8 处理并发和大数据量

Tackling Concurrency & Coping with Large Volumes of Data



• 一个有三个字段的表,前两个字段为整数(1-50000)第一个字段是PK,第二个字段没有索引。第三个名为label字段是字符型,长度30-50的随机字符串

```
select label
from test_table
where indexed_column = random value

select label
from test_table
where unindexed_column = random value

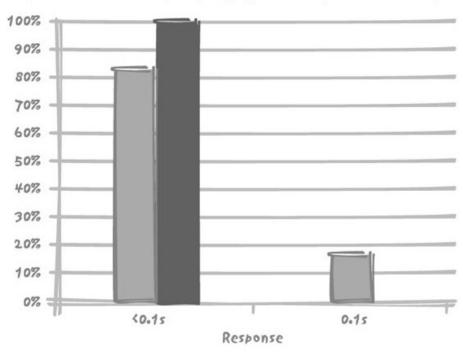
25次/s
```

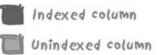
• 响应时间不到一秒, 仍然可能隐藏着重大的性能问题, 不要相信单独某次测试。



• 低频率查询 (500次/分钟)

1. Response time of a simple query against a 50,000-row table, low query rate

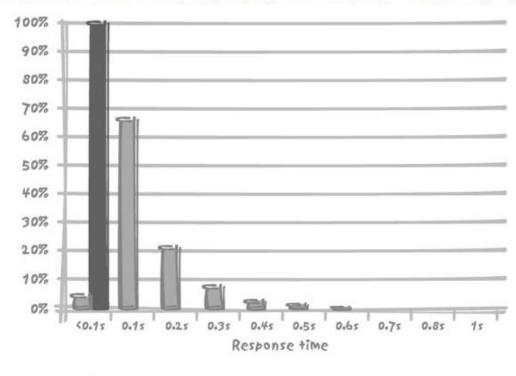


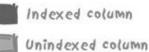




• 高频率查询 (5000次/分钟)

2. Response time of a simple query against a 50,000---row table, high query rate

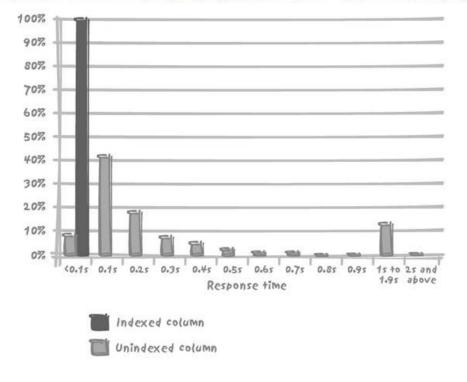






• 超高频率查询 (10000次/分钟)

3. Response time of a simple query against a 50,000---row table, very high query rate



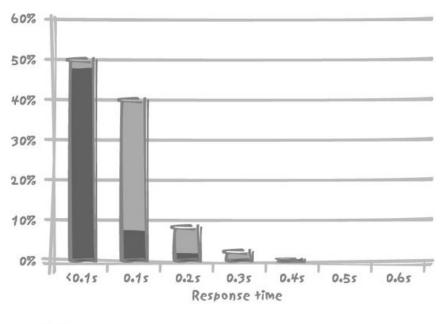
负载增加未必是造成性能问题的原因,它只不过使性能问题的原因, 它只不过使性能问题。

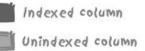


排队

- 数据库引擎是否能快速服务
 - 数据库引擎性能 (引擎、硬件、I/0系统效率...)
 - 数据服务的请求复杂度

-4. Fast and slower queries running together, both at a high query rate







End

下一讲,我们看看并发写的问题

