

MySQL开发与优化

杨涛-资深顾问

上海爱可生信息技术有限公司

MSN: yueliangdao0608@gmail.com

EMAIL: david.yang@actionsky.com

MySQL开发与优化

- 表设计
- 索引规划
- 语句优化
- 存储过程
- 触发器
- 视图

表设计-目录

- 命名规则
- 字段类型
- 引擎选择
- 编码选择

表设计-命名规则

- 保留词
- 多字节字符

表设计-字段类型

- 数值类型
- 字符类型
- 二进制类型
- 时间类型
- 其他类型

数值类型-整型

名称	大小	有符号	无符号
TINYINT	1 字节	-128 to 127	0 to 255
SMALLINT	2 字节	-32,768 to 32,767	0 to 65,535
MEDIUMINT	3 字节	-8,388,608 to 8,388,607	0 to 16,777,215
INT	4 字节	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647	0 to 4,294,967,295
BIGTIN	8 字节	-9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,807	0 to 18,446,744,073,709,551,615

数值类型-非精确浮点数

名称	大小	范围
FLOAT	4 字节	-3.402823466E+38 to -1.175494351E-38, 0 and 1.175494351E-38 to 3.402823466E+38
DOUBLE REAL DOUBLE PRECISION	8 字节	-1.7976931348623157E+308 to - 2.2250738585072014E-308, 0 and 2.2250738585072014E-308 to 1.7976931348623157E+308

数值类型-精确浮点数

- DECIMAL
- NUMERIC
- DEC

字符类型

名称	大小	范围
CHAR(M)	M+1 字节	255个字符
VARCHAR(M)	M+1 OR M+2 字节	65,535 字节
TINYTEXT	真实字符+1个字节	255 字节
TEXT	真实字符+2个字节	65,535 字节
MEDIUMTEXT	真实字符+3个字节	16,777,215 字节
LONGTEXT	真实字符+4个字节	4,294,967,295 字节

二进制类型

名称	大小	范围
BINARY(M)	M 字节	255 个 字符
VARBINARY(M)	M+1 OR M+2 字节	65,533 字节
TINYBLOB	真实 字节+1 个 字节	255 字节
BLOB	真实 字节+2 个 字节	65,535 字节
MEDIUMBLOB	真实 字节+3 个 字节	16,777,215 字节
LOB	真实 字节+4 个 字节	4,294,967,295 字节

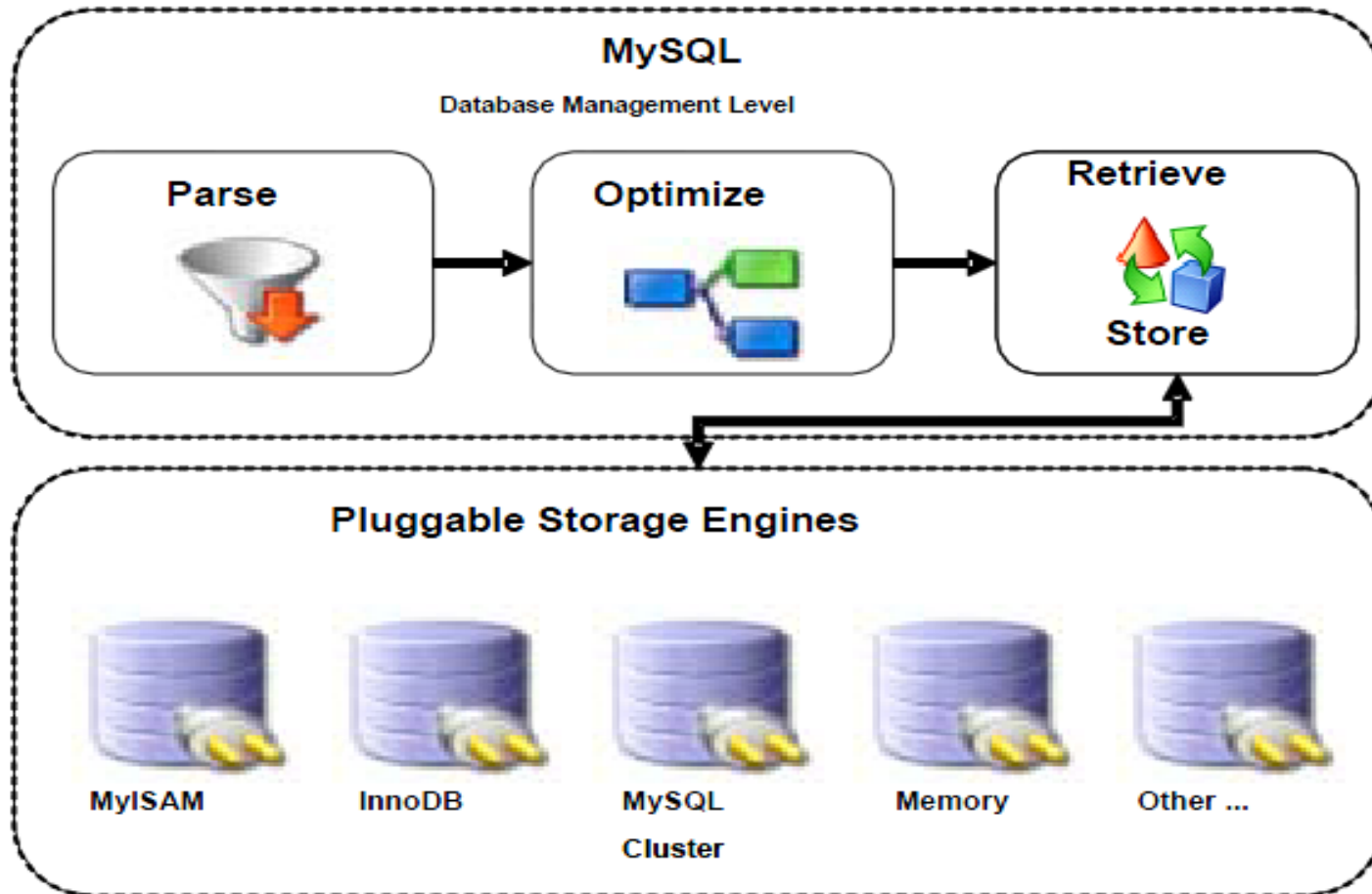
时间类型

名称	大小	范围
DATE	3 字节	'1000-01-01' to '9999-12-31'
TIME	3 字节	'-838:59:59' to '838:59:59'
DATETIME	8 字节	'1000-01-01 00:00:00' to '9999-12-31 23:59:59'
TIMESTAMP	4 字节	'1970-01-01 00:00:00' to mid-year 2037
YEAR	1 字节	1901 to 2155 (for YEAR(4)), 1970 to 2069 (for YEAR(2))

其他类型-BIT

- 比特位?
- BIT(1-64)
- 大小(最大9个字节)

引擎选择



常用引擎

- **MyISAM**
快读
高压缩比
表锁
- **InnoDB**
事务支持
外键支持
行锁
热备支持
- **Memory**
内存数据
表锁

常用引擎总结

	MyISAM	Memory	InnoDB
用途	快读	内存数据	完整的事务支持
锁	全表锁定	全表锁定	多种隔离级别的行所
持久性	基于表恢复	无磁盘I/O, 无可持久性	基于日志的恢复
事务特性	不支持	不支持	支持

最可靠性引擎

- NDB (MySQL Cluster)
 - 支持事务
 - 高并发写
 - KEY→VALUE 可持续化
 - 99.999% 的高靠性

其他

- ARCHIVE
比MYISAM更高的压缩比
- CSV
EXCEL 和 MySQL 之间沟通的桥梁
- BLACKHOLE
缓解REPLICATION中主的压力

编码选择

- 单字节?
- 多字节?

索引规划

- 唯一索引
- 普通索引
- 部分索引
- 聚簇索引
- 外键

例子

```
CREATE TABLE `CountryLanguage` (
  `CountryCode` char(3) NOT NULL default "",
  `Language` char(30) NOT NULL default "",
  `IsOfficial` enum('T','F') NOT NULL default 'F',
  `Percentage` float(4,1) NOT NULL default '0.0',
  PRIMARY KEY (`CountryCode`,`Language`),
  Key idx_language(`Language`),
  Key idx_language_patial (`Language(10)`)
) ENGINE=MyISAM COMMENT='List Languages Spoken'
```

	MyISAM	MEMEORY	InnoDB
支持索引类型	B-tree/Full Text/R-tree	Hash/B-tree	B-tree

语句优化

- 响应时间?
 - 执行时间
 - 传送时间

读语句优化

- 一些好的习惯1

```
SELECT * FROM t WHERE YEAR(d) >= 1994;
```



```
SELECT * FROM t WHERE d >= '1994-01-01';
```

```
SELECT * FROM Country ,CountryLanguage  
WHERE Country.Code = CountryLanguage.CountryCode;
```



```
SELECT * FROM Country JOIN CountryLanguage  
ON Country.Code = CountryLanguage.CountryCode;
```

```
SELECT * FROM t WHERE id = '19';
```



```
SELECT * FROM t WHERE id = 19;
```

```
SELECT * FROM t WHERE length(column_t) = 5;
```



```
SELECT * FROM t WHERE column_length=5;
```

读语句优化

- 一些好的习惯2

```
SELECT * FROM t WHERE name LIKE '%de%'
```



```
SELECT * FROM t WHERE name LIKE 'de%'
```

```
SELECT * FROM t WHERE name >= 'de' AND name < 'df'
```

```
SELECT * FROM t WHERE 1;
```



```
SELECT * FROM t WHERE 1 LIMIT 10;
```

```
SELECT * FROM Country WHERE Name LIKE 'M%';
```



```
SELECT Name FROM Country WHERE Name LIKE 'M%';
```

示例 7

- 修改语句后

```
SELECT DISTINCT a.stop_time,  
CASE WHEN b.ne_id = '140300000011001' THEN b.tank END AS '140300000011001',  
...  
CASE WHEN b.ne_id = '140300000011006' THEN b.tank END AS '140300000011006'  
FROM tb1 a INNER JOIN tb1 b USING (stop_time)  
WHERE a.stop_time>'2010-08-28 00:30:00' AND a.stop_time<'2010-08-28 01:45:00'  
ORDER BY a.stop_time ASC;
```

对**b**表扫描次数减小到**1**!

摘要表

- 优点：
减少对原磁盘表的访问。
- 缺点：
要做适当的更新。

写语句优化

- INSERT

```
INSERT INTO t (id, name) VALUES(1,'Bea');
```

```
INSERT INTO t (id, name) VALUES(2,'Belle');
```

```
INSERT INTO t (id, name) VALUES(3,'Bernice');
```

→

```
INSERT INTO t (id, name) VALUES(1,'Bea'), (2,'Belle'),(3,'Bernice');
```

→

```
START TRANSACTION;
```

```
INSERT INTO t (id, name) VALUES(1,'Bea');
```

```
INSERT INTO t (id, name) VALUES(2,'Belle');
```

```
INSERT INTO t (id, name) VALUES(3,'Bernice');
```

```
COMMIT;
```

INSERT

- 两者的性能对比

	第一种	第二种
Real	12m17.151s	0m33.368s
User	0m 1.412s	0m 0.744s
Sys	0m 34.080s	0m 0.419s

UPDATE

- 注意索引:

```
UPDATE update_ext
```

```
SET create_time= now()
```

```
WHERE create_time= '2009-07-05 08:46:48';
```

- 注意优化以下语句:

```
SELECT * FROM update_ext
```

```
WHERE create_time= '2009-07-05 08:46:48';
```

DELETE

- SQL

`DELETE FROM table_name;`

`TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;`

`DROP TABLE table_name;`

- 删除物理文件

存储过程

- 存储函数
- 动态SQL
- 异常处理

存储函数-例子1

```
DELIMITER $$
CREATE FUNCTION `t_girl`.`func_rand_string`(f_num TINYINT UNSIGNED, f_type TINYINT UNSIGNED)
RETURNS VARCHAR(32)
BEGIN
    -- Translate the number to letter.
    -- 1 代表纯字符。
    -- 2 代表纯数字。
    -- 3 代表数字与字符

    DECLARE i INT UNSIGNED DEFAULT 0;
    DECLARE v_result VARCHAR(255) DEFAULT "";
    WHILE i < f_num DO
        IF f_type = 1 THEN
            SET v_result = concat(v_result,char(97+ceil(rand()*25)));
        ELSEIF f_type=2 THEN
            SET v_result = concat(v_result,char(48+ceil(rand()*9)));
        ELSEIF f_type=3 THEN
            SET v_result = concat(v_result,substring(replace(uuid(),'-',''),i+1,1));
        END IF;
        SET i = i + 1;
    END WHILE;
    RETURN v_result;
END$$
DELIMITER ;
```

存储函数-例子2

```
DELIMITER $$  
CREATE FUNCTION `test`.`t-cursor`() RETURNS VARCHAR(255)  
BEGIN  
    DECLARE v_result VARCHAR(255) DEFAULT "";  
    DECLARE v_id INT DEFAULT 0;  
    DECLARE done INT DEFAULT 0;  
    DECLARE c CURSOR FOR SELECT id FROM event WHERE 1 LIMIT 5;  
    DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR NOT FOUND  
    BEGIN  
        SET done = 1;  
    END;  
    OPEN c;  
loop1:LOOP  
    IF done = 1 THEN  
        LEAVE loop1;  
    END IF;  
    FETCH c INTO v_id;  
    SET v_result = CONCAT(v_result,',',v_id);  
    END LOOP loop1;  
    CLOSE c;  
    SET v_result = SUBSTR(v_result,2,LENGTH(v_result));  
    RETURN v_result;  
END$$  
DELIMITER ;
```


动态SQL

- 两种方式
 - 占位符？
 - 直接赋值。

动态SQL-例子1

```
DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS d_ytt2;
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE d_ytt2(
    field1 VARCHAR(20),
    table1 VARCHAR(20),
    val1 INT,
    val2 INT,
    val3 VARCHAR(100)
)
BEGIN
    DECLARE var INTEGER DEFAULT 1;
    SET @a=val1, @b=val2, @c=val3, @d=field1;
    SET @stmt_text=concat("select ", field1, " from ", table1, " WHERE ", field1, " = ?" );
    PREPARE stmt FROM @stmt_text;
    EXECUTE stmt USING @c;
    DROP PREPARE stmt;
END;
//
DELIMITER ;
```

动态SQL-例子2

```
DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS d_ytt3;
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE d_ytt3(
    field1 VARCHAR(20),
    table1 VARCHAR(20),
    val1 INT,
    val2 INT,
    val3 VARCHAR(100)
)
BEGIN
    DECLARE var INTEGER DEFAULT 1;
    SET @a=val1, @b=val2, @c=val3, @d=field1;
    SET @stmt_text=concat("select ", field1, " from ", table1, " WHERE ", field1 ,"=", val3);
    PREPARE stmt FROM @stmt_text;
    EXECUTE stmt;
    DEALLOCATE PREPARE stmt;
END;
//
DELIMITER ;
```

异常处理

- DECLARE *handler_type* HANDLER FOR *condition_value*[,...]
statement

handler_type:

CONTINUE
| EXIT
| UNDO

condition_value:

SQLSTATE [VALUE] *sqlstate_value*
| *condition_name*
| SQLWARNING
| NOT FOUND
| SQLEXCEPTION

异常处理-例子

```
DELIMITER //  
CREATE PROCEDURE ytt_AddData(IN v_id BIGINT UNSIGNED)  
BEGIN  
    DECLARE uid BIGINT UNSIGNED;  
    DECLARE ended INT(1);  
    DECLARE duplicate_handler INT(1) DEFAULT 0;  
    DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '23000' SET duplicate_handler = 1;  
    DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION  
    BEGIN  
        SELECT 'Error - terminating' AS result;  
    END;  
    INSERT INTO user_info(id) VALUES (v_id);  
    IF (duplicate_handler = 1) THEN  
        SELECT 'Duplicate Key Error' AS result;  
    END IF;  
END//  
DELIMITER ;
```

DECLARE DUPLICATE_KEY CONDITION FOR 1062;
DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR DUPLICATE_KEY SET DUPLICATE = 1;
红色部分和紫色部分等价，一个是错误代码，一个是错误信息

触发器

- 特点
 1. 行级
 2. 临时行表(NEW,OLD)
 3. 前置? 后置? (BEFORE, AFTER)

触发器

- 语法

```
CREATE TRIGGER trigger_name
```

```
{ BEFORE | AFTER }
```

```
{ INSERT | UPDATE | DELETE }
```

```
ON table_name
```

```
FOR EACH ROW
```

```
triggered_statement
```

- 示例

```
CREATE TRIGGER City_AD AFTER DELETE ON City
```

```
FOR EACH ROW
```

```
INSERT INTO DeletedCity (ID, Name) VALUES (OLD.ID, OLD.Name);
```

视图

- 特点

虚拟表！

可以基于磁盘表或者视图！

可以更新？

- 优点

数据安全？

便于管理

视图-示例

CREATE

ALGORITHM = **【MERGE|TEMPTABLE】**

VIEW `test`.`ha_user1`

AS

(SELECT user,password,host FROM mysql.user);

视图-限制

- 不包括子查询
- 不能在**SELECT**语句中包含系统变量或者临时变量
- 不包含动态语句处理
- 基表必须存在
- 基表必须是磁盘表
- 不能基于视图创建触发器

MySQL 开发与优化

谢谢！