## View the query history

Query History allows you to track the performance of a query over time. To access the Query History view, select the query you want to see on the query statement mode or signature mode view in the graph. You can also access the Query History view by right-clicking a session on the Session Details view or a Statement on the Query Waits view and selecting Show Query History.

Servers	SIDROCTST02ISQL2014										
My Views 🖇	🔂 Overview 🛛 🗳 Se	essions 🕞 Queries 🛛 🍖 R	tesources 🛛 📸 Databases	🤹 Services	🜆 Logs 🛛 💈	🞽 Analyze					
All Servers (3)											
Critical (3)			🖢 💼 🕞			Filters					
Warning (0)						List					
🗓 OK (0)	Mode Mode Histo	ry Query History Prev www.Walts Browser Span	vious Next Configur	itor Adv	iter	Group By B	Box				
Maintenance Mode (0)	View	Hi	istory Prop	erties f	ilter S	how/Hide					
Tags 🏾 🕆	Effore (as San allowed) Ing San a solution of San allowed (San										
< Click here to manage tags >											
Servers	Date Range - Begin: 12/	1/2018 🗐 🔻 End:	1/31/2019	Time Period	- Begin: 1	12:00:00 AI	M 불 End:	11:59:59 PM	Show SC	QL Statements	
B IDROCTST02\SQL2014	Application:	User:		Exclude SQL	Text:				Show St	ored Procedures	
E Sessions	Database:	Client:		Include SOL	Text:				Show So	QL Batches	
Signature Mode	Exclude Currently Running Queries									g Queries	
E Statement Mode	Query Signature: select newid() as guid, table_indexes.database_id, table_ind 😰 View Sqi Text 🕃 Keep Detailed Histor										Keep Detailed History
🔀 Query History	Matching signature name:	Query 2									
Query Waits	Average CPU:	1,528 ms Average R	Reads: 14	5,818 Av	verage Writes:		0	Executions Pe	er Day:	0.07	
Resources	Max CPU:	1,766 ms Max Read	s: 20	0,165 M	ax Writes:		0	Total Execution	ons:	4	
Mamon (											
Disk	Average Duration *										
Disk Size						c					
File Activity			00	_		0000					
Procedure Cache	1500				1	2000					
Server Waits	Ī				- T - L'						
🗄 🔂 Databases	1000					8000					
Bervices											
🖽 🌆 Logs	500					4000					
🚰 Analyze											
SIDROCTST03\SQL2014	1/23/2019	10:20:00 AM 1/3	23/2019 10:30:00 AM	1/23/20	19 10:40:0	0	1/23/2019 10	:20:00 AM	1/23/2019 10	:30:00 AM	1/23/2019 10:40:0
Servers	Event Occurrences (4)				_					st	10w 200 🚔 🗉 X
Alerts	Σ 🕂 Details Occurrence	Event Type SQ	NL Text		User		Application	Duration (ms)	Database	Ava, CPU Tir	me (ms) Avg, Writes
		Stored Procedure se	· elect newid() as guid, table_inde	xes.databas	sa		Idera SQL Workload	15,650	master		1,328 0
Several Newsfeed	*2	Stored Procedure se	elect newid() as guid, table_inde	xes.databas	sa		Idera SQL Workload	6,575	master		1,703 0
Reports	#3	Stored Procedure se	elect newid() as guid, table_inde	xes.databas	sa		Idera SQL Workload	5,234	master		1,766 0
	#4	Stored Procedure se	elect newid() as guid, table_inde	xes.databas	sa		Idera SQL Workload	9,933	master	Mindowe	1,313 0
Administration									Activate	windows	AAG and accord
, ,	4		11								e vvindows.
Filter Applied 4 Queries										Refreshed: 2	2/4/2019 4:59:24 PM

## Access the Query History view

You can open the Query History view of the SQL Diagnostic Manager Queries tab by selecting the appropriate SQL Server instance, and then clicking **Queries > Query History**.

## **View Query History**

- 1. Use the drop-down menu on each chart to view the history of each of the metrics associated with the query: Average Duration, Average CPU, Average Reads, Average Writes, Average Waits, Deadlocks, Blocking, CPU Per Second, and I/O Second.
- 2. Click View SQL Text to see the associated query text.
- 3. Click Aggregate History to keep an aggregated history for the selected query.

Use Query filters to narrow the results to only those that most interest you. Do this by selecting the data and time range, the application, user, database, workstation and even the SQL text you want to include or exclude from your results.

Event Occurrences is a list of each occurrence of the query and the associated statistics, such as the duration, CPU time, reads, writes, and associated SQL text. Click the Maximize window icon to view a larger version of this list.

If Query Monitor is disabled but Activity Monitor is enabled, SQL statements appearing in the Event Occurrences grid come from the Blocking Session collector. The collector only populates the following fields: Occurrence, SQL text, Event Type, and Deadlocks.



 $\odot$ 



Red in the column indicates that the data in that row represents 20% or more of the total data displayed in the list, while yellow indiscated that the data in the row represents 5% or more of the total data displayed in the list.

IDERA | Products | Purchase | Support | Community | Resources | About Us | Legal

 $\odot$