4 款MySQL 調優工具,公司大神都在用!

方志朋 今天

以下文章來源方志朋的博客,回复"666"獲面試寶典



方志朋

號主為CSDN博客之星,博客訪問量突破一千萬,著有暢銷書《深入理解SpringCloud與微服務構建》。主要分享Java、後端架構等技術… 97篇原創内容

公眾號



來源: toutiao.com/a6691523026984370699

對於正在運行的mysql,性能如何,參數設置的是否合理,賬號設置的是否存在安全隱患,你是否了然於胸呢?

俗話說工欲善其事,必先利其器,定期對你的MYSQL數據庫進行一個體檢,是保證數據庫安全運行的重要手段,因為,好的工具是使你的工作效率倍增!

今天和大家分享幾個mysql 優化的工具,你可以使用它們對你的mysql進行一個體檢,生成awr報告,讓你從整體上把握你的數據庫的性能情況。

[sql查询速度] 服务器硬件



mysqltuner.pl

是mysql一個常用的數據庫性能診斷工具,主要檢查參數設置的合理性包括日誌文件、存儲引擎、安全建議及性能分析。針對潛在的問題,給出改進的建議。是mysql優化的好幫手。

在上一版本中, MySQLTuner支持MySQL / MariaDB / Percona Server的約300個指標。

項目地址: https://github.com/major/MySQLTuner-perl

1.1 下載

[root@localhost ~]#wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/major/MySQLTuner-perl/master/mysqltuner.pl

1.2 使用

[root@localhost ~]# ./mysqltuner.pl --socket /var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock

- >> MySQLTuner 1.7.4 Major Hayden <major@mhtx.net>
- >> Bug reports, feature requests, and downloads at http://mysqltuner.com/
- >> Run with '--help' for additional options and output filtering

```
[--] Skipped version check for MySQLTuner script
Please enter your MySQL administrative login: root
Please enter your MySQL administrative password: [OK] Currently running supported MySQL version 5.7.23
[OK] Operating on 64-bit architecture
```

1.3、報告分析

1)重要关注[!!](中括号有叹号的项)例如[!!] Maximum possible memory usage: 4.8G (244.13% of installed RAM).表示内存已经严重用超了。

```
[--] Up for: 8d 16h 18m 49s (2M q [3.081 qps], 1K conn, TX: 3G, RX: 85M)
[--] Reads / Writes: 77% / 23%
[--] Binary logging is disabled
[--] Physical Memory
                     : 2.0G
[--] Max MySQL memory : 4.8G
[--] Other process memory: 302.2M
[--] Total buffers: 169.0M global + 1.1M per thread (4190 max threads)
[--] P S Max memory usage: 72B
[--] Galera GCache Max memory usage: 0B
LOVI Marriage resolved memory upages 726 OM 126 ONs of installed DAMS
[!!] Maximum possible memory usage: 4.8G (244.13% of installed RAM)
[!!] Overall possible memory usage with other process exceeded memory
[OK] SIOW QUELIES: US (33/2M)
[OK] Highest usage of available connections: 12% (504/4190)
[OK] Aborted connections: 0.17% (3/1724)
```

2) 关注最后给的建议"Recommendations"。

```
General recommendations:

Control warning line(s) into /var/log/mysqld.log file

Control error line(s) into /var/log/mysqld.log file

Restrict Host for user@% to user@SpecificDNSorIp

Reduce your overall MySQL memory footprint for system stability

Dedicate this server to your database for highest performance.

Configure your accounts with ip or subnets only, then update your configuration with skip-name-resolve=1

Adjust your join gueries to always utilize indexes
```

```
Increase table open cache gradually to avoid file descriptor limits
    Read this before increasing table open cache over 64: http://bit.ly/lmi7c4C
    Beware that open files limit (5000) variable
    should be greater than table_open_cache (400)
    Read this before changing innodb log file size and/or innodb log files in group: http://bit.ly/2wgkDvS
Variables to adjust:
      Hypoph's maximum memory usage is dangerously high ***
  *** Add RAM before increasing MySQL buffer variables ***
    query cache size (=0)
    query cache type (=0)
    query cache limit (> 1M, or use smaller result sets)
    join_buffer_size (> 256.0K, or always use indexes with joins)
    thread_cache_size (> 49)
    table open cache (> 400)
    innodb buffer pool size (>= 1G) if possible.
    innodb log file size should be (=16M) if possible, so InnoDB total log files size equals to 25% of buffe
```

tuning-primer.sh

mysql的另一个优化工具,针于mysql的整体进行一个体检,对潜在的问题,给出优化的建议。

项目地址: https://github.com/BMDan/tuning-primer.sh

目前,支持检测和优化建议的内容如下:

- 慢查询日志
- 最大连接数
- 工人线程
- · 密钥缓冲区[仅限MyISAM]
- 查询缓存
- 排序缓冲区

- 加盟
- 临时表
- 表(开放和定义)缓存
- 表锁定
- 表扫描 (read_buffer) [仅限MyISAM]
- InnoDB状态

2.1 下载

[root@localhost ~]#wget https://launchpad.net/mysql-tuning-primer/trunk/1.6-r1/+download/tuning-primer.sh

2.2 使用

```
[root@localhost ~]# [root@localhost dba]# ./tuning-primer.sh

-- MYSQL PERFORMANCE TUNING PRIMER --
- By: Matthew Montgomery -
```

2.3 报告分析

重点查看有红色告警的选项,根据建议结合自己系统的实际情况进行修改,例如:

```
MEMORY USAGE
Max Memory Ever Allocated: 232 M
Configured Max Per-thread Buffers: 4.73 G
Configured Max Global Buffers: 153 M
Configured Max Memory Limit: 4.88 G
Physical Memory: 3.85 G
```

```
Max memory limit exceeds 90% of physical memory
KEY BUFFER
Current MyISAM index space = 43 K
Current key_buffer_size = 8 M
Key cache miss rate is 1 : 51
Key buffer free ratio = 81 %
Your key_buffer_size seems to be fine
QUERY CACHE
Query cache is enabled
Current query_cache_size = 1 M
Current query_cache_used = 16 K
Current query_cache_limit = 1 M
Current Query cache Memory fill ratio = 1.59 %
Current query_cache_min_res_unit = 4 K
Your query_cache_size seems to be too high.
Perhaps you can use these resources elsewhere
hysot won't cache query results that are larger than query cache limit in size
SORT OPERATIONS
Current sort_buffer_size = 256 K
Current read_rnd_buffer_size = 256 K
Sort buffer seems to be fine
```

pt-variable-advisor

pt-variable-advisor 可以分析MySQL变量并就可能出现的问题提出建议。

3.1 安装

https://www.percona.com/downloads/percona-toolkit/LATEST/

[root@localhost ~]#wget https://www.percona.com/downloads/percona-toolkit/3.0.13/binary/redhat/7/x86_64/percona-toolkit-3.0.13-re85ce15-el7-cot@localhost ~]#yum install percona-toolkit-3.0.13-1.el7.x86_64.rpm

3.2 使用

pt-variable-advisor是pt工具集的一个子工具,主要用来诊断你的参数设置是否合理。

[root@localhost ~]# pt-variable-advisor localhost --socket /var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock

3.3 报告分析

重点关注有WARN的信息的条目,例如:

```
connection open to Man-In-The-Middle attacks please set

SSL_verify_mode explicitly to SSL_VERIFY_NONE in your application.

at /usr/bin/pt-variable-advisor line 4039.

# A software update is available:

# WARN delay_key_write: MyISAM index blocks are never flushed until necessary.

# WARN key_buffer_size: The key buffer size is set to its default value, which is not good for most produ

# NOTE port: The server is listening on a non-default port.

# NOTE read_rnd_buffer_size-1: The read_rnd_buffer_size variable should generally be left at its default u

# NOTE sort_buffer_size-1: The sort_buffer_size variable should generally be left at its default unless an

# WARN expire_logs_days: Binary logs are enabled, but automatic purging is not enabled.

# NOTE innodb_data_file_path: Auto-extending InnoDB files can consume a lot of disk space that is very dif

# NOTE innodb_flush_method: Most production database servers that use InnoDB should set innodb_flush_metho

rmance.

# WARN myisam_recover_options: myisam_recover_options should be set to some value such as BACKUP,FORCE to

[root@191db ~]#
```

pt-qurey-digest

pt-query-digest 主要功能是从日志、进程列表和tcpdump分析MySQL查询。

4.1安装

具体参考3.1节

4.2使用

pt-query-digest主要用来分析mysql的慢日志,与mysqldumpshow工具相比,py-query_digest 工具的分析结果更具体,更完善。

[root@localhost ~]# pt-query-digest /var/lib/mysql/slowtest-slow.log

4.3 常见用法分析

1)直接分析慢查询文件:

pt-query-digest /var/lib/mysql/slowtest-slow.log > slow_report.log

2)分析最近12小时内的查询:

pt-query-digest --since=12h /var/lib/mysql/slowtest-slow.log > slow_report2.log

3)分析指定时间范围内的查询:

pt-query-digest /var/lib/mysql/slowtest-slow.log --since '2017-01-07 09:30:00' --until '2017-01-07 10:00:00'> > slow_report3.log

4)分析指含有select语句的慢查询

```
pt-query-digest --filter '$event->{fingerprint} =~ m/^select/i' /var/lib/mysql/slowtest-slow.log> slow_report4.log
```

5)针对某个用户的慢查询

```
pt-query-digest --filter '($event->{user} || "") =~ m/^root/i' /var/lib/mysql/slowtest-slow.log> slow_report5.log
```

6) 查询所有所有的全表扫描或full join的慢查询

```
pt-query-digest --filter '(($event->{Full_scan} || "") eq "yes") ||(($event->{Full_join} || "") eq "yes")' /var/lib/mysql/slowtest-slow.log>
```

4.4 报告分析

第一部分:总体统计结果

• Overall: 总共有多少条查询

• Time range:查询执行的时间范围

• unique:唯一查询数量,即对查询条件进行参数化以后,总共有多少个不同的查询

• total:总计

• min:最小

• max:最大

• avg:平均

- 95%:把所有值从小到大排列,位置位于95%的那个数,这个数一般最具有参考价值
- median:中位数,把所有值从小到大排列,位置位于中间那个数

第二部分:查询分组统计结果

- Rank:所有语句的排名,默认按查询时间降序排列,通过--order-by指定
- Query ID:语句的ID, (去掉多余空格和文本字符,计算hash值)
- Response:总的响应时间
- time:该查询在本次分析中总的时间占比
- calls:执行次数,即本次分析总共有多少条这种类型的查询语句
- R/Call: 平均每次执行的响应时间
- V/M:响应时间Variance-to-mean的比率
- Item: 查询对象

第三部分:每一种查询的详细统计结果

- ID:查询的ID号,和上图的Query ID对应
- Databases:数据库名
- Users: 各个用户执行的次数(占比)
- Query time distribution: 查询时间分布, 长短体现区间占比。
- Tables:查询中涉及到的表
- Explain: SQL语句

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