Query Analyzer







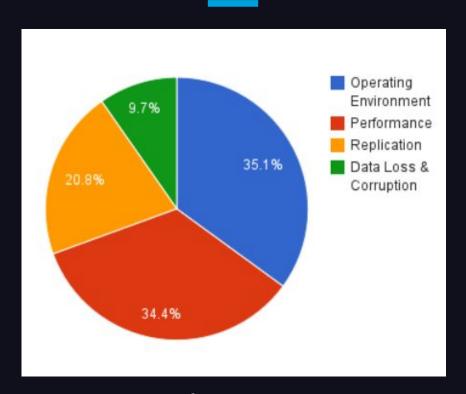
Karthik Appigatla

Basavaiah Thambara

Query Analyzer

- MySQL at LinkedIn, challenges
- Why we built Query Analyzer
- How Query Analyzer works
- How Query Analyzer helped us
- Future

Why do we need a Query Analyzer?



Categories of Database Downtime

Source: Percona White Paper - https://www.percona.com/files/white-papers/causes-of-downtime-in-mysql.pdf

Why do we need a Query Analyzer?

Item	Incidents	% of Total
SQL	20	37.8%
Schema and Indexing	8	15.1%
InnoDB	8	15.1%
Configuration	7	13.2%
Idle Transactions	4	7.6%
Other	4	7.6%
Query Cache	2	3.8%

Causes of bad performance

Existing approaches

- Slow Query Log
 - o Adds around 35-40% overhead
 - Analyzing slow query logs is another challenge

Existing approaches

- Performance Schema
 - Requires MySQL restart to enable/disable
 - Adds around 15-20% overhead
 - Complex to analyze

Existing approaches

- Application side monitoring
 - Development effort
 - Does not give clear picture

Pain Points

Pain Points

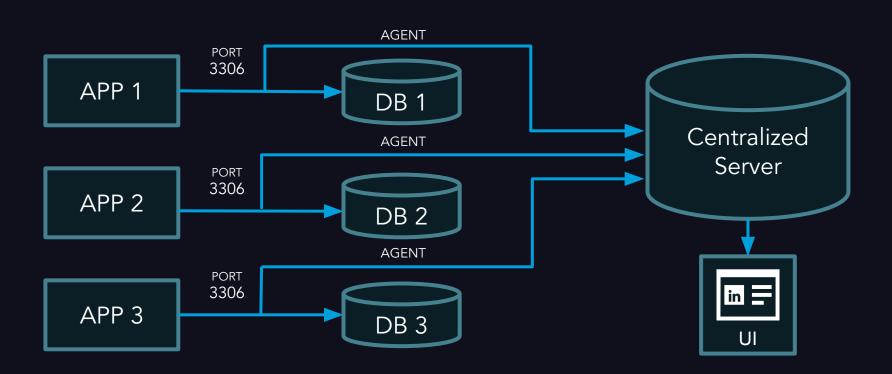
- Lack of consolidated view for queries
- Lack of tools to identify problematic queries
- Lack of Historic Query trends

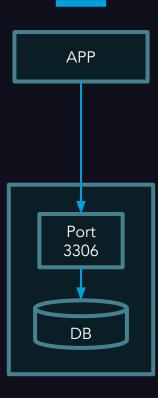
Approach



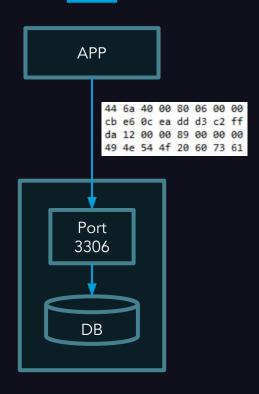
Capturing packets at network layer

Architecture





Database Server



Database Server



Database Server

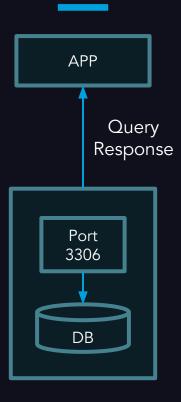
Agent

```
MySQL
                       Protocol
44 6a 40 00 80 06 00 00
                        Parser
                                      SELECT * FROM TABLE
cb e6 0c ea dd d3 c2 ff
da 12 00 00 89 00 00 00
                                            WHERE a=1;
49 4e 54 4f 20 60 73 61
```





Agent



Database Server

Anonymization Examples

Query: SELECT * FROM table WHERE value1 = 'abc'

Fingerprint: SELECT * FROM table WHERE value1 = '?'

Query: SELECT * FROM table WHERE value1 = 'abc' AND value2 = 430

Fingerprint: SELECT * FROM table WHERE value1 = '?' AND value2 = ?

Query: SELECT * FROM table WHERE VALUES IN (1,2,3)

Fingerprint: SELECT * FROM table WHERE VALUES IN (?+)

How Agent computes

Checksum (KEY)	Query Time	Count	user	db
3C074D8459FDDCE3	6ms (1ms+2ms+3ms)	3	app1	db1
B414D9DF79E10545	9s (1s+3s+4s+1s)	4	app2	db2
791C5370A1021F19	12ms (5ms+7ms)	2	арр3	db3

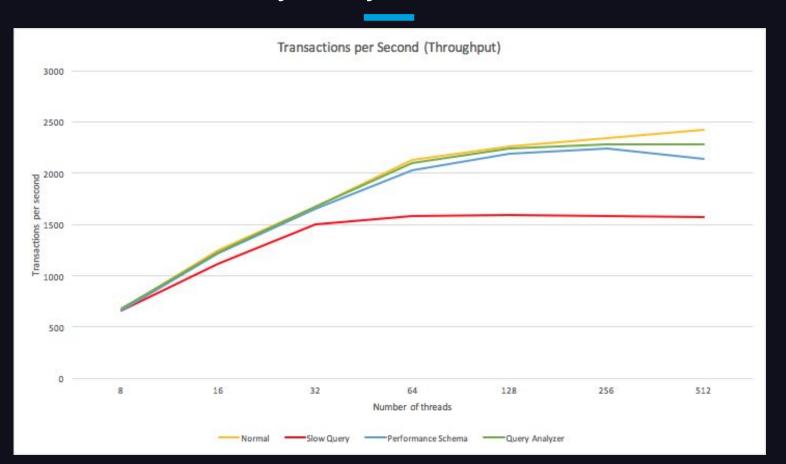
Query Metadata

Checksum	Fingerprint	First Seen	Sample at Max time	Min Time	Max Time
3C074D8459FDDCE3	SELECT * FROM T1 WHERE a>?	1 month	SELECT * FROM T1 WHERE a>0	1ms	3ms
B414D9DF79E10545	SELECT * FROM T2 WHERE b=?	1 day	SELECT * FROM T2 WHERE b=430	1s	5s
791C5370A1021F19	SELECT * FROM T3 WHERE c </td <td>1 hour</td> <td>SELECT * FROM T3 WHERE c<3</td> <td>5ms</td> <td>7ms</td>	1 hour	SELECT * FROM T3 WHERE c<3	5ms	7ms

How does it all work?

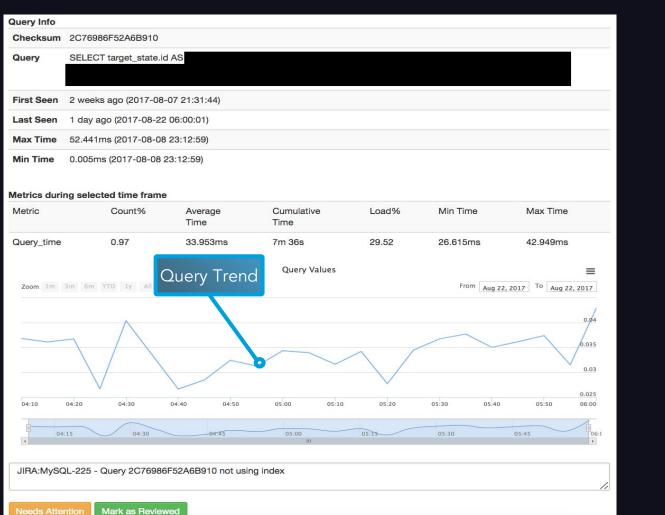
- 1. Captures packets on port 3306
- 2. Decodes packets into queries
- 3. Anonymizes the query
- 4. Measures the metrics query time and count
- 5. Locally aggregates configurable time (approximately 60 secs)
- Pushes the aggregated data to a centralized server (using SSL)

Query Analyzer Overhead



Query Analyzer Overhead

- Negligible Memory Overhead
- Negligible Network Overhead
- Negligible CPU Overhead up to 128 threads
- Around 3% CPU Overhead for > 128 threads



Query Load Explained

	Time	Count	Load
Query 1	2 sec	100	2 * 100 = 200
Query 2	0.1 ms	10M	0.1m * 10M = 1000
Query 3	10 ms	1M	10m * 1M = 10000

	Load	Perce	entage Load
Query 1	200	200/11200 * 100	1.78%
Query 2	1000	1000/11200 * 100	8.93%
Query 3	10000	10000/11200 * 100	89.29%

How can you leverage this?



Data SREs

Saves time spent debugging queries



Developers

Visually check the load of their query



Security

Capture access to sensitive information



Cost Savings

Optimized hardware usage & estimation server capacity

Thank You!