

<<网站运维>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

网络应用牵涉到很多专业人士，而网站运维人员必须确保应用的每一部分在其整个生命周期中都能正常工作。

当初创公司遭遇了未曾预期的访问流量尖峰，或者当某个新特性导致成熟应用失效时，你就需要这样的专业知识。

在这部文章和访谈集中，网站运维老手theo

schlossnagle、baron schwartz和alastair

croll向这个日新月异的领域提供了他们的真知灼见。

你还将学到如何使网站蓬勃发展的秘诀，这是来自·最大规模网站建?者的第一手资料。

- 学习网站运维技能，了解这些技巧来自于经验而非学校教育的原因
- 理解为何从应用程序和基础设施收集统计数据都很重要
- 为数据库架构和规模日益增长带来的隐患考虑通用的处理方法
- 学习如何处理宕机和降级相关的人为因素
- 找到在蜂拥而至的巨大流量后避免灾难的方法
- 问题发生后了解症结所在，防止其再次发生

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版权页：插图：capacity planning needs, the daily resolution is fine. Adding higher resolution more than once per day wouldn't change any of the results and would only increase the amount of time it would take to run reports or make it a pain to move the data around. Gathering these metrics once a day can be as simple as a nightly cron job working on a replicated slave database kept solely for crunching these numbers. Because we store these metrics in a database, being able to manipulate or correlate data across different metrics is pretty straightforward, because the date is held constant across metrics. For example, it might not be a surprise that during the holiday season, the average size of photo uploads increases significantly compared to the rest of the year, because of the new digital cameras being given as gifts during that time. Because we have those values, we can lay out others on the same dates. Then, it's not difficult to see how average upload size can increase disk space consumption (because the original sizes are larger), which can increase Flickr Pro subscriptions (because the limits are extended, compared to free accounts) .

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