MYSQL 索引与SQL调优

玄惭





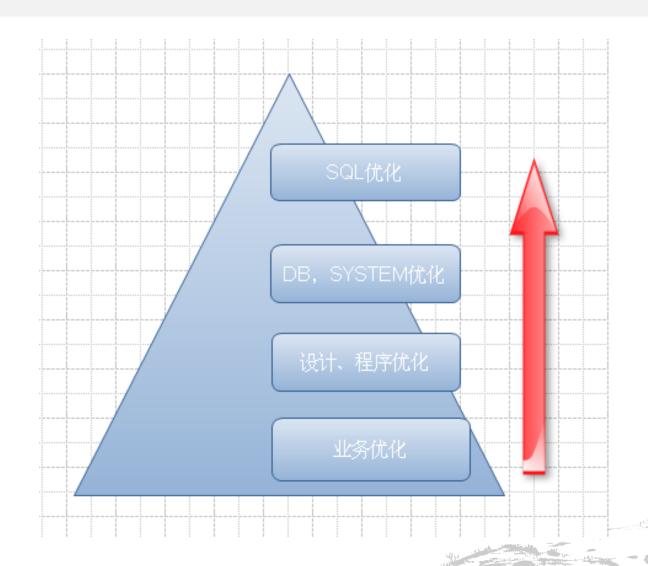
主要内容

- Innodb逻辑存储结构
- ・加速查询
- ・加速插入
- ・案例分析



优化顺序





磁盘评估:IOPS



• IOPS:每秒进行读写(I/O)操作的次数,衡量随机访问的性能;

· IOPS类型:顺序读,顺序写,随机读,随机写(顺序读iops最高)

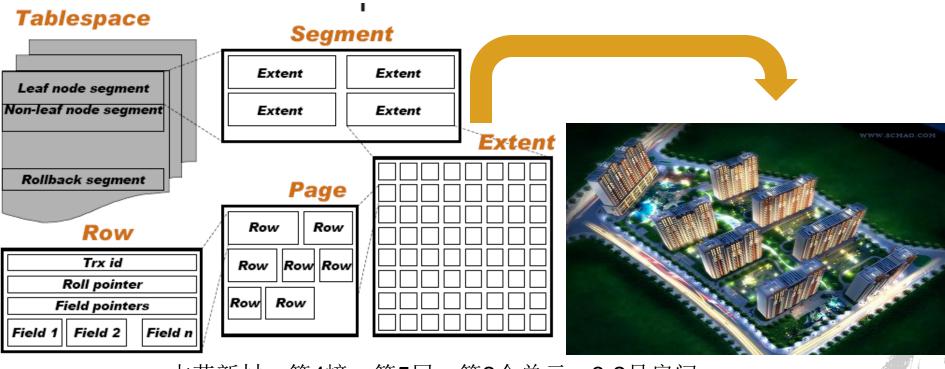
• 普通SAS:100-200 iops

Intel SSD: 2000+ (writes) , 5000+ (reads)





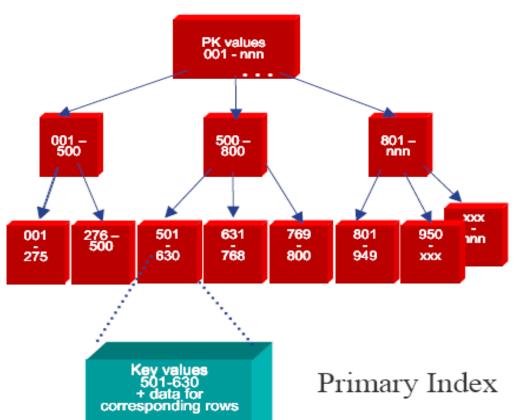
Innodb逻辑存储结构-居民小区结构



古荡新村—第4幢—第5层—第2个单元—3-2号房间3-1,3-2,3-3三个房间对应的三个row第2单元对应一个page第5层楼有2个单元,则对应一个extent第4幢楼有8个楼层,则对应一个segment古荡新村所有居民楼对应一个tablespace;



InnoDB 第一索引(primary index)



- 1.Innodb存储引擎的表就是索引组织表, 表中的数据按照主键顺序存放;
- 2.索引组织表每张表的主键构造一颗B+ 树,在叶子节点中存放整张表的行记录;
- 3. 所有叶子节点到根节点的高度H都相同, 所以又叫平衡树;
- 4.叶子节点的数据按照key升序排列, 节点间是一个双向链表;



InnoDB 主键索引访问成本:

・ 单行查询成本(SELECT):

S = h IOPS

· 单行的更新成本(UPDATE):

U = search cost + rewrite data page = (h + 1) lops

· 单行的插入成本(INSERT):

I = search cost + rewrite index page + rewrite data page

$$I = h + 1 + 1 = (h + 2) lops$$

・ 单行删除成本(DELETE):

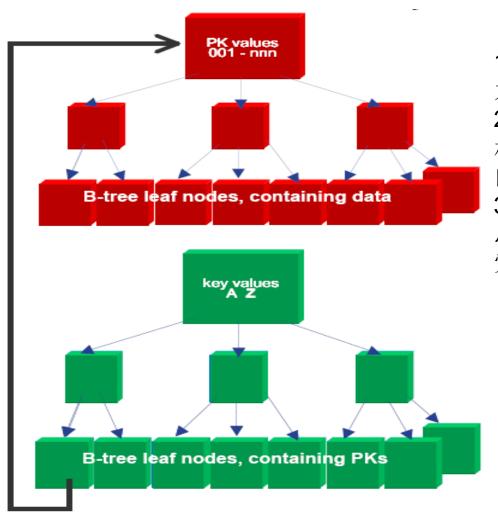
D = search cost + rewrite index page + rewrite data page

$$D = h + 1 + 1 = (h + 2) lops$$





• InnoDB 第二索引(secondary index)



- 1.第二索引(secondary index)同样为B+树,
- 2.叶子节点包含了索引列key value+相关行对应的主键,通过该主键来访问主表(primary index)
- 3.第二索引的查找成本: 总共的成本=第二索引查找成本+第一 索引查找成本

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加速查询

加速查询

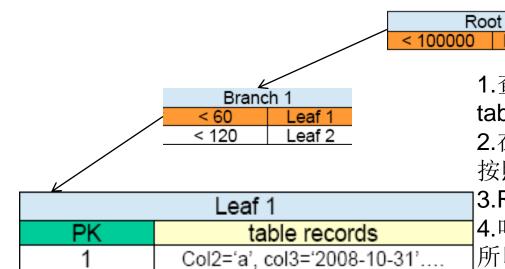
- ■随机读,顺序读
- -索引范围扫描,覆盖索引扫描,全表扫描





InnoDB: 主键查询:

SELECT * **FROM** tbl WHERE primary_key=10;



1.查询首先从root-》branch-》leaf block-》table records;

2.在leaf block中存放了我们的数据行,并且按照主键pk的顺序进行排序;

3.Root和branch的通常被cache;

Branch1

4.叶子节点的数据通常需要从磁盘中访问, 所以整个过程需要1个IOPS;

10 Col2='abc', col3='2008-10-31'....

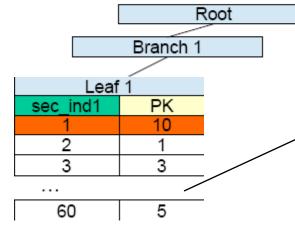
Col2='aaa', col3='2008-10-31'.... Col2='aaa', col3='2008-10-31'....

加速查询

InnoDB: 第二索引

SELECT * FROM tbl WHERE secondary index1=1;

Secondary indexes



09:43

- 1.查询通过二级索引的root-》branch-》到叶子节点:
- 2.通过叶子中存放的pk,然后回主表再通过 pk定 位到对应的记录;
- 3.二级索引中的页块可能不在内存中,需要 从磁盘扫描到内存中,主表对应的记录也可 能同样如此;
- 4.整个过程需要2个IOPS;

Clustered Index (Primary key) Root

Dianon i		
Leaf 1		
PK	table records	
1	Col2='a', col3='2008-10-31'	
2	Col2='aaa', col3='2008-10-31'	
3	Col2='aaa', col3='2008-10-31'	

Branch 1

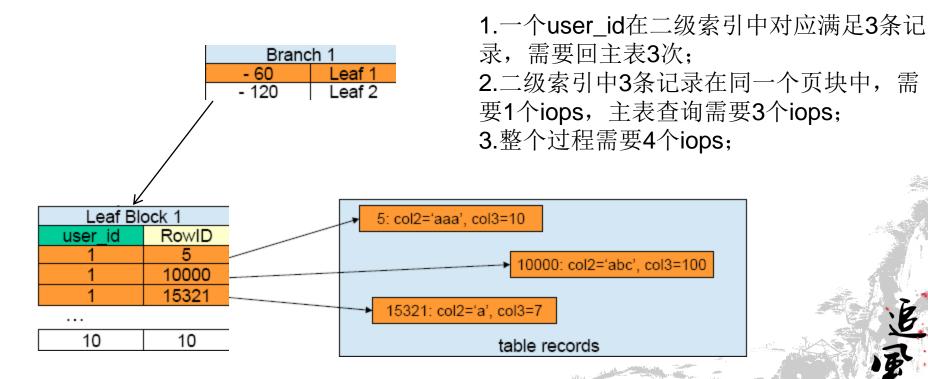
10 Col2='abc', col3='2008-10-31'





InnoDB: 非唯一索引

SELECT * FROM message_table WHERE user_id =1;

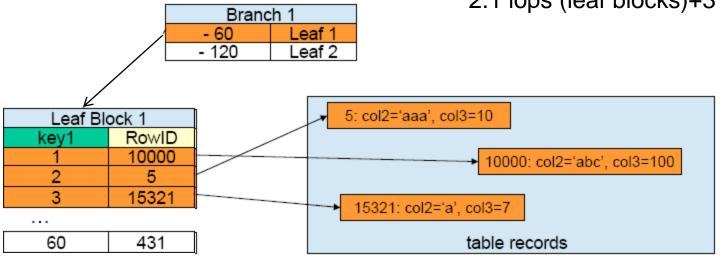




innodb:范围扫描:

SELECT * FROM tbl WHERE key1 BETWEEN 1 AND 3;

1.二级索引中,满足条件的key在同一页块中,需要1个iops;回主表查询需要3个iops; 2.1 iops (leaf blocks)+3 iops(table records)

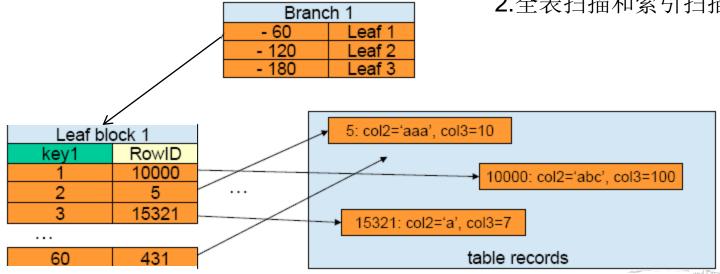




innodb: 劣质索引扫描

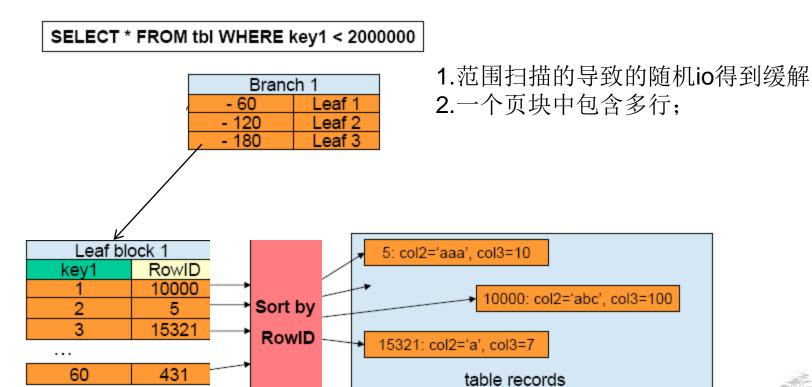
SELECT * FROM tbl WHERE key1 < 2000000

- 1.二级索引的扫描为顺序,主 表的查询为随机
- 2.全表扫描和索引扫描





Mysql 6.0 : MRR(multi-range-read)





innodb:全表扫描:

SELECT * FROM tbl

Branch 1	
- 60	Leaf 1
- 120	Leaf 2
- 120	Leaf 3

1.全表扫描为顺序扫描;

2.全表扫描与大范围索引扫描: 顺序io<->随机io

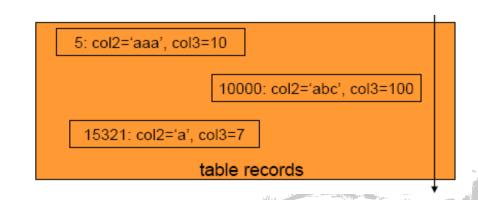
→ 单块中有较多行: 1个iops访问多行;

→innodb 预读优化: 64个块

Leaf Block 1	
key1	RowID
1	10000
2	5
3	15321

. . .

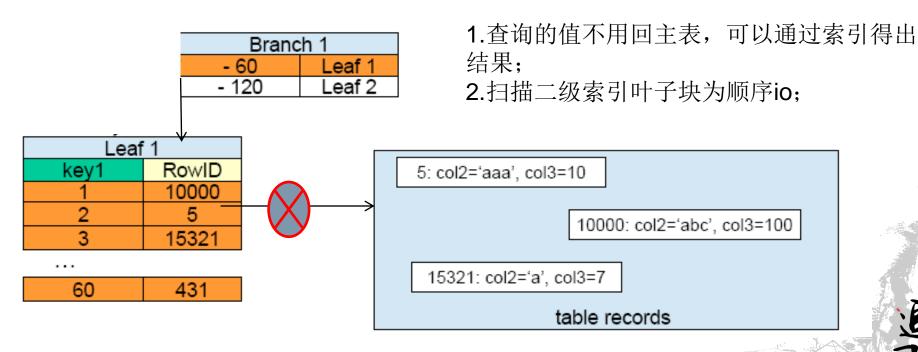
60	431
	701





innodb:覆盖索引扫描:

SELECT key1 FROM tbl WHERE key1 BETWEEN 1 AND 60;

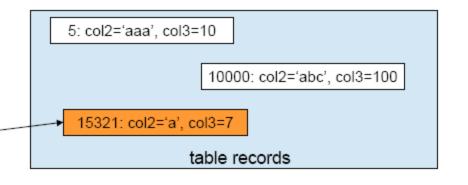




innodb:多列索引扫描:

SELECT * FROM tbl WHERE keypart1 = 2 AND keypart2 = 3

Leaf Block 1		
keypart1	keypart2	RowID
1	5	10000
2	1	5
2	2	4
2	3	15321
3	1	100
3	2	200
3	3	300
4	1	400

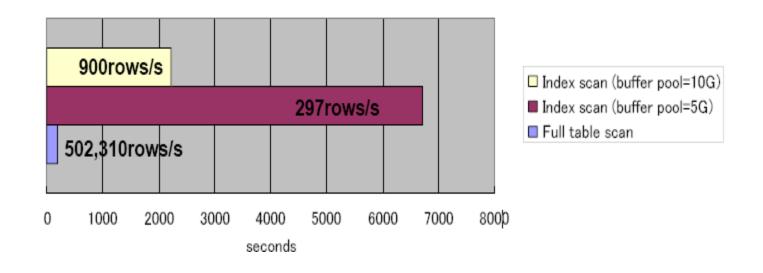


1.一次leaf blcok访问,一次数据块访问 2.keypart=2 不在索引中,将会由3次数据块访问



innodb:全表扫描VS索引扫描:

Index scan for 2mil rows vs Full scan for 100mil rows



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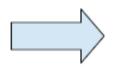




插入的时候做了哪些?

INSERT INTO tbl (key1) VALUES (61)

Leaf Block 1		
key1	RowID	
1	10000	
2	5	
3	15321	
60	431	



Leaf Block 1		
key1	RowID	
1	10000	
2	5	
3	15321	
•••		
60	431	

Leaf Block 2		
key1	RowID	
61	15322	
Empty	/	

Leaf block is (almost) full

A new block is allocated

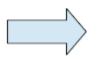




顺序插入

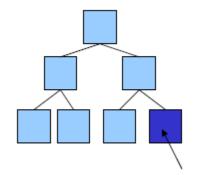
INSERT INTO tbl (key1) VALUES (current_date())

Leaf Block 1		
key1	RowID	
2008-08-01	1	
2008-08-02	2	
2008-08-03	3	
2008-10-29	60	



Leaf Block 1	
key1	RowID
2008-08-01	1
2008-08-02	2
2008-08-03	3
2008-10-29	60

Leaf Block 2	
key1	RowID
2008-10-29	61
Empty	/



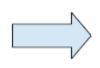
- 1.插入的顺序为递增(id, datetime);
- 2.插入在叶子块最后追加,没有碎片;
- 3.插入数据在同一块内,插入命中,性能高;

加速插入

随机插入

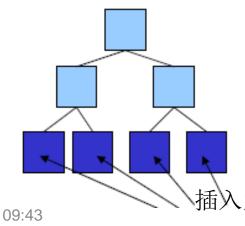
INSERT INTO message_table (user_id) VALUES (31)

Leaf Block 1		
user_id	RowID	
1	10000	
2	5	
3	15321	
60	431	



Leaf Block 1		
user_id	RowID	
1	10000	
30	333	
Empty		

Leaf Block 2		
user_id	RowID	
31	345	
60	431	
Empty		



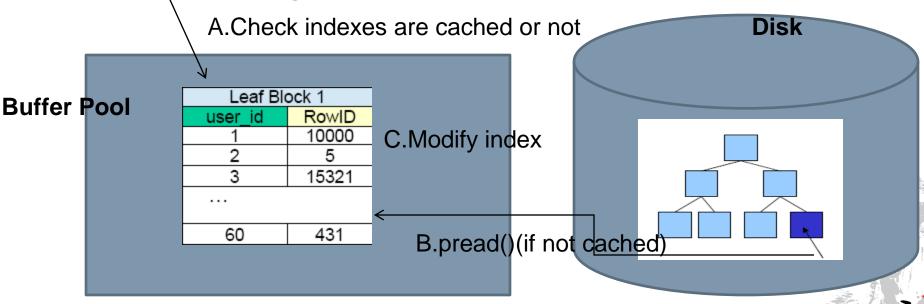
1.user_id的插入是随机的,这样造成的结果就是: 碎片,每个页块中的行数变少→更多的块,更多的存储空间,内存的命中率降低

插入发生在许多随机的叶子块中,插入不命中



随机插入读取索引



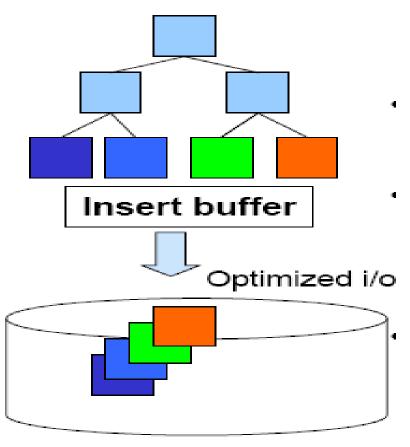


- 1.在修改的索引块前,必须将索引块读入内存中;
- 2.如果索引块不在内存中,则需要调用pread将其读入内存;
- 3.使用更大的内存,或者采用ssd来提升性能;



加速插入

5.1 Insert buffer

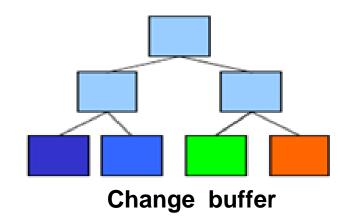


- 1.当innodb插入数据的时候,非唯一的第二索引的索引块没有在内存中时,插入到insert buffer中,以避免随机io;
- 2.Insert buffer 间隔一段时间merger到第二索引中;
 - 3.对于update,delete操作,还是不能避
- 免随机io操作;

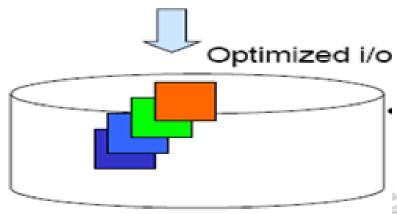




5.5 Change buffer



1.二级索引上所有的操作都在change buffer 中完成:insert,update,delete



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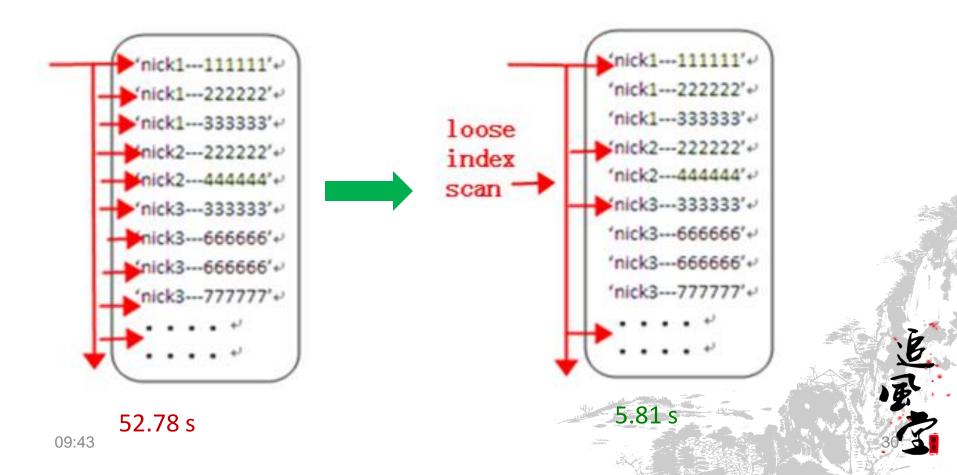


案例分析—T=S/V(时间=路程/速度)

- +日志系统UV统计优化(优化S)
- +TC读库的回表(优化V)



日志系统UV统计优化—'loose index scan': select count(distinct nick) from XX;



日志系统UV统计优化—'loose index scan':

select count(*) from (select distinct(nick) from xx);

```
root@db>select count(*) from ( select distinct(nick) from xx)t;
+-----+
| count(*) |
+-----+
| 806934 |
+-----+
1 row in set (5.81 sec)
```

```
root@db>select count(distinct nick) from xx;
+-----+
| count(distinct nick) |
+-----+
| 806934 |
+-----+
1 row in set (52.78 sec)
```

日志系统UV统计优化—'loose index scan':

select count(*) from (select distinct(nick) from xx);

```
原始写法: ↩
root@db>explain select count(distinct nick) from xx;↔
| id | select type | table | type | possible keys | key | key len |
ref | rows | Extra | ₽
| 1 | SIMPLE | xx | index | NULL | ind_nick | 67 | NULL | 19546123 | Using index | √
root@db>explain select distinct(nick) from xx ; ...
l key len
ref | rows | Extra | ₽
1 | SIMPLE | xx | range | NULL | ind nick | 67 | NULL | 2124695 | Using index
for group-by |
```

TC读库的回表—随机io与顺序io:

大量的数据需要回表取得,造成大量的随机io

```
coot@tc26 12:43:33>explain select count(*)
         from (select 1
                           base and r_0425 ignore index (and base other_status)
                   bir type = 500 or bir type = 700 or bir type = 710 or bir type = 1000 or bir type = 710 or bir type = 1000 or bir type = 1001 or bir type = 1300) and splicing d = 106954665 and status = 0
                                  = 200 or himstofpe = 300 or hiz tyme = 100 or
                                                   e = 1001 or bea_230e = 1300)
                   and mosting title like '$202%' limit 150) as t\G:
               ********** 1. roy ******************
           id: 1
 select_type: PRIMARY
        table: NULL
         type: NULL
possible_keys: NULL
          key: NULL
      key len: NULL
          ref: NULL
         rows: NULL
        Extra: Select tables optimized away
id: 2
 select_type: DERIVED
        table: 🗮
         type: ref
                                    EDIOGNI, IND DIA ORDER SELLERIO
possible keys: IND
          key: IND B
      key len: 8
          reft
        rows: 89244
        Extra: Using where
 rows in set (0.43 sec)
 o query specified
```



TC读库的回表—随机io与顺序io:

索引中包含了所需查询的字段,不用回表,随机io转为顺序io

```
from (select 1
                      ven_ander_Office ignore index(and_bis_order_states)
Fig.eype = 200 or bis_eype = 300 or bis_eype = 100
                       type = 500 or bir type = 700 or biretone = 710 or
                      erand = 106954665
                    uction artice like "$202%" limit 150) as t\G:
  select type: PRIMARY
      table: NULL
       type: NULL
ossible keys: NULL
        key: NULL
    key len: NULL
        ref: NULL
       rows: NULL
      Extra: Select tables optimized away
select_type: DERIVED
      table: 8
possible keys: IND
                               DONT, IND RIL ORDER SELLERID
    key_len: 8
      Extra: Using where: Using index
```



参考:

- Mastering the Art of Indexing Presentation---_Yoshinori Matsunobu
- · MySQL技术内幕InnoDB存储引擎---<u>姜承尧</u>
- innodb internal--- <u>http://www.innodb.com/</u>
- Hidba.net—玄惭





