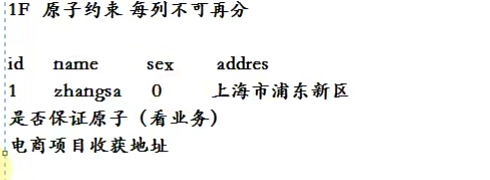
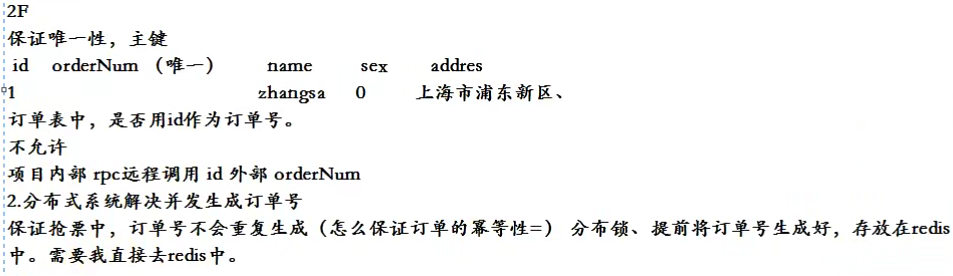
# 数据库三范式

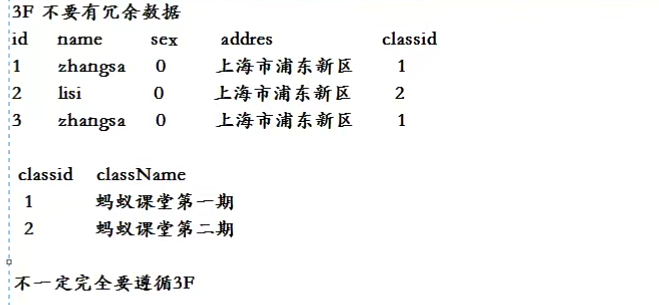
## 1F 原子约束

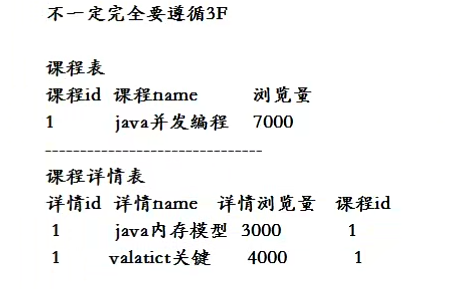


## 2F 唯一性

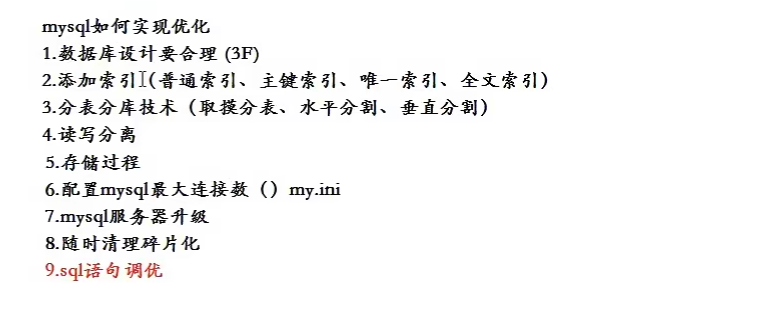


## 3F 不要有数据冗余



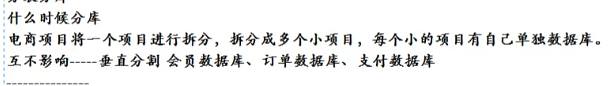


# Mysql优化方案

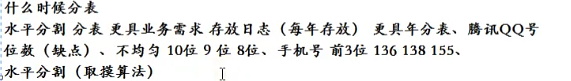


# 分库分表

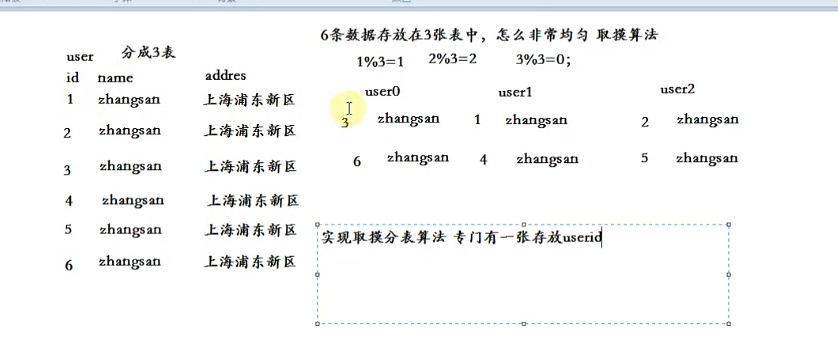
## 1分库



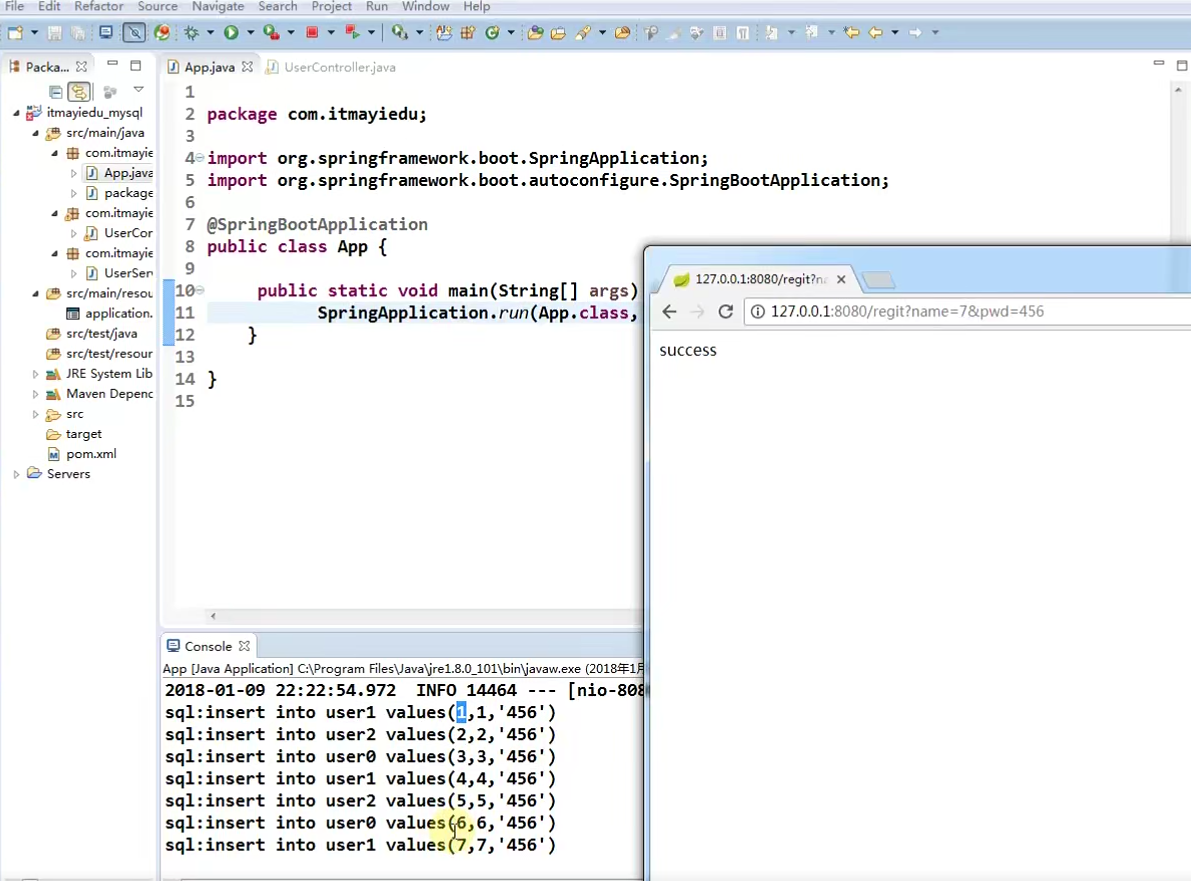
## 2分表

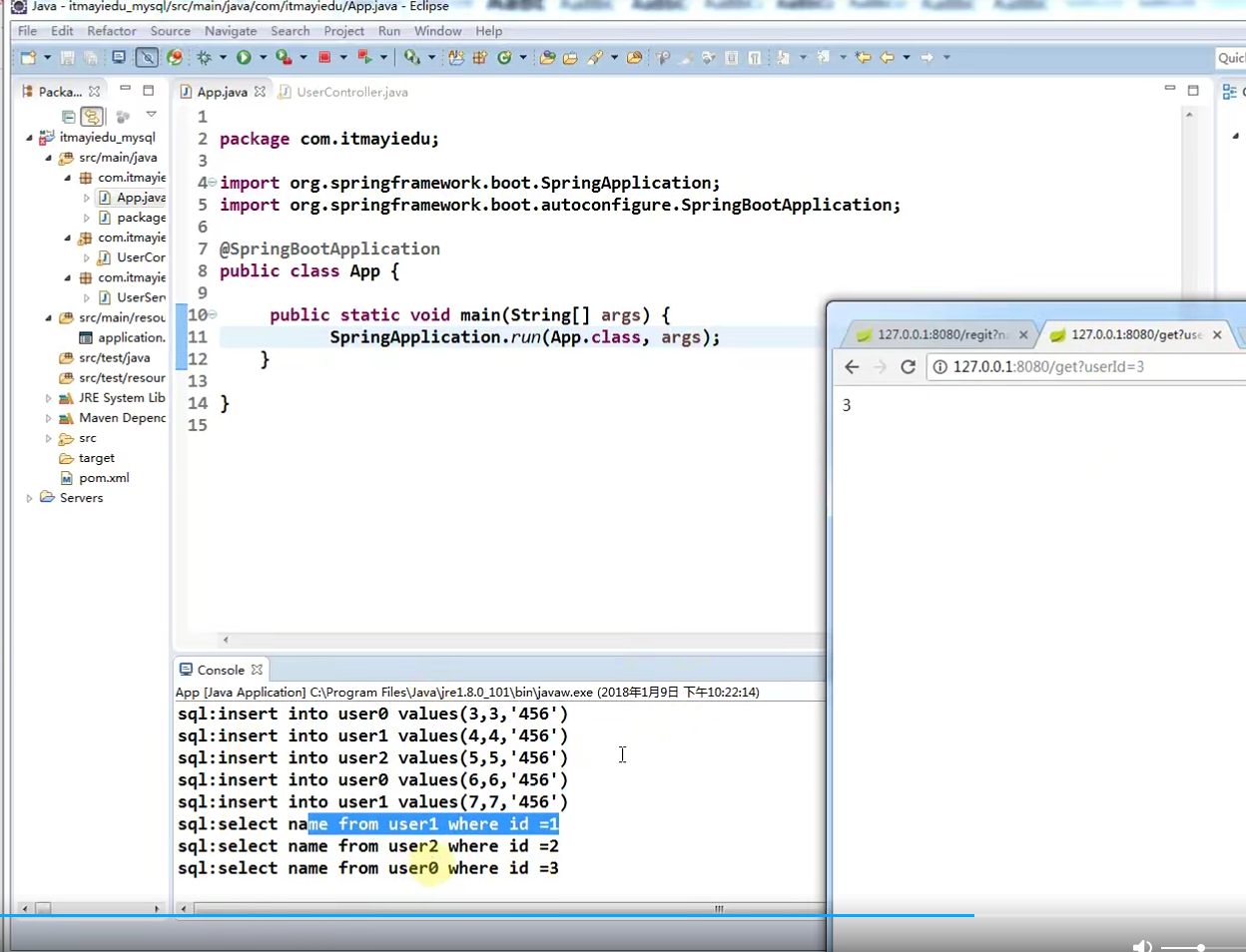


### 2.1取模算法案例



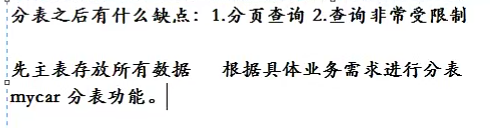






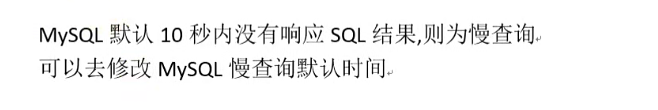
### 2.2 分表缺点及解决方法

可以使用rds

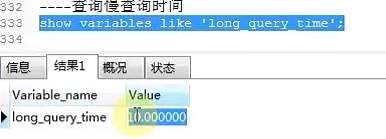


# 如何定位查询慢

## 什么是慢查询



## 查询慢查询时间



## 查询慢查询次数

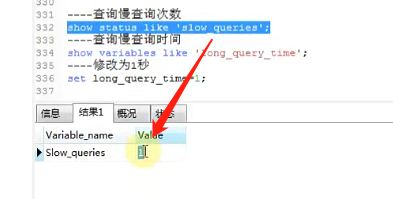


## 修改慢查询时间

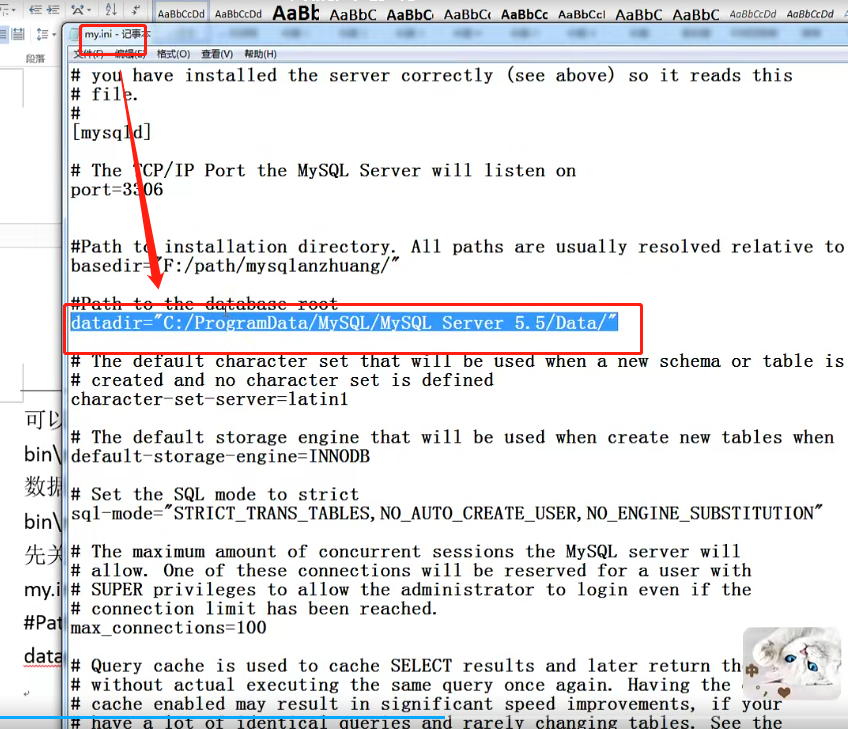


## 演示



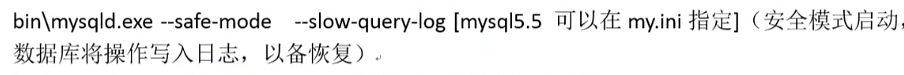


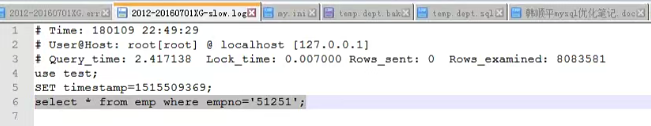
## mysql日志文件



## 查询慢查询的sql

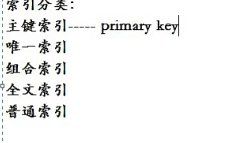
以日志的方式启动mysql，日志文件中会打印慢查询语句





# 索引

## 索引的分类



## 2、创建主键索引

