the Log directory list box, enter M:\ft\SQLLog\Data.
f. On the FILESTREAM tab (optional), select Enable FILESTREAM for Transaction-SQL access and click Next.

12. On the Ready to Install screen, click Install.
14. Close the SQL Server Installation Center window.
15. Remove the SQL Server install media.

7.2 Install SQL Server Management Studio (optional)
Starting with SQL Server 2016, SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) is no longer installed as part of the SQL Server installation and is installed separately.

1. Download the latest SSMS installation package from Microsoft.
2. Double-click the SSMS setup executable file (for example, SSMS-Setup-ENU.exe).
3. On the Welcome screen, click Install.

7.3 Configure SQL Server 2017 Enterprise Edition
After SQL Server is installed, a few configuration changes need to be made to optimize SQL Server for the Data Warehouse Fast Track workload.

To configure SQL Server, perform the steps in the following subsections.

7.3.1 Open SQL Server Management Studio
1. The Connect to Server dialog box appears.
2. In the Server name text box, enter the server name.
3. In the Authentication drop-down list, select Windows Authentication.
4. Click Connect.

7.3.2 Turn on advanced configuration options
1. Click New Query on the toolbar.
2. Enter the following T-SQL commands:

```
EXECUTE sp_configure 'show advanced options', 1
GO
RECONFIGURE
GO
```
3. Click !Execute on the toolbar.
7.3.3 Set SQL Server maximum memory

Set the SQL Server maximum memory to 864GB:

1. Click New Query on the toolbar.
2. Enter the following T-SQL commands:

   ```sql
   EXECUTE sp_configure 'max server memory (MB)', '884736'
   GO
   RECONFIGURE
   GO
   ```

3. Click !Execute on the toolbar.

7.3.4 Configure the resource governor

1. Click New Query on the toolbar.
2. Enter the following T-SQL commands to configure the resource governor to limit memory grants to 12 percent:

   ```sql
   ALTER WORKLOAD GROUP [default]
   WITH( request_max_memory_grant_percent = 12 )
   GO
   ALTER RESOURCE GOVERNOR RECONFIGURE;
   GO
   ```

3. Click !Execute on the toolbar.
7.3.5   Expand tempdb files

1. Click **New Query** on the toolbar.
2. Enter the following T-SQL commands to expand the existing tempdb files, replacing `<log file size>` and `<data file size>` with the appropriate file size:

   ```sql
   ALTER DATABASE tempdb MODIFY FILE
   ( NAME = N'templog',
     SIZE = <log file size> )
   ALTER DATABASE tempdb MODIFY FILE
   ( NAME = N'tempdev',
     SIZE = <data file size> )
   ALTER DATABASE tempdb MODIFY FILE
   ( NAME = N'temp2',
     SIZE = <data file size> )
   ALTER DATABASE tempdb MODIFY FILE
   ( NAME = N'temp3',
     SIZE = <data file size> )
   ALTER DATABASE tempdb MODIFY FILE
   ( NAME = N'temp4',
     SIZE = <data file size> )
   ALTER DATABASE tempdb MODIFY FILE
   ( NAME = N'temp5',
     SIZE = <data file size> )
   ALTER DATABASE tempdb MODIFY FILE
   ( NAME = N'temp6',
     SIZE = <data file size> )
   ALTER DATABASE tempdb MODIFY FILE
   ( NAME = N'temp7',
     SIZE = <data file size> )
   ALTER DATABASE tempdb MODIFY FILE
   ( NAME = N'temp8',
     SIZE = <data file size> )
   ```

3. Click **Execute** on the toolbar.
Verify the deployment

Use telnet from a client machine to verify that applications can successfully connect to the database server.

**Note:** The telnet client must already be installed on the client machine.

Perform the following steps on a client machine:

1. Open the command prompt.
2. Type `telnet <ip address> 1433`, replacing `<ip address>` with the IP address of the SQL Server machine, and press [Enter]. A blank screen will be displayed if the connection is successful.
3. Press [Ctrl] + [I] to close the telnet connection.
4. Type `quit` to exit telnet.
5. Close the command prompt.
Technical support and resources

Dell.com/support is focused on meeting customer needs with proven services and support.

Storage Solutions Technical Documents provide expertise that helps to ensure customer success on Dell EMC storage platforms.

A.1 Related documentation

See the following referenced or recommended resources related to this document:

- Dell SQL Server Solutions
- Dell EMC PowerVault ME4
- Dell EMC PowerEdge R640

The following ME4 Series publications and additional resources are available at Dell.com/support.

- Administrator's Guide
- Deployment Guide
- CLI Guide
- Owner's Manual
- Support Matrix