

NAME

mysqldumpslow - Summarize slow query log files

SYNOPSIS

mysqldumpslow [**options**] [*log_file ...*]

DESCRIPTION

The MySQL slow query log contains information about queries that take a long time to execute (see Section 5.4.5, “The Slow Query Log”). **mysqldumpslow** parses MySQL slow query log files and prints a summary of their contents.

Normally, **mysqldumpslow** groups queries that are similar except for the particular values of number and string data values. It “abstracts” these values to N and S when displaying summary output. The **-a** and **-n** options can be used to modify value abstracting behavior.

Invoke **mysqldumpslow** like this:

```
shell> mysqldumpslow [options] [log_file ...]
```

mysqldumpslow supports the following options.

- **--help**
Display a help message and exit.
 - **-a**
Do not abstract all numbers to N and strings to S.
 - **--debug, -d**
Run in debug mode.
 - **-g *pattern***
Consider only queries that match the (**grep**-style) pattern.
 - **-h *host_name***
Host name of MySQL server for *-slow.log file name. The value can contain a wildcard. The default is * (match all).
 - **-i *name***
Name of server instance (if using **mysql.server** startup script).
 - **-l**
Do not subtract lock time from total time.
 - **-n *N***
Abstract numbers with at least *N* digits within names.
 - **-r**
Reverse the sort order.
 - **-s *sort_type***
How to sort the output. The value of *sort_type* should be chosen from the following list:
 - t, at: Sort by query time or average query time
 - l, al: Sort by lock time or average lock time
 - r, ar: Sort by rows sent or average rows sent
 - c: Sort by count
- By default, **mysqldumpslow** sorts by average query time (equivalent to **-s at**).
- **-t *N***
Display only the first *N* queries in the output.
 - **--verbose, -v**
Verbose mode. Print more information about what the program does.

Example of usage:

```
shell> mysqldumpslow
```

```
Reading mysql slow query log from /usr/local/mysql/data/mysql51-apple-slow.log
Count: 1 Time=4.32s (4s) Lock=0.00s (0s) Rows=0.0 (0), root[root]@localhost
insert into t2 select * from t1
Count: 3 Time=2.53s (7s) Lock=0.00s (0s) Rows=0.0 (0), root[root]@localhost
insert into t2 select * from t1 limit N
Count: 3 Time=2.13s (6s) Lock=0.00s (0s) Rows=0.0 (0), root[root]@localhost
insert into t1 select * from t1
```

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SEE ALSO

For more information, please refer to the MySQL Reference Manual, which may already be installed locally and which is also available online at <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/>.

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