



PERCONA  
Performance Consulting Experts

# 10 Percona Toolkit tools every MySQL DBA should know about

Fernando Ipar - Percona Webinar Dec/2012

# About me

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# About this presentation

- Introductory level
- Tool selection based on frequency of use
- Presented by category
  - Replication management
  - Performance optimization
  - Operations
  - Root cause analysis
- Q/A at the end

# About Percona Toolkit

- Actual customers problems
- Extensive test coverage
- Works with every version since 5.0
  - Some tools with 4.1 too
- Good community
- Covered by our Support services

# Before we begin

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Knowing your DSNs

(This includes all of today's tools except  
pt-stalk and pt-sift)

# DSNs in a nutshell

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- comma separated K/V list
- h=localhost,u=root,p=s3cr3t
- For multiple hosts, specific DSN inherit from others
  - So your life will be easier if you keep your credentials consistent across hosts
- Full story: <http://bit.ly/percona-toolkit-dsn-spec>

# Before running a tool

- Read the manual carefully
- Test
- Have a tested backup available.



# Replication management tools

# pt-table-checksum

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Determines if a master and its replicas have a consistent copy of the dataset

Why would a replica **not** be consistent?

- Writing directly to it
- Using SBR
- Bad coordinates after server crash
- <your reason here>

# How does it work?

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- Uses STATEMENT based replication
  - Does not change other sessions
- Runs checksum queries against master
  - Waits for them to replicate to slaves
  - Checks for differences in the results

# The scenario

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Master A, replicas B and C

```
pt-table-checksum --replicate  
percona.checksums h=A
```

Yes, it's **that** simple!

Some considerations:

- Schema differences may break replication
- Will self-throttle checking replica lag
  - But don't leave unattended



If pt-table-checksum gives you the bad news, pt-table-sync helps you go back to a sane state.

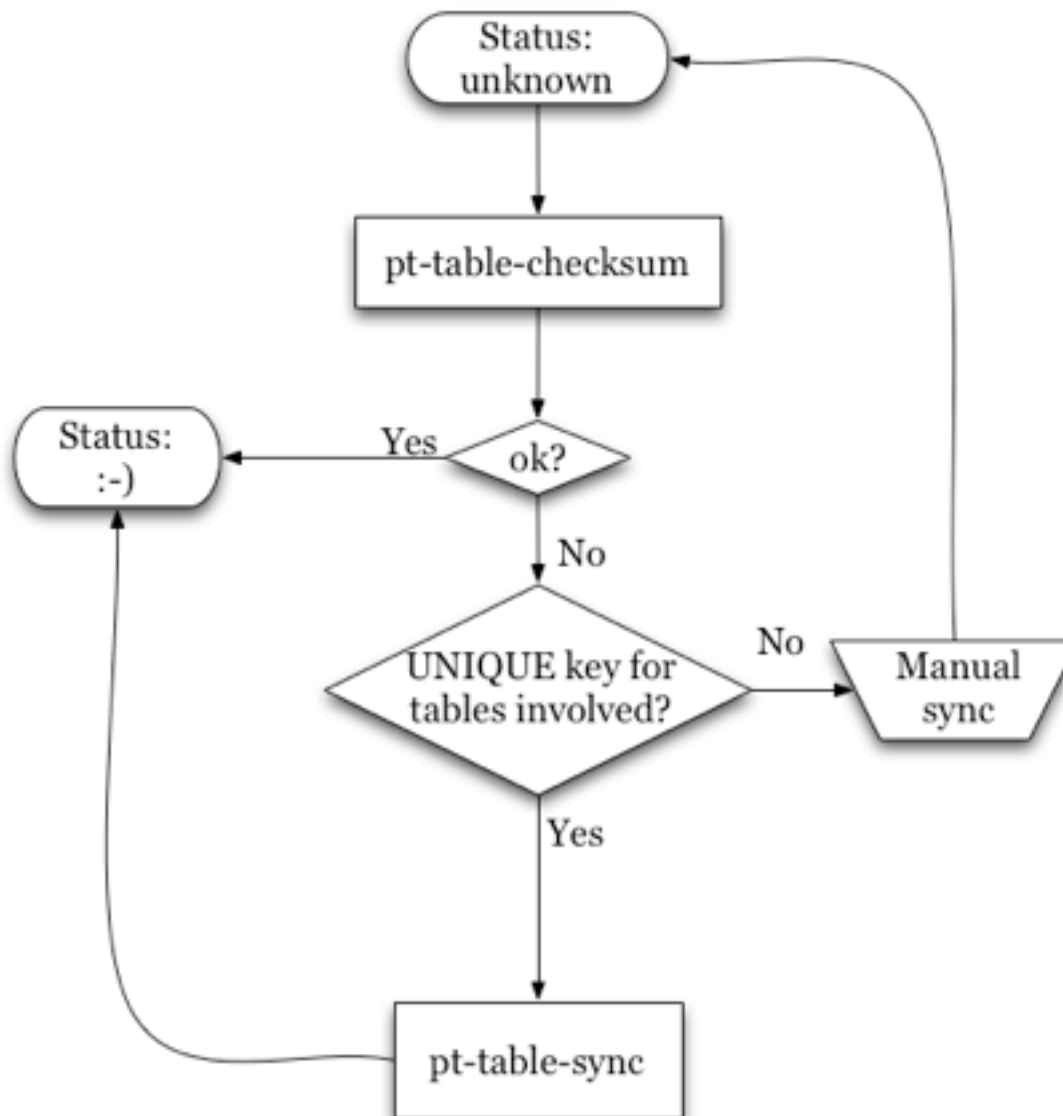
# The scenario

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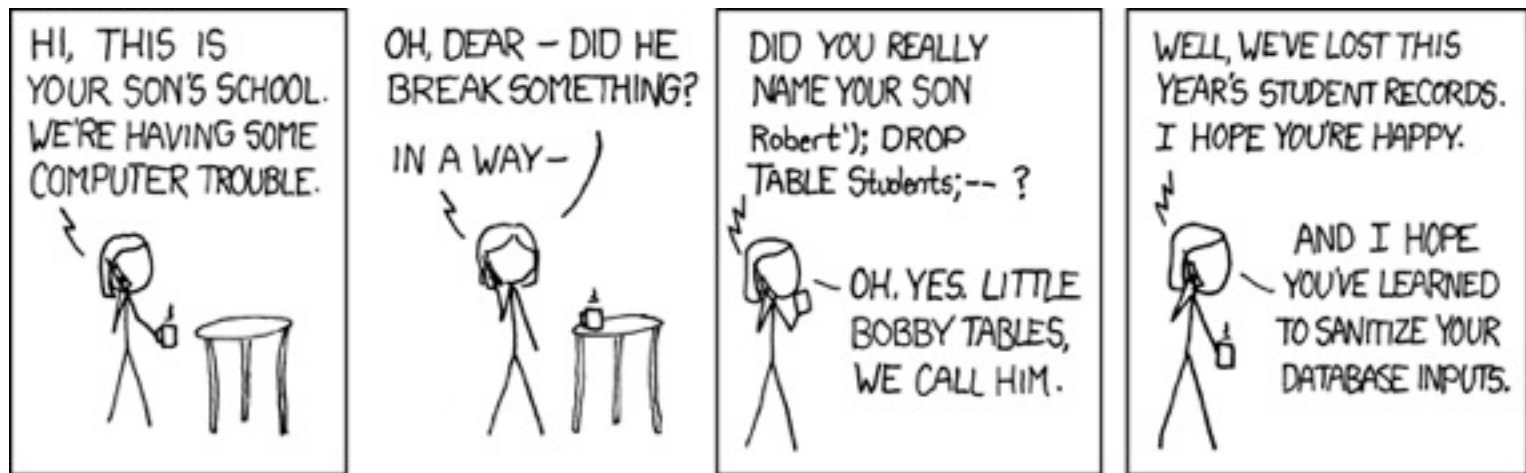
Master A, replicas B and C  
pt-table-checksum found differences on  
C.

```
pt-table-sync --replicate  
percona.checksums --print h=A
```

Happy with what you see? Then use/add  
--execute



Intentionally keep a slave behind



(<http://xkcd.com/327/> is one reason why a slave is **not** a backup)

`pt-slave-delay --delay 2h h=slave`

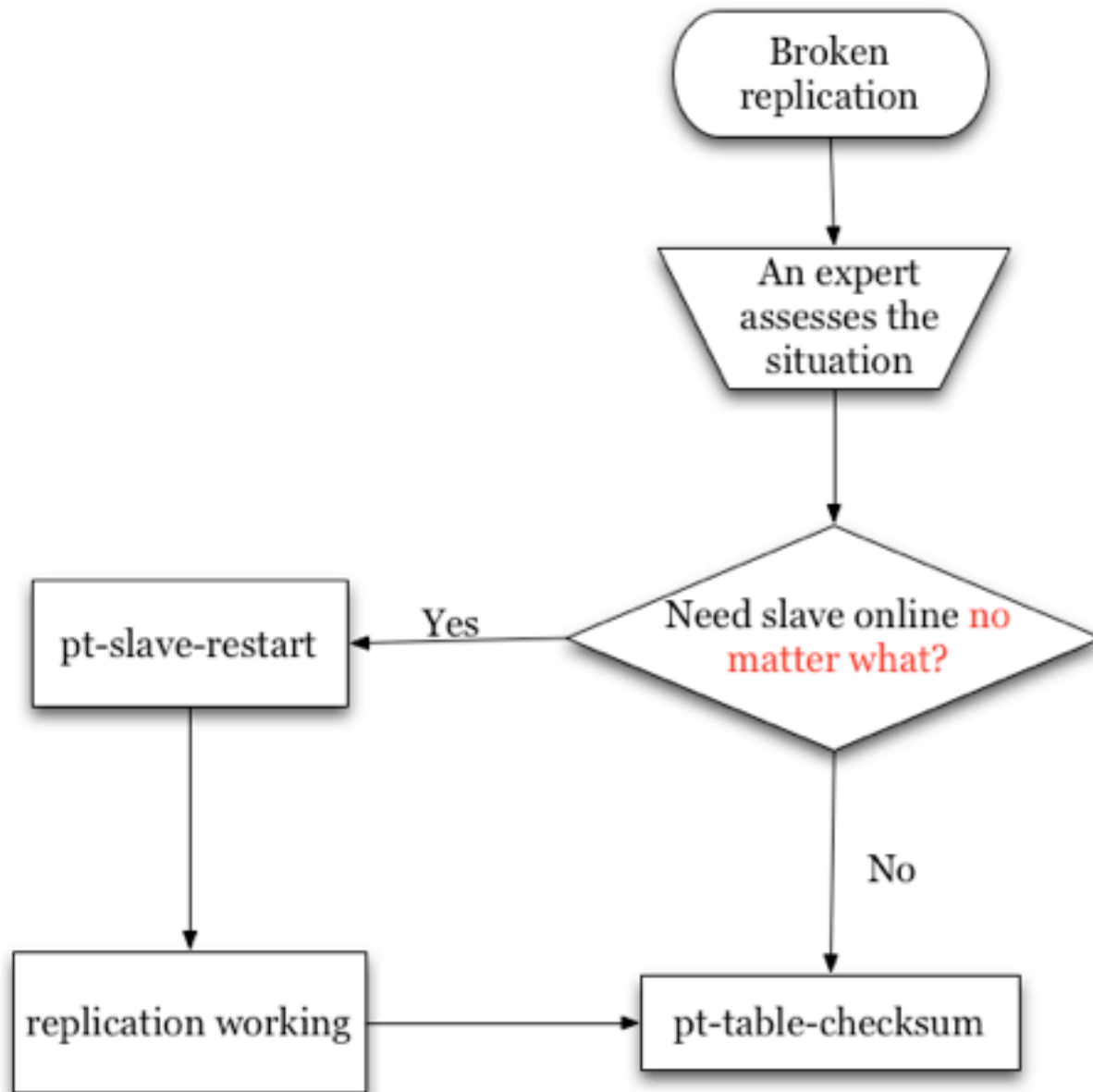


# pt-slave-restart

- Automatically skip replication errors
- Only as a last resort!
  - Or when you know what you're doing



`pt-table-restart h=slave`



# Important

When using SBR, skipping errors will usually **make a bad situation worse.**

# pt-heartbeat

- Reliably measure replication lag
- Works with Percona Monitoring Plugins
  - <http://www.percona.com/software/percona-monitoring-plugins>

# On the master

```
pt-heartbeat -D percona --create-table  
--update h=master
```

# From nagios/etc

```
pt-heartbeat -D percona --check  
h=replica
```



# Performance optimization tools

# pt-query-digest

- Analyze MySQL queries
- Discover optimization opportunities
- Prevent scalability bottlenecks



`pt-query-digest <path-to-log>`

```
telecaster:rsandbox_5_5_12 fernandoipar$ pt-query-digest master/data/telecaster-slow.log
master/data/telecaster-slow.log: 85% 00:04 remain
```

This is the only  
business query in  
this capture!

```
# 34.9s user time, 280ms system time, 21.54M rss, 2.34G vsz
# Current date: Mon Nov 12 13:36:58 2012
# Hostname: telecaster.local
# Files: master/data/telecaster-slow.log
# Overall: 246.84k total, 8 unique, 2.81k QPS, 0.40x concurrency
# Time range: 2012-11-12 13:34:47 to 13:36:15
# Attribute      total      min      max      avg      95%      stddev      median
# =====
# Exec time       35s        1us       6ms      141us    568us    201us      20us
# Lock time        4s          0      850us    15us     60us     22us        0
# Rows sent       6.41M        0        195    27.24   192.76    63.74        0
# Rows examine    6.75M        0        195    28.67   192.76    63.31        0
# Query size     31.67M       14        869   134.55   833.10   269.74     31.70
```

```
# Profile
# Rank Query ID      Response time Calls R/Call Apdx V/M  Item
# ----
# 1 0xC69B6ED2C47380A4 18.8741 54.0% 31568 0.0006 1.00 0.00 SHOW VARIABLES
# 2 0xA2750AF24EA2AEE6 10.4547 29.9% 31568 0.0003 1.00 0.00 SHOW COLLATION
# 3 0xAC397D6B2A75526D 3.0548 8.7% 31567 0.0001 1.00 0.00 SELECT test
# 4 0xE4CF7146873CCC28 0.6794 1.9% 31567 0.0000 1.00 0.00 SET
# 5 0x38B3D80280BBFA2A 0.6432 1.8% 31566 0.0000 1.00 0.00 SET
# MISC 0xMISC 1.2615 3.6% 89007 0.0000 NS 0.0 <3 ITEMS>
```

# Query 1: 358.73 QPS, 0.21x concurrency, ID 0xC69B6ED2C47380A4 at byte 48156807

# This item is included in the report because it matches --limit.

# Scores: Apdex = 1.00 [1.0], V/M = 0.00

# Query\_time sparkline: | ^ \_ |

# Time range: 2012-11-12 13:34:47 to 13:36:15

Attribute	pct	total	min	max	avg	95%	stddev	median
-----------	-----	-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------	--------

Count	12	31568						
-------	----	-------	--	--	--	--	--	--

Exec time	53	19s	542us	6ms	597us	725us	91us	568us
-----------	----	-----	-------	-----	-------	-------	------	-------

Lock time	52	2s	54us	537us	64us	89us	13us	57us
-----------	----	----	------	-------	------	------	------	------

Rows sent	7	524.08k	17	17	17	17	0	17
-----------	---	---------	----	----	----	----	---	----

Rows examine	7	524.08k	17	17	17	17	0	17
--------------	---	---------	----	----	----	----	---	----

Query size	82	26.16M	869	869	869	869	0	869
------------	----	--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----

String:								
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Databases	test							
-----------	------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Hosts	localhost							
-------	-----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Users	msandbox							
-------	----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# Query\_time distribution

# 1us

# 10us

# 100us #####

# 1ms #

# 10ms

# 100ms

# 1s

# 10s+

/\* mysql-connector-java-5.1.6 ( Revision: \${svn.Revision} ) \*/SHOW VARIABLES WHERE Variable\_name = 'language'

= 'net\_write\_timeout' OR Variable\_name = 'interactive\_timeout' OR Variable\_name = 'wait\_timeout' OR Variable

\_set\_client' OR Variable\_name = 'character\_set\_connection' OR Variable\_name = 'character\_set' OR Variable\_na

t\_server' OR Variable\_name = 'tx\_isolation' OR Variable\_name = 'transaction\_isolation' OR Variable\_name = 'c

ts' OR Variable\_name = 'timezone' OR Variable\_name = 'time\_zone' OR Variable\_name = 'system\_time\_zone' OR Va

er\_case\_table\_names' OR Variable\_name = 'max\_allowed\_packet' OR Variable\_name = 'net\_buffer\_length' OR Varia

de' OR Variable\_name = 'query\_cache\_type' OR Variable\_name = 'query\_cache\_size' OR Variable\_name = 'init\_con

# Filtering

```
pt-query-digest --filter filter.pl <path-  
to-log>
```

filter.pl:

```
return ($event->{fingerprint} =~ m/users/)
```

# Reviews

```
pt-query-digest --create-review-table  
--review D=percona,t=reviews <path-to-  
log>
```

<http://github.com/box/Anemometer> makes  
good use of this feature



```
# Review information
#   first_seen: 2012-11-14 10:35:33
#   last_seen: 2012-11-14 10:35:46
#   reviewed_by: fipar
#   reviewed_on: 2012-11-14 10:38:45
#   comments: table scan, looks like someone was running mysqlslap against production
# Tables
#   SHOW TABLE STATUS FROM `mysqlslap` LIKE 't1'\G
#   SHOW CREATE TABLE `mysqlslap`.`t1`\G
# EXPLAIN /*!50100 PARTITIONS*/
SELECT intcol1,charcol1 FROM t1\G
```

If this is not NULL, the tool won't display this query again unless --report-all is used



# Operations tools

# pt-upgrade

- Compare query results & run time against different instances
- Part of proper version upgrade testing

```
pt-upgrade h=host1 h=host2 queries.txt
```

```

# Query 1: ID 0xC479001956B2A7BE at byte 0
# host1: 127.0.0.1:5527
# host2: 127.0.0.1:18967
# Found 1 differences in 1 samples:
#   checksums      0
#   column counts  0
#   column types   0
#   query times    1
#   row counts     0
#   warning counts  0
#   warning levels  0
#   warnings       0
#
#           host1 host2
# Errors           0    0
# Warnings         0    0
# Query_time
#   sum           16ms 100ms
#   min           16ms 100ms
#   max           16ms 100ms
#   avg           16ms 100ms
#   pct_95        16ms 100ms
#   stddev        0    0
#   median        16ms 100ms
# row_count
#   sum           10    10
#   min           10    10
#   max           10    10
#   avg           10    10
#   pct_95        10    10
#   stddev        0    0
#   median        10    10
use `sakila`;
select country from sakila.city join sakila

```

# pt-online-schema-change

- Minimize impact of ALTERing tables
- Be careful with foreign keys!
  - They are handled, but do read the manual first

```
pt-online-schema-change --alter-foreign-  
keys-method auto --alter "add key  
actor_last_update (last_update)" --execute  
h=localhost,D=sakila,t=actor
```

Child tables:

`sakila`.`film\_actor` (approx. 5525 rows)

Will automatically choose the method to update foreign keys.

Altering `sakila`.`actor`...

Creating new table...

Created new table sakila.\_actor\_new OK.

Altering new table...

Altered `sakila`.`\_actor\_new` OK.

Creating triggers...

Created triggers OK.

Copying approximately 200 rows...

Copied rows OK.

Max rows for the rebuild\_constraints method: 57078

Determining the method to update foreign keys...

`sakila`.`film\_actor`: 5525 rows; can use rebuild\_constraints

Swapping tables...

Swapped original and new tables OK.

Rebuilding foreign key constraints...

Rebuilt foreign key constraints OK.

Dropping old table...

Dropped old table `sakila`.`\_actor\_old` OK.

Dropping triggers...

Dropped triggers OK.

Successfully altered `sakila`.`actor`.

# Root cause analysis tools



# pt-stalk

- Helps diagnose hard-to-catch problems
- 'Random' stalls

```
pt-stalk --function processlist \  
  --variable State \  
  --match statistics --threshold 10
```

```
pt-stalk --function processlist \  
  --variable Command \  
  --match Sleep --threshold 155 \  
  --cycles 0
```

```
pt-stalk --threshold 40 \  
--cycles 6
```

```
pt-stalk --function custom-check.sh \  
--threshold 12
```

`custom-check.sh` has to provide a `trg_plugin` function, which must output a number.

---

pt-stalk --no-stalk

# pt-sift

- High level overview of pt-stalk data

```

--diskstats--
#ts device      rd_s rd_avkb rd_mb_s rd_mrg rd_cnc   rd_rt   wr_s wr_avkb wr_mb_s wr_mrg wr_cnc   wr_rt busy in_p
{29} sddl       0.0  0.0    0.0    0%    0.0    0.0    39.6  4.1    0.2    0%    0.1    3.3  13%
sddl  0% 25% . . 15% 0% . . . . .

--vmstat--
 r b swpd      free  buff  cache si so bi bo   in   cs us sy  id wa st
100 1 5216 177085184 346908 6741672 0 0 28 162   0   0 0 0 100 0 0
 0 0 5216 177490208 346956 6750640 0 0 0 642 1143 10521 1 2 96 1 0
wa 0% . . . . .

--innodb--
txns: 96xACTIVE (3s)
18 queries inside InnoDB, 0 queries in queue
Main thread: sleeping, pending reads 0, writes 0, flush 0
Log: len = 727633786, chkp = 737388727, chkp age = 245059
Threads are waiting at:
216 trx/trx0trx.c line 1711
 3 trx/trx0trx.c line 807
 1 trx/trx0trx.c line 432
Threads are waiting on:

--processlist--
State
556 update
 84 Sending data
 29 freeing items
 2
 1 NULL
Command
671 Query
 2 Sleep

--stack traces--
No stack trace file exists

--oprofile--
No oprofile file exists

```

`mutex_enter(&kernel_mutex);`



# The take home message

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- Don't reinvent the wheel
- We've been burned, so you don't have to



# Thank you!

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