

## 第十四届中国数据库技术大会

DATABASE TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE CHINA

## 数智赋能 共筑未来





吕海波







#### 个人介绍



#### 吕海波

北京大学 《开源软件开发基础与实践 - PostgreSQL数据库内核》课程校外导师

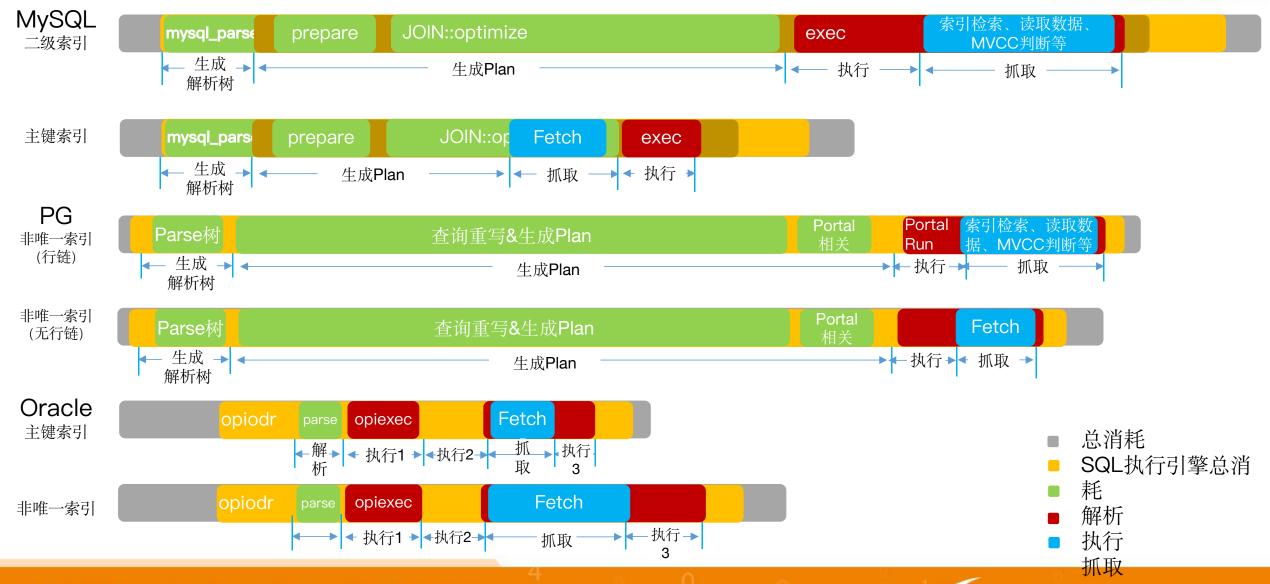
1996年进入IT行业,第一份工作是财务软件开发和财务软件讲师。至今27年软件行业从业经历,19年数据库相关工作经验。

曾在多家国内外巨头型互联网公司(阿里巴巴、京东、ebay、paypal)从事数据库管理与研究工作。出版技术书籍《Oracle内核技术揭密》,被誉为国内最深度解密Oracle算法原理的技术书籍。













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PMC: Performance Monitor Counter, 性能监控计数器

PMU: Performance Monitor Unit, 性能监控单元

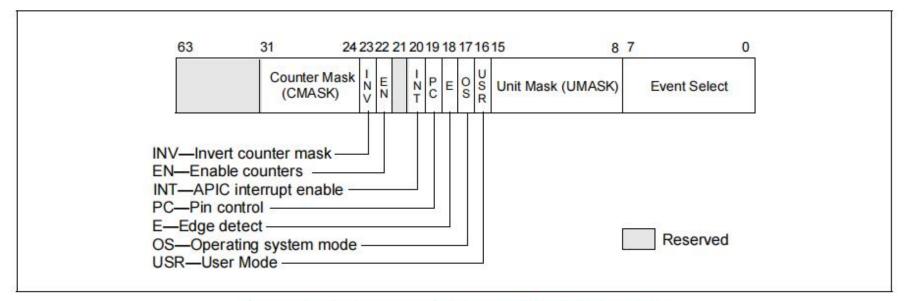
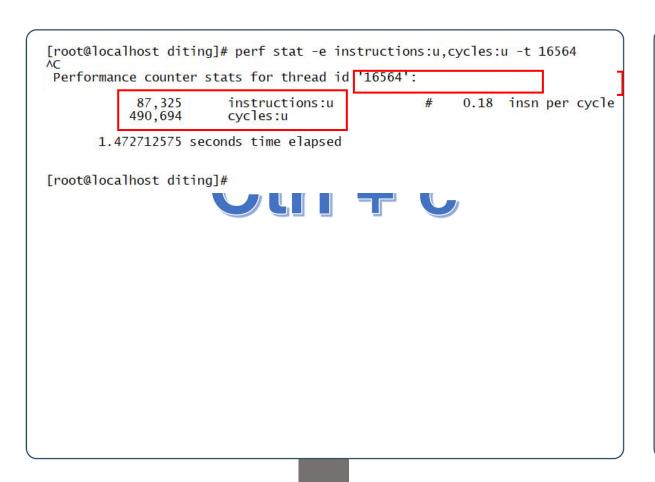


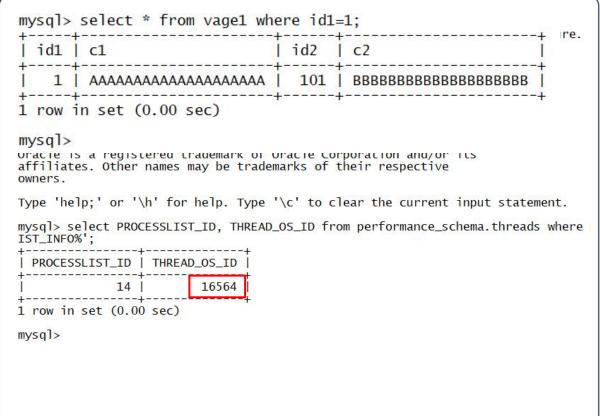
Figure 18-1. Layout of IA32\_PERFEVTSELx MSRs







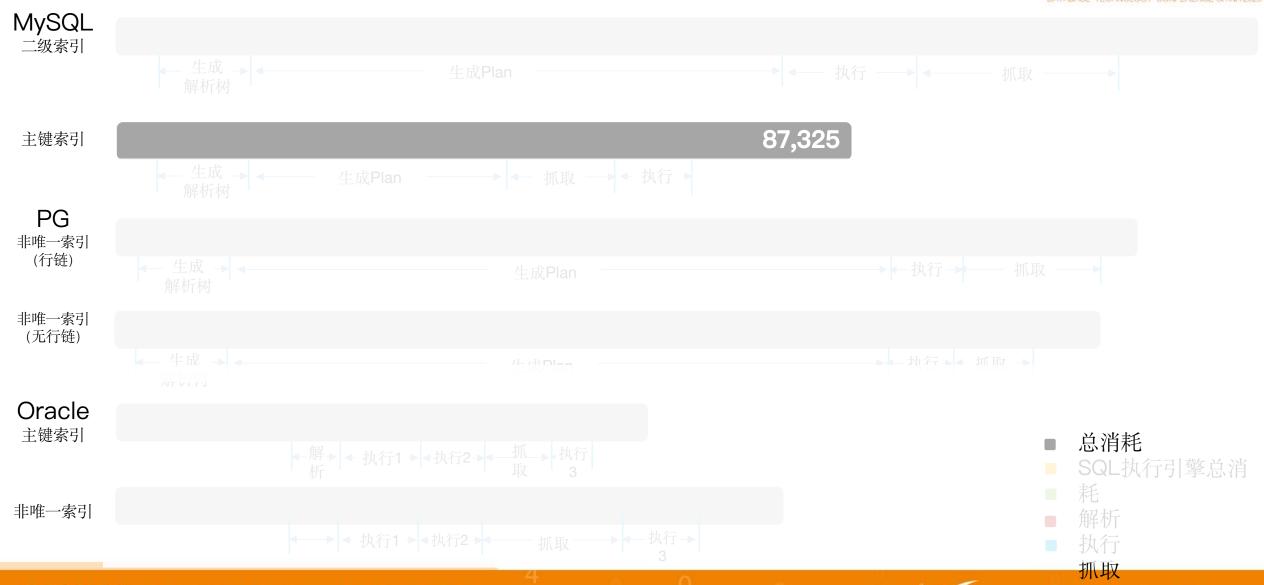








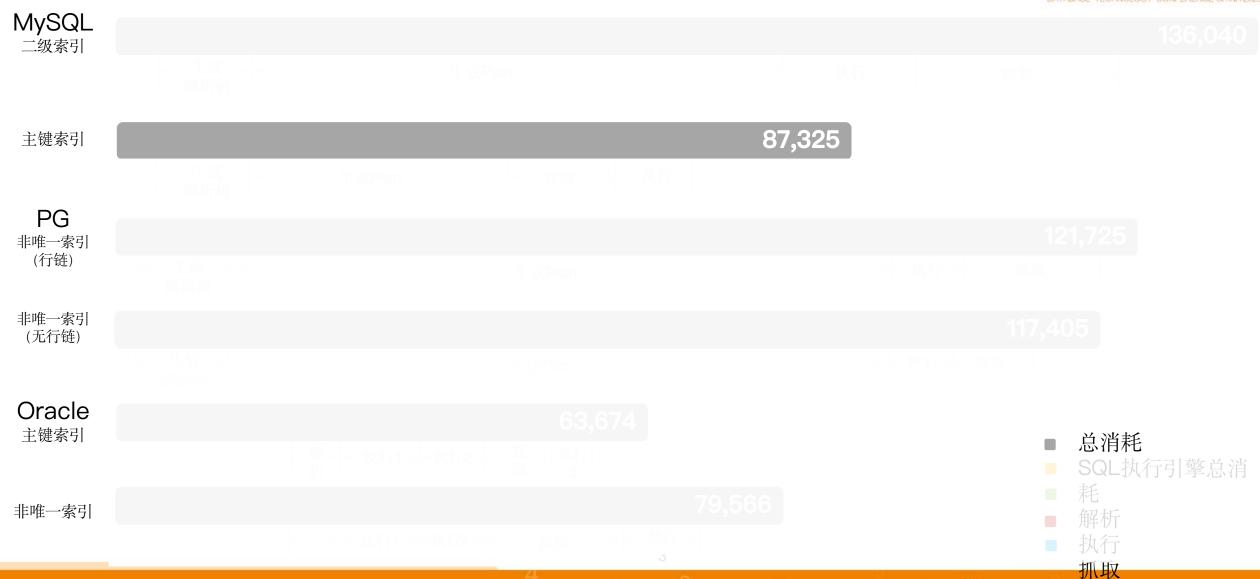


















#### > SQL执行过程

• 解析:生成解析树、查询树、计划树

• 执行:准备好沿着计划树,执行SQL

抓取:索引检索、读取行/列数据

• 其他: 收发网络包, 等, Others







```
\----others
         > mysql_parse
                                                                                                           解
            > JOIN::optimize
            < JOIN::optimize
                                                                                                           析
            > JOIN::exec
                                                                                                           执
                                                                                                           行
                   > row_search_mvcc
                      > btr_cur_search_to_nth_level
                                                                                                           抓
                      < btr_cur_search_to_nth_level
                      > row_sel_get_clust_rec_for_mysql...
                      < row_sel_get_clust_rec_for_mysql
                                                                                                           取
                      > row_sel_store_mysql_rec...
                      < row_sel_store_mysql_rec
                   < row_search_mvcc
                                                                                                           执行
            <JOIN::exec
         < mysql_parse
         others
```





```
\----others
         > mysql_parse
            > JOIN::optimize
            < JOIN::optimize
            > JOJOHN xexec
                    > row_search_mvcc
                       > btr_cur_search_to_nth_level
                       < btr_cur_search_to_nth_level
                       > row_sel_get_clust_rec_for_mysql...
                       < row_sel_get_clust_rec_for_mysql
                       > row_sel_store_mysql_rec...
                       < row_sel_store_mysql_rec
                    < row_search_mvcc
            < JQIQIIN:xexec
          < mysql_parse
         others
```

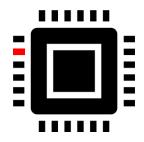










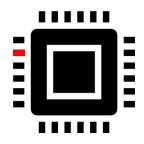


ptrace









ptrace









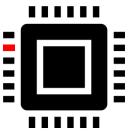
(1). 打开所需PMC计数器

**(2)**.

继续目标程序的运行

ptrace

OS: Linux



MySQL/PG/ Oracle



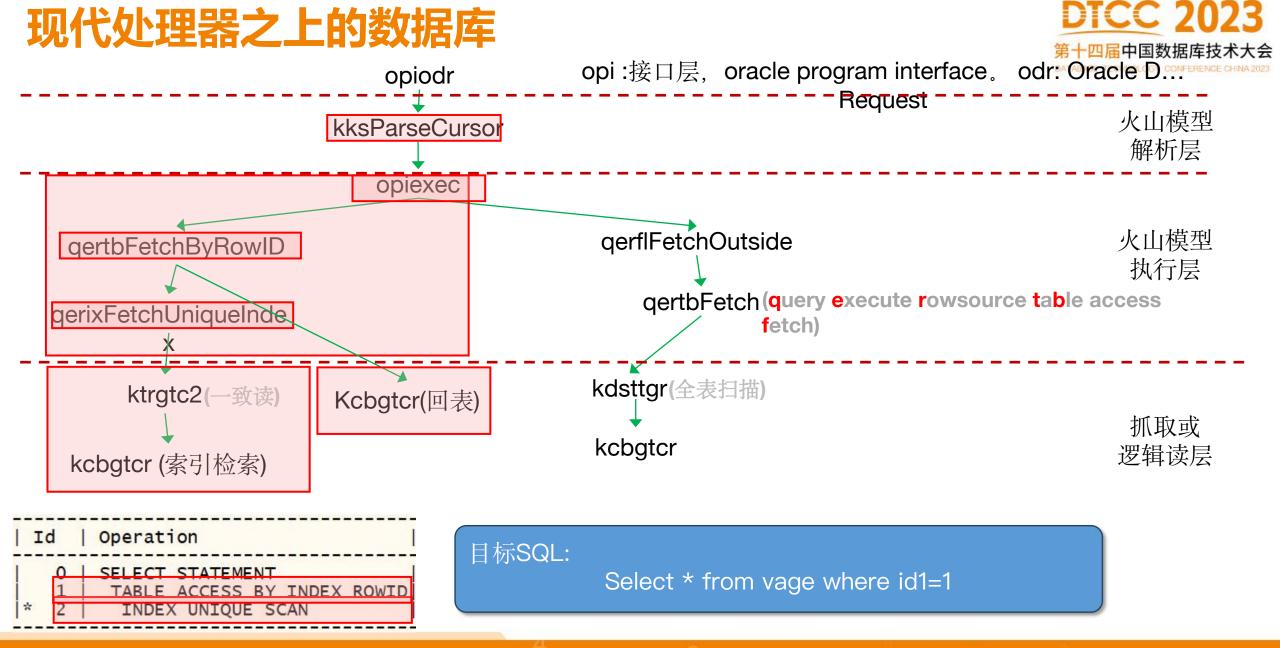




```
----others
         > pg_parse_query
         < pg_parse_query
         > pg_analyze_and_rewrite_fixedparams
                                                                                                         解
         < pg_analyze_and_rewrite_fixedparams
         > pg_plan_queries
                                                                                                         析
         < pg_plan_queries
         > PortalDefineQuery & PortalStart
         < PortalDefineQuery & PortalStart
         > PortalRun
                                                                                                         行
           > index_getnext_slot
                   < _bt_search
                   < _bt_search
                                                                                                         抓
                   > index_fetch_heap
                                                                                                         取
                   < index_fetch_heap
                   > heap_hot_search_buffer
                   < heap_hot_search_buffer
           < index_getnext_slot
                                                                                                        执行
         < PortalRun
         others
```



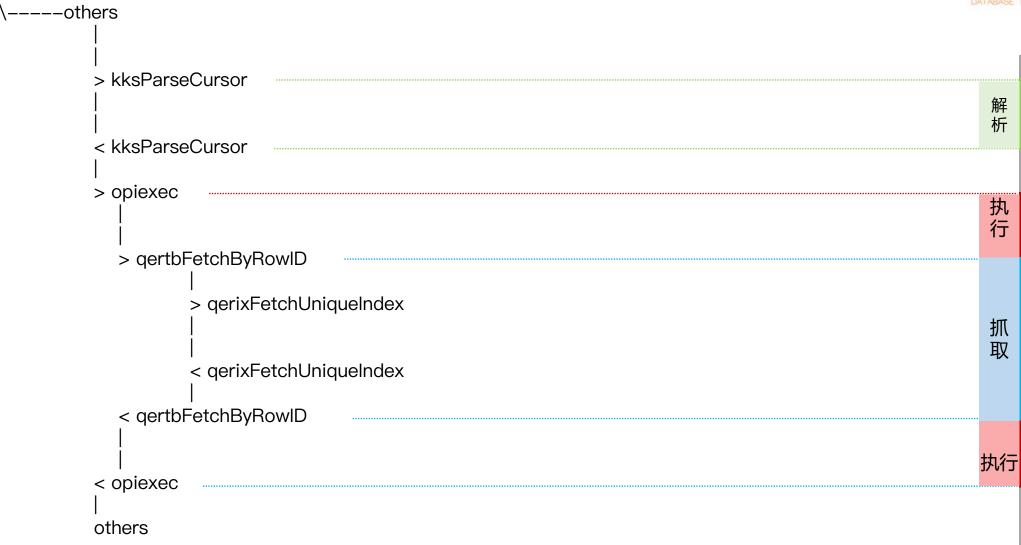








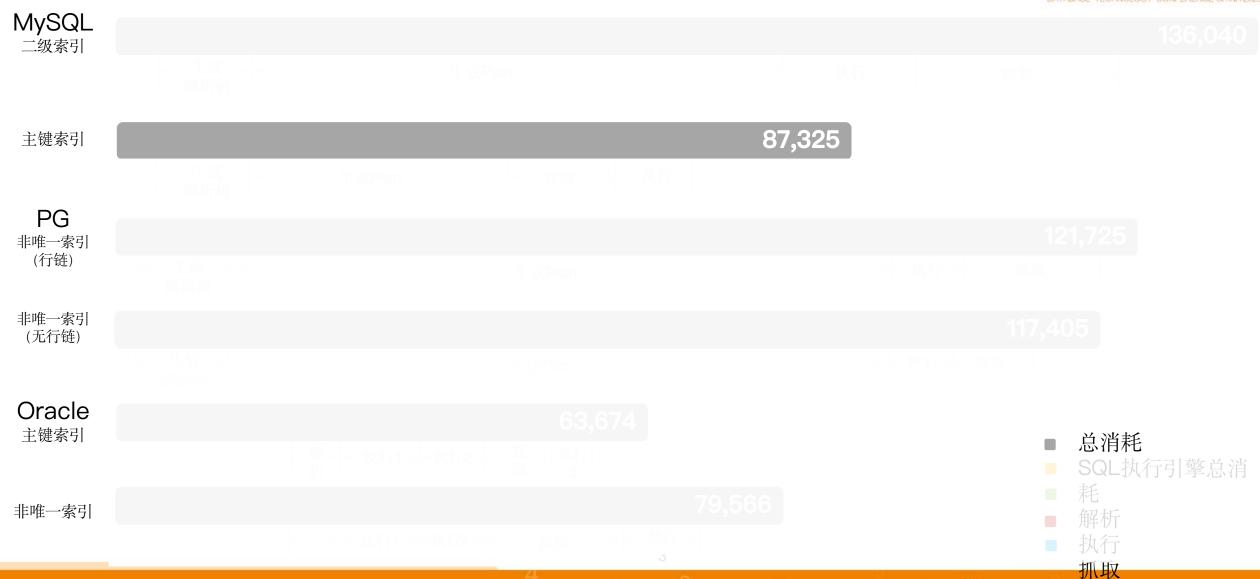


















































```
Sesseion 1:
```

Select ... from ... where ... ... SQL2, SQL3, .....

#### Sesseion 2:

Select ... from ... where ... ... SQL5, SQL6, .....

#### Sesseion 3:

Select ... from ... where ... ... SQL8, SQL9, .....

硬解析 生成Plan

硬解析 生成Plan

硬解析 生成Plan

#### 共享池

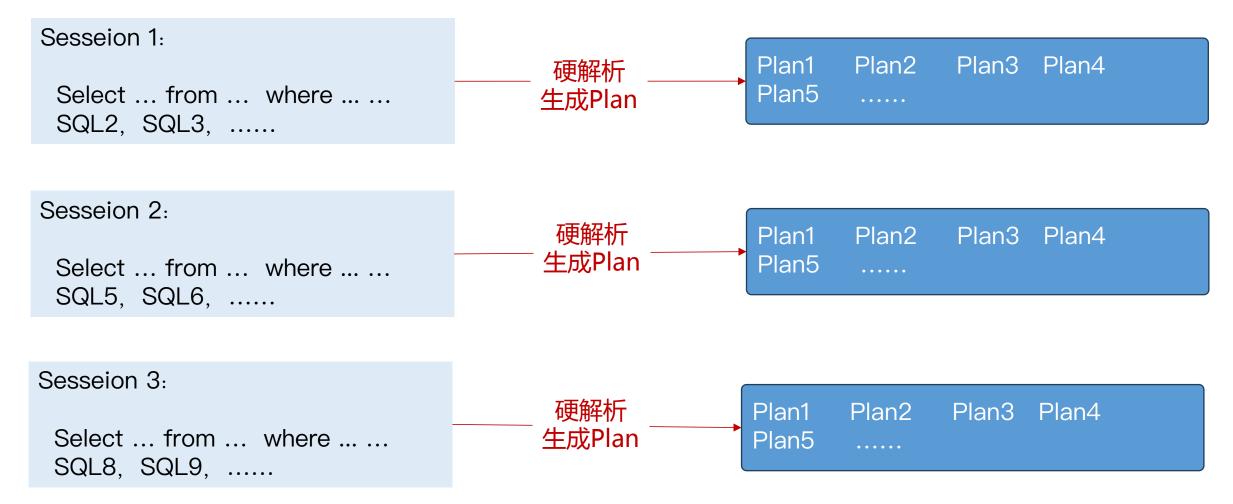
Plan1 Plan2 Plan3 Plan4 Plan5 .....

ORACLE 模式









PostgreSQL 模式









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```
Driver driver = new org.postgresql.Driver();
Properties prop = new Properties();
                                                                                                                连接数据库
prop.setProperty("user", user);
prop.setProperty("password", password);
st = conn.prepareStatement("select id1, id2, c1, c2 from vage2 where id1=?");
st.setInt(1, 12345);
                                                                                                                  第一次
rs = st.executeQuery();
                                                                                                                 执行SQL
while (rs.next()) {
          id1 = rs.getInt(1);
st = conn.prepareStatement("select id1, id2, c1, c2 from vage2 where id1=?");
st.setInt(1, 12345);
                                                                                                                 第2到6次
rs = st.executeQuery();
                                                                                                                  执行SQL
while (rs.next()) {
```

```
st = conn.prepareStatement("select id1, id2, c1, c2 from vage2 where id1=?");
st.setInt(1, 12345);
rs = st.executeQuery();
while (rs.next()) {
......
```









创建prepareStatement对象 prepareStatement SQL 绑定 执行 抓取

第一次

绑定 执行 抓取

2到6次

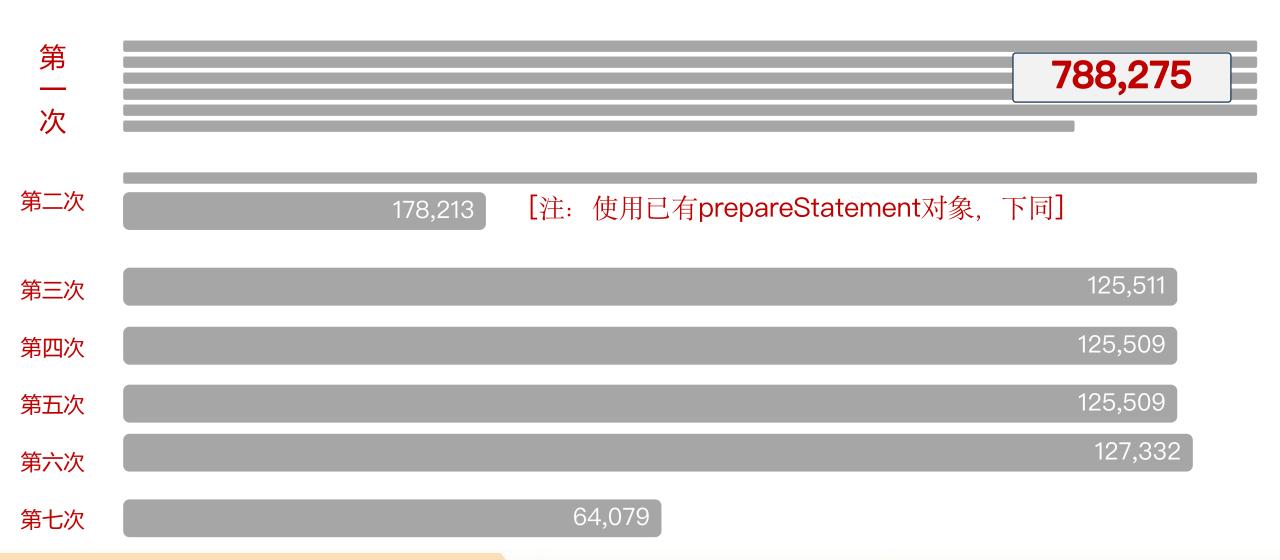
第7次







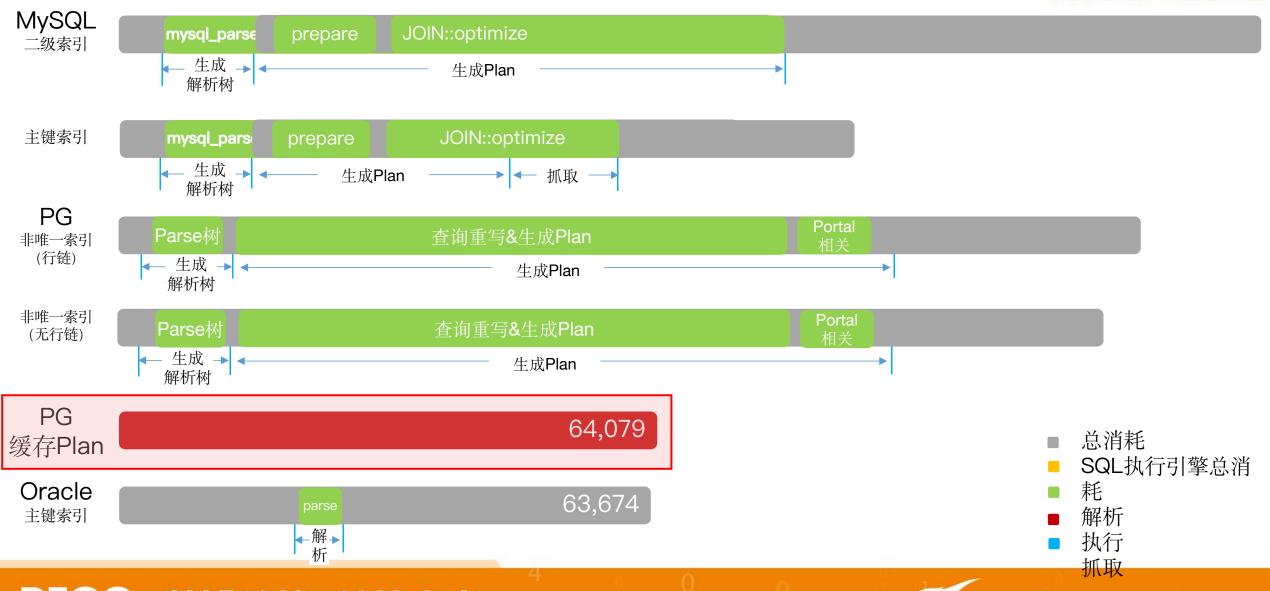


















```
st1 = conn.prepareStatement("select id1, id2, c1, c2 from vage2 where id1=?");
st1.setInt(1, 12345);
rs = st.executeQuery();
while (rs.next()) {
           id1 = rs.getInt(1);
st2 = conn.prepareStatement("select id1, id2, c1, c2 from vage2 where id1=?");
st2.setInt(1, 12345);
rs = st.executeQuery();
while (rs.next()) {
st3 + conn.prepareStatement("select id1, id2, c1, c2 from vage2 where id1=?");
st3.setInt(1, 12345);
rs = st.executeQuery();
while (rs.next()) {
```

不需保持 PreparedStateme nt对象







```
st = conn.prepareStatement("select id1, id2, c1, c2 from vage2 where id1=?");
st.setInt(1, 12345);
rs = st.executeQuery();
while (rs.next()) {
           id1 = rs.getInt(1);
st = conn.prepareStatement("select id1, id2, c1, c2 from vage2 where id1=?");
st.setInt(1, 12345);
rs = st.executeQuery();
while (rs.next()) {
st = conn.prepareStatement("select id1, id2, c1, c2 from vage2 where id1=?");
st.setInt(1, 12345);
rs = st.executeQuery();
while (rs.next()) {
```

一次解析

多次执行

无需解析 只有执行、抓取

无需解析 只有执行、抓取





#### Load Profile

	Per Second	Per Transaction	Per Exec	Per Call	
DB Time(s):	89.1	0.3	0.00	0.00	
DB CPU(s):	10.2	0.0	0.00	0.00	
Redo size:	4,402,349.2	12,689.5			
Logical reads:	636,317.4	1,834.1			
Block changes:	8,018.4	23.1			
Physical reads:	8,487.8	24.5			
Physical writes:	1,421.3	4.1			
User calls:	53,075.8	153.0			
Parses:	20,109.9	58.0			
Hard parses:	5.7	0.0			
W/A MB processed:	20.2	0.1			
Logons:	3.0	0.0			
Executes:	20,113.7	58.0			
Rollbacks:	40.6	0.1			
Transactions:	346.9				

#### Instance Efficiency Percentages (Target 100%)

Buffer Nowait %:	99.43 Redo NoWait %:	99.99
Buffer Hit %:	99.02 In-memory Sort %:	100.00
Library Hit %:	99.95 Soft Parse %:	99.97
Execute to Parse %:	0.02 Latch Hit %:	91.05
Parse CPU to Parse Elapsd %:	1.43 % Non-Parse CPU:	99.84

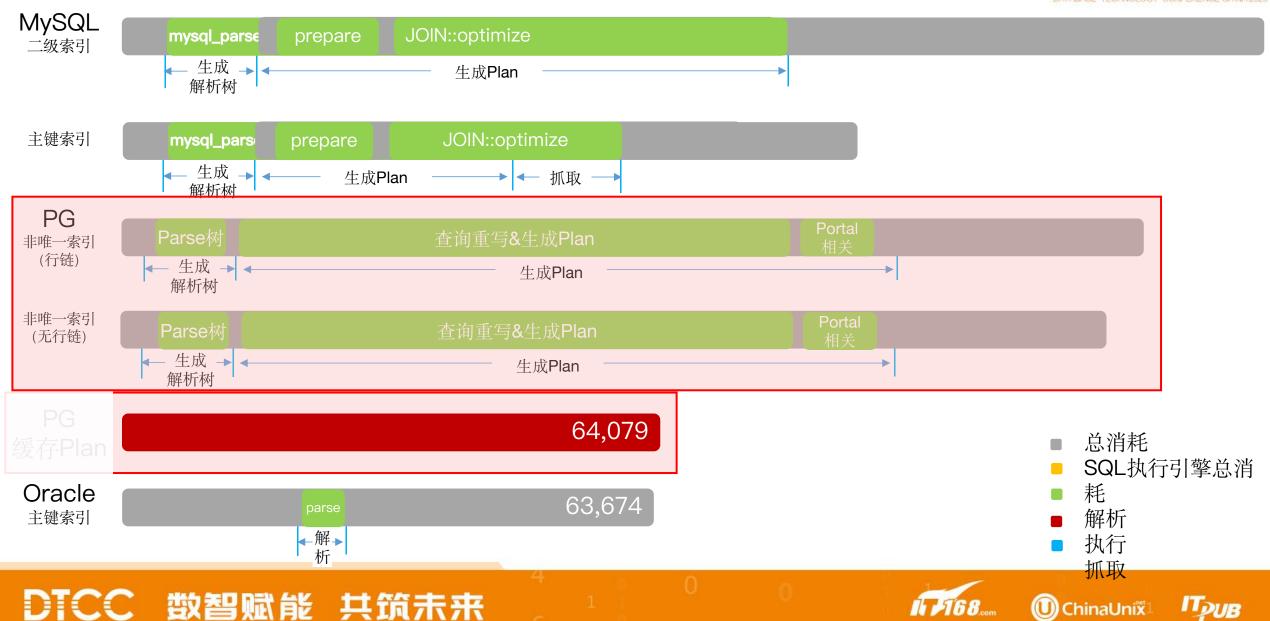




共筑未来



**(** ChinaUnix 1



#### Shared Pool for PostgreSQL开源团队



#### ≻ 北京大学软微学院《开源软件开发基础及实践 – PostgreSQL内核》课程

我们是国内最强数据库团队之一,成员不乏各省市**状元**级别的北大优秀学子,还有在数据库、操作系统、计算机体系结构等基础领域摸爬滚打十数年的大牛,更有十几年前就在阿里担任**P8**的超牛带队。这样的团队,怀着开源的理想,会打造什么的东东?

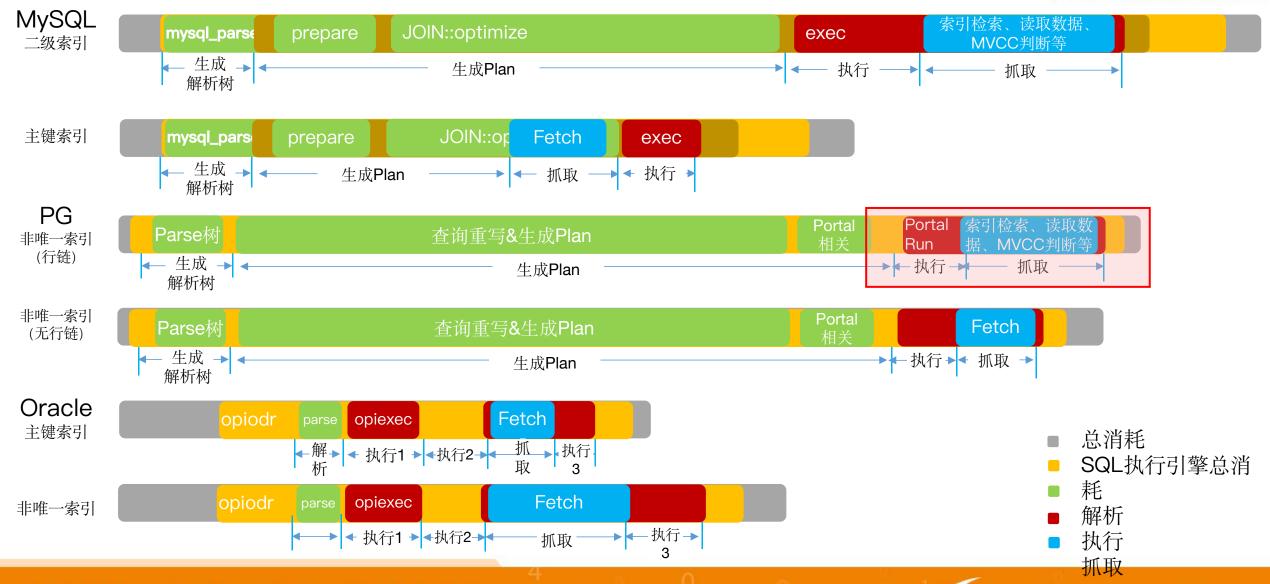


IT知识刺客















- > CPU内的PMC: performance monitor counter
  - · 性能监控计数器: performance monitor counter
  - ・ CPU内置
  - Intel/AMD 有干个量级PMC , 国产CPU也有百个量级的PMC。





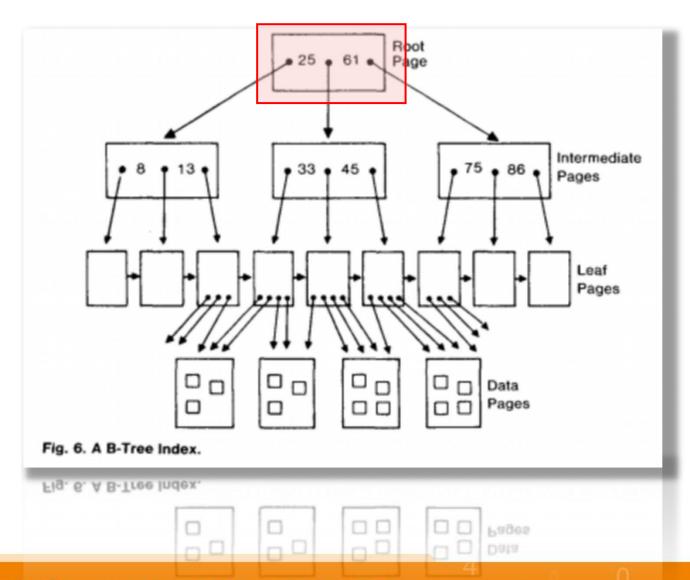


- > PMC的作用:官方说法,用于对程序进行profiling
  - · Profiling:来于"侧写",包含剖析、画像之意
  - 几百个计数器,足以完成对程序的"画像",也足够回答:程序的"好"、"坏"
  - 数据库,是特征明显的程序





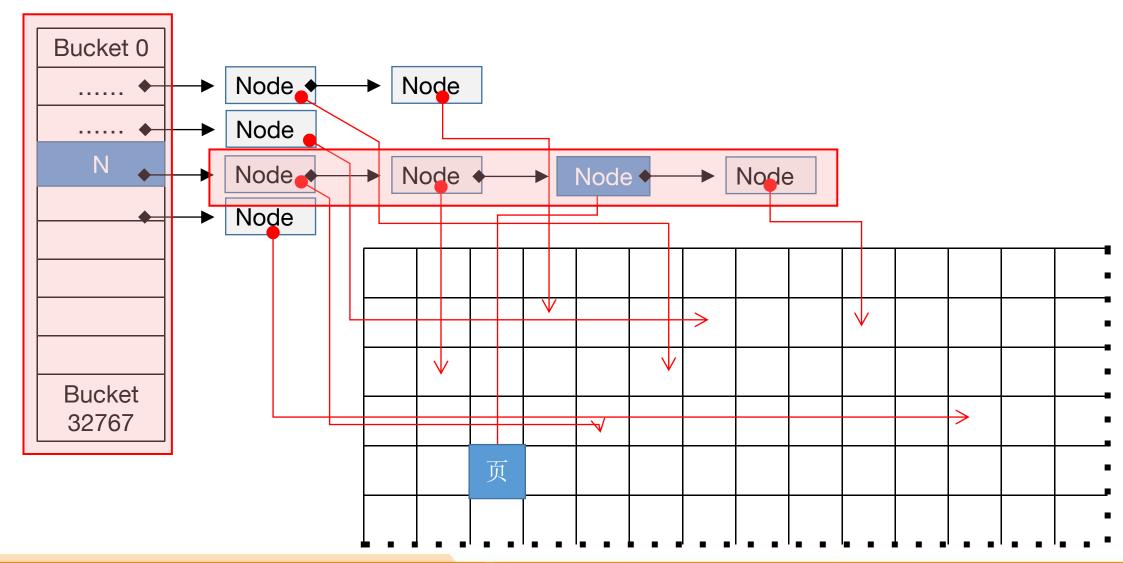






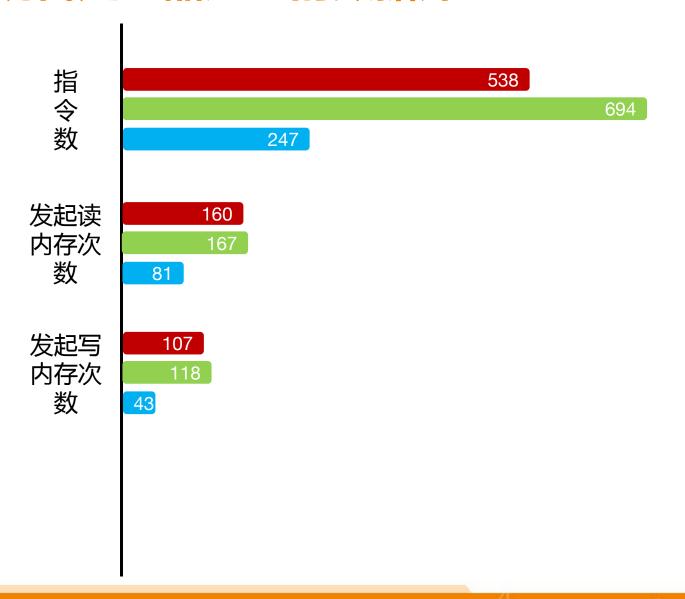












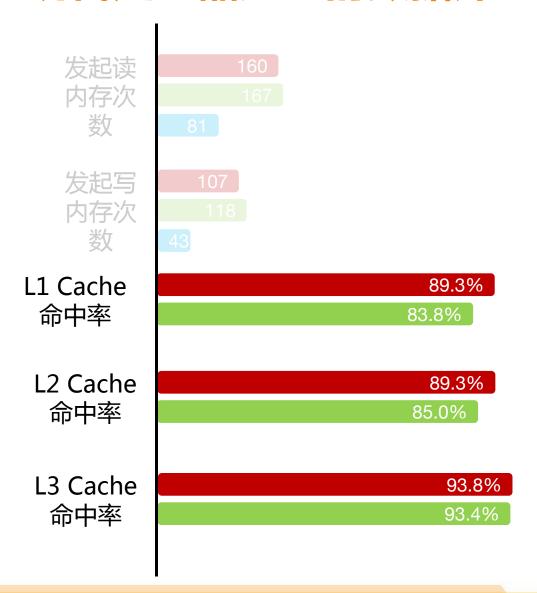
- MySQL
- PostgreSQL
- Oracle











MySQL

PostgreSQL

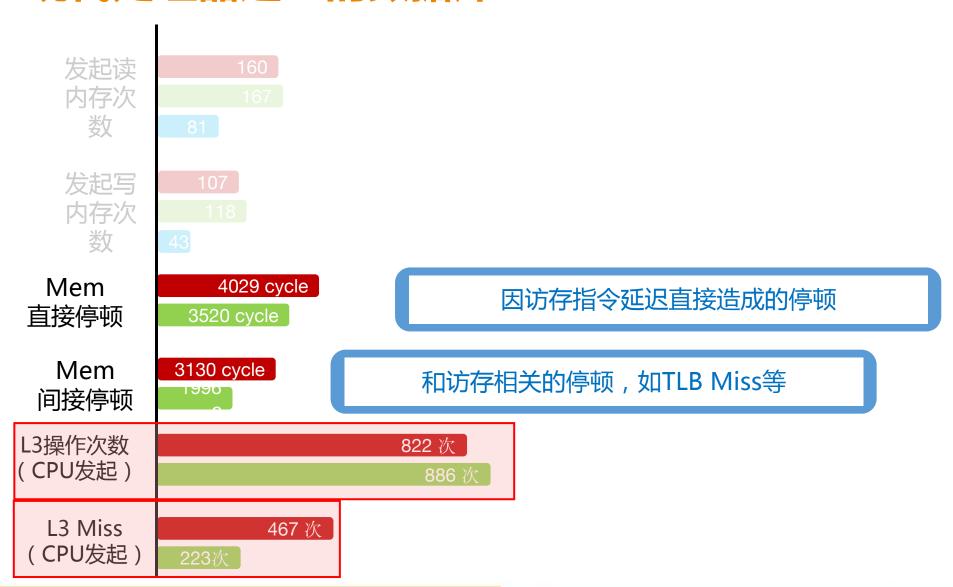
Oracle

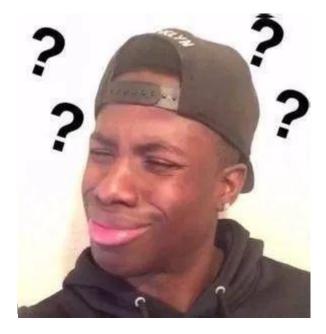










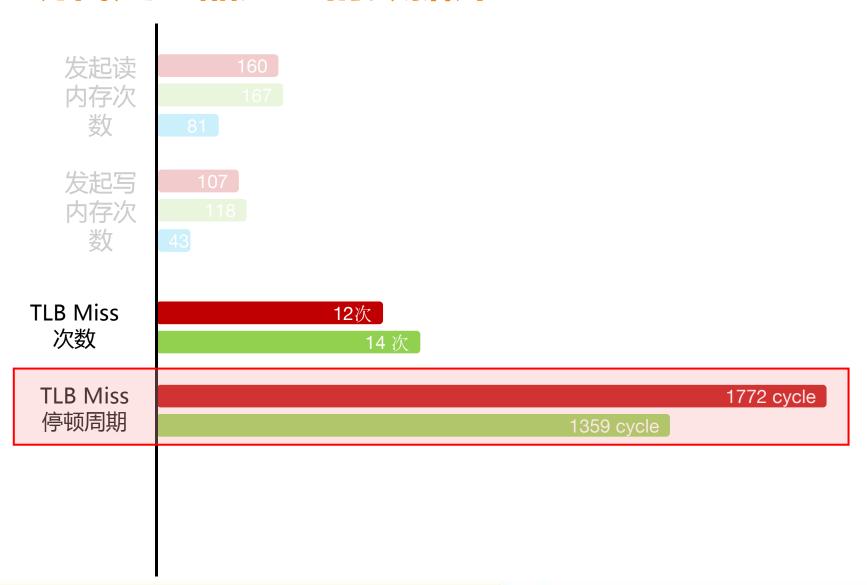


- MySQL
- PostgreSQL
- Oracle









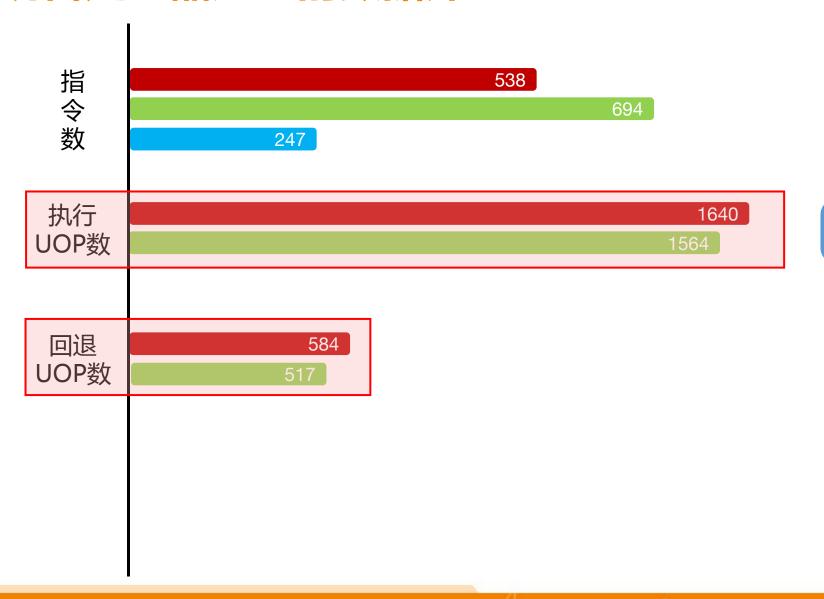
- MySQL
- PostgreSQL
- Oracle











UOP:微码

- MySQL
- PostgreSQL
- Oracle









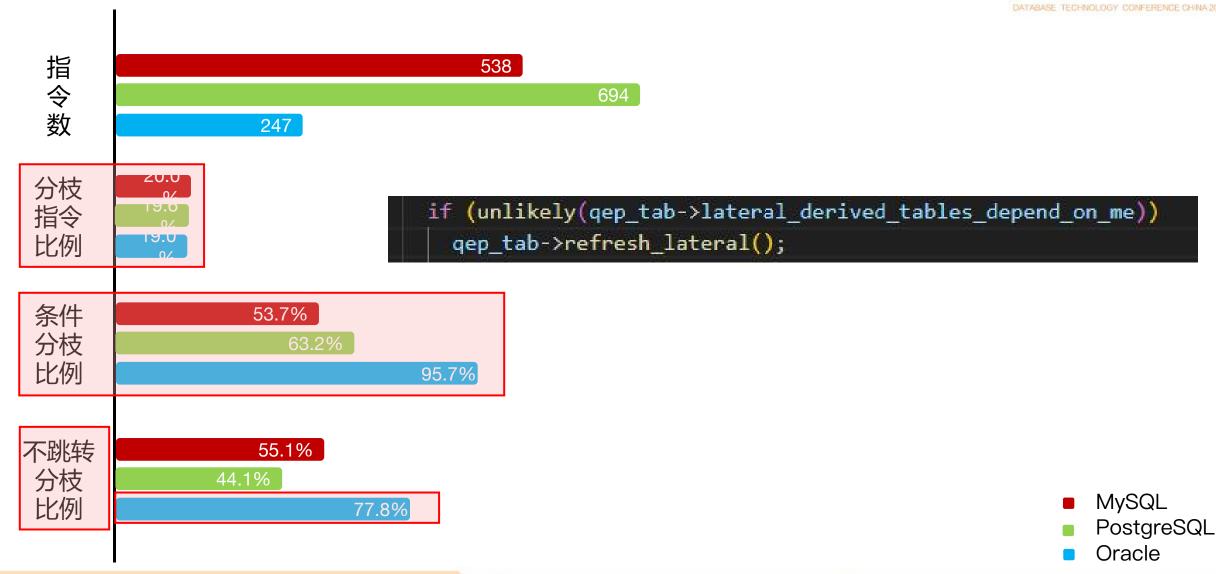
# The End

















	Postgr	eSQL	国产数据库A		国产数据库B		Oracle Oracl		RAC
指令数量	176,339	1.80	1,057,173	10.79	2,221,808	22.68	97,975	149,519	1.53
分枝指令	35,202	1.89	180,826	9.73	426,557	22.95	18,586	28,234	1.52
不跳转分枝	12,411	1.21	50,528	4.93	190,279	18.55	10,258	13,265	1.29
内存读	45,471	1.56	366,060	12.52	577,411	19.75	29,237	50,697	1.73
内存写	33,569	1.96	220,328	12.84	408,369	23.80	17,159	31,992	1.86
主存流量	96KB	1.68	186KB	3.26	407KB	7.14	57KB		
流水线停顿次数	555,109	4.57	2,014,078	16.60	1,147,604	9.46	121,336		





TemporalData

CloudnativeDat

Alalgorithm

Distribute