

# The DBA Success Checklist

Checklists are one of the simplest ways to stay ahead of problems. As a Database Administrator, you're responsible for keeping **data secure**, **reliable**, and **running smoothly**—and that means **the small things matter**. This guide is built to be your daily co-pilot, helping you catch issues early, so they don't turn into bigger problems down the line.

## **DAILY TASKS**

## Monitor system health

Check CPU, memory, disk I/O, and active connections. Scan logs for high-cost queries, blocking, and unusual wait spikes.

## Verify jobs and alerts

Confirm backups and maintenance tasks completed successfully. Ensure alerts are correctly configured and firing.

#### Check capacity and space

Monitor database growth trends and ensure sufficient free disk space on critical drives.

## **Review security events**

Scan logs for failed login attempts or suspicious activity. Validate new accounts, role changes, and permissions. Enforce least-privilege access.

## Tune queries and stats

Update statistics and review slow or expensive queries.

## Validate HA/DR readiness

Confirm replication and failover systems are healthy, synchronized, and in the correct state.

## **WEEKLY TASKS**

## Check fragmentation and orphaned objects

Review fragmented indexes, orphaned rows, and missing keys.

## Verify backups

Test-restore a small dataset to validate backup reliability.

#### Review trouble tickets and postmortems

Analyze recent tickets to identify recurring issues and create proactive alerts or update documentation.

## **Assess DevOps changes**

Review database schema deployments, rollbacks, and top resource-consuming SQL statements for tuning opportunities.

#### **Review configuration drift**

Compare current system settings against baselines to catch unauthorized or accidental changes.

# **MONTHLY TASKS**

## Run a full restore drill

Restore a full database in a test environment. Document recovery time (RTO) and recovery point (RPO).

#### **Test disaster recovery**

Update DR documentation and test failover procedures.

## Plan for capacity

Measure growth rates and project storage needs for the next 6–12 months.

#### Apply patches

Install vendor security patches, cumulative updates, and hotfixes.

#### **Review indexes and statistics**

Remove unused or duplicate indexes and refresh statistics.

#### **Check certificate expirations**

Audit SSL/TLS and database certificates and renew those nearing expiration.



## **QUARTERLY / AS NEEDED TASKS**

## Plan upgrades and migrations

Inventory dependencies and test rollback plans in staging.

#### **Benchmark performance**

Run workload tests to compare against established baselines.

## **Audit security and compliance**

Conduct reviews of privileged accounts and access.

#### Review cloud costs and quotas

Analyze database spend, monitor usage limits, and optimize allocations.

# Platform-Specific Checklists

## **SQL SERVER**

#### **DAILY TASKS**

## Run integrity checks

Use DBCC CHECKDB. Supplement with commands like DBCC CHECKIDENT for identity column consistency.

#### Monitor performance

Use DMVs and Query Store to analyze costly queries and detect regressions.

## **Check logs**

Review Windows Event Logs and SQL Server Error Logs for warnings.

#### **Optional maintenance automation**

Consider Ola Hallengren's Maintenance Solution for backups, integrity checks, and index/statistics maintenance.

#### **MONTHLY TASKS**

#### Validate backups

Perform a test restore using a full backup.

#### **Review statistics**

Refresh table/index statistics to maintain optimizer accuracy.

## **ORACLE**

#### **DAILY TASKS**

## Check instance health

Validate database instance and listener status. Review sessions for locks.

#### **Review logs**

Monitor the Alert Log for errors.

## Check space management

Track tablespace utilization, including temporary and undo tablespaces.

### Verify backups

Confirm success of RMAN and Data Pump backups.

#### **WEEKLY TASKS**

## **Gather statistics**

Use **DBMS\_STATS** to refresh schema and database-level statistics.

## **MONTHLY TASKS**

## **Review patches**

Apply Oracle Critical Patch Updates (CPUs) or security fixes.



# **POSTGRESQL**

#### **DAILY TASKS**

## Daily TasksRun integrity checks

Use pg\_checksums to detect corruption.

#### Maintain tables

Run VACUUM (or confirm autovacuum) to reclaim space and update planner stats.

## **Check performance**

Use pg\_stat\_statements for slow queries and pg\_stat\_activity for locks or long-running queries.

#### **WEEKLY / AS NEEDED TASKS**

#### Reindex critical tables

Run REINDEX on heavily updated tables as needed.

#### **Review partitioning**

Evaluate large tables for partitioning opportunities.

#### **MONTHLY TASKS**

## Validate backups

Restore from pg\_dump or physical backups in a test environment.

# **MYSQL/MARIADB**

#### **DAILY TASKS**

# Check integrity and optimization

Run mysqlcheck and use OPTIMIZE TABLE to reclaim unused space.

#### Monitor performance

Use SHOW FULL PROCESSLIST to spot long-running or blocked queries.

## Verify replication

Check replication status and binary logs.

#### **Check capacity**

Monitor database and table sizes to stay within thresholds.

#### **WEEKLY / AS NEEDED TASKS**

#### Verify backups

Perform a test restore to confirm recoverability.

## **Review indexes**

Identify and remove unused or duplicate indexes.

## **Check error logs**

Review MySQL error logs for warnings or recurring issues.

#### **MONTHLY TASKS**

#### Audit users and privileges

Review account changes and ensure least-privilege access.

## **Review configuration drift**

Compare my.cnf/my.ini with baselines.